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APPENDIX

TO THE

LEGISLATIVE JOURNAL

SESSION OF 1925

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APPENDIX

TO THE

LEGISLATIVE JOURNAL

ACTS OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY PASSED DURING THE SESSION OF 1923, APPROVED AND SIGNED BY THE GOVERNOR WITHIN THIRTY DAYS AFTER FINAL ADJOURNMENT.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Governor's Office.

Harrisburg, January 6, 1925.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Gentlemen: The following acts of the General Assembly, passed during the session of 1923, were approved and signed by me within the thirty days after the final adjournment of the Legislature on the fourteenth day of June, A. D. 1923, viz:

June 15, 1923.

An Act

Relating to the organization, maintenance, and operation of the Department of Banking, and the scope of its supervision and control over corporations, partnerships, unincorporated associations, and individuals, and the assets and liabilities thereof; providing penalties for the enforcement of its provisions; and repealing The Banking Department Act of nineteen hundred and nineteen, with table of contents.

Providing a method for deciding a tie vote in borough councils.

Imposing a State tax, including an additional emergency State tax, on liquid fuels, including all liquids ordinarily, practically, and commercially usable in internal combustion engines for the generation of power, and all distillates of, and condensates from, petroleum, natural gas, coal, coal tar, and vegetable ferments so usable and sold in this Commonwealth, except for the purpose of resale; providing for the collection of such tax, and for the distribution and use of the revenue derived therefrom; providing for the filing of certificates and reports of the sale of such liquid fuels to dealers; and fixing penalties.

June 18, 1923.

Empowering school districts to employ policemen.

To amend section three hundred and three of the act, approved the eighteenth day of May, one thousand nine hundred and eleven (Pamphlet Laws, three hundred and nine), entitled "An act to establish a public school system in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, together with the provisions by which it shall be administered, and prescribing penalties for the violation thereof; providing revenue to establish and maintain the same, and the method of collecting such revenue; and repealing all laws, general, special, or local, or any parts thereof, that are or may be inconsistent therewith," as amended.

Concerning declaratory judgments and decree, and to make uniform the law relating thereto.

For the protection of owners of electric storage batteries upon which the word "rental" or any other word, mark, or character is printed, painted, stamped, or attached to identify the same; and providing penalties.

Amending and supplementing section two of the act, entitled "An act to provide for the incorporation and regulation of certain corporations," approved April twenty-ninth, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, as amended, by providing that corporations of the second class shall include corporations for the formation and operation of lines of trackless-trolley omnibuses.

June 27, 1923.

Authorizing cities and boroughs to appropriate moneys to organizations of veterans to assist in paying rent.

To amend sections forty-three, forty-four, forty-five, and fifty of article seventeen, chapter six of the act, approved the fourteenth day of May, one thousand nine hundred and fifteen (Pamphlet Laws, three hundred and twelve), entitled "An act providing a system of government for boroughs, and revising, amending, and consolidating the law relating to boroughs."

Providing a means whereby real estate devised upon a trust to divide it among other persons, and the trustee has died without performing the trust, may be divided amicably by the interested persons with the approval of the orphans' court and the legal title be vested in them by judicial decree.

To amend part of section two as amended, part of section four, and part of section nine as amended, of an act, approved the twelfth day of July, one thousand nine hundred and thirteen (Pamphlet Laws, seven hundred and eleven), entitled "An act establishing a court for the county of Philadelphia; prescribing its jurisdiction and powers; providing for the service of its writs, process, or warrants by the proper officers of the county or city of Philadelphia; regulating the procedure therein, and appeals therefrom; and providing for the expenses thereof," by providing for the election of a president judge and conferring certain powers heretofore exercised by the president judge upon the board of judges of the municipal court.

To amend section one of the act, approved the twenty-second day of July, one thousand nine hundred and thirteen (Pamphlet Laws, nine hundred and forty-eight), entitled "An act establishing certain public roads as State Highways, and providing for their construction and maintenance at the expense of the Commonwealth."

To amend chapter seven of an act, approved the fourteenth day of May, one thousand nine hundred and fifteen (Pamphlet Laws, three hundred and twelve), entitled "An act providing a system of government for boroughs, and revising, amending, and consolidating the law relating to boroughs," by creating a Borough Planning Department, defining its jurisdiction, and extending the same so as to regulate the laying out and recording of plans of lots within the limits of the borough, and to regulate the making and use of certain public improvements until said plans are approved by said department, and authorizing the exercise of the powers herein provided by a park or other municipal commission.

To amend chapter seven of an act, approved the fourteenth day of May, one thousand nine hundred and fifteen (Pamphlet Laws, three hundred and twelve), entitled "An act providing a system of government for boroughs, and revising, amending, and consolidating the law relating to boroughs," by creating a Borough Planning Department, defining its jurisdiction, and extending the same so as to regulate the laying out and recording of plans of lots within the limits of the borough, and to regulate the making and use of certain public improvements until said plans are approved by said departments, and authorizing the exercise of the powers herein provided by a park or other municipal commission.

Establishing a State employes' retirement system, and creating a retirement board for the administration thereof; establishing certain funds from contributions by the Commonwealth and contributing State employes, defining the uses and purposes thereof and the manner of payments therefrom, and providing for the guaranty by the Commonwealth of certain of said funds; imposing powers and duties upon the heads of departments in which State employes serve; excepting annuities, allowances, returns, benefits, and rights from taxation and judicial process; and providing penalties.

June 28, 1923.

Relating to county bridges, authorizing counties to issue and sell bonds for the erection thereof, and for the acquisition of toll bridges, and providing for the division of the cost of construction and erection or acquisition of joint county bridges or toll bridges and the collection of tolls thereon.

Imposing an emergency profits tax for State purposes on the net income of certain corporations, joint-stock associations, limited partnerships, and companies, doing business in this Commonwealth; providing for the collection of such tax; and prescribing penalties.

To amend section six hundred and three of an act approved the seventeenth day of May, nineteen hundred and twenty-one (Pamphlet Laws, six hundred and eighty-two), entitled "An act relating to insurance; amending, revising, and consolidating the law providing for the incorporation of insurance companies, and the regulation, supervision, and protection of home and foreign insurance companies, Lloyds associations, reciprocal and inter-insurance exchanges, and fire insurance rating bureaus, and the regulation and supervision of insurance carried by such companies, associations, and exchanges, including insurance carried by the State Workmen's Insurance Fund; providing penalties; and repealing existing laws."

Exempting in certain cases the net proceeds of life insurance policies or annuities from the claims of creditors.

To amend section one of an act, approved the fifth day of April, one thousand nine hundred and seventeen (Pamphlet Laws, forty-seven), entitled "An act specifying additional securities in which trustees or directors of savings banks, savings institutions, and provident institutions, chartered under general or special acts of Assembly, may invest moneys deposited therein."

Prohibiting the purchase, sale, accepting as a pledge or pawn, offering for sale, stealing, or conversion of medals, buttons, insignias, or decorations granted by the Government of the United States for service in the army, navy, marine or nurses corps.

Authorizing poor directors of county poor districts to provide for the payment for the preparation of plans and specifications heretofore made for public buildings for such poor districts where no legal or valid contract was entered into as required by law.

To amend section one of an act, approved the fifteenth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and fifteen (Pamphlet Laws, one hundred and fifty), entitled "An act concerning divorces"; making the degree of cruelty as a ground for divorce the same for husband and wife; and to repeal section ten of the said act.

To amend section two hundred and eighty-six of an act, approved the fourteenth day of July, one thousand nine hundred and seventeen (Pamphlet Laws, eight hundred forty), entitled "An act concerning townships; and revising, amending, consolidating the law relating thereto."

To safeguard human life and health throughout the Commonwealth by providing for the reporting, quarantining and control of diseases declared communicable by this act or by regulation of the Department of Health; providing for the prevention of infection therefrom; and prescribing penalties.

To amend the act, approved the twenty-first day of May, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-one (Pamphlet Laws, thirty), entitled "An act to enable mining, manufacturing, and trading companies to wind up their affairs after the expiration of their charters," as amended, by extending the same to include foreign corporations.

To amend section fourteen of an act, approved the twentieth day of June, one thousand nine hundred and nineteen (Pamphlet Laws, five hundred and five), entitled "An act relating to and regulating the solicitation of moneys and property for charitable and patriotic purposes."

To amend section one of an act, approved the seventeenth day of March, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-one (Pamphlet Laws, thirty-two), entitled "An act authorizing the erection and construction by counties of memorial halls in memory of the soldiers, sailors, and marines of such counties; providing for an election to determine whether such hall shall be erected; providing for the purchase and condemnation of property for such purposes; regulating the use of such halls; and providing for the maintenance and care of the same, by a board of control, at the expense of the county," by providing for second like proceeding in certain cases; and making it the duty of the county commissioners, upon favorable result of a second election, to erect such hall at some place designated in the question submitted on the ballot.

Amending sections one, two, and eleven of an act, approved the twenty-third day of April, one thousand nine hundred and three (Pamphlet Laws, two hundred and seventy-four), entitled "An act defining the powers of the several courts of quarter sessions of the peace, within this Commonwealth, with reference to the care, treatment and control of dependent, neglected, incorrigible and delinquent children, under the age of sixteen years, and providing for the means in which such power may be exercised"; providing that the juvenile courts in the several counties of the Commonwealth shall have exclusive jurisdiction in all cases of juvenile delinquency.

Requiring purchasers or receivers of milk or cream, for manufacturing purposes or resale, to furnish to the producer thereof certain periodical statements of daily deliveries and the average per centum butterfat test of the same; providing for the enforcement hereof; and fixing penalties.

To amend section twelve of the act, approved the eighteenth day of July, one thousand nine hundred and seventeen (Pamphlet Laws, one thousand forty-three), entitled "An act establishing a public school employes' retirement system, and creating a retirement board for the administration thereof; establishing certain funds from contributions by the Commonwealth and contributing employes, defining the uses and purposes thereof, and the manner of payments therefrom, and providing for the guaranty by the Commonwealth of certain of said funds; imposing powers and duties upon boards having the employment of public school employes; exempting annuities, allowances returns, benefits, and rights from taxation and judicial process; and providing penalties," as amended.

A Supplement

To an act, approved the fourteenth day of May, one thousand nine hundred and fifteen (Pamphlet Laws, three hundred and twelve), entitled "An act providing a system for government of boroughs, and revising, amending, and consolidating the law relating to boroughs"; so as to provide a system of government where a borough now has annexed or hereafter shall annex land in an adjoining county, including assessment of property, levying and collection of taxes, making municipal improvements, and filing and collecting of liens for the same; the jurisdiction of courts for the enforcement of borough ordinances and State laws, and primary, general, municipal, and special elections; and repealing inconsistent laws.

An Act

To amend section one thousand four hundred and six, as amended, of an act, approved the eighteenth day of May, one thousand nine hundred and eleven (Pamphlet Laws, three hundred and nine), entitled "An act to establish a public school system in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, together with the provisions by which it shall be administered, and prescribing penalties for the violation thereof; providing revenue to establish and maintain the same, and the method of collecting such revenue; and repealing all laws, general, special, or local, or any parts thereof,, that are or may be inconsistent therewith."

To amend an act, approved the twenty-first day of July, one thousand nine hundred nineteen (Pamphlet Laws, one thousand and sixty-four), entitled "An act authorizing the appointment of clerks by the judges of the orphans' court of certain counties," by providing that the compensation of said clerks, in counties of the first class, shall be fixed by the said judges.

June 29, 1923.

Authorizing the Secretary of Agriculture separately, or jointly with the county commissioners, to provide for the installation of rural index maps and signs.

Declaring the construction to be given deeds, wills, and other instruments in writing, in which real and personal property is donated, granted, devised, or bequeathed, either directly or in trust, for the benefit of one or more persons for years or for life or upon condition, with remainder over to the heirs or next of kin or to the persons thereunto entitled under the intestate laws, or other similar or equivalent phrase.

Providing for the return by the Board of Game Commissioners to persons entitled thereto of moneys erroneously paid into the State Treasury.

To amend section seven of an act, approved the twenty-second day of July, one thousand nine hundred and nineteen (Pamphlet Laws, one thousand ninety-three), entitled "An act creating, in counties having a population of from eight hundred thousand to one million five hundred thousand, a board for the assessment and revision of taxes; providing for the appointment of the members of such board by the County Commissioners, fixing their salaries, payable by the county; defining the powers and duties of such board, and regulating the assessment of property and occupations for State and county purposes; authorizing the appointment of subordinate assessors and clerks, defining their duties and providing for their compensation, payable by such counties; imposing a penalty on subordinate assessors for failure to comply with the certain provisions of this act, and abolishing the office of ward, borough, and township assessor, in so far as respects the assessment of property and occupations for State and county purposes," by exempting buildings and structures in the course of erection, and providing for the placing of borough and township assessments in public places.

To amend section one hundred and ninety-six as amended, section one hundred and ninety-seven as amended, section one hundred and ninety-eight, section four hundred and twenty-seven, section four hundred and thirty-four as amended, and section one thousand and forty of the act, approved the fourteenth day of July, one thousand nine hundred and seventeen (Pamphlet Laws, eight hundred forty), entitled "An act concerning townships; and revising, amending, and consolidating the law relating thereto."

To amend section fourteen of the act, approved the twelfth day of July, one thousand nine hundred and thirteen (Pamphlet Laws, seven hundred and nineteen), entitled "An act regulating certain political parties; providing for and regulating the nomination of candidates of such political parties for certain public offices, the election of delegates and alternate delegates to National party conventions, and of certain party officers, including State committeemen; a method whereby electors of such political parties may express their choice of candidates for the office of President of the United States; and the payment by the several counties, and their reimbursement by the State, of the expenses of the same; authorizing the State committee of a political party to make, and to alter, amend, and revoke rules; and providing penalties for the violation of the provisions of this act, and for the punishment of certain offenses provided for herein; and repealing inconsistent legislation," as amended.

To amend the act, approved the fifth day of April, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-one (Pamphlet Laws, Ninety-four), entitled "An act requiring the county commissioners, in all counties of the fifth, sixth, seventh and eighth class of this Commonwealth, to provide an office at the county seat for the district attorney and his assistants, if any, and to furnish supplies, postage, telephone, fuel, and light required for his and their use," extending the provisions of the act to counties of the fourth class.

To amend section one of an act, approved the seventeenth day of March, one thousand nine hundred twenty-one (Pamphlet Laws, thirty-two), entitled "An act authorizing the erection and construction by counties of memorial halls in memory of the soldiers, sailors, and marines of such counties; providing for an election to determine whether such hall shall be erected; providing for the purchase and condemnation of property for such purposes; regulating the use of such halls; and providing for the maintenance and care of the same, by a board of control, at the expense of the county."

To repeal the act adopted over the veto of the Governor by the Senate of Pennsylvania the eighth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, and by the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania the fifteenth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one (Pamphlet Laws, seven hundred and fifteen), entitled "An act to grade, curb, and pave Main or Market street in the town of Annville, Lebanon County."

To exempt, from county, city, borough, township, road, school, and poor taxes, real property owned by one or more institutions of purely public charity used and occupied partly by such owner or owners and partly by other institutions of purely public charity and necessary for the occupancy and enjoyment of such institutions.

A Supplement

To an act, approved the twenty-first day of March, one thousand nine hundred twenty-three, entitled "An act for the prevention of fraud and the protection of the public health; relating to milk, cream, or skimmed milk, whether or not condensed evaporated, concentrated, dried, powdered, or desiccated; prohibiting the introduction of foreign fats into them; regulating the sale of and defining condensed, concentrated, and evaporated milk; stipulating penalties for the infraction thereof; and providing for the enforcement thereof;" defining condensed, concentrated, and evaporated skimmed milk, and compounds thereof; regulating the manufacture, sale, and exchange thereof; and providing penalties.

An Act

To amend section nine hundred six of the act, approved the eighteenth day of May, one thousand nine hundred and eleven (Pamphlet Laws, three hundred and nine), entitled "An act to establish a public school system in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, together with the provisions by which it shall be administered, and prescribing penalties for the violation thereof; providing revenue to establish and maintain the same, and the method of collecting such revenue; and repealing all laws, general, special, or local, or any parts thereof, that are or may be inconsistent therewith"; as amended; conferring sole power of supervision over certain schools and institutions, wholly or partly by the State, upon the Council of Education.

To amend section eleven of the act, approved the twentieth day of June, one thousand nine hundred and nineteen (Pamphlet Laws, five hundred and twenty-one), entitled "An act providing for the imposition and collection of certain taxes upon the transfer of property passing from a decedent who was a resident of this Commonwealth at the time of his death, and of property within this Commonwealth of a decedent who was a nonresident of the Commonwealth at the time of his death; and making it unlawful for any corporation of this Commonwealth, or national banking association located therein, to transfer the stock of such corporation or banking association, standing in the name of any such decedent, until the tax on the transfer thereof has been paid; and providing penalties; and citing certain acts for repeal."

To validate deeds and conveyances defectively acknowledged prior to the fourth day of April, one thousand nine hundred and one.

To amend section three of an act, approved the fifteenth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and forty-five (Pamphlet Laws, four hundred and fifty-nine), entitled "A supplement to an act, entitled 'An act relating to executions,' passed the sixteenth day of June, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and thirty-six"; allowing counsel fees to garnishees filing written answers in attachments in executions issued by aldermen or justices of the peace, and providing for the payment thereof.

To amend section three, paragraph one of an act, approved the eighteenth day of July, one thousand nine hundred and seventeen (Pamphlet Laws, ten hundred and forty-three), entitled "An act establishing a public school employes' retirement system, and creating a retirement board for the administration thereof; establishing certain funds from contributions by the Commonwealth and contributing employes, defining the uses and purposes thereof and the manner of payments therefrom, and providing for the guaranty by the Commonwealth of certain of said funds; imposing powers and duties upon boards having the employment of public school employes; exempting annuities, allowances, returns, benefits, and rights from taxation and judicial process; and providing penalties," by extending the time for a "present employe," as defined in the act, to elect to be covered by the retirement system, and including among "present employes" those employed in certain educational institutions.

Validating certain elections of school districts of the third class held pursuant to the provisions of an act, approved the twentieth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four (Pamphlet Laws, sixty-five) entitled "An act to regulate the manner of increasing the indebtedness of municipalities, to provide for the redemption of the same, and to impose penalties for the illegal increase thereof," and the amendments thereto; and validating bonds issued or authorized to be issued in pursuance of such elections.

To amend section five and six of an act, approved the tenth day of May, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-one (Pamphlet Laws, four hundred seventy-three), entitled "An act providing for the burial of certain persons who are, have been, or shall be soldiers, sailors or marines, designated as 'deceased service men'; defining the term 'deceased service man'; and authorizing county commissioners to provide headstones, markers, and burial plots for such deceased service men at the expense of the county in which they shall die or have a legal residence at the time of their death," as amended, authorizing the purchase of headstones of deceased service men buried in the county, and regulating the purchase of markers.

Validating certain proceedings and elections of counties, cities, boroughs, townships, school districts, and other incorporated districts or municipalities, had and held pursuant to the provisions of an act, approved the twentieth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four (Pamphlet Laws, sixty-five), entitled "An act to regulate the manner of increasing the indebtedness of municipalities, to provide for the redemption of the same, and to impose penalties for the illegal increase thereof," and the amendments and supplements thereto; and validating bonds issued or authorized to be issued in pursuance to such proceedings and elections.

To further amend an act, approved the twenty-fifth day of June, one thousand nine hundred and thirteen (Pamphlet Laws, five hundred and fifty), entitled "An act authorizing the several counties, incorporated towns, and boroughs to appropriate annually sums of money to each camp of the United Spanish War Veterans, and of the Army of the Philippines, and to each post of the American Veterans of Foreign Service, in the respective counties, boroughs, and towns, to aid in defraying the expenses of Memorial Day," by authorizing appropriations to each post of the Disabled American Veterans of the World War.

Authorizing courts of common pleas of the several counties of the fifth, sixth, seventh, and eighth class to order moneys received from fines, penalties, and forfeited recognizances and dedicated by law to law library purposes, in excess of the amount required, to be paid into the county treasury for the use of the county.

To amend part of section one of the act, approved the tenth day of May, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-one (Pamphlet Laws, four hundred and fifty-five), entitled "An act to fix the number of Representatives in the General Assembly of the State, and to apportion the State into representative districts as provided by the Constitution."

To amend section one of the act, approved the twenty-fifth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five (Pamphlet Laws, one hundred and eighty-one), entitled "An act to authorize certain corporations to become sole surety for the faithful performance of any trust or duty, and to authorize certain officers to approve the same," by requiring the approval thereof when the certificates issued by the Insurance Department to said corporations have been filed in the prothonotary's office.

To amend section two of an act, approved the fifth day of May, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-one (Pamphlet Laws, three hundred and ninety-seven), entitled "An act authorizing a State association of township supervisors and township commissioners, and providing for the payment of the expenses thereof by the respective counties."

Relating to salaries, compensation, bonds, offices, and supplies of certain county officers, their deputies and clerks, in counties of the sixth class.

To amend sections four hundred and twenty-eight and four hundred and twenty-nine, and to repeal section four hundred and twenty-six, of the act, approved the fourteenth day of July, one thousand nine hundred and seventeen (Pamphlet Laws, eight hundred and forty), entitled "An act concerning townships; and revising, amending, and consolidating the law relating thereto."

Providing for the establishing and maintenance of uniform building lines in boroughs and townships of the first class.

To amend sections two thousand six hundred and three and two thousand six hundred and twenty, and section two thousand six hundred and twenty-three as amended, and to repeal section two thousand six hundred and nineteen, of an act, approved the eighteenth day of May, one thousand nine hundred and eleven (Pamphlet Laws, three hundred and nine), entitled "An act to establish a public school system in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, together with the provisions by which it shall be administered, and prescribing penalties for the violation thereof; providing revenue to establish and maintain the same, and the method of collecting such revenue; and repealing all laws, general, special, or local, or any parts thereof, that are or may be inconsistent therewith," by providing

for the audit of accounts of second and third class school districts by the city, borough, or township controller or auditor; and fixing their compensation.

To repeal section six of an act, approved the twenty-seventh day of April, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-two (Pamphlet Laws, four hundred and sixty-seven), entitled "An act relating to the Towanda Plank Road Company; to hawkers and peddlers in Bradford and Beaver Counties; to the trustees of Athens Academy; and to tenpin alleys and billard rooms in Wyoming County."

To amend section four of an act, approved the seventh day of June, one thousand nine hundred seventeen (Pamphlet Laws, three hundred eighty-eight), entitled "An act relating to the jurisdiction, powers, and procedure of the orphans' court and the court of common pleas as to sales, mortgages, conveyances on groundrent, leases, extinguishment of groundrents, partition, exchange, squaring and adjusting of lines between adjoining owners, consolidation and combination of mining lands and the leasing thereof, the joining by owners of undivided interests in making and taking conveyances in order to change the route or location of any right of way or passage over adjoining or other lands, and the subdivision of premises so as to command the highest price or greatest rents, and for such purpose, the laying out or dedication of roads, streets, and alleys, or the vacation of such as have not been accepted by the public authorities, where the court shall be of opinion that such decree will be to the interest and advantage of all those interested; and where the legal title is held by minors, lunatics, habitual drunkards, or weak-minded persons, a married person whose spouse is a lunatic, or has abandoned him or her for one year or has been absent and unheard of for seven years; by corporations having no capacity to convey or by any unincorporated association, by any religious, beneficial, or charitable society or association, incorporated or unincorporated, and the title is subject to forfeiture if real estate is held in excess of the amount prescribed by its charter or by law; by a corporation, or individual or individuals, and is subject to a trust of any description whatever; by any person as to whom a presumption of death may have arisen, or any interest wherein is held by any person under legal disability to dispose thereof; where the legal title is an estate tail or is subject to the lien of debts of a decedent not of record, contingent remainders, executory devises, or remainders to a class, some or all of whom may not be in being or ascertained; where estates shall have been devised or granted for special or limited purposes, where there is a power of sale but the time may not have arrived for its exercise, any preliminary act may not have been done to bring it into exercise, the time limited for its exercise may have expired, or any one or more persons required to consent or join in its exercise may be non compos mentis, have removed out of the State, have died, refuse to act, unreasonably withhold consent, or be absent and unheard of; where there has been or shall be a defective appointment in any deed or will, and the necessary power is not given to the executor, devisee, or appointee to make sale and conveyance; where a trust has been created, and no power conferred on the trustee to do any of the acts which the court is hereby empowered to authorize or confirm; and to the effects of such decrees," by providing for advertisement where next of kin cannot be ascertained.

To amend further part of section forty-one of the act, approved the seventh day of June, one thousand nine hundred and seventeen (Pamphlet Laws, four hundred and forty-seven), entitled "An act relating to the administration and distribution of the estate of decedents and of minors and of trust estates; including the appointment, bonds, rights, powers, duties, liabilities, accounts, discharge and removal of executors, administrators, guardians, and trustees, herein designated as fiduciaries; the administration and distribution of the estates of presumed decedents; widow's and children's exemptions; debts of decedents, rents of real estate as assets for payment thereof, the lien thereof, sales and mortgages of real estate for the payment thereof, judgments and executions therefor, and the discharge of real estate from the lien thereof; contracts of decedents for the sale or purchase of real estate; legacies, including legacies charged on land; the discharge of residuary estates and of real estate from the lien of legacies and other charges; the appraisement of real estate devised at a valuation; the ascertainment of the curtilage of dwelling houses or other buildings devised; the abatement and survival of actions, and the substitution of executors and administrators therein, and suits against fiduciaries; investments by fiduciaries; the organization of corporations to carry on the business of decedents; the audit and review of accounts of fiduciaries; refunding bonds, transcripts to the court of common pleas of balances due by fiduciaries; the rights, powers and liabilities of nonresident and foreign fiduciaries; the appointment, bonds, rights, powers, duties, and liabilities of trustees durante absentia; the recording and registration of decrees, reports, and other proceedings, and the fees therefor; appeals in certain cases; and also generally dealing with the jurisdiction, powers, and procedure of the orphans' court in all matters relating to fiduciaries concerned with the estates of decedents," as amended.

Authorizing boroughs and townships of the first class to adopt and enforce zoning ordinances regulating the location, construction, and use of buildings, the size of courts and open spaces, the density of population, and the use of land.

To amend section one of article two, and section one of article ten, of the act, approved the seventh day of March, one thousand nine hundred and one (Pamphlet Laws, twenty), entitled "An act for the government of cities of the second class," as amended, by changing the name of the Department of Charities and Correction to the Department of Public Welfare.

To amend section four of an act, approved the twenty-fifth day of June, one thousand eight hundred eighty-five (Pamphlet Laws, one hundred eighty-seven), entitled "An act regulating the collection of taxes in the several boroughs and townships of this Commonwealth" by changing the time of issuing duplicates.

To amend clause forty-one, section three, article five of an act, approved the twenty-seventh day of June, one thousand nine hundred and thirteen (Pamphlet Laws, five hundred and sixty-eight), entitled "An act providing for the incorporation, regulation, and government of cities of the third class; regulating nomination and election of municipal officers therein; and repealing, consolidating, and extending existing laws in relation thereto."

Authorizing and empowering the district attorneys of each county to organize themselves into a State association for the purpose of holding meetings, and providing for the payment of the expenses thereof, and of the district attorneys attending, by the several counties.

Prescribing certain fees to be charged and collected from public service companies by the Public Service Commission of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the testing and proving, by said commission, the accuracy of certain apparatus and instruments of precision of public service companies; appropriating the moneys received from such fees to such commission for the expenses of conducting, operating, and maintaining its standardization laboratory, and the other meter or apparatus testing or proving activities of said commission.

To amend an act, approved the fifteenth day of June, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-three, entitled "An act imposing a State tax, including an additional emergency State tax, on liquid fuels, including all liquids ordinarily, practically, and commercially usable in internal combustion engines for the generation of power, and all distillates of, and condensates from, petroleum, natural gas, coal, coal tar, and vegetable ferments so usable and sold in this Commonwealth, except for the purpose of resale; providing for the collection of such tax, and for the distribution and use of the revenues derived therefrom; providing for the filing of certificates and reports of the sale of such liquid fuels to dealers; and fixing penalties," exempting from the provisions of such act kerosene, fuel oil, and gas oil.

Authorizing boroughs to sell certain real estate; and prescribing procedure to be followed.

To amend section two of the act, approved the tenth day of May, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-one (Pamphlet Laws, four hundred and seventy-three), entitled "An act providing for the burial of certain persons who are, have been, or shall be soldiers, sailors, or marines, designated as 'deceased service men'; defining the term 'deceased service man'; and authorizing county commissioners to provide headstones, markers, and burial plots for such deceased service men at the expense of the county in which they shall die or have a legal residence at the time of their death."

To amend section one, article six, chapter seven of an act, approved the fourteenth day of May, one thousand nine hundred and fifteen (Pamphlet Laws, three hundred and twelve), entitled "Providing a system of government for boroughs, and revising, amending and consolidating the law relating to boroughs," as amended.

To protect the public safety by prohibiting the discharge of firearms or other weapons within one hundred and fifty yards of any dwelling house or residence while hunting or trapping for wild birds or wild animals of any kind without the consent of the owner or tenant thereof, and prohibiting the destruction and abuse of certain property by persons while hunting or trapping.

Providing for the payment by counties of expenses incurred by the district attorney, and making such expenses a part of the costs of the case where the defendant is convicted.

Conferring upon cities of the second class power and authority to create and conduct, as part of the legal department, a Bureau of Conciliation, Small Claims, and Legal Aid.

To repeal an act, entitled "An act supplementary to an act, passed thirteenth April, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine, relating to billiard saloons, et cetera, in the counties of Chester and Delaware extending the same to Lycoming and Clinton Counties," approved the twenty-second day of March, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty (Pamphlet Laws, two hundred and twenty-two), as far as said act related and extends to Lycoming County.

Prescribing the manner in which certain persons, municipalities, partnerships, associations, or corporations may intervene in appeals to the Superior Court from findings, determinations, or order of the Public Service Commission of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

To amend section six of the act, approved the nineteenth day of June, one thousand nine hundred and eleven (Pamphlet Laws, one thousand fifty-five), entitled "An act authorizing the release on probation of certain convicts, instead of imposing sentences; the appointment of probation and parole officers, and the payment of their salaries and expenses; regulating the manner of sentencing convicts in certain cases, and providing for their release on parole; their conviction of crime during parole, and their rearrest and reconviction for breach of parole; and extending the powers and duties of boards of prison inspectors of penitentiaries."

To prohibit the bribery of agents, employes, or servants, and the giving or use of false documents with intent to deceive a principal, employer, or master; to regulate evidence in such proceedings; and to provide penalties for violation of this act.

Authorizing the Auditor General, in the collection of any emergency taxes, to use the clerks appointed to assist county officials in the collection of State taxes in the various counties.

To amend section one of the act, approved the twenty-eighth day of June, one thousand nine hundred and seventeen (Pamphlet Laws, six hundred and forty-five), entitled "An act making it unlawful for any individual or individuals to carry on or conduct any business under an assumed or fictitious name, style, or designation, unless upon the filing of a certificate to that effect in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth and of the prothonotary; requiring county commissioners, at the expense of the county, to provide books for the entry of such certificates; fixing the fees of the Secretary of the Commonwealth and prothonotary; and providing penalties," authorizing the Secretary of the Commonwealth to grant certificates to be received in evidence.

Relating to procedure in suits wherein it is pleaded that two or more defendants are liable for a specified cause of action.

June 30, 1923.

To provide for the ordinary expenses of the Executive, Judicial, and Legislative Departments of the Commonwealth, interest on the public debt, and the support of the public schools, for the two fiscal years beginning June first, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-three; and for the payment of bills incurred and remaining unpaid at the close of the fiscal year ending May thirty-first, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-three.

To amend an act approved the twenty-eighth day of March, one thousand eight hundred seventy-nine (Pamphlet Laws, fourteen), entitled "An act enabling wives of lunatics to release their right of dower in the real estate of their husbands," extending the provisions of said act to include wives and husbands of habitual drunkards, and wives or husbands of epileptics, insane, weak-minded, or feeble-minded persons.

For the repression of prostitution and assignation; making it unlawful to solicit, aid, or permit prostitution, or to use or permit the use of any place for the purpose of prostitution or assignation; making certain evidence admissable in proceedings under this act; authorizing the commitment of prostitutes to private institutions; providing for their parole; and prescribing penalties.

For the encouragement of unincorporated cooperative associations of agricultural and industrial workers; providing that membership therein, and interest in the funds and property thereof, may be made nontransferable; and imposing penalties upon persons making or accepting unlawful assignment, transfer, or pledge of such membership or interest.

Authorizing council in cities of the first class, by ordinance, to require the installation of standpipes and sprinkler systems in certain buildings in such cities, to prescribe the kind and character thereof, and regulations therefor; and to provide for the enforcement of such ordinance.

To amend an act, approved May second, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine (Pamphlet Laws, one hundred eighty-four), entitled "An act to provide revenue by imposing a mercantile license tax on venders of or dealers in goods, wares, and merchandise, and providing for the collection of said tax," as amended.

July 2, 1923.

Giving the consent of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to the purchase by the United States of about one hundred and forty-seven and five hundred and forty-three thousandths acres of land in O'Hara Township, Allegheny County, Pennsylvania, for use in the case and treatment of discharged sick and disabled soldiers, or for other uses of the United States, and ceding jurisdiction over such land; and also providing for the retention of a concurrent jurisdiction by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania with the United States, on such land, for the service of legal process thereupon.

Providing for the quarantine and control of the Japanese beetle; imposing certain powers and duties on the Department of Agriculture; providing penalties; and making an appropriation.

July 11, 1923.

Making an appropriation to the commission constituted for the purpose of maintaining toll bridges over the Delaware River between Pennsylvania and New Jersey.

Making an appropriation to the commission constituted for the purpose of maintaining toll bridges over the Delaware River between Pennsylvania and New York.

Making an appropriation to the Board of Commissioners of Navigation for the River Delaware and its navigable tributaries for two years from June first, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-three.

Making an appropriation to the Board of Commissioners of Navigation for the River Delaware and its navigable tributaries for the maintenance of a nautical school, to be located at the port of Philadelphia, for two years from June first one thousand nine hundred and twenty-three.

Making an appropriation to the trustees of the Philadelphia School of Design for Women, at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Making an appropriation to Charles E. Coppedge, of Harrisburg, for damages to a Peerless automobile caused by a trailer of the State Highway Department.

Authorizing the Governor to appoint a commission to provide for the construction, erection and dedication of a memorial to Joseph T. Rothrock, and making an appropriation.

Making an appropriation to the Commissioners of Fairmount Park.

Making an appropriation to the Washington Crossing Park Commission for the purpose of the acquisition of land and property and the making of improvements in accordance with the provisions of the act of July twenty-fifth, one thousand nine hundred and seventeen (Pamphlet Laws, one thousand two hundred and nine), entitled "An act to authorize the acquisition, by purchase of condemnation, of land for a park, and the erection of a monument commemorative of Washington crossing the River Delaware, and for the appointment of a commission to acquire said land and erect such monument; and making an appropriation for the purposes of this act."

Making an appropriation to the Valley Forge Park Commission to pay for land condemned and designated as located within the boundaries of Valley Forge Park.

Making an appropriation to the Board of Trustees of the Philadelphia Museum.

Making an appropriation for the payment of the expenses required by an act, approved the twenty-fifth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine, entitled "An act to provide for the continuance of the education and maintenance of the destitute orphans of deceased soldiers, sailors, and marines, and the destitute children of permanently disabled soldiers, sailors, and marines of the State"; also making an appropriation to carry out the provisions of an act to provide for the education and maintenance of the children admitted to the Pennsylvania Soldiers' Orphan Industrial School and the Soldiers' Orphans Schools, approved May twenty-seventh, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-three, and its supplements.

To amend section three of an act, approved the eleventh day of May, one thousand nine hundred and eleven (Pamphlet Laws, two hundred and seventy-five), entitled "An act to provide for the appointment of county and city inspectors of weights and measures; providing for their compensation and expenses; prescribing their duties; prohibiting vendors from giving false or insufficient weights; and fixing the penalties for the violation of the provisions hereof," as amended, providing for the disposition of certain fines, and imposing additional penalties.

Relating to the powers and duties of probation officers in counties of the first class.

To provide for the appointment of a commission to suggest revisions and amendments to the statutes of the State of Pennsylvania which relate to children, especially those which relate to the dependent, defective, delinquent, neglected, incorrigible, or illegitimate children; defining the powers and duties of the commission; authorizing the examination of documents, records, and papers; and making an appropriation to meet the expenses of the said commission.

To amend section six of the act, approved the third day of May, one thousand nine hundred and seventeen (Pamphlet Laws, one hundred and thirty-eight), entitled "An act relating to the appointment of persons to the fire department in cities of the third class; constituting a civil service board in relation thereto; providing for and regulating examinations, the manner of appointments, and the manner and power of removal of employes of said department; and providing a method for fixing compensation of a secretary.

To amend section six of the act, approved the twentieth day of June, one thousand nine hundred and seventeen (Pamphlet Laws, six hundred and eighteen), entitled "An act relating to the appointment of persons to the police department in cities of the third class; providing for and regulating examinations, the manner of appointments, and the manner and power of removal of employes of said department; and providing a method for fixing compensation," as amended.

For the prevention and treatmenf of mental diseases, mental defect, epilepsy, and inebriety; regulating the admission and commitment of mental patients to hospitals for mental diseases and institutions for mental defectives and epileptics; governing the transfer, discharge, interstate rendition, and deportation of mental patients; providing for the payment by individuals, counties, or the Commonwealth of the cost of the admission, care, and discharge of mental patients; and imposing penalties.

Providing for the alteration of the boundaries of counties in certain cases; for the adjustment of the indebtedness thereof; providing the effect thereof.

Providing for the abatement of nuisances caused by the improper grading or defective paving or encroaching fences in alleys, in cities of the first class; for the establishment of lines and grades for, and the grading, paving of, said alleys, and the grading of private alleys hereafter laid out; and for apportioning the cost, and for the filing of liens therefor.

Concerning the domicile of a married woman.

To amend section seventeen of the act, approved the twentieth day of June, one thousand nine hundred and nineteen (Pamphlet Laws, five hundred and twenty-one), entitled "An act providing for the imposition and collection of certain taxes upon this transfer of property passing from a decedent who was a resident of this Commonwealth at the time of his death, and of property within this Commonwealth at the time of his death; and making it unlawful for any corporation of this Commonwealth, or national banking association located therein, to transfer the stock of such corporation or banking association, standing in the name of any such decedent, until the tax on the transfer thereof has been paid; and providing penalties; and citing certain acts for repeal."

To amend section ten of an act, approved the twelfth day of July, one thousand nine hundred and thirteen (Pamphlet Laws, seven hundred and eleven), entitled "An act establishing a court for the county of Philadelphia; prescribing its jurisdiction and powers; providing for the service of its writs, process, or warrants by the proper officers of the county or city of Philadelphia; regulating the procedure therein, and appeals therefrom, and providing for the expenses thereof," as amended.

To amend section eight of article seventeen of the act, approved the twenty-fifth day of June, one thousand nine hundred and nineteen (Pamphlet Laws, five hundred and eighty-one), entitled "An act for the better government of cities of the first class of this Commonwealth," as amended.

Providing, in cities of the first and second classes, for the recovery and collection of taxes assessed on personal property by action of assumpsit against the owner or owners of the personal property upon which, or against the owner of which, the said taxes have been assessed.

Authorizing cities and boroughs to make emergency repairs to dangerous sidewalks; and providing for the cost of collection thereof from the abutting property owners.

Relating to assessments for taxes in townships of the first class in this Commonwealth; fixing the time for the issuing of precepts by county commissioners; fixing the compensation of township assessors and assistant township assessors and assistant triennial assessors in such townships, extending the time within which the said assessors are required to complete their assessment, and make their return thereof; and further providing for the determination of the time actually employed by the said township assessors, assistant township assessors, and assistant triennial assessors in the performance of their duties.

To further amend section three of an act, approved the twentieth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four (Pamphlet Laws, sixty-five), entitled "An act to regulate the manner of increasing the indebtedness of municipalities, to provide for the redemption of the same, and to impose penalties for the illegal increase thereof," by designating the place for the holding of elections for the purpose of increasing indebtedness of independent school districts.

To authorize and provide for the transfer and retransfer of person or persons confined in any penitentiary, prison, workhouse, house of correction, or any other institution for adult prisoners, under sentence of law, to some other prison, penitentiary, workhouse, house of correction, or other institution for adult prisoners.

To amend section one of the act, approved the first day of June, one thousand nine hundred and seven (Pamphlet Laws, three hundred and sixty-four), entitled "An act to increase the pay of jurors and witnesses in this Commonwealth," as amended.

Providing a method of annexation of boroughs, townships, or parts of townships, to cities of the third class; regulating the proceedings pertaining thereto; and repealing inconsistent legislation.

Providing for the refunding of retail liquor license fees and additional taxes to holders of licenses to sell vinous, spirituous, malt, or brewed liquors, or any admixture thereof, or intoxicating liquor, where the act of Assembly under the authority of which such licenses were granted has been repealed by the General Assembly of one thousand nine hundred and twenty-three prior to the expiration of the license year for which such licenses were issued; providing for the payment of such refund in certain cases by the county in which such license was granted, and the repayment to such county by the city, borough, township, and State of their respective shares of such refund, and for the payment of such refund in certain cases by the State alone; providing the procedure in such cases; and making an appropriation.

Relating to certain county officers in counties of the fifth class; providing for their salaries, and the compensation of deputies and clerks in the respective county offices; establishing a salary board, and defining its powers and duties; placing certain duties on the county commissioners, county controllers and county auditors; requiring the payment into the respective county treasury of the fees of such county officers; and providing penalties for violation of this act.

To amend section one of an act, approved the fifth day of April, one thousand nine hundred and seventeen (Pamphlet Laws, forty-six), entitled "An act authorizing executors, administrators, guardians, and other trustees to invest trust funds in farm loan bonds issued by Federal Land Banks, under the provisions of the act of Congress of the United States of July seventeenth, one thousand nine hundred and sixteen, its amendments or supplements," extending the act to bonds issued by Joint-Stock Land Banks.

Validating ordinances passed by councils of cities of the third class and not signed by the mayor or attested by the city clerk thereof; and validating all acts done in pursuance of such ordinances.

To amend section three hundred and seven of an act, approved the second day of June, one thousand nine hundred fifteen (Pamphlet Laws, seven hundred thirty-six), entitled "An act defining the liability of an employer to pay damages for injuries received by an employe in the course of employment; establishing an elective schedule of compensation; and providing procedure for the determination of liability and compensation thereunder," as amended.

To amend section six of an act, approved the thirty-first day of May, one thousand nine hundred and eleven (Pamphlet Laws, four hundred and sixty-eight), entitled "An act providing for the establishment of a State Highway Department, by the appointment of a State Highway Commissioner, two Deputy State Highway Commissioners, chief engineer, chief draughtsman, superintendents of highways, and a staff of assistants and employes; defining their duties and the jurisdiction of the State Highway Department, and fixing salaries of commissioners and deputies and other appointees; providing for taking over from the counties or townships of the Commonwealth certain existing public roads connecting county seats, principal cities, and towns and extending to the State line; describing and defining same by route numbers as the State highways of the Commonwealth; providing for the improvement, maintenance, and repair of said State Highways solely at the expense of the Commonwealth, and relieving the several townships or counties from any further obligation and expense to improve or maintain the same, and relieving said townships or counties of authority over same; requiring boroughs and incorporated towns to maintain certain State Highways wholly and in part; requiring the State Highway Commissioner to make maps to be complete records thereof; conferring authority on the State Highway Commissioner; providing for the payment of damages in taking of property, or otherwise, in the improvement thereof; providing for purchase or acquiring of turnpikes or toll-roads forming all or part of any State Highway, and procedure therein; providing for work of improvement of State Highways to be done by contract, except where the State Highway Commissioner decides the work be done by the State; providing aid by the State to counties and townships desiring the same in the improvement of township or county roads; defining highways and State-aid highways; providing method of application for State aid in the improvement, maintenance, and repair of township or county roads, and prescribing the contents of township, county, borough, or incorporated town petitions; providing for percentage of cost of improvement or repairs to be paid by State, county, township, borough or incorporated town, and requiring contracts by counties, townships, boroughs, and incorporated towns with Commonwealth governing same; providing for the minimum width of State Highways and State-aid highways, and kind of materials to be used in the improvements; providing for payment of cost of improvement and repairs; providing penalty for injuring or destroying State Highways; making appropriations to carry out the provisions of the act; and providing for the repeal of certain acts relating to Highway Department and improvement of roads, and of all acts or parts of acts inconsistent herewith; and providing that existing contracts are not affected by provisions of this act," as amended.

A Supplement

To an act, approved the thirteenth day of April, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-one (Pamphlet Laws, one hundred and thirty-six), entitled "An act providing for the appointment and expenses of a commission of three persons to codify and revise the laws relating to poor districts and the care of the poor, and making an appropriation," continuing the commission appointed under the provisions of said act for the further period of two years, and making an appropriation.

An Act

To amend section one of an act, approved the eighth day of May, one thousand nine hundred and nine (Pamphlet Laws, four hundred and seventy-five), entitled "An act to provide that admission now had or that may hereafter be had to practice as an attorney-at-law in the Supreme Court of this Commonwealth shall of itself, without more, operate as an admission of such attorney as an attorney-at-law in every other court of this Commonwealth; and to provide that disbarment or suspension of any attorney by the said Supreme Court shall of itself, without more, operate as a disbarment or suspension of such attorney as an attorney in every other court of this Commonwealth," as amended, by requiring the approval of the local board of examiners to entitle attorneys-at-law to practice before the different courts.

Empowering the State Highway Department to rebuild certain intercounty bridges located on the routes of State Highways, which bridges cross rivers and have been heretofore destroyed by fire; and making an appropriation.

To amend an act, approved the thirteenth day of June, Anno Domini one thousand nine hundred and seven (Pamphlet Laws, six hundred and forty), entitled "An act to provide revenue

by levying a tax upon the shares of stock of companies incorporated under the provisions of section twenty-nine of an act, entitled 'An act to provide for the incorporation and regulation of certain corporations,' approved April twenty-ninth, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, and the supplements thereto; for the insurance of owners of real estate, mortgages, and others interested in real estate, from loss by reason of defective titles, liens and encumbrances; and of companies entitled to the benefits of, and of companies having any of the powers of, companies entitled to the benefits of an act, entitled "An act conferring upon certain fidelity, insurance, safety deposit, trust, and savings companies the powers and privileges of companies incorporated under the provisions of section twenty-nine of an act, entitled "An act to provide for the incorporation and regulation of certain corporations," approved April twenty-ninth, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, and of the Supplements thereto,' approved June twenty-seventh, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five, commonly known as title insurance or trust companies."

July 12, 1923.

Making an appropriation to pay for the care, treatment, removal, and maintenance of the indigent insane for two years ending the thirty-first day of May, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-five.

Making an appropriation to the Agricultural Experiment Station of the Pennsylvania State College to maintain substations for the purpose of making experiments in the improvement, culture, curing, and preparation of tobacco, and providing for the publication of the report thereof.

Making an appropriation to the trustees of the University of Pittsburgh for the general maintenance of, and purchase of equipment for ,the university, and for the maintenance of teaching facilities in hospitals for students in the school of medicine.

Making an appropriation to the Pennsylvania State Oral School for the Deaf at Scranton.

Making an appropriation to the Glen Mills Schools, in the eastern district of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Making an appropriation to the Pennsylvania Training School for Feeble-Minded Children, located at Elwyn, in the county of Delaware and the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Making an appropriation to the Cottage State Hospital for Injured Persons, located at Mercer, Pennsylvania.

Making an appropriation to the trustees of the University of Pennsylvania for the Veterinary School of Medicine.

Making an appropriation to the National Farm School at Doylestown, Pennsylvania.

Making an appropriation to the Pennsylvania Institution for the Instruction of the Blind.

Making an appropriation to the Pennsylvania Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, Mount Airy, Philadelphia.

Making an appropriation to the Western Pennsylvania School for the Blind, located at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

Making an appropriation to the Cottage State Hospital, Cottage Avenue, Connellsville, Fayette County, Pennsylvania.

Making an appropriation to provide the necessary expenses of blind students who are residents of the Commonwealth in attendance at institutions of higher learning.

Making an appropriation to the Western Pennsylvania School for the Deaf.

Making an appropriation to the State Institution for Feeble-Minded of Western Pennsylvania, at Polk, Venango County, for maintenance and training.

Making an appropriation to the State Hospital for the Insane, at Danville, for the purpose of improvements and purchase of equipment.

Making an appropriation to the State Hospital for the Insane for the south-eastern district of Pennsylvania, located at Norristown, Pennsylvania.

Making an appropriation to the Homeopathic State Hospital for the Insane, at Allentown, Pennsylvania.

Making an appropriation to the State Asylum for the Chronic Insane of Pennsylvania, at South Mountain, Wernersville, Pennsylvania.

Making an appropriation to the State Hospital for the Insane, at Warren, Pennsylvania.

Making an appropriation to the State Hospital for the Criminal Insane, at Farview.

Making an appropriation to the Western State Hospital for the Insane, at Torrance.

Making an appropriation to the State Institution for Feeble-Minded of Eastern Pennsylvania, at Spring City.

Making an appropriation to the State Institution for Feeble-Minded of Eastern Pennsylvania, at Spring City.

Making an appropriation to the Pennsylvania Village for Feeble-Minded Women, at Laurelton, Pennsylvania.

Making an appropriation to the Pennsylvania Village for Feeble-Minded Women, at Laurelton, Pennsylvania.

Making an appropriation to the Eastern State Penitentiary at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

A Supplement

To an act entitled "An act providing for the selection and purchase, or the appropriation from the State forest reserves, of a tract of land and the erection thereon of buildings for the Western Penitentiary; making an appropriation therefor; authorizing the removal thereto of the inmates of the said Penitentiary; and directing the sale of the site now occupied by the said penitentiary, and the buildings and materials thereon;" approved the thirtieth day of March, Anno Domini one thousand nine hundred and eleven, (Pamphlet Laws, thirty-two), making an additional appropriation for erection, construction, and equipment.

An Act

Making an appropriation to the Pennsylvania Museum and School of Industrial Art.

Making an appropriation to the Pennsylvania Soldiers' and Sailors' Home at Erie, Pennsylvania, for maintenance of said home and the payment of expenses of administration, including salaries of officials and clerks, and providing that all moneys received from the United States Government by the Governor of Pennsylvania on account of maintenance shall be paid into the State Treasury.

To amend section four of an act, approved the first day of May, one thousand nine hundred and nine (Pamphlet Laws, three hundred and seven), entitled "An act to provide for the recovery by bureaus of health, boards of health, and boards of school directors of cities, boroughs, and townships of this Commonwealth, of money expended to care for and maintain persons sick of contagious or infectious diseases, when the person so sick has a settlement in some other city, borough, or township of the Commonwealth, and providing for the payment of all expense by the party falling sick except poor persons, and defining a settlement for the purposes of this act," defining the settlement of a married woman.

Fixing the compensation of the Auditor General and the State Treasurer.

Constituting a commission to make an investigation of the condition of disabled World War veterans of Pennsylvania, and to take appropriate action to assure such veterans of relief and full benefits and advantages; and making an appropriation.

Establishing a State Highway in the counties of Clarion, Forest, Elk, and McKean; providing for its location, construction, improvement, and maintenance by the Commonwealth; and vacating certain sections of State road in the counties of Clarion, Forest, McKean, and Elk.

To amend an act, approved June twentieth, one thousand nine hundred and nineteen (Pamphlet Laws, five hundred and twenty-one), entitled "An act providing for the imposition and collection of certain taxes upon the transfer of property passing from a decedent who was a resident of this Commonwealth at the time of his death, and of property within this Commonwealth of a decedent who was a nonresident of the Commonwealth at the time of his death; and making it unlawful for any corporation of this Commonwealth, or national banking association located therein, to transfer the stock of such corporation or banking association, standing in the name of any such decedent, until the tax on the transfer thereof has been paid; and providing penalties; and citing certain acts for repeal," as amended.

Authorizing corporations to issue stock at a price in excess of the par value thereof.

July 13, 1923.

A Further Supplement

To an act, approved the first day of April, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three (Pamphlet Laws, two hundred and thirteen), entitled "An act to accept the grant of public lands by the United States to the several States for the endowment of agricultural colleges," and making an appropriation for carrying the same into effect.

An Act

Making an appropriation to the Jefferson Medical College, of Philadelphia.

Making an appropriation to the Department of Public Welfare for the development of prison industries.

Making an appropriation to the State Highway Department for the payment of rewards to townships of the second class.

Reappropriating certain moneys to the Pennsylvania Training School, at Morganza, Pennsylvania.

Reappropriating moneys to the State Institution for Feeble-Minded of Western Pennsylvania, at Polk, Pennsylvania.

To amend section one of the act, approved the twelfth day of June, one thousand nine hundred and nineteen (Appropriation Acts, page thirty-one), entitled "An act reappropriating certain moneys to the State Hospital for the Insane, at Warren, Pennsylvania," preventing the lapsing of said appropriation.

Making an appropriation to the Home for Training in Speech of Deaf Children before they are of school age, at Belmont Avenue and Monument Road, Philadelphia.

Making an appropriation to the trustees of the University of Pennsylvania.

Making an appropriation to the Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania.

Making an appropriation to the State Hospital for Injured Persons of the Bituminous and Semi-Bituminous Coal Regions of Pennsylvania, located at Blossburg, Pennsylvania.

Making an appropriation to the State Industrial Home for Women, at Muncy.

Making an appropriation to the Pennsylvania Industrial Reformatory, at Huntingdon, Pennsylvania.

Making an appropriation to the Western State Penitentiary.

Making an appropriation to the Harrisburg State Hospital, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.

Making an appropriation to the Pennsylvania Training School, at Morganza, Pennsylvania.

Making an appropriation to the State Hospital of the Northern Anthracite Coal Region of Pennsylvania, at Scranton, Pennsylvania.

Making an appropriation to the Western State Hospital for he Insane.

Making an appropriation to the State Hospital for Injured Persons of the Anthracite Coal Region of Pennsylvania, at Ashland, Schuylkill county, Pennsylvania.

Making an appropriation to the Cottage State Hospital of Philipsburg, Pennsylvania.

Making an appropriation to the Sewickley Valley Hospital Association, Incorporated, of Allegheny County, Pennsylvania.

Making an appropriation to the Frederick Douglass Memorial Hospital and Training School, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Making an appropriation to the North Pennsylvania General Hospital and Sanatorium, at Austin, Pennsylvania.

Making an appropriation to the Grand View Hospital, located near Sellersville, Bucks County, Pennsylvania.

Making an appropriation to the Allentown Hospital, Allentown, Lehigh County, Pennsylvania.

Making an appropriation to the Saint Luke's Hospital, located at Bethlehem, Lehigh County, Pennsylvania.

Making an appropriation to the Taylor Hospital, Ridley Park, Delaware County, Pennsylvania.

Making an appropriation to the Saint Vincent's Hospital Association, of the city of Erie, Pennsylvania.

Making an appropriation to the Butler County General Hospital, at Butler, Pennsylvania.

Making an appropriation to the West Philadelphia Hospital for Women, in the City of Philadelphia.

Making an appropriation to the Franklin City Hospital, Franklin, Pennsylvania.

Making an appropriation to the South Side Hospital, of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

Making an appropriation to the Western Pennsylvania Hospital.

Making an appropriation to the Homeopathic Medical and Surgical Hospital and Dispensary, of Pittsburgh.

Making an appropriation to the Mercy Hospital, of Philadelphia.

Making an appropriation to the Children's Homeopathic Hospital, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Making an appropriation to the Reading Hospital, of Reading, Pennsylvania.

Making an appropriation to the Berwick Hospital, Berwick, Pennsylvania.

Making an appropriation to the Bloomsburg Hospital, Bloomsburg, Pennsylvania.

Making an appropriation to the Lancaster General Hospital, Lancaster, Pennsylvania.

Making an appropriation to the Polyclinic Hospital of the University of Pennsylvania.

Making an appropriation to the Medico-Chirurgical Hospital of the University of Pennsylvania.

Making an appropriation to the Hospital of the University of Pennsylvania.

Making an appropriation to the Annie M. Warner Hospital, Gettysburg, Adams County, Pennsylvania.

Making an appropriation to the McKeesport Hospital, McKeesport, Pennsylvania.

Making an appropriation to the Hospital of the Hahnemann Medical College and Hospital.

Making an appropriation to the Wills Hospital for the Relief of the Indigent Blind and Lame, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Making an appropriation to the Easton Hospital, at Easton, Pennsylvania.

Making an appropriation to the Clearfield Hospital.

Making an appropriation to the Allegheny General Hospital.

Making an appropriation to the Homeopathic Medical and Surgical Hospital of Reading, Pennsylvania.

Making an appropriation to the Stetson Hospital, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Making an appropriation to the American Hospital for Diseases of the Stomach, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Making an appropriation to the Bonair Sanatorium, Bells Camp, McKean County, Pennsylvania.

Making an appropriation to the Philadelphia Orthopaedic Hospital and Infirmary for Nervous Diseases.

Making an appropriation to the Gynecean Hospital, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Making an appropriation to the Saint Christopher's Hospital for Children, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Making an appropriation to the Columbia Hospital, at Columbia, Lancaster County, Pennsylvania.

Making an appropriation to the Saint Agnes' Hospital, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Making an appropriation to the trustees of the Milliken Hospital, Pottsville, Pennsylvania.

Making an appropriation to the Pottsville Hospital, Pottsville, Pennsylvania.

Making an appropriation to the Mary M. Packer Hospital, Sunbury, Pennsylvania.

Making an appropriation to the Coatesville Hospital, Coatesville, Pennsylvania.

Making an appropriation to the Charleroi-Monessen Hospital, at Charleroi, Pennsylvania.

Making an appropriation to the Hahnemann Hospital, in city of Scranton, Pennsylvania.

Making an appropriation to the Taylor Hospital Association, of the borough of Taylor, Lackawanna County, Pennsylvania.

Making an appropriation to the Boys' Industrial Home of Western Pennsylvania, located at Oakdale, Allegheny County.

Making an appropriation to the Wayne County Memorial Hospital, at Honesdale, Pennsylvania.

Making an appropriation to the Citizens General Hospital, of New Kensington, Pennsylvania.

Making an appropriation to the American Oncologic Hospital, at Philadelphia.

Making an appropriation to the Westmoreland Children's Aid Society, at Greensburg, Pennsylvania.

Making an appropriation to the Westmoreland Hospital Association, of Greensburg, Pennsylvania.

Making an appropriation to the Chester Hospital, in the City of Chester.

Making an appropriation to the Woman's Medical College, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, for hospital maintenance.

Making an appropriation to the Pennsylvania Home Teaching Society and Circulating Library for the Blind, at Philadelphia.

Making an appropriation to the Berean Manual Training and Industrial School.

Making an appropriation to the Shenango Valley Hospital, at New Castle, Pennsylvania.

Making an appropriation to the Shenango Valley Hospital, of New Castle, Pennsylvania.

Making an appropriation to the Carbondale Emergency Hospital, Carbondale, Pennsylvania.

Making an appropriation to the Mid-Valley Hospital Association, at Blakely, Pennsylvania.

Making an appropriation to the Pennsylvania Working Home for Blind Men, Philadelphia.

Making an appropriation to the Children's Industrial Home, at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.

Making an appropriation to the Harrisburg Hospital, of Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.

Making an appropriation to the Nursery Home, of Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.

Making an appropriation to the Harrisburg Polyclinic Hospital, of Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.

Making an appropriation to the Home for the Friendless, of Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.

Making an appropriation to the Trustees of the Samaritan Hospital, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Making an appropriation to the Old Ladies' Home, located at Wissinoming, Philadelphia.

Making an appropriation to the Frankford Hospital, located at Frankford, Philadelphia.

Making an appropriation to the Indiana Hospital, of Indiana County, Pennsylvania.

Making an appropriation to the Children's Hospital of Pittsburgh, in the city of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

Making an appropriation to the West Side Hospital Association, of Scranton, Lackawanna County, Pennsylvania.

Making an appropriation to the Washington Hospital, Washington, Pennsylvania, or its successor.

Making an appropriation to the Mercy Hospital, of Altoona, Pennsylvania.

Making an appropriation to the Altoona Hospital, Altoona, Pennsylvania.

Making an appropriation to the Ohio Valley General Hospital, at McKees Rocks, Pennsylvania.

Making an appropriation to the Women's Homeopathic Hospital, of Philadelphia.

To make an appropriation to the Maple Avenue Hospital Association, of DuBois, Clearfield County, Pennsylvania.

Making an appropriation to the Trustees of the Garretson Hospital, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Making an appropriation to the Children's Aid Society of Western Pennsylvania, at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

Making an appropriation to the Punxsutawney Hospital Association, of Punxsutawney, Jefferson County, Pennsylvania.

Making an appropriation to the Homestead Hospital, Homestead, Pennsylvania.

Making an appropriation to the Carlisle Hospital, Carlisle, Pennsylvania.

Making an appropriation to Saint Luke's Homeopathic Hospital, of Philadelphia.

Making an appropriation to the Christian H. Buhl Hospital, of Sharon, Pennsylvania.

Making an appropriation to the Lying-in Charity Hospital, Philadelphia.

Making an appropriation to the Woman's Hospital of Philadelphia, two thousand one hundred and thirty-seven North College Avenue.

Making an appropriation to the Florence Crittenton Circle, of Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania.

Making an appropriation to the United Charities of Hazleton, Pennsylvania.

Making an appropriation to the Northeastern Hospital of Philadelphia, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Making an appropriation to the Pottstown Hospital, Pottstown, Pennsylvania.

Making an appropriation to the Pottstown Homeopathic Hospital, Pottstown, Pennsylvania.

Making an appropriation to the Wilkes-Barre City Hospital, Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania.

Making an appropriation to the Memorial Hospital, at Roxborough, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Making an appropriation to the J. C. Blair Memorial Hospital, of Huntingdon, Pennsylvania.

Making an appropriation to the Mercy Hospital, at Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania.

Making an appropriation to the Wyoming Valley Homeopathic Hospital, at Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania.

Making an appropriation to the Home for Colored Children, Termon Avenue, Twenty-Seventh Ward, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, or its successor.

Making an appropriation to the Waynesburg Hospital, of Waynesburg, Pennsylvania.

Making an appropriation to the Chambersburg Hospital, at Chambersburg, Pennsylvania.

Making an appropriation to the Nason Hospital Association, of Roaring Spring, Blair County, Pennsylvania.

Making an appropriation to the Robert Packer Hospital.

Making an appropriation to the Home for Friendless Women and Children, of the city of Scranton.

Making an appropriation to the Curtis Home, of Western Avenue, North Side, Pittsburgh, or its successor.

Making an appropriation to Saint Francis Hospital, of Pittsburgh.

Making an appropriation to the Orphan Asylum of the Holy Family, of Emsworth, Allegheny County, Pennsylvania.

Making an appropriation to the Pittston Hospital Association, of the city of Pittston, Pennsylvania.

Making an appropriation to the Tuberculosis League, of Pittsburgh.

Making an appropriation to Kane Summit Hospital Association, of Kane, McKean County, Pennsylvania.

Making an appropriation to the Bradford Hospital, of the City of Bradford.

Making an appropriation to Saint John's General Hospital, of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

Making an appropriation to the Northwestern General Hospital, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Making an appropriation to the Latrobe Hospital, Latrobe, Pennsylvania.

Making an appropriation to the Good Samaritan Hospital, at Westfield, Tioga County, Pennsylvania.

Making an appropriation to the Ladies of the Grand Army of the Republic Home, Department of Pennsylvania, at Hawkins Station, Allegheny County, Pennsylvania.

Making an appropriation to the Spencer Hospital, Meadville, Pennsylvania.

Making an appropriation to the Titusville Hospital, at Titusville, Pennsylvania.

Making an appropriation to the Meadville Children's Aid Society and Home for the Aged, Meadville, Crawford County, Pennsylvania.

Making an appropriation to the Meadville City Hospital, Meadville, Pennsylvania.

Making an appropriation to the Roosevelt Hospital, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Making an appropriation to the Allegheny Valley Hospital at Tarentum, Pennsylvania.

Making an appropriation to the Grove City Hospital, in the borough of Grove City, Pennsylvania.

Making an appropriation to the Coudersport General Hospital, at Coudersport, Pennsylvania.

Making an appropriation to the Northern Tier Home, Harrison Valley, Potter County, Pennsylvania.

Making an appropriation to the Eye and Ear Hospital, of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

Making an appropriation to the Bellefonte Hospital, Bellefonte, Pennsylvania.

Making an appropriation to the Beaver County Children's Home, of New Brighton, Pennsylvania.

Making an appropriation to the Mount Sinai Hospital, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Making an appropriation to the Beaver Valley General Hospital, at New Brighton, Pennsylvania.

Making an appropriation to the Good Samaritan Hospital, of Lebanon, Pennsylvania.

Making an appropriation to the Kittanning General Hospital, Kittanning, Pennsylvania.

Making an appropriation to the Rush Hospital for Consumption and Allied Diseases, of Philadelphia.

Making an appropriation to the Memorial Hospital, at Mount Pleasant, Pennsylvania.

Making an appropriation to the Miners' Hospital, of Northern Cambria, at Spangler, Cambria County, Pennsylvania.

Making an appropriation to the Warren General Hospital, of Warren, Pennsylvania.

Making an appropriation to the First Allegheny Day Nursery and Temporary Home for Children, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

Making an appropriation to the West Philadelphia General Homeopathic Hospital, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Making an appropriation to the Pennsylvania Epileptic Hospital and Colony Farm, Chester County, Pennsylvania.

Making an appropriation to the National Stomach Hospital, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Making an appropriation to the Conemaugh Valley Memorial Hospital, at Johnstown, Pennsylvania.

Making an appropriation to the Pennsylvania Memorial Home, of Brookville, Pennsylvania.

Making an appropriation to the Suburban General Hospital, of Bellevue, Allegheny County, Pennsylvania.

Making an appropriation to the Memorial Hospital Association of Monongahela City, Washington County, Pennsylvania.

Making an appropriation to the Uniontown Hospital, Uniontown, Pennsylvania.

Making an appropriation to the Woods Run Settlement Association, Petosky Street, North Side, Pittsburgh, Allegheny County, Pennsylvania.

Making an appropriation to the Christian Home for Women, at fourteen hundred and twenty-three Liverpool Street, North Side, city of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

Making an appropriation to the Woman's Southern Homeopathic Hospital, of Philadelphia.

Making an appropriation to the Oil City Hospital, Oil City, Pennsylvania.

Making an appropriation to the Grand View Institution for the Care and Treatment of Poor Consumptives, Oil City, Pennsylvania.

Making an appropriation to the York Hospital, West College Avenue, York, Pennsylvania.

Making an appropriation to the York Society to Protect Children and Aged Persons, of York, Pennsylvania.

Making an appropriation to the Pittsburgh Home for Babies, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

Making an appropriation to the Brownsville General Hospital, Brownsville, Pennsylvania.

Making an appropriation to the Elmwood Home for Boys, at Erie, Pennsylvania.

Making an appropriation to the Hamot Hospital Association, of Erie, Pennsylvania.

Making an appropriation to the Erie Home for the Friendless, of the City of Erie, Pennsylvania.

Making an appropriation to the Erie Infants' Home and Hospital, of Erie, Pennsylvania.

Making an appropriation to the Florence Crittenton Home, of Erie, Pennsylvania.

Making an appropriation to the Germantown Dispensary and Hospital, Germantown, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Making an appropriation to the Maternity Hospital, in the City of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Making an appropriation to the Howard Hospital, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Making an appropriation to the Lock Haven Hospital, Lock Haven, Pennsylvania.

Making an appropriation to the Renovo Hospital.

Making an appropriation to the Philadelphia Association for the Protection of Colored Women, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Making an appropriation to the Providence General Hospital, of Philadelphia, Philadelphia County, Pennsylvania.

Making an appropriation to the Braddock General Hospital, Braddock, Pennsylvania.

Making an appropriation to the Elk County General Hospital, of Ridgway, Pennsylvania.

Making an appropriation to the General Hospital, East Stroudsburg, Monroe County, Pennsylvania.

Making an appropriation to Montgomery Hospital, at Norristown, in the County of Montgomery.

Making an appropriation to the Corry Hospital Association, of Corry, Pennsylvania.

Making an appropriation to the Williamsport Hospital, of the City of Williamsport, Pennsylvania.

Making an appropriation to the Chester County Hospital, West Chester, Pennsylvania.

Making an appropriation to the Phoenixville Hospital, Phoenixville, Pennsylvania, Chester County.

Making an appropriation to the Homeopathic Hospital, West Chester, Chester County, Pennsylvania.

Making an appropriation to the Pittsburgh and Allegheny Home for the Friendless, situated in the city of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

Making an appropriation to the Kensington Hospital for Women of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Making an appropriation to the Pennsylvania Association for the Blind, at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

Making an appropriation to the Aged Colored Women's Home, at Williamsport, Lycoming County, Pennsylvania.

Making an appropriation to the Williamsport Training Home for Girls, at Williamsport, Lycoming County, Pennsylvania.

Making an appropriation to the Florence Crittendon Mission, of the city of Williamsport, Lycoming County, Pennsylvania.

Making an appropriation to the Home for the Friendless, of the city of Williamsport, Pennsylvania.

Making an appropriation to the Chester Day Nursery and Children's Home, at Chester, Pennsylvania.

Making an appropriation to the Lewistown Hospital, of Lewistown, Pennsylvania.

Making an appropriation to the Children's Home, of Bethlehem, Salisbury Township, Lehigh County, Pennsylvania.

Making an appropriation to the Philadelphia Home for Incurables.

Making an appropriation to the Western Temporary Home, of Philadelphia.

Making an appropriation to the Home for Veterans of the Grand Army of the Republic and Wives, Philadelphia.

Making an appropriation to the Home for Widows and Single Women, of Lebanon and Lebanon County, Pennsylvania.

Making an appropriation to the Northern Home for Friendless Children of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Making an appropriation to the Home for Friendless Children, of Lancaster, Pennsylvania.

Making an appropriation to the Children's Aid Society, of Franklin County, Pennsylvania.

Making an appropriation to the Home for Friendless Children, in the City of Reading, Pennsylvania.

Making an appropriation to the Pennsylvania Seamen's Friend Society, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Making an appropriation to the Midnight Mission, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Making an appropriation to the Florence Crittendon Home, located at one hundred and thirty-nine, Queen Street, Germantown, Pennsylvania.

Making an appropriation to the Children's Aid Society of Pennsylvania.

Making an appropriation to the Tabor Home for Children, Doylestown, Bucks County, Pennsylvania, for the two fiscal years beginning June first, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-three, for the purpose of maintenance.

Making an appropriation to the George Junior Republic Association of Pennsylvania.

Making an appropriation to the Christian Home, of Johnstown, Pennsylvania.

Making an appropriation to the Easton Home for Friendless Children, at Easton, Pennsylvania.

Making an appropriation to the Home for Aged and Infirm Women, of Easton, Pennsylvania.

Making an appropriation to the Philadelphia Home for Infants, located at four thousand six hundred and eighteen, Westminster Avenue, Philadelphia.

Making an appropriation to the Home of Industry for Discharged Prisoners, of the city of Philadelphia and State of Pennsylvania.

Making an appropriation to Eagleville Sanatorium for Consumptives, located at Eagleville, Montgomery County.

Making an appropriation to the Julia White Priscilla Home for Aged Colored People, located at LaMott, Montgomery County, Pennsylvania.

Making an appropriation to the Home for Widows and Single Women, of Reading, Pennsylvania.

Making an appropriation to the Robert Wood Home, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Making an appropriation to the Friends' Home for Children, situate at four thousand eleven, Aspen Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Making an appropriation to the Union Home for Old Ladies, of West Philadelphia.

Making an appropriation to the Nazarene Home for the Aged, at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Making an appropriation to the Home for the Aged, located at one thousand eight hundred nine, Mount Vernon Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Making an appropriation to the Industrial Home for Crippled Children, at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

Making an appropriation to the Beacon Light Mission, near the city of Bradford, Pennsylvania.

Making an appropriation to the Pittsburgh Newsboys' Home of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

Making an appropriation to the Beulah Anchorage, of Reading, Pennsylvania.

Making an appropriation to the Home for the Aged and Infirm Colored Women, at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

Making an appropriation to the Bethesda Home, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

Making an appropriation to the Rosalia Foundling Asylum and Maternity Hospital, of the city of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

Making an appropriation to the Canonsburg General Hospital Association, at Canonsburg, Pennsylvania.

Making an appropriation to the Simon H. Barnes Memorial Hospital, of Susquehanna, Pennsylvania.

Making an appropriation to the Ellwood City Hospital, Ellwood City, Pennsylvania.

Making an appropriation to the Greenville Hospital, Greenville, Pennsylvania.

Making an appropriation to the Rochester General Hospital, at Rochester, Beaver County, Pennsylvania.

Making an appropriation to the Brookville Hospital, Brookville, Pennsylvania.

Making an appropriation to the Adrian Hospital Association, of Punxsutawney, Jefferson County, Pennsylvania.

Making an appropriation to the State Hospital of Coaldale, Coaldale, Schuylkill County, Pennsylvania.

Making an appropriation to the State Hospital for Injured Persons of the Trevorton, Shamokin, and Mount Carmel Coal Fields.

Making an appropriation to the State Hospital for Injured Persons of the Middle Coal Field.

Making an appropriation to the State Hospital of Nanticoke, Nanticoke, Luzerne County, Pennsylvania.

To repeal the act, approved the fourteenth day of February, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven (Pamphlet Laws, two hundred and five), entitled "A supplement to an act, passed the thirteenth day of April, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine, relating to billiard saloons, et cetera, in the counties of Chester and Delaware, extending the same to the county of Bradford.

To amend section three of article eighteen of the act, approved the twenty-fifth day of June, one thousand nine hundred and nineteen (Pamphlet Laws, five hundred and eighty-one), entitled "An act for the better government of cities of the first class of this Commonwealth," providing that when indebtedness made by council is assumed, funded, or refunded, with the assent of the electors, said indebtedness shall thereafter be excluded in computing the amount incurred by council without the assent of electors.

To amend section seventeen of the act, approved the seventeenth day of June, one thousand nine hundred and thirteen (Pamphlet Laws, five hundred and seven), entitled "An act to provide revenue for State and county purposes, and, in cities coextensive with counties, for city and county purposes; imposing taxes upon certain classes of personal property; providing for the assessment and collection of the same; providing for the duties and compensation of prothonotaries and recorders in connection therewith; and modifying existing legislation which provided for raising revenue for State purposes," as amended.

To amend section one of the act, approved the twenty-fifth day of July, one thousand nine hundred and thirteen (Pamphlet Laws, one thousand three hundred and nineteen), entitled "An act to establish a State village for feeble-minded women; providing for the appointment of a board of managers to select a tract of land for that purpose in the State forest reserve, and to erect and furnish buildings on the same, and to manage said institution; and providing for the commitment thereto of feeble-minded females between the ages of sixteen and forty-five years; defining the powers and duties of the board of managers; and making an appropriation for the purposes aforesaid, also for the expenses of maintenance until June one, one thousand nine hundred and fifteen," as amended, by changing the name of said village.

A Supplement

To an act, approved the twenty-seventh day of May, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-one (Pamphlet Laws, one thousand one hundred and seventy-three), entitled "An act constituting a commission to make an investigation of the battlefields of France and Belgium, and to select points for the erection of monuments and markers of appropriate design to commemorate the achievements of Pennsylvania soldiers during the World War; defining the powers and duties of the commission; and making an appropriation"; continuing said commission; providing for the erection of certain memorials in France and Belgium; and making an appropriation.

An Act

To amend an act, approved the nineteenth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five (Pamphlet Laws, thirty-eight), entitled "An act to regulate the erection of county buildings," by providing for the approval of plans of county buildings and the letting of contracts for the construction thereof by the body levying the taxes for general county purposes, in certain counties.

A Supplement

To the act, approved the ninth day of July, one thousand nine hundred and nineteen (Pamphlet Laws, eight hundred and fourteen), entitled "An act providing for the erection and construction by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and the State of New Jersey of a bridge over the Delaware River, connecting the city of Philadelphia and the city of Camden, and the approaches thereto; providing for a joint commission for that purpose, and defining its powers and duties; providing for an independent commission in this Commonwealth in relation thereto, and defining its powers and duties; providing for the payment of a part of the cost thereof by the city of Philadelphia; and providing for the acquiring, taking, and condemnation of the real estate for the site and approaches thereof; providing for the turning over of said bridge upon its completion; and making an appropriation for the purposes of this act," as amended by an act, approved the twenty-sixth day of April, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-one (Pamphlet Laws, two hundred eighty-seven); extending the power and authority of the Delaware River Bridge Joint Commission, and its successors, to provide for equipment of the Delaware River bridge with facilities for railway, railroad, motor bus, vehicles, or other means of transportation, also for telegraph, telephone, electric, or other public service facilities; authorizing operation, maintenance, and leasing thereof; providing for the fixing and collection of charges, rates, rentals, or tolls therefor; and authorizing the making of contracts or leases for use and occupation of property acquired.

An Act

To repeal an act, approved the twenty-fourth day of February, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three (Pamphlet Laws, one hundred and fifty-five), entitled "An act relating to the office of surveyor and civil engineer for the county of Allegheny."

GIFFORD PINCHOT,
Governor.

REASONS FOR PARDONS GRANTED BY THE GOVERNOR FROM JANUARY 1, 1923, TO JANUARY 1, 1925.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Governor's Office.

Harrisburg, January 6, 1925.

To the Honorable, the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Gentlemen: In conformity with law I have the honor to present the reasons for pardons granted by me from January 1, 1923, to January 1, 1925.

Respectfully yours,

GIFFORD PINCHOT.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, Pa., February 28, 1923.

His Excellency, Gifford Pinchot, Governor.

Sir: At No. 377 January Sessions, 1922, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery in and for the County of Philadelphia, John Shields was convicted of murder in the first degree and on May 26, 1922, was sentenced to be electrocuted.

The applicant is a colored man, twenty-four years of age, is unmarried and has a mother and father living at Philadelphia.

John Shields came to Philadelphia from the State of Georgia in 1917 and has since that time resided in the City of Philadelphia. Prior to the conviction in this case he had not been charged with, or convicted of, crime, and his reputation as an industrious and law-abiding citizen was fairly good. He was infatuated with a girl, upon whom it is alleged he had expended considerable sums of money. He called on her on December 11, 1921, at her home, when she repulsed him. While in the room of her home, with the door partly open, he drew a revolver and shot her in the shoulder. The bullet was deflected by the collar-bone and went downward, piercing her heart.

It is represented to the Board that John Shields, while not legally insane, has the mentality of a boy fifteen years of age.

Honorable Howard A. Davis, the Trial Judge, writes to the Board in regard to this case, inter alia, as follows:

"The defendant was twice tried on the charge of murder and upon both trials convicted of murder in the first degree. Under the evidence the jury should not have arrived at any other verdict. I was therefore obliged to impose the extreme sentence. So much for the legal side of this case.

"Upon the human side, the mother of this young man several times called upon me and pleaded with me. I have been very much touched by her petition for clemency, but I cannot see that it rests with me to commute or even to recommend the commutation to imprisonment for life which, of course, rests with the Board of Pardons; but I am free to say that I believe the ends of justice would be served if the sentence of this man were commuted to imprisonment for life."

In view of the statement of the Trial Judge that the ends of justice would be served if the sentence of this man were commuted to imprisonment for life, we have determined to give this application favorable consideration.

We, therefore, "after full hearing upon due public notice and in open sessions", recommend that the sentence of death imposed upon John Shields be commuted to life imprisonment.

D. J. DAVIS,
Lieutenant Governor.

CLYDE L. KING,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

GEORGE W. WOODRUFF,
Attorney General.

JAS. F. WOODWARD,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, Pa., February 28, 1923.

His Excellency, Gifford Pinchot, Governor.

Sir: At No. 516 May Sessions, 1919, in the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace in and for the County of Philadelphia, George Jacobs was convicted of larceny and receiving stolen goods, and on June 6, 1919, was sentenced to pay a fine of one cent, and to undergo imprisonment in the Philadelphia County Prison for nine months.

The applicant is forty-two years of age, was born in Ickesburg, Perry County, Pennsylvania, was married and is the father of two children living with his parents at Ickesburg, Pa., who are in need of his support.

On February 11, 1919, Three hundred dollars was removed from the pocket of a waist belonging to Mary Reynolds, in the City of Philadelphia, the prosecutrix in this case. The applicant was a boarder in the home of Mary Reynolds and was charged with, and convicted of, stealing the money. He had previously been sentenced to a term of twenty years imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary on the charge of entering and larceny, from which sentence he had been paroled on December 12, 1916. Upon the completion of his sentence in this case he was returned to the Eastern State Penitentiary as a violator of the Parole Act and has now served of that sentence about thirteen years.

This application is made at the suggestion of Honorable Charles Y. Audenreid, Trial Judge, so that an opportunity may be given the Parole Officers to recommend a parole from his unexpired sentence of twenty years. The District Attorney and John W. McKenty, Parole Officer of the Eastern Penitentiary, state to the Board that this application should be granted.

In view of these facts, we, therefore, "after full hearing upon due public notice and in open sessions", recommend that a pardon be now granted to the said George H. Jacobs.

D. J. DAVIS,
Lieutenant Governor.

CLYDE L. KING,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

GEORGE W. WOODRUFF,
Attorney General.

JAS. F. WOODWARD,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, Pa., February 28, 1923.

His Excellency, Gifford Pinchot, Governor.

Sir: At No. 117 June Sessions, 1919, in the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace in and for the County of Northampton, Joseph Smith pleaded guilty to larceny and on September 8, 1919, was sentenced to pay a fine of One hundred dollars, the costs of prosecution and to undergo imprisonment in the Eastern Penitentiary for not less than six years nor more than eight years.

The applicant is twenty-eight years of age, a citizen of the United States, by occupation a laborer and at the time of his arrest was employed in the cooperage department of The Alpha-Portland Cement Company.

On September 2, 1919, the applicant met one Zimmerman in Easton, Pa., and accepted the invitation of Zimmerman to accompany him for an automobile ride to Auburn, Pa. Zimmerman was driving a one ton Ford automobile truck, which he had stolen. On their arrival at Auburn the applicant was informed that the truck had been stolen, and he assisted Zimmerman in removing the body from the truck. After removing the body from the truck, they returned to Easton on the chassis of the truck. About two miles from Easton the applicant cut a rope that was used to secure some tires to another truck, and when the tires fell to the ground they were collected by the applicant. The applicant was seen collecting the tires and at Easton, Pa., was arrested by the County Detective.

At the time of his arrest the applicant was eighteen years of age, and at his trial, without Counsel, he entered a plea of guilty and was sentenced as above stated. Prior to this offense he had no criminal record whatever. Because of the youth of the applicant at the time of the crime, his previous good record, and the term of imprisonment already served, we have concluded that he has been sufficiently punished.

We, therefore, "after full hearing upon due public notice and in open sessions", recommend that a pardon be now granted to the said Joseph Smith.

D. J. DAVIS,
Lieutenant Governor.

CLYDE L. KING,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

GEORGE W. WOODRUFF,
Attorney General.

JAS. F. WOODWARD,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, Pa., February 28, 1923.

His Excellency, Gifford Pinchot, Governor.

Sir: At No. 65 September Sessions, 1916, in the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace in and for the County of Indiana, Jesse Cook pleaded guilty to carrying concealed weapons and on December 4, 1916, was sentenced to pay the costs of prosecution, a fine of one hundred dollars and to undergo imprisonment in the Indiana County Jail for a period of thirty days.

The applicant is now forty-one years of age, a native of Pennsylvania, by trade a barber, and at the time of his arrest was not employed. He is unmarried and resided at Cookport, Indiana County, Pennsylvania. Previous to the sentence in this case Cook had been convicted in Indiana County of statutory rape and had been sentenced to undergo imprisonment in the Western Penitentiary for not less than three years and nine months nor more than fifteen years, from which sentence he was paroled on May 10, 1909.

After his parole for several months he had failed to report to the Parole Officer. He was finally located near Cookport, Pa., and was found to be armed with a 38-caliber revolver and a shot-gun. Upon his conviction of carrying concealed weapons, he was returned to the Penitentiary to serve out his former sentence.

The purpose of the application for a pardon in this case is to afford the Parole Officers an opportunity to recommend a second parole upon his prior offense.

Mr. John M. Egan, Warden of the Western Penitentiary, writes to the Board under date of February 20, 1923, inter alia:

"Cook's conduct has been exemplary and at a meeting of the Board of Inspectors of this institution on January 15th the opinion was unanimously expressed that Cook has been sufficiently punished, that he is penitent and that if he were given an opportunity he would become a useful citizen."

The Board is also in receipt of a letter from Honorable J. N. Langham, Judge of the 40th Judicial District of Pennsylvania, in which it is said:

"It occurs to me that this man Cook has been punished sufficiently for his several crimes, and I hereby join with any application for release made upon his part or upon the part of his friends. If he becomes a law violator after his release he will be apprehended very promptly, and at that time we can dispose of his case as the exigencies require."

This application appears to the Board to be a meritorious one in view of the recommendations of the Warden of the Western Penitentiary and the Trial Judge.

We, therefore, "after full hearing upon due public notice and in open sessions", recommend that a pardon be now granted to the said Jesse Cook.

D. J. DAVIS,
Lieutenant Governor.

CLYDE L. KING,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

GEORGE W. WOODRUFF,
Attorney General.

JAS. F. WOODWARD,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, Pa., February 28, 1923.

His Excellency, Gifford Pinchot, Governor.

Sir: At No. 19 December Sessions, 1921, in the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace in and for the County of Fayette, Frank Lane alias Frank Small pleaded guilty to larceny and on October 29, 1921, was sentenced to pay a fine of six cents, the costs of prosecution and to undergo an imprisonment in the Western Penitentiary for not less than two years nor more than four years.

The applicant is twenty-two years of age, a native of the State of Maine, and at the time of his arrest was an automobile mechanic out of employment. He is a married man and has no children. The applicant has no criminal record and served during the World War with the Canadian Army, from which he was honorably discharged. While sick and out of employment he stole a Ford car in Uniontown, Pa. He was arrested twelve miles from Uniontown, the car was restored to its owner, and the applicant pleaded guilty to the crime.

William A. Miller, Esq., District Attorney of Fayette County, writes to the Board in regard to this case as follows:

"In reference to the application of Frank Small for a pardon, I desire to state that I am of the opinion that his application deserves consideration.

"At the time he was sentenced it was the opinion of the Commonwealth that he was a professional thief, but subsequent inquiries have tended to prove that such was not the fact.

"Should you act favorably on this application I believe the ends of justice would be met, and further, that the petitioner would be able to get back on the right track and stay there."

Honorable E. H. Reppert, the Trial Judge, also writes to the Board, inter alia:

"I have been led to the conclusion that the ends of justice will have been satisfied if the pardon in this case be granted.

"I believe, in investigation since sentence passed, that the allegations of the petition are true.

"At the time of sentence I was under the impression that the defendant was a professional automobile thief. I now believe this was a mistake."

Because of the previous good record of the applicant, the fact that he yielded to the criminal impulse when sick and out of employment, and because of the representations of the Trial District Attorney and Trial Judge, we have concluded that the applicant has been sufficiently punished.

We, therefore, "after full hearing upon due public notice and in open sessions", recommend that a pardon be now granted to the said Frank Lane alias Frank Small.

D. J. DAVIS,
Lieutenant Governor.

CLYDE L. KING,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

GEORGE W. WOODRUFF,
Attorney General.

JAS. F. WOODWARD,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, Pa., February 28, 1923.

His Excellency, Gifford Pinchot, Governor.

Sir: At No. 5, May Term, 1922, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer in and for the County of Lackawanna, Carl Phillipi, one Parker and one Maguire were convicted of entering in the night without breaking, and on May 20, 1922, sentence was suspended as to Parker, Maguire was ordered to make restitution to the amount of $100.00, and thereupon sentence was suspended, and Phillipi was sentenced to pay the costs and to undergo an imprisonment in the Pennsylvania Industrial Reformatory for not more than ten years.

The applicant is now twenty years of age, unmarried, an American by birth, and prior to his sentence he was

engaged by the Glen Alden Coal Company as a motorman and worked at this occupation. On March 29, 1922, the applicant with two men entered the pool-room of Joseph Perkin, in Taylor Borough, Pennsylvania, the poolroom being open at all hours of the night. Certain goods were removed from the pool-room to the value of $351.

The applicant had never before been in trouble, his earnings had always been given to his mother, who is now in need of his support, and he has been a model prisoner at the Reformatory. It is believed that if now released he will become a useful citizen. We have determined that he has been adequately punished.

We, therefore, "after full hearing upon due public notice and in open sessions", recommend that a pardon be now granted to the said Carl Phillipi.

D. J. DAVIS,
Lieutenant Governor.

CLYDE L. KING,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

GEORGE W. WOODRUFF,
Attorney General.

JAS. F. WOODWARD,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, Pa., February 28, 1923.

His Excellency, Gifford Pinchot, Governor.

Sir: At Nos. 6 and 139 February Term, 1915, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery in and for the County of Westmoreland, Earnest Reaping was convicted of murder in the first degree. On May 24, 1915, he was sentenced to be electrocuted, and on September 28, 1915, his sentence was commuted to life imprisonment. John Showalter was convicted of murder in the first degree and on May 24, 1915, was sentenced to pay a fine of one dollar, the costs of prosecution and to undergo an imprisonment in the Western Penitentiary for not less than fifteen years and nine months nor more than twenty years.

The applicants, together with two other boys, on November 12, 1914, had been drinking. The boys about 9:30 P. M. on the day in question were on a public road a short distance from Latrobe, and, as one of them said, they had determined "to get some easy money" and to hold up the first person who came along. Isaiah Wedge, about forty-one years of age, deficient in hearing, drove by with a team and lumber-wagon. Showalter stopped him and asked for a ride to town, and at the same time Reaping came up to the wagon and said—"Watch me scare him". Reaping then fired two shots toward Wedge, intending, it is alleged, to shoot over his head. Wedge was standing up in the wagon and after the second shot he staggered, fell and later died as a result of the wound. The boys then separated and later were found together, sleeping in a house in Latrobe, by the State Police, with three revolvers in their possession.

George E. Barron, Esq., of Greensburg, who was an Assistant District Attorney assisting at the trial, writes in regard to these cases that the four young men were all guilty in the same degree and merited the same degree of punishment; two of them have already been released from imprisonment. He further says:

"I was Second Assistant District Attorney of Westmoreland County, at the time of his trial, assisted in the trial,—and am thoroughly familiar with the facts and circumstances surrounding the Case. The facts developed at the trial of the Case warranted the finding of the verdict rendered,—but I felt at that time, and feel yet, that there was no intention upon the part of the perpetrators of the crime, to hold up, rob, and kill the victim,—but rather that it was the act of young and thoughtless boys, influenced to a very great extent through use of liquor. The punishment imposed in this Case was extremely severe,—and in my humble opinion, excessive. Mr. Showalter has already served over seven and one-half years of imprisonment for the part he took in the commission of his Crime. Under all the facts and circumstances of this Case, as I know them,—I am of the opinion that the punishment as to Mr. Showalter, has been sufficient,—and I join with others in recommending Executive Clemency."

John M. Egan, Warden of the Western Penitentiary, informs the Board that the deportment record of these men is perfectly clear, and that they have been good prisoners. The applicants did not participate in the riot which occurred at the Western Penitentiary in July, 1921, and as to this Warden Egan further says:

"For several days after the mutiny occurred there was more or less disorder in the institution. Reaping and Showalter, however, remained at their work and deported themselves properly. Both men at that time were employed as photographers in the Bertillion department. Their work has been most satisfactory."

The Board is impressed by the statement that there was no wilful intent to commit murder, but that the tragedy resulted in some extent as a result of carelessness while under the influence of liquor. In view of these circumstances, we have determined that the applicants have been sufficiently punished.

We, therefore, "after full hearing upon due public notice and in open sessions", recommend that a pardon be now granted to the said Earnest Reaping and John Showalter.

D. J. DAVIS,
Lieutenant Governor.

CLYDE L. KING,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

GEORGE W. WOODRUFF,
Attorney General.

JAS. F. WOODWARD,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, Pa., March 21, 1923.

His Excellency, Gifford Pinchot, Governor.

Sir: At No. 534, October Term, 1912, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, in and for Lackawanna County, James Shambrone, pleaded guilty to the charge of felonious wounding, and at No. 38, October Term, 1912, of the same Court, he was convicted of murder in the second degree. On December 7, 1912, he was sentenced on the felonious wounding charge, to pay a fine of one dollar, costs, and to undergo imprisonment in the Eastern Penitentiary for from two years and nine months to three years; and on the murder charge, he was sentenced to undergo imprisonment in the Eastern Penitentiary for from twelve years to twenty years, to be computed from the expiration of sentence in the felonious wounding case.

The applicant is an Italian, forty-five years of age. He has filed his declaration of intention of becoming a citizen of the United States. At the time of his arrest, he conducted a small grocery store and also worked in the coal mines by night. He is married and has a wife and three children, aged sixteen, fourteen and eleven respectively, dependent on him for support.

On September 8, 1912, Antonio Valleli, an Italian, his wife and daughter, were standing on a street corner in the Borough of Archbald. The applicant with two companions, came down the street and passed the party. Valleli's wife taunted the applicant and a quarrel between Valleli and Shambrone, ensued. In the midst of the struggle, the applicant was cut on the head twice with a knife. After he had been knocked down and pushed from the sidewalk, a distance of fifty feet, he fired his revolver and killed Valleli. During the melee, a stray bullet from his revolver struck a boy who was sitting on a porch near the scene of the struggle, and this was made the basis for the charge of felonious wounding.

The applicant is a small man about five feet, two inches tall, while the deceased was a large man, weighing between two hundred thirty and two hundred fifty pounds, and was five feet, eight inches tall.

The applicant has never before been in trouble, either in Italy or America, and bears an excellent reputation as an industrious, peaceable, law-a-biding citizen.

The trial Judge has written the Board that any clemency extended will be "cheerfully acquiesced in." The trial

District Attorney advocates pardon. Former District Attorney Reedy, concurs, and Joseph O'Brien, private counsel for the prosecutor, during the trial, writes the Board that Shambrone has been sufficiently punished.

Because of his previous good record and the term of imprisonment already served, and because of the circumstances surrounding the case, and the recommendations for clemency, we conclude that he has been sufficiently punished.

We, therefore, "after full hearing upon due public notice and in open sessions," recommend that a pardon be now granted to the said James Shambrone.

D. J. DAVIS,
Lieutenant Governor.

CLYDE L. KING,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

GEORGE W. WOODRUFF,
Attorney General.

JAS. F. WOODWARD,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, Pa., March 21, 1923.

His Excellency, Gifford Pinchot, Governor.

Sir: At No. 320, September Sessions, 1921, in the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace, in and for Allegheny County, Lakin C. Taylor, was convicted of conspiracy to cheat and defraud, and, on February 10, 1922, he was sentenced to pay a fine of six and a quarter cents, costs, and imprisonment in the Western Penitentiary for a period of not less than fourteen months, nor more than two years. The Jury, in their verdict, recommended him "to the extreme mercy of the Court".

Taylor was indicted on September 16, 1920. October 18, 1920, he entered a plea of *nolo contendere*, and on the same day was committed by the Court to a hospital for observation. February 16, 1921, he was adjudged insane by the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny County, and a guardian of his estate was appointed. June 7, 1921, the said Court decreed that the applicant had recovered his mentality and discharged the guardian. June 10, 1921, the Court of Quarter Sessions vacated the order committing the applicant to the hospital, and he was released from the institution. He was then permitted to withdraw his plea of *nolo contendere*, and was committed to the County Jail in default of bail, was tried, and on October 5, 1921, was found guilty. The jury recommended him, "to the extreme mercy of the Court." He commenced to serve his sentence on May 4, 1922, and is now serving the same.

The applicant is sixty years of age, is an American citizen and, at the time of his arrest, was a resident of Pittsburgh, and President of the Pittsburgh Tin Plate and Steel Corporation. He is married, and his wife and a daughter eighteen years of age, are both now living, and without means of support. The wife has become a physical and mental wreck on account of family troubles.

The misrepresentations which were made the basis of criminal proceedings were contained in certain prospectuses prepared for and used by Taylor, and others, in order to get the corporation, of which he was President, before the public and more rapidly sell stock. These prospectuses were intended to show the possibilities of the company when the mills were completed and running to full capacity and, it is claimed, that these possibilities would have been fully realized had it not been for the arrest and the financial difficulties which followed. Taylor had no intention of deceiving anyone and his confidence in the enterprise is shown by the fact that he and his wife invested all they had in the proposition and in no way profited personally by the sale of the stock.

Before the present difficulty, the applicant was never charged with or convicted of any crime. During his term of imprisonment he has been a model prisoner.

The trial Judge has made no formal objection to pardon. William E. Walsh, Assistant District Attorney, who tried the case, filed a letter with the Pardon Board stating that from his own observation he believed the applicant was insane, and that his condition had probably developed during a period of years. He stated that it was shown at the trial that the applicant did not personally profit from any of the frauds which it was alleged he had practiced. His letter concludes as follows:

"The fact that Mr. Taylor was insane at the time is certainly in his favor. Under all the circumstances I do not believe it would serve any good purpose to keep him longer in prison and I, therefore, have no objection to his being pardoned."

Appended to the letter is the following: "I concur in the foregoing letter". This is signed by the present District Attorney and by the District Attorney who tried the case.

In addition to many letters filed with the Board, urging pardon, eight of the jurors who tried the case, "earnestly recommend that Mr. Taylor be pardoned and given his freedom". In the paper filed they refer to the fact that the jury had recommended the applicant to the "extreme mercy of the Court". They further state that their purpose in making this recommendation was to secure a parole for the applicant, believing that would be sufficient punishment. They add: "had we known he would be given a Penitentiary sentence of any kind, we would have returned a verdict of not guilty". Of the four jurors who did not join in this recommendation, one died after the trial, and one cannot be found. The two remaining jurors filed letters with the Board. The prosecutor now favors a pardon. No formal objection to pardon has been made.

We have determined under all the circumstances that the applicant has been adequately punished.

We, therefore, "after full hearing upon due public notice and in open sessions, "recommend that a pardon be now granted to the said Lakin G. Taylor.

D. J. DAVIS,
Lieutenant Governor.

CLYDE L. KING,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

GEORGE W. WOODRUFF,
Attorney General.

JAS. F. WOODWARD,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, Pa., March 21, 1923.

His Excellency, Gifford Pinchot, Governor.

Sir: At No. 49, August term, 1917, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, in and for the County of Chester, Ruth M. Richardson pleaded guilty of murder in the second degree, to an indictment charging her with murder, and on August 28, 1917, she was sentenced to pay a fine of one thousand dollars, costs, and undergo imprisonment in the Eastern Penitentiary for a period of not less than fifteen years and not more than twenty years.

The applicant is now twenty-eight years of age, unmarried, colored, an American by birth, and at the time of her arrest was engaged in housekeeping, about a mile from the borough of Kennett Square, Chester County. She had never before been charged with or convicted of any crime except the present one.

On May 16, 1917, William Kirk, an aged colored man, was seen near the house where the applicant lived. Kirk was never again seen alive but ten days later his dead body was found in a quarry-hole about a mile distant from the spot where he was last seen. He had been shot several times and had been struck with an axe. William Warren, with whom the applicant lived, was subsequently arrested together with Edward Trusty and the applicant. The latter subsequently confessed that the deceased came to her house on the date mentioned, and while she was out of the room, she heard several shots fired. When she returned to the room, she discovered that Warren had shot Kirk, struck him with an axe, and dragged the body to the cellar, where it remained several days. He threatened to kill her if she revealed the truth, and compelled her to

assist him to take the body to the quarry-hole where it was subsequently found. On the trial of Warren, Trusty testified that Warren admitted that he had killed Kirk. Warren was tried, convicted and electrocuted.

The applicant had previously enjoyed a good reputation. What she did in connection with the crime was done solely at the direction of Warren, who planned and executed the murder. The applicant, while concealing the murder and assisting in the removal of the body, at the time of so doing was a frail girl of twenty-two, and stood in fear of her life at the hands of Warren. She pleaded guilty to the charge of murder in the second degree. Her testimony was essential to the conviction of the murderer.

The trial District Attorney wrote the Board of Pardons that he will be safisfied if clemency is granted, believing that applicant had been sufficiently punished.

Under all the circumstances of the case, we conclude that she has been sufficiently punished.

We, therefore, "after full hearing upon due public notice and in open sessions" recommend that a pardon be now granted to the said Ruth M. Richardson.

D. J. DAVIS,
Lieutenant Governor.

CLYDE L. KING,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

GEORGE W. WOODRUFF,
Attorney General.

JAS. F. WOODWARD,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, Pa., March 21, 1923.

His Excellency, Gifford Pinchot, Governor.

Sir: At No. 1 December Sessions, 1919, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, in and for the County of Armstrong, Carlo Marroni, alias Charley Mack, was convicted of murder in the second degree, and on March 24, 1920, was sentenced to pay a fine of one dollar, costs of prosecution, and to undergo imprisonment in the Western Penitentiary for a period of not less than seven years nor more than nine years.

The applicant, at the time of his conviction, was 28 years of age, unmarried, and an Italian unnaturalized, having been in America about eleven years, a coal miner by occupation and, at the time of his arrest, was employed in a mine near Leechburg, Armstrong County.

On November 24, 1919, the applicant with a fellow Italian, Peter Montabelle, went together to Leechburg, and entered a restaurant for food. At this time, in this vicinity, there prevailed a strike of steel-workers. The sheriff of Armstrong County, to maintain order, had sent to Leechburg a number of deputy sheriffs, among others, two men, Joseph Coyle and Jacob Stivason. These men were acting as officers in civilian clothing and had no visible insignia of office. The testimony shows that these officers, particularly Stivason, were rough and brutal characters. The two Italians were conversing in their own tongue, when Stivason, without any reason, ordered them to talk English. They, having been warned by a bystander that Stivason was a bad man and might make trouble, walked out of the restaurant and across the street. They were followed by Stivason and Coyle who, without divulging the fact that they were officers, stopped them, questioned them, and ordered them to leave town. The two Italians then started to leave Leechburg, the two deputies named following them, and when they reached a dark mill-yard Deputy Coyle ran forward, struck Montabelle on the head, knocked him a short distance, and roughly seized Mack by the arm, whereupon Mack shot him dead. Both Italians testified that they did not know that their pursuers were officers, but believed they were robbers or persons who would injure them, and they feared they would be killed or seriously injured. Both Italians were subsequently arrested and tried, the Court directing a verdict of "not guilty" as to Montabelle.

The applicant is an ignorant, unnaturalized Italian, who was a coal-miner and not a steel-worker and not engaged in the strike. He did not know that the assailants of Montabelle and himself were officers and endeavored in every way to avoid trouble. He feared death or serious injury and only fired the fatal shot after he and his companion had been followed and assaulted. Coyle and Stivason, although officers were rough and brutal characters, according to the testimony in the case.

Honorable George S. Criswell, the trial Judge, recommends a pardon and also the prosecutor, Sheriff Dinger.

After considering all the circumstances of this case, we have concluded that the applicant has been sufficiently punished.

We, therefore, "after full hearing, upon due public notice and in open sessions", recommend that a pardon be now granted to Carlo Marroni, alias Charlie Mack.

D. J. DAVIS,
Lieutenant Governor.

CLYDE L. KING,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

GEORGE W. WOODRUFF,
Attorney General.

JAS. F. WOODWARD,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, Pa., March 21, 1923.

His Excellency, Gifford Pinchot, Governor.

Sir: At Nos. 383 and 385, June Sessions, 1921, in the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace in and for the County of Philadelphia, Louis Greenberg, pleaded guilty to the charge of perjury and bigamy and, on June 21, 1921, he was sentenced to pay costs, and imprisonment in the Eastern Penitentiary for a period of not less than two years nor more than five years.

The applicant is thirty-one years of age, and American, born at Fort Worth, Texas, by occupation a machinist, and, at the time of his arrest, was employed as such in the Philadelphia plant of the Packard Motor Car Company. He is married.

On February 8, 1920, he married Ida Gubken in St. Louis, Missouri, and lived with her about seven months. On October 1920, he accepted service of notice of the intention of his wife to sue for divorce. He entered no defense to the action and was subsequently informed by her that the decree of divorce had been entered. The Jewish Rabbi, according to the rights of the Church, then annulled the marriage, after civil proceedings had been concluded, according to their information and belief. Thinking that he was free to remarry, and acting in entire good faith, on April 29, 1921, he was married a second time, in the city of Philadelphia. Shortly thereafter the second wife brought an action of divorce against him, alleging perjury and bigamy. He was arrested and, upon arraignment, being without counsel, pleaded guilty to both charges. The applicant was an industrious, law-abiding citizen and, believed there were no legal or canonical obstacles to the second marriage. He served ten years in the United States Navy and was honorably discharged in 1918 because of injuries received. He was twice wounded in action.

The Trial Judge recommends clemency and Assistant District Attorney Fox appeared before the Board and joined in the request.

Because of his previous good record and the circumstances of the case, we have concluded that he has been sufficiently punished.

We, therefore, "after hearing upon due public notice and in open sessions", recommend that a pardon be now granted to the said Louis Greenberg.

D. J. DAVIS,
Lieutenant Governor.

CLYDE L. KING,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

GEORGE W. WOODRUFF,
Attorney General.

JAS. F. WOODWARD,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, Pa., March 21, 1923.

His Excellency, Gifford Pinchot, Governor.

Sir: At Nos. 70 and 79 September Sessions 1922, in the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace in and for Crawford County, Samuel A. Marvin was convicted of Larceny on two indictments, and on September 16, 1922, he was sentenced to pay costs, a fine of two hundred dollars and undergo imprisonment in the Western Penitentiary for a period of not less than one year nor more than one year and three months.

The applicant is forty-six years of age, a white American by birth; and, at the time of his arrest was a tenant farmer in Crawford County and there were living with him a wife and four minor children.

Prior to April 1922, the applicant was a tenant on the farm of Ross Wetzel, the prosecutor. The applicant claims that he entered into an agreement with his landlord for the purchase of a team of horses. The landlord denies that any such agreement was effected. When Marvin's lease expired he left the farm and took the horses with him. A civil action in replevin was instituted by the landlord to recover his team. Marvin's defense was that a sale had been effected. The landlord then made information against him charging Larceny by bailee. Two separate bills of indictment were found; one for each horse. Conviction was had on both indictments, which were tried together. The jury in their verdict asked the mercy of the Court.

The applicant hitherto had borne the reputation of being an honest, law-abiding citizen, and never before was charged with or convicted of crime. The applicant took the team believing that a contract for purchase and sale had been effected. There was no criminal intent. The jury recommended him to the mercy of the Court. The applicant has already served six months of the sentence. His family are dependent upon the earnings of a seventeen year old son who is a mere farm hand. One hundred and twenty-four responsible citizens of the County petitioned the Board for pardon and no formal objection thereto have been filed.

Because of his previous good record, the circumstances of the case, and the term of imprisonment already served we have concluded that he has been sufficiently punished.

We, therefore, "after full hearing upon due public notice and in open sessions", recommend that a pardon be now granted to the said Samuel A. Marvin.

D. J. DAVIS,
Lieutenant Governor.

CLYDE L. KING,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

GEORGE W. WOODRUFF,
Attorney General.

JAS. F. WOODWARD,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, Pa., March 21, 1923.

His Excellency, Gifford Pinchot, Governor.

Sir: At Nos. 642 and 644 October Sessions, 1918, in the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace, in and for Lackawanna County, Thomas J. Price, Jr. pleaded guilty to Larceny on two indictments and on October 2, 1918, was sentenced in the aggregate to pay a fine of two dollars, costs of prosecution and to undergo imprisonment in the Eastern Penitentiary for a period of not less than five years nor more than six years.

The applicant is now thirty-one years of age, an American by birth and, at the time of his conviction, was engaged in the business of repairing and rebuilding automobiles, and also owned and operated taxicabs. He is married and has a wife and two children, aged four and six years, respectively, who are dependent on him for support.

The applicant was in business, as before stated and in order to finance his business, secured a loan at a bank and, being unable to pay the note when due, stole two automobiles, during the day, while the cars were standing on the street. Both cars were subsequently restored to their owners. The money obtained from the sale of the stolen cars was turned over to the bank and applied as a credit on the note.

The applicant never before was charged with or convicted of any crime. He was an honest, industrious, and law-abiding citizen.

He has now been confined in the Penitentiary for fifty-three months.

The trial Judge in a letter to the Board recommended clemency.

Because of his previous good record and the term of imprisonment already served, we have concluded that he has been sufficiently punished.

We, therefore, "after full hearing upon due public notice and in open sessions", recommend that a pardon be now granted to the said Thomas J. Price, Jr.

D. J. DAVIS,
Lieutenant Governor.

CLYDE L. KING,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

GEORGE W. WOODRUFF,
Attorney General.

JAS. F. WOODWARD,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, Pa., March 21, 1923.

His Excellency, Gifford Pinchot, Governor.

Sir: At No. 88, March Term, 1919, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer in and for the County of Delaware John Garris, pleaded guilty to murder in the second degree. On March 5, 1919, he was sentenced to pay costs, a fine of one hundred dollars, and imprisonment in the Eastern Penitentiary for a period of not less than seven nor more than ten years.

The applicant is sixty years of age, colored, a widower, and has six children living.

On March 8, 1918, the applicant shot and killed Mack Hollie, a colored man. Both men boarded in the same house. Money was stolen from the room of the applicant and he accused Hollie of taking it. A quarrel ensued. Hollie attacked the applicant who, after being badly beaten, drew his revolver, fired one shot and killed Hollie, who died the same day.

The applicant has never before been convicted of any crime. His reputation is excellent. He has been an exemplary prisoner.

The Trial Judges writes that he knows of no reason why pardon should not be granted.

Because of the age of the applicant, his previous good record, and term of imprisonment already served, we have concluded that he has been sufficiently punished.

We, therefore, "after full hearing upon due public notice and in open sessions", recommend that a pardon be now granted to the said John Garris.

D. J. DAVIS,
Lieutenant Governor.

CLYDE L. KING,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

GEORGE W. WOODRUFF,
Attorney General.

JAS. F. WOODWARD,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, Pa., March 21, 1923.

His Excellency, Gifford Pinchot, Governor.

Sir: At No. 91 October term, 1921, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer in and for Philadelphia County, Henry Rein-

schreiber was convicted of murder in the first degree and on June 6, 1922 he was sentenced to be electrocuted.

The applicant is twenty years of age, unmarried, and has a widowed mother. By occupation he is a skilled mechanic.

Early in the morning of July 15, 1921 the home of Edward Reed, aged eighty years, and his sister, Sara Parr, aged eighty-four years, in the city of Philadelphia, was entered and robbed by four men, to wit: Matthew Bonkowski, Henry Reinschreiber, David Disque, and Bernard Mott. Entrance was made through the kitchen. Reed was bound and gagged and three of the men stayed with him. Disque went up stairs and attacked Sara Parr. There was a struggle and call for aid. Reinschreiber went up but did not strike her. Disque beat her with a piece of rubber hose. She was also bound and gagged and subsequently died from her injuries. Some gold pieces were stolen and fourteen were found on Reinschreiber after his arrest. There was no evidence that he struck a blow. Disque was convicted of murder in the first degree and Bonkowski convicted of murder in the second degree.

The applicant was nineteen years of age when the crime was committed. He was industrious and had an exemplary reputation. He never participated in any crime. He was led into bad company on the night of the crime. He was the youngest. Disque, the oldest, was the "master mind." The applicant "went along" with the party. He struck no blow. No deadly weapon was used by anyone and there was no intention to take life.

The twelve jurymen who convicted Reinschreiber asked the Board for a commutation of the death sentence to life imprisonment. Former Judge John M. Patterson, who, while on the bench, presided at the trial of Disque, one of the defendants, appeared in person before the Board, and asked for commutation. Assistant District Attorney Fox, appeared and stated that he would not oppose a commutation to life imprisonment. He said that while the murder was technically in the first degree there was no premeditation.

Because of the youth of the applicant, his previous exemplary record, and, in consideration of the circumstances of the case, and the recommendation of former Judge Patterson, we have concluded that his sentence of death should be commuted to life imprisonment.

We therefore, "after full hearing upon due public notice and in open sessions", recommend that the sentence of death imposed upon the said Henry Reinschreiber be commuted to life imprisonment.

D. J. DAVIS,
Lieutenant Governor.

CLYDE L. KING,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

GEORGE W. WOODRUFF,
Attorney General.

JAS. F. WOODWARD,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, Pa., April 18, 1923.

His Excellency, Gifford Pinchot, Governor.

Sir: At Nos. 664, 665, 666 January Sessions, 1919, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, in and for the County of Philadelphia, Peter McCarthy was convicted on two indictments for Robbery and on January 31, 1919, was sentenced to pay costs and imprisonment in the Eastern Penitentiary from three to ten years.

The applicant on January 31, 1922, was released on parole by the Parole Board of the Eastern Penitentiary, after having served three years in that institution. Since his release on parole, he has resided in Newark, New Jersey, and for a greater portion of the time has been engaged in the management of the Hotel Boulevardo, in said city. Since his release, he has behaved himself as a law-abiding citizen, and has complied strictly with the rules of the said Parole Board. The applicant has never been charged with, or convicted of any offence against the laws of this or any other State.

Assistant District Attorney Fox appeared before the Board in person and stated that he would not oppose this application for pardon; that applicant has been out on parole for fifteen months, and has "behaved splendidly."

Because of the excellent record of the applicant since his discharge on parole, and believing that if clemency is extended to him, he will become a good, law-abiding citizen, we have concluded that he has been sufficiently punished.

We, therefore, "after full hearing upon due public notice and in open sessions," recommend that a pardon be now granted to the said Peter McCarthy.

D. J. DAVIS,
Lieutenant Governor.

CLYDE L. KING,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

GEORGE W. WOODRUFF,
Attorney General.

JAS. F. WOODWARD,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, Pa., April 18, 1923.

His Excellency, Gifford Pinchot, Governor.

Sir: At No. 91 October Sessions, 1921, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, in and for the County of Philadelphia, David Disque was convicted of murder in the first degree, and on June 5, 1922, he was sentenced to be electrocuted.

Early in the morning of July 15, 1921, in the city of Philadelphia, the home of Edward Reed, aged 80 years, and his sister, Sarah Parr, aged 84 years, was entered and robbed by four men, to wit: Matthew Bonkowski, Bernard Mott, Henry Reinschreiber and David Disque. Entrance was effected through the kitchen. Reed was bound and gagged, and two of the men remained with him. Reinschreiber and Disque went up stairs and attacked Sarah Parr. According to the evidence in this case, Reinschreiber sat upon her, gagged her and tied her hands, and Disque tied her feet. She shortly thereafter, died from her injuries. They then searched the room, securing $330 in gold pieces, and left the house. After dividing the money, Disque went to Allentown. Upon reading in the papers that Bonkowski and Reinschreiber had been arrested, and had blamed him for Mrs. Parr's death, he voluntarily returned to Philadelphia and surrendered himself to the police authorities. Upon the trial of Disque, Bonkowski, Mott and Reinschreiber, who were under indictment for murder, upon the advice of counsel, refused to testify. Bonkowski who was convicted of murder in the second degree, was sentenced to imprisonment in the Eastern Penitentiary for a period of not less than ten nor more than twelve years. Mott pleaded guilty to the indictment for murder, and the trial Judge fixed the degree as second degree murder, and sentenced him to imprisonment in the Eastern Penitentiary for a period of not less than eight nor more than ten years. Reinschreiber was tried and convicted of murder in the first degree, sentenced to be electrocuted and on March 21st, last, this Board recommended that the sentence of death be commuted to life imprisonment.

The applicant is twenty-eight years of age, and a native of the United States. He did not instigate the robbery of the Parr house, nor was there any intention upon the part of the participants to injure either Mrs. Parr or Mr. Reed. The death of Mrs. Parr was entirely unforseen and unintentional. There is no evidence to show that the applicant committed any violence upon Mrs. Parr, excepting to tie her feet. His guilt is no greater than that of Reinschreiber, who was in the room with him when Mrs. Parr was injured and robbed, and Reinschreiber has already received a commutation of his death sentence. Mott who was married to Mrs. Parr's granddaughter, and had planned and instigated the robbery, is now serving a sentence for second degree murder, and Bonkowski, who entered the house with Reinschreiber, Disque and Mott, aided and assisted in the robbery, and participated in the proceeds thereof, was convicted of second degree murder.

The trial Judge, John M. Patterson, has filed the following letter with the Board:

"I have received notice that David Disque, convicted of murder in the first degree, is making application for commutation to life imprisonment. It was tried before a jury and myself as judge. It does seem to me that the ends of justice will be served by granting the commutation because:

"1. Disque not having taken the witness stand may have prejudiced his case in such a way as the jury would render a verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree, instead of second degree.

"2. None of the other defendants, although charged with first degree murder, will undergo capital punishment, their cases having been tried on the theory that they were all engaged in an unlawful enterprise, and death resulted while the felony was being committed.

"I have given considerable thought to the matter before writing this letter, and want your Honors to understand that this is more than a mere formal letter."

Seven members of the jury, which tried and convicted the applicant, filed a letter with the Board, recommending that his sentence be commuted to life imprisonment. In it they state that while they feel that the verdict rendered was a proper one under the law and evidence, they do not think that "Disque should suffer the death penalty, especially since the other three who were involved with him, will not."

Assistant District Attorney Fox, stated to the Board that he would not oppose the application, and that there was no distinction in the cases of the four men.

In consideration of all the circumstances of the case, the statement of Assistant District Attorney Fox, that there was no distinction in the cases of the four men, the recommendation of a majority of the jury which tried and convicted him, and particularly because of the recommendation of the trial Judge, we have concluded that his sentence of death should be commuted to life imprisonment.

We, therefore, "after full hearing upon due public notice and in open sessions", recommend that the sentence of death imposed upon the said David Disque, be commuted to life imprisonment.

D. J. DAVIS,
Lieutenant Governor.

CLYDE L. KING,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

GEORGE W. WOODRUFF,
Attorney General.

JAS. F. WOODWARD,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, Pa., April 18, 1923.

His Excellency, Gifford Pinchot, Governor.

Sir: At Nos. 38 and 29, September Sessions, 1913, in the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace, in and for the County of Cumberland, Sharon Couker was convicted of Horse Stealing, Larceny and Receiving Stolen Goods, and on September 10th, 1913, he was sentenced in the aggregate to pay a fine of $150, costs and undergo imprisonment in the Eastern Penitentiary for a period of not less than twelve years and three months nor more than thirteen years.

The applicant is now thirty-seven years of age, unmarried, and an American by birth. In the Fall of 1913, he was in company with one John Toms, in South Middleton Township, Cumberland County. They had been drinking heavily. Although knowing that Toms did not possess a horse and buggy, he went with him from Pennsylvania into the State of Maryland, in a team consisting of a horse and buggy, which Toms said he was able to obtain. The applicant took no part in obtaining the horse and buggy, and while they were on their way to Maryland, and were being pursued, he took charge of the team, owing to the fact that Toms had managed to get away, and has not since been apprehended.

The applicant has now served nine and one-half years of his term of imprisonment.

Honorable James A. Walker, of Philadelphia, filed a letter with the Board in which he states that when the applicant entered the Penitentiary he could neither read nor write. Since his entrance he has not only learned reading and writing, but has also, by correspondence, taken a course in electrical engineering, and now has charge of the powerhouse in the Penitentiary. He adds that he is assured that if applicant is pardoned he will secure a good position, and will be well looked after by the friends that he has made. Mr. Walker urges the granting of a pardon.

Albert Fry, a Social Worker in the Penitentiary, in a letter filed, states that he will see that applicant secures a position immediately on his return to civil life, in case pardon is granted, and expresses the hope that he may obtain the pardon.

Under all the circumstances of this case, in consideration of the progress he has made during his term of imprisonment, we believe that if the applicant is now released he will become a useful and industrious citizen. We have determined that he has been sufficiently punished.

We, therefore, "after full hearing upon due public notice and in open sessions", recommend that a pardon be now granted to the said Sharon Couker.

D. J. DAVIS,
Lieutenant Governor.

CLYDE L. KING,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

GEORGE W. WOODRUFF,
Attorney General.

JAS. F. WOODWARD,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, Pa., April 18, 1921

His Excellency, Gifford Pinchot, Governor.

Sir: At No. 1, June Term, 1916, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, in and for the County of Indiana, Angeline Borgio was convicted of murder in the second degree, and on January 8th, 1917, was sentenced to pay costs and imprisonment in the Western Penitentiary, for not less than ten nor more than fifteen years.

The applicant is thirty years of age. She is a native of Italy, and came to America when about twelve years of age. She was married in 1912 to Frank Borgio, and there were born to her three children, aged respectively nine, eight and six, who are living with applicants' relatives in Brooklyn.

Applicant, at the time of the crime, was committed, was twenty-three years of age, and her husband was about thirty. They had two children, thirty months and fourteen months old, respectively, and the third child was born in prison several months after the commission of the crime. About July 4th, 1915, during the absence of her husband, she was, for several nights, left alone in the house with her children, and an Italian who boarded with them, Sam Russo by name. During the absence of her husband, Russo compelled her, under threats to kill her and her babies, to have sexual intercourse with him. The following day she took her children away to the house of a friend. When her husband returned she concealed the truth, fearing that he might do something desperate, and also fearing for the safety of her babes on account of Russo's threats, but she insisted that they move to a village five or six miles distant, which they did shortly thereafter, and when Russo wished to accompany them, she objected and said that she did not want him as a border any longer. Applicant saw nothing of Russo, and never told anyone about the incident until in April, 1916, when applicant's husband came home in an infuriated condition, and asked her what had happened. A former friend of Russo, to whom the latter had boasted of his relations with her, notified the husband of what had occurred, and immediately he demanded the truth from the applicant. She then confessed, and her husband declared that he was ruined, and that applicant would have to kill Russo if she were not guilty, otherwise, applicant's husband would kill her.

Applicant and her husband then went to Iselin, where Russo boarded. Applicant's husband furnished a revolver, and told her that if Russo had done anything, against her will, she should shoot him, and if not against her will, she

would be afraid, and then he would shoot her. About five o'clock in the evening of May 2nd, 1916, she was walking up and down the street waiting for Russo, and applicant's husband was sitting nearby, when Russo came along and passed, and she shot him twice in the back. Applicant's husband followed him into his house and fired two more shots, and then applicant fired at Russo twice again, whereupon she was taken away by her husband.

During the entire day, while waiting for Russo's return, applicant was laboring under great excitement, aggravated by the threats of her husband, as well as the threats of Russo, both of whom she feared. Her husband was convicted of murder in the first degree, and sentenced to be electrocuted. This sentence was commuted to life imprisonment, and subsequently he was moved to State Hospital for the Criminal Insane. Applicant has been in prison since May 2nd, 1916, almost seven years, and has served six years and three months on the minimum of her present sentence.

The trial Judge, in a letter filed with the Board, states:

"I recall the circumstances surrounding this homicide very distinctly. From the beginning I was impressed that so far as her participation in the crime was concerned, it was brought about largely on account of the coercion of her husband. Of course, we did not instruct the jury that she ought to be excused from this high crime on this account, but, nevertheless, I have always felt that that was a fact in the case. It occurs to me that under all circumstances, she has been sufficiently punished, and I am willing to leave the matter to the Board of Pardons for their consideration, without recommendation."

Four of the Jury which convicted her recommend a pardon in letters filed, stating that they believe that she was under the coercion of her husband at the time, and that she has been sufficiently punished.

Because of the youth of the applicant when the crime was committed, and because of the coercion of her husband, in consideration of the term of imprisonment already served, and the statement of the trial Judge, we have concluded that she has been sufficiently punished.

We, therefore, "after full hearing upon due public notice and in open sessions", recommend that a pardon be now granted to the said Angeline Borgio.

D. J. DAVIS,
Lieutenant Governor.

CLYDE L. KING,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

GEORGE W. WOODRUFF,
Attorney General.

JAS. F. WOODWARD,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, Pa., April 18, 1921

His Excellency, Gifford Pinchot, Governor.

Sir: At No. 12, December Sessions, 1921, in the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace, in and for the County of Northumberland, George J. Garenkouski pleaded guilty to an indictment charging him with Breaking and Entering, Larceny, etc., and on November 14, 1921, he was sentenced to pay a fine of $25.00 costs and imprisonment in the Eastern Penitentiary, for a period of not less than two nor more than five years.

The applicant is now eighteen years of age, is native-born, of Polish extraction, unmarried, and was formerly employed in a silk mill, but at the time of his arrest was temporarily out of employment.

About midnight, on November 4th, 1921, the applicant, who was then less than seventeen years of age, and a colored man by the name of Henry Tarr, who was much older than applicant, and had a criminal record, broke into the basement of the hardware store of Unger & Son, in the Borough of Shamokin, and ultimately gained an entrance into the main store-room on the street floor, where they opened the cash drawer, and took therefrom, ninety-nine cents in small change. The following day they were both arrested and applicant pleaded guilty before the Justice of the Peace, and afterward, being brought into the court before the regular term waived the finding of a bill of indictment, and pleaded guilty to the charge.

At the time of his arrest the applicant was less than seventeen years of age, and was influenced by an evil companion who was much older. Prior thereto, the applicant was possessed of good character, and was never before charged of any crime. His prison record is excellent. The proprietor of the store which was robbed, filed a letter with the Board in which he states that Tarr admitted to him that he had planned the robbery. The Chief of Police of Shamokin, who was Chief Burgess at the time of the crime, informed the Board that Tarr was paroled last November, and that in his judgment the applicant had been sufficiently punished. The applicant has now been in prison seventeen months, and because of his extreme youth at the time of the crime, his previous good record, and the term of imprisonment already served, we have concluded that he has been sufficiently punished.

We, therefore, "after full hearing upon due public notice, and in open sessions", recommend that a pardon be now granted to the said George J. Garenkouski.

D. J. DAVIS,
Lieutenant Governor.

CLYDE L. KING,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

GEORGE W. WOODRUFF,
Attorney General.

JAS. F. WOODWARD,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, Pa., April 18, 1921

His Excellency, Gifford Pinchot, Governor.

Sir: At No. 75, September Sessions, 1922, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, in and for the County of Northampton, George Simol was convicted of murder in the first degree, and on January 22, 1923, he was sentenced to be electrocuted.

The applicant is thirty-seven years of age, a native of Hungary, and unmarried. He came to this country when he was seventeen years of age, and has never been naturalized. He is by occupation, a laborer, and, at the time of his arrest, worked in a limestone quarry at McAfee, New Jersey, owned by the Bethlehem Steel Company.

For several years prior to the crime for which he is now suffering imprisonment, he lived with one Mary Pler, a widow. She was his common-law wife. For several days prior to the shooting he had been drinking and carousing with friends. On the morning of the day of the killing applicant went to a coal yard to see about the delivery of coal. Before returning home he stopped with friends and became so drunk that one of them took him home. Shortly after he returned home he shot Mary Pler three or four times, causing her death. He remembers having reached home, having reported to Mary Pler about the coal, inquired about dinner, after which he became so intoxicated that he remembered nothing more until he found himself in prison.

While the jury found the applicant guilty of murder in the first degree, they coupled with their verdict a recommendation of "leniency". It was submitted in his defence that the applicant was so drunk that it was impossible for him to form a wilful and deliberate intent to take life, and the verdict should have been murder in the second degree.

There was filed with the Board, the affidavit of the foreman of the jury which convicted the applicant. In it he deposed that the jury inquired of the court whether they could recommend leniency, and deponent, as foreman, asked the court for instructions by request of his fellow jurymen. After having been informed by the court that they could make a recommendation, the jurors believed that if they would recommend leniency in connection with a verdict of "guilty of murder", the court would pass sentence of life imprisonment; that the verdict of death, with the recommendation of

leniency attached, was the unanimous conclusion of the jury. He adds that the verdict of murder in the first degree would not have been reached had the jury known that the recommendation for leniency would have no effect upon the sentence of the court.

Because of the mental condition of the applicant when the crime was committed, the lack of premeditation, in view of the statements of the foreman of the jury which convicted and recommended leniency, under a misapprehension of the law governing sentences for murder of the first degree, and because of the failure of the trial Judge to explain clearly to the jury the non-effect of a recommendation of leniency, coupled with the verdict which they rendered, we have concluded that his sentence of death should be commuted to life imprisonment.

We, therefore, "after full hearing upon due public notice, and in open sessions", recommend that the sentence of death imposed upon the said George Simol be commuted to life imprisonment.

D. J. DAVIS,
Lieutenant Governor.

CLYDE L. KING,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

GEORGE W. WOODRUFF,
Attorney General.

JAS. F. WOODWARD,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, Pa., April 18, 1923.

His Excellency, Gifford Pinchot, Governor.

Sir: At Nos. 31 and 32, February Sessions, 1921, in the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace, in and for the County of Erie, James Coghlan, Jr., was convicted of breaking and entering a railway freight car, and on February 23, 1921, was sentenced to pay a fine of $200.00, costs and imprisonment in the Western Penitentiary for not less than four years and six months, nor more than six years.

The applicant is twenty-seven years of age, American by birth, unmarried, and prior to his enlistment in the army, and service overseas, during the Great World War, was employed by his father on his farm, as a fireman on lake boats, and in a machine shop at Elyria, Ohio. At the time of his arrest he was temporarily out of employment, and was on his way from Buffalo, N. Y. to his home in Elyria, where his family resides.

On January 14th 1921, the applicant, in his journey to Elyria, had reached Erie, Penna., after riding on a freight train. After his arrival in Erie he went to a saloon where he indulged in the use of intoxicants, and afterwards, in the early evening, he left the saloon and walked East on 18th Street to Walnut Street, and north on Walnut Street, which is intersected by the railroad, where, he claimed, he was arrested by railway policemen. The latter, however, testified that he was arrested near a freight car that had been broken into and entered. Applicant denied that he had broken or entered any car, or taken or received any property therefrom, or from any car, and on the trial of the case it was not shown by any evidence that anything was, in fact, taken from the car, but he was convicted, apparently upon the testimony of the officers making the arrest.

Prior to his conviction in this case, applicant was a young man of high standing and reputation in the community. He was an industrious worker. His prison record is excellent. He was honorably discharged from the United States Army in May, 1919, after having served eleven months. He was in active service in France and Italy.

The applicant has now been confined in the Penitentiary more than two years, during which time his behavior has been excellent. A former employer has agreed to give applicant employment immediately upon his discharge. Arthur L. Garford, a prominent manufacturer of Elyria, Ohio, filed with the Board a copy of a letter which he addressed to Governor Pinchot, in which he strongly advocated a pardon in this case.

Because of his previous good record, his excellent military service, and the circumstances of this particular case, we have concluded that he has been sufficiently punished.

We, therefore, "after full hearing upon due public notice, and in open sessions", recommend that a pardon be now granted to the said James Coghlan, Jr.

D. J. DAVIS,
Lieutenant Governor.

CLYDE L. KING,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

GEORGE W. WOODRUFF,
Attorney General.

JAS. F. WOODWARD,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, Pa., April 18, 1923.

His Excellency, Gifford Pinchot, Governor.

Sir: At Nos. 17, February Sessions, 1922, and 3, May Sessions, 1922, in the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace, in and for the County of Crawford, Harry F. Miller pleaded guilty to two indictments charging him with embezzlement, and, on February 27, 1922, he was sentenced in the aggregate to pay a fine of $14,906.15, pay the costs, and undergo imprisonment in the Western Penitentiary for a period of not less than one year and four months, nor more than three years.

The applicant is forty-three years of age. He is an American citizen, of German descent, unmarried at the present time, with one daughter, aged twelve years. He learned and worked at the trade of blacksmith. He served in the National Guard of Pennsylvania almost continuously from 1898 to 1919, becoming Captain of a Company, and served with distinction during the last four wars, namely: The Spanish-American War, The Philippine War, The Mexican War, and the Great World War, attaining the rank of Major. He was severely wounded in France, and discharged from an army hospital August 1919, and pronounced incurable by the surgeons. Three months later he was elected Register and Recorder of Crawford County. He had serious domestic troubles, after which he took to drink, went on protracted sprees, embezzled State and County funds in his custody, and finally, in the Fall of 1921, abandoned his office and became a fugitive. Subsequently, he voluntarily returned from Tennessee to Crawford County, and surrendered to the police authorities.

The trial Judge, in a letter filed with the Board, states that: "If your Honorable Board saw fit to grant said pardon, it would meet with the approval of those best acquainted with Mr. Miller's career." The trial District Attorney notified the Board that: "The Commonwealth will not oppose Harry F. Miller pardon".

In view of the fact that the applicant was never before arrested or convicted of crime, in view of his unselfish and patriotic service to the Nation, because of his voluntary return to suffer trial, because of the severe wounds which he received in behalf of his country, and the recommendation of the trial Judge, we have concluded that he has been adequately punished.

We, therefore, "after full hearing upon due public notice, and in open sessions", recommend that a pardon be now granted to the said Harry F. Miller.

D. J. DAVIS,
Lieutenant Governor.

CLYDE L. KING,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

GEORGE W. WOODRUFF,
Attorney General.

JAS. F. WOODWARD,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, Pa., April 18, 1923.

His Excellency, Gifford Pinchot, Governor.

Sir: At No. 3, December Sessions, 1915, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer in and for the County of Centre, Clyde D. Carney pleaded guilty to an indictment charging him with breaking and escaping from the penitentiary, and on October 28th, 1915, he was sentenced to pay a fine of $1.00 costs and imprisonment in the Western Penitentiary for a period of four years. This sentence to commence at the expiration of sentence imposed by the Indiana County Court on March 16, 1915, for a period of four years to eight years.

The applicant is now thirty-four years of age, unmarried, and American by birth, and, at the time of his arrest, was a trainman for the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

The applicant was serving a sentence of four to eight years, imposed by the Indiana Court, when he was transferred to the prison farm at Rockview, where he escaped on October 7th, 1915, and was at large twenty-one days before he was captured and re-imprisoned. He has already served a total of twelve years' imprisonment. According to the letter of the resident physician of the Penitentiary on file, the applicant is suffering from an inactive pulmonary tuberculosis.

The trial Judge, in a letter filed, and addressed to the applicant, says: "I wish you success in your application, and trust that your resolutions made to the Board will be realized". (Reference is here made to applicant's affidavit to become an honest, law-abiding citizen, if granted a pardon.)

Dr. Ellen C. Potter, Commissioner of Public Welfare, recommends that a pardon be granted. The Warden of the Penitentiary states that if the applicant were eligble to apply for parole, he would unhesitatingly recommend his release because he believes that he would make a strenuous effort to become a law-abiding citizen.

In consideration of all the circumstances of the case, the poor health of the applicant, and the recommendations of the Warden, the Commissioner of Public Welfare, and the trial Judge; and because of the term of imprisonment already served, we have concluded that he has been sufficiently punished.

We, therefore, "after full hearing upon due public notice and in open sessions", recommend that a pardon be now granted to the said Clyde D. Carney.

D. J. DAVIS,
Lieutenant Governor.

CLYDE L. KING,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

GEORGE W. WOODRUFF,
Attorney General.

JAS. F. WOODWARD,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, Pa., April 18, 1923.

His Excellency, Gifford Pinchot, Governor.

Sir: At No. 745, September Sessions, 1919, in the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace, in and for the County of Allegheny, E. M. Young pleaded guilty to an indictment charging him with Entering a Building, Larcency, and Receiving Stolen Goods, and on September 24th, 1919, was sentenced to pay a fine of 6¼ cents, pay the costs of prosecution, and imprisonment in the Allegheny County Work-house, for a period of six months.

The applicant is forty-three years of age; a citizen of the United States, and, at the time of his arrest, was engaged in the tallow and hide business in East Liverpool, Ohio. He is unmarried, and has no near relatives.

The applicant was convicted in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Lawrence County, of the crime of "Entering a building with intent to commit a felony", and on June 22nd, 1915, was sentenced by the Lawrence County Court to serve a term of imprisonment of not less than four years, nor more than ten years, in the Western Penitentiary of Pennsylvania. June 23rd, 1919, he was paroled from this institution, having served his minimum term of four years, and returned to his business in East Liverpool, Ohio. While on a business trip, in Pittsburgh, he was arrested for the crime charged against him, and for which he was sentenced to the Allegheny County Work-house. After his arrival in Pittsburgh, the day before the arrest, he drank intoxicating liquors and became drunk, and wandered about the streets of the City; not knowing where he was going. After he was awakened from sleep in the Police Station he was told by an officer that he was under arrest for entering a building, which offence had occurred at 11 A. M. of the day of arrest. He was unconscious of having committed any crime, and no property was found upon his person. In his dazed and weakened condition, he pleaded guilty to the charge, and, after serving his term of six months in the work-house, was brought back to the Penitentiary to serve his maximum term of ten years, expiring in 1926.

The applicant prepared and filed his own application for pardon.

J. C. Coulter, Parole Officer of the Western Penitentiary, by letter, recommends that the applicant's plea for pardon be granted.

In consideration of the circumstances of this case, and the term of imprisonment already served, we have concluded that he has been sufficiently punished.

We, therefore, "after full hearing upon due public notice, and in open sessions", recommend that a pardon be now granted to the said E. M. Young.

D. J. DAVIS,
Lieutenant Governor.

CLYDE L. KING,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

GEORGE W. WOODRUFF,
Attorney General.

JAS. F. WOODWARD,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, Pa., April 18, 1923.

His Excellency, Gifford Pinchot, Governor.

Sir: At No. 72, November Sessions, 1921, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer in and for the County of Allegheny, Finley Kuskie was convicted of voluntary manslaughter, and on February 25, 1922, was sentenced to pay a fine of 6¼ cents, costs and imprisonment in the Western Penitentiary for a period of not less than three nor more than four years.

The applicant is twenty-seven years of age, a native of Pennsylvania, unmarried, and at the time of his arrest was employed as a roller in a steel mill at Wilson, Pa. On the night of July 15th, 1921, the applicant had taken one Anna Nazarick, a reputable young woman with whom he had been keeping company, for an automobile ride. About 12:30 A. M., they pulled off the main highway onto a side road. The applicant, several weeks previously, had purchased a revolver, and carried it for protection in the right front pocket of his automobile. The girl, who was on the right side of the front seat, took the revolver from the pocket, started to play with it, was remonstrated with by the applicant, who told her to be careful, and almost immediately thereafter she accidently shot the applicant, the bullet passing entirely through his body, near the heart. When he regained consciousness, several hours later, he saw the girl sitting beside him, dead, with a bullet wound in her left temple. The applicant was bleeding freely from his wound, and proceeded, with great difficutly, to the nearest house, about one thousand feet distant, and told the occupants what had happened. The evidence in the trial showed that no assault had been made upon the girl. The revolver was found in a field on left side of the road. The applicant was removed to a hospital where he was under treatment for about six weeks, when he was taken to jail.

The applicant has never before been charged or convicted of any crime. He has been steadily employed in the steel mill since he was sixteen years of age, with the exception of sixteen months, when he served in the United States Navy, in which he enlisted at the outbreak of the War, and from which he was honorably discharged. His aged parents are dependent upon him for support.

The jury which tried him was out three days before arriving at a verdict, indicating serious doubts as to his guilt of murder. The District Attorney, in a letter on file, declares that the evidence in the case was entirely circumstantial, and that under the facts of the case the verdict should either have been guilty of murder, or not guilty. The trial Judge, in a letter, strongly recommends a pardon.

The applicant has now been in jail eighteen months. In view of the circumstances of the case, the apparent lack of motive, the previous good record of the applicant, and the recommendation of the trial Judge, we have determined that he has been adequately punished.

We, therefore, "after full hearing upon due public notice, and in open sessions", recommend that a pardon be now granted to the said Finley Kuskie.

D. J. DAVIS,
Lieutenant Governor.

CLYDE L. KING,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

GEORGE W. WOODRUFF,
Attorney General.

JAS. F. WOODWARD,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, Pa., April 18, 1923.

His Excellency, Gifford Pinchot, Governor.

Sir: At Nos. 12, 13 and 14, May Sessions, 1911, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer in and for the County of Allegheny, Harold Enfield pleaded guilty to the charge of burglary, and on May 19, 1911, he was sentenced in the aggregate to pay a fine of $300, costs of prosecution, and to undergo imprisonment in the Western Penitentiary for a period of not less than six years nor more than thirty years. At No. 21, May Sessions, 1916, in the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace, in and for the County of Centre, he pleaded guilty to the charge of escape from the Penitentiary, and on May 10, 1916, he was sentenced to pay a fine of $1.00, costs of prosecution, and to undergo imprisonment in the Western Penitentiary for a period of not less than four years nor more than thirty years.

The applicant is now thirty-eight years old, a British subject by allegience, and, prior to his sentence, was employed as a vaudeville actor and clerk in Keith & Proctor's Theatre, at Pittsburgh. He is unmarried, and his aged parents reside in New Zealand. After applicant had served nearly five years of his minimum sentence for burglary, he was transferred to the new Western Penitentiary in Centre County, and after being in the new institution about five days he walked out the open prison gate, without violence or intimidation, and escaped. He was subsequently captured.

The applicant has now served nearly twelve years' imprisonment. He has never before been arrested or convicted of crime, and has been a model prisoner, as appears from the letter of Warden Egan, who writes that the Board of Inspectors concur with him in the view that the applicant has been sufficiently punished. Judge Buffington, of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, filed a letter with the Board in which he states that the first time in his judicial life he has taken part in an application for pardon, and that he now joins in the present application. He states that the escape from prison was foolish and on the spur of the moment, and that his present term is really not for crime, but a vindication of administrative discipline. In his judgment he has been sufficiently punished.

Rev. J. B. Guttshall, who appeared before the Board in applicant's behalf, promises him a home until means shall be provided to send him to England, and ultimately to his parents in New Zeland. It is believed that if the applicant is released, he will become a useful citizen, and we have concluded that he has been sufficiently punished.

We, therefore, "after full hearing upon due public notice, and in open sessions", recommend that a pardon be now granted to the said Harold Enfield.

D. J. DAVIS,
Lieutenant Governor.

CLYDE L. KING,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

GEORGE W. WOODRUFF,
Attorney General.

JAS. F. WOODWARD,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, Pa., May 16, 1923.

His Excellency, Gifford Pinchot, Governor.

Sir: At No. 6 September Sessions, 1918, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, in and for the County of Lawrence, Nick Amato was convicted of manslaughter, and on October 7, 1918, was sentenced to pay a fine of fifty dollars, costs and undergo imprisonment in the Western Penitentiary for a period of not less than seven years, nor more than eight years.

The applicant, at the time of his arrest, was twenty-three years of age. He is a native of Italy, and came to America when fifteen years of age. He worked at various places and finally went to Massilon, Ohio, where he owned a store, and also worked outside. On or about March 22, 1918, he went to work in the morning, as usual, and left his wife in charge of the store. He deposited $150 in cash in the money drawer. Upon his return in the evening he found both wife and money gone, and learned that Dominic Bagnato, a customer, had taken his wife, the money and a watch, and removed to Ellwood City, Lawrence County. In June 1918, he came to Ellwood City to recover the money and the watch. On June 15th he met Bagnato, who declared that sometime he would kill him, but not then for the police officers were too near. He also pulled his coat to one side, and showed the applicant the revolver he had in his pocket. The applicant left Ellwood City, but returned several days later. On his way to the station he encountered Bagnato on the street, who, when he was near, made a motion to reach to his pocket to draw the gun, the location of which he had previously shown. The applicant, believing Bagnato was about to carry out the threats uttered to him, and was about to take his life, in self defence, pulled a gun and shot Bagnato fatally. He was immediately arrested, and gave his gun to the police, stating that he was not afraid of them, but that Bagnato, being a member of the Blackhand, was afraid he would kill him. On the person of the deceased was found a revolver with six balls, and a stiletto eight inches long.

The plea of the applicant was self defense, and he was convicted against the weight of the evidence, and, while the jury found him not guilty of murder, they convicted him of manslaughter.

The applicant was never before charged with or convicted of crime. He has now served four years and six months of his term of imprisonment.

The Trial Judge in a letter to the Board, says, inter alia, "From my recollection of the case, I have no hesitancy in saying I believe this man has been sufficiently punished, and that if his application for pardon is granted, that the ends of justice will have been met."

The Trial District Attorney in a letter filed with the Board, says, "At the time of the trial, I remember the case very well, and would not have been surprised if the jury had brought in a verdict of 'not guilty'." If your Honorable Board, after hearing the application should pardon the applicant in this case, I would be satisfied that the ends of justice would have been met."

Because of the youth of the applicant at the time the crime was committed, his previous good record, the circumstances

of the case, the term of imprisonment already served, and the recommendation of the trial Judge and trial District Attorney, we have concluded that he has been sufficiently punished.

We, therefore, "after full hearing, upon due public notice and in open sessions", recommend that a pardon be now granted to the said Nick Amato.

D. J. DAVIS,
Lieutenant Governor.

CLYDE L. KING,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

GEORGE W. WOODRUFF,
Attorney General.

JAS. F. WOODWARD,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, Pa., May 16, 1923.

His Excellency, Gifford Pinchot, Governor.

Sir: At No. 78, December Sessions, 1914, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, in and for the County of Delaware, Nicola Battista, alias Nicola Pusilla pleaded guilty of murder in the second degree, to an indictment charging him with murder, and on March 23rd, 1915, he was sentenced to pay a fine of ten dollars, costs, and to undergo imprisonment in the Eastern Penitentiary for a period of not less than fifteen years, nor more than twenty years.

The applicant is now thirty-two years of age, a laborer by occupation, married, and has a wife and an eleven year old son residing in Italy. At the time of his arrest he boarded with Rocco Mastrocola at Burmont, Del. Co., and worked as a laborer in Darby. On November 1st, 1914, in the evening, about seven o'clock, the applicant killed his uncle, Raffaele Tenaglia, during a quarrel, by stabbing him in the breast with a small penknife, the blade penetrating the heart about one inch. There had been bad blood between the applicant and his uncle, both in Italy and in this country. The uncle had threatened him many times to do him bodily injury. The uncle was a friend of the man with whom the applicant lodged, and had spent the afternoon there. A number of persons were present besides the uncle and the applicant. Wine was drunk. It was a noisy, convivial gathering. The uncle was abusive towards the applicant, and made insulting remarks concerning the applicant, his wife and family. When evening came the uncle in company with other visitors, left the house to return to their respective homes. After they had proceeded a short distance from the house, the uncle being in the lead, the applicant closely following, the latter caught up with his uncle and remonstrated with him about the insulting remarks and epithets which he had been hurling at the applicant, and with reference to his wife, his mother, and other members of the applicant's family, and during the altercation which then ensued, and which had continued at intervals during the entire afternoon, the applicant, believing that his uncle was about to cut him with a razor, which he was about to pull out of his pocket, accompanied by threats, "to drink his blood", "to cut his face", the applicant took a penknife or pocketknife about four inches long, from his pocket, opened it, made one thrust at his uncle's breast, and, without waiting to see the result of the blow, ran away. Later that same night, learning that his uncle had been killed by the blow, he gave himself up to the authorities. The applicant was only twenty-three years old at the time of the murder, and the uncle was thirty-seven.

The applicant has now been in prison since November, 1914, to wit; eight years and six months, since his arrest. He was never before charged with or convicted of any crime.

The facts of the case show that the uncle was the aggressor, had frequently threatened to do bodily harm to the applicant, had cursed and abused him on the day of the crime, had applied opprobrious epithets to his wife and mother, and during an altercation, attempted to draw a razor from his pocket, when the applicant struck him but a single blow, in self-defense, with a small pocket knife which penetrated the heart of the uncle and killed him.

Because of the youth of the applicant when the crime was committed, the provocation he was subjected to, and the danger to life, which he had every reason to apprehend, in consideration of the circumstances of the case, and the term of imprisonment already served, we have concluded that he has been sufficiently punished.

We, therefore, "after full hearing, upon due public notice, and in open sessions", recommend that a pardon be now granted to the said Nicola Battista, alias Nicola Pusilla.

D. J. DAVIS,
Lieutenant Governor.

CLYDE L. KING,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

GEORGE W. WOODRUFF,
Attorney General.

JAS. F. WOODWARD,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, Pa., May 16, 1923.

His Excellency, Gifford Pinchot, Governor.

Sir: At No. 10, September Term, 1919, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, in and for the County of Bedford, Samuel Plummer Ritchey and Russel Walls waived indictment by the Grand Jury and pleaded guilty to Assault and Robbery, and on September 3rd, 1919, Ritchey was sentenced to pay a fine of $100.00, one-half the cost of prosecution and to undergo imprisonment in the Western Penitentiary for a period of not less than six years nor more than eight years.

The applicant is now twenty-eight years of age, unmarried, a citizen of the United States, and by occupation, a coal miner. He resides with his aged parents in Bedford County, and is their sole support.

On the evening of August 19th, 1919, the applicant with Russel Walls, while both were intoxicated, met Howard Akers and a female companion, who were taking a stroll. An altercation ensued which resulted in a scuffle between the men, and an assault and battery on Akers, during which a sum of money was taken from the latter, who had Ritchey and Walls arrested immediately, on the charge of Assault and Robbery. Both confessed their guilt, waived indictment, and pleaded guilty to the charge. Walls was sentenced on the same day with Ritchey but was pardoned about a year ago.

The applicant was never before convicted of crime, and perpetrated the present offence when intoxicated. He served in the great World War over-seas, was wounded in the battle of Verdun, and has an honorable discharge.

The applicant has now served three years and eight months of his sentence. The trial District Attorney in a letter filed, recommends a pardon.

Because of his inebriated condition at the time of the commission of the offence, his previous good record, the term of imprisonment already served, and the need of his parents for assistance and support, we have concluded that he has been sufficiently punished.

We, therefore, "after full hearing upon due public notice, and in open sessions", recommend that a pardon be now granted to the said Samuel Plummer Ritchey.

D. J. DAVIS,
Lieutenant Governor.

CLYDE L. KING,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

GEORGE W. WOODRUFF,
Attorney General.

JAS. F. WOODWARD,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, Pa., May 16, 1923.

His Excellency, Gifford Pinchot, Governor.

Sir: At No. 30, June Term, 1919, in the court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace, in and for the County of Bucks, Arthur J. Dougherty waived indictment and pleaded guilty to the charge of Robbery, and on September 11th, 1919, was sentenced to pay a fine of $1.00, costs of prosecution, and to undergo imprisonment in the Eastern Penitentiary for a period of not less than five years nor more than seven years.

The applicant is now twenty-five years of age, an American citien, married, and has a wife now living in Florida, and two small children, aged four and two years respectively. He is an automobile mechanic by trade, and was employed as chauffer by Rohm and Haas Company, chemical manufacturers at Bristol, at the time of his arrest.

While driving the paymaster of the company from the bank to the plant, he held him up with a gun and took the satchel from him, which contained the pay roll amounting to $1531.00, and fled to Florida, where he was arrested, and returned to Pennsylvania for trial. He was only twenty-two at the time.

The applicant has never been charged with or convicted of crime. He has now served three years and eight months of his sentence. No one appeared in opposition to his application.

The President of the firm which employed him, and which he robbed, filed a strong letter with the Board urging clemency, and offering to re-employ him, or obtain a new position for him. His employers during his imprisonment, have done an extraordinary thing in paying to the wife of the applicant, $50.00 per month for the support of herself and children.

Because of the youth of the applicant when the crime was committed, his previous good record, the term of imprisonment already served, and the remarkable confidence his former employers repose in him, we have concluded that he has been sufficiently punished.

We, therefore, "after full hearing upon due public notice, and in open sessions", recommend that a pardon be now granted to the said Arthur J. Dougherty.

D. J. DAVIS,
Lieutenant Governor.

CLYDE L. KING,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

GEORGE W. WOODRUFF,
Attorney General.

JAS. F. WOODWARD,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, Pa., May 16, 1923.

His Excellency, Gifford Pinchot, Governor.

Sir: At No. 1, December term, 1918, in the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace, in and for the County of Centre, Paul Merino pleaded guilty to an indictment for Breaking and Escaping Penitentiary, and on September 28th, 1918, was sentenced to pay a fine of $1.00, costs, and undergo imprisonment in the Western Penitentiary for a period of not less than three and one-half years, nor more than four years.

The applicant is forty-one years of age, a native of the Kingdom of Italy, and subject thereto. He is by occupation, a laborer. At the time of his arrest he resided in Pittsburgh, and worked as a day laborer. He is married, and has a wife and and two children in Italy.

In February, 1918, in the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace, in and for the County of Allegheny, he pleaded guilty to an indictment charging him with Attempted Burglary, and on February 18th, 1918, was sentenced to serve a term of imprisonment in the Western Penitentiary for a period of not less than three and one-half years, nor more than four years. He was taken to the new Penitentiary at Rockview, and employed at outside labor. On September 21st, 1918, he deliberately walked away from the prison, and fled to Middletown, Penna., where he was arrested six days later, and taken back to Centre County for trial.

The applicant has now served the maximum term under the sentence imposed by the Allegheny County Court for Attempted Burglary, and has served almost one year and two months of the minimum sentence imposed by the Centre County Court for Breaking and Escaping Penitentiary.

The applicant is a robust man, and willing to labor for the support of his family in Italy, where he plans to go as soon as he earns sufficient money to pay for his transportation thither.

The warden of the Western Penitentiary writes the Board as follows:

"Paul Merino has deported himself satisfactorily since he was sentenced for escape from the new Western Penitentiary at Rockview, on September 28th, 1918. Had he not absconded from Rockview, Merino would have been paroled on August 12th, 1921. By reason of his escape, he has thus far served one year, nine months and six days, which I believe is sufficient punishment. I believe that if Merino were given an opportunity he would respect the laws of the Commonwealth."

Because of the circumstances of the case, the period of imprisonment already served, the good prison record of the applicant, and the recommendation of the Warden of the Penitentiary, we have concluded that he has been sufficiently punished.

We, therefore, "after full hearing, upon due public notice and in open sessions", recommend that a pardon be now granted to the said Paul Merino.

D. J. DAVIS,
Lieutenant Governor.

CLYDE L. KING,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

GEORGE W. WOODRUFF,
Attorney General.

JAS. F. WOODWARD,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, Pa., May 16, 1923.

His Excellency, Gifford Pinchot, Governor.

Sir: At No. 31, August Sessions, 1917, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, in and for the County of Chester, Rodger B. Smith pleaded guilty to the charge of Voluntary Manslaughter, and on October 2nd, 1917, was sentenced to pay a fine of $1,000, costs of prosecution and to undergo imprisonment in the Eastern Penitentiary for a period of not less than seven years nor more than twelve years.

The applicant is now thirty years of age, an American citien, unmarried, colored, a laborer by occupation, and at the time of his arrest was employed as a farm hand, and lived with James Sykes, colored, in the frame shanty where the shooting occurred.

At the time of the tragedy, the family of Sykes consisted of himself and wife and a step-daughter, Olive Jackson, with her two small children, John Brown, colored, who lived and worked in the neighborhood, had been keeping company with Olive Jackson. He was about twenty-five years old, and of very powerful physique. He was of intemperate habits and when drunk, quarrelsome vicious. He had threatened the life of Olive Jackson and had also threatened to burn the house and occupants. Both Sykes and his landlord had notified Brown to stay off the premises.

On May 19th, 1917, about 10:30 P. M., applicant was in Syke's shanty when Brown was heard approaching the house (which was located in a clearing about two hundred yards back from the public road) shouting and singing. In the shanty at the time, were Sykes and wife an elderly couple, Olive Jackson and her two small children, John Johnson, a visitor, and the applicant. They knew from his

actions that Brown was drunk. Mrs. Sykes got a revolver, handed it to Smith and told him to defend her and the house against Brown. Brown came to the door, was ordered off the premises by Sykes, but declared with oaths that he would come in and kill everyone in the house. He forced an entrance, pushing Sykes and wife away from the door, back into the room. Olive Jackson crouched under a bed with her children. Brown advanced into the shanty towards the applicant who stood in a doorway between the two rooms. The applicant shot Brown twice who staggered back and fell out of the door of the house onto the ground.

After the shooting, applicant helped carry Brown into the shanty, went two miles for a physician, helped carry Brown to the conveyance which took him to the hospital, and afterwards surrendered to the constable and related the circumstances of the killing.

The applicant acted in self defence and in defence of the persons in the shanty. He was far inferior to Brown in physical strength, and believed Brown was about to carry out his threat to kill all in the house. While he pleaded guilty to the charge of Voluntary Manslaughter, it was done under the advice of counsel, assigned to defend him.

John Johnson, colored, filed with the Board an affidavit in which he states that he was an eye witness to the killing. He was a visitor in the Sykes' shanty when Brown forced his way in, but immediately left fearing trouble. It was a bright moonlight night. When a short distance from the shanty, he looked back and saw Brown distinctly, saw him advance into the shanty. After he had entered, he heard two shots and saw Brown fall out of the doorway onto the ground. He further states that Brown was "pretty full" at the time, that he was ugly and quarrelsome when drunk, and "the strongest man around." He declares that Brown was shot inside the house by Smith, who acted in defence of himself and the occupants of the shanty.

Under all the circumstances of the case, the applicant clearly acted in self-defence and in defence of the persons in the shanty, believing that Brown intended to carry out his threat to kill all the persons before him.

The applicant has now served five years and seven months of his term. Because of the circumstances surrounding this case, which make out an unusually strong case of self defence, and because of the term of imprisonment already served, we have concluded that he has been sufficiently punished.

We, therefore, "after full hearing, upon due public notice, and in open sessions", recommend that a pardon be now granted to the said Rodger B. Smith.

D. J. DAVIS,
Lieutenant Governor.

CLYDE L. KING,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

GEORGE W. WOODRUFF,
Attorney General.

JAS. F. WOODWARD,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, Pa., May 16, 1923.

His Excellency, Gifford Pinchot, Governor.

Sir: At No. 6, May Sessions, 1921, in the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace, in and for the County of Crawford, Fred Smith waived indictment and pleaded guilty to the charge of Breaking and Entering, Larceny and Receiving Stolen Goods, and on March 4th, 1921, was sentenced to pay a fine of $5.00, costs of prosecution and to undergo imprisonment in the Western Penitentiary for a period of not less than three years nor more than six years.

The applicant is twenty-four years of age, and a citiezn of the United States. He has been a farm laborer and for two years worked as a machinist. He is married and has a wife and three small children, who now reside with his parents who are old, and feeble and require care.

D. E. Orwig had certain goods and chattels stored in a summer cottage located along Oil Creek, Crawford County, which in February 1891, was entered and said goods removed. They were subsequently found in the cottage of the applicant who pleaded guilty to the charge of Breaking and Entering and Larceny.

The applicant has now served two years and two months of his sentence. His prison record is excellent. It is believed that if now released he will become a useful citizen.

Because of the fact that his family and aged parents require his assistance and support and having in consideration the term of imprisonment already served we have concluded that he has been sufficiently punished.

We, therefore, "after full hearing upon due public notice and in open sessions", recommend that a pardon be now granted to the said Fred Smith.

D. J. DAVIS,
Lieutenant Governor.

CLYDE L. KING,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

GEORGE W. WOODRUFF,
Attorney General.

JAS. F. WOODWARD,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, Pa., May 16, 1923.

His Excellency, Gifford Pinchot, Governor.

Sir: At No. 8/113, March Sessions, 1922, in the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace, in and for the County of Fayette, Andrew John and Joe Koury were convicted of Receiving Stolen Goods, and on March 17th, 1922, were each sentenced to pay a fine of six cents, costs of prosecution, and to undergo imprisonment in the Western Penitentiary for a period of not less than two years nor more than three years.

John is twenty-nine years of age, a native of Syria, and came to America in 1908. In 1920 he formed a partnership with his wife's brother, Koury, in the wholesale tobacco business at Uniontown. He is married, and the father of three small children. Koury is twenty-four years of age, a native of Uniontown, but of Syrian extraction. He is married, but has no children. Both applicants are reputable and substantial citizens, and were never before charged with, or convicted of any crime.

A Burglary was committed in an adjoining County, and a quantity of cigars and cigarettes taken, which were afterwards purchased by the applicants, and were found in their possession, in a warehouse, untouched and unbroken. There was no evidence presented showing collusion or connivance, but the goods were undoubtedly stolen, and the applicants did not exercise sufficient caution in purchasing from strangers. The goods were restored to the owners.

The applicants have now served fourteen months of their terms of imprisonment.

Letters from many prominent citizens, professional men, lawyers, etc., were presented to the Board, all advocating clemency. Among others, Mayor Smart of Uniontown; Mr. Tabor of Senator Crow's old law firm; Hon. Bruce F. Sterling, former Democratic State Chairman and Congressman; and former Judge Robert R. Umbel; recommended pardon. It is believed that if applicants are now released they will become useful and law-abiding citizens.

Because of the comparative youth of the applicants, their previous good record, their excellent standing in the community, as shown by the letters filed, and in consideration of all the circumstances of the case, we have determined that they have been adequately punished.

We, therefore, "after full hearing, upon due public notice, and in open sessions", recommend that a pardon be now granted to the said Andrew John and Joe Koury.

D. J. DAVIS,
Lieutenant Governor.

CLYDE L. KING,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

GEORGE W. WOODRUFF,
Attorney General.

JAS. F. WOODWARD,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, Pa., May 16, 1923.

His Excellency, Gifford Pinchot, Governor.

Sir: At No. 591, September Sessions, 1922, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, in and for the County of Luzerne, John Cibuzash waved indictment and pleaded guilty to the charge of Larceny, and on September 16th, 1922, was sentenced to pay a fine of $100.00, costs and undergo imprisonment in the Eastern Penitentiary for a term of from two to four years.

The applicant is now eighteen years of age, a citizen of the United States, unmarried. At the age of fourteen he went to work in the coal mines as a laborer, to assist his parents in supporting the family, which consisted of a father (who by reason of injuries received in a mine explosion, is unable to work), a mother and eleven children. He is the oldest child, and at present is the only wage-earner.

On or about June 28th, 1922, the applicant with three others, broke and entered the storeroom or garage of a service station located in Hazelton and carried away tires, tubes, sparkplugs and other property valued at $230.00. The property was afterwards found in the possession of the applicant and his associates, who, when arrested, confessed and pleaded guilty. The stolen property was restored to the owners. The applicant's associates were either paroled or sentenced.

The applicant has an excellent reputation, and was never before charged with or convicted of crime. He is sorely needed by his family, which is destitute, and whose sole support he is. He has now been in prison for eight months.

Thomas H. Kennedy, President of the mine workers, appeared before the Board in person, and pleaded for clemency.

Because of the youth of the applicant, his prior good record, and the need for his labor and assistance to support his family, we have concluded that he has been sufficiently punished.

We, therefore, "after full hearing, upon due public notice, and in open sessions", recommend that a pardon be now granted to the said John Cibuzash.

D. J. DAVIS,
Lieutenant Governor.

CLYDE L. KING,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

GEORGE W. WOODRUFF,
Attorney General.

JAS. F. WOODWARD,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, Pa., May 16, 1923.

His Excellency, Gifford Pinchot, Governor.

Sir: At No. 160, December Term, 1919, of the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace, in and for the County of Philadelphia, Frank Brown pleaded guilty to an indictment charging him with Entering with intent to steal, and on December 9th, 1919, was sentenced to pay the costs of prosecution, and to undergo imprisonment in the Eastern Penitentiary for a period of not less than twelve months nor more than thirteen months.

The applicant is thirty-nine years of age, a plumber by trade, and has been employed at various times as a farm-hand. He is married, but separated from his wife, has one child aged fifteen, who lives with his mother aged sixty, and he is the sole support of both. The applicant, in 1913, was arrested in Bucks County, and pleaded guilty to an indictment charging him with horse-stealing, but was actually guilty of larceny by bailee. He was sentenced to imprisonment for not less than five years nor more than ten years, whereas the maximum sentence for larceny by bailee is three years. At the expiration of his minimum sentence, in 1919, he was paroled, and on December 9th, 1919, he pleaded guilty to the present offense, which constituted a violation of parole.

On November 19th, 1919, while intoxicated, he entered the open door of a house in the City of Philadelphia, for the purpose of finding a place to sleep, believing the house to be empty. When he entered, he met the occupant, who ordered him out, words ensued, and the occupant beat him severely and had him arrested for entering with intent to steal. On the trial, unrepresented by counsel, he pleaded guilty.

The applicant has served eight years and five months on the two sentences, for horse-stealing and Entering with intent to steal. The crime for which he is now suffering imprisonment was committed while he was intoxicated. His record in the Penitentiary is excellent. His mother and daughter require assistance and support from him.

Because of the circumstances of the present case, the term of imprisonment already served, we have concluded that he has been sufficiently punished.

We, therefore, "after full hearing, upon due public notice and in open sessions," recommend that a pardon be now granted to the said Frank Brown.

D. J. DAVIS,
Lieutenant Governor.

CLYDE L. KING,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

GEORGE W. WOODRUFF,
Attorney General.

JAS. F. WOODWARD,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, Pa., May 16, 1923.

His Excellency, Gifford Pinchot, Governor.

Sir: At No. 546, May Sessions, 1920, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, in and for the County of Philadelphia, John Governala and William Kimbie were convicted of Robbery, and on June 3rd, 1920, were each sentenced to pay costs, and to undergo imprisonment in the Philadelphia County Prison for a term of ten years.

The applicants are both unmarried, and are twenty-two and twenty-seven years of age, respectively.

On May 23rd, 1920, they were driving in the northeastern section of Philadelphia in a Ford automobile which they borrowed. They stopped and entered a saloon where they met Joseph Comminski, a Pole, who went away in the car with them, and alleged that after riding a short distance they robbed him of fifteen dollars and provisions which he had in his possession. He had them arrested immediately. The applicants continually maintained their innocence, before and during the trial.

The prosecutor filed a letter with the Board in which he declared that while the applicants had robbed him, they used no weapons, and did not hurt him. He asks for their discharge, asserting that he believes that they have been sufficiently punished.

The Parole Officer of the Quarter Sessions Court of Philadelphia appeared before the Board and stated that he appeared and had filed the present application for pardon in behalf of the applicants, by direction of the trial Judge.

The applicants were never charged with or convicted of any other offense, and have borne excellent reputations. They have been confined in the County Prison for nearly three years.

Because of the circumstances of this case, the previous good record of the applicants, and the interest which the trial Judge manifested in their behalf, we have concluded that they have been sufficiently punished.

We, therefore, "after full hearing, upon due public notice and in open sessions", recommend that a pardon be now granted to the said John Governala and William Kimbic.

D. J. DAVIS,
Lieutenant Governor.

CLYDE L. KING,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

GEORGE W. WOODRUFF,
Attorney General.

JAS. F. WOODWARD,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, Pa., May 16, 1923.

His Excellency, Gifford Pinchot, Governor.

Sir: At No. 591, June Term, 1922, in the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace, and at No. 591 A., in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, in and for the County of Schuylkill, Ralph Houser was convicted of bastardy and statutory rape, and on May 8th, was sentenced to pay costs in both cases, and to undergo imprisonment in the Schuylkill County Prison for a period of two years.

The applicant is thirty years of age, a citizen of the United States, and was a locomotive fireman in the employ of the Philadelphia and Reading Railway Company, at the time of his arrest. He has a wife and one child. He is married to an older sister of Mary M. Applegate, the prosecutrix in this case, who, at the time of the commission of the crime, was fifteen years of age.

On or about October 10th, 1920, while a guest in his home, she alleges that the crime was committed. The applicant asserts his innocence; alleging that she was induced to prosecute him by her parents, who were unfriendly to him, and in order to shield the real culprit.

The applicant was never before charged with or convicted of crime. He has served one year of his term of imprisonment, and is in poor health.

The prosecutrix filed an affidavit with the Board asking clemency, and alleged that her parents disliked the applicant, and compelled her to charge him with the paternity of her child. She admits intimacy with other men about the time in question, and proclaims the innocence of the applicant.

The twelve jurymen who convicted the applicant petitioned the Board for a pardon, and asked for clemency, alleging their belief that he has been sufficiently punished.

The trial District Attorney appeared before the Board in person and recommended a pardon.

Because of the circumstances of this case, the previous good record of the applicant, his impaired physical condition, and the recommendation of the prosecutrix, the jury, and the trial District Attorney, we have concluded that he has been sufficiently punished.

We, therefore, "after full hearing, upon due public notice, and in open sessions", recommend that a pardon be now granted to the said Ralph Houser.

D. J. DAVIS,
Lieutenant Governor.

CLYDE L. KING,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

GEORGE W. WOODRUFF,
Attorney General.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, Pa., May 16, 1923.

His Excellency, Gifford Pinchot, Governor.

Sir: At No. 540, September Term, 1921, in the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace, in and for the County of Schuylkill, Edgar Danner was convicted of Receiving Stolen Goods, and on November 7th, 1921, was sentenced to pay a fine of $1.00, costs, and imprisonment in the Schuylkill County Prison for a term of two years.

The applicant is twenty-eight years of age, a citizen of the United States, is married and has two small children. He lives on a farm of one hundred acres, situated near Tamaqua.

In May, 1921, on two different occasions, the applicant bought in good faith, and paid for, two used motor cars. The vendor was a man who claimed to be a dealer in second-hand automobiles, residing in Philadelphia, to whom he had been introduced by one Kress, proprietor of a garage in Hazleton. The applicant had known the latter for two years. He had a bill of sale for the second car, but not for the first, the vendor promising to supply the bill of sale, and to supply all formalities connected with the legal transfer of the cars, but neglected to do so. While the applicant acted in entire good faith, he became, under the automobile law, technically guilty of the offense of receiving stolen goods.

He has now served one year and six months of his term of imprisonment in the County Jail.

The applicant was never before arrested or charged with crime.

The trial District Attorney appeared before the Board in person and recommended a pardon.

Because of the circumstances of this case, the previous good record of the applicant, the term of imprisonment already served, the need of the presence of the applicant on the farm, in order to support his family, and the recommendation of the trial District Attorney, we conclude that he has been sufficiently punished.

We, therefore, "after full hearing, upon due public notice and in open sessions", recommend that a pardon be now granted to the said Edgar Danner.

D. J. DAVIS,
Lieutenant Governor.

CLYDE L. KING,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

GEORGE W. WOODRUFF,
Attorney General.

JAS. F. WOODWARD,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, Pa., May 16, 1923.

His Excellency, Gifford Pinchot, Governor.

Sir: At Nos. 25 and 29, August Sessions, 1919, in the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace, in and for the County of York, William Zech pleaded guilty to two indictments charging him with Larceny, and with Larceny and Receiving Stolen Goods, respectfully, and on August 26th, 1919, he was sentenced in the aggregate to pay a fine of $1.00, costs, and to undergo imprisonment in the Eastern Penitentiary for a period of not less than three years nor more than ten years.

The applicant is thirty-two years of age, an American citizen, unmarried, a varnisher by occupation, and, at the time of his arrest, was a laborer, residing with an aunt in York.

On or about May 21st, 1919, while under the influence of liquor, he took a horse and buggy, set of harness and blankets, from a resident of Windsor, York County, and was caught while driving away in an intoxicated condition. The team was returned to the owner, and the defendant pleaded guilty and was sentenced. About the same time he stole from a relative, Amos Vaughan, $10.25 cash. He pleaded guilty to the charge, and was sentenced.

Prior to the commission of these crimes the applicant was indicted, in April, 1919, on the charge of (1) Rape, (2) Statutory Rape, and April 20th, 1910, after trial and conviction, was sentenced to pay a fine of $1.00, costs, and to undergo imprisonment in the Eastern Penitentiary for a period of not less than three years and nine months, nor

more than fifteen years. At the time of his sentence he was not twenty years old. In 1918 he was paroled, after serving about eight years of his sentence, and shortly thereafter enlisted in the United States Army for six months, and was honorably discharged at the close of the Great World War.

The applicant has now served three years and eight months of his present sentence, imposed for Larceny, or more than the minimum sentence. The present application is made for the purpose of removing obstacles to the action of the prison commission on re-parole, under the original sentence imposed for rape in 1910. If he is not pardoned under the present sentence, he may be compelled to serve six years and four months additional, together with seven years additional on the original sentence imposed in 1910.

The applicant has been an exemplary prisoner, and the first crime committed was when he was only nineteen years old.

In consideration of all the circumstances surrounding this case, his good prison record, we have concluded that he has been sufficiently punished.

We, therefore, "after full hearing, upon due public notice and in open sessions," recommend that a pardon be now granted to the said William Zech.

D. J. DAVIS,
Lieutenant Governor.

CLYDE L. KING,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

GEORGE W. WOODRUFF,
Attorney General.

JAS. F. WOODWARD,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, Pa., May 16, 1923.

His Excellency, Gifford Pinchot, Governor.

Sir: At No. 8, October Sessions, 1920, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, in and for the County of Elk, Steve Majcinik pleaded guilty to an indictment for murder in the second degree, and on November 2nd, 1920, was sentenced to undergo imprisonment in the Western Penitentiary for a period of not less than six years nor more than seven years.

The applicant is about forty-five years of age, a laborer and farmer; was married, and is the father of three children.

In 1919, applicant lived with his wife and family in Illinois. One Lawrence Cajdik came into his home as a boarder, and shortly thereafter became intimate with the applicant's wife. The applicant, returning home unexpectedly, caught the boarder in a compromising position with his wife. He thereupon made complaint of disorderly conduct against Cajdik, and, upon hearing before a Justice of the Peace, the latter was found guilty of adultery, and fined $100.00 and costs. A transcript of the record of the case is on file with the Board. The Justice of the Peace ordered Cajdik to leave Illinois. Upon the promise of applicant's wife to behave herself and give up Cajdik, the applicant conveyed to her all his property, amounting to about $3500 in value, and thereupon, his wife, Cajdik, and his children, left Illinois and came to Elk County, Pa. In the fall of 1920, applicant located them, and went to see them, with the object of recovering his wife and family, and his money. When approaching the house where his wife was living with Cajdik, he saw the latter come out of the house and violently kick one of the applicant's children out of the way. The applicant at once shot Cajdik with a revolver he had with him. Prior thereto, Cajdik had frequently threatened to kill the applicant, and also threatened to kill the applicant's wife if she would not run away with him.

The trial Judge has since died. The trial District Attorney has filed with the Board the following letter:

"As District Attorney at the trial of the above named defendant, and being familiar with the evidence that would have been introduced against this defendant, I do not hesitate in joining in the petition for a pardon of this man, as I believe that, under all the circumstances in this case, he has already been sufficiently punished, and the ends of justice will be nicely met by extending clemency at this time."

The applicant was never before convicted of any crime. His prison record is exemplary. He has served two years and five months of his sentence.

Under all the circumstances of this case, the previous good record of the applicant, the term of imprisonment already served, and the recommendation of the trial District Attorney, we have concluded that he has been sufficiently punished.

We, therefore, "after full hearing upon due public notice, and in open sessions," recommend that a pardon be now granted to the said Steve Majcinik.

D. J. DAVIS,
Lieutenant Governor.

CLYDE L. KING,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

GEORGE W. WOODRUFF,
Attorney General.

JAS. F. WOODWARD,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, Pa., May 16, 1923.

His Excellency, Gifford Pinchot, Governor.

Sir: At No. 930, January Sessions, 1923, in the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace, in and for the County of Philadelphia, Anthony Moratta upon arraignment pleaded not guilty to the unlawful possession and use of Drugs, but subsequently withdrew his said plea, by leave of Court, and entered a plea of nolo contendere, and on April 27th, 1923, was sentenced to pay a fine of $100, costs and undergo imprisonment in the Philadelphia County prison, for a term of one year.

The applicant is now twenty-four years of age, white, an Italian by descent but an American by birth, a barber by occupation, and has resided in the city of Philadelphia for practically his entire life. He has never before been arrested for, or convicted of any criminal offence.

The testimony in the case disclosed that the applicant at the time of his arrest, in January 1923, did not have any illegal drug in his possession, but a physical examination showed numerous abscess scars as well as recent needle punctures on his person. There was no denial of the fact that the applicant had been for several years addicted to the use of heroin. It further appeared that the applicant in July 1922, had voluntarily gone to the Philadelphia General Hospital to be cured of the drug habit. After his arrest he was held under observation, during which it was disclosed that he was not at that time suffering from the use of drugs, and did not require any treatment for such use, although on his person were numerous scars which indicated the prior taking of drugs. The applicant, under the usual practice in Philadelphia, should have been placed on probation, but in this case the applicant's counsel were notified to produce him in Court on April 27th, upon which date he appeared and was sentenced as before stated.

The Superintendent of the Philadelphia County prison upon being interrogated by the Board (there being a difference of opinion as to whether the use of drugs by the applicant, was or was not recent) furnished the Board with a letter from the prison physician bearing date, May 23rd, 1923, which is as follows:

"The scars on his body, thighs, legs, shoulders and arms are not suggestive of being recent. He has been here since April 27th 1923 and tells the story that for twenty-four days, while being held in Central Station, Dr. Bricker offered him daily injections, all of which he refused. He has received none while here and as I recall, showed no withdrawal symptoms upon admission."

The main purpose of the law in imprisoning defendants for the use of narcotic drugs, is to place them where it is ordinarily impossible for them to obtain drugs, and inasmuch as the applicant appears to be in excellent physical

condition and therefore completely cured of the drug habit, no benefit will accrue either to him or the community by keeping him in jail.

Because of the comparative youth of the applicant, his prior good record, because of the fact that he voluntarily submitted to the cure for the drug habit, and appears to have been completely cured, we believe that if now released, he will become a useful, law-abiding citizen. We have determined that he has been adequately punished.

We, therefore, "after full hearing, upon due public notice and in open sessions", recommend that a pardon be now granted to the said Anthony Moratta.

D. J. DAVIS,
Lieutenant Governor.

CLYDE L. KING,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

GEORGE W. WOODRUFF,
Attorney General.

JAS. F. WOODWARD,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, Pa., June 6, 1923.

His Excellency, Gifford Pinchot, Governor.

Sir: At No. 22, December Term, 1922, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, in and for the County of Northampton, Walter Moline was convicted of murder in the first degree and on March 19th, 1923, was sentenced to be electrocuted.

The applicant is 22 years of age, unmarried, and has a mother and two brothers and four sisters living. He never followed a regular occupation or trade. He resided with his mother in the city of Wilkes-Barre.

On December 17th, 1922, the applicant and a companion, John Buckley, came from Scranton to Easton, Pennsylvania, by train. They spent several days together, loafing about the city, and on December 19th, in the evening, they walked down the Delaware River Road and encountered Mr. and Mrs. John Reddy, whom they had previously seen at the hotel. Mrs. Reddy took offense at the way the applicant and Buckley looked at her, words ensued and Buckley brandished a revolver in a threatening manner. The Reddys hastened back to the city and met Rush F. Stehlin, a police officer, near the City Square, to whom they related their experience. The Reddys and the officer started back to meet the applicant and Buckley, who were afoot. The officer walked in advance. When he approached the pair, he demanded their guns. Before the officer could draw his weapon, Moline walking slowly towards him, gun in hand, fired twice, shooting Stehlin in the head, causing his death. The applicant and Buckley fled from the scene of the tragedy. Buckley subsequently surrendered to the police, while the applicant fled into New Jersey and was arrested at Belvidere, three days after the crime was committed, and was remanded to Pennsylvania for trial.

The life-story of the applicant shows that he is a moral degenerate, mentally unsound, and at times actually insane. As a child he was sub-normal; refused to attend school, was not amenable to corporal punishment; would run away and steal. At the age of 10, he was brought before Judge Fuller of Luzerne County, in the Juvenile Court, on complaint of the father that he was delinquent and unmanageable. Five months later upon complaint of his father, he again appeared before Judge Fuller who reprimanded him and allowed him to go home. In January, 1912, when ten and one-half years old, he was committed by Judge Fuller to the Glen Mills Reformatory and remained in custody there for one year and eight months. Upon his release, he was committed to Kislyn for larceny and kept there until July, 1915. In October, 1915, he was re-committed to Glen Mills and remained in custody for two years and five months. In June, 1919, he was arrested in New York State for carrying concealed deadly weapons and sentenced to the Elmira State Reformatory for a maximum period of seven years. While in the Reformatory, he was in the psychopathic ward, practically the entire time. In March, 1921, he was paroled from the Elmira Reformatory in the custody of his parents and the Chief of police of Wilkes-Barre. In May, 1922, he was arrested in Wilkes-Barre for larceny and a requisition was issued for his return to the Elmira Reformatory. In June, 1922, a commission in lunacy was issued out of the Luzerne County Common Pleas, and the report of the commission filed, adjudged him to be a lunatic. The report was confirmed by the Court and the lunatic ordered to be sent to the insane hospital at Retreat, Luzerne County. On July 20th, 1922, the applicant was paroled by Judge Fuller and placed in the custody of his counsel and family, and required to report to the Court on Monday of each week. His adjudication as a lunatic was six months before the homicide.

Dr. John R. Harding, psychiatrist of the Elmira Reformatory, an eminent alienist, had him under close observation, during the 13 months that he was confined in that institution. Doctor Harding was a star witness at the trial and has filed a letter with the Board in which he stated that the applicant was subject to epilepsy, which was followed by periods of temporary insanity; that he was passing through one of these insane episodes at the time of his trial for murder. He states that he is a mental defective and passed a ten-year intelligence test, while at the Reformatory. He avers that the applicant is a moral degenerate and unable discriminate between right and wrong. His letter concludes as follows:

"He has proved himself a dangerous menace to society and should never again be released from custody. But considering his child mentality (10 years), also the fact that he is subject to periodical attacks of insanity, during which he is wholly irresponsible, and because he is in a habitual state of moral degeneracy which incapacitates him for thinking, acting and feeling in a normal manner, a sentence to life imprisonment, instead of capital punishment, is hereby respectfully recommended."

Doctor Henry I. Klopp, Superintendent of the Homoeopathic Hospital, Allentown, was retained by the District Attorney as an expert witness on behalf of the Commonwealth. He made three examinations of the applicant and was a star witness for the Commonwealth at the trial. He has filed with the Board a letter, in which he states inter alia, that the District Attorney of Northampton County, repeatedly informed him that the applicant should be tried for murder in the first degree, and upon conviction thereof, he would not oppose a commutation to life imprisonment. The concluding paragraph of his letter is as follows:

"In view of this, (i.e. the District Attorney's demand for conviction of first degree murder, and his statement that in that event he would not oppose commutation to life imprisonment) and the said Walter Moline having been convicted by the Jury upon the basis of first degree murder; with the statement made by the District Attorney to Doctor Charles B. Mayberry, Superintendent of Retreat Hospital, Pennsylvania, and myself, that he would not oppose commutation to life imprisonment, in fact, would be willing to recommend it to the Board of Pardons; and taking into account the entire life history of the said Walter Moline and the deductions as result of the three examinations, I believe that commutation to life imprisonment is justifiable and hereby recommended."

Doctor William C. Sandy, Director, Bureau of Mental Health, State Department of Public Welfare, at the request of the Board, visited the applicant in jail and made three examinations and observations. He has filed with the Board, a report embodying the result of these examinations, in which he declares that the applicant is mentally deficient and should be kept in continual custody, as he "will always be a menace to society." Doctor Sandy recommends:

"First, that the prisoner's sentence be commuted to life imprisonment. Second, that he be committed to a hospital for criminal insane (i.e. Farview) to remain there under careful supervision. Third, should there be, in the future, such a remission of symptoms that a hospital for criminal insane would appear to be an improper place for his custody, he should then be returned to prison to serve out the remainder of his sentence."

President Judge Fuller of Luzerne County, who has known the applicant since boyhood, and has followed his career, filed the following letter with the Board:

"I first became acquainted with Walter Moline in July, 1911, when, at the age of ten, he was brought before me in the Juvenile Court by his father as delinquent and unmanageable.

"He was a boy of incorrigible dishonesty with a wicked temper, sent by me to Glen Mills, later to Kis-Lyn then back to Glen Mills, and finally committed to the Hospital for the Insane at Retreat, Luzerne County, from which he was released in July, 1922.

"I have always regarded him as an extreme degenerate, subnormal, mentally and morally, who, while legally responsible for the commission of crime and properly convicted, is of a type upon which the penalty of death should not be inflicted. I consider that in his case, commutation to life imprisonment would be perfectly justifiable and I have no hesitation in recommending that step.

We concur in the above.

WILLIAM S. McLEAN, Jr.,
Judge."

The trial District Attorney filed a letter with the Board in which he reviewed the trial of the applicant, but made no recommendation.

Because of the life-history of the applicant, his mental condition, before and after the crime was committed, the recommendation of Judge Fuller of Luzerne County, who has known him since he was ten years of age; the recommendations of Doctors Harding and Klopp, expert alienists, and the recommendation of Doctry Sandy of the State Department of Public Welfare; in view of all the circumstances of the case, we have concluded that his sentence of death should be commutated to life imprisonment.

We, therefore, "after full hearing, upon due public notice and in open sessions", recommend that the sentence of death imposed upon said Walter Moline, be commutated to life imprisonment, and further recommend that he be committed to the Hospital for the Criminal Insane at Farview, to remain there under careful supervision.

D. J. DAVIS,
Lieutenant Governor.

CLYDE L. KING,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

GEORGE W. WOODRUFF,
Attorney General.

JAS. F. WOODWARD,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, Pa., June 20, 1923.

His Excellency, Gifford Pinchot, Governor.

Sir: At No. 142, September Sessions, 1916, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, in and for the County of Dauphin, Vlada Yovanovic was convicted of Voluntary Manslaughter and on February 10, 1917, was sentenced to pay a fine of $1.00, costs of prosecution, and to undergo imprisonment in the Eastern Penitentiary for a period of not less than ten years nor more than twelve years.

The applicant is 39 years of age, and was born in Hungaria-Servia. Although not a naturalized citizen of the United States, he has resided in Dauphin County about 18 years during which time he was employed as an iron and steel worker in the Steel Works. He has a wife and three children.

On the evening of July 4, 1916, in a drunken brawl, on the public streets of the borough of Steelton, he was charged with murdering Nickolo Skara by stabbing him in the breast. The applicant and his brother-in-law, Dushan Despotov, engaged in an altercation on the street. The deceased walked across the street and tried to separate them. It appeared that the applicant struck Skara and that Skara knocked him down, whereupon the applicant got up, reached in his pocket with his right hand, followed Skara who ran up the street, finally overtook him and struck the blow inflicting the fatal wound. This was the evidence upon the trial of the case. Since his conviction, five reputable residents of Steelton have made affidavits setting forth that Dushan Despotov, his brother-in-law, who has since died, and was an active participant in the drunken brawl referred to, in which Skara was killed, prior to his death, exonerated the applicant from the commission of the crime, and confessed that he himself had stabbed the deceased. These affidavits were attached to and made part of the petition for re-hearing.

The applicant since his arrest, has been imprisoned almost seven years. He has served six years and four months of his minimum term of imprisonment. He had always enjoyed a good reputation as a peaceable law-abiding citizen, and was never before charged with or convicted of any crime.

The assistant District Attorney who prosecuted the case, who is now one of the Additional Law Judges of the County, filed a letter with the Board in which, inter alia, he said:

"It is quite probable that under conditions other than existed at the time of his trial, the Commonwealth would not have pressed for so severe a sentence and, in view of the persistent protest of innocence by the defendant, before and at the time of trial and subsequent thereto; the affidavits of residents of Steelton, setting forth that Dushan Despotov, the brother-in-law, who was present during the quarrel admitted that he had actually committed the crime; the existing domestic relations and the good reputation of the defendant at the time of his arrest, as well as his present existing family relations, I am not inclined to protest against any clemency which your Honorable Board may see fit to grant the applicant and do believe that if he be again restored to society, he will most likely prove himself to be a good and useful citizen."

The present District Attorney filed with the Board the following letter:

"In view of the reasons set forth by his Honor, Frank B. Wickersham, now one of the Additional Law Judges of this County, who was at the time of the trial of the above named defendant, Assistant District Attorney, handling the prosecution; and for the further reason that the defendant has now served more than six years of his sentence imposed upon him, we desire to file no objections at this time to the above application for pardon of the said Vlada Yovanovic, being satisfied with whatever decision your Honorable Board makes in this matter.

"We further desire to withdraw any objections filed by me in this case, at the time of the application made several years ago."

In view of the after-discovered evidence, showing that this murder was actually committed by another person, in view of the term of imprisonment already served, because of the recommendation of the prosecuting attorney, and the statement of the present District Attorney, we have determined that he has been adequately punished.

We, therefore, "after full hearing, upon due public notice, and in open sessions," recommend that a pardon be now granted to the said Vlada Yovanovic.

D. J. DAVIS,
Lieutenant Governor.

CLYDE L. KING,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

GEORGE W. WOODRUFF,
Attorney General.

JAS. F. WOODWARD,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, Pa., June 20, 1923.

His Excellency, Gifford Pinchot, Governor.

Sir: At No. 30, March Sessions, 1920, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, in and for the County of Dauphin, Solomon Todd, alias James Williams, pleaded guilty to an indictment for Murder in the second degree, and on March 20, 1920, he was sentenced to pay a fine of $1.00, costs, and to undergo imprisonment in the Eastern Penitentiary for a term of not less than eight years nor more than twelve years.

The applicant is an aged colored man, residing in the borough of Steelton, Dauphin County.

An argument arose between the applicant and a colored man named Wesley Reed concerning a colored woman with whom Reed was intimate, and of whom Reed was jealous of the applicant. This argument began in the basement of a house, and developed into a physical encounter between the two men. Reed attempted an assault on the applicant and the latter defended himself by holding a stool or chair in front of him. The quarrel raged until finally they got into the street, and Reed drew a large knife and with one slash, cut the applicant through his hat and made a deep gash in his skull. They struggled in the street, rolling about in the snow, the applicant finally escaped from Reed and under the stress of great excitement with blood streaming down over his face, ran up the steps to the second floor, secured

a revolver, ran down the steps and when about half way down, fired a shot which went through the casing of the door killing Reed who was standing on the porch of the house, outside.

The applicant was not the aggressor in the quarrel and the crime was committed under the stress of great excitement, and in the defense of his person.

The applicant has now served three years and three months of his term of imprisonment. He bears a splendid reputation as a good law-abiding citizen, and was never before charged with or convicted of crime.

The present application for pardon was made by suggestion of Hon. Frank B. Wickersham, Additional Law Judge of Dauphin County, who for many years previously, was an assistant District Attorney and entirely conversant with the circumstances of the case. Judge Wickersham filed the following letter with the Board:

"I beg to advise you that I have made a very careful investigation of this case, and am convinced that if the defendant had defended instead of pleading guilty to Murder in the second degree, he would have been acquitted. For this reason I think his imprisonment is unjust, and would recommend that executive clemency be extended to him, and that he be pardoned."

The trial District Attorney filed the following letter with the Board:

"A brief statement of the facts in this case, which was a plea of guilty to second degree murder, are contained in a letter furnished by me recently to his Honor, Frank B. Wickersham, one of the Additional Law Judges of this County, which letter or copy of the same, is attached to the application in this case. From this brief statement it must appear that there was ample upon which to argue that the case arose no higher than voluntary manslaughter. There was considerable provocation because of the attack and vicious wound made by the deceased upon the defendant, without any cause therefor by the defendant, which unquestionably caused considerable heat of passion in the defendant, and the killing followed before there was time for the passion to cool.

"The defendant is an elderly colored man, who so far as our office was able to learn, had borne a very good reputation.

"We will leave the matter of this application entirely one for the discretion of your Honorable Board."

Under all the circumstances of this case, the previous good record of the applicant, the term of imprisonment already served, and the recommendation of Judge Wickersham, who was conversant with all the facts and circumstances, we have concluded that he has been sufficiently punished.

We, therefore, "after full hearing, upon due public notice, and in open sessions," recommend that a pardon be now granted to the said Solomon Todd, alias James Williams.

D. J. DAVIS,
Lieutenant Governor.

CLYDE L. KING,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

GEORGE W. WOODRUFF,
Attorney General.

JAS. F. WOODWARD,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, Pa. June 20, 1923.

His Excellency, Gifford Pinchot, Governor.

Sir. At No. 17, May Sessions, 1914, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, in and for the County of Clearfield, Philip Cimo was convicted of Murder in the first degree, and on September 29, 1914, he was sentenced to be electrocuted. On November 25, 1914, the sentence of death imposed upon him was commuted to life imprisonment.

The applicant is now 36 years old, a native of Italy, and an Italian subject. He is unmarried. At the time of his arrest he was 27 years old, and was employed by his brother as an assistant and helper in the wholesale and retail fruit and produce business in Clearfield. He resided with his brother and employer, Frank Cimo.

The applicant and Marietta Burzotta, the deceased, were both born and reared on the island of Sicily within a few miles of one another. The applicant came to the United States about 1910 and engaged in the fruit business with an uncle and afterwards with his brother. Marietta Burzotta was about 19 years of age at the time of her death. The families were on friendly terms and Philip and Marietta were well acquainted in Italy. About 1913 the applicant began to correspond with Marietta and this correspondence resulted in an engagement of marriage between them, which engagement was approved by the parents of both parties. After an unsuccessful attempt to have the marriage ceremony performed by proxy, in Italy, the applicant sent to Sicily, money necessary to pay Marietta's transportation to Clearfield and to provide a wedding trousseau. He also sent Marietta's brother to New York to meet her on her arrival and purchase for her such clothing and gifts as were suitable and necessary. She came with her brother to Clearfield about February 24, 1914. The applicant met them at Tyrone and they together proceeded to Clearfield. The applicant vacated his room in his brother's house and changed his residence in order that Marietta might be properly entertained until after the wedding which was expected to take place shortly. Preparations for the wedding progressed and relatives were invited as guests. Four or five days after Marietta's arrival, she told her brother that she did not want to marry the applicant. From that time until March 8th, when the shooting occurred, a period of seven or eight days, Marietta was of two minds with regard to the marriage. At times she appeared willing to proceed with the ceremony and at other times declined to do so. In anticipation of the intended wedding, the applicant rented a house and purchased furniture and household goods in order to go to housekeeping immediately after the ceremony. These preparations for housekeeping continued until the very day of the tragedy. On March 7th there was a family conclave at Frank Cimo's house to reach a definite conclusion as to whether or not the marriage should proceed. Marietta and the applicant were both present. Marietta declared that she had made up her mind finally that she would not marry the applicant. It was determined that Marietta should leave the Cimo house the following day. On March 8th, the applicant came to his brother's house and conversed with Marietta. He asked her to write to him after she left, and also to write to her mother in Sicily and explain the reason why the marriage had not taken place. She treated his requests flippantly, and while agreeing to write to the applicant, refused to write the letter of explanation to her mother. Immediately the applicant drew a revolver and shot her and then turned the revolver upon himself, shooting himself in the head. Marietta's wound proved fatal and she died the following day. The applicant after remaining in the hospital several weeks, finally recovered.

The relations between the applicant and Marietta were friendly at all times. The applicant never made any threat of any kind against Marietta and the revolver with which he perpetrated the murder, he owned for a considerable time before the shooting, and carried it upon his person for protection in the delivery of merchandise through the surrounding country. He was not a witness during the trial and rendered no aid or assistance to his counsel. The only testimony in his behalf was as to his previous character and good reputation.

The applicant has now been in prison nearly ten years, including six months in the County jail awaiting trial. His previous record as a man and citizen was excellent.

The trial judge filed the following letter with the Board:

"This case presents a peculiar state of facts. The defendant killed a young woman to whom he had been engaged, and was very properly convicted of murder of the first degree. Application for commutation was made, which had the approval of the trial Judge owing to the extraordinary state of facts. Following the customs prevalent among their people, the girl came from Italy to this country to marry the defendant. Her brother, resident here, disapproved of this matter though a personal friend of the defendant, because he disliked the idea of these family marriages and warned the defendant that when his sister arrived she might not be satisfied. The girl reached Clearfield and met her intended husband and was entertained by the family of his brother. Beyond question the defendant became violently in love with the girl but she failed to reciprocate the affection, and at least confided to her brother that the idea of marriage to anybody was distasteful to her and he informed her that she should not be obliged to marry anybody, and he so told the defendant, who regretfully consented to the marriage being abandoned. The defendant was a young man of excellent behavior and habits and he brooded greatly over this disappointment. The time came when the girl was to shortly leave this town and the defendant came to the house of his

brother where she was staying and after some time had a conversation with her, which ended by a revolver being suddenly drawn and two shots fired into the girl, who was sitting upon a chair. The defendant immediately turned the revolver upon himself and fired a shot which shattered his jaw and narrowly missed ending his life. He was taken to the Hospital and surgical assistance secured against his protest, and for sometime he had to be secured and later guarded to prevent him from tearing off the bandages or taking other steps intended to end his life. He eventually recovered and was brought to trial, at which time he refused to take any part or interest in the proceeding, declined to talk to the counsel employed in his behalf, and declined to testify. During the trial he sat apathetic and indifferent, with no apparent interest in the proceeding or in the result.

"The defendant, now the petitioner, came of reputable family and his conduct as a young man here was such as to win the commendation of people who knew him, the business in which he was employed bringing him in contact with the merchants and other business men of this and neighboring communities. Notwithstanding the character of this murder, the conduct of the defendant at the time and since has been such as to move me to feel that he has undergone the greatest punishment that can be inflicted. He then felt that death was preferable and this was genuine upon his part.

"Under the exceptional circumstances I am disposed to do what I have never heretofore done in a case of this character, to wit, to recommend that a pardon be granted."

The trial District Attorney also filed a letter with the Board as follows:

"As the prosecuting Attorney in the case of Commonwealth vs. Philip Cimo, for the killing of his sweetheart, I have at all times felt that the case was unusual and the verdict of the Jury was likewise unusual. A second degree verdict was even more than I expected. For this reason I had no hesitation in recommending commutation of the death sentence.

"While reluctant at all times to recommend a pardon in the cases tried during my term of District Attorney, in this particular case I feel that the defendant, now the petitioner, has paid the penalty and would respectfully recommend that a pardon be granted."

The assistant District Attorney who aided in the prosecution, filed with the Board the following letter:

"I was one of the counsel for the Commonwealth in the prosecution of this defendant, and wish to join with Honorable Singleton Bell, the Judge who tried the case, and Walter Welch, Esq., District Attorney who prosecuted the defendant, in requesting that the Board recommend his pardon. This was this defendant's first offense, and he had an excellent character up to the time of committing the crime.

"Hoping that his application will have your favorable consideration, etc."

Under all the circumstances of this case, because of the comparative youth of the applicant when the crime was committed, his previous good character and reputation, the absence of deliberation and premeditation in the commission of the crime, because of the term of imprisonment already served, because of the recommendation of the trial judge, trial District Attorney and assistant trial District Attorney, we believe that he has been sufficiently punished.

We, therefore, "after full hearing, upon due public notice, and in open sessions," recommend that a pardon be now granted to the said Philip Cimo.

D. J. DAVIS,
Lieutenant Governor.

CLYDE L. KING,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

GEORGE W. WOODRUFF,
Attorney General.

JAS. F. WOODWARD,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, Pa. June 20, 1923.

His Excellency, Gifford Pinchot, Governor.

Sir: At Nos. 8 and 9, April Sessions, 1922, in the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace, in and for the County of Cameron, Harry Currie pleaded guilty to two indictments, charging him with falsely and fraudulently obtaining money, and on April 10, 1922, he was sentenced to pay a fine of $1.00, costs of prosecution, and to undergo imprisonment in the Western Penitentiary for a term of not less than two years nor more than three years; the two sentences to run concurrently.

The applicant is 26 years of age, a Canadian citizen, married, and has resided for several years past, in Renovo, Clinton County.

In the Fall of 1920, the applicant accepted a proposition from the Progress Tailoring Company of Chicago, Illinois, whereby he became their agent, soliciting orders, collecting an initial payment on acceptance of the order and the balance on the delivery of the goods. On or about September 9, 1921, he accepted an order from Mrs. George Hoover for a suit of clothes for her husband, and also accepted an initial payment of $13.00 on account. On the same day, he accepted an order from Samuel J. Barr for a raincoat, accepting payment in full for the same, the sum of $20.00. He was in financial difficulty at the time and temporarily used the money thus obtained for defraying family expenses, intending to order the clothing later when he was in better financial condition. His father-in-law who was hostile to him, discovering that these clothes had never been ordered, persuaded the purchasers to bring criminal proceedings against him, which they did, and the applicant being without funds to employ counsel, pleaded guilty to the charge.

The applicant served five years in the Canadian army, three years and four months overseas, and was honorably discharged in May, 1918, after being wounded at the Dardanelles. When the money was misapplied, he was out of work and in dire need of money to pay rent. This money was not taken with any intention to defraud the prosecutors or his employers, and was obtained without any false representation. He has now served 14 months of his term of imprisonment.

The trial Judge filed the following letter with the Board:

"At your June meeting an application for pardon will be made by Harry Currie, sentenced by me in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Cameron County on the 10th of April, 1922. While the local Associate Judges, to whom I have written, are not in favor of this application, I believe this man has been sufficiently punished for the crime committed and therefore recommend him to your favorable consideration."

Because of the youth of the applicant at the time of the crime, his good War record, because of the circumstances of the case and the term of imprisonment already served, we have concluded that he has been sufficiently punished.

We, therefore, "after full hearing, upon due public notice, and in open sessions", recommend that a pardon be now granted to the said Harry Currie.

D. J. DAVIS,
Lieutenant Governor.

CLYDE L. KING,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

GEORGE W. WOODRUFF,
Attorney General.

JAS. F. WOODWARD,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, Pa., June 20, 1923.

His Excellency, Gifford Pinchot, Governor.

Sir: At No. 31, June Sessions, 1919, in the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace, in and for the County of Butler, W. W. Wise was convicted of Larceny, and on June 25, 1919, was sentenced to pay a fine of $500.00, costs, and to undergo imprisonment in the Western Penitentiary for a period of not less than one year nor more than two years.

The applicant is 35 years of age, a citizen of the United States, a journeyman carpenter by trade. At the time of his arrest, he was driving a truck for a feed and milling company at Canton, Ohio, where he resided. He was divorced from his wife.

The applicant purchased a Ford touring car from one Robert Heiser whom he had known for one year. He had no reason to believe that the car was not the property of the vendor. Three days after the purchase, he was arrested

for driving without a license. The car was searched and letters found therein addressed to a person in Butler, Pennsylvania. Upon investigation, it was subsequently learned that the car had been stolen in Butler. The applicant was taken there, tried, convicted and sentenced as above stated.

The applicant was convicted of Larceny in Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania, in 1909 and was sentenced to the Western Penitentiary for a term of three years. After serving 27 months of this term, he was discharged. In 1911 he was convicted of Robbery in Clarion County, Pennsylvania, and sentenced to the Western Penitentiary for a term of two years to ten years. After serving two years and nine months of this sentence, and nine months of his former term for Larceny, he was, on December 1, 1914, paroled. After being on parole four years and six months, he was arrested for having the Ford touring car in his possession, which, it was claimed, had been stolen.

The applicant has now served four years of his present sentence and unless he obtains a pardon for the crime for which he is now under sentence during his period of parole, he will not be eligible to apply for a re-parole until December 23, 1927 when he shall have served the entire maximum of his 1911 sentence for Robbery, and the minimum of the present sentence.

Albert C. Troutman, District Attorney of Butler County, has filed the following letter with the Board:

"Your recent letter with reference to the application for a pardon in behalf of one W. W. Wise was duly received.

"In reply I would say that there is no charge pending against him in this County, and so far as the District Attorney's office is concerned, there is no reason why a pardon should not be granted to this man, and I have no objection to offer to his application for a pardon."

The trial Judge also filed with the Board the following letter addressed to the applicant:

"It will be necessary for you to obtain a pardon from sentence from this County June 23, 1919. We have no power to parole you but on application for pardon, we will be pleased to give favorable letter, etc. This is the only relief for you as the cases stand."

Under all the circumstances of the case, and the terms of imprisonment already served, because of the recommendations of the District Attorney and the Trial Judge, we have concluded that he has been sufficiently punished.

We, therefore, "after full hearing, upon due public notice, and in open sessions," recommend that a pardon be now granted to the said W. W. Wise.

D. J. DAVIS,
Lieutenant Governor.

CLYDE L. KING,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

GEORGE W. WOODRUFF,
Attorney General.

JAS. F. WOODWARD,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, Pa., June 20, 1923.

His Excellency, Gifford Pinchot, Governor.

Sir: At No. 3, December Sessions, 1921, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, in and for the County of Beaver, Frank Swain was convicted of Robbery with a recommendation by the jury "to the extreme mercy of the Court," and on January 16, 1922, was sentenced to pay a fine of $1.00, the costs of prosecution, and to serve a term of imprisonment in the Western Penitentiary for a period of not less than four nor more than six years.

The applicant is 26 years of age, an American by birth and allegiance and has no special trade or occupation. At the time of his arrest, he was employed as a street laborer in the borough of Baden, Beaver County, where he resided with his parents. He is unmarried. He was never before charged with or convicted of any crime.

The applicant was arrested on September 14, 1921, charged with the crime of Highway Robbery committed the previous night about 1:30 A. M. by holding up at the point of a revolver, Peter Odesh, steward of a club, when he and Mike Orand and their two wives were coming out of the German Mennachor, a club house or hall in the borough of Ambridge. It was after the conclusion of a dance or social function at the hall that a man held up Odesh and his companions and took from the person of Odesh, a sum of money amounting to $503.00. The applicant was subsequently identified by Odesh and his companions as the highwayman.

The applicant set up an alibi contending that he spent the portion of the night in question from 9:30 until 2:00 o'clock in the morning, with a woman to whom he was paying attention and a male friend who accompanied him to his home in Baden, three miles distant from the scene of the crime.

The applicant was convicted on evidence of identity by the voice alone, the assailant of Odesh having his face covered with a handkerchief.

P. J. Caul, Chief of Police of Ambridge, filed a letter with the Board in which he recommends clemency for the applicant. George A. Blazier, Burgess and Justice of the Peace of the Borough of Baden, filed the following letter with the Board:

"I have known Mr. Frank Swain Jr. all of his life, and up until the time of his arrest in the trouble for which he is now serving time, I have never known him to be involved in any manner whatsoever.

"Frank Jr. is one of the younger generation of the Swain clan which is a very large clan of highly respected, law abiding and peace loving people, and great was the shock to the entire community, as well as his own family, when news of his arrest was made known.

"There always has been expressed by persons in this community a considerable doubt as to the identity of the actually guilty party in the crime for which Mr. Swain was convicted, and there has also been comment made on the intemperate habits of the prosecutors in said case, and the probable condition that they may have been in at the time said crime was committed, due to their intemperate habits."

E. H. Smith, Constable of the Borough of Baden, filed the following letter with the Board:

"I have known Mr. Frank Swain Jr. for the past six years and during that period I have not known him to be involved in any trouble.

"Mr. Swain surrendered to me on learning a warrant had been issued for his arrest, and was placed under arrest by me.

"I also know the Prosecutors in the case, and know them to be of very intemperate habits, and fully realize the fact that they could have made a mistake in identifying Mr. Swain."

Under all the circumstances of this case, the difficulty at night of making a positive identification of a robber from his voice alone, his face being concealed; because of the previous good record of the applicant and because of the recommendations of the Burgess and Constable of the Borough of Baden and the Chief of Police of the Borough of Ambridge, we have concluded that he has been sufficiently punished.

We, therefore, "after full hearing, upon due public notice, and in open sessions," recommend that a pardon be now granted to the said Frank Swain.

D. J. DAVIS,
Lieutenant Governor.

CLYDE L. KING,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

GEORGE W. WOODRUFF,
Attorney General.

JAS. F. WOODWARD,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, Pa., June 20, 1923.

His Excellency, Gifford Pinchot, Governor.

Sir: At No. 24, September Sessions, 1917, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, in and for the County of Allegheny, Fred Free was convicted of Rape, and on September 28th, 1917, was sentenced to pay a fine of $100.00, costs of prosecution and to undergo imprisonment in the Western Peni-

tentiary for a period of not less than ten years nor more than twelve years.

The applicant is about 35 years of age, a native of Italy and a subject of the kingdom of Italy. He is unmarried, a laborer by occupation and at the time of his arrest, resided in Bridgeville, Allegheny County.

On July 31st, 1917, Annie Miller, a married woman, aged about 30 years, was returning home alone about 10:00 o'clock at night. She had visited a carnival during the evening and in order to reach her home, passed through an open field where she was attacked, in a lonely spot, as she alleged, by the applicant, and after a struggle was overcome. There were no corroborating witnesses as to the crime, but there was testimony showing the woman's condition when she reached her home, evidencing the fact that she had certainly been attacked by someone. It was a very dark night, but she identified the applicant as her assailant. While she did not know him by name, she claimed that she had seen him before, and on her identification, the applicant was tried and convicted notwithstanding his protestation of innocence.

The trial Judge filed a statement with the Board in which he reviewed the case, but made no recommendation. He stated inter alia, "I considered that the evidence was sufficient to support the verdict although I realized that there was a possibility of mistake. I therefore imposed sentence."

The applicant has now served practically five years and nine months of his minimum sentence. He was never before charged with or convicted of any crime. The applicant's reputation for peace and good order has always been excellent.

Under all the circumstances of this case, the difficulty in a dark night of positively identifying her assailant whom she had seen but once before, the previous good record of the applicant, the term of imprisonment already served, we have concluded that he has been sufficiently punished.

We, therefore, "after full hearing, upon due public notice, and in open sessions," recommend that a pardon be now granted to the said Fred Free.

D. J. DAVIS,
Lieutenant Governor.

CLYDE L. KING,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

GEORGE W. WOODRUFF,
Attorney General.

JAS. F. WOODWARD,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, Pa., June 20, 1923.

His Excellency, Gifford Pinchot, Governor.

Sir: At No. 112, September Sessions, 1921, in the Court of Quarter Sessions and General Jail Delivery, in and for the County of Allegheny, John O'Leary pleaded guilty to Entering a building with intent to commit a Felony, and on June 2, 1922, was sentenced to pay a fine of 6¼ cents, costs of prosecution, and to undergo imprisonment in the Western Penitentiary for a period of not less than eighteen months nor more than two years and six months.

The applicant is 31 years of age, an American by birth and citizenship, a truck driver by occupation and at the time of his arrest was engaged in driving a truck for one Benjamin Schwartz, in the city of Pittsburgh where he lived with his family of four small children.

On the night of June 22, 1921, the applicant together with Schwartz, his employer, W. H. Thompson, and three other individuals, entered a building owned by one Lottie McCrory, situated on Liberty Avenue in the city of Pittsburgh. In the cellar of said building was stored a large quantity of intoxicating liquors belonging to one Edward Hirsh. The applicant was the truck driver engaged to haul the liquors from said building and actually hauled the same to a certain wholesale liquor house in said city. The removal of the liquor having subsequently been discovered, the men engaged in the enterprise, were traced and three of them arrested. A year after the offense the applicant was placed under arrest because of his connection with the matter, but he was not arrested until after the trial of Schwartz and Thompson who were the instigators and leading figures in the affair. Schwartz has since been pardoned and Thompson has been paroled.

The applicant has now served two years of his minimum sentence. His prison record is excellent. He is the father of four small children who are in destitute circumstances. Three of them have been in an orphan asylum for four years, the wife of the applicant being dead.

The District Attorney of Allegheny County has filed the following letter with the Board:

"In the matter of your letter relative to the case of John O'Leary, which comes before the Pardon Board, beg to advise that Mr. O'Leary's guilt was the same as the others concerned in this charge of Entering a Building, and, as all of the others have been either paroled or pardoned, we feel that he should be accorded the same treatment."

Edward S. Hirsch, the prosecutor in the case filed a letter with the Board in which he states, inter alia, that applicant

"was made the goat in this case; as the prime movers and instigators of the said robbery, were since Pardoned or Paroled and deem it a great injustice to John O'Leary, by having him (the only one of the said perpetrators) to serve his full sentence. I think he has been prosecuted quite enough and implore your kind and noble body, to please pardon John O'Leary, for I feel safe in saying he, at least, has 'learned his lesson,' and will be a better man in the future."

Roy D. Schooley, Road Commissioner, filed a letter with the Board in which he states with reference to O'Leary that prior to his arrest he bore an excellent reputation in the neighborhood and was honest, steady, reliable and hard-working. His letter concludes as follows:

"He has five children that are dependent upon him for support, his wife being dead, and I believe that justice should be tempered with mercy in this case and this man granted a pardon as I feel certain that his future life would prove the wisdom of such a step."

J. B. Clancey, Commissioner of Police, Pittsburgh, filed the following letter with the Board:

"I am writing you in behalf of John O'Leary, September Session 1921, Allegheny County, who pleaded guilty to Entering a building, etc. and was sentenced to the Western Penitentiary for 18 months.

"I was one of the arresting officers in this case, and was present when the other defendants were either tried and convicted or plead to the indictment, and also present when John O'Leary plead guilty.

"In my investigation I learned that Ben Schwartz and William Thompson were the instigators and leading figures in this case, and Ben Schwartz has since been pardoned and released. William Thompson has since been paroled, and I verily believe that John O'Leary had a minor part in this case, and since clemency was shown to both the principals in the case, that John O'Leary is deserving of mercy at your hands.

"He is the father of several minor children who with his aged mother depend on him for support, the mother of the children, O'Leary's wife being dead."

Under all the circumstances of the case, because of the term of imprisonment already served, and because of the recommendations of the prosecutor, Commissioner of the police, Road Commissioner, and District Attorney, we feel that he has been sufficiently punished.

We therefore, "after full hearing, upon due public notice, and in open sessions", recommend that a pardon be now granted to the said John O'Leary.

D. J. DAVIS,
Lieutenant Governor.

CLYDE L. KING,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

GEORGE W. WOODRUFF,
Attorney General.

JAS. F. WOODWARD,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, Pa., June 20, 1923.

His Excellency, Gifford Pinchot, Governor.

Sir: At No. 27, April Sessions, 1915, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, in and for the County of Jefferson, A. Frank

alias Frank Arnone was convicted of Murder in the second degree, and on April 16, 1915, was sentenced to undergo imprisonment in the Western Penitentiary for a period of not less than twelve years nor more than twenty years.

The applicant is now about 30 years of age, a native of Italy, and unmarried, and has an aged father dependent on him for support. At the time of his arrest he worked in a bituminous coal mine at Pardue, Jefferson County.

On the night of Labor Day, September 1914, the applicant was set upon by a gang of ruffians in a public dance hall and the applicant and his father Sam Arnone, were severely beaten. He thereupon armed himself with a revolver intending to use the same if necessary in the defense of his life. On the evening of September 21, 1914, several weeks later about 9 o'clock, the applicant went to the same dance hall in search of his brother. During the afternoon of the same day, the applicant had a verbal encounter in the mine with one Ernest Saltzgiver, and when the applicant entered the dance hall he was set upon by Saltzgiver and five or six others who were summoned by Saltzgiver for this purpose, who beat him with their fists and clubs and pulled him violently out of the dance hall into the street. They threw him to the ground and continued to beat and kick him. The applicant reached into his pocket, drew his revolver and warned his assailants to leave him alone. Believing from the number of assailants and the character of the assault, that his life was in danger, the applicant without any intention of killing anyone, fired two shots in the air with the idea of scaring them off. When, however, the applicant raised his arm to fire the shots, someone hit him on the arm with a club and the shots were deflected, one of them striking and killing Kelly Klontz, one of his assailants.

There was filed with the Board, three affidavits to the effect that the applicant had been attacked while coming out of the local dance hall and severely beaten, had been dragged across the road and knocked down by several assailants, and that the applicant had fired the shots in self-defense.

The first affidavit that of Carmine Parco, sets forth that his brother, Nick Parco, now deceased, was present when the crime was committed and that his brother told him that same night that the applicant had been attacked by several persons while coming out of a dance hall, had been severely beaten and had fired two shots in self-defense. The brother was not called as a witness for the defense during the trial because his whereabouts was unknown. Calogero Cipolla in his affidavit, deposes that Kelly Klontz, the man who had been shot, was a violent, quarrelsome man and that the applicant had acted in self-defense when he shot Klontz. The affiant heard the shots but was prevented by his wife from going out of the house in order to see what had taken place. Sam Arnone, the father of the applicant, filed an affidavit with the Board in which he deposes that he had heard his son's cries for assistance during the fatal night and also heard the shots, and when he went to the door of his home, he was told that his son (the applicant) had been attacked by five or six men and had been unmercifully beaten, had fired one or two shots and that a man by the name of Klontz had been killed. He further states that he is more than 60 years of age and unable to work, that since the crime, the house in which he was living with his wife was burned, and his wife lost her life in the fire. He further deposes that he is in destitute circumstances and needs the assistance and companionship of his son.

The applicant has now served eight years and two months of his term of imprisonment. He has learned the trade of barber and if released, will accept a position in a barber shop in Dunkirk, New York, which has been offered him by a fellow countryman. His record prior to the commission of this crime and his record in prison has been excellent.

From all the evidence in the case, it would seem that the killing of Klontz was accidental and not premeditated, and that the applicant only drew the weapon after he had been knocked down, dragged in the street and unmercifully beaten.

Under all the circumstances of this case, the previous good record of the applicant, the term of imprisonment already served, and in view of the unusually large number of petitioners in behalf of his pardon, having also in mind that the applicant, when the crime was committed was not more than 23 years old, we have concluded that he has been sufficiently punished.

We, therefore, "after full hearing, upon due public notice and in open sessions", recommend that a pardon be now granted to the said A. Frank alias Frank Arnone.

D. J. DAVIS,
Lieutenant Governor.

CLYDE L. KING,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

GEORGE W. WOODRUFF,
Attorney General.

JAS. F. WOODWARD,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, Pa., June 20, 1923.

His Excellency, Gifford Pinchot, Governor.

Sir: At No. 410, June Term, 1921, in the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace, in and for the County of Luzerne, John D. Hayes pleaded guilty of Forgery, without presentation of indictment to the Grand Jury, and on August 25, 1921, he was sentenced to pay a fine of $500.00, costs, and to undergo imprisonment in the Eastern Penitentiary for a period of not less than three years nor more than five years.

The applicant was 26 years of age when his crime was committed. He is unmarried, and resided with his widowed mother at Freeland, Luzerne County.

On July 19, 1921, the applicant forged the name of his mother as maker of a check drawn to his own order for the sum of $25.00 and obtained the money thereon.

The applicant was honorably discharged from the United States army on May 25, 1919, after having served from September 1917, to May 1919. During 11 months of this period, he served overseas in France and participated in the Argonne offensive.

The applicant has now served one year and ten months of his minimum term of imprisonment. His record in prison has been excellent. His career prior to his commission of the crime under consideration was beyond criticism, up to a short time before his arrest and imprisonment, when he fell into bad company and resorted to dishonest means to obtain money. He was never before convicted of crime. If released from prison, William C. MacDonald of the Metropolitan Club of New York City (who has known him since childhood) has written the Board that he will obtain a position for him in New York City with the privilege of living in his home.

The assistant District Attorney who tried the case has filed with the Board the following letter:

"John D. Hayes pleaded guilty without presentation of indictment to the Grand Jury and the plea was entered into with the consent and approval of Honorable H. A. Fuller, President Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Luzerne County. The proceedings were in its nature, friendly and informal—the main idea at that time being to have this young man, who was then about 28 years of age, taken away for a period of time from the bad associates with whom he had fallen in and to send him to some corrective institution.

"The young man prior to this time, bore an excellent reputation and was never before arrested. His family connections are of the highest.

"He has now served about two years of his three years sentence and the case it appears to me is one where a Pardon at this time will fully meet the ends of Justice and may result in much good."

The prosecutor in the case also filed a letter with the Board urging clemency.

Under all the circumstances of this case, the term of imprisonment already served, the applicant's good record before he fell into bad company, and because of the recommendation of the prosecuting attorney, and the many petitions filed in his behalf, we have concluded that he has been sufficiently punished, and if now released he will become a useful citizen.

We, therefore, "after full hearing, upon due public notice, and in open sessions", recommend that a pardon be now granted to the said John D. Hayes.

D. J. DAVIS,
Lieutenant Governor.

CLYDE L. KING,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

GEORGE W. WOODRUFF,
Attorney General.

JAS. F. WOODWARD,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, Pa., June 20, 1923.

His Excellency, Gifford Pinchot, Governor.

Sir: At No. 22, April Sessions, 1922, in the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace, in and for the County of Lancaster, Louis E. Ryder was convicted of Fraudulent Conversion under Act of May 18, 1917, P. L. 241, and on August 26, 1922, was sentenced to pay a fine of $50.00, costs, and to undergo imprisonment in the Lancaster County prison for the period of one year.

The applicant is 54 years of age, an American citizen, unmarried. His occupation is dealer in leaf tobacco and cigar manufacturer, and at the time of his arrest, he was engaged in business in the city of Lancaster.

The applicant was charged with the Fraudulent Conversion of two promissory notes of $600.00 each, given upon the sale of an automobile by the applicant to the prosecutor, Frank Zentz. Zentz and a woman whom he falsely alleged to be his wife, testified on the trial that the sale was not to be consummated until Zentz decided the automobile to be satisfactory, but the notes were delivered to the applicant who did not accept the same until a satisfactory endorser had first been obtained, after which the notes were discounted by a bank. Zentz contended that the notes were not to be the property of the applicant and did not become his property at the time they were discounted because of the sale, as he claimed, was not satisfactory. Zentz was corroborated in his testimony by the woman he falsely alleged to be his wife. One of the notes was paid by the payee and first endorser, and suit was brought by the bank on the second note and a verdict obtained against the payee and first endorser. Zentz had the custody and possession of the machine after the notes had been delivered to the applicant. After the trial it developed that the woman whom Zentz claimed to be his wife and who was his main witness, was not his wife, he being at the time lawfully married to another woman.

The applicant has now been in prison one year and ten months including the time in which he was held for trial. He has never before been convicted of any crime. Frank B. McClain, former Lieutenant Governor of Pennsylvania, has filed the following letter with the Board:

"I very earnestly join in the application that will be made to you at your meeting on June 20th, for a pardon for Louis E. Ryder of Lancaster, Penna., now serving sentence of one year in the Lancaster County jail for fraudulent conversion.

"Whilst I am not familiar with all the details of the trial which resulted in Mr. Ryder's conviction, yet, I do question the integrity of the testimony of Frank Zentz and his alleged wife who were the chief witnesses against Mr. Ryder.

"I have known Mr. Ryder intimately, as a citizen of this community for many years and his reputation among those with whom he has had business transactions has been that he was 'square.' I have fullest confidence in his honesty, and do not believe that he would be wittingly guilty of a criminal offence, and, that in the present instance he has simply been a victim of circumstances.

"I sincerely trust that the facts presented by his Attorney, will prompt you to restore Mr. Ryder to liberty."

The Alderman before whom the case was originally brought, has filed with the Board the following letter:

"I desire to join in the application for a pardon for Louis E. Ryder, now serving sentence in The Lancaster County Jail for fraudulent conversion.

"This case was brought before me originally and by me returned to Court.

"At that time I was not acquainted with the notorious character of Frank Zentz, and the woman, who at that time was living with him as his wife. Later I had several charges for passing worthless checks against the so-called Mrs. Zentz, and have held her in bail for trial at Court. I am informed and believe that Frank Zentz, who prosecuted Ryder, is now being held by the Baltimore authorities on charges preferred by his true wife.

"I feel that to hold Louis E. Ryder in jail on the testimony of these two people is an injustice and earnestly hope that he will be granted a full and free pardon."

The Chief of Police of Lancaster has filed with the Board the following letter:

"I am informed that a pardon is about to be asked for, for Louis E. Ryder who was convicted for Fraudulent Conversion, and now serving sentence in the Lancaster County Jail.

"The conviction of this man was obtained through a jury unacquainted with Frank Zentz and his so called wife Mrs. Zentz or their characters. Frank Zentz has been arrested several times by this department on warrant from Baltimore on a charge of desertion and non-support of wife and children.

"The woman he had been living in adultery with in Lancaster is now under indictment here issuing worthless checks. They have also defrauded a number of creditors, are absolutely unreliable and untrustworthy and their testimony cannot be believed.

"I truly believe that a great injustice is being done Mr. Ryder by detaining him in jail on testimony of these two people whose word cannot be accepted as truth and earnestly hope that the pardon for which he applies be granted."

In addition to the above, the President of the Peoples National Bank, the Vice President of the Union Trust Company, President of the Lancaster Trust Company, and the President of the Fulton National Bank, all of the city of Lancaster, recommend a pardon.

Under all the circumstances of the case, the previous good record of the applicant, the term of imprisonment already served, and the recommendation of former Lieutenant Governor, McClain, and the officials of four of the leading banks and trust companies of Lancaster, we have concluded that he has been sufficiently punished.

We, therefore, "after full hearing, upon due public notice and in open sessions", recommend that a pardon be now granted to the said Louis F. Ryder.

D. J. DAVIS,
Lieutenant Governor.

CLYDE L. KING,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

GEORGE W. WOODRUFF,
Attorney General.

JAS. F. WOODWARD,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, Pa., June 20, 1923.

His Excellency, Gifford Pinchot, Governor.

Sir: At No. 37, April Sessions, 1920, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, in and for the County of Allegheny, Edward Hill and Pearl Hill, his wife, were severally convicted of Robbery, and receiving stolen goods, and on July 1, 1920, they were each sentenced to pay a fine of 6¼ cents, costs of prosecution, and to undergo imprisonment in the Western Penitentiary for a period of not less than five years nor more than ten years.

The applicant, Edward Hill, is 26 years of age, a native of the city of Pittsburgh, and the applicant, Pearl Hill, his wife, is 38 years of age, a native of the city of St. Louis, Missouri. They were married about one year prior to their conviction and sentence and at the time of their arrest, resided in the city of Pittsburgh. The applicant, Edward Hill, at the time of his arrest was a clerk in a cigar store.

Both applicants were arrested on or about February 19, 1920 and taken to the police station in the city of Pittsburgh as suspicious persons. Mrs. Ray Jenkins who kept a rooming house in which the applicants lived, claimed to have been robbed of the sum of $20.00. She first caused the arrest of one William Pool with whom she was on terms of intimacy, charging him with assaulting her and robbing her of this money. He was afterwards released from custody at her request. She subsequently identified

the applicants as being the persons who were guilty of the offense. She made an information against them, had them arrested and they were subsequently tried, convicted and sentenced for this crime.

The applicants have now served two years, eleven months and three weeks of their minimum sentence. They were never before convicted of any crime. The prosecutrix in the case first accused and identified another person as the robber, and afterwards shifted her identification to the applicants.

Homer N. Young, the first assistant District Attorney who prosecuted the case, has filed a letter with the Board in which he briefly reviewed the circumstances of the case and dwelt on the fact that the prosecutrix was the main witness for the Commonwealth, who after identifying one man as the guilty person, shifted her identification to the applicants. Mr. Young states inter alia, "Although the trial resulted in verdict and sentence, I was never fully satisfied that Mrs. Jenkins was altogether a truthful witness." He states that Pool was intimate with Mrs. Jenkins and was in the habit of receiving money from her, and that after Mrs. Jenkins changed her identification from him to the applicants, he left the city. In the conclusion of his letter, Mr. Young states: "In view of these facts, in my judgment, the case is one demanding clemency at the hands of your honorable Board."

Under all the circumstances of the case, the term of imprisonment already served, and the recommendation of the prosecuting attorney, we have concluded that the applicants have been sufficiently punished.

We, therefore, "after full hearing, upon due public notice, and in open sessions," recommend that a pardon be now granted to the said Edward Hill and Pearl Hill.

D. J. DAVIS,
Lieutenant Governor.

CLYDE L. KING,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

GEORGE W. WOODRUFF,
Attorney General.

JAS. F. WOODWARD,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, Pa., June 20, 1923.

His Excellency, Gifford Pinchot, Governor.

Sir: At No. 1091, January Sessions, 1921, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer in and for the County of Philadelphia, Christopher Murrano was convicted of murder in the first degree and on February 2, 1923 he was sentenced to be electrocuted.

The applicant is twenty-four years of age, an Italian by birth, unmarried, a barber by occupation, and had resided in New York and Hoboken for several years prior to his arrest.

He and five other Italians were jointly indicted for the murder of Joseph McGinn, a policeman. The names of his co-defendants were as follows: Peter Maurio, Michael Falcone, Salvatore Spirelli, Salvatore Battaglia, and Vincent Laracone. At midnight October 2, 1920 about forty or fifty men were gambling in a gambling house situated on the ground floor of a store building in the Italian quarter of Philadelphia. Shortly after midnight eight or ten men including the persons already named entered from the rear entrance and many of them were masked and armed with revolvers. The leader of this band was Salvatore Battaglia. These men proceeded to rob the gamblers and while this was in progress a voice from the rear door was heard, calling "hands up" and McGinn appeared, alone, although the testimony shows that there were other policemen around the rear door. Shots were fired from all directions both inside and outside the room. McGinn was shot and killed and from the marks showing the directions of the bullet this shot was fired from the side and not from the room he was facing, in which room the applicant is placed by witnesses on the side farthest from the door. McGinn was killed with a thirty-two caliber bullet while applicant's revolver was thirty-eight caliber. Applicant was first called for trial on May 17, 1921, convicted but the verdict of murder of the first degree was set aside and a new trial granted. He was again tried and convicted as above mentioned. Falcone pleaded guilty to murder in the second degree and was sentenced to a term of not less than nineteen nor more than twenty years in the Eastern Penitentiary. Spirelli was next tried and acquitted by the Jury. Battaglia, the leader of the robber gang, was convicted of murder in the second degree and sentenced to not less than nineteen nor more than twenty years in the Eastern Penitentiary. Laracone was next tried and acquitted by the Jury. The case against Maurio was finally noll prossed.

The applicant was never before charged with or convicted of crime. He has now been in prison two years and has spent one-half of this time in the penitentiary. The District Attorney of Philadelphia has interposed no objection to the commutation of the death sentence, although he strongly opposed the application when it was before the Board the last time.

From the testimony in this case it does not appear that the applicant fired the shot which caused McGinn's death and he certainly is no more responsible than any of his companions who were either acquitted or found guilty of murder in the second degree.

Under all the circumstances of this case, because of the comparative youth of the applicant when this crime was committed, because of the uncertainty as to the real prepetrator of the offense, because of the prior good record of the applicant and the term of imprisonment already served, we have concluded that his sentence of death should be commuted to life imprisonment.

We, therefore, "after full hearing upon due public notice, and in open sessions," recommend that the sentence of death imposed upon the said Christopher Murrano, be commuted to Life Imprisonment.

D. J. DAVIS,
Lieutenant Governor.

CLYDE L. KING,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

GEORGE W. WOODRUFF,
Attorney General.

JAS. F. WOODWARD,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, Pa., June 20, 1923.

His Excellency, Gifford Pinchot, Governor.

Sir: At No. 26, April Sessions, 1922, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, in and for the County of Lackawanna, Byron W. Luce pleaded guilty to an indictment charging him with Involuntary Manslaughter, and on October 18, 1922, he was sentenced to pay a fine of $1.00, costs, and to undergo imprisonment in the Lackawanna County jail for a period of two years.

The applicant is a native born American citizen, 26 years of age, married and by occupation is an automobile salesman. At the time of his arrest he was the manager of the Luce-Paige Motor Company in the City of Scranton.

On February 3, 1922, an automobile show was held in Scranton. The applicant was one of the exhibitors. After the show the applicant with some of the musicians who participated in the show—male and female, went for a drive to Elmhurst situated about nine miles East of Scranton. On their return to the city, about four o'clock A. M., (the morning being misty and cloudy) the applicant was driving his car at a reasonable rate of speed, considering the hour and the almost complete absence of traffic, when at the inter-section of Mulberry St., and Madison Ave., the car struck one Frank Caviello who died as the result of his injuries. The deceased was in the employ of the Scranton Railway Company and was in the act of greasing the tracks. Caviello had a wife and six small chilren, the oldest 11 years

of age. The Mother's mind gave away as the result of this tragedy and she committed suicide.

The applicant had no knowledge that he had struck Cavi-ello and proceeded several blocks beyond the place of the accident where he stopped the car, discharged his guests and remained a short time with them. Upon his return to his home he again passed the scene of the tragedy without any knowledge of having struck the deceased. The car was not in any way damaged nor did it bear any evidences of what had occurred. The applicant was not driving at an excessive rate of speed which did not exceed twenty-five miles per hour and which was a reasonable rate considering the hour and the deserted streets. The applicant pleaded guilty in order to shield the female members of the party from publicity because they belonged to prominent families and were highly respected.

The applicant has now served eight months of his term in prison. He was never before charged with nor convicted of any crime. He has borne an excellent reputation in the community in which he has lived during his entire life. He has been a model prisoner.

The Attorney for the minor children of the deceased, filed with the Board the following letter:—

"As Attorney for and on behalf of the minor children of Frank Covello, I do hereby withdraw our objections to a pardon being granted to Byron W. Luce and do join in the petition to your Honorable Board to grant the same."

D. J. Robinson, in charge of the Scranton Marmon Agency, filed with the Board the following letter:—

"May I be permitted to add my prayer to the many others you will receive for the pardon of Byron W. Luce, of this city? I have known Mr. Luce several years and regret exceedingly the unfortunate accident that deprived him of his liberty. I am most positive he has the making of a splendid citizen and we would be happy, indeed, to have him connected with our Organization."

The Sheriff of Lackawanna County, has filed with the Board the following letter:—

"I have known Byron W. Luce since his birth and for the last twenty-five years have had ample opportunity to observe his habits and method of living. I can faithfully assure your Honorable Board that the close observation of this young man over this period of years has given me a definite conviction that there is in him none of the characteristics of criminality. I am certain that he has profited by his experience in this matter and I feel certain that the punishment which he has undergone since his commitment to the Lackawanna County Prison has made a lasting impression upon him and that a favorable consideration of the application for his pardon would not defeat the ends of justice."

The Warden of the Lackawanna County Prison has filed with the Board a letter in which he states that the applicant has been under constant supervision since October 1922. Among other things he states that—

"Byron W. Luce has been a model prisoner in every way. Not only has he gained the respect and confidence of the prison attaches but has succeeded in retaining the trust of the other inmates. We feel that the presence of Byron W. Luce in this Institution has added to the morale and increased the discipline to a large degree, because of the excellent example he has shown to the other inmates."

The Pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, of Scranton, has filed with the Board a letter in which he states that he called on the applicant in prison a number of times. He states that the applicant has taken his punishment "like a man". His letter concludes as follows:—

"It is not the purpose of this letter to suggest any disposition of this case, but I wish to bear witness to my conviction that the ends of justice appear to me to have been served, in so far as punishment is concerned, and also from Byron's own statement, I am led to believe that he has profited by this experience, which has been so full of sorrow for him and to the others who have been involved. His whole manner and spirit leads me to believe that the granting of the application would not defeat the ends of justice, but would very materially strengthen his strong resolve for a helpful and honorable career."

In consideration of the previous good record of the applicant and his excellent demeanor in prison, in consideration of the term of imprisonment already served and the recommendation of the Attorney who is looking after the material welfare of the minor children of the deceased, we have concluded that the applicant has been sufficiently punished and we believe that if he is now released he will become a useful and law-abiding citizen.

We, therefore, "after full hearing, upon due public notice, and in open sessions", recommend that a pardon be now granted to the said Byron W. Luce.

D. J. DAVIS,
Lieutenant Governor.

CLYDE L. KING,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

GEORGE W. WOODRUFF,
Attorney General.

JAS. F. WOODWARD,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, Pa., June 20, 1923.

His Excellency, Gifford Pinchot, Governor.

Sir: At No. 10, November Sessions, 1920, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer in and for the County of Washington, Charles Dunkel, Jr., was indicted for murder, and upon being arraigned in open court pleaded guilty to voluntary manslaughter, and on November 29, 1920, was sentenced to pay a fine of one dollar, costs of prosecution and to undergo imprisonment in the Western Penitentiary for a period of not less than four years nor more than ten years.

The applicant is forty-seven years old and is a native born American citizen. He is a coal miner by occupation, but also worked on a railroad and as a stone mason. The applicant at the time of his arrest was employed as a coal miner by the Midway Coal Company, at Midway, Pennsylvania, where he resided with his parents and sister. He is unmarried.

On August 21, 1920, the applicant was at home with his parents and sister. The family had a great deal of trouble with this sister, on account of her moral delinquency. The trouble started when the sister made an obscene remark about her relations with a colored man, whereupon she and the applicant engaged in an altercation in which he slapped her. The Father, who had been drinking during the evening, was shaving. He was a hard drinker, had a quarrelsome disposition and was cruel to his wife and family. When the applicant slapped his sister the Father rushed at him with an open razor and threatened to cut his heart out. The applicant retreated to an adjoining bed room, took a revolver from under a pillow and pointed it at the old gentleman. The gun was discharged by the applicant, inflicting a wound upon the Father which caused his death a few hours later. The applicant always maintained that he did not intend to shoot, but only to use it to frighten his Father and force him to discontinue his pursuit with the razor. He was horrified after the revolver was discharged and when he found he had shot his Father. There had been no trouble between them and applicant had no motive whatsoever in firing the shot except that he was under the influence of fear and under influence of drink, although he was not intoxicated at the time. Immediately upon being shot the Father declared to those present that the applicant was not to blame, but that it was all his fault. He repeated this assertion to the physician who attended him and continually repeated it until the time of his death. The applicant refused to employ counsel or put in any defense.

The applicant has now served two years and seven months of his term of imprisonment. He was never before charged with or convicted of any crime.

The physician who attended the deceased after the shooting and up to the time of his death has filed an affidavit with the Board in which he states that the wounded man frequently told the affiant and other persons in the presence of the affiant that the shooting was all his own fault that his son was not at all to blame, and should not be held accountable for the shooting. Affiant avers that these statements were made by the wounded man at a time when he knew that he could live but a short time.

The present District Attorney has filed with the Board a letter in which he reviewed the case concludes as follows:

"We know of no reason why this application should be opposed."

The Trial District Attorney filed with the Board a letter in which among other things he states:

"It has always been the policy of our office not to recommend pardons, but to leave such matters entirely with the discretion of your Board. However, I might say that our office always considered the case of Charles Dunkel to be one in which many circumstances mitigated in favor of the defendant. While I will not break an absolute rule of our office and actually recommend that a pardon be granted Charles Dunkel, I am willing that your Board know that our office does not feel that the granting of this pardon would in any way defeat the ends of justice."

Because of the circumstances of this case, the previous good record of the applicant, the term of imprisonment already served and the favorable attitude of the District Attorney's office, we have concluded that he has been sufficiently punished, and believe that if now released he will become a useful citizen.

We, therefore, "after full hearing upon due public notice, and in open sessions", recommend that a pardon be now granted to the said Charles Dunkel, Jr.

D. J. DAVIS,
Lieutenant Governor.

CLYDE L. KING,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

GEORGE W. WOODRUFF,
Attorney General.

JAS. F. WOODWARD,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, Pa., June 20, 1923.

His Excellency, Gifford Pinchot, Governor.

Sir: At No. 35, July Sessions, 1914, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, in and for the County of Luzerne, John Taylor was convicted of Manslaughter, and on October 21, 1914, was sentenced to pay a fine of $1,000, costs, and to undergo imprisonment in the Eastern Penitentiary for a period not less than eleven years, eleven months and twenty days, and not more than twelve years.

The applicant is now 36 years of age, and prior to his incarceration resided in the city of Hazleton, Luzerne County, with his wife who was the victim of the tragedy for which he has suffered punishment.

On the morning of May 28, 1914, about 6:45, a neighbor of the applicant heard a shot. Later the body of Edna Taylor, wife of the applicant, was found in her home lying on the floor. She died from the effects of a shot which had been fired either by herself or by some other person. There was no direct testimony in the trial showing that the applicant had committed the crime. His conviction was based entirely upon circumstantial evidence. The applicant had been drinking heavily for several days prior to the tragedy and his wife had reprimanded him about it, but there was no evidence produced at the trial to show any altercations between them. The revolver with which the deed was committed belonged to the applicant. He claimed that when he discovered the body of his wife, the revolver was lying by her side and that he took it and put it in the drawer of a buffet. The applicant has always maintained his innocence of the killing. The evidence adduced at the trial of the case, is just as consistent with the theory of suicide as it was that of murder or manslaughter.

The applicant has now served nearly nine years of his term of imprisonment. He had never before been charged with or convicted of any crime. His record in prison has been excellent.

The trial District Attorney, who at the time of the application for pardon in 1919, strongly opposed clemency, has filed with the Board the following letter, which is concurred in by the trial Judge:

"My attention has been directed to the fact that John Taylor who was convicted of manslaughter has filed an application for pardon and I have been requested to state briefly my views with reference thereto, having prosecuted the defendant during my term of office as District Attorney of Luzerne County.

"While the crime itself was very distressing in its consequences, resulting in the death of his wife, there were circumstances of palliation properly to be considered in an application of this character.

"The only element of malice present, either express or implied, was the possession of revolver, from the use of which malice might be inferred, yet inasmuch as it was not carried by the defendant but was in the house, presumably for protection, that inference loses some of its sureness.

"The defendant, at and about the time of the commission of the crime, had been indulging very freely in the use of intoxicants. In fact his debauch of several days deprived him, no doubt, of a clearly defined comprehension of the consequences of his act. While his faculties were not impaired so as to ethrone his reason and thus render him legally incapable of crime, yet I have no doubt that his debauch had dulled his finer sensibilities and accurate perception.

"I believe that all of the purposes of punishment have been answered in this case and that the ends of justice have been fully vindicated by the imprisonment which has been in great measure already served."

The County Detective who was the prosecutor in the case, has filed with the Board the following letter:

"I, the undersigned, by virtue of my office as County Detective of Luzerne County, State of Pennsylvania, was the officer called in to make the arrest of the above entitled applicant, but always felt that the circumstantial evidence submitted at the trial did not warrant a conviction, however the applicant was sentenced to solitary confinement in the Penitentiary for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, for a term not less than 11 years 11 months 20 days.

"I am still of the same belief and impression that the circumstances surrounding this case warrants me in asking clemency for him as he has been in Jail since October 21, 1914.

"I therefore recommend to your Honorable Board that a Pardon be granted to him."

The Chief of Police of Hazleton, when the crime was committed, has filed with the Board the following letter:

"At the time this case was tried in the Courts of Luzerne County, I was Chief of Police of Hazleton City, where this crime was alleged to have been committed. The Prosecutor in this case was James W. Holman, the County Detective at that time, and I assisted in the prosecution.

"I am of the opinion he has been sufficiently punished and that justice will be subserved if this Honorable Board will recommend a Pardon to John Taylor."

Seward E. Button, Chief of Department of Mines, who was the foreman of the jury which convicted the applicant, has filed with the Board the following letter:

"I beg to ask that a pardon be granted to John Taylor of Hazleton, convicted in October, 1914, for the murder of his wife.

"I was foreman of the jury that brought in a verdict of guilty in the case of Mr. Taylor, but I feel now that he ought to be acquitted, particularly in view of the fact that he was convicted on circumstantial evidence."

Under all the circumstances of this case, having in mind the uncertainty as to who actually killed the applicant's wife, and the absence of direct testimony connecting the applicant with the tragedy; because of the previous good record of the applicant, the term of imprisonment already served, and the recommendations of the trial District Attorney, trial Judge, the prosecutor in the case, and the Chief of Police of Hazleton, we believe that the applicant has been sufficiently punished and that if now released, he will make a good, useful and law-abiding citizen.

We, therefore, "after full hearing, upon due public notice, and in open sessions," recommend that a pardon be now granted to the said John Taylor.

D. J. DAVIS,
Lieutenant Governor.

CLYDE L. KING,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

GEORGE W. WOODRUFF,
Attorney General.

JAS. F. WOODWARD,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, Pa., June 20, 1923.

His Excellency, Gifford Pinchot, Governor.

Sir: At No. 4, January Sessions, 1922, in the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace in and for the County of

Wayne, John Chocolate was convicted of assault and battery and felonious assault and battery with intent to kill, and on February 14, 1922, was sentenced to pay a fine of one hundred dollars, costs and to undergo imprisonment in the Eastern Penitentiary for a term of not less than two years or more than seven years.

The applicant is thirty-one years of age. He is a native of and owes allegiance to Csecho-Slovakia, by occupation a wood chopper and resides near a Village called Egypt, in Wayne County, where he lived with his wife.

This crime was perpetrated on Christmas day 1921, as the result of a drinking party. One Charles Novitsky boarded with the Chocolates. About five o'clock in the evening the applicant on entering his home was hit over the head with a milk bottle by Novitsky. A fight ensued in which both parties, who were intoxicated, were badly cut and bruised. In the skirmish a table containing dishes and glassware was over turned upon the floor and the table-ware badly broken. Both men fell to the floor and the fight continued among the broken pieces of glass and china. The prosecutor Novitsky testified that he was again attacked upstairs that same evening by the applicant, and again beaten. The applicant and his wife deny the second fight upstairs, and both maintain that Novitsky received all of his injuries in the fight which occurred downstairs about five o'clock in the evening. It would appear from the evidence in the case that the prosecutor was the aggressor in this affair.

The Clerk of the Court of Quarter Sessions, who was present in Court at the time of the trial of Chocolate has filed a letter with the Board in which he states that he does not think it was the intention of the Jury to bring a verdict of guilty on the second count, to-wit: assault and battery with intent to kill. The Jury first brought a verdict of guilty of assault and battery without intent to kill, which was equivalent to a conviction for simple assault and battery only. At the suggestion of the Court the Jury retired to amend the verdict and returned with a verdict of guilty on both accounts. The Clerk states in his letter, inter alia, "I do believe that a verdict of guilty on the second count was brought in through the confusion of the Jurors and an effort on their part to play safe."

His former employer certifies to the applicant's character as a good and faithful workman, and offers to reemploy him if discharged from prison.

A. G. Rutherford, an Attorney who was present in Court during the trial has filed a letter with the Board in which he states that all the parties were drunk and that the prosecutor was the aggressor downstairs and that there was no evidence of any fight elsewhere. He adds: "The Jury had a number of women on it and as soon as the matter of drunkeness the verdict seemed to show that they brought in a verdict because of the drunkeness instead of assault. It seems to me that the prisoner has been punished sufficiently for what he did on that occasion."

In consideration of all the circumstances of this case, in consideration of the fact that this crime was the result of a quarrel in which both parties were drunk and wherein the prosecutor was the aggressor, in consideration of the fact that the applicant was a faithful and industrious workman, in consideration of the fact that he had served one year and four months of his term of imprisonment, we believe that the applicant has been sufficiently punished.

We, therefore, "after full hearing, upon due public notice and in open sessions," recommend that a pardon be now granted to the said John Chocolate.

D. J. DAVIS,
Lieutenant Governor.

CLYDE L. KING,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

GEORGE W. WOODRUFF,
Attorney General.

JAS. F. WOODWARD,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, Pa., June 20, 1923.

His Excellency, Gifford Pinchot, Governor.

Sir: At No. 39 and 40, November Term, 1918, in the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace, in and for Westmoreland County, Ray Anderson, alias Rad Anderson, pleaded guilty to indictments charging him with felonious assault and battery and felonious shooting, and on November —, 1918, he was sentenced to undergo imprisonment in the Westmoreland County prison for a term of six months.

The said Ray Anderson had previously been indicted under the name of Rad Anderson in the Court of Oyer and Terminer in and for Fayette County, at No. 5, June Term, 1903, on the charge of murder, second degree, and on June 15, 1903, was sentenced to pay the costs and undergo imprisonment in the Western Penitentiary for a period of eighteen years. On November 28, 1913, in accordance with the acts of June 1911 and June 1913 pursuant to the recommendation of the Board of Inspectors Anderson was released on parole.

The circumstances of the crime for which the applicant now seeks pardon were as follows: The applicant was engaged in conversation with one William Fisher, a boarder in the house were applicant was boarding at the time the offense was committed, when a friend of Fisher's started an argument as to which had the better baseball team, the Allegheny Steel Company of Brackenridge, Pennsylvania, or the Aluminum Company of New Kensington, Pennsylvania. This argument developed into a fight as a result of which your petitioner was arrested, pleaded guilty and was sentenced as above stated.

Your petitioner is now forty-eight years of age, a mill worker by occupation, a native of the State of Florida, and at the time of his arrest was employed by the Carnegie Steel Company at Brackenridge, Pennsylvania. He is unmarried and resides at New Kensington, Pennsylvania.

At the time of the commission of the crime for which he now seeks pardon he was on parole for second degree murder as above stated, and has now been in confinement for a period of four years for having broken the said parole. If the application is granted the applicant will be in a position to appeal to the Board of Inspectors of the Western State Penitentiary for a release on parole, and if the application is refused the applicant will not be eligible for parole and must remain in confinement until November 30, 1926.

The Deputy Warden of the Westmoreland County Prison has filed a letter with the Board in which he certifies to the applicant's excellent conduct in that Institution, and recommends clemency.

Under all the circumstances of this case, in consideration of the term of imprisonment already served in the Westmoreland County Prison, in consideration of his excellent record in that penal Institution, in consideration of the recommendation of the Deputy Warden, we believe that the applicant has been sufficiently punished and should be placed in a position where he may successfully appeal to the authorities of the Western State Penitentiary for a release on parole, without being required to serve out the original term of eighteen years in the Western Penitentiary.

We, therefore, "after full hearing, upon due public notice, and in open sessions", recommend that a pardon be now granted to the said Ray Anderson, alias Rad Anderson.

D. J. DAVIS,
Lieutenant Governor.

CLYDE L. KING,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

GEORGE W. WOODRUFF,
Attorney General.

JAS. F. WOODWARD,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, Pa., June 20, 1923.

His Excellency, Gifford Pinchot, Governor.

Sir: At No. 15, April Term, 1921, in the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace, in and for the County of Perry, Daniel Coder, waived the finding of a true bill by the Grand Jury and pleaded guilty to an indictment charging him with house-breaking and larceny, and on June 14, 1921 was sentenced to pay a fine of ten dollars, costs and to undergo

imprisonment in the Eastern Penitentiary for a term of not less than five nor more than seven years.

The applicant is twenty-four years of age, an American citizen by birth, a laborer by occupation, a resident of Steelton, Pennsylvania, and has a wife and one child nearly three years of age.

The applicant at the time when this offense was committed was visiting an uncle in Perry County, Pennsylvania, and with a party was fishing along the Sherman's Creek near a summer cottage owned by J. T. Alter, the prosecutor. He entered the cottage, after the occupant had gone away, in the day time, through an unlocked door in the loft, thence by trap-door through the ceiling to the kitchen, thence unbolting door to living room. The property stolen was restored except a ring which he threw away after his arrest.

The applicant has now served two years of his term of imprisonment. He was never before charged with or convicted of crime.

The prosecutor in the case filed with the Board the following letter:

"Believing that the sentence pronounced by the Court upon Daniel Coder was unduly severe, under all the circumstances in his case, I now join in this application to your honorable board, earnestly requesting that a pardon be granted to him. His little family very sorely need his help."

The Trial District Attorney filed with the Board the following letter:

"Permit me as District Attorney who prosecuted Daniel Coder, to now join in his application for a pardon. I think his sentence extremely severe, when it now seems certain that this was his first criminal offense."

The Trial Judge has also filed with the Board a letter in which he reviews the case and concludes as follows:

"Believing that the defendant has been sufficiently punished for what seems to have been his first offense, I beg to join in the application for his pardon."

The Employment Manager of the Elliott Fisher Company, Harrisburg, with whom the applicant was formerly employed has filed with the Board a letter in which he urges clemency, stating that he was a good workman and offering to re-employ him upon his release.

Under all these circumstances of this case, in consideration of the prior good record of the applicant, the need of his family for support, the term of imprisonment already served and the recommendations of the Trial Judge, Trial District Attorney and Prosecutor, we have concluded that the applicant has been sufficiently punished.

We, therefore, "after full hearing, upon due public notice, and in open sessions", recommend that a pardon be now granted to the said Daniel Coder.

D. J. DAVIS,
Lieutenant Governor.

CLYDE L. KING,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

GEORGE W. WOODRUFF,
Attorney General.

JAS. F. WOODWARD,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, Pa., June 20, 1923.

His Excellency, Gifford Pinchot, Governor.

Sir: At No. 2, April Term, 1912, in the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace in and for the County of Perry, John R. Rodgers was convicted of perjury, and on March 4, 1913, was sentenced to pay the costs of prosecution, to pay a fine of one hundred and fifty dollars and sentence of imprisonment suspended.

The applicant is fifty-six years of age, an American citizen and employed as a freight conductor on the Pennsylvania Railroad, and was so employed at the time of his arrest. He was then a resident of the City of Altoona.

In August 1910 there was pending in the Common Pleas of Perry County an action in divorce wherein George Ickes was plaintiff and Margaret Ickes defendant. The plaintiff was a son of Dr. George Ickes of Altoona, who was the applicant's family physician. When the parties and witnesses arrived at New Bloomfield, Perry County, to participate in the trial of the divorce case, the applicant, who was to be a witness, became sick, went to bed at the hotel where Dr. Ickes attended to him. The Doctor and the applicant's wife discussed the case about to be tried in the presence of the applicant. They there planned that the applicant should become the star witness in the divorce case, and also planned what he should testify to. He was sick, took such medicines as the Doctor gave him and paid little attention to instructions. The following day he was called as a witness. He endeavored to carry out the instructions he had received, but failed to do so satisfactorily. The ground of the action was adultery, and the applicant testified as shown by the records that on a certain day he found the wife of the plaintiff, defendant in the action, in the act of committing adultery with one Edward Green. He was induced to fabricate this story by Dr. Ickes, plaintiff's father, and by applicant's wife. The applicant and his wife were afterwards arrested for the perjury committed in the case. Both were convicted and sentenced to pay fine and costs.

The applicant was never before charged with or convicted of any crime. He has been for thirty-eight years in the employ of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. He was the victim of designing persons and physical condition impaired by sickness. The present application is brought in order to remove from him the disqualification to be a witness in legal proceedings. A letter from Honorable James M. Barnett, who was counsel in the divorce case and is now President Judge of the Perry County district, was filed with the Board, inter alia, he states as follows:

"You will recall our surmise that Mrs. May Rodgers had changed her original intention of being herself the star witness for the libellant and had shifted the responsibility upon her husband, in view of the liklihood that her reputation for truthfulness would be assailed and that she was herself the inventor of the story told by John Rodgers on the witness stand. It develops that the surmise was correct. By at least three creditable witnesses of this neighborhood we can now show in case of a new trial that Mrs. Rodgers after she and her husband had testified, using language such as might be expected of her, accused her husband of breach faith and of stupidity in failing to follow her instructions and swear to the story in which she had instructed him."

Under all the circumstances of this case, in consideration of the prior good record of the applicant and the further fact that he has paid his fine imposed by the Court and the costs of prosecution, we believe that the applicant has been sufficiently punished.

We, therefore, "after full hearing, upon due public notice, and in open sessions", recommend that a pardon be now granted to the said John R. Rodgers.

D. J. DAVIS,
Lieutenant Governor.

CLYDE L. KING,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

GEORGE W. WOODRUFF,
Attorney General.

JAS. F. WOODWARD,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, Pa., June 20, 1923.

His Excellency, Gifford Pinchot, Governor.

Sir: At No. 645, March Sessions, 1914, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer in and for the County of Philadelphia, Henry Samuels was convicted of manslaughter, with the recommendation to the mercy of the Court, and No. 8, 1914, he was sentenced to undergo imprisonment in the Eastern Penitentiary for a term of not less than ten years nor more than twelve years.

The applicant is thirty-one years of age, colored and owes allegiance to England. At the time of his arrest he was a

fireman on the Steamship "Powhatan" of the Merchants and Miners Transportation Company and resided in the City of Philadelphia. He is a widower and has no living relatives.

On March 7, 1914, the applicant inquired for work at the wharf of Henry Holt, thirtieth and Race Streets, Philadelphia. He was told there was none. He was next seen coming from the blacksmith shop, in the same yard and hurried out the gate. Shortly thereafter John Hudnell the deceased was found unconscious in the blacksmith shop, with his face and head cut and bruised. He died the same day at the hospital. The applicant went up the railroad tracks and was later arrested. There was a piece of iron eight or nine inches long in his pocket at the time of his arrest which he had picked from the railroad. The applicant's account of the affair was that at the time when the murderous assault was committed he was resisting a murderous and vicious assault upon himself by Hudnell, a man much larger and stronger than himself, and that in so doing he seized the only weapon which was at hand and inflicted the wounds which caused death.

The applicant has now served more than nine years of his term of imprisonment. He was never before charged with or convicted of any crime.

In consideration of the circumstances of this case, the previous good record of the applicant and the term of imprisonment already served we have concluded that he has been sufficiently punished.

We, therefore, "after full hearing, upon due public notice, and in open sessions", recommend that a pardon be now granted to the said Henry Samuels.

D. J. DAVIS,
Lieutenant Governor.

CLYDE L. KING,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

GEORGE W. WOODRUFF,
Attorney General.

JAS. F. WOODWARD,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, Pa., June 20, 1923.

His Excellency, Gifford Pinchot, Governor.

Sir: At No. 522, September Sessions, 1917, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer in and for the County of Philadelphia, Clarence Wallace, who had been indicted for murder, was convicted of voluntary manslaughter, and on December 26, 1917, was sentenced to undergo imprisonment in the Eastern Penitentiary for a term of not less than nine years nor more than twelve years.

The applicant is now twenty-six years of age, an American born negro, unmarried, and at the time of his arrest was in the employ of the Atlantic Refining Company, Philadelphia.

On August 9, 1917, the applicant was on his way to work. He was with several other colored men, when they alighted from one street car to change to another car. While waiting to Board the second car a white man got off the car hastily and bumped into the foremost negro Walter Saunders, the decedent. The group of negroes, including the applicant then got on the car. Saunders was cursing the white man who bumped into him. His companions laughed at Saunders. The applicant an immature boy of nineteen was the youngest and smallest one of the group. Saunders turned on him, threatened to smack his face and beat him up. The others remonstrated pushing Saunders aside. When they separated Saunders called after the applicant cursing him and threatening to kill him when he got him alone. Eleven days later the applicant went to work and while waiting for a street car about six thirty A. M. Saunders who had threatened his life approached him, and beat him in the face with his fists. A fist fight then ensued. Saunders picked up a brick from the pavement and advanced two or three steps toward the applicant waving the brick and saying "I'm going to kill you". The applicant shied off to the street curb, pulled out a revolver which had been left in his possession the day before and shot Saunders who died while being taken to the hospital.

The applicant was only nineteen years old at the time of the commission of this crime. He had never previously been charged with or convicted of any crime. The decedent had threatened to take his life eleven days before, and while standing peaceably waiting for the trolley car he became the victim of an unprovoked assault. He was overmatched physically by the decedent and he only shot when he believed that his life was at stake and in order to save himself. His crime really amounted to involuntary manslaughter and having served five years and six months of his term of imprisonment he has already served almost three times the maximum punishment for that offense.

Under all the circumstances of this case, in consideration of the extreme youth of the applicant when the crime was committed, in consideration of the term of imprisonment already served we conclude that he has been sufficiently punished.

We, therefore, "after full hearing, upon due public notice, and in open sessions", recommend that a pardon be now granted to the said Clarence Wallace.

D. J. DAVIS,
Lieutenant Governor.

CLYDE L. KING,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

GEORGE W. WOODRUFF,
Attorney General.

JAS. F. WOODWARD,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, Pa., June 20, 1923.

His Excellency, Gifford Pinchot, Governor.

Sir: At No. 97, January Sessions, 1922, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer in and for the County of Philadelphia, Walter Hanshaw was convicted of attempted larceny, and on January 9, 1922, was sentenced to pay costs and to undergo imprisonment in the Eastern Penitentiary for a term of not less than four years and six months nor more than five years. At No. 100 of the same term the said Walter Hanshaw was convicted of carrying concealed deadly weapons. He was sentenced on No. 100 as above stated.

The applicant is twenty-two years of age and a citizen of the United States. By occupation he is an automobile mechanic. At the time of his arrest he was engaged in selling Christmas Trees and lived in the City of Philadelphia. He has a wife and two children.

On December 14, 1921, about midnight, the applicant met, while on his way home, Edward Furlong and Walter Levine, who were standing on the corner of Thirteenth Street and Girard Avenue, Philadelphia. They engaged in conversation. Mrs. Carrie Townsend accompanied by Jacob Kittle passed the corner, when they were set upon by the three men. Jacob Kittle, the prosecutor, was beaten and robbed of a watch and chain and money, altogether of the value of seventy dollars. Mrs. Townsend recognized Furlong, one of the defendants, and reported him to the Police Department. When arrested he told the officers that Levine and the applicant were implicated. Furlong pleaded guilty to all charges and was sentenced to serve eighteen months in the Huntingdon Reformatory, and was released on parole last February. Levine and the applicant are in the Eastern Penitentiary serving their sentences.

The applicant has been incarcerated since December, 1921. He was never before charged with or convicted of any crime. He served during the great World War and was wounded in action.

Under all the circumstances of this case, in consideration of the fact that Furlong the only one of those implicated who fired a revolver has been paroled, because of the prior good record both in War and Peace of the applicant, and in consideration of the term of imprisonment already served we conclude the applicant has been sufficiently punished.

We, therefore, "after full hearing, upon due public notice, and in open sessions", recommend that a pardon be now granted to the said Walter Hanshaw.

D. J. DAVIS,
Lieutenant Governor.

CLYDE L. KING,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

GEORGE W. WOODRUFF,
Attorney General.

JAS. F. WOODWARD,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, Pa., June 20, 1923.

His Excellency, Gifford Pinchot, Governor.

Sir: At No. 243, November Term, 1920, in the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace in and for the County of Philadelphia, John Tally pleaded guilty to aggravated assault and battery, and on June 24, 1921, he was sentenced to pay the costs and undergo imprisonment in the Eastern Penitentiary for not less than one nor more than three years.

The applicant is now twenty-eight years of age, white, unmarried, an American by birth and has resided in the City of Philadelphia for practically his entire life.

The applicant became engaged to marry Mildred E. Bailey in 1917, nevertheless she received attentions from other men against his protests. On the night of August 28, 1920, the applicant met his financee accompanied by one of her admirers, Herbert Klump, on the street, near Sixty-first and Sansome Streets, Philadelphia. Applicant became enraged, drew his revolver and fired a shot at the girl, the bullet entering her right hip. He then turned the revolver on himself and the bullet pierced his right lung. Klump, the girl's companion, fled.

The applicant served in the United States Navy from 1913 until 1919, serving as a First Class Petty Officer for about three years. He never before was charged with or convicted of any crime. If pardoned he would be restored to his civil status, which prevailed before his imprisonment, and he could then reenter the naval service of the United States from which he was honorably discharged in 1919.

The applicant submitted his own papers to the Board and appeared in person. The District Attorney's office did not oppose the application although a representative was present.

The applicant has served his minimum period of imprisonment and is at liberty and the present application is made in order to relieve him from his stigma of imprisonment and to qualify him for re-enlistment in the Navy, which he desires to re-enter.

Under all the circumstances of this case, in consideration of the prior record of the applicant as a citizen, in view of his honorable service in the Navy, which he is desirous of re-entering, in consideration of the term of imprisonment already served we have concluded that he has been sufficiently punished.

We, therefore, "after full hearing, upon due public notice, and in open sessions", recommend that a pardon be now granted to the said John Tally.

D. J. DAVIS,
Lieutenant Governor.

CLYDE L. KING,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

GEORGE W. WOODRUFF,
Attorney General.

JAS. F. WOODWARD,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, Pa., June 20, 1923.

His Excellency, Gifford Pinchot, Governor.

Sir: At No. 322, September Sessions, 1922, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer in and for the County of Philadelphia, John Parker alias Sparrow Parker was convicted of murder in the first degree and on February 2, 1923, he was sentenced to be electrocuted.

The applicant is fifty-seven years of age, colored, citizen of the United States, a widower, a laborer by occupation and at the time of his arrest resided in the City of Philadelphia.

On July 10, 1922, the applicant, Benjamin Carpenter and several other colored men were engaged in a crap game in applicant's room in the house, 902 Lombard Street, Philadelphia. An argument arose between the applicant and Carpenter regarding the winning of ninety cents. Carpenter became very angry and when he appealed to the other men to side with him and they declined to do so Carpenter jumped up and declared with an oath that he would not give up the money, and at the same time a motion with his hand towards his hip pocket and started towards the applicant. The latter went to the bureau drawer several feet from where they had been playing and getting his revolver from the drawer shot at Carpenter and missed him. The others then fled from the room. Applicant's second shot entered Carpenter's body and caused his death.

The deceased was a young, vigorous man about twenty-seven years of age, who had on a previous occasion attacked the applicant with a knife. The applicant was greatly overmatched physically, being thirty years older and not vigorous. The Jury that convicted him was out four hours. The District Attorney of Philadelphia County does not oppose the application for commutation of the death penalty, although a representative of his office was present during the hearing.

Under all the circumstances of this case we have concluded that the applicant's sentence of death should be commuted to life imprisonment.

We, therefore, "after full hearing, upon due public notice, and in open sessions," recommend that the sentence of death imposed upon said John Parker alias Sparrow Parker, be commuted to life imprisonment.

D. J. DAVIS,
Lieutenant Governor.

CLYDE L. KING,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

GEORGE W. WOODRUFF,
Attorney General.

JAS. F. WOODWARD,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, Pa., June 20, 1923.

His Excellency, Gifford Pinchot, Governor.

Sir: At No. 1091, January Sessions, 1921, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer in and for the County of Philadelphia, Christopher Murrano was convicted of murder in the first degree and on February 2, 1923, he was sentenced to be electrocuted.

The applicant is twenty-four years of age, an Italian by birth, unmarried, a barber by occupation, and had resided in New York and Hoboken for several years prior to his arrest.

He and five other Italians were jointly indicted for the murder of Joseph McGinn, a policeman. The names of his co-defendants were as follows: Peter Maurio, Michael Falcone, Salvatore Spierlli, Salvatore Battaglia, and Vincent Laracone. At midnight October 2. 1920, about forty or fifty men were gambling in a gambling house situated on the ground floor of a store building in the Italian quarter of Philadelphia. Shortly after midnight eight or ten men in-

cluding the persons already named entered from the rear entrance and many of them were masked and armed with revolvers. The leader of this band was Salvatore Battaglia. These men proceeded to rob the gamblers and while this was in progress a voice from the rear door was heard, calling "hands up" and McGinn appeared, alone, although the testimony shows that there were other policemen around the rear door. Shots were fired from all directions both inside and outside the room. McGinn was shot and killed and from the marks showing the directions of the bullet this shot was fired from the side and not from the room he was facing, in which room applicant is placed by the witnesses on the side fartherest from the door. McGinn was killed with a thirty-two caliber bullet while applicant's revolver was thirty-eight caliber. Applicant was first called for trial on May 17, 1921, convicted but the verdict of murder of the first degree was set aside and a new trial granted. He was again tried and convicted as above mentioned. Falcone pleaded guilty to murder in the second degree and was sentenced to a term of not less than nineteen nor more than twenty years in the Eastern Penitentiary. Spirelli was next tried and acquitted by the Jury. Battaglia, the leader of the robber gang, was convicted of murder in the second degree and sentenced to not less than nineteen nor more than twenty years in the Eastern Penitentiary. Laracone was next tried and acquitted by the Jury. The case against Maurio was finally noll prossed.

The applicant was never before charged with or convicted of crime. He has now been in prison two years and has spent one-half of this time in the penitentiary. The District Attorney of Philadelphia has interposed no objection to the commutation of the death sentence, although he strongly opposed the application when it was before the Board the last time.

From the testimony in this case it does not appear that the applicant fired the shot which caused McGinn's death and he certainly is no more responsible than any of his companions who were either acquitted or found guilty of murder in the second degree.

Under all the circumstances of this case, because of the comparative youth of the applicant when this crime was committed, because of the uncertainty as to the real perpetrator of the offense, because of the prior good record of the applicant and the term of imprisonment already served, we have concluded that his sentence of death should be commuted to life imprisonment.

We, therefore, "after full hearing, upon due public notice, and in open sessions," recommend that the sentence of death imposed upon the said Christopher Murrano, be commuted to Life Imprisonment.

D. J. DAVIS,
Lieutenant Governor.

CLYDE L. KING,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

GEORGE W. WOODRUFF,
Attorney General.

JAS. F. WOODWARD,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, Pa., June 20, 1923.

His Excellency, Gifford Pinchot, Governor.

Sir: At Nos. 675, November Term, 1918, and Nos. 247, 248 and 250, February Term, 1919, in the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace, in and for the County of Philadelphia, Jack Cohen alia Jacob Cohen pleaded guilty to four in-dictments charging him with Larceny and Conspiracy, and on March 27, 1919, he was sentenced in the aggregate to pay the costs of prosecution, and to undergo imprisonment in the Eastern Penitentiary for a period of not less than four years nor more than six years.

The applicant is 26 years of age, a native of Pittsburgh, an actor by occupation, is married and has a wife and two children aged four years and one year respectively.

In 1918 the applicant and his brother-in-law, Samuel Silver, were both employed by the American Railway Express Company in Philadelphia. After they had learned the methods of shipment, they left the employ of the Company and entered into a conspiracy to cheat and defraud the Company which they carried through in the following manner: They would return to the Express Company's office from time to time and loiter about, ostensibly to revisit their former companions, and when the opportunity presented itself, would paste fake labels on packages containing merchandise, over the original labels bearing the correct name of the consignee. Most of the merchandise was consigned on the fake labels to one Jack Quase, La Salle Hotel, Chicago, who was in reality the applicant who would go to the Hotel, pose as a traveling salesman, have the merchandise sent to his room in the guise of samples, and then dispose of the merchandise to professional receivers of stolen goods. Confessions on the part of these two men enabled the Company to recover the merchandise referred to in the bills of indictment upon which the pleas of guilty were entered.

The applicant has served more than four years and is out on parole, and is again employed as an actor upon the Jewish stage. Prior to his present sentence, he was never charged with or convicted of any crime.

The assistant District Attorney of Philadelphia, who on former occasions opposed the granting of a pardon to the applicant, has filed a letter with the Board in relation to the present application in which he states:

"He has now served out his full term and is out on parole. Pursuant to the policy of our office, we would not oppose application for a pardon of a man who, having served his first term in the penitentiary, shows by his actions for nine months or a year thereafter that he intends to lead a proper life.

"I understand that Cohen, who is a first offender, cannot resume his profession as an actor, until he has been readmitted to the Actors' Union, and this can only be accomplished by pardon. I have told him that if he demonstrates between now and next Fall that he intends to lead an honest life, our office would not oppose his application for pardon. It is for this reason that I am venturing to suggest that his application for a re-hearing be granted when it comes before your Board.

"I have of course no personal interest in the matter. My thought in writing at this time, is that the Board of Pardons might believe that because we so strongly opposed the pardon of this man while he was in the Penitentiary, we would be equally opposed to a re-hearing. Since he has been compelled to serve his full term, we feel that we have accomplished the purpose of his conviction."

Because of the youth of the applicant at the time of the commission of the crime, his previous good record, and the term of imprisonment already served, we have concluded that he has been sufficiently punished. The attitude of the District Attorney's office has aided us in reaching this conclusion.

We, therefore, "after full hearing, upon due public notice, and in open sessions", recommend that a pardon be now granted to the said Jack Cohen alias Jacob Cohen.

D. J. DAVIS,
Lieutenant Governor.

CLYDE L. KING,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

GEORGE W. WOODRUFF,
Attorney General.

JAS. F. WOODWARD,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, Pa., June 20, 1923.

His Excellency, Gifford Pinchot, Governor.

Sir: At Nos. 18 to 23 inclusive, December Term, 1920, in the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace, in and for the County of Berks, Perres Althouse pleaded guilty to six bills of indictment, all charging Felonious Entry, Larceny and Receiving Stolen Goods, and on the same day sentence was suspended on all the bills of indictment, except No. 20, on which bill he was on October 18, 1920, sentenced to pay a fine of $25.00, costs, and to undergo imprisonment in the Eastern Penitentiary for a term of not less than three years nor more than five years.

The applicant is 23 years of age, an American citizen, unmarried, and at the time of his arrest, resided with his parents in the city of Reading. He is a mechanic by occupation.

The crimes for which he was indicted occurred in the city of Reading, and consisted of entering certain stores and shops, and taking therefrom cash and other articles. The particular crime for which he was sentenced consisted in entering the shop of Frantz and Luppold, sheet metal contractors, on October 6, 1920, and taking therefrom, $260.00 in cash. In several of these crimes, applicant had two accomplices who pleaded guilty, and on both of whom sentence was suspended.

On August 5, 1917, the applicant who was really 17, misrepresented his age so that he would be taken into the military service of the United States. He served as a private until August 5, 1919 when he was discharged honorably, and was given a certificate of injury. He served overseas in France, and participated in three major engagements. While in France he was under treatment at different hospitals, and in the course of treatment was given drugs and sedatives. Upon his discharge from the army, he formed the morphia habit, and was under the influence of drugs when these crimes were committed.

The applicant has served two years and eight months of his term of imprisonment and while eligible for parole in October 1923, desires a full pardon.

His record prior to the War was excellent.

In view of all the circumstances of this case, in consideration of the youth of the applicant when the crime was committed, his previous good record as a citizen and in the military service of the Nation, we have concluded that he has been sufficiently punished.

We, therefore, "after full hearing, upon due public notice, and in open sessions," recommend that a pardon be now granted to the said Perres Althouse.

D. J. DAVIS,
Lieutenant Governor.

CLYDE L. KING,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

GEORGE W. WOODRUFF,
Attorney General.

JAS. F. WOODWARD,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, Pa., June 20, 1923.

His Excellency, Gifford Pinchot, Governor.

Sir: At Nos. 24 and 26, February Term, 1921, in the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace, in and for the County of Northumberland, John F. Whitmer pleaded guilty to two indictments charging Breaking and Entering and Larceny, and Felonious Assault, respectively, and on January 31, 1921, he was sentenced on the charge of Felonious Assault to pay a fine of $25.00, costs, and to undergo imprisonment in the Eastern Penitentiary for a period of not less than three years nor more than ten years, and on the same day he was sentenced on the charge of Breaking and Entering and Larceny, to pay a fine of $25.00, costs, and to undergo imprisonment in the Eastern Penitentiary for a period of not less than two years nor more than eight years, to be computed from the date of expiration of the former sentence.

The applicant is 46 years of age, unmarried, a mine laborer by occupation, and at the time of his arrest, resided in the city of Sunbury with his grandparents and contributed to their support.

On January 5, 1921, about 10:15 P. M. while walking to his home in an intoxicated condition, he encountered at the intersection of two streets, one John Gass whom he assaulted, but did not take anything from his person. On January 21, 1921, about two weeks later, he was drinking with a group of friends and the liquor having been consumed, he went over to the Sunbury Bottling Works about 10:00 P. M., broke into the cellar, took six bottles of Indian Cream Bitters and some extracts for soft drinks, and other articles of the total value of $10.00.

The applicant has served nearly two and one half years of his term of imprisonment. His prison record is excellent. He was never before charged with or convicted of any crime. The Constable who apprehended and swore out the information against the applicant for the crimes already mentioned, has filed a brief letter with the Board as follows: "If your Honorable Body pardons John F. Whitmer, it will meet with my approval."

Under all the circumstances of this case, in consideration of the prior good record of the applicant, the term of imprisonment already served, and the recommendation of the prosecutor, we have concluded that he has been sufficiently punished.

We, therefore, "after full hearing, upon due public notice, and in open sessions," recommend that a pardon be now granted to the said John F. Whitmer.

D. J. DAVIS,
Lieutenant Governor.

CLYDE L. KING,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

GEORGE W. WOODRUFF,
Attorney General.

JAS. F. WOODWARD,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, Pa., June 20, 1923.

His Excellency, Gifford Pinchot, Governor.

Sir: At Nos. 39, 40 and 42, April Sessions, 1921, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, in and for the County of Northampton, Harry Collins, Jr., pleaded guilty to three indictments charging him with Statutory Burglary and Larceny, and on June 14, 1921, he was sentenced in each case to pay a fine of $100.00, costs, and undergo imprisonment in the Eastern Penitentiary for a period of not less than five years nor more than seven years.

The applicant is 23 years of age, colored, an American citizen, and his occupation at the time of his arrest, was that of laborer for C. K. Williams and Company, of the city of Easton, where he resided with his parents. He is unmarried.

In each of these cases the applicant entered and robbed three houses situated in the immediate neighborhood of his residence, after midnight, May 7, 1921. The entrance in each case was effected not by breaking, but through unlocked windows. Loose money was the only thing taken from any of the places. In one place the sum of $5.00 was taken, in another $8.00 and nothing was obtained from the third place, the applicant becoming frightened and running away. No weapons of any kind were found in the possession of the applicant excepting a screw driver which he used to get under unlocked windows and raise them.

The applicant has now been incarcerated two years. He was only 21 years of age when these crimes were committed. He fell into bad company, became addicted to gambling and on this account, required more money than he was earning, hence the crimes. He was never before charged with or convicted of any crime. The Mayor of Easton has filed the following letter with the Board:

"Mr. Henry R. Collins, of this City, is a colored gentleman who stands well in our community, is a good citizen, honest, faithful and industrious.

"He has a son, Harry R. Collins, Jr. serving a term for 'breaking and entering' as result of a conviction in the Northampton County Courts.

"I am led to believe his associations and the frequenting a place at that time in our City had much to do with his misdeeds, and as Supt. of the Police Bureau, I would offer no resistance to favorable action on his application for pardon, should the Board be influenced to so act upon such application."

The Secretary of the Easton Board of Trade has written a letter to the Board in which, inter alia, he states that "in view of his youth and character of his father, who as-

sures me he would take care of him, I would appreciate your honorable body pardoning him at an early date."

The Superintendent of the firm which employed him, filed a letter with the Board in which he stated that the applicant had been employed by them from June 1920 to September 1921. "Our records show him to have been a faithful, sober, and conscientious worker. From my personal knowledge of Harry Collins, Jr., I feel justified in joining his petitioners to your honorable board and in the event that you decide to release him will employ him."

The Manager of the Hotel in which the applicant was employed prior to his employment by Williams and Company, has filed the following letter with the Board:

"We have known and have had in our employ for eighteen months the petitioner, Harry R. Collins, Jr., and during that time found him to be sober, faithful and honest and will gladly give him employment again should he apply for work, we gladly join with his petitioners to your Honorable Board for a Pardon for the aforesaid Harry R. Collins, Jr., believing that he has been sufficiently punished for his misdeeds."

In view of the circumstances of the case, the youth of the applicant when the crime was committed, the term of imprisonment already served, and the recommendations of the Mayor of Easton, the Secretary of the Board of Trade, and the recommendations of his former employers who both offer to reinstate him in their service, we believe that he has been sufficiently punished.

We, therefore, "after full hearing, upon due public notice, and in open sessions," recommend that a pardon be now granted to the said Harry Collins, Jr.

D. J. DAVIS,
Lieutenant Governor.

CLYDE L. KING,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

GEORGE W. WOODRUFF,
Attorney General.

JAS. F. WOODWARD,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, Pa., June 20, 1923.

His Excellency, Gifford Pinchot, Governor.

Sir: At No. 6, June Sessions, 1922, in the Court of Over and Terminer, in and for the County of Cambria, Mike Castellana was convicted of Murder in the first degree, and on November 13, 1922, he was sentenced to be electrocuted.

The applicant is 23 years of age, American born and of Italian descent. He is a coal miner by occupation, and while a resident of Old Forge, Lackawanna County, he was employed by the Ebensburg Coal Company at Colver, Cambria County, at the time of his arrest. He has a father and mother advanced in age, and three brothers and three sisters. He never married.

The applicant's oldest sister, Edith Rizzo, left her husband because of his personal abuse. Subsequently she was joined by Paola Siena and they lived together as man and wife in various parts of the United States, and at the time of the crime under consideration, they lived at Colver. The applicant was only 16 years of age when his sister went away with Siena. The latter was an inveterate gambler, a heavy drinker, and always carried on his person a loaded automatic pistol and a stiletto. Victor Castellana, an older brother, and the applicant went to live with their sister Edith at Colver where they worked in the mines. Victor Castellana objected to the dissolute habits of Siena, and his sister Edith and Paola finally agreed to separate. After dividing the effects, Siena went to West Virginia but returned in February, 1922, to Colver. He did not again live at the home of Edith Rizzo. Siena owned an automobile which he agreed to sell to the applicant at a reduced price, provided the applicant would induce his sister to take Siena back. Siena was persistent and the applicant endeavored to affect a reconciliation between them. She did not consent and Siena finally became infuriated and threatened that he would kill the whole Castellana family including the applicant, and any person who stood in his way, if he did not get back into the Rizzo household. Siena finally sold and transferred his automobile to the applicant. During this time Siena was urging the applicant to secure a reconciliation and the latter labored to this end. On March 16, 1922, Siena met the applicant near Colver for the purpose of learning the final answer of Edith Rizzo. They walked along the road discussing the domestic affairs of Siena and Edith Rizzo. While seated at a spring near the road, and when finally convinced that Edith Rizzo would not take him back, Siena pulled an automatic 32 calibre pistol from his pocket and attempted to carry into effect, his threats to kill the whole Castellana family including the applicant. The latter fled for safety to a barn several hundred feet distant from the spring and was pursued by Siena, pistol in hand. He out-ran his pursuer and reached the barn but was unable to hide from Siena who entered the barn and began to search for the applicant. The latter first struck him with a stick and then knocked Siena down, who attempted to shoot the applicant. They grappled and fought on the floor of the barn. Siena was a big man six feet tall, muscular, powerful and weighed about 220 pounds, while the applicant is short and weighs about 165 pounds. Applicant finally broke Siena's hold, grasped the pistol which was lying on the floor where Siena had dropped it. Siena continued his attack, notwithstanding applicant's warning to desist and when Siena had approached within a short distance and was about to spring upon the applicant, the latter fired the gun. Siena staggered back and applicant ran away. The body of Siena was subsequently discovered on the barn floor and a physical examination disclosed two bullet wounds, a slight fracture of the skull and a wound in the throat. The applicant was arrested together with Edith Rizzo, his brother Victor Castellana, and one Nick Langiu. Applicant first denied any knowledge of the killing, but finally confessed that he had shot Siena in self-defense. The other suspects were released for lack of evidence.

The applicant was only 21 years of age when Siena was killed. His character and reputation both at Old Forge and Colver were excellent. Prior to the commission of the crime, there was no ill will between the applicant and the deceased. On the contrary, the applicant was endeavoring to influence his sister to take Siena back into the household. There was no evidence of premeditation and the attack upon the applicant with a deadly weapon was unjustifiable. The prison record of the applicant is excellent. He was never before charged with or convicted of any crime.

Because of the circumstances of this case, the youth of the applicant at the time of the crime, his previous good record, the lack of premeditation, the unprovoked attack upon him which resulted in the death of the assailant while he was defending his person, we have concluded that his sentence of death should be commuted to Life Imprisonment.

We, therefore, "after full hearing, upon due public notice, and in open sessions," recommend that the sentence of death imposed upon said Mike Castellana, be commuted to life imprisonment.

D. J. DAVIS,
Lieutenant Governor.

CLYDE L. KING,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

GEORGE W. WOODRUFF,
Attorney General.

JAS. F. WOODWARD,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, Pa., June 20, 1923.

His Excellency, Gifford Pinchot, Governor.

Sir: At No. 16, February Sessions, 1921, in the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace, in and for the County of McKean, William Moore pleaded guilty to Forgery and Uttering a Forged Instrument, and on February 28, 1921, was sentenced to pay a fine of $5.00, costs, and undergo imprison-

ment in the Western Penitentiary for a period of not less than three years nor more than five years.

The applicant is 43 years of age, an American citizen, a teamster by occupation. He is married and has two children, 11 months, and 28 months old respectively, and in addition thereto, there are four other children of his wife, all of whom are under 13 years of age, and all properly dependent on him for support. His wife and six children are now in Rochester, New York, in destitute circumstances and objects of charity.

The crime for which the applicant is now suffering imprisonment, consisted in forging a check to the amount of $15.50, the proceeds of which, purchased necessary clothing and supplies for his family.

The applicant has now served two years and nearly four months of his term of imprisonment, and his family requires his assistance and support.

The trial District Attorney has filed the following letter with the Board:

"In reply, I beg to state that the applicant, William Moore pleaded guilty to some nine or ten indictments, Charging him with these crimes in connection with as many different charges. Mr. Moore passed a number of checks in and around the city of Bradford, this County, and as soon as his victims learned that there were so many of them, they all demanded the prosecution of Moore. One of the number made information against Moore, and when Court sat he pleaded guilty to the indictment charging him in each instance. The writer knows that Moore has a wife and some children, and that they are dependent entirely upon Moore. I have no objection to William Moore's pardon."

Under all the circumstances of this case, in consideration of the term of imprisonment already served, and the destitute condition of the applicant's family, we believe that he has been sufficiently punished.

We, therefore, "after full hearing, upon due public notice, and in open sessions" recommend that a pardon be now granted to the said William Moore.

D. J. DAVIS,
Lieutenant Governor.

CLYDE L. KING,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

GEORGE W. WOODRUFF,
Attorney General.

JAS. F. WOODWARD,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, Pa., June 20, 1923.

His Excellency, Gifford Pinchot, Governor.

Sir: At No. 1, December Sessions, 1916, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, in and for the County of McKean, Frank Pisano pleaded guilty to Murder in the second degree and on December 11, 1916, he was sentenced to imprisonment in the Western Penitentiary for a term of not less than 12 years nor more than 18 years.

The applicant is a native of Italy, 30 years of age, and when the crime was committed, was employed as a laborer at Lewis Run, Pennsylvania. He is unmarried and has a father 76 years old residing in Italy.

On October 8, 1916, the applicant with several of his countrymen were at the residence of an Italian situated in the borough of Lewis Run, McKean County, at a social gathering, engaged, in drinking, playing cards etc. An argument arose between the applicant and one John Guiguilo over the refusal of the applicant to engage in a card game with Guiguilo. Previously there had been no dispute or ill feeling between them. Immediately thereafter the two men left the room where the card game was in progress and a quarrel ensued outside the building in which shots were fired by different parties. Guiguilo was shot and died in the hospital nearly a month later. The applicant was also shot in the head, and the bullet remains there. He has lost the sight of one eye as a result of the wound.

There had been no bad feeling between these men prior to the quarrel, and therefore there was no premeditation on the part of the applicant. Shots were fired by different people and the applicant discharged his pistol during the excitement attendant upon a quarrel among highly excited Italians. The only testimony connecting the applicant with the killing of Guiguilo, was the dying declaration of the latter together with the statement of one Clem Crecia, a friend of Guiguilo's, who was subsequently sent to the penitentiary for his part in the quarrel. There was no evidence as to who was the aggressor, or as to what caused the shooting.

The Trial District Attorney filed the following statement with the Board:

"I was District Attorney of McKean County during the year 1916, and drew the information charging Frank Pisano with murder, attended the preliminary hearing and prosecuted the case in the courts of McKean County, finding the said Frank Pisano guilty of murder in the second degree.

"I have joined in the statement of J. F. Robinson, Sheriff of McKean County, who was County Detective of McKean County at the time of the shooting of John Guiguilo by Frank Pisano and his statement of facts covers my recollection of the matter.

"At the time this matter was before the Courts of McKean County the only evidence as to what took place at the time of this shooting which the Commonwealth had was a statement of John Guiguilo before his death and a statement of one Clem Creci who was a friend of John Guiguilo and who shot Frank Pisano at the time John Guiguilo was shot.

"I was very glad when Frank Pisano agreed to plead guilty to murder in the second degree in this matter as in view of the facts that other persons were shooting at the time John Guiguilo was shot and that Frank Pisano himself was shot at this time there was great doubt in my mind as to whether or not the Commonwealth would be able to secure a conviction at all and I did not look for a conviction of any higher offense than man-slaughter.

"Frank Pisano was shot in the head in this occurrence and has lost the sight of one eye and has been in the penitentiary for about seven years and under these circumstances, if the Pardon Board sees fit to do so, I have no objection to their granting a pardon on this application."

The applicant has now served 6 years and 6 months of his term of imprisonment. His record prior to the commission of this crime was excellent. His prison record is good.

Under all the circumstances of this case, the uncertainty as to the cause of the shooting, the doubt as to who was the aggressor, in consideration of the previous good record of the applicant, and the term of imprisonment already served; because of the statement of the trial District Attorney, we have concluded that the applicant has been sufficiently punished.

We, therefore, "after full hearing, upon due public notice, and in open sessions", recommend that a pardon be now granted to the said Frank Pisano.

D. J. DAVIS,
Lieutenant Governor.

CLYDE L. KING,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

GEORGE W. WOODRUFF,
Attorney General.

JAS. F. WOODWARD,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, Pa., June 20, 1923.

His Excellency, Gifford Pinchot, Governor.

Sir: At No. 22, October Term, 1921, in the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace in and for the County of Elk, Robert Walker pleaded guilty to an indictment charging Robbery, Larceny from the person and Assault and Battery, and on October 3, 1921, was sentenced to pay a fine of $10.00, costs, and to undergo imprisonment in the Western Penitentiary for a term of not less than five years nor more than seven years.

The applicant is now 26 years of age, an American citizen, a laborer by occupation, and at the time of his arrest was temporarily engaged as a taxi cab driver in the borough of Ridgway, Elk County. He has a wife dependent on him for support.

On June 25, 1921, B. F. Byers called at the residence of the father of Frank Ott, situated about two miles from St.

Marys. The applicant and Frank Ott were there too, at the time, and when Byers expressed a desire to be driven to the Pennsylvania Railroad Station at St. Marys, the applicant, who was a taxi cab driver and had his car with him, agreed to take Byers to the station, and set out for that apparent purpose. The applicant and Ott planned to rob Byers en route, and in pursuance of the plan, Walker feigned trouble with his car, stopped along the road, got out of the car when Ott by pre-arrangement, overtook him in his car, about half way to the station. Walker and the applicant then attacked the passenger, knocked him down and robbed him of his pocket book containing $80.00 in money.

The applicant had served in the American army overseas and was honorably discharged in February, 1919. Prior to his arrest, he enjoyed an excellent reputation and had never been charged with or convicted of any crime. He has now served two years and eight months of his minimum sentence. His prison record has been excellent. His wife requires his support.

The trial Judge filed the following letter with the Board:

"I am informed that an application is being made to your Board to obtain the recommendation for the pardon of Robert Walker, now confined in the penitentiary under sentence of the courts of Elk County.

"At the time this case was disposed of, crimes of violence were rampant throughout the country, and it was necessary for courts to impose severe sentences on those who were found guilty of their commission. This will explain, in some degree, the reason for the severe sentence imposed on Walker.

"However, I believe, from what I have learned of this young man, and his past record, and under present conditions, that the needs of justice will be met by granting him a pardon at this time."

In consideration of the previous good character of the applicant, and the term of imprisonment already served, and because of the recommendation of the trial Judge, we believe that the applicant has been sufficiently punished, and that if now released, he will become a useful citizen.

We, therefore, "after full hearing, upon due public notice, and in open sessions," recommend that a pardon be now granted to the said Robert Walker.

D. J. DAVIS,
Lieutenant Governor.

CLYDE L. KING,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

GEORGE W. WOODRUFF,
Attorney General.

JAS. F. WOODWARD,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, Pa., June 20, 1923.

His Excellency, Gifford Pinchot, Governor.

Sir: At No. 22, October Term, 1921, in the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace, in and for the County of Elk, Frank Ott pleaded guilty to an indictment charging Robbery, Larceny from the person, and Assault and Battery, and on October 3, 1921, was sentenced to pay a fine of $10.00, costs, and to undergo imprisonment in the Western Penitentiary for a term of not less than five years nor more than seven years.

The applicant is 25 years of age, a coal miner by occupation, is married, with a wife and two children, aged three years, and one and one-half years respectively, dependent upon him for support.

On June 25, 1921, B. F. Byers, who had called to see the father of the applicant, expressed a desire to be driven to the Pennsylvania Railroad Station at St. Marys, Elk County, about two miles distant. The applicant and one Robert Walker were present and Walker, who was a taxi driver and was there with his car, agreed to take him to the station, and set out for that apparent purpose. The applicant and Walker planned to rob Byers enroute, and in pursuance of the plan, Walker feigned trouble with his car, stopped along the road, got out of the car, and by arrangement Ott overtook him in his car about half a mile distant from the station, and the two men together struck the passenger, knocked him down, and took his pocketbook which contained the sum of $80.00. The applicant had served in the American army overseas for eight or nine months and had an honorable discharge. Prior to his arrest, he enjoyed an excellent reputation, and had never been charged with or convicted of any crime, except that on one occasion he was arrested for intoxication. He has now served two years and eight months of his minimum sentence. His family is partly supported by the County, and has no means of livelihood, except what the wife earns from time to time as a domestic.

The President of the Board of County Commissioners who has served in that office since 1897, has written a letter to the Board in which he states that he believes that the ends of justice have been served by the confinement of Walker and the applicant, and desires to have the County Commissioners recorded as favorable to their pardon.

In view of the previous good character of the applicant, and the term of imprisonment already served, we believe that he has been sufficiently punished, and that if now released, he may become a useful citizen.

We, therefore, "after full hearing, upon due public notice, and in open sessions," recommend that a pardon be now granted to the said Frank Ott.

D. J. DAVIS,
Lieutenant Governor.

CLYDE L. KING,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

GEORGE W. WOODRUFF,
Attorney General.

JAS. F. WOODWARD,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, Pa., September 20, 1923.

His Excellency, Gifford Pinchot, Governor.

Sir: At No. 8 May Sessions, 1921, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer in and for the County of Washington, Mike Smith pleaded guilty to an indictment charging him with Attempted Robbery armed with a weapon, and on June 20, 1921, was sentenced to pay a fine of $1.00, costs and to undergo imprisonment in the Western Penitentiary for a period of not less than three years nor more than twenty years.

The applicant is thirty-six years of age, a citizen of the United States by birth, although his parents are foreign-born. He is by occupation a millwright and was employed in a steel mill in Pittsburgh until the mills closed in 1921, after which he worked at odd jobs in order to provide for himself and family, consisting of a wife and three children under the age of ten years. He also contributed to the support of his mother who is ninety-five years of age.

On June 13, 1921, Tony Pascarelli, a huckster, was driving his wagon along the public road in Washington County, and at about three o'clock in the afternoon was held up by the applicant and one Andy Korpi, at the point of a revolver. Korpi attacked Pascarelli while the applicant held the horse's reins. Pascarelli engaged in a fight with Korpi and after a scuffle worsted his assailant, when the applicant fled from the scene without having fired the revolver which he held in his hand. Korpi also fled. Not a shot was fired and no money was taken. Both men were arrested the same afternoon. Six days after the offense they both pleaded guilty to the charge.

The applicant was never before charged with or convicted of crime. He has now served two years and three months of his minimum sentence and his prison record is excellent.

The prosecutor, Pascarelli, asks that clemency be extended to the applicant.

In consideration of the circumstances of this case, the prior good record of the applicant, the term of imprisonment already served, the need of his family for his support and assistance, we have concluded that he has been sufficiently punished.

We, therefore, "after full hearing, upon due public notice, and in open sessions", recommend that a pardon be now granted to the said Mike Smith.

D. J. DAVIS,
Lieutenant Governor.

CLYDE L. KING,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

GEORGE W. WOODRUFF,
Attorney General.

JAS. F. WOODWARD,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, Pa., September 20, 1923.

His Excellency, Gifford Pinchot, Governor.

Sir: At No. 30 September Term, 1919, in the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace in and for the County of Centre, William Rynkavich pleaded guilty to an indictment charging him with Breaking and Escaping from the Penitentiary, and on August 20, 1919, was sentenced to pay a fine of $1.00, costs, and undergo imprisonment in the Western Penitentiary for a minimum period of four years and a maximum period of eight years; to be computed from the date of the expiration of two sentences imposed in Westmoreland County, on April 21, 1917.

The applicant was indicted in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Westmoreland County at Nos. 109 and 110 May Term, 1917, for Entering, Breaking and Larceny, and for Larceny and Receiving, respectively, and on the entry of pleas of guilty, was sentenced in the aggregate to pay a fine of $2.00, costs and to undergo imprisonment in the Western Penitentiary for a minimum period of four years and a maximum period of eight years.

The applicant is twenty-nine years of age, a native of Allegheny County. When sixteen years of age he was compelled to go to work to support himself. He has worked as a coal miner and on a farm.

The crime for which he is now seeking pardon consisted in walking away from the Rockview Farm connected with the Western Penitentiary.

The applicant has already served the maximum sentence, imposed in the first of the Westmoreland County cases, and has served more than three months beyond the minimum term imposed in the second case, and has now served four years and one month of the present term of imprisonment

The parents of the applicant are both about seventy years of age and require support and assistance from the applicant, who is their only son.

The Trial Judge who imposed the present sentence recommends applicant's pardon in this terse fashion:

"I have notice of above application and a copy of same and hereby accept service of the same, and recommend a pardon be granted."

In consideration of the circumstances of this case, the term of imprisonment already served, and the recommendation of the Trial Judge, we have concluded that the applicant has been sufficiently punished.

We, therefore, "after full hearing, upon due public notice, and in open sessions", recommend that a pardon be now granted to the said William Rynkavich.

D. J. DAVIS,
Lieutenant Governor.

CLYDE L. KING,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

GEORGE W. WOODRUFF,
Attorney General.

JAS. F. WOODWARD,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, Pa., September 20, 1923.

His Excellency, Gifford Pinchot, Governor.

Sir: At No. 5 June Term, 1920, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer in and for the County of Beaver, Max Kost was convicted of murder in the second degree, and the exact words of the verdict were "June 17, 1920, Jury returns verdict of guilty of murder in the second degree and recommends to the extreme mercy of the Court," and on July 6, 1920, was sentenced to pay a fine of $1.00, costs and to undergo imprisonment in the Western Penitentiary for not less than five years nor more than ten years.

The applicant is thirty-three years of age, his nationality is Ukranian, his allegiance is to the Republic of Austria, his occupation is that of coal miner and at the time of his arrest he was employed by the Association Coal Company at Jenners, Somerset County, where he resided. He has a wife, two children of tender years, a father and mother, the latter being fifty-four years of age.

On May 12, 1920, the applicant shot and killed one Sam Hollas, a worthless character who was a boon companion of the applicant's mother, with whom he drank intoxicating liquors and conducted himself in an indecent and outrageous manner. On one occasion Hollas was caught in the home of the parents of the applicant in a compromising position with the applicant's mother, as a result of which both were lodged in the County Jail and subsequently released on the promise of Hollas that he would keep away from Mrs. Kost and not molest or interfere with the family. After his release from jail Hollas made open threats that he would destroy the members of the Kost family. The day before the shooting the applicant visited his parents and first learned of Hollas' misconduct with his mother. He slept but little that night, and the following day purchased a revolver and amunition and went to see Hollas at his boarding house in order to induce him to cease his misconduct with his mother. The revolver was purchased and carried for his own protection, as he states, fearing violence from Hollas, having learned that the latter had threatened to kill the members of the Kost family. The applicant visited the boarding house where Hollas lived and went upstairs to Hollas' room. Shortly afterward a shot or shots were heard. The applicant came downstairs, went out on the street and remained about town until his arrest for murder. When arrested he admitted the shooting, but claimed that Hollas had made an attack on him and that he had shot the latter in self defense.

The applicant was never before charged with or convicted of any crime. He was industrious and peaceable. He has served three years and two months of his term of imprisonment. Since his imprisonment his wife has made application for divorce. His small children are destitute and a charge on his father's family and the father is an old man and unable to earn sufficient to support his own family and his son's children.

The applicant's record in the penitentiary is excellent and the trustees recommend his release. The Burgess of Ambridge, the President of the Town Council, and the Constable of Jenners, recommend Executive clemency. The Chief of Police of Ambridge has written a letter to the Board recommending clemency in which he states that he is officially cognizant of all the facts surrounding the case and adds that "Sam Hollas, the deceased, offered great provacation to the members of the family of Max Kost covering a long period of time prior to the shooting." The Trial Judge writes the Board that he has no recommendation to offer, but "has no objection to the granting of the petition."

The Trial District Attorney filed a letter with the Board in which he states, "that the father of the applicant is broken in health and is unable to work; that the wife has practically abandoned the two children aged five and three and one-half years respectively, and has begun an action for divorce; that the care and maintenance of the two children has fallen upon a sister of Max Kost and that she is unable to care for them without financial assistance.

"That while we do not subscribe to all the grounds or reasons on which the application is based, yet believing that the applicant has been sufficiently punished and that the larger needs of mercy are now most urgent we are not opposed to the granting of the pardon, and if in the wisdom

of your Honorable Board this should seem fit we will gladly accept your decision."

In consideration of the circumstances of the case, the great provocation and nervous excitement to which the applicant was subjected prior to the commission of the crime which appears to have been perpetrated in self defense, in consideration of the previous good record of the applicant, the term of imprisonment alread served and the need of his services to support and maintain his deserted children, we have concluded that he has been sufficiently punished.

We, therefore, "after full hearing, upon due public notice, and in open sessions", recommend that a pardon be now granted to the said Max Kost.

D. J. DAVIS,
Lieutenant Governor.

CLYDE L. KING,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

GEORGE W. WOODRUFF,
Attorney General.

JAS. F. WOODWARD,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, Pa., September 20, 1923.

His Excellency, Gifford Pinchot, Governor.

Sir: At Nos. 22, 23, 24 and 25 May Sessions, 1911, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer in and for the County of Allegheny, Charles Kratz pleaded guilty to four indictments charging him with burglary and receiving stolen goods, and on May 11, 1917, was sentenced in the aggregate to pay a fine of .25 cents, costs and to undergo imprisonment in the Western Penitentiary for a period of not less than eight years nor more than twelve years.

The applicant is now 26 years of age, a native born American citizen, and at the time of his arrest was employed as a machinist by the London Raincoat Company, Pittsburgh, in which City he resided. He is unmarried.

In 1917, at the age of 20 years, the applicant came to Pittsburgh, and being out of work burglarized three residences in that City, and after he received employment burglarized another residence. After his arrest, while trying to sell silverware which he had taken from one of the houses, he confessed what he had done and took the officers to the houses which he had burglarized.

The applicant has now served six years and four months of his term of imprisonment. He has already served three years of the minimum sentence imposed by the Court and now asks for pardon so that he may rehabilitate himself on parole.

The applicant has never before been convicted of crime, although charged with burglary in the City of Philadelphia in 1916. He was without counsel but was acquitted by a Jury without leaving the box.

The trial Judge recommends clemency in the following words:

"I think the prisoner has served long enough and I recommend his release either by pardon or parole, according to the Judgment of the Board."

Two of the four persons whose residences were burglarized have joined in the petition for clemency.

In consideration of the circumstances of this case, and of the term of imprisonment already served, as well as the recommendation of the Trial Judge, we have concluded that the applicant has been sufficiently punished.

We, therefore, "after full hearing, upon due public notice and in open sessions", recommend that a pardon be now granted to the said Charles Kratz.

D. J. DAVIS,
Lieutenant Governor.

CLYDE L. KING,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

GEORGE W. WOODRUFF,
Attorney General.

JAS. F. WOODWARD,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, Pa., September 22, 1923.

His Excellency, Gifford Pinchot, Governor.

Sir: At No. 2 October Sessions, 1916, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer in and for the County of Allegheny, John Burns alias William F. Kielt pleaded nolo contendere to an indictment charging him with entering a building, larcency and receiving stolen goods, and also entered the same plea to twenty-two other indictments to subsequent numbers of the same term of Court, all charging the same offenses, and some of them charging the additional crime of burglary, and on October 12, 1916, he was sentenced on six of said indictments in the aggregate to pay a fine of .37 cents, costs and to undergo imprisonment in the Western Penitentiary for a minimum period of fifteen years and maximum period of twenty-one years.

The applicant is 51 years of age, a native of Ireland, a subject of Great Britain. He served over-seas in the World War in 1916, as a British soldier and returned to America in August 1916. He is a bookkeeper and office clerk by profession but was not employed at the time of his arrest. He resided in Pittsburgh and is a widower with two daughters.

The applicant was arrested on the streets of Pittsburgh while under the influence of liquor and was charged with having committed a number of burglaries during the year 1916. In his application for pardon which he prepared himself, he admits that he may have committed some of these offenses but declares that it was physically impossible for him to have committed other offenses which were perpetrated before his return to America. He made no defense to the charges because he had no legal advice and was unable to employ same and believed that if he saved the County the expense of trials he would receive a lighter sentence. A more important reason was the critical illness of his mother who died one month after his return to Pittsburgh, without knowledge of his disgrace.

The applicant has served nearly seven years of his term of imprisonment. His prison record is excellent. He has been in charge of the library for nearly seven years.

In consideration of what we know concerning the applicant's imprisonment, in view of the fact that he has never before been charged with or convicted of crime, in consideration of the term of imprisonment already served, we have concluded that he has been sufficiently punished and that if now released he will prove himself, a useful law abiding citizen.

We, therefore, "after full hearing, upon due public notice, and in open sessions," recommend that a pardon be now granted to the said John Burns alias William F. Kielt.

D. J. DAVIS,
Lieutenant Governor.

CLYDE L. KING,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

GEORGE W. WOODRUFF,
Attorney General.

JAS. F. WOODWARD,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, Pa., September 20, 1923.

His Excellency, Gifford Pinchot, Governor.

Sir: At No. 14, December Sessions, 1921, in the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace in and for the County of Clarion, Miles C. Thompson was convicted of Aggravated Assault and Battery and on Jan. 17, 1922, he was sentenced to pay a fine, costs and to undergo imprisonment in the Western Penitentiary for a period of not less than two years and six months nor more than three years.

The applicant is 45 years old, a native born American citizen, by occupation a farmer. At the time of his arrest he was employed by Whitehill Bros., in charge of their farm and oil and gas wells and lines in Elk Township, Clarion

County, residing in the same county with his family consisting of a wife and five children.

On August 18, 1921, the applicant, by direction of his employers was engaged in taking up and removing a gas line from the property of Fred B. Kiser, who had been a gas customer of the Whitehills, but had been cut off for nonpayment of his gas bill. While he was thus engaged on the highway in front of Kiser's barn, Kiser came out and began to talk with him. He first spoke of the cutting off of the gas and then a wordy encounter ensued during which Kiser called the applicant vile names and drew back as if to strike him. The applicant had been using a mattock which he held in his right hand. He swung it and struck Kiser on the head knocking him down. He remained in bed about two weeks as a result of the blow but there were no serious results or permanent injury.

The applicant has been incarcerated since August 1922, a period of 13 months. He has never before been charged with or convicted of crime. He has been an industrious law-abiding citizen.

The trial Judge filed a letter with the Board in which he strongly urged pardon. Among other things he said that "Thompson is a good citizen, although very passionate and quick tempered". He got into a controversy over a gas line and they got quite angry with each other. Thompson struck him with a mattock. At the time the wound was supposed to be very serious but the man recovered and is in his usual health and experienced no trouble from the wound" * * * * I shared a little in the feeling in the neighborhood and my judgment was warped a little against him. Since that time I have worried over the case. One year would have been sufficient and even then I might have sent him to the workhouse. Since that time the sentiment has changed all the other way. When I received notice of the presentation of the application I was glad of the opportunity to correct a mistake * * * * This is one case where I feel I sentenced too heavily and which I would like to see corrected".

In consideration of the circumstances of the case, the previous good record of the applicant, the term of imprisonment already served and the strong appeal of the trial Judge for clemency, we have concluded that he has been sufficiently punished.

We, therefore, "after full hearing, upon due public notice and in open sessions", recommend that a pardon be now granted to the said Miles C. Thompson.

D. J. DAVIS,
Lieutenant Governor.

CLYDE L. KING,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

GEORGE W. WOODRUFF,
Attorney General.

JAS. F. WOODWARD,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, Pa., September 20, 1923.

His Excellency, Gifford Pinchot, Governor.

Sir: At No. 29, December Sessions, 1919, in the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace in and for the County of Centre, Tony Popello pleaded guilty to an indictment charging him with Felonious Assault and on Dec. 13, 1921, was sentenced to pay a fine of $1.00, costs and to undergo imprisonment in the Western Penitentiary for a period of not less than three years nor more than five years.

The applicant was 23 years of age when the crime was committed. He was a native of Italy and came to the United States about ten years ago. He resides at Shamokin and at the time of the commission of the offense was employed as a laborer on the Pennsylvania Railroad at Milesburg, Centre County. He is unmarried.

The applicant served in the United States Army for more than ten months during the World War, seven of which were spent in France. Upon returning to the United States, in the year 1919, the applicant was naturalized at Camp Dix and was honorably discharged from the army. Prior to his enlistment in the army he became enamoured with a young lady, bought her a diamond ring, lavished presents upon her, gave her money and Liberty Bonds. After his return from the army he attempted to renew his attentions to the young lady but was repulsed. On October 4, 1919 the applicant called upon her and invited her to accompany him to a moving picture show in Bellefonte, about three miles distant, but the invitation was emphatically declined. That same evening after her refusal she accompanied Willis Sowers, a married man who was separated from his wife, to Bellefonte, where they attended a moving picture show. After their return to Milesburg, while they were passing along a public highway near the young lady's home, about 11:30 o'clock, the applicant encountered them, became so enraged at seeing her with Sowers, after having lavished gifts and money upon her, that he suddenly drew a revolver and fired several shots in the direction of the pair, two of the bullets slightly wounding Sowers in the arm and leg. The applicant then fled from Milesburg to Wilkes-Barre where he was arrested more than one year later.

The applicant has now served one year and nine months of his term of imprisonment. He was never before charged with nor convicted of any crime. He bore an excellent reputation and was an industrious, law-abiding citizen.

The trial Judge filed with the Board the following letter:

"I have been formally notified of the application of Tony Popello for a pardon before your Board on the 19th of December. I believe this man has been punished sufficiently and recommend his pardon at this time."

In consideration of the circumstances of this case, the youth of the applicant at the time of the crime, his previous good record, the term of imprisonment already served, and the recommendation of the trial Judge, we have concluded that he has been sufficiently punished and believe that if now released he will prove himself a useful law abiding citizen.

We, therefore, "after full hearing, upon due public notice and in open sessions," recommend that a pardon be now granted to the said Tony Popello.

D. J. DAVIS,
Lieutenant Governor.

CLYDE L. KING,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

GEORGE W. WOODRUFF,
Attorney General.

JAS. F. WOODWARD,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, Pa., September 20, 1923.

His Excellency, Gifford Pinchot, Governor.

Sir: At Nos. 93, 94, 95, 96, 97 and 106 June Term, 1921, in the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace in and for the County of Lehigh, Ralph Mensinger pleaded guilty to six indictments charging him with breaking and entering, larceny and receiving stolen goods, and on June 27, 1921, he was sentenced in the aggregate to pay a fine of $950, costs and to undergo imprisonment in the Eastern Penitentiary for a period of not less than six years nor more than twenty-two years.

The applicant is twenty-seven years of age, an American born citizen, a steampipe fitter by occupation, but at the time of his arrest he was unemployed for the reason that work was scarce. He is unmarried and at the time of his arrest was residing with his mother in Allentown.

In or about May 1921 the applicant with several other young men participated in a number of breaking and entering and larceny cases in the City of Allentown, which are included in the indictments to which he pleaded guilty. Restitution in full has been made for all articles taken. The others implicated in these charges have been shown clemency. The applicant served two years and three months of his termn of imprisonment and has never before been involved in any serious crimes. His prison record has been excellent. He is the sole support of his mother.

The trial Judge has filed with the Board the following letter:

"My attention has been called to the application of Ralph R. Mensinger for a pardon. I personally know the petitioner from boyhood. His environment has been against him. I am inclined to think since he has reached the age of twenty-seven years, that possibly another chance to redeem himself ought to be given him and if the right to parole him were within my power, I would feel it my duty to exercise that power in his case."

Because of the comparative youth of the applicant when the crimes were committed, the term of imprisonment already served, the need of his mother for support and assistance, and the recommendation of the Trial Judge, we have concluded that he has been adequately punished and that if now released he will prove himself a useful and law-abiding citizen.

We, therefore, "after full hearing, upon due public notice and in open sessions", recommend that a pardon be now granted to the said Ralph Mensinger.

D. J. DAVIS,
Lieutenant Governor.

CLYDE L. KING,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

GEORGE W. WOODRUFF,
Attorney General.

JAS. F. WOODWARD,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, Pa., September 20, 1923.

His Excellency, Gifford Pinchot, Governor.

Sir: At Nos. 5 and 7 September Sessions, 1921, in the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace in and for the County of Lawrence, Alonzo Murphy pleaded yuilty to indictments for breaking and entering a building with intent to commit a felony, larceny and receiving stolen goods, and on June 24, 1921, was sentenced to pay a fine of $25.00, costs and to undergo imprisonment in the Western Penitentiary for a period not less than four years nor more than four years and six months.

The applicant is twenty-four years of age, a native born citizen of the United States, a resident of New Castle, Pennsylvania, and by occupation a railroad fireman. He has a wife but no children.

On June 18, 1921, the applicant broke and entered the wholesale grocery store of McFate and Lockhart in the City of New Castle, and was apprehended by the police officers while in the act of removing goods from the premises. Upon his arrest he confessed to having broken and entered six other stores during the four preceding months. He was indicted for breaking and entering two stores and no prosecutions were brought for the other offenses. The only excuse he gave for these robberies was that he was out of work at the time and wanted to get things for his wife to whom he had been recently married.

The applicant was only twenty-two years old when these crimes were committed and he had never before been charged with or convicted of any crime. He has already served one-half of his maximum sentence. His prison record has been excellent.

The Trial Judge filed a letter with the Board in which among other things he states:

"I desire to state that recently I have learned certain matters in connection with this young man which convince me that he has been sufficiently punished by his confinement in the penitentiary for the crimes he has committed. I therefore recommend for your consideration favorable action on his application believing that if a pardon is recommended that the ends of justice will have been met."

The Trial District Attorney filed with the Board a letter in which he states:

"I am of the opinion, from what I have learned of the young man, taking into consideration his youth, that he has been sufficiently punished and that the ends of justice have been met; and if the Board in its judgment should see fit to recommend his pardon, would be satisfied that the same would be just."

The Chief of Police of New Castle and the prosecutors in the two cases, which were before the Court, join in an appeal for clemency.

Because of the youth of the applicant at the time of the crimes, his previous good record, the term of imprisonment already served, we have concluded that he has been sufficiently punished, and if now released will prove himself a useful, law-abiding citizen. The recommendations of the Trial Judge, the District Attorney, the Chief of Police and the prosecutors have had great weight in determining this action.

We, therefore, "after full hearing, upon due public notice and in open sessions", recommend that a pardon be now granted to the said Alonzo Murphy.

D. J. DAVIS,
Lieutenant Governor.

CLYDE L. KING,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

GEORGE W. WOODRUFF,
Attorney General.

JAS. F. WOODWARD,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, Pa., September 20, 1923.

His Excellency, Gifford Pinchot, Governor.

Sir: At Nos. 15 and 16, June Term, 1920, in the Courts of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of the Peace in and for the County of Dauphin Frank J. Books was convicted of Burglary, Entering in the night without breaking with intent to commit a felony, and Receiving stolen goods, and also with Robbery, Assault with intent to Rob and in commission thereof, beating, striking and ill-using; and on June 15, 1920, was sentenced in the aggregate to pay a fine of $2.00, costs, and to undergo imprisonment in the Eastern Penitentiary for a period of not less than four years nor more than six years.

The applicant is thirty-seven years of age, an American by birth, a laborer by occupation, unmarried, and resides in Harrisburg.

The applicant was charged with entering the residence of James McIlvain, situated on Hickory Avenue, in the City of Harrisburg, during the nighttime, and was identified by McIlvain as the guilty person. On the night in question he was at the home of a friend until the following morning when he arose and went to work. On learning that he was wanted by the Police he went to Police Headquarters and surrendered himself. Subsequently, James Bentley, a convict in the Eastern Penitentiary, made a confession that he, and not the applicant, committed the crime.

The applicant has now served thirty-eight months of the term of imprisonment imposed by the Court for a crime of which he appears to be innocent. The Trial Assistant District Attorney filed a letter with the Board in which he reviewed this case and concluded as follows:

"In view of the length of time which the Defendant had served upon these charges, when we consider the fact that doubt exists as to whether or not the said Frank J. Books really committed the crimes, it behooves us that we cannot offer any objections to the granting of a pardon in this case."

The Chief of Police of Harrisburg filed with the Board a letter in which he states:

"At the time of the arrest of Books I did not think that he was guilty of this crime and believed that it was a case of mistaken identity on the part of McIlvain. Since then James Bentley, alias Broncho, who is now serving a term in the Eastern Penitentiary, has admitted that he had committed the crime * * * knowing Books as I do I was almost sure that he would not make a voluntary visit to Police Headquarters had he committed a crime for on previous occasions we were always compelled to go and get him. As Books and Bentley resemble each other very much, I was almost positive at the time that McIlvain, who is an elderly man was mistaken in his identification."

Under all the circumstances of this case, in view of the mistaken identification on the part of the prosecutor of the case, we have concluded that the applicant is entitled to an

immediate release from prison and to full vindication from a charge of which he appears to be guiltless.

We, therefore, "after full hearing, upon due public notice and in open sessions", recommend that a pardon be now granted to the said Frank J. Books.

D. J. DAVIS,
Lieutenant Governor.

CLYDE L. KING,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

GEORGE W. WOODRUFF,
Attorney General.

JAS. F. WOODWARD,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, Pa., September 20, 1923.

His Excellency, Gifford Pinchot, Governor.

Sir: At No. 321 April Sessions, 1919, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer in and for the County of Luzerne, Clarence Koch alias Earl Norman pleaded guilty to the charge of highway robbery, and on June 2, 1919, was sentenced to pay a fine of $500.00, costs and to undergo imprisonment in the Eastern Penitentiary for a period of not less than seven years nor more than ten years.

The applicant at the time of his arrest was twenty-one years of age, an American citizen and a mechanic by trade. For sometime previous to his arrest he was enlisted in the United States Navy on duty on a training ship stationed at Newport, Rhode Island, from which service he was discharged on February 12, 1919, after which, and up to the time of his arrest, he was not steadily employed at his trade or any other occupation. He is unmarried and resided with his parents at Bethlehem, Pa.

On or about May 15, 1919, while the applicant was in company with three women, they met one John Berger in a side room of a hotel in Wilkes-Barre, Pa., where they spent the evening indulging freely in intoxicating liquor, at the expense of said Berger, to such an extent that all the members of the party became intoxicated. Berger appeared to have considerable money on his person, and the women made frequent attempts to secure it, but without success. Thereupon the women persuaded the applicant to assist them in securing it from him by force. A plan was agreed upon as the result of which the applicant struck Berger over the head and shoulders with a broom handle and with the assistane of the three women took from his person the sum of $20.00, for which offense the applicant and the three women were arrested on May 17, 1919, and the applicant pleaded guilty and was sentenced as above stated.

The applicant states, that prior to and at the time he commited the crime as aforesaid, he was subject to epileptic attacks and nervous spells which resulted from a fall from a motorcycle in which he suffered injury on his head followed by a period of unconsciousness for two hours. This occurred when he was about eleven years of age. This affliction continued until he entered the United States Service where he suffered a severe attack of influenza which aggravated his physical condition, and which, together with the facts that he was intoxicated at the time he participated in this crime made him a person of feeble mind, easily led, and irresponsible for his actions. The applicant was not represented by counsel when he pleaded guilty to the crime, and these facts were not brought to the attention of the Court when sentence was imposed upon him. After he had served one year of his sentence, Warden McKenty of the Eastern Penitentiary petioned the Luzerne County Court, setting forth that the applicant had become insane and was unfit for penal discipline, whereupon a Commission in Lunacy issued, and the Commission reported that the applicant was a lunatic and in need of medical treatment and further directed that he be removed from the penitentiary to the State Hospital for the Criminal Insane at Farview. In accordance with the findings of the Commission and the order of Court, the applicant was removed to said hospital where he received medical treatment and remained for a period of two years, at the end of which time he was pronounced cured and on petition of Dr. W. M. Lynch, Superintendent of said hospital, the applicant was by order of the Luzerne County Court returned to the Eastern State Penitentiary February 1922, whence he came.

One year and seven months have elapsed since the applicant was returned to the penitentiary, and during this period of time he has given every evidence that a permanent cure has been effected. His present condition is set forth in particularity in the statements of Dr. Lynch, Dr. Frank Woodbury, a Noted Specialist, and Dr. Harry Ungerleider, Resident Physician of the Eastern Penitentiary, which statements are made part of the application in this case.

The conduct of the applicant in the hospital and in the penitentiary has been exemplary. He has also made progress along vocational training lines, which would seem to substantiate the findings of the medical authorities.

The trial District Attorney in a letter filed with the Board states, "I was District Attorney of Luzerne County at the time the petitioner entered his plea of guilty. I had examined your petition very carefully. If the facts therein stated are true and I have no reason to doubt their accuracy, I would say that this is a case for clemency."

In consideration of the circumstances of this case, the enfeebled, nervous and mental condition of the applicant before and after the crime was committed, and in consideration of his exemplary conduct in the hospital and penitentiary, we have concluded that he has been sufficiently punished and should have the opportunity of rehabilitating himself. We believe that if now discharged he will become a useful and law-abiding citizen. The fact that he is a young man with apparently a long life before him, makes it all the more desirable that he should have his chance.

We, therefore, "after full hearing, upon due public notice and in open sessions", recommend that a pardon be now granted to the said Clarence Koch alias Earl Norman.

D. J. DAVIS,
Lieutenant Governor.

CLYDE L. KING,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

GEORGE W. WOODRUFF,
Attorney General.

JAS. F. WOODWARD,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, Pa., September 20, 1920.

His Excellency, Gifford Pinchot, Governor.

Sir: At No. 143 March Sessions, 1922, in Court of Oyer and Terminer in and for the County of Philadelphia, Thomas Russell was convicted of murder in the second degree. and on July 10, 1922, was sentenced to imprisonment in the Eastern Penitentiary for not less than seven nor more than ten years.

The applicant is twenty-six years of age, an American citizen, colored, unmarried, a policeman by occupation and has lived in Philadelphia for practically his entire life.

The applicant was a police officer in the City of Philadelphia and had served honestly and faithfully for several years. The house and cigar store conducted by Mary Roma, an Italian women, at 1351 Passyunk Avenue, Philadelphia, was under police surveillance because it was believed that the cigar store was in reality a cloak for a house of ill-repute. On February 19, 1922, Officer Russell, the applicant, was placed on special duty in front of the store. The house was occupied by Mrs. Roma, and his duty in front of the store, and presence there (he being a colored man), was very distasteful to her. She endeavored to drive the officer away by splashing water on him while she was washing the windows. An altercation followed. He placed her under arrest and started with her in custody for the nearest patrol box. The woman thereupon called for help, and John Israel, a young Armenian, about twenty-three years old, who was employed by Mary Roma, ran out of the store and demanded that the officer release the woman. Russell, the applicant,

refused to do so, and in the scuffle his coat was torn. Israel defied the officer, and while it does not appear that he had any weapon he made a motion towards his hip pocket as if to draw a revolver, and the applicant, holding the woman with his right hand, drew his own revolver with his left hand and fired several shots causing the death of Israel. All the witnesses to the occurrence were Italians, who were friends and neighbors of Mrs. Roma, and naturally sympathetic with her and hostile to the colored officer, and even though it does not appear that the deceased had a weapon, threats had been made against the officer, which were communicated to him, and when the Armenian made a motion as if to draw a revolver from his hip pocket the applicant believing his life to be in danger, shot the deceased in self defense.

The applicant has never before been charged with or convicted of any crime, and as a police officer he had made an enviable record. He has now served one year and two months of his term of imprisonment. A number of prominent citizens of Philadelphia have interested themselves in behalf of the applicant's pardon, and The Law Enforcement League of Philadelphia, having its officers in the Land Title Building, has been particularly active. Mrs. Joseph M. Gazzam, Chairman of the Woman's Committee, and William R. Nicholson, Jr., Secretary of the League, Dr. Floyd W. Tomkins, Rector of Holy Trinity Church, Anthony J. Drexel Biddle, Robert J. McKenty, Robert J. Sterrett and other prominent citizens filed a petition with the Board, the preamble of which is as follows:

"We the undersigned citizens of Philadelphia hereby represent to your Honorable Board that we are familiar with the circumstances of the case in which Officer Thomas Russell was convicted of Murder of the Second Degree and sentenced to not less than seven nor more than ten years in the Eastern State Penitentiary; that we feel convinced that the said Thomas Russell was acting within his rights as a police officer when he made the arrest of the woman which preceded the shooting, and that he felt his life to be in danger when he drew his own revolver and killed his assailant. We feel that the maintenance of law and order requires the protection of the officers sent to enforce the law, and we firmly believe that the ends of Justice have been amply satisfied by the period of imprisonment already served by the said Thomas Russell.

"Therefore, we pray that Your Honorable Board will recommend that a pardon be granted to the said Thomas Russell and in witnesses whereof we have hereunto attached our hands and seals."

In consideration of the circumstances of this case, the prior good record of the applicant, the term of imprisonment already served, the recommendations of many prominent citizens of Philadelphia, who believe that a police officer should be upheld in the performance of his duty; because of the fact that the applicant while in the discharge of his duty in a hostile environment, after threats had been made against him, believing from the attitude and posture of the deceased that he was about to draw a deadly weapon, then in defense of his own person, killed Israel; we have concluded that the applicant has been sufficiently punished and that if now released he will prove himself a useful and law-abiding citizen.

We, therefore, "after full hearing, upon due public notice and in open sessions", recommend that a pardon be now granted to the said Thomas Russell.

D. J. DAVIS,
Lieutenant Governor.
CLYDE L. KING,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
GEORGE W. WOODRUFF,
Attorney General.
JAS. F. WOODWARD,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, Pa., September 20, 1923.

His Excellency, Gifford Pinchot, Governor.

Sir: At Nos. 663, 664, 665 and 666, May Sessions, 1921, in the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace in and for the County of Philadelphia, William S. Leib was convicted of fraudulently making a written instrument, and on April 28, 1921, was sentenced to pay a fine of $800, costs, and to undergo imprisonment in the Eastern Penitentiary for a period of not less than three years nor more than five years.

The applicant is fifty-three years of age, an American citizen, and at the time of his arrest was conducting an insurance business in the City of Pottsville, Pennsylvania, and in addition thereto was serving the County of Schuylkill in the capacity of County Commissioner. The applicant is married and has a wife and three daughters living, one of whom is married.

Merchant and Evans Company, a corporation doing business in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, were indebted to the Commonwealth for taxes for the years 1914 to 1917, inclusive. In September, 1918, James D. Evans discussed the matter of these taxes with the applicant. Afterward he suggested that it was customary for the Auditor General to adjust these matters on a seventy-five per cent. basis. On October 8, 1918, Mr. Evans sent a check for $5,197.71, the total tax claimed by the State, to the applicant, with authority to pay these taxes upon settlement thereof by the Auditor General. On October 16, 1918, Mr. Evans wrote the applicant, asking for the tax receipts, and on December 13, 1918, sent a telegram to the applicant demanding the receipts. The applicant replied he would turn over the receipts in a few days. Mr. Evans claims the applicant turned over the receipts early in January, 1919. At that time the applicant handed Mr. Evans four receipts purporting to be signed by Earl T. DeWald for H. M. Kephart, State Treasurer and purporting to be registered and countersigned by D. H. Matthews for Charles A. Snyder, Auditor General. Mr. Evans further claimed at the trial that the applicant had not paid the amounts due for taxes at the time the alleged receipts were handed over, nor until February 7, 1919, and that the duplicate receipts turned over to the Company were forgeries.

The applicant was arrested, indicted and convicted, as described above. He appealed his case to the Superior Court, and it was admitted that the applicant paid into the State Treasury all the taxes involved on February 7, 1919.

On April 16, 1920, applicant was sentenced as described above. The applicant began to serve his prison sentence June 1, 1921, in the Eastern Penitentiary where he has been confined continuously ever since.

On December 20, 1922, the petition of Mrs. Adele Higgins, daughter of the applicant, for pardon, was heard by the Board of Pardons and refused. On May 16, 1923, upon an application for a rehearing, the application was granted and the rehearing allowed forthwith, owing to certificates presented from Doctors Ross V. Patterson, Edward J. G. Beardsley, J. B. Rogers, and Harry B. Ungerleider, Resident Physician of the Penitentiary, which stated that the applicant was in such a serious physical condition on account of diabetes that further incarceration would, in the near future, probably prove fatal. The Board of Pardons investigated the physical condition of the applicant and found that if he followed the accustomed rules concerning diet, (which was entirely possible at the Eastern Penitentiary), his life was not materially in greater danger than if he were allowed to go free, and the sequel has seemed to bear out this conclusion.

In view of the circumstances of this case,—the fact that the applicant was never before charged with or convicted of crime,—the term of imprisonment of over two years and three months already served,—the fact that he had made complete restitution even before his trial,—his excellent prison record,—his serious physical condition, which, unless other reasons should demand to the contrary, indicate that he should be allowed full opportunity for medical treatment,—and the fact that a petition signed by twenty thousand citizens of Schuylkill County asking for his release shows that he still commands the sympathy, trust and confidence of his fellow citizens,—we have determined that he has been sufficiently punished, and believe that if now released he will prove himself a useful, law-abiding citizen.

We, therefore, "after full hearing, upon due public notice and in open sessions", recommend that a pardon be now granted to the said William S. Leib.

D. J. DAVIS,
Lieutenant Governor.
CLYDE L. KING,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
GEORGE W. WOODRUFF,
Attorney General.
JAS. F. WOODWARD,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, Pa., September 20, 1923.

His Excellency, Gifford Pinchot, Governor.

Sir: At No. 1, November Term, 1922, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, in and for the County of Erie, Alex Miller was convicted of Murder in the Second Degree and on Nov. 25, 1922, was sentenced to undergo imprisonment in the Western Penitentiary for a period of not less than eight years and six months nor more than fifteen years.

The applicant is 36 years of age, of Russian nationality and allegiance although he has taken out his first naturalization papers. At the time of his arrest he was employed at the Hammermill Paper Company Docks as Foreman, and resided in the City of Erie, where he was employed. His family consists of a wife and three small children.

The wife of the applicant is a dissolute woman and notorious in the police circles of Erie. Since 1921, Fred Markoff has been the source of domestic trouble in the home of the applicant. On October 19, 1921, while the applicant and his wife were walking along the street, Markoff jumped out from behind a pole and slashed the applicant with a knife or razor, following which the applicant had Markoff arrested for Aggravated Assault and Battery, but subsequently withdrew the charges when Markoff offered to pay the costs and promised to stay away from the applicant's wife. Shortly thereafter the wife of the applicant and Markoff renewed their illicit relations. On September 18, 1922, the applicant returned home from work and found his wife absent and the children running about the streets, having had nothing to eat all day. Upon inquiry he ascertained that his wife was at the residence of one Ignatur. He went there and found a drunken debauch in progress and was refused information concerning his wife's whereabouts. He finally discovered her in the house in a compromising position with Markoff. When he reprimanded them his wife ran out of the house and Markoff attempted to assault him whereupon he struck him with a cuspidor. He tried to find his wife and finally came to the kitchen. Markoff came into the kitchen cursing and threatening the applicant and made a lunge towards him as if he were going to stab him. The applicant in order to defend himself snatched a knife from the kitchen table, a scuffle ensued and Markoff received what was apparently a superficial cut on his temple. When Markoff desisted on his attack upon the applicant the latter left the house in search of his wife. Markoff's wound was of a serious nature and he bled to death from lack of medical attention.

The applicant was never before charged with nor convicted of any crime. He was a peaceable, industrious citizen, devoted to his wife and children and for two years had endeavored, in every way possible, to reform his wife. The wound which he inflicted upon Markoff was in self defense and the killing was unpremeditated and due, to a large extent, to the lack of prompt medical attention on the part of the occupants of the house where the drunken debauch was in progress.

The trial Judge in accepting service of the notice of the application for a pardon in this case adds the following:—

"And suggest that an exercise of clemency would not interfere with the ends of justice."

The trial District Attorney filed a letter with the Board in which among other things he states:—

"During my whole term of office this defendant was the only man who was convicted of murder that I feel was entitled to leniency, and I feel that this action was wholly on the spur of the moment and was the culmination of a long period of most disturbing domestic trouble caused to a great extent by the decedent.

"In conclusion, I might add that it is the opinion of our office that the ends of justice had been met by the imprisonment of the defendant for approximately a year, taking into consideration also the mental strain which he suffered in attempting to break up the relations between the decedent and his wife."

The Mayor of Erie has filed a letter with the Board in which he states that the applicant has an excellent record and is a sober and industrious citizen, but that the wife is probably the most notorious female police character in the city.

"He was always endeavoring to break up the relations between his wife and the deceased, but only by lawful means."

He expresses the belief that "any recommendation for clemency which may seem fitting to your Honorable Board will not be an interference with justice".

The officers of the Hammermill Paper Company filed with the Board strong letters in behalf of this application. The Company has assisted in the care of the applicant's children during his imprisonment and will reemploy him if released.

Under all the circumstances of this case, in view of the previous good record of the applicant, and the testimonials to his character and the pleas for clemency by the trial Judge, trial District Attorney, Mayor of the City, and the Officers of the Company which employed him, pleas which are unusual in their character and strength, we have concluded that the applicant has been sufficiently punished and that if now released he would prove himself a useful, law-abiding citizen.

We, therefore, "after full hearing, upon due public notice, and in open sessions", recommend that a pardon be now granted to the said Alex Miller.

D. J. DAVIS,
Lieutenant Governor.

CLYDE L. KING,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

GEORGE W. WOODRUFF,
Attorney General.

JAS. F. WOODWARD,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, Pa., September 22, 1923.

His Excellency, Gifford Pinchot, Governor.

Sir: At No. 10 April Term, 1921, in the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace in and for the County of Cameron, Joe Banas pleaded guilty to an indictment charging him with Breaking and Entering and Larceny, and on February 23, 1921, was sentenced to pay a fine of $5.00, costs and to undergo imprisonment in the Western Penitentiary for a period of not less than five years nor more than six years.

The applicant is now 19 years of age, a native of New York, an American citizen, a laborer by occupation. He is unmarried. At the time of his arrest he was unemployed.

During the night of February 7, 1921, the applicant burglarized the general store of Quigley & Blumle, in the Borough of Emporium, Cameron County, and took therefrom a quantity of merchandise, of inconsiderable value. Shortly after his arrest he pleaded guilty to an indictment covering the above offense, and the President Judge being seriously ill, the two Associate Judges of Cameron County, imposed the sentence above referred to.

The applicant has now served two years and seven months of his term of imprisonment. He now desires release claiming that the ends of justice had been satisfied, that the sentence imposed was excessive, and that he is needed to help support his mother and sisters.

Honorable R. B. McCormick, President Judge of the district, who was critically ill during the trial of the applicant, and unable to preside, and who has since died, wrote a letter to John M. Egan, Parole Officer, of Pittsburgh, concerning the excessive sentence imposed upon the applicant. This letter was filed with the Board in connection with the application for pardon and reads as follows:—

"Last February while I was sick and during my necessary absence from the county, the Associate Judges of Cameron County imposed sentences upon Raymond Barrett, No. 8 April Sessions, 1921, and John Rydzek and Joe Banas, No. 10 April Sessions, 1921, which in my judgment were excessive and entirely unjustified by the circumstances.

"This is the first time since I have been on the bench that Associate Judges have attempted to impose sentences upon prisoners. Unfortunately by the provisions of the Constitution they have authority to impose sentence, but seldom exercise it. Neither of these prisoners should have been sentenced to a longer period than from 12 to 15 months, but I did not recover in time to be able to lawfully change the sentences.

"I shall be glad if you will take notice yourself and will inform these prisoners that I will recommend to the Board of Pardons, their discharge at any time after they have served twelve months."

In consideration of all the circumstances of this case, the term of imprisonemnt already served, the excessive sentence imposed upon him, we have concluded that he has been sufficiently punished.

We, therefore, "after full hearing, upon due public notice, and in open sessions," recommend that a pardon be now granted to the said Joe Banas.

D. J. DAVIS,
Lieutenant Governor.

CLYDE L. KING,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

GEORGE W. WOODRUFF,
Attorney General.

JAS. F. WOODWARD,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, Pa., September 22, 1923.

His Excellency, Gifford Pinchot, Governor.

Sir: At No. 8 April Term 1921, in the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace in and for the County of Cameron, Raymond Barrett pleaded guilty to an indictment charging him with Breaking and Entering, Felonious Burglary and larceny, and on February 23, 1921, wes sentenced to pay a fine of $5.00, costs and to undergo imprisonment in the Western Penitentiary for a period of not less than 8 years nor more than 10 years.

The applicant is now 28 years of age, a native of New York, an American citizen, a coal miner by occupation, is married and has two children living. At the time of his arrest in Du Bois, Pennsylvania, he was unemployed. During the night of August 23, 1920, the applicant broke into the General Store of Council Brothers at Sinnemahoning, Cameron County, and took therefrom a quantity of merchandise, valued at $300.00. Shortly after his arrest he pleaded guilty to an indictment covering the above offense, and the President Judge being seriously ill the two Associate Judges of Cameron County imposed the sentence above referred to.

The applicant has never before been charged with or convicted with crime. He has now served two years and seven months of his term of imprisonment. His prison record is good, but he is in poor health as shown by a letter of the Resident Physician of the Penitentiary filed with the Board which reads as follows:

"In re—Raymond Barrett, No. A-11167.
"The above named inmate was admitted to the hospital August 6, 1922, suffering from a carbuncle. Through the general septic condition of the carbuncle he developed a lung abscess. He is in a very serious condition."

Honorable R. B. McCormick, President Judge of the district who was seriously ill during the trial of the applicant, and not able to preside, and who has since died, wrote a letter to John M. Eggan, Parole Officer, of Pittsburgh, concerning the applicant's sentence. This letter was filed with the Board in connection with the application for pardon and reads as follows:—

"Last February while I was sick and during my necessary absence from the county, the Associate Judges of Cameron County imposed sentences upon Raymond Barrett, No. 8 April Sessions, 1921, and John Rydzck and Joe Banas, No. 10 April Sessions, 1921, which in my judgment were excessive and entirely unjustified by the circumstances.
"This is the first time since I have been on the bench that Associate Judges have attempted to impose sentences upon prisoners. Unfortunately by the provisions of the Constitution they have authority to impose sentences, but seldom exercise it. Neither of these prisoners should have been sentenced to a longer period than from 12 to 15 months, but I did not recover in time to be able to lawfully change the sentences.
"I shall be glad if you will take notice yourself and will inform these prisoners that I will recommend to the Board of Pardons, their discharge at any time after they have served twelve months."

In consideration of all the circumstances of this case, the critical condition of health of the applicant, the term of imprisonment already served, the excessive sentence imposed upon him we have concluded that he has been sufficiently punished.

We, therefore, "after full hearing, upon due public notice, and in open sessions," recommend that a pardon be now granted to the said Raymond Barrett.

D. J. DAVIS,
Lieutenant Governor.

CLYDE L. KING,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

GEORGE W. WOODRUFF,
Attorney General.

JAS. F. WOODWARD,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, Pa., September 20, 1923.

His Excellency, Gifford Pinchot, Governor.

Sir: At No. 5 September Sessions, 1922, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer in and for the County of Bradford, Anthony Spardute alias Tony Spardute was convicted of murder in the first degree and on February 22, 1923, was sentenced to be electrocuted.

The applicant is thirty-four years of age, and owes allegiance to the Kingdom of Italy. He is by occupation a car repairer and machinist, and at the time of his arrest was operating the Hospital Laundry connected with the Peoples Hospital of Sayre, Pennsylvania, in which borough he resided with a wife and five small children.

In August 1922, at the time when the crime was committed, a strike prevailed in the Lehigh Valley Railroad Shops at Sayre. The applicant was not a striker but was alleged to be a strike sympathizer, who, with four other persons, who were strikers, made an assault upon and stabbed Norman H. Carmel who was a strike-breaker, a stranger working in the car shops at Sayre. On August 15th the applicant after his days labor returned to his home. Later in the afternoon his brother who owned an automobile and was a striker, together with four other strikers, called at his home and invited him to go riding with them in the automobile. They drove about two miles to a railroad station in order to intercept strike-breakers for the purpose of dissuading them from working if possible, and if not, to beat them up. They did not meet the men they were looking for and returned to Sayre. The applicant claimed that he had no knowledge of their mission and simply went for a ride. After their return to Sayre the party separated. The applicant sat on a bench in the public park opposite to a restuarant in which Carmel, the deceased, was eating. It was about nine o'clock in the evening. The word was passed among the crowd which gathered that a strike-breaker or scab was in the restaurant. Two of the party which went on the automobile ride entered the restaurant and tried to persuade Carmel, the deceased, to quit working for the railroad company, which he refused to do, and afterwards left the restaurant proceeding down the street followed by a crowd including the two men referred to and the applicant. At a street corner he was attacked by several men and a fight ensued, which was dispersed when someone cried out that the State Troopers were coming. With others the applicant ran away leaving two or three still fighting with Carmel, who was finally left lying on the sidewalk in a wounded condition opposite the house where he boarded. He died that same night as a result of his injuries, and the following day the applicant was arrested and accused of killing Carmel. He was subjected to a rigid examination by the State Police. He made conflicting statements concerning his share in the crime. At the trial he denied that he had at any time participated in the attack on Carmel or had stabbed him and contended that his former admissions were extorted from him by the rigid manner in which he was treated by the State Troopers. The weapon with which Carmel was stabbed was never found.

The applicant's trial occurred twenty days after the murder. Public sentiment was antagonistic to strikers and labor unions and one hundred and six Jurors were called before twelve were finally obtained. A few minutes after the Jury retired to deliberate upon the verdict, they returned to the Court room for further instructions and inquired of the Court if they had the power to convict any other persons in addition to the defendant. One other man was tried for participation in this murder and he was acquitted.

There was no evidence to warrant the conviction of the applicant, except certain alleged admissions or confessions made to the State Police before the trial, and as a result of rigid examination.

Since the trial evidence has been adduced showing that before the attack on Carmel several men were standing at the street corner talking about him and that one said, pointing to the house where Carmel lived, "he will be down the street in a few minutes and we will get him". Another bit of after-discovered evidence is that a man without a hat was seen hurrying away from the prostrate form of the deceased and when asked by the deponents if the trouble was over, declared with an oath "you are———right it is over, we got him right". In connection with the fact that two felt hats, neither of which belonged to the applicant, were found on the scene of the crime and their ownership has never been ascertained; this is significant in connection with the after-discovered evidence just referred to.

A petition signed by 2475 persons was filed with the Board asking clemency. The Sheriff and Prothonotary of Bradford County and official Court stenographer also recommend clemency. Honorable C. M. Driggs, a Member of the House of Representatives, who resides less than three hundred feet from the scene of the crime, and is conversant with the facts, has filed a letter with the Board in which he states that it is uncertain as to who really committed the crime, and that while many were present in the crowd, only two were arrested, and that the applicant was made "the goat" for the crowd being of foreign extraction and unable to properly defend himself. He states that the case was tried within twenty days after the murder when excitement ran high. W. T. Carey, an Attorney, United States Commissioner and Justice of the Peace, also recommends clemency. Among others who advocate commutation are the Postmaster, Chief of Police and leading business men.

The applicant has always borne a reputation of being a peaceable, quiet and industrious citizen, and was never before charged with or convicted of crime, except on one occasion when he plead guilty and paid a nominal fine before a Justice of the Peace.

Because of the circumstances of this case, his previous good record, the lack of premeditation and the doubt concerning his guilt, we have determined that his sentence of death should be commuted to life imprisonment.

We, therefore, "after full hearing, upon due public notice, and in open sessions," recommend that the sentence of death imposed upon the said Anthony Spardute alias Tony Spardute be commuted to life imprisonment.

D. J. DAVIS,
Lieutenant Governor.

CLYDE L. KING,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

GEORGE W. WOODRUFF,
Attorney General.

JAS. F. WOODWARD.
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, Pa., September 20, 1923.

His Excellency, Gifford Pinchot, Governor.

Sir: At No. 250 January Term, 1920, in the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace in and for the County of Philadelphia, Clarence Rose pleaded guilty to an indictment charging him with larceny, and on January 14, 1920, he was sentenced to pay costs and to undergo an imprisonment in the Eastern Penitentiary for a term of not less than twelve months nor more than thirteen months, which full term of imprisonment, to wit, thirteen months, have been served by the applicant and upon the termination thereof the applicant was discharged.

The applicant is forty-five years of age, a native of Philadelphia, and resident therein, and a steam fitter by occupation. He is unmarried.

At the time the applicant was sentenced, as above stated, he was on parole from the Eastern Penitentiary under a sentence of larceny by the Montgomery County Court imposed September 30, 1910 for a period of from two and one-half years to ten years. Of the latter sentence he had served five years and six months, at the time of his arrest. Since the expiration of the first mentioned sentence the applicant has served on the unexpired portion of his parole time two years and seven months, making a total of eight years and one month.

The applicant in applying for pardon of the offense for which he was sentenced in Philadelphia on January 14, 1920, does so in order that he may be eligible for parole, and in order that the Trustees of the Eastern Penitentiary may consider his eligibility for parole, which they cannot now do under the law because he has been sentenced for an offense while on parole.

The circumstances surrounding the commission of the offense for which pardon is asked in this case are as follows: On December 27, 1919, the applicant was boarding at a house on North Eleventh Street in the City of Philadelphia. Mrs. Ryan (the prosecutrix) came to the house to have a dress made. She took off her coat and hung it up. The applicant took the coat and a camera and one-half dozen spoons that were in the house and pawned the coat and camera for $15.00. When arrested the spoons were in his pocket. He was intoxicated when he committed this offense.

The applicant has now been in confinement for both offenses of larceny nine years and two months. He has a good prison record. Since his incarceration he claims to have been effectually cured of the drink habit and desires the opportunity to rehabilitate himself under the guidance and observation of the Trustees of the Eastern Penitentiary.

In consideration of the facts above narrated, we have concluded that a pardon for the last offense should be granted to the applicant.

We, therefore, "after full hearing, upon due public notice and in open sessions," recommend that a pardon be now granted to the said Clarence Rose.

D. J. DAVIS,
Lieutenant Governor.

CLYDE L. KING,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

GEORGE W. WOODRUFF,
Attorney General.

JAS. F. WOODWARD.
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, Pa., September 20, 1923.

His Excellency, Gifford Pinchot, Governor.

Sir: At No. 1, February Sessions, 1923, in the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace in and for the County of Columbia, William Levan was convicted of Felonious Assault, Aggravated Assault, and Assault and Battery, and on Feb. 12, 1923, was sentenced to pay a fine of $100.00, costs and to undergo imprisonment in the Eastern Penitentiary for a period of not less than one and one-half years nor more than two years.

The applicant is 40 years of age, an American citizen by birth, a coal miner by occupation, and at the time of his arrest lived on a small farm in Locust Township, Columbia County. He has a wife, a step-son, and six children ranging from seven months to eleven years of age.

On the afternoon of Nov. 20, 1922, Michael Stine stopped his team on the public road near the residence of the ap-

plicant and the latter, who was in the house, went out to talk to him. Stine charged the applicant with having shot his dog. An argument ensued and a fight followed. No weapons of any kind were used by either party, although both were badly beaten up. Stine was so seriously injured that he remained in the hospital for several weeks. Stine was the aggressor. The applicant was never before convicted of crime. He is an industrious, peaceable citizen.

He has served seven months of his term of imprisonment. His wife and family of small children require his support and assistance.

The trial Judge filed a letter with the Board which was addressed to the Attorney for the applicant and in which he said among other things:—

"I would be very glad if the Board of Pardons would pardon him. * * *

"I would be very well pleased if the pardon is granted but I cannot see my way clear to ask the Board of Pardons to grant it."

The trial Judge authorized the attorney to use the letter in connection with the application for pardon.

In consideration of the circumstances of this case, the previous good record of the applicant, the term of imprisonment already served and the favorable expressions of the trial Judge, we have concluded that he has been sufficiently punished and if now released will be a peaceable law-abiding citizen.

We, therefore, "after full hearing, upon due public notice and in open sessions", recommend that a pardon be now granted to the said William Levan.

D. J. DAVIS,
Lieutenant Governor.

CLYDE L. KING,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

GEORGE W. WOODRUFF,
Attorney General.

JAS. F. WOODWARD,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, Pa., September 20, 1923.

His Excellency, Gifford Pinchot, Governor.

Sir: At No. 479 May Sessions, 1916, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer in and for the County of Philadelphia, James R. Parker alias Frederick A. McGuire pleaded guilty to an indictment charging him with robbery, and on May 26, 1916, he was sentenced to pay the costs of prosecution and to undergo imprisonment in the Eastern Penitentiary for a period of not less than nine years nor more than ten years.

The applicant is forty-five years of age, and while a native of Canada is a naturalized citizen of the United States. He is a locomotive engineer by occupation, but was not employed at the time of his arrest. He regards California as his home. He is married but does not know the present whereabouts of his wife. He has no children.

On May 22, 1916 the applicant robbed the office of the Germania Loan Company situated at the Corner of Germantown and Erie Avenues, in the City of Philadelphia, and took therefrom the sum of $165.00 in cash, which was recovered upon his arrest a few minutes after the robbery.

The applicant has spent practically one-half of his life in prison for crimes against property. The maximum sentences imposed upon him aggredate thirty-eight years and eight months, and he has served terms aggregating nineteen years and eight months. He has served seven years and four months of the minimum sentence imposed by the Philadelphia Court in 1916.

The applicant asks clemency because he claims to have undergone a complete change of heart and is imbued with the determination never again to offend against the law. Even if pardon is granted it will merely transfer him to the Federal Penitentiary at Leavenworth, Kansas, where he has served but sixty days of a five year sentence. When taken from there to Portland, Oregon, to be tried for robbing the post office he escaped. He also has unexpired terms of imprisonment awaiting him in Clinton Prison, New York, and in Folsom Prison, California. His prison record during the present sentence has been excellent.

A number of letters urging clemency were filed with the Board from persons who know the applicant and are interested in his behalf.

In consideration of the circumstances of the present case, his excellent behavior in prison and the term of imprisonment already served, we have concluded that he has been sufficiently punished.

We, therefore, "after full hearing, upon due public notice and in open sessions", recommend that a pardon be now granted to the said James R. Parker alias Frederick A. McGuire.

D. J. DAVIS,
Lieutenant Governor.

CLYDE L. KING,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

GEORGE W. WOODRUFF,
Attorney General.

JAS. F. WOODWARD,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, Pa., September 20, 1923.

His Excellency, Gifford Pinchot, Governor.

Sir: At No. 93 November Term 1908, in the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace in and for the County of Washington, Alex Watson pleaded guilty to an indictment charging him with carrying concealed deadly weapons, and was convicted in indictments to Nos. 98, 105 and 127 of the same term in the same Court charging him with robbery, larceny, and receiving stolen goods, and on November 9, 1908, was sentenced in the aggregate to pay a fine of $3.00, costs and to undergo imprisonment in the Western Penitentiary for a period of twelve years covering charges contained in the indictments Nos. 93, 105 and 127, respectively, and on October 15, 1917, on the charge of larceny and receiving stolen goods, was sentenced to pay a fine of $1.00, costs and to undergo imprisonment in the County Jail for a period of two days.

The applicant is thirty-eight years of age, an American citizen, unmarried, and a teamster by trade. At the time of his arrest, for the crime for which he now seeks pardon, he was employed by the Hallam Construction Company, Washington, Pa., where he then resided.

After having served five years and seventeen days of the sentence for robbery and larceny imposed November 9, 1908, the applicant was released on parole, and was on parole three years and ten months when he was arrested for robbing the chicken house of one Trenel, and was sentenced to serve two days in the County Jail. After the latter conviction he was brought back to the Western Penitentiary to serve the balance of the twelve year sentence imposed in 1908, and up to the present time has served ten years and ten months of said term of imprisonment.

The applicant attributes his misfortunes to evil associates and intoxicating liquors, and desires an opportunity to rehabilitate himself, and if released promises to return to his aged mother in Massachusetts and comfort her declining years.

The Trustees of the Western Penitentiary are favorable to pardon.

In consideration of the circumstances of this case, the period of imprisonment already served, because of the applicant's realization of the cause of his downfall and desire to rehabilitate himself and return to his aged mother, we have concluded that he has been sufficiently punished, and if now released will prove himself a useful law-abiding citizen.

We, therefore, "after full hearing, upon due public notice, and in open sessions", recommend that a pardon be now granted to the said Alex Watson.

D. J. DAVIS,
Lieutenant Governor.

CLYDE L. KING,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

GEORGE W. WOODRUFF,
Attorney General.

JAS. F. WOODWARD,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, Pa., September 20, 1923.

His Excellency, Gifford Pinchot, Governor.

Sir: At No. 22 July Term, 1922, in the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace in and for Clinton County, John Baird was convicted of assault and battery, aggravated assault and battery, and assault and battery with intent to maim, and on January 30, 1923, was sentenced to pay a fine of $100, costs and to undergo imprisonment in the Western Penitentiary for a period of not less than fifteen months nor more than eighteen months.

The applicant is thirty years of age, an American citizen, by occupation an iron worker. At the time of his arrest he resided in Lock Haven, but was employed in the New York Central Railroad Shops at Corning, New York. He is married.

On April 19, 1922, he was in Lock Haven and during the course of the day became somewhat intoxicated. He finally boarded a street car to go to his home when he became involved in a controversy with the motorman, and the motorman ordered him to leave the car, which he did. After the car proceeded on its way he discovered that his cap had been left on the car. He waited and upon the return trip of the car asked for his cap, which was refused by the motorman and entrance to the car was denied him. He then endeavored to enter the car forcibly, and the motorman seizing and pulling off the brass controller bar attacked him, striking him upon the head and inflicting a deep cut and several scalp contusions. The applicant repelled the attack with his bare fists, but was finally knocked senseless by the use of the bar. He was arrested the following day.

The applicant made no assault upon the motorman, who is the prosecutor in the case, except such as was made in defense of himself after he had been attacked with the controller bar and seriously beaten and wounded. There was certainly no evidence of aggravated assault and battery and assault and battery with intent to maim.

The applicant has now been confined in the County Jail and Penitentiary since December 26, 1922, almost nine months. His prison record is excellent. He was never before charged with or convicted of crime. His wife is a woman of frail health, and at the present time is in a hospital having recently undergone an operation for abdominal trouble.

The Trial Judge filed the following letter with the Board:

"I would respectfully recommend that a pardon be granted to John J. Baird who was sentenced from Clinton County in January last to serve a term in the Western Penitentiary of not less than fifteen months or more than eighteen months, for aggravated assault and battery.

"I believe he has been sufficiently punished and that his own good and the best interest of the State will be promoted by his pardon.

"My associate, Judge Mussina of Lock Haven, recently visited Rockview, where Baird is confined, and he informs me after having made inquiry there, that this prisoner is one of the best behaved and most useful men at the institution.

"Although this man's name is Baird he is not in any way related to me."

The Trial District Attorney filed a letter with the Board in which he states, among other things, that the applicant's downfall was due to intoxication. He adds:

"I don't think there was any question of his being in the wrong, and that he was rightly convicted, but he has promised both Judge Baird and I that he will be a better man in the future and so I am very glad to be able under such circumstances to join in his application for a Pardon.

"He is no hardened criminal at all, but merely got in wrong, and I feel that the ends of Justice have been met, and he has served sufficiently long enough."

The Trustees of the Western Penitentiary also recommend pardon.

In consideration of the circumstances of this case, the prior good record of the applicant, the need which his wife has of his support and assistance, and the recommendations of the Trial Judge, Trial District Attorney and the Penitentiary Trustees, we have concluded that he has been sufficiently punished, and that if now released he will prove himself a useful law-abiding citizen.

We, therefore, "after full hearing, upon due public notice, and in open sessions", recommend that a pardon be now granted to the said John Baird.

D. J. DAVIS,
Lieutenant Governor.

CLYDE L. KING,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

GEORGE W. WOODRUFF,
Attorney General.

JAS. F. WOODWARD,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, Pa., September 20, 1923.

His Excellency, Gifford Pinchot, Governor.

Sir: At No. 48 September Term, 1916, in the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace in and for the County of Centre, Fred Harrling pleaded guilty to the charge of breaking and escaping penitentiary, and on September 12, 1916, was sentenced to pay a fine of $1.00, costs and to undergo imprisonment in the Western Penitentiary for a period of not less than four years nor more than ten years. Sentence to compute from expiration of former sentence.

The applicant is thirty-four years of age, an American citizen by birth and allegiance, and unmarried. He is a baker by occupation. He has an aged mother living and a brother and sister.

The applicant on May 15, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Erie County was convicted of burglary and robbery, and was sentenced to pay a fine of $100.00, costs and to undergo imprisonment in the Western Penitentiary for a period of not less than five years nor more than ten years. After being in the penitentiary a short time he was transferred to the new penitentiary at Rockview, from which he escaped on September 6, 1916, was recaptured and returned to Centre County where he pleaded guilty to the charge of breaking and escaping penitentiary, and was sentenced as above stated.

The applicant has served three years and four months more than his minimum sentence imposed by the Erie County Court, and has served more than eight years in the penitentiary, where his prison record has been excellent. Applicant's mother is nearly seventy years of age and owns a farm in Bedford County, Ohio, on which he can work if released from prison.

The Trial District Attorney filed a letter with the Board in which he states, "I would have no objections, officially, to this man's release upon the expiration of his minimum sentence on the charge of escaping from the Rockview Penitentiary."

In consideration of the circumstances of this case, the good prison record of the applicant, the statement of the Trial District Attorney and the recommendation of the Trustees of the Penitentiary, and because the aged mother of the applicant requires his assistance in the operation of her farm, we have concluded that he has been sufficiently punished.

We, therefore, "after full hearing, upon due public notice, and in open sessions", recommend that a pardon be now granted to the said Fred Herrling.

D. J. DAVIS,
Lieutenant Governor.

CLYDE L. KING,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

GEORGE W. WOODRUFF,
Attorney General.

JAS. F. WOODWARD,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, Pa., September 20, 1923.

His Excellency, Gifford Pinchot, Governor.

Sir: At No. 7 May Term, 1920, in the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace in and for the County of Centre, Henry Miller pleaded guilty to the charge of breaking and escaping penitentiary, and on March 31, 1920, was sentenced to pay a fine of $1.00, costs and to undergo imprisonment in the Western Penitentiary for a period of not less than two years nor more than four years. Sentence to compute from expiration of former sentence.

The applicant is now sixty-three years of age, a native of Switzerland, but an American citizen and unmarried. He is a stone mason and farmer by trade.

The applicant on April 7, 1919, pleaded guilty to the charge of robbing a store, and was sentenced to the Western Penitentiary for a minimum term of two years and a maximum term of four years. The maximum period of said sentence expired in April of the present year. This sentence was imposed by the Somerset County Court.

While serving the sentence, just referred to at Rockview, one day, not being under guard, he walked away and was arrested two days later and returned to Centre County where he pleaded guilty to the charge of breaking and escaping penitentiary, and was sentenced as above stated.

The Trial Judge in accepting notice of the application for pardon added, "I recommend the pardon of said petitioner." The Trial District Attorney in accordance with his custom in similar cases also recommends pardon. The Trusteest of the Penitentiary recommend clemency.

In consideration of all the circumstances of this case, the advanced age of the petitioner, the term of imprisonment already served and the recommendations of the Trial Judge, District Attorney and Trustees, we have concluded that he has been sufficiently punished.

We, therefore, "after full hearing, upon due public notice and in open sessions", recommend that a pardon be now granted to the said Henry Miller.

D. J. DAVIS,
Lieutenant Governor.

CLYDE L. KING,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

GEORGE W. WOODRUFF,
Attorney General.

JAS. F. WOODWARD,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, Pa., September 20, 1923.

His Excellency, Gifford Pinchot, Governor.

Sir: At No. 10 September Term, 1919, in the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace in and for the County of Centre, Irvin Voorbees pleaded guilty to an indictment charging him with breaking and escaping penitentiary, and on September 29, 1919, was sentenced to pay a fine of $1.00, costs and undergo imprisonment in the Western Penitentiary for a period of not less than two years and nine months nor more than three years. Sentence to compute from expiration of former sentence.

The applicant is now twenty-five years of age and is an American citizen by birth and allegiance. His occupation is that of mechanic, and at the time of his recapture was employed by the United States Government at Camp Custer, Battle Creek, Michigan. His home is with his widowed mother in the City of Detroit.

The applicant on August 1, 1918, pleaded guilty to the charge of larceny of an automobile at Erie, and was sentenced to the Western Penitentiary for a minimum term of two years and nine months and a maximum period of three years. The maximum term of imprisonment on said charge of larceny was completed on November 17, 1921, and the applicant then began serving his present sentence.

On June 12, 1919, the applicant, after having been transferred to the prison farm at Rockview, escaped, and was absent therefrom a period of three months and eighteen days when he was recaptured at Battle Creek, Michigan, where he was employed. He voluntarily waived extradition proceedings and was returned to the jurisdiction of the Courts of Centre County, Pennsylvania, where he appeared, pleaded guilty to the charge of breaking and escaping penitentiary and was sentenced as above stated.

The applicant has served the full period of the sentence for larceny, and in addition thereto, has served two years imprisonment under the present sentence or more than one-half of his sentence, making a total term of imprisonment of five years as of the date of November 18, 1923.

The prison record of the applicant has been excellent. He used no physical force in making his escape and simply walked away from the farm. He did not return to a life of crime, but was honestly and usefully employed when arrested at Battle Creek.

The Trial Judge in a letter addressed to the applicant states:

"I am of opinion that you have been sufficiently punished and hereby recommend your pardon. You have the privilege of forwarding this letter to the Board of Pardons with your other papers, and if this is not sufficient I shall be pleased to write a personal letter to said Board."

The Trial District Attorney in a letter filed with the Board states among other things—

"If this man's record is entirely clean, with the exception of his escape from Rockview, I would file no objection to the granting of the pardon as prayed for."

In consideraion of the circumstances surrounding the escape, and the subsequent good conduct of the applicant, in consideration of the period of imprisonment already served and the recommendations of the Trial Judge and Trial District Attorney, and because of the need which the applicant's aged mother has for his support and assistance, we have concluded that he has been sufficiently punished, and that if now released he will prove himself a useful and law-abiding citizen.

We, therefore, "after full hearing, upon due public notice and in open sessions," recommend that a pardon be now granted to the said Irvin Voorhees.

D. J. DAVIS,
Lieutenant Governor.

CLYDE L. KING,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

GEORGE W. WOODRUFF,
Attorney General.

JAS. F. WOODWARD,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, Pa., September 20, 1923.

His Excellency, Gifford Pinchot, Governor.

Sir: At No. 166 March Sessions, 1921, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer in and for the County of Schuylkill, Joseph Muslusky was convicted of manslaughter, and on

April 18, 1921, was sentenced to pay a fine of $200.00, and to undergo imprisonment in the Schuylkill County Prison for a period of seven years.

The applicant is twenty-six years of age, unmarried, and while of Polish extraction, is a native of Pennsylvania. His occupation at the time of his arrest was that of coal miner employed by the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company. His residence is Frackville, Pennsylvania, where he resided with his aged father who is in poor health and requires applicant's assistance.

During the early part of 1920, the applicant became engaged to be married to a young lady in Frackville, and the date of the wedding was set for June 15, 1920. Household articles were purchased by the applicant for the use of his prospective wife and himself. Shortly before the marriage, the applicant asked his intended bride to join with him in obtaining the marriage license, which she refused to do, and the wedding did not take place. He subsequently went to Detroit, Michigan, to obtain work. While there he received a letter from his former sweetheart as a result of which he returned to Frackville and attempted to renew his friendship with his former finance, but she treated him coldly and did not seem to care enough for him to renew the marriage engagement. The applicant was deeply in love with her and her treatment preyed on his mind. He finally determined that he could not live without her. On December 9, 1920, he went to the home of his former sweetheart, informed her that he intended taking his life and that he could not live without her. He reached for the pistol with which he had armed himself, and when he did so his former sweetheart screamed and her brother-in-law, John Batdorf, rushed into the room, and as the applicant reached for his revolver Batdorf grabbed him, remonstrated with him for his foolishness, and pushed him out of the room. While so doing the weapon was accidently discharged, the bullet entering the body of Batdorf, who died as the result of the wound. The applicant immediately turned the pistol upon himself and shot himself near the heart. He was taken unconscious to the Ashland Hospital where he remained thirty-four days, and upon his discharge was committed to prison. There had never been any trouble or ill-feeling between Batdorf and the applicant, and the shooting of the former was an accident and the result of the struggle which ensued when Batdorf learned that the applicant was about to do away with himself.

The applicant was never before charged with or convicted of crime. He was an overseas veteran, served in France from March, 1917, to May, 1919, and was honorably discharged.

The trial District Attorney has filed with the Board the following letter:

"In the matter of the application for pardon of Joseph L. Muslusky, permit me to say to your Honorable Board that, under all the circumstances of the case, I do not think any good purpose can be served by further imprisonment of this young man and that he has suffered sufficiently for his misdeed. I, therefore, believe his case one worthy of the extension of Executive clemency at this time."

J. G. McGinnis, President of the First National Bank, Frackville, under date of March 25, 1921, wrote a letter to the trial Judge, concerning this case, which letter has been filed with the Board, and reads as follows:

"In view of the statement made to me by the late John Batdorf, in the Miners Hospital, shortly before his death, in regards to the shooting that caused his death, I feel I ought, in justice to Joseph Muslusky, convicted of Manslaughter for this shooting, say a word for him. Mr. Batdorf declared to me "The boy never intended to shoot me, Squire", and he was very frank in making this statement. While this conversation with me was not admissible as evidence on the trial of the case, I do feel that in justice to this boy, I ought to bring it to your notice before sentence is imposed on him. In view of this and in view of his fine reputation I commend him to you for leniency."

The Chief Burgess of Frackville, the Chief of Police, (who was the prosecutor in the case) the Recorder of Deeds and a number of citizens, including Borough Officials and business men, ask the Board for clemency.

In consideration of all the circumstances of this case, the comparative youth of the applicant, his despondency over the unfortunate outcome of his love affair, the absence of ill-will towards the deceased, the lack of motive; because of the prior good record of the applicant, the period of imprisonment already served, the recommendation of the Trial District Attorney, and the Borough Officials of Frackville (including the prosecutor in the case), we have concluded that he has been sufficiently punished, and that if now released from prison he will prove himself, as in the past, a useful and law-abiding citizen.

We, therefore, "after full hearing, upon due public notice and in open sessions", recommend that a pardon be now granted to the said Joseph Muslusky.

D. J. DAVIS,
Lieutenant Governor.

CLYDE L. KING,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

GEORGE W. WOODRUFF,
Attorney General.

JAS. F. WOODWARD,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, Pa., September 20, 1923.

His Excellency, Gifford Pinchot, Governor.

Sir: At Nos. 31, 32 and 53 December Sessions, 1921, in the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace in and for the County of Bucks, Nick Di Bello alias Nick De Bell, pleaded guilty to Pandering and keeping a disorderly house and on Dec. 14, 1921, was sentenced on the charge of Pandering to pay a fine of $100.00, costs, and to undergo imprisonment in the Eastern Penitentiary for a period of not less than five years nor more than seven years.

The applicant is 27 years of age, an Italian by birth, but a naturalized American citizen. At the time of his arrest he was employed as a day laborer in the City of Trenton, N. J., where he resided with his wife and four children aged 8, 7, 5, and 3 years respectively.

The applicant worked as a laborer in a pottery in Trenton and when it closed down two men asked him to come to a house near Morrisville, Bucks Co., Pa., across the river from Trenton and work on the place and do errands during the day time and return to his home at night. The applicant avers that he was at this house but one week and received $15.00 for his labor. He was not the owner nor lessee of the house but merely an employe. On October 29, 1921, while he was in charge of this house (which was a road house where girls stayed and to which parties from Trenton came in taxis) a taxi drove up to the door with a man and a girl who asked to remain there and when permitted to enter, the man (a State policeman) arrested the applicant. At the time of the arrest there were in the house several girls and men.

The applicant has never been in trouble for violation of the law. He has always borne an excellent reputation. He has been an industrious citizen. He was not the owner nor proprietor of the road house, did not share in any of the proceeds, did not live in the house, and only worked there for a weekly wage. His prison record is excellent.

In consideration of the circumstances of this case, his previous good record, the term of imprisonment already served, we have concluded that he has been sufficiently punished and that the sentence imposed by the Court was disproportionate to his offense.

We, therefore, "after full hearing, upon due public notice and in open sessions", recommend that a pardon be now granted to the said Nick Di Bello, alia Nick De Bell.

D. J. DAVIS,
Lieutenant Governor.

CLYDE L. KING,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

GEORGE W. WOODRUFF,
Attorney General.

JAS. F. WOODWARD,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, Pa., September 20, 1923.

His Excellency, Gifford Pinchot, Governor.

Sir: At No. 50 November Sessions, 1921, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer in and for the County of Philadelphia, Adelbert Hay was convicted of aggravated assault and battery, and on December 22, 1921, was sentenced to pay costs and to undergo imprisonment in the Eastern Penitentiary for a period of not less than two years nor more than two years and six months.

The applicant is now twenty-two years of age. He is a native born American citizen and at the time of his arrest was employed by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company as a freight brakeman. He is married and resided with his wife in the City of Philadelphia.

On May 7, 1921, at about 4:45 P. M. at the Corner of Tenth and Arch Streets in the City of Philadelphia, he shot his wife and then placed the revolver against his own head and shot himself, the bullet passing through his right ear and lodged in close proximity to his brain. The revolver with which he committed the crime had been purchased by him several months before this occurrence to protect himself while at work in the freight yards. During the day of the commission of the crime he had indulged in bootleg whiskey and was in an intoxicated condition when he committed the crime. He and his wife indulged in frequent quarrels and the assault above described was the culmination of events which had occurred during the preceding week. After the shooting the applicant and his wife were both taken to the Jefferson Hospital in a serious condition. Operations were performed on each and the bullets removed. The wife was injured in the spine and does not have the complete and normal use of one limb, while the applicant still has a severe wound in the right ear and head and has lost the hearing in said ear.

The mother of the applicant appeared before the Board in his behalf and asked that he be released from prison in order that he might complete his education in a medical college.

Senators Patton, Stites, Buckman and Salus, Register of Wills Campbell, City Treasurer Watson, Representative Ludlow and others interested in the applicant's future welfare have filed letters with the Board in which they strongly urge Executive clemency.

The applicant has now served one year and eight months of his term of imprisonment. His record in prison has been excellent. He was never before charged with or convicted of any crime.

In consideration of the youth of the applicant, his prior good record, the lack of motive for the commission of the crime which was brought about on account of his intoxicated condition, the recommendations of prominent citizens of Philadelphia who are interested in his behalf, and because of his desire to complete his education in order to qualify him to practice medicine, having in mind the term of imprisonment already served, we have concluded that he has been sufficiently punished.

We, therefore, "after full hearing, upon due public notice and in open sessions", recommend that a pardon be now granted to the said Adelbert Hay.

D. J. DAVIS,
Lieutenant Governor.

CLYDE L. KING,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

GEORGE W. WOODRUFF,
Attorney General.

JAS. F. WOODWARD,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, Pa., September 20, 1923.

His Excellency, Gifford Pinchot, Governor.

Sir: At No. 536 April Sessions 1922, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer in and for the County of Philadelphia, Paul Jones was convicted of murder of the first degree, and on April 27, 1923, was sentenced to be electrocuted.

The applicant is a native born American citizen, colored, twenty-three (23) years of age, a laborer by occupation, was unemployed at the time of his arrest and conviction and resided in the City of Philadelphia. He is unmarried.

The applicant was arrested and charged with suspicion of robbery and while at the Police Station is alleged to have made the confession that he and Charles Lewis on February 18, 1922, went to a certain saloon at the Corner of Fifteenth and Federal Streets, Philadelphia, and attempted to rob the saloon. In so doing Angelo Bomento, the bartender who was in charge of the saloon at the time, was shot and killed. Lewis fired the fatal shot. Upon this alleged confession both Jones and Lewis were arrested and jointly charged with the murder of Bomento. They were tried separately, the applicant was twice tried and both times convicted of murder in the first degree. Lewis was subsequently tried and acquitted, the only evidence against him being that of the applicant. No one else was present when the murder was committed.

The applicant was never before convicted of any crime and had nothing to do with the actual commission of murder in the present case. Lewis who fired the fatal shot was acquitted. There was no evidence to fasten the murder upon either of these men except the alleged confession of the applicant, which was only used in part. The entire confession would have shown that the applicant did not fire the fatal shot nor was he armed at the time of the attempted robbery.

In consideration of the circumstances surrounding this case the prior good record of the applicant, his comparative youth, when the crime was committed, and the absence of direct testimony, showing that he actually killed the deceased, we have concluded that his sentence of death should be commuted to life imprisonment.

We, therefore, "after full hearing, upon due public notice, and in open sessions," recommend that the sentence of death imposed upon the said Paul Jones, be commuted to life imprisonment.

D. J. DAVIS,
Lieutenant Governor.

CLYDE L. KING,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

GEORGE W. WOODRUFF,
Attorney General.

JAS. F. WOODWARD,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, Pa., October 17, 1923.

His Excellency, Gifford Pinchot, Governor.

Sir: At Nos. 139 and 140 June Term, 1922, in the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace in and for the County of Allegheny, Tony Greco was convicted of larceny and receiving stolen goods and on June 27, 1922, he was sentenced in the aggregate to pay a fine of twelve and one-half cents, costs and to undergo imprisonment in the Western Penitentiary for a period of not less than two years nor more than three years, the terms of imprisonment to run concurrently.

The applicant is now twenty years of age. He is an American citizen of Italian parentage and unmarried and at the time of the commission of these crimes resided with his parents in the City of Pittsburgh. Prior to his arrest he was a laborer and painter and helped his father maintain his mother and seven children.

The applicant was convicted of stealing a lady's purse containing ten dollars belonging to Agnes Baney and a gold watch valued at $30.00 and $11.00 in cash, the property of Olive Larimer, on March 6, 1922. The applicant has always denied all knowledge of the taking and carrying away of the articles mentioned, and he was convicted on circumstantial evidence. Both crimes were committed in the daytime, and the articles were taken from offices wherein the owners

of the stolen goods were employed. The informations in both cases were made a month or more after the commission of the offenses.

The applicant was only eighteen years of age when he was convicted and was never before convicted of any crime. He has served approximately one year and four months of term of imprisonment.

The prosecutrix in both cases filed letters with the Board in which they recommend a pardon. Agnes Baney writes as follows:

"Being a prosecutrix in the case of the Commonwealth vs. Tony Greco at No. 139, June Sessions 1922, Quarter Sessions Court of Allegheny County, wherein the said Tony Greco was sentenced for larceny of my purse containing ten dollars ($10.00) I respectfully request that you will grant a pardon to this boy as he was convicted on circumstantial evidence and has paid part of the penalty already, as I understand that with his freedom he will be an assistance to his family, which is badly needed."

Olive Van Horn (formerly Larimer) filed the following letter:

"Several years ago while I stepped out of the office where I am employed as stenographer, a watch was taken in my absence. Later the watch was returned to me from a pawn shop and I was called as a witness against Tony Greco, who was accused of the theft.

"I had never before seen Tony Greco and had no reason to believe that he was the thief. I therefore join in asking for his pardon."

Esther Israel Katten, an Attorney, in whose office Olive Larimer Van Horn was employed, has also filed a letter with the Board in which she states that she accompanied her stenographer to Court when the applicant had his initial hearing. She expresses the opinion that the girl who had pawned the stolen watch was the thief and not Greco, who had never been seen around her office. She adds:

"I would recommend a pardon for Tony Greco by reason of the lack of evidence against him in this regard, and further on account of his extreme youth, and believe that he should be given at least a fair chance."

The Assistant Trial District Attorney writes:

"I do not think this office should go on record against pardoning this young man. I do not believe that aside from these cases he has ever been tried or convicted of any other crime."

The prison record of the applicant has been excellent.

Because of the youth of the applicant at the time of the commission of the crime, his previous good record, the term of imprisonment already served and the recommendations of the owners of the stolen articles, we believe that he has been sufficiently punished and that if now released he will become a useful citizen.

We, therefore, "after full hearing, upon due public notice, and in open sessions", recommend that a pardon be now granted to the said Tony Greco.

D. J. DAVIS,
Lieutenant Governor.

CLYDE L. KING,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

GEORGE W. WOODRUFF,
Attorney General.

JAS. F. WOODWARD,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, Pa., October 17, 1923.

His Excellency, Gifford Pinchot, Governor.

Sir: At No. 47 December Term, 1916, in the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace in and for the County of Allegheny, William J. Pill was convicted of assault and battery and assault and battery with intent to commit rape and on December 15, 1916, was sentenced to pay a fine of six and one-quarter cents, costs and to undergo imprisonment in the Western Penitentiary for a period of not less than three years nor more than three and one-half years.

Under the name of James Wilcox the applicant was convicted of felonious rape in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Allegheny County at No. 57 March Sessions 1907, and on April 19, 1907, he was sentenced to pay a fine of six and one-quarter cents, costs and to undergo imprisonment in the Western Penitentiary for a period of fifteen years. After serving six years and seven months of the last mentioned sentence he was, on November 28, 1913, released on parole, and after being on parole for three years he was convicted and sentenced on the first mentioned charge and returned to the Penitentiary in December, 1916, to serve out the balance of the first sentence, to wit, eight years and five months, and is now serving the balance of the said sentence. After he shall have served his first sentence there will still remain a period of not less than three years to serve on the second sentence, unless he should now be pardoned on the second charge.

The applicant is forty-two years of age, a machinist by trade, a citizen of Great Britain and unmarried. Prior to his imprisonment he was a stationary engineer and resided in Pittsburgh. His prison record is excellent.

The applicant was convicted on conflicting testimony, and the principal evidence against him was given by a young girl and by a police officer of the City of Pittsburgh, who had threatened vengence against the applicant. The applicant has steadfastly denied his guilt and claims that his conviction was the result of what is commonly known as a "frame-up".

In consideration of the circumstances of the case, his excellent prison record and the term of imprisonment already served, we believe that he has been adequately punished for the second offense, and that after he shall have served his entire term of imprisonment under the first sentence his debt to society will be paid.

We, therefore, "after full hearing, upon due public notice, and in open sessions", recommend that a pardon be now granted to the said William J. Pill.

D. J. DAVIS,
Lieutenant Governor.

CLYDE L. KING,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

GEORGE W. WOODRUFF,
Attorney General.

JAS. F. WOODWARD,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, Pa. October 17, 1923.

His Excellency, Gifford Pinchot, Governor.

Sir: At No. 28 March Sessions, 1901, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer in and for the County of Allegheny, R. D. Wilcox, alias Walter Dorman, pleaded guilty of murder in the first degree, and on May 10, 1902, he was sentenced to be hanged. In June, 1902, his sentence of death was commuted to life imprisonment.

The applicant is forty-four years of age, a citizen of the United States, and unmarried. He was a resident of Pittsburgh at the time of his conviction. Prior thereto he was a resident of Ohio, where he had been employed as a laborer. The applicant was jointly indicted with John Biddle and Edward Biddle, brothers, for the murder of Thomas E. Kahney, a grocer, of Mount Washington, Pittsburgh, which occurred April 12, 1901. Immediaetly after his arrest the applicant confessed to the crime and at the trial pleaded guilty and took the stand in behalf of the Commonwealth in the trials of the Biddle brothers, which said trials resulted in verdicts of murder in the first degree. The Biddle brothers, after their conviction and sentence, escaped from the Allegheny County Jail and were later shot to death by pursuing officers near Butler, Pennsylvania. The applicant's share in the murder consisted in an attempt to administer chloroform to the wife of the deceased, who awoke, made outcry, and when her husband came to the rescue he was shot and instantly killed by

John Biddle, and the three men immediately fled from the store and returned to the City.

The applicant has been continuously confined in prison since April 12, 1901, and has been an inmate of the Western Penitentiary since June, 1902. He has been confined twenty-two years and six months and is possibly the oldest life prisoner in the State of Pennsylvania. His prison record has been excellent. He is a musician of fine ability, has been instructor of the band and orchestra, is a composer of reputation and the practical overseer of the Chapel.

The trial Judge has filed with the Board the following letter:

"I have notice that an application will be made for a pardon by R. D Wilcox, alias Walter Dorman, and I have been shown a letter which I sent to your Honorable Board soon after his conviction and sentence, when an application was made for commutation, in which I see that I recommended a commutation to imprisonment for life, or some definite term of very considerable length. The application resulted in a commutation to imprisonment for life.

"After this very considerable lapse of time, I am of the opinion that this release from further imprisonment at this time would not do any injustice to the Commonwealth or the community."

The Trial District Attorney has filed with the Board the following letter:

"The applicant for pardon, R. D. Wilcox, alias Walter Dorman, was jointly indicted with the Biddle brothers for the murder of one Thomas D. Kahney. I was the District Attorney of the County at that time and had charge of the prosecution. In the preparation of the case for trial I found that the Commonwealth's case was incomplete when Dorman sent for me while he was in the City lock-up and voluntarily agreed to tell me the whole story without any promise of consideration from the Commonwealth. In securing his story of the killing the Commonwealth was in the possession of a perfect case. When the case was called for trial Dorman pleaded guilty generally to murder, and the Biddles were separately tried and convicted of murder of the first degree by placing Dorman upon the stand with other testimony in the case. The cases against the Biddles were taken to the Supreme Court, and the Judgment of the lower Court was affirmed. The assistance of Dorman was inestimable to the Commonwealth in the trial of the Biddle brothers, without which I am not sure that a conviction could have been secured.

"Dorman is now past 44 years of age, and after the lapse of twenty-two years of imprisonment I believe that his release from further imprisonment would not be of any injustice to the Commonwealth, but on the other hand might be of value to the State in future like cases."

The Warden of the Western Penitentiary telegraphs the Board as follows:

"Walter Dorman's conduct has been satisfactory since nineteen seventeen is director of prison band which he organized his long imprisonment has impaired his health during the past several years has held a loss from disturbing element of prisoners Dorman in addition to being a talented musician has a good trade he was quite young when committed he is now well educated and I believe would if pardoned make good."

The Trustees of the Western Penitentiary recommend clemency.

Because of the youth of the applicant when the crime was committed, the term of imprisonment already served, his excellent record in the Penitentiary, and the recommendations of the Trial Judge, Trial District Attorney, Warden and Trustees of the Penitentiary, we believe that he has been adequately punished and that if now released he will become a useful, law-abiding citizen.

We, therefore, "after full hearing, upon due public notice and in open sessions", recommend that a pardon be now granted to the said R. D. Wilcox, alias Walter Dorman.

D. J. DAVIS,
Lieutenant Governor.

CLYDE L. KING,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

GEORGE W. WOODRUFF,
Attorney General.

JAS. F. WOODWARD,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, Pa. October 17, 1923.

His Excellency, Gifford Pinchot, Governor.

Sir: At No. 73 September Term, 1919, in the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace in and for the County of Allegheny, John Muzychuk pleaded guilty to an indictment charging him with felonious assault and battery, and on September 8, 1919, was sentenced to pay a fine of 6¼¢, costs and to undergo imprisonment in the Western Penitentiary for a term of not less than six and one half years nor more than seven years.

The applicant is thirty-one years old, a native of Russia, and owes allegiance to that country. He is by occupation a laborer and when arrested resided in the City of Pittsburgh. He is married.

About nine months prior to his arrest he was married and soon discovered that his wife was running around with other men. He protested against her conduct, and she left him, but subsequently returned to Pittsburgh. The applicant, after visiting his wife's mother's home in search of her, crossed the Thirty-third Street Bridge, Pittsburgh, when he met her, accompanied by a strange man. He asked her to go home with him. An altercation ensued between him and the stranger and his wife. Blows were struck. The applicant was so inflamed with jealous rage that he claims that he did not know that he had struck his wife in the melee. He had no weapon and whatever blows were struck were with his bare hands.

The applicant is illiterate and can not read English, and when he pleaded guilty did not understand what he was doing. While he recalls striking the strange man, he does not remember assaulting his wife, which is the charge on which he was convicted.

The applicant has now served four years and one month of his term of imprisonment, and the Trustees of the Penitentiary recommend clemency.

He was never before charged with or convicted of any crime.

Martha Muzychuk, the wife of the applicant, who was assaulted by him, has written a long letter to Doctor Ellen C. Potter in which she asks her influence in behalf of a pardon for her husband. This letter is on file with the Board.

Because of the circumstances of this case, the previous good record of the applicant, the term of imprisonment already served, the recommendation of the Trustees of the Penitentiary, and the petition of the wife, who was injured, who now forgives him and needs his support, we have concluded that he has been sufficiently punished.

We, therefore, "after full hearing, upon due public notice and in open sessions", recommend that a pardon be now granted to the said John Muzychuk.

D. J. DAVIS,
Lieutenant Governor.

CLYDE L. KING,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

GEORGE W. WOODRUFF,
Attorney General.

JAS. F. WOODWARD,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, Pa., October 17, 1923.

His Excellency, Gifford Pinchot, Governor.

Sir: At No. 12 November Term, 1921, in the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace in and for the County of Bedford, Percy Conner was convicted of larceny, and on November 15, 1921, was sentenced to pay a fine of $100, costs, restore the stolen property and to undergo imprisonment in the Western Penitentiary for a period of not less than four years nor more than five years.

The applicant is twenty-eight years of age, a native born citizen of the United States, a laborer by occupation, unmarried, and at the time of his arrest was employed in a factory in Cumberland, Maryland. His proper place of residence was with his father, aged 93 years, residing in West Providence Township, Bedford County.

Raymond Conner, the brother of the applicant, and the prosecutor in the case, resided on his father's farm. He bought a Ford automobile for $275 on a lease contract and paid about $175 of the purchase money. His father, Emanuel Conner, paid the balance. Raymond Conner alleged that his brother, the applicant, stole this car on or about July 17, 1921. It happened that the applicant left that locality about the time that the car was alleged to have been stolen by him. He was arrested about three months later at Cumberland, Maryland, and returned to Bedford County, Pennsylvania, without extradition, and while nothing was ever learned about the alleged stolen car the applicant was convicted and sentenced for the theft. Emanuel Conner, the father, and part owner of the car, was not present at the trial and is the petitioner for pardon in this case. Raymond Conner, the brother, part owner of the car, is a fugitive from justice.

The applicant has never before been convicted of any crime. He has served one year and eleven months of his term of imprisonment. His prison record is excellent. He has always denied his guilt of the offense for which he was convicted and sentenced.

Because of the circumstances of this case, the previous good record of the applicant, the term of imprisonment already served, and the need which his aged father has for his support and assistance in operating the little farm on which he resdes, we have concluded that he has been sufficiently punished, and that if now released he will prove himself a useful and law-abiding citizen.

We, therefore, "after full hearing, upon due public notice and in open sessions", recommend that a pardon be now granted to the said Percy Conner.

D. J. DAVIS,
Lieutenant Governor.

CLYDE L. KING,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

GEORGE W. WOODRUFF,
Attorney General.

JAS. F. WOODWARD,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, Pa., October 17, 1923.

His Excellency, Gifford Pinchot, Governor.

Sir: At No. 15 November Sessions, 1920, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer in and for the County of Allegheny, John McCarthy, alias Jackie McCarthy, pleaded guilty to an indictment charging him with robbery and receiving stolen goods, and on November 17, 1920, was sentenced to pay a fine of 6¼¢, costs and to undergo imprisonment in the Western Penitentiary for a period of not less than five years nor more than seven years. At No. 16 November Sessions, 1920, on a similar charge he pleaded guilty and a like sentence was imposed to run concurrently with the previous sentence.

The applicant is twenty years of age. He is a native of the United States, of Irish-American parentage. He is unmarried. He had no trade when arrested, but has learned the barber trade in prison.

On September 7, 1920, he and four others held up Frank Nigro and took $20.00 from him. One week later the same persons held up John Kuchen and took from him a carton of cigarettes.

When arrested for these crimes the applicant was only seventeen years of age and had never before been charged with or convicted of any crime. He has now served two years and eleven months of his term of imprisonment, and the Trustees of the Western Penitentiary recommend clemency.

Neither the Trial Judge nor the Trial District Attorney oppose the application for pardon.

County Commissioner Houlahen has promised to give the applicant employment in the Road Department under his jurisdiction, and the Superintendent of the Carnegie Steel Company (Clark Mills) has also promised to give him employment in his plant, both evidenced by letters on file with the Board.

Congressman Morin has also filed a letter with the Board recommending a pardon.

Because of the extreme youth of the applicant when the crime was committed, his previous good record, the term of imprisonment already served, the recommendation of the Trustees of the Penitentiary, and the need which his parents have for his support and assistance, we have concluded that he has been sufficiently punished, and that if now released he will prove himself a useful and law-abiding citizen.

We, therefore, "after full hearing, upon due public notice, and in open sessions", recommend that a pardon be now granted to the said John McCarthy, alias Jackie McCarthy.

D. J. DAVIS,
Lieutenant Governor.

CLYDE L. KING,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

GEORGE W. WOODRUFF,
Attorney General.

JAS. F. WOODWARD,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, Pa., October 17, 1923.

His Excellency, Gifford Pinchot, Governor.

Sir: At No. 9 May Term, 1922, in the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace in and for the County of Centre, Joe Korkus and five other defendants waived the finding of a true bill by the Grand Jury and pleaded guilty to an indictment charging them with caving the mine of O. G. Morgan, situated in Snow Shoe Township, Centre County, and on March 27, 1922, was sentenced to pay a fine of $500, costs and to undergo imprisonment in the Western Penitentiary for a period of not less than one year and ten months or more than two years.

The applicant is twenty-seven years of age, of Polish birth, but American born, a coal miner by occupation, unmarried, and at the time of his arrest resided with a sister in Centre County.

The applicant was a member of the United Mine Workers which had been on a strike in the district for a number of months. There was bad feeling toward the men who had taken the places of the strikers and on March 1, 1922, while a number of men, including the applicant, and his accomplices, were returning home from a meeting of a social club, where they had been drinking beer, it was suggested that they cave the mine which was promptly done. About three weeks later the applicant was arrested, and later the other five defendants, all of whom have been since discharged.

The applicant has now served one year and seven months, approximately, of his term of imprisonment. He was never before charged with or convicted of crime. His prison record is good. During the World War in 1918 he volunteered in the service of the United States and was placed in the U. S. Naval Reserve Force and has an honorable discharge from service.

The Trial Judge recommends a pardon for the applicant in the following language:

"I have received formal notice of the application of Joe Korkus for pardon to be presented at your meeting on the 17th instant and am of opinion that this petition should be granted."

In consideration of the circumstances of this case, the prior good record of the applicant, the term of imprisonment already served, and the recommendation of the Trial Judge, we have concluded that he has been sufficiently punished and that if discharged he will prove himself a useful, law-abiding citizen.

We, therefore, "after full hearing, upon due public notice and in open sessions", recommend that a pardon be now granted to the said John Korkus.

D. J. DAVIS,
Lieutenant Governor.
CLYDE L. KING,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
GEORGE W. WOODRUFF,
Attorney General.
JAS. F. WOODWARD,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, Pa., October 17, 1923.

His Excellency, Gifford Pinchot, Governor.

Sir: At No. 22 February Sessions, 1921, in the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace in and for the County of Erie, Robert Novak was convicted of larceny and on February 22, 1921, was sentenced to pay a fine of $50, costs, and to undergo imprisonment in the Western Penitentiary for a period of not less than five years and five months nor more than eight years.

The applicant is twenty-two years, an American citizen, unmarried, and at the time of his arrest was an employe in the signal department of the New York Central Railroad Company, and resided with his parents in the City of Cleveland, Ohio. He is the eldest of four children.

The applicant was nineteen years of age when the crime was committed and was anxious to secure employment. He had been laid off from work by a reduction of force. He was engaged by a man named Funda to drive automobiles to and from the City of Cleveland, Ohio, which were purchased by Funda who claimed to be a dealer in second-hand cars. The day following his employment Funda brought the applicant to the City of Erie, Pennsylvania, for the purpose of taking an auto out of a garage in the latter city, which Funda claimed to have bought, and returning with it to Cleveland. After their arrival in Erie in the evening Funda went away and returned later driving a Ford sedan which he delivered to the applicant and instructed him to drive through to Cleveland that night. It transpired later that Funda had stolen this car from the place where it was parked along the streets shortly after the arrival of himself and the applicant to the City. While driving the car on the road to Cleveland the applicant was arrested for the theft of the car and brought back to Erie for trial, and later convicted. Funda was never tried for his part in the theft.

The applicant has served two years and eight months of his term of imprisonment, and the Trustees of the Western Penitentiary recommend a pardon. He was never before charged with or convicted of crime.

While the applicant was technically guilty of larceny, the principal in the crime escaped punishment. He was anxious to secure employment and became the tool of an experienced crook. The Cleveland Hardware Company and the George H. Bowman Company at Cleveland have both offered employment to the applicant upon his release as evidenced by letters filed with the Board.

Because of the youth of the applicant when the crime was committed, his prior good record, the term of imprisonment already served, in consideration of the recommendation of the Trustees of the Western Penitentiary, and the letters from citizens of Cleveland, Ohio, his former home, we have concluded that the applicant has been sufficiently punished and that if now discharged he will prove himself a useful and law-abiding citizen.

We, therefore, "after full hearing, upon due public notice, and in open sessions", recommend that a pardon be now granted to the said Robert Novak.

D. J. DAVIS,
Lieutenant Governor.
CLYDE L. KING,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
GEORGE W. WOODRUFF,
Attorney General.
JAS. F. WOODWARD,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, Pa., October 17, 1923.

His Excellency, Gifford Pinchot, Governor.

Sir: At No. 106 February Sessions, 1922, in the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace in and for the County of Erie, Harry Orbin pleaded guilty to an indictment charging him with breaking and entering a store building in the night-time with intent to commit a felony therein, and on June 3, 1922, was sentenced to pay a fine of $200, costs, and to undergo imprisonment in the Western Penitentiary for a period of not less than three years nor more than five years.

The applicant is thirty-six years of age, of Jewish parentage, but a citizen of the United States, and prior to his arrest was a resident of the City of Erie and had been engaged for a number of years in the plumbing business in that City. He has a son nine years of age.

On the night of March 17, 1922, about midnight, the applicant, accompanied by three others, went to the home of Julius Woolhandler in Erie for the purpose of stealing liquor reputed to have been stored in the house. The applicant waited a short distance from the house with an automobile truck in which the whisky was to have been hauled. The three co-defendants were detected while endeavoring to effect an entrance to the building and, upon an alarm being given, rushed to the waiting automobile and endeavored to escape. All four were apprehended a short distance from the Woolhandler home and placed under arrest. Pleas of guilty followed, paroles were granted, and the parole of the applicant was subsequently revoked by the Court and sentence imposed.

The applicant has served seventeen months of his term of imprisonment. The authorities of the Penitentiary certify that his conduct has been excellent. He was never before convicted of crime.

The applicant has always been an industrious man, is a former soldier, and his young son requires the care and attention of a father. His parole was taken away because of a dispute arising between a fellow workman and himself over money loaned and not paid when due.

The trial Judge has recommended a pardon in the following letter:

"I sentenced Harry Orbin on a plea of guilty of breaking and entering, to a minimum of three years in the Western Penitentiary. The facts developed by the District Attorney's office were that the defendant with two others broke into a store building with intent to remove a quantity of intoxicating liquors. I am inclined to think that the ends of Justice have been met in this case by the imprisonment of this defendant since the 3d day of June, 1922, and believe that this defendant might safely be pardoned at this time."

The trial District Attorney filed with the Board the following letter:

"Notice of petition for pardon in the above matter has been served upon me as District Attorney of this County. Prior to sentence having been imposed an investigation was made through my office relative to Orbin's record. The young man's record was not bad, but he had, nevertheless, been implicated in a charge of Breaking and Entering a dwelling house in the night time. He was paroled with other defendants charged with the same offense, and his conduct not being satisfactory to our Court, resulted in his parole being revoked.

"For several years prior to Orbin's difficulties he lived with a family in this city, with whom I am well acquainted. This family bears an excellant reputation in the community and they speak in highest terms of the applicant. Orbin has a son whom I understand is a child about nine years old. At the time of Orbin's arrest, this child remained with Mr. and Mrs. Gahagen, where he and his father previously lived. Shortly after Orbin was sentenced to the penitentiary Mrs. Gahagen died, and since that time the child has been dependent upon the assistance of relatives for his maintenance and support.

"Orbin is not a troublesome individual. He has now been incarcerated for a considerable period of time. The other men implicated in the violation of the law, which was the direct cause of Orbin's sentence, have made good, and it is my opinion that Orbin will do likewise if given the opportunity, and anything that the Board may see fit to do in the matter will meet my approbation."

The Mayor of Erie has also filed with the Board a letter in which he states that he has been personally acquainted with the applicant for a number of years, and that his prior record had been good. He also states that the applicant had a creditable record in the recent World War. He adds that a number of citizens had urged him to request clemency from the Board and concludes: "From what I am able to learn of his reputation I believe the ends of justice would

be reached by giving his petition favorable consideration. The other two defendants implicated with Orbin in the breaking and entering charge have made good since paroled and I believe Orbin if given another opportunity will do likewise".

In consideration of the circumstances of this crime, the prior good record of the applicant, his excellent prison record, the need which his young son has of a father's care and attention, the recommendations of the Trial Judge, the Trial District Attorney and Mayor of Erie, we have concluded that he has been sufficiently punished, and that if now released he will prove himself a useful, law-abiding citizen.

We, therefore, "after full hearing, upon due public notice and in open sessions", recommend that a pardon be now granted to the said Harry Orbin.

D. J. DAVIS,
Lieutenant Governor.

CLYDE L. KING,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

GEORGE W. WOODRUFF,
Attorney General.

JAS. F. WOODWARD,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, Pa., October 17, 1923.

His Excellency, Gifford Pinchot, Governor.

Sir: At No. .. January Sessions, 1921, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer in and for the County of Chester, George A. Bruce, alias Daniel F. Eyerly pleaded guilty to an indictment charging him with larceny, and on December 20, 1920, was sentenced to pay a fine of $500, costs, and to undergo imprisonment in the Eastern Penitentiary for a period of not less than five years nor more than ten years.

The applicant is twenty-five years of age, an American citizen by birth and parentage. He is married, but resides with his parents in the City of Philadelphia and contributes to the support of his father's family. He is a story writer for magazines and periodicals.

On October 18, 1920, the applicant hired a taxicab to take him and two friends from Philadelphia to Coatesville. On their way back to Philadelphia, realizing that he did not have the money to defray the cost of the trip, he suddenly conceived the idea of taking the car from the chauffeur and of driving to Philadelphia, placing the car in a garage over night, and the next day, after securing the necessary funds, return the car to the Taxicab Company with full compensation and explanation, believing that this was the only feasible way out of the difficulty. Without consulting his companions, and without their knowledge, the applicant presented a small unloaded pistol and ordered the chauffer to alight, which he did. The chauffer was not harmed nor was he threatened or robbed. The applicant and his companions, realizing the predicament in which they were placed by the action of the applicant, became panic stricken and, instead of returning to Philadelphia as had been intended, drove to Media then to Wilmington, Delaware, and on southward until finally at Dublin, Georgia, the car was placed in a garage, and the applicant wired to Philadelphia for funds. Five or six days later the applicant was arrested and returned to Philadelphia without extradition, and subsequently taken to West Chester for trial with the result already mentioned.

The applicant has served two years and ten months of his term of imprisonment. He was never before charged with or convicted of any crime. He has contracted tuberculosis as shows by the letter of Doctor Ungerleider, Resident Physician of the Eastern Penitentiary, which reads as follows:

"I have examined George Alden Bruce, our No. C 584, and find that he is suffering from chronic pulmonary tuberculosis, moderately advanced.

"This disease involves the entire upper lobe of his left lung and part of the upper lobe of his right lung. He is also suffering from chronic adhesive pleurisy which makes him rather uncomfortable."

Doctor Phillips recommends a pardon in the following letter:

"In my position as former Resident Physician of the Eastern State Penitentiary I was in constant contact with the said George Alden Bruce. He was a clerk in my office for several months and was later promoted to the position of Chief Clerk for the Medical Department. These positions demand absolute honesty and integrity. During the time Bruce was associated with me, I found him to be reliable in every way, strictly honest, unhesitatingly truthful, a willing worker and an intelligent assistant. This in the face of constant temptation.

"He is extremely well educated and a writer of merit. His spare hours were devoted to the writing of short stories and verse, some of which I have seen in print, and in the best magazines. While working under me he wrote a book length novel, which I understand is to be published in the near future.

"He served in the Army of the United States, and was honorably discharged on a Surgeon's Certificate of Disability, contracted in the line of duty. He was a patient at the United States General Hospital at Fort Bayard, New Mexico for many months. This is a tuberculosis hospital. I have learned that his condition has again become active.

"In the matter of his crime—I do not think it was a premeditated attempt at law-breaking, but rather a rash bit of foolishness on the young man's part, the consequences of which were never dreamed of by him. I am positively certain that, were he again at liberty, such an action would, in the future, be impossible for him.

"I think he should be allowed a chance. I, from a physician's standpoint do not hesitate in saying that his present incarceration places his health in grave peril. Were he released it would be necessary for him to spend the next three years, possibly five years, in the Southwest, in the endeavor of regaining his health. I think George Alden Bruce is a coming name in letters. I think that he has been sufficiently punished for his transgression, in view of his damaged health. I have faith in his future.

"I know that from the day of his admission to the Eastern State Penitentiary that he has served the State faithfully and well. First as a teacher in the Institution's school, and then as a member of the Medical Staff.

"Therefore I would respectfully recommend that Your Honorable Board, grant him a full pardon."

Robert J. McKenty, Sr., former Warden of the Eastern Penitentiary, also recommends a pardon for the applicant, in a letter placed on file. He states that he was a valuable inmate, was an instructor in the prison school and Clerk of the Medical Department, and assistant in the laboratory. The letter concludes as follows:

"He had been a model prisoner in every respect, always strictly obedient and cheerful, always respectful to all overseers placed over him during my administration. He is not physically strong and I do not consider him a criminal. I trust that the Honorable Board of Pardons will consider him worthy of pardon."

Doctor W. B. Greenway, Pastor of Bethany Temple Presbyterian Church, Doctor Floyd W. Tomkins, Pastor of the Church of the Holy Trinity, and other prominent citizens of Philadelphia also ask for clemency.

In consideration of the circumstances of this case, the comparative youth of the applicant when the crime was committed, his prior good record, his excellent prison record, the term of imprisonment already served, the grave physical condition of the applicant as shown by the letters of trained physicians who associated with him in the Penitentiary, and the recommendation of prominent citizens, men and women, who are personally interested in his behalf, we have concluded that he has been sufficiently punished, and that if now released will prove himself a useful, law-abiding citizen.

We, therefore, "after full hearing, upon due public notice and in open sessions", recommend that a pardon be now granted to the said George A. Bruce, alias Daniel F. Eyerly.

D. J. DAVIS,
Lieutenant Governor.

CLYDE L. KING,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

GEORGE W. WOODRUFF,
Attorney General.

JAS. F. WOODWARD,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, Pa., October 17, 1923.

His Excellency, Gifford Pinchot, Governor.

Sir: At No. 13 June Term, 1923, in the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace in and for the County of Potter, Willard Smith pleaded nolo contendere to an indictment charging him with aggravated assault and battery, and on June 12, 1923, was sentenced to pay a fine of $500, costs, and to undergo imprisonment in the Western Penitentiary for a period of not less than one year and four months nor more than two years.

The applicant is thirty-one years of age, a native of this State, wherein he has resided during his entire life except from the years 1913 to 1922, when he resided in Tennessee. He is a graduate of Cumberland University, Lebanon, Tenessee, and is a member of the Bar in that State in good standing, and was also admitted to practice law in the United States Court. Since 1922, when he returned to Coudersport, Potter County, he has been engaged as an automobile salesman and as an employe of the McCabe Furniture Company. He has a wife and three children dependent on him for a livelihood.

The applicant spent Sunday, April 15, 1923, at the home of Clarence Piper in Coudersport. Quantities of liquor were drank by both men. Piper owned an automobile, and when applicant left for his home Piper insisted upon driving the car and taking the applicant to his home. While driving Piper became so intoxicated that he was unable to operate the car, and at his request the applicant took the driver's seat and continued to operate the car. About 7:30 in the evening two other young men were taken in as passengers, and the car was driven by the applicant down the main street of Coudersport and on to the Fort Allegheny road to a point about one mile distant from the place of starting. During the drive two automobiles were met and passed in a careful and prudent manner. The car also passed safely several small children playing in the highway. After passing the children an approaching car with blinding lights shut off the view of the road in the direction applicant was driving. Three persons appeared on the road ahead of the car operated by the applicant on the right side of the center of the road and about twenty-five feet distant. The applicant instantly applied the brakes, turned his car to the right and attempted to pass these persons by turning his car into the ditch at the side, and the three persons also attempted to avoid the car, and one of them, Mary Jaros, was struck by the car skidding and slightly injured. The applicant was pinned underneath the car which overturned and was so severely injured that he was removed to the hospital for treatment.

Mary Jaros was present in Court during the trial, but was not called as a witness nor was there any testimony to show the extent of her injuries. While it is true that the applicant operated the car while intoxicated, according to the testimony in the case he exercised all possible care and caution with regard to the safety of pedestrians and passing automobiles.

The applicant has now served four months of his term of imprisonment. He was never before charged or convicted of crime. His conduct in prison has been excellent.

Four hundred citizens of Potter County filed with the Board a petition asking for clemency. It is signed by County officials, professional men, business men and men and women generally.

In consideration of the circumstances of this case and the absence of carelessness and recklessness in the operation of the car by the applicant; becaue of the sentence disproportionate with the circumstances surrounding this case; in view of the prior good record of the applicant, his excellent record in prison and the petition of prominent citizens in his behalf, and because of the fact that his wife and small children require his assistance and support, we have concluded that he has been sufficiently punished and that if released he will prove himself a useful, law-abiding citizen.

We, therefore, "after full hearing, upon due public notice, and in open sessions", recommend that a pardon be now granted to the said Willard Smith.

D. J. DAVIS,
Lieutenant Governor.

CLYDE L. KING,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

GEORGE W. WOODRUFF,
Attorney General.

JAS. F. WOODWARD,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, Pa., October 17, 1923.

His Excellency, Gifford Pinchot, Governor.

Sir: At No. 35 September Sessions, 1920, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer in and for the County of Montgomery, James Ambrose was convicted of arson, and on September 14, 1920, was sentenced to pay a fine of $10.00, costs, and to undergo imprisonment in the Eastern Penitentiary for a period of not less than four years nor more than five years.

The applicant is thirty-six years of age, an American citizen and at the time of his arrest he was employed as a laborer in the Freed Heater Works in Collegeville, Montgomery County, Pa., where he resided with his wife and two children.

The applicant resided in a small house in Collegeville owned by Horace L. Saylor. Upon his refusal to move, Saylor instituted proceedings to evict him. The Sheriff gave the applicant the requisite notice to remove within seventy-two hours. He moved out all of his furniture except a couch and a few other articles which he left in the kitchen. He set fire to these, but, subsequently, becoming conscience or panic stricken, took water and put out the fire before any material damage was done. On July 20, 1920, he made another fire in the house. The only evidence against him was his confession that he did this out of revenge for the eviction proceedings.

The applicant has now served three years and one month of his term of imprisonment. He was never before charged with or convicted of any crime.

Doctor Linn Bowman, Moral Instructor in the Eastern Penitentiary, has filed a letter with the Board in behalf of a pardon for the applicant. He states that Ambrose "is not a criminal but a poor ignorant man who went astray and who has paid an awful penalty. The District Attorney Mr. Renninger promised to recommend a pardon. My personal interest is in the fact that I have sent to this poor man's wife regular sums for her maintenance and that of her children. Please bear my personal interest to the Board with the single emphasis of my knowledge of his suffering family."

The Trial Assistant District Attorney filed with the Board a letter in which he states:

"This office has no suggestions to make in the matter and will be perfectly satisfied with the action taken by the Board in this application."

In view of all the circumstances of this case, the prior good record of the applicant, the term of imprisonment already served and the need which his family has of his help and assistance, we have concluded that he has been sufficiently punished, and that if now released he will prove himself a useful, law-abiding citizen.

We, therefore, "after full hearing, upon due public notice, and in open sessions", recommend that a pardon be now granted to the said James Ambrose.

D. J. DAVIS,
Lieutenant Governor.

CLYDE L. KING,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

GEORGE W. WOODRUFF,
Attorney General.

JAS. F. WOODWARD,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, Pa., October 17, 1923.

His Excellency, Gifford Pinchot, Governor.

Sir: At No. 10 March Term, 1923, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer in and for the County of Fayette, Thomas William Talbert Thompson was convicted of murder in the first degree, and on June 23, 1923, he was sentenced to be electrocuted. The applicant is twenty years of age, a native of the Bahama Islands, and a subject of Great Britain. He is unmarried. His occupation is that of coal miner. At the time of his arrest he was employed as a dauber of coke ovens by the Luzerne Coal Company in Fayette County, which at the time was his place of residence. He has no family connections or affiliations in the United States.

The applicant, a negro, shot and instantly killed Charles Brown, yard boss for the Luzerne plant of the Hillman Coal & Coke Company, a white man, while the latter was eating his breakfast at the Company boarding-house about 6:45 on the morning of January 20, 1923. The white men and the colored men ate in adjoining rooms. The applicant came into the white dining-room with drawn gun and, pointing it at Brown, said, with an oath, "Put up your hands. I have come to take that gun this morning." Immediately following the demand the applicant fired twice, killing Brown. He backed from the house, covering the inmates with his gun and was arrested on a west bound freight train the evening of the same day. The day previous to the killing Brown and the applicant engaged in an altercation, when Brown reprimanded him for inattention to his duties. In the heat of argument Brown pulled a revolver from his pocket which gun was found on him after the killing. After the altercation the applicant quit work and proceeded to the office of a Justice of the Peace at Brownsville, where he endeavored, unsuccessfully, to swear out a warrant for the arrest of Brown on a charge of surety of the peace. This was the evening before the murder.

The applicant claims that he had no knowledge of the presence of Brown in the building when he entered it on the morning of the shooting, and that he fired the shots when he saw Brown moving his hand toward the pocket in which he had carried a revolver on the previous day.

The Trial Judge recommended a commutation of the death penalty in the following letter filed with the Board:

"Thomas William Talbert Thompson was convicted of murder of the first degree, and tomorrow he appears by counsel before your board for a commutation of his sentence. There was sufficient evidence to sustain the conviction of first degree murder, and yet, notwithstanding that, I am of opinion that this defendant's application for a commutation of sentence should be granted. His youth, the circumstances under which the killing occurred, the previous conduct of the deceased, the natural fear of the defendant, who was far away from home, with no near friends, the repeated demands by the defendant for the gun which the deceased had before defendant fired the fatal shots, and the statement of the defendant to the court at the time of his sentence to death, all combine to impel this court to recommend to your board that the death sentence imposed on this defendant be commutated to life imprisonment."

Because of the youth of the applicant at the time the crime was committed, the circumstances surrounding the case, the natural fear of the applicant who was far from home and friends, and in the light of the occurrence of the previous day when the deceased menaced him with a revolver, in consideration of the fact that the applicant had never before been charged with or convicted of crime, and that the Trial Judge, who knew all the circumstances of the case, recommended a commutation, we have determined that his sentence of death should be commuted to life imprisonment.

We, therefore, "after full hearing, upon due public notice, and in open sessions", recommend that the sentence of death imposed upon the said Thomas William Talbert Thompson be commuted to life imprisonment.

D. J. DAVIS,
Lieutenant Governor.
CLYDE L. KING,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
GEORGE W. WOODRUFF,
Attorney General.
JAS. F. WOODWARD,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, Pa., October 17, 1923.

His Excellency, Gifford Pinchot, Governor.

Sir: At No. 37 April Sessions, 1922, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer in and for the County of Allegheny, John P. Rush, alias, Ralph J. Lopez, was convicted of murder in the first degree, and on November 18, 1922, was sentenced to be electrocuted.

The applicant is thirty-five years of age, of American birth and citizenship. His occupation was that of railroad telegrapher, but at the time of his arrest he was not employed. The applicant's proper place of residence was at Keown Station, Ross Township, Allegheny County, Pa., where he lived with his wife and three children.

The evening of December 24, 1921, the applicant spent in Pittsburgh in the Italian quarter of the city and attended several Italian feats and celebrations, drinking a large quantity of Italian wines and whisky. He, with a companion known as "Shorty", who has never been apprehended, went to Dormont Borough late that night and at three thirty o'clock A. M. were seen prowling about the streets and were arrested as suspicious persons by the Borough police. They were put in the Borough patrol wagon and immediately thereafter the applicant is said to have shot Joseph A. Coghill, the driver of the patrol wagon, in the back of the head, killing him instantly, and also shot at the other policeman who had him in custody, inflicting a scalp wound. The following morning the applicant was arrested in Dormont Borough, questioned by the Burgess and police, and released after the truth of his story had been investigated. On January 23, 1922, almost one month after the crime, the applicant was arrested in Pittsburgh, helplessly intoxicated. He was taken to Police Headquarters, and after two days of questioning a confession was obtained from him, which the applicant states was procured without violence, but that his weakened condition, lack of food and suicidal tendency (indicated by five previous attempts at suicide) induced him to tell what was untrue as a means to accomplish his self destruction. This confession was the principal evidence against him and on it mainly he was convicted.

The application for commutation of the death penalty is mainly based on the mental condition of the applicant who suffered a serious injury to his head by being crushed between two cars while working for the railroad eight years prior to his crime. Since then he has mainfested a suicidal inclination, as shown by an attempt at suicide by poison five years before the crime was committed, another attempt at suicide by shooting three years before the crime was committed, and three attempts at suicide just previous to his confession.

The applicant was never before charged with or convicted of crime and bears the reputation of good conduct, quiet demeanor and affectionate disposition.

The applicant during the trial showed no interest or concern in the proceedings and was unable to testify as to his whereabouts after midnight of December 24, 1921, his mind being inflamed by drink and his memory a blank. All the testimony in the case shows that he was grossly intoxicated the night of the crime. Seven witnesses for the defense testified that they had met and talked with the applicant in the East end of Pittsburgh, ten miles from the scene of the crime, just prior to and at the very moment the crime was committed and some time thereafter.

The Trial District Attorney filed with the Board a letter in which he reviewed the trial of the applicant. Among other things he said:

"At the trial of the case he repudiated this confession but admitted that he had made it voluntarily, without any coercion or promise from the officers, and that his sole desire was to be sent to the electric chair so that his troubles might be thus ended, he having attempted to commit suicide three different times after his arrest. * * * During the whole course of the trial I was impressed by the peculiar stare on the part of this defendant. However, when he went on the witness stand he belied his appearance and seemed to be exceptionally bright. It is therefore a matter upon which I would not wish to pass judgment but will leave that to the discretion of your honorable Board. Upon consideration of all the circumstances, including the report of the physicians."

Doctor William C. Sandy, Director Bureau of Mental Health, Department of Public Welfare, at the request of

the Board, made an examination of the mental condition of the applicant and has filed with the Board a report embodying the result of said examination. Doctor Sandy's conclusions are as follows:

"It is the opinion of the examiner that the prisoner, John Peter Rush, alias Ralph Lopez has an abnormal personality. He has been unstable and erratic, subject to moddy spells, at times depressed, inclined to stay by himself and not to talk, at other times he has been disturbed. He has had suicidal impulses, morbid fears, nervous tension and anxiety. None of these spells or abnormal manifestations however, have been so severe or of long enough duration as to bring about commitment and treatment in a hospital for mental patients, and he probably would not be considered "insane" in a legal sense in that he has probably always understood the difference between right and wrong.

"Such an unstable individual, however, might under similar circumstances, be impelled to make a confession of having performed an act of which he was really innocent. If as it is alleged, there exists alibis which (without the confession) would have cleared this prisoner of the crime of which he is accused, then it is the opinion of the examiner there is a reasonable doubt and sufficient grounds for commutation to life imprisonment.

"If his sentence is commuted to life imprisonment, it is probable that there will be in time further manifestations of an abnormal personality, e. g. suicidal attempts, episodes of depression and agitation, which may later on necessitate his transfer and treatment to a hospital for mental patients. In any event if his sentence is commuted, he should be kept for the future in an institution, e. g. either penitentiary or a hospital for mental patients."

Because of the circumstances surrounding this case, the doubt as to the identity of the man who murdered Coghill, the mental peculiarity of the applicant, and above all the elaborate report of Doctor Sandy, who examined him at the request of the Board, we have concluded that the sentence of death imposed in this case should be commuted to life imprisonment.

We, therefore, "after full hearing, upon due public notice and in open sessions", recommend that the sentence of death imposed upon the said John P. Rush, alias Ralph J. Lopez, be commuted to life imprisonment.

D. J. DAVIS,
Lieutenant Governor.

CLYDE L. KING,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

GEORGE W. WOODRUFF,
Attorney General.

JAS. F. WOODWARD,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, Pa., October 17, 1923.

His Excellency, Gifford Pinchot, Governor.

Sir: At Nos. 510, 512 and 515 October Sessions, 1915, in the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace in and for Lackawanna County, Adolf Blau was indicted for embezzlement and fraudulently receiving moneys from depositors as a banker, knowing that he was insolvent, and having been found guilty, after trial, in the one case, he pleaded guilty in the other two cases. On February 7, 1916, he was sentenced to pay fines aggregating $1.182, costs and to undergo imprisonment in the Eastern Penitentiary for a period of not less than six years nor more than nine years.

The applicant, before sentence, had been committed to the County Jail in default of bail for more than seven months, and in February, 1922, when he was released on parole, he had served six years of his term of imprisonment in the Eastern Penitentiary. He is now on parole.

The applicant is fifty-four years of age. He is of German parentage and Jewish religion, and for many years prior to his conviction was a resident of the City of Scranton and engaged in business therein. He resided with a sister, having no family of his own.

Prior to his conviction he conducted a State or private bank in Scranton, had a steamship agency, was engaged in buying, leasing and selling real estate, and published a foreign language newspaper. Prior to his failure he had on deposit in his bank more than $370,000, and had assets approximating $700,000. His failure was due to real estate investments in Scranton, the value of which was affected by mine caves, his possession of assets not readily liquidated, and also to the depreciation caused by the World War. He was doing a flourishing business when the crash came and after his failure turned over to his trustee his life insurance, for the benefit of his creditors. In January, 1923, he obtained his discharge in bankruptcy from the United States Court and has a favorable opportunity to form a business connection abroad if relieved from the exactions imposed by his parole.

The applicant was never before charged with or convicted of crime. Since his release on parole he has resumed to a certain extent his former business activities and desires to rehabilitate himself completely in the eyes of the world.

There is no recorded opposition to the present appeal for clemency. The Trial Judge has been noncommital, but the Trial District Attorney, who is now on the Bench, filed with the Board the following letter:

"Adolph Blau has applied for a rehearing. As district attorney I prepared and prosecuted the cases against Blau. I am now asked to endorse his application for a rehearing and for ultimate pardon. This I cannot do if it involves the implication that I regard his conviction as unjust or his sentence undeserved. While Blau was serving his sentence, I consistently opposed his several applications for pardon. He was released from the penitentiary on parole after completing the minimum of his sentence. He is at present at liberty except for the restrictions placed upon him by his parole. It is asserted that if these restrictions were removed by the Board of Pardons, Blau could make better progress toward rehabilitating himself in the business world. Inasmuch as he has served his term of imprisonment and has therefore, as far as possible paid his debt to society, I am sure no one would begrudge Blau an opportunity to pursue successfully an honorable vocation.

"If a pardon now would help to restore Blau to usefulness, I would not object to it, and I know of no one else who would, provided a pardon would not be predicated upon the assumption that his conviction and sentence were unmerited, and provided it would convey no such implication."

Said letter is dated September 18, 1923.

In consideration of the circumstances of this case, the prior good record of the applicant, because of the fact that the applicant is now on parole and during the twenty months since his release he has to some extent regained his position in the business world and has been discharged by the Court from the consequences of his bankruptcy; because of the fact that he has an opportunity to form a business connection abroad if relieved from the exactions of parole, and on account of his age can not decline any opportunity for rehabilitation and advancement, in consideration of the statement filed with the Board by the Trial District Attorney, we have concluded that the applicant has been adequately punished and should be given the opportunity for rehabilitation offered him in the business world.

We, therefore, "after full hearing, upon due public notice and in open sessions", recommend that a pardon be now granted to the said Adolf Blau.

D. J. DAVIS,
Lieutenant Governor.

CLYDE L. KING,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

GEORGE W. WOODRUFF,
Attorney General.

JAS. F. WOODWARD,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, Pa., October 17, 1923.

His Excellency, Gifford Pinchot, Governor.

Sir: At No. 55 April Term, 1922, in the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace in and for the County of Lackawanna, Joseph Malzusky was convicted of larceny and receiving stolen goods, and on May 24, 1922, was sentenced to pay a fine of $1,000, costs and to undergo imprisonment in the Eastern Penitentiary for a period of not less than two years and ten months nor more than three years.

The applicant at the time of his sentence was about forty years old and resided in the City of Scranton. He was a mine laborer by occupation. He has a wife and five children.

The applicant, Thomas Durken and John Lewis were arrested and tried for stealing goods belonging to the Lackawanna Railroad Company. Durken and Lewis pleaded guilty to the charges and were sentenced to serve eighteen months in the County Jail, respectively. Durken was released on parole after serving three and one-half months, and Lewis was released on parole after serving about five months. The stolen goods were returned to the Railroad Company.

The applicant has now served seventeen months of his term of imprisonment. He was never before charged with or convicted of any crime. He has a wife and five children who are dependent upon him for support. No one appeared in opposition to his application for pardon, and no rotests were filed.

Because of applicant's previous good record and the term of imprisonment already served, and because of the fact that his accomplices were released on parole after serving less than six months in the County Jail, we have concluded that he has been sufficiently punished and that if now released will prove himself a useful, law-abiding citizen.

We, therefore, "after full hearing, upon due public notice and in open sessions", recommend that a pardon be now granted to the said Joseph Malzusky.

D. J. DAVIS,
Lieutenant Governor.

CLYDE L. KING,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

GEORGE W. WOODRUFF,
Attorney General.

JAS. F. WOODWARD,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, Pa., October 17, 1923.

His Excellency, Gifford Pinchot, Governor.

Sir: At No. 3 May Term, 1916, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer in and for the County of Washington, Edward Locker, alias Edward Lockhart, was convicted of voluntary manslaughter, and on May 29, 1916, was sentenced to pay a fine of $1.00, costs and to undergo imprisonment in the Western Penitentiary for a maximum period of twelve years and a minimum period of eight years.

The applicant is thirty-two years old and by nationality an American negro. He is married. At the time of his arrest he was employed as a mechanic with the steel mills of Donora, Pennsylvania, and resided in Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania, just across the River from Donora.

In the Spring of 1915 George Coates, in the absence of the applicant, went to his home and attempted to commit an assault upon applicants wife, who, upon the return of her husband, informed him of the action of Coates. The latter also circulated stories derogatory to the character of the applicant's wife and, learning that he was about to be arrested, left Donora and did not return there until November 20, 1915. On that day the applicant was in a pool-room in Donora and seeing Coates and Percy Law, the man who had informed him that Coates was slandering his wife, and desiring to learn the truth accosted them and asked them to come out on the porch with him as he desired to talk with them, and the three of them then went out on the porch where the applicant asked Coates concerning the stories he had been circulating. Coates became very angry, and calling both the applicant and his wife vile names, made a motion as if to draw a weapon. The applicant, believing that he was in great danger of death or bodily injury at the hands of Coates, drew his revolver and fired two shots, both of which took effect and caused the death of Coates.

The applicant served six months in jail awaiting trial, and has served seven years and five months of his term of imprisonment, and has practically served the minimum sentence imposed by Court. He was never before charged with or convicted of any crime. His conduct in prison has been excellent, as shown by the letter of the Warden filed with the Board. His physical condition is bad, as shown by the certificate of the resident physicians of the Penitentiary.

The Trial District Attorney has filed a letter with the Board in which he recommends a pardon. The concluding paragraph of this letter is as follows:

"I think his application has considerable merit in it and I believe that the Board could with perfect propriety pardon him at this time. He was not a well man at the time he was sent to the penitentiary, my idea being that he had tuberculosis, and I think perhaps he is afflicted with this disease at the present time, and the Board certainly could make no mistake in releasing him."

The applicant has filed with the Board a letter addressed to him by the Trial Judge, which reads as follows:

"Your letter received. If you are the same person that was tried before me in May, 1916, for murder under the name of Edward Lockhart and convicted of voluntary manslaughter, and Warden Egan and Chaplain Miller will vouch for your exemplary conduct during the seven and more years you have been under their care, I think you ought to be discharged. You were in our jail awaiting trial about six months and you have been under sentence about seven years and two months and this makes substantially eight years, the time your minimum period of confinement. Your good conduct and promise to live the life of a law abiding citizen after you get out ought to count in your favor. I have no objection to your being pardoned if Warden Egan and Chaplain Miller are willing for it. You can use this letter for what it is worth. If you get out I hope you will be given strength to live an honest and upright life."

Warden Egan has certified to his good conduct in prison. A number of letters from Representative Sprowls and other prominent citizens advocating clemency have been filed with the Board, as well as a petition of thirty leading citizens.

In consideration of the circumstances of this case, the prior good record of the applicant, his impaired health, and the recommendations of the Trial District Attorney, Trial Judge and prominent citizens; because of the term of imprisonment already served and his excellent prison record, we have concluded that he has been sufficiently punished and that if now released he will prove himself a useful, law-abiding citizen.

We, therefore, "after full hearing, upon due public notice and in open sessions", recommend that a pardon be now granted to the said Edward Locker, alias Edward Lockhart.

D. J. DAVIS,
Lieutenant Governor.

CLYDE L. KING,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

GEORGE W. WOODRUFF,
Attorney General.

JAS. F. WOODWARD,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, Pa., October 17, 1923.

His Excellency, Gifford Pinchot, Governor.

Sir: At No. 44 April Term, 1921, in the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace in and for the County of Venango, Steve Horn waived the finding of an indictment by the Grand Jury and pleaded nolo contendere to four different counts of receiving stolen goods, and on April 28, 1921, was sentenced to pay a fine of $1.00, costs and to undergo imprisonment in the Western Penitentiary for a period of not less than five years nor more than five years and nine months.

The applicant is thirty-two years, a native and citizen of Venango County, Pennsylvania, is a common laborer by occupation, and at the time of his arrest was employed on an oil lease in said County. He is married and has a wife and two children, aged eight and six years respectively. The applicant had been employed by the Pan-American Refining Company at Rouseville, Pa., for about ten years prior to the commission of the offenses of which he was

convicted and was a sober, industrious and faithful employe. Several months prior to his arrest he fell under the evil influence of one Don Mook, who was a much older man and more experienced in the ways of the world and under the evil influence of Mook, who pleaded guilty to the charges of burglary, larceny and receiving stolen goods at the same session of Court wherein the applicant was tried, the applicant received certain goods that had been stolen, none of which he disposed of, and all or almost all of which were returned to the owners.

The applicant has now served two years and six months of his term of imprisonment. He was never before charged with or convicted of any crime. His prison record is excellent, as shown by a letter of the Warden of the Western Penitentiary. He has an affection of the heart which has caused poor health. This latter fact is shown by the certificate of the physician in said institution.

The County Detective was the prosecutor in this case and filed with the Board a letter in which he states that the applicant is not vicious and that his trouble came upon him through evil association. He concludes:

"I believe the interest of justice can as well be served by giving him a chance to return to his family and be a good citizen as imposing further imprisonment."

Congressman Hulings has filed a letter with the Board in which he states:

"After a careful investigation I am fully convinced that the man in question became involved through association with bad companions, as his record is absolutely clear previous to the time of the offense for which he has been imprisoned for the past two or three years. I believe the young man has more than atoned for his wrong doing and I would gladly endorse his being sent home to his family under whose care I am sure he can be brought back to his former health and position."

This letter was addressed to the Attorney for the applicant, but is filed with the Board as part of the record in the case.

Edmond C. Breene, who was the Attorney for the applicant at the time of his trial, but no longer represents him, also filed a letter with the Board in which he reviewed the entire case. He states, among other things, that the applicant was a sober, industrious, reputable man over whom Mook had acquired an evil influence in order to use him as a receptacle for stolen property. He adds:

"I think that Mr. Horn has been amply punished. Mr. Horn has already served twenty months in the Penitentiary and I think that this is more than sufficient punishment for his participation in these crimes, in view of the facts surrounding the same and his reputation and standing in the community."

The Trial Judge has filed with the Board the following letter:

"Steve Horn pled guilty to several charges of the larceny of sundry automobile supplies and was sentenced by me. There were several others mixed up in the matter and I got the impression that Horn's association with the others was responsible for his becoming involved. Prior to that time I did not know him personally but I then learned that he had been quite favorably regarded by the people in the community in which he resided and that they were much surprised on learning of his complicity in the matter. He has a family which is much in need of his help.

"In imposing sentence I made some discrimination in his favor, and will not regard unfavorably any further clemency which your Board may deem it proper to extend to him."

The Trial District Attorney also filed with the Board the following letter:

"In re application of Steve Horn.

"I have been served with notice of the above application and am writing this letter in an endeavor to be of assistance to the Board hearing it.

"Steve Horn was a pupil in a school taught by me about twenty-four years ago. He was an inoffensive boy and of the best intentions but due to a seeming mental weakness was very easily lead. I feel certain that his present difficulty is due to this weakness. I do not believe that Steve Horn could plan and execute a criminal act not because of lack of mentality but he has no disposition for such conduct and I feel certain that his present situation is due to an older and directing head.

"Steve has a wife and two children who need his care and attention. For a number of years he was employed by the Penn-American Refining Company and had bought a home for them which was partly paid for at the time of his incarceration.

"Steve Horn entered a plea to charges of receiving stolen goods while the other defendants entered pleas to burglary larceny and receiving stolen goods. On this plea Steve Horn was given a minimum sentence of five years and of this sentence he has served about two and one half years.

"Knowing Steve Horn in the manner indicated I believe that he has now served sufficient of his term of sentence to have the necessary reformatory effect and the ends of justice have been met by the punishment he has thus far suffered. If I sense the feeling of the community I believe there is the same feeling among those persons who know him, I am confident that the public will be in no danger of further violations of law by Steve Horn and that he has learned a valuable lesson. For these considerations I feel that the Board of Pardons would be justified in granting a pardon to Steve Horn."

In consideration of all the circumstances of this case, the prior good record of the applicant, his excellent prison record, his impaired health, the need which his family has of his support and assistance, the term of imprisonment already served, and the recommendations of the prosecutor, the Trial District Attorney and the Trial Judge we have concluded that he has been sufficiently punished and that if now released he will prove himself a useful and law-abiding citizen.

We, therefore, "after full hearing, upon due public notice and in open sessions," recommend that a pardon be now granted to the said Steve Horn.

D. J. DAVIS,
Lieutenant Governor.

CLYDE L. KING,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

GEORGE W. WOODRUFF,
Attorney General.

JAS. F. WOODWARD,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, Pa., October 17, 1923.

His Excellency, Gifford Pinchot, Governor.

Sir: At No. 629 March Sessions, 1919, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer in and for the County of Philadelphia, John Clancey was convicted of robbery, and on March 26, 1919, he was sentenced to undergo imprisonment in the Eastern Penitentiary for a term of not less than seven years nor more than ten years, and to pay the costs of prosecution.

The applicant is an American by birth, forty-two years of age, unmarried, a laborer by occupation and resided in the City of Philadelphia for some time prior to his arrest.

The applicant was charged with robbing Peter Lukoff, a Pole, in the toilet of a saloon where both men had been drinking. The amount taken was $35.00. The charge was made by Lukoff in the saloon, and the applicant was attacked by the prosecutor and some of his friends. He fled from the saloon and was arrested by an officer on the street, and when searched had only some small change in his pocket, although the prosecutor claimed that he had been robbed of $35.00. Both men were locked up for the night. The applicant was given a hearing on the following morning and held without bail for Court, and ten days later was brought into Court, and being without counsel, notwithstanding his protestation of innocence, he was convicted and sentenced as above stated. On the trial no witnesses were called from the saloon to corroborate Lukoff's story.

The applicant has served four years and seven months of his term of imprisonment. He was never before charged with or convicted of crime.

A number of letters were filed with the Board bearing on the honesty of the applicant.

The District Attorney's office of Philadelphia was represented on the hearing of this application, and while there was no recommendation for clemency, no opposition was expressed thereto.

Under all the circumstances of this case, in consideration of the prior good record of the applicant, the term of imprisonment already served, the doubt as to the applicant's guilt of the crime charged, and the severe sentence imposed, we have concluded that he has been sufficiently punished and that if now released he will prove himself a useful and law-abiding citizen.

We, therefore, "after full hearing, upon due public notice and in open sessions", recommend that a pardon be now granted to the said John Clancey.

D. J. DAVIS,
Lieutenant Governor.

CLYDE L. KING,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

GEORGE W. WOODRUFF,
Attorney General.

JAS. F. WOODWARD,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, Pa., October 17, 1923.

His Excellency, Gifford Pinchot, Governor.

Sir: At No. 71 September Sessions, 1918, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer in and for the County of Washington, Emmett Chisholm pleaded guilty to an indictment charging him with murder, and the Court, after hearing testimony, directed a verdict of murder in the second degree to be entered against him, and on March 17, 1919, he was sentenced to pay a fine of 6¼¢, costs and to undergo imprisonment in the Western Penitentiary for a period of not less than eight years nor more than ten years.

The applicant is twenty-seven years of age, an American negro by birth, and unmarried. At the time of his arrest he was employed as a miner in the Black Diamond Mine of the Pittsburgh Coal Company in Monongahela City, and at that time resided near that City.

On July 5, 1918, applicant went to see Mr. Cunnihan, Superintendent of the Pittsburgh Coal Company's mine in Gallatin, to obtain an order for his pay and to arrange about his Liberty Bonds. The order was refused and Cunnihan went away about his business and shortly returned accompanied by two men, one of whom was John Roush, a mine foreman, aged about thirty-seven years, six feet tall, and muscular. The applicant asked Cunnihan if he could get the money that had been taken out of his pay for Liberty Bonds. Cunnihan tried to dissuade the applicant from drawing this money and passed on, the applicant persistently followed him and his two companions. Roush had taken no part in the conversation, but at this point he turned on the applicant, saying "You are not a d—— bad nigger are you?" struck him in the face, and knocked him down. Roush was following the applicant and crouched forward to strike again when the applicant fired while in a falling position, and shot Roush through the heart. The applicant is a small man and at the time when the crime was committed was only twenty-two years of age, while Roush, the aggressor, was a large man, a much older man, muscular, and six feet tall.

The applicant has now served four years and seven months of his term of imprisonment. He was never before charged with or convicted of any crime. The prison authorities certify that his conduct in prison has been good.

Under all the circumstances of this case it would appear that the applicant was guilty of no more than voluntary manslaughter.

The Trial Judge has filed with the Board the following letter:

"I have received the required notice of the application of Emmett Chisholm for pardon before your Board on the 17th instant and recommend the same. At the time of imposing sentence I intimated to his attorney, Mr. Hazzard, that if he made a good record as a prisoner I would join in a recommendation for his pardon after a reasonable time."

In consideration of all the circumstances of this case, which justified the applicant in believing that he was in imminent danger of his life, because of the prior good record of the applicant, his good record in prison and particularly because of the recommendation of the Trial Judge, having in mind also the youth of the applicant when the crime was committed, we have concluded that he has been sufficiently punished and that if now released he will become a useful, law-abiding citizen.

We, therefore, "after full hearing, upon due public notice and in open sessions", recommend that a pardon be now granted to the said Emmett Chisholm.

D. J. DAVIS,
Lieutenant Governor.

CLYDE L. KING,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

GEORGE W. WOODRUFF,
Attorney General.

JAS. F. WOODWARD,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, Pa., October 17, 1923.

His Excellency, Gifford Pinchot, Governor.

Sir: At No. 90 May Sessions, 1919, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer in and for the County of Allegheny, James Scally was convicted of voluntary manslaughter and on November 22, 1919, was sentenced to pay a fine of 6¼¢, costs and to undergo imprisonment in the Western Penitentiary for a period of not less than seven years nor more than nine years.

The applicant is forty-one years of age and is a native born citizen of the United States. For many years prior to his arrest he was employed as a brakeman and conductor by the Carnegie Steel Company on the Union Railroad and at their plant known as the Edgar Thompson Plant. At the time of his arrest he resided at Fort Perry near the last mentioned plant. Applicant's family consists of three children, aged twenty-one, nineteen and seventeen respectively.

The applicant was married in 1902, and it was not until 1917 that he noticed a change in the demeanor of his wife towards him. On November 19, 1917, returning to his home at 6:20 in the morning, he knocked on the door to awaken his wife. Shortly thereafter she came to the door to let him in, and at the same time James Lee, whom he had always regarded as a friend, jumped off the front porch in a partly dressed condition, and as he did so one of his shoes came off. His wife begged him not to go after Lee for the children's sake. He told her to leave, but she begged permission to stay, and for the sake of his children he permitted her to do so. A week later, when he returned home, he gave his wife his pay check, after which she called the children, met Lee near the house, and they all went to McKeesport to the home of her brother, Joseph Gobble. The applicant was left alone and continued at his work, while his wife and children remained at Gobble's. This continued about a month. He asked his wife to allow him to have the children, but she refused. He asked her to stay away from Lee and she refused. He went to Lee and told him that if he went with his wife while the children were with her he, the applicant, would not be responsible for what would happen. Lee laughed at him. The applicant secured the promise of a good job at Donora. On December 24, 1919, he went to the Gobble house to see his wife in order to persuade her and the children to accompany him to Donora. His wife invited him into the house. Mrs. Gobble, his wife and daughter, Anna, were in the room where he met his wife. He asked her, his wife, and children to go with him to Donora. When he said this Mrs. Gobble laughed aloud. He turned to look at her, and, following the direction in which she was looking, saw Lee through the partly opened door standing on the stairway and aiming a revolver at the applicant, who jumped, but not before Lee had fired and shot him through the body. Lee fired a second shot and the ball passed through applicant's left arm. The applicant then began firing at Lee and fired three shots in quick succession. After Lee had shot the applicant twice, the wife of the applicant came between Lee and him and in doing so she received the fusillade of bullets and was struck four times, from the effects of which she died several weeks later.

The applicant has now served three years and eleven months of his term of imprisonment. He was never before charged with or convicted of crime. His prison record is good.

The applicant was convicted on the testimony of Mrs. Gobble, the sister-in-law of his wife, who harbored the latter and her children and permitted Lee, the destroyer of applicant's home, to visit her, under the same roof which sheltered her two young daughters, and also on the testimony of his daughter Anna, whose mind had been poisoned against him by her mother, and finally on the testimony of Lee, himself the father of three children, who had destroyed applicant's home.

The Chief of Police of McKeesport wrote a letter to the applicant, which was filed with the Board, and in which he states, among other things, "I am heartily in favor of your being pardoned. I hope the Pardon Board will see its way clear and thus enable you to again be a free man and a good citizen. I certainly do feel that they will be doing an act of justice, not only for yourself; but for your family and other relatives.

"Anything further that I can do toward helping you now, in your earnest wish and appeal, I shall gladly try and do so."

In consideration of all the circumstances surrounding this case, the prior good record of the applicant, the term of imprisonment already served, and his good prison record, because of the letter of the Chief of Police of McKeesport, written by a man who is in position to know all the facts of this case, we have concluded that he has been sufficiently punished and that if now released he will prove himself a useful and law-abiding citizen.

We, therefore, "after full hearing, upon due public notice, and in open sessions", recommend that a pardon be now granted to the said James Scally.

D. J. DAVIS,
Lieutenant Governor.

CLYDE L. KING,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

GEORGE W. WOODRUFF,
Attorney General.

JAS. F. WOODWARD,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, Pa., October 17, 1923.

His Excellency, Gifford Pinchot, Governor.

Sir: At No. 52, March Sessions, 1918, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer in and for the County of Indiana, Peter Curato was convicted of robbery, and on June 24, 1918, was sentenced to pay a fine of $500.00, costs and to undergo imprisonment in the Western Penitentiary for a period of not less than nine years nor more than ten years.

The applicant is twenty-nine years of age and a subject of the Kingdom of Italy. He is unmarried. His aged father and mother, residing in Italy, are dependent upon him for support. He had resided at Johnstown for about twelve years.

The applicant was jointly indicted with Tony Curato, (his brother), James Pizzerella, and John Pagnatto, and convicted of robbing three men, to wit, Ayonb, Calary and Cafasso, of sums aggregating $1019, under the following alleged circumstances:

The applicant, together with Tony Curato (his brother), Calary and Cafasso, two of the men who were robbed, and another gambler by the name of Curry, went to Homer City, Indiana County, to engage in gambling. They were unable to find a suitable place and desirable companions, and on the following day, to wit, April 28, 1918, between the hours of 9:15 and 10:45 P. M., were proceeding along the street to the hotel, in order to spend the night, when suddenly, in a dark place, Ayonb, Calary and Cafasso were held up by three men with revolvers and robbed. Curry made his escape before the robbery. The robbers escaped in an automobile. Tony Curato, Pizzerella and Pagnatto, on the trial, were positively identified as the men who actually committed the robbery. The applicant was admittedly not present when the crime was committed. Prior to the robbery, he left the party, between the hours of 9 and 9:30, and went to Pizzerella's home and went to bed and remained there the remainder of the night. His statement is corroborated by the wife of Pizzerella and four other disinterested witnesses.

The applicant was never before charged with or convicted of crime. He has now served five years and four months of his term of imprisonment, which is more than one-half of the minimum period.

While it was contended on the part of the Commonwealth that the applicant, while not an actual participant in the robbery, had lured the gamblers in the vicinity of the gun men in order to be robbed by them, there was no evidence of any conspiracy or understanding between the applicant and the robbers to rob the gamblers. The applicant was arrested at the home of Pizzerella within two or three hours after the robbery and flight of the criminals, and the testimony showed that when the crime was committed the applicant was some distance from the scene of the robbery.

The Trial Judge has filed with the Board the following letter:

"In the case of the application for the pardon of Peter Curato, convicted of the crime of robbery at No. 1, June Term, 1918, in the Court of Oyer & Terminer of Indiana County, I wish to say that it would seem that this defendant has served a substantial sentence, he not being an actual participant in the robbery so far as being personally present at the time the crime was committed, and is therefore a proper subject for lenient consideration.

"I am writing this letter to put myself on record as not opposing this pardon, and in the sincere belief that the case is worthy of your careful consideration."

The present District Attorney, who was not in office when the case was tried, writes the Board as follows:

"Re: Pete Curato.

"In regard to above applicant I am informed that Judge Langham wrote your Board a letter which formed the basis of a rehearing in his case. I was not District Attorney at the time the case was tried, but have learned some of the facts by inquiry; I shall be quite satisfied with the decision of the Board, as informed by Judge J. N. Langham."

In consideration of all the circumstances of this case, the doubt of the guilt of the applicant, his prior good record, the term of imprisonment already served, because of the fact that one of the actual participants in the robbery has already been pardoned by your Board, because of the need which his aged parents have for his support and maintenance, and in consideration of the recommendation of the Trial Judge, we have concluded that he has been sufficiently punished and that if now released he will prove himself a useful, law-abiding citizen.

We, therefore, "after full hearing, upon due public notice, and in open sessions", recommend that a pardon be now granted to the said Peter Curato.

D. J. DAVIS,
Lieutenant Governor.

CLYDE L. KING,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

GEORGE W. WOODRUFF,
Attorney General.

JAS. F. WOODWARD,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, Pa., November 21, 1923.

His Excellency, Gifford Pinchot, Governor.

Sir: At No. 23, January Sessions, 1923, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer in and for the County of Dauphin, Elmer Rodkey pleaded guilty to an indictment charging him with highway robbery, and on March 28, 1923, he was sentenced to undergo imprisonment in the Huntingdon Reformatory.

The applicant is twenty years of age, and was born and raised in Dauphin County. He is unmarried and resides with his parents in the Borough of Penbrook, where, at the time of his arrest, he was employed in Hoak's dairy.

The applicant, together with Russell Hawkins, and one Reichert, and one Reed, went out into the country to visit the home of a foreigner who was supposed to be in the bootlegging business. They found the foreigner away from home. While they were proceeding from the house and were close to the public road, the foreigner returned. They held him up and took his money from him. The amount was not large, but was divided equally among the four boys. Reichert was much older than his companions, and was supposed to be the master mind. He was sentenced to the Eastern Penitentiary, while Hawkins and the applicant were sentenced to the Huntingdon Reformatory. After the applicant had been there a short time the Trial Judge made an order for his discharge on parole. He was thereupon committed to the care of the local Probation Officer, who had him in charge until the question of the legality of the parole was agitated by the managers of the Reformatory, when he was recommitted to the institution. While on parole he was given employment by his former employer, earning approximately $25.00 per week. Before his original arrest he was a quiet, peaceable, law-abiding youth, saved his earnings and carried a bank account.

The applicant has served eight months imprisonment, less the period during which he was out on parole, and of which the papers disclose no exact record.

In consideration of all the circumstances surrounding this case, the youth of the applicant, his prior good record, we have concluded that he has been sufficiently punished and if now released he will become an industrious, peaceable and law-abiding citizen.

We have been aided in arriving at this conclusion by the report of the Probation Officer, concerning applicant's conduct while on parole, and by the recommendation of the Trial Judge, which were filed with the Board.

We, therefore, "after full hearing, upon due public notice and in open sessions", recommend that a pardon be now granted to the said Elmer Rodkey.

D. J. DAVIS,
Lieutenant Governor.

CLYDE L. KING,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

GEORGE W. WOODRUFF,
Attorney General

JAS. F. WOODWARD,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, Pa., November 21, 1923.

His Excellency, Gifford Pinchot, Governor.

Sir: At No. — April Sessions, 1920, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer in and for the County of Chester, Irwin Gardner, Jack Burka and Theodore Sassi were severally convicted of assault and battery with intent to rob, and on October 7, 1920, they were each sentenced to pay a fine of $500.00, costs and to undergo imprisonment in the Eastern Penitentiary for a period of not less than six years nor more than ten years.

Gardner and Burka, two of the applicants, are each twenty years old, while Sassi, the third applicant, is nineteen years of age. All are native-born and before the commission of this crime resided with their parents in New York City. In April 1920, they decided to run away from home and go to Arizona. Their combined capital was $17.00. Without notifying their relatives they left New York and started for the West. They went as far as Philadelphia by rail. On April 16 they left Philadelphia, traveling by the Lincoln Highway afoot, and when near Coatesville they encountered H. B. Herr of Lancaster, who was driving an automobile. They had previously determined among themselves that they would accost the first man who approached in an automobile, beg a ride, and when opportunity was afforded would overpower him, if possible, throw him out of the car and proceed on their westward journey until the gas was consumed, when they would abandon the car and proceed on foot. When Herr appeared they proceeded to carry out their plan, and shortly after they entered the car, one of the applicants struck him over the head with a stone and the car being without control ran into a stone wall and was considerably damaged. They became frightened, abandoned the car and tramped westward. While Herr was seriously injured he was able to furnish a description of his assailants. When they applied for night's lodging at Police Headquarters, in Parksburg, they were arrested and finally confessed their guilt.

When this crime was committed two of the applicants were seventeen years of age and the third one was but sixteen years of age. They had never before been in the toils of the law. The sum of $2,000 was raised by their friends and relatives and paid to Mr. Herr, as a recompense for the injuries which he received. They have each served three years and one month of their term of imprisonment. Their prison records are excellent.

The Trial District Attorney filed a letter with the Board in which inter alia he states:

"Considering all the circumstances I have no objection to the granting of pardons to these young men at this time. From what I understand of the mental attitude of the applicants I believe that the ends of justice have been served and that those ends will not be defeated by pardoning the said applicants, if the Board of Pardons sees fit to do so. I am moved in this respect by the fact that the young men have served over three years in the Penitentiary, a very substantial sentence; that they have made a very fair restitution to their victim, in the amount of Two Thousand Dollars ($2,000.00); that they are young men and appear to realize the serious nature of their offense and have repented therefor, and to have decided to become useful and law abiding citizens when liberated."

The attorney for the prosecutor in this case filed with the Board a letter, in which he said:

"I represented Horace B. Herr and likewise the Lanacster Automobile Club of Lancaster, Pa.

"When the former applications were made, on behalf of Mr. Herr and the Automobile Club I filed a protest and appeared against the granting of the applications.

"I now desire to withdraw my opposition on behalf of both my clients to the applications for pardons for these three young men, and join on behalf of my two clients in the pardons.

"My reasons for so doing are these:—These young men are mere boys, have served more than three years, and have voluntarily made financial restitution about a year ago, in so far as it was possible for them to do, for the injuries inflicted upon the person of Mr. Herr, and upon his property."

In consideration of the circumstances of this case, the youth of the applicants, their prior good records, their affort to make restitution to the man who was injured, in consideration of the fact that they have each served one-half of their minimum term of imprisonment, and because of the recommendations of the Trial District Attorney and the prosecutor in the case, we have determined that they have been sufficiently punished and that if now released they will become useful and law abiding citizens.

We, therefore, "after full hearing, upon due public notice and in open sessions", recommend that a pardon be now granted to the said Irwin Gardner, Jack Burka and Theodore Sassi.

D. J. DAVIS,
Lieutenant Governor.

CLYDE L. KING,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

GEORGE W. WOODRUFF,
Attorney General.

JAS. F. WOODWARD,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, Pa., November 21, 1923.

His Excellency, Gifford Pinchot, Governor.

Sir: At No. 12, March Sessions, 1905, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer in and for the County of Delaware, William Jones was convicted of murder in the first degree, and on July 17, 1905, was sentenced to be hanged. The death penalty was subsequently commuted to life imprisonment.

The applicant is now fifty-four years of age, a citizen of the United States, colored, unmarried. At the time of his arrest he resided in the City of Chester where he was employed as a laborer.

On December 10, 1904, the applicant shot and killed Robert Anderson, a negro who was noted for his quarrelsome disposition. The applicant and Anderson had wards during the afternoon of the day of the shooting, and Anderson had made threats against the applicant, who subsequently purchased a revolver, and when Anderson entered the house between six and seven o'clock in the evening of the same day he was shot by the applicant, and when the deceased was searched after the shooting he was found to have been armed with a razor.

The applicant was never before charged with or convicted of crime, while the deceased bore a bad reputation and had made threats against the applicant several hours before he was killed, and when killed was found to be armed with a razor. It further appeared by affidavits filed with the Board that the applicant killed Anderson in self defense.

The applicant was never before charged with or convicted of any crime. He has an excellent prison record. He has saved $1,500 while in prison. He has served approximately twenty years in prison, the maximum for second degree murder.

The Trial District Attorney has filed with the Board a letter, in which he states inter alia:

"Jones during my term as District Attorney of Delaware County, Pennsylvania, was convicted of first degree murder.

"On April 13, 1920, when the Petition of this man was before your Board before, I wrote to you that under the circumstances, I felt that twelve years of confinement, which this man had undergone would vindicate the Law and satisfy the ends of justice.

"I am still of that opinion today, but feel even more strongly than I did then that this man has suffered sufficient punishment for his crime and in my opinion further punishment of him would serve no good to him personally nor any deterrent effect upon the Community, because Jones has ceased to be an individual in this Community and therefore any effect of his continued punishment is lost.

"Trusting that you will therefore see your way clear to do the justice that I feel this man's case merits, I hope you will grant him a pardon."

In the consideration of all the circumstances of this case, the record of the applicant before the crime was committed and since his imprisonment, the term of imprisonment already served, and the recommendation of the Trial District Attorney, we have concluded that he has been sufficiently punished and that if now released he will prove himself a useful and law-abiding citizen.

We, therefore, "after full hearing upon due public notice and in open sessions", recommend that a pardon be now granted to the said William Jones.

D. J. DAVIS,
Lieutenant Governor.

CLYDE L. KING.
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

GEORGE W. WOODRUFF,
Attorney General.

JAS. F. WOODWARD,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, Pa., November 21, 1923.

His Excellency, Gifford Pinchot, Governor.

Sir: At No. 4, April Sessions, 1922, in the Court of Over and Terminer in and for the County of Elk, Jacob Huber pleaded guilty to murder in the second degree, and on April 12, 1922, was sentenced to undergo imprisonment in the Western Penitentiary for a period of not less than seven nor more than eight years.

The applicant is thirty-one years of age, an American citizen, unmarried, and at the time of his arrest he was employed as a glass worker with the Heisey Glass Company, at Newark, Ohio.

The applicant and his brother, John Huber, were bachelors and lived together. On November 14, 1921, in the evening, while they were eating supper, John Huber, who was in a bad humor, began scolding the applicant about a bale of cotton batting which the latter had bought for his automobile. The applicant tried to pacify his brother who became more and more violent, threatening bodily violence and calling the applicant vile names. The applicant retreated upstairs followed by his brother who threatened to kill him and throw him down the stairs. John Huber was taller than the applicant and weighed seventy pounds more. The applicant finding that he was cornered and could not escape from his brother, who continued his threats to kill him, noticed a revolver hanging in a holster on the wall. He seized the revolver and shot his brother John, after which he put him into bed and went for a physician, who came and removed John Huber to the home of a sister nearby where he died three days later.

The applicant has been confined in prison two years. He bears an honorable discharge as an Overseas Veteran. He was never before charged with or convicted of crime. His record in prison has been excellent.

The applicant is afflicted with an incurable disease of the heart, as shown by the medical testimony attached to his application for clemency.

The Trial District Attorney has filed with the Board the following letter:

"I join with the Petitioner in his application for the pardon at your hands. The Brother killed by this Petitioner was an unusual vicious character, and caused the Officials of Elk County considerable trouble. I am familiar with the physical condition of this Applicant for some time back, and believe that he has already been sufficiently punished for the crime committed, and under the circumstances in which it was committed."

The Trial Judge has filed with the Board a letter in which he reviews the reasons on which the application for pardon are based. He states inter alia:

"The sixth reason relates to his health, which I have no doubt is bad. His appearance at the time of his sentence indicated that he was then decidedly weak physically, and if his present condition is found to be as represented, I would recommend that his application be granted upon humane grounds. It is true, as stated in the seventh reason that he has been confined in prison for about two years, and, considering the state of his health, it is no doubt also true that he has also suffered a great deal, as stated in the eighth reason."

A member of the Commission investigating disabled World War Veterans representing the American Legion, residing in Pittsburgh, has filed with the Board a letter in which he states inter alia:

"Since the date of discharge of this man he has been a beneficiary of the U. S. Veterans' Bureau, and my investigation discloses the fact that he will be rated in the near future as a permanent and total disabled man and receive full compensation from the Government for the same. There is no question but that this man has but a year to live either in or out of the Penitentiary and I am sure it is the humane thing to do to release him at this time."

In consideration of the circumstances of this case, which show that the murder was committed purely in self defense, in consideration of the prior good record of the applicant and his excellent record in prison, because of the term of imprisonment already, served, the serious physical condition of the applicant, as shown by medical testimony, and in consideration of the recommendation of the Trial District Attorney and the recommendation of the Trial Judge that he be released if his physical condition is as represented by medical authority, we have concluded that the applicant has been sufficiently punished and that if now released he will become a useful and law-abiding citizen.

We therefore, "after full hearing, upon due public notice, and in open sessions", recommend that a pardon be now granted to the said Jacob Huber.

D. J. DAVIS,
Lieutenant Governor.

CLYDE L. KING.
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

GEORGE W. WOODRUFF,
Attorney General.

JAS. F. WOODWARD,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, Pa., November 21, 1923.

His Excellency, Gifford Pinchot, Governor.

Sir: At Nos. 1 and 2, August Sessions, 1916, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer in and for the County of Chester, Clarence Alexander Rea alias Wray waived the finding of a true bill by the Grand Jury and pleaded guilty to sodomy and buggery, and larceny, and on May 29, 1916, on the first charge was sentenced to pay a fine of $500.00, and to undergo imprisonment in the Eastern Penitentiary for a period of not less than eight years nor more than ten years, and on the charge of larceny was sentenced to pay a fine of $100.00, and to undergo imprisonment in the same penal institution for a term of not less than two years nor more than three years. The latter sentence to begin immediately at the expiration of the previous sentence.

The applicant is forty-one years of age and is unmarried. He has no living relatives except a father. Previous to his sentence he was a wanderer with no occupation, and since his incarceration he has become a writer, and a book of his poems has recently been published by J. B. Lippincott Company, Philadelphia, which has been highly commended by literary critics, and has also been a contributor to "Life", "Judge" and other well known periodicals and magazines, as well as to the metropolitan newspapers.

In December, 1912, the applicant took up his residence in Coatesville, Pennsylvania, to engage in newspaper work and lodged with the family of Robert Garnet. Mrs Garnet's oldest child was a boy about thirteen years old. In February, 1913, the applicant left Coatesville accompanied by the boy. The latter took with him a child's bank, which he claimed as his personal property, but which was claimed by the boy's mother. The taking of this bank was made the basis of the charge of larceny, and applicant's relations with the boy were made the basis of the more serious charge. The applicant and the boy wandered about from place to place until in May, 1916, when they were arrested in the City of Pittsburgh, identified, and returned to Coatesville. Under pressure from the Police, the boy confessed to certain immoralities, and in order to save the boy from the stigma of a trial, the applicant pleaded guilty to the offenses charged.

The applicant has now served seven years and six months of his term of imprisonment. Prior to this sentence he had pleaded guilty to the larceny of a book, for which offense he served eighteen months in the Huntingdon Reformatory. He subsequently pleaded guilty to the larceny of food from a house in Delaware County, and for this offense he served six months in the County Jail.

A number of writers have become interested in the applicant on account of the literary ability which he has displayed, and have asked the Board for clemency in his behalf. The list includes Professor William Lyon Phelps, of Yale College; H. L. Mencken, of Baltimore; Karl Edwin Harriman, Editor of the "Red Book", Chicago; Thomas L. Masson, New York; Charles H. Towne, of New York; Henry S. Canby, New York; Harvey O. Higgins, and Professor R. Tait McKenzie of the University of Pennsylvania.

In consideration of all the circumstances surrounding this case, the term of imprisonment already served, because of the extraordinary literary ability, which the applicant has manifested, and because of the interest which prominent literary men have taken in him and because of the appeals for clemency, which they have made, we have concluded that the applicant has been sufficiently punished and that if now released he will prove himself a useful and law-abiding citizen.

We, therefore, "after full hearing, upon due public notice, and in open sessions", recommend that a pardon be now granted to the said Clarence Alexander Rea alias Wray.

D. J. DAVIS,
Lieutenant Governor.

CLYDE L. KING,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

GEORGE W. WOODRUFF,
Attorney General.

JAS. F. WOODWARD,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, Pa., November 21, 1923.

His Excellency, Gifford Pinchot, Governor.

Sir: At No. 23, January Sessions, 1923, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer in and for the County of Dauphin, Russell Hawkins pleaded guilty to an indictment charging him with highway robbery, and on March 28, 1923, was sentenced to undergo imprisonment in the Huntingdon Reformatory.

The applicant is about eighteen years of age and was born and raised in Dauphin County. He is unmarried and resides with his parents in the Borough of Penbrook, where, at the time of his arrest, he was employed by William Mader.

The applicant, together with Elmer Rodkey, Paul Reichert and Wesley Reed, went out into the country to visit the home of George Kristoff, a foreigner, who was supposed to be in the bootlegging business. They found Kristoff away from home. While proceeding from the house, and when they were close to the public road, Kristoff returned. They held him up and took his money from him. The amount was not large, but was divided equally among the four. Reichert was much older than his companions and was supposed to be the master mind. He was sentenced to the Eastern Penitentiary, while Rodkey and the applicant were returned to the Huntingdon Reformatory. After the applicant had been there a short time the Trial Judge made an order for his discharge on parole. He was thereupon committed to the care of the local Probation Officer, who had him in charge until the question of the legality of the parole was agitated by the managers of the Reformatory, when he was recommitted to the institution. While on parole he was given employment and earned approximately $25.00 per week. Before his original arrest he was a quiet, industrious, law-abiding youth, saved his earnings and carried a bank account.

The Trial Judge has filed with the Board a letter, in which he states that from information received with respect to the reputation and behavior of the applicant before and since his trial, he can see no reason why his application for pardon should not be granted.

In consideration of all the circumstances surrounding this case, the youth of the applicant, his prior good record and his behavior while on parole, we have concluded that he has been sufficiently punished and that if now released he will become an industrious, peaceable and law-abiding citizen.

We, therefore, "after full hearing, upon due public notice and in open sessions", recommend that a pardon be now granted to the said Russell Hawkins.

D. J. DAVIS,
Lieutenant Governor.

CLYDE L. KING,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

GEORGE W. WOODRUFF,
Attorney General.

JAS. F. WOODWARD,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, Pa., November 21, 1923.

His Excellency, Gifford Pinchot, Governor.

Sir: At No. 28, June Sessions, 1918, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer in and for the County of Mercer, William Kimberly pleaded guilty to an indictment charging him with murder and manslaughter, and the Court, after hearing testimony, determined the degree of his guilt to be murder of the second degree, and on September 7, 1918, was sentenced to pay costs and to undergo imprisonment in the Western Penitentiary for a period of not less than sixteen years nor more than twenty years.

The applicant is now fifty-two years of age, an American citizen, a farmer by occupation, and at the time of his ar-

rest resided on his farm situated one mile from the Borough of Mercer. He had a wife, but no children.

The applicant shot and killed his wife on April 19, 1918, in their home about 5:00 P. M., while intoxicated, and without any provocation or motive, and immediately thereafter shot himself with the shotgun in the region of the heart inflicting a frightful wound from which he recovered by skillful surgical and hospital treatment.

The applicant for years prior to the commission of this crime had been an inebriate, and at the instance of his wife he had taken so-called cures, but without avail. The drink habit grew upon him until his health became seriously impaired. Several days before he killed his wife he began one of his periodic drinking spells. The forenoon of the day of the murder he spent in drinking at a hotel in New Castle. After dinner he went or was put to bed in the hotel, but sometime in the afternoon he arose and purchased a revolver with which to kill himself. He lapsed into a state of complete amnesia until he found himself in the Mercer Hospital one week after the crime was committed, and knew nothing of the death of his wife until he read the newspaper account of the tragedy. Dr. Mitchell of the Warren Hospital, a well know expert, testified before the Court that the applicant was in a state of complete amnesia at the time of the commission of the crime and incapable to form in his mind a specifice intent to take life.

The relations between the applicant and his wife had been of the most affectionate nature. Sometime before the crime was committed he voluntarily conveyed to her absolutely one-half of his estate. There was no apparent motive, reason or provocation for the murder.

The applicant had never before been charged with or convicted of crime. He has now served five years and two months of his term of imprisonment.

The Trial Judge filed a letter with the Board in which after reviewing the circumstances of the crime, he states inter alia:

"I have declined up to this time to write a letter to the Board of Pardons, recommending his discharge from the Penitentiary, but now after more than five years am inclined to believe that his case is deserving of the consideration of the Board of Pardons.

"I am of the opinion that, if the Board of Pardons is satisfied, under all the circumstances connected with the commission of the crime, that the best interests of society would not suffer, this is a case where the Board of Pardons might exercise the power given by the laws of this State, and grant him the pardon, requested."

The Trial District Attorney has filed with the Board the following letter:

"I have known Mr. Kimberly quite well for a number of years and did some business for him, and also for his wife during her lifetime.

"From my contact with Mr. Kimberly and his wife in both a business and social way and my observation of his conduct toward his wife I am sure he was very fond of her, and would never have committed the crime resulting in her death had he been in his right mind.

"Mr. Kimberly was a periodical and heavy drinker, and had been drinking to excess for a short time prior to the day when he shot his wife, and the opinion of these best able to judge of the condition of his mind at the time of the commission of this crime was that he could not distinguish between right and wrong.

"From what I have learned of Mr. Kimberly since he was confined in the penitentiary it would seem that he has suffered greatly because of what he did, and is a very different man than when first sent there, and if your Honorable Board can be satisfied under all of the circumstances surrounding this case that Mr. Kimberly can resist the temptation that will come to him from strong drink, and live a better life and not be dangerous to society than I can see no good reason for refusing the pardon applied for."

Judge Emery and former Judge Porter, both of the adjoining county of Lawrence, have also filed letters with the Board in which after reviewing the circumstances of the case they strongly recommend a pardon.

In Consideration of all the circumstances of this case, the mental condition of the applicant induced by chronic alcoholism, the lack of motive and provocation for the crime, the prior good record of the applicant, the term of imprisonment already served, and the recommendations of the Trial Judge and Trial District Attorney, as well as the recommendations of the two Judges from the adjoining County of Lawrence, we have concluded that he has been sufficiently punished and that if now released he will prove himself a sober, law-abiding citizen.

We, therefore, "after full hearing, upon due public notice and in open sessions", recommend that a pardon be now granted to the said William Kimberly.

D. J. DAVIS,
Lieutenant Governor.

CLYDE L. KING,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

GEORGE W. WOODRUFF,
Attorney General.

JAS. F. WOODWARD,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, Pa., November 21, 1923.

His Excellency, Gifford Pinchot, Governor.

Sir: At No. 72, June Sessions, 1922, in the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace in and for the County of Montgomery, L. A. Saltzman pleaded guilty of Extortion at Common Law and on September 21, 1922, was sentenced to pay a fine of $100.00, costs and to undergo imprisonment in the Montgomery County Prison for a period of three months. On Nov. 18, 1922, he was paroled by the trial judge for the remainder of his term of imprisonment.

The applicant is 42 years of age, a native of Russia but a naturalized American citizen. He is a Hebrew. He has practiced the profession of medicine in Philadelphia ever since his graduation from the Jefferson Medical College in 1902. At the time of his arrest he resided in the City of Philadelphia with his wife and two children aged 6 and 3 years respectively.

For about seven years prior to his arrest he had been employed by the Medical and Optometry Boards of the State as Investigator to secure evidence against unlicensed practitioners. In June 1922, the applicant received a telephone call from one M. D. Mollier, a Chiropractor, at Trappe, Pa., requesting him to call on urgent business. The applicant called on him and found that he was the President of the Philadelphia Chiropractor Protective Asso., an organization composed of unlicensed practitioners in Philadelphia. He asked the applicant to assist in having a bill passed by the Legislature giving his association a State Board of their own, and the applicant promised to help him if he would furnish a list of the members of the association. He told applicant that he would furnish such a list if he would call again the following week. A week later Mollier phoned the applicant requesting him to call for the list on a particular afternoon. He called at the time appointed. As he was about to leave Mollier handed him $100.00 in cash, saying "Take this for your service for coming out here twice". The applicant took the money and as he was leaving the house he was placed under arrest and was requested to return the $100.00 which he did without objection.

Since his graduation, in addition to the active practice of his profession, the applicant has been Assistant to the Professor of Orthopaedic Surgery at the Jefferson Medical College and has also been Assistant to the Professor of Eye Diseases in the same institution.

Francis Shunk Brown, former Attorney General, who was attorney for the prosecutor in this case, wrote a letter which the counsel for the applicant has filed with the Board, as follows:—

"I represented those who prosecuted Dr. Saltzman, and I believe he has been sufficiently punished for the offense, I have from him positive assurance that there will be no recurrence. In view of his conduct since his release, and his prospect, I am pleased to join in the application. I believe the interests of justice have been fully met by the punishment he has received."

The Secreary of the State Board of Optometrical Education, Examination and Licensure has filed with the Board a letter in which he certifies to the honesty, faithfulness and efficiency of the applicant in his work for the Board during the past six years, and asks the Board to recommend a pardon.

The Superintendent of Mt. Sinai Hospital, Philadelphia, also recommends a pardon. Several other prominent physicians certify to the applicant's good reputation as a physician.

In consideration of the circumstances of this case and the fact that the applicant was never before charged with crime, because of the professional ability of the applicant and the opportunity for advancement if relieved of the stigma of conviction for crime, because of the recommendation of the former Attorney General who represented the prosecutor in this case and the recommendation of the Secretary of the State Board which had employed the applicant as an investigator, we have concluded that he has been sufficiently punished, and that if now released he will become a useful, law-abiding citizen.

We, therefore, "after full hearing, upon due public notice and in open sessions", recommend that a pardon be now granted to the said L. A. Saltzman.

D. J. DAVIS,
Lieutenant Governor.

CLYDE L. KING,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

GEORGE W. WOODRUFF,
Attorney General.

JAS. F. WOODWARD,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, Pa., November 21, 1923.

His Excellency, Gifford Pinchot, Governor.

Sir: At No. 5, January Sessions 1921, in the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace in and for the County of Perry, James Ellsworth alias Elmer Fred Kemkes was convicted of Breaking and Entering a House to commit a Felony and on January 22, 1921, was sentenced to pay the costs and to undergo imprisonment in the Eastern Penitentiary for a period of not less than five years nor more than six years.

The applicant is now 23 years old, an American born citizen and has a wife but no children. At the age of seventeen he enlisted in the Navy and served as a seaman from 1917 to 1919. After leaving the Navy he was employed in Providence, R. I., and other places.

In January 1921, the applicant and one Roy Cunningham endeavored to secure employment in New York and Philadelphia. Unsuccessful, they planned to go to Michigan. They boared a freight train at Harrisburg and stopped off at the Cove, between Marysville and Duncannon. They entered the Summer cottage of Frederick Smith and helped themselves to crackers and preserves and took a pair of shoes and a vest. Shortly after leaving the premises they were arrested and taken to New Bloomfield. The applicant was never before charged with crime. He has now served two years and ten months of his term of imprisonment.

The trial Judge has filed with the Board a letter in which inter alia he states that:

"The sentence was more severe than it probably otherwise would have been, owing to the fact that there had been a number of similar offenses at about the same time. Considering the youth of the prisoner, the good report that comes of his behavior in prison, and the severity of the original sentence, I desire to recommend to your favorable attention his application for a pardon."

In consideration of the youth of the applicant, his prior good record, the severity of the sentence, the term of imprisonment already served and the recommendation of the trial Judge, we have concluded that he has been sufficiently punished and that if now released he will prove himself a useful and law-abiding citizen.

We, therefore, "after full hearing, upon due public notice, and in open sessions", recommend that a pardon be now granted to the said James Ellsworth, alias, Elmer Fred Kemkes.

D. J. DAVIS,
Lieutenant Governor.

CLYDE L. KING,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

GEORGE W. WOODRUFF,
Attorney General.

JAS. F. WOODWARD,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, Pa., November 21, 1923.

His Excellency, Gifford Pinchot, Governor.

Sir: At No. 6, September Term, 1922, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer in and for the County of Fayette, George Carp was convicted of murder in the second degree, and on October 17, 1922, was sentenced to pay a fine of 6¢, costs and to undergo imprisonment in the Western Penitentiary for a period of not less than two years nor more than three years.

The applicant is thirty-four years of age, Polish by birth, but a naturalized American citizen, a carpenter by occupation, and at the time of his arrest was employed by the Hillman Coal & Coke Company, and resided in Arnold City, Fayette County, with his wife and one child and three step children.

On the night of May 28, 1922, at Arnold City, a party of five or six men, who had been drinking, congregated near the home of Joe Downs and created a minor disturbance. Downs got his shotgun and started down the road in the direction where the disturbance took place and on his arrival met several men including the applicant, who had also been drinking. The latter took the shotgun from Downs and proceeded down the road. Another person, Bob Smock, who had also been drinking, followed the applicant down the road and asked him to surrender his shotgun. The applicant refused to do this and kept on going down the road until he reached the yard of a house to which he was followed by Smock and a number of other men. In the yard an altercation took place between Smock and the applicant, whereupon Smock discharged a revolver, presumably at Carp, the applicant, and the latter who had been pointing the shotgun fired and, it is claimed, killed an innocent bystander, John Tomalsky. Both Smock and the applicant immediately left the scene of the killing. Smock thinking that he had killed the man went to Uniontown and surrendered himself at the County Jail. The applicant also surrendered himself to the local officers.

The applicant has never before been charged with or convicted of crime. He has served one year and one month of his term of imprisonment. There is considerable doubt as to whether or not the applicant fired the fatal shot, and even if he did so, it was in self defense.

The Assistant District Attorney who tried the case filed with the Board a letter in which he reviewed the circumstances surrounding the crime. In it inter alia he states:

"The writer, at the time of the trial, felt that Carp had a good defense in the nature of a plea of self-defense, but he did not avail himself of this defense, and denied at all times and on the stand that he fired any shot whatsoever in the yard."

"The killing was not a very serious grade of homicide and this office feels that the ends of justice have been met by the length of imprisonment already undergone by the defendant, and this office recommends that a pardon be granted to him."

Nine persons, who were witnesses for the Commonwealth and testified at the trial of the case, filed with the Board a petition in which they averred:—

"That the circumstances under which the shooting occurred were peculiar; that some circumstances pointed to the guilt of the said defendant and some circumstances pointed to his innocence.

"That your petitioners were always more or less in doubt as to the guilt of the defendant in the said trial and since the trial of the case have been more convinced that he did not fire the shot which resulted in the homicide.

"Wherefore your petitioners pray your Honorable Body to favorably consider the said application for a pardon."

The petition for clemency is sworn to by one of the petitioners who deposes that the original petition was actually signed by the petitioners individually and that the circumstances set forth therein are true and correct.

In consideration of the circumstances of this case, and the doubt as to who really shot Tomalsky; in consideration of the recommendation of the Trial District Attorney, and the petition of the Commonwealth's witnesses, who testified at the trial of the applicant, we have concluded that he has been sufficiently punished and that if now released he will prove himself a useful and law-abiding citizen.

We, therefore, "after full hearing, upon due public notice, and in open sessions", recommend that a pardon be now granted to the said George Carp.

D. J. DAVIS,
Lieutenant Governor.

CLYDE L. KING,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

GEORGE W. WOODRUFF,
Attorney General.

JAS. F. WOODWARD,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, Pa., November 21, 1923.

His Excellency, Gifford Pinchot, Governor.

Sir: At No. 215, May Sessions, 1919, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer in and for the County of Westmoreland, Eugeno Robellini was convicted of voluntary manslaughter and recommended to the mercy of the Court, and on June 16, 1919, was sentenced to pay a fine of $5.00, costs and to undergo imprisonment in the Western Penitentiary for a period of not less than six years nor more than ten years.

The applicant is thirty years old, a native of Italy and a subject of the Kingdom of Italy. He is by occupation a laborer, and at the time of his arrest was employed by the Pittsburgh Steel Company at Monessen, Pennsylvania, where he resided. He has a wife and one child living in Italy.

On April 19, 1919, on returning to his boarding house he found Domenico Zaccarini there. When applicant entered, the latter called him a vile name and made for him with a butcher knife. The applicant then went away and returned twice, but finding him there about midnight went to a friend's house and remained with him all night. The following morning he encountered Zaccarini on the street, who grabbed him and reached for his knife. He was a large powerful man, weighing about one hundred and eighty-five pounds, while the applicant is only five feet tall and weighs about forty pounds less. When the applicant found that he could not escape and that he would have to protect himself and that his life was endangered, he shot and killed Zaccarini with his revolver.

The applicant has never before been charged with or convicted of crime. He has served four years and five months of his term of imprisonment.

The Superintendent of the wire mill, in which he was employed, has filed with the Board a letter, in which he states:

"Herewith I beg to testify as to the character of Eugene Rotellini, who has applied to your Honorable Board for a pardon.

"He worked under me when he got into this trouble and I can truthfully say that he was a steady, industrious and sober workman and liked by everyone he worked with.

"Judging from what I know of him, I can say that he will be a good man again, and I shall put him to work if the Honorable Board will be kind enough to grant him a pardon."

The pay master of the same mill in a letter filed with the Board states:

"The petitioner was in the service of this Company for about four years prior to the time of his getting in trouble. "I know him to be a good, quiet and reliable workingman and am sure that if his application receives favorable consideration that he will be again become a respected member of our community."

In consideration of all the circumstances of this case, the prior good record of the applicant, the term of imprisonment already served, together with the recommendation of his former employers, who offer to furnish him employment upon his release, we have concluded that he has been sufficiently punished and that if now released he will prove himself an industrious, useful and law-abiding citizen.

We, therefore, "after full hearing, upon due public notice and in open sessions", recommend that a pardon be now granted to the said Eugeno Robellini.

D. J. DAVIS,
Lieutenant Governor.

CLYDE L. KING,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

GEORGE W. WOODRUFF,
Attorney General.

JAS. F. WOODWARD,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, Pa., November 21, 1923.

His Excellency, Gifford Pinchot, Governor.

Sir: At Nos. 50 and 51, April Sessions, 1920, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer in and for the County of Allegheny, Martin Mendel pleaded nolo contendere to indictments charging him with conspiracy and larceny, and on February 17, 1921, was sentenced to pay a fine of 12½¢, costs and to undergo imprisonment in the Western Penitentiary for a period of not less than six years nor more than nine years.

The applicant is about twenty-eight years of age, a native of the City of Pittsburgh and of Hebrew parentage. At the time of his arrest he was a salesman in a large department store and was the main support of an aged father and mother. These offenses were committed in or about January or February, 1920. In the larceny case, clothes to the value of $56.00 were taken. In the conspiracy case certain articles were in the custody of a messenger boy and it was alleged that the applicant and an accomplice, by some scheme or artifice, took the packages containing the goods from the messenger boy. All of the articles taken were restored to the owners, and no loss was suffered by them.

At No. 42, February Sessions, 1921, in the same Court, the applicant and one Jacob Miller, were jointly indicted for the larceny of an overcoat from a department store. Miller was caught leaving the store with the overcoat, but the applicant was not present. When arrested, Miller implicated the applicant in the crime. Miller pleaded guilty to the charge and was sentenced to a term of six months in the Allegheny County Jail, and was paroled after serving about three months. The applicant was tried immediately after Miller had pleaded guilty. The only evidence offered against him at the trial was the testimony of the self-confessed accomplice. After his conviction for the larceny of the overcoat, he was sentenced for a term of not less than two years nor more than three years in the Western Penitentiary. His sentence for the three crimes mentioned aggregate a minimum of six years and a maximum of nine years.

Prior to the commission of these crimes the applicant suffered from an injury to his head sustained in an accident, and he was subsequently operated on to remove the pressure of a bone on his brain.

The applicant has now served thirty-four months of his term of imprisonment. All of the prosecutors but one have asked for pardon. In every case the stolen goods were restored.

Judge Stone, who presided at the trial, with Judge Haymaker, has filed with the Board a letter in which he states, inter alia as follows:

"So far as I am personally concerned, I believe sufficient time has elapsed since his sentence, to bring about all necessary improvements in this young man, and I have no reasons to believe but what he will be a good citizen hereafter.

"It may be that the sentence imposed was severe. At any rate, I will be entirely satisfied if he is now given his liberty."

Judge Haymaker writes the Board:

"I have very little recollection as to the facts of the case in which I was concerned, but inasmuch as Judge Stone thinks that the defendant's case is a proper one for clemency I feel disposed to join him in a similar request."

Harry H. Willock, Trustee of the Penitentiary states among other things concerning this case:

"I personally feel that he has been punished enough and should have a pardon."

In consideration of all the circumstances of this case, the term of imprisonment already served, the recommendation of the prosecutors and of the Trial Judges, as well as the recommendation of Trustee Willock, we have concluded that he has been sufficiently punished and that if now released he will prove himself a useful and law-abiding citizen.

We, therefore, "after full hearing, upon due public notice and in open sessions", recommend that a pardon be now granted to the said Martin Hendel.

D. J. DAVIS,
Lieutenant Governor.

CLYDE L. KING,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

GEORGE W. WOODRUFF,
Attorney General.

JAS. F. WOODWARD,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, Pa., November 21, 1923.

His Excellency, Gifford Pinchot, Governor.

Sir: At No. 14, March Term, 1913, in the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace in and for the County of Allegheny, William Payne was convicted of felonious assault and battery and by the Jury recommended "to the extreme mercy of the Court", and on March 14, 1913, was sentenced to pay a fine of 6¼¢, costs and to undergo imprisonment in the Western Penitentiary for a period of one year. Sentence to begin at expiration of any sentence now being served in the Western Penitentiary.

The applicant is forty-nine years of age, a native-born American negro, and has no relatives except a sister residing in Allegheny County. When arrested for the present offense he was serving a sentence in the Western Penitentiary imposed by the Court of Quarter Sessions of Allegheny County on September 27, 1910, for sodomy and buggery, to which crimes he pleaded guilty and was sentenced on two indictments to a minimum sentence aggregating five years and a maximum sentence aggregating twenty years.

On January 21, 1913, the applicant in his cell was reading and laughing over humorous items in the newspaper. Edward Pohl, who occupied a nearby cell, imagined that the applicant was laughing at him, took offense and threatened to "get" him in the morning. The following morning, the applicant, fearing Pohl, endeavored to avoid him, but without success. Pohl caught hold of the applicant three times and finally attacked him with a shoe knife. The applicant defended himself with his fists the best he could, and finally took the knife away from him. Pohl was the aggressor. The applicant had given him no cause for attack and endeavored in every possible way to avoid the encounter. When attacked he was weaponless and used his fists in self-defense until after he obtained possession of his assailant's knife.

The applicant has now served thirteen years and two months of the term of imprisonment imposed in September, 1910, and asks clemency for the second offense, to wit, felonious assault and battery, committed in the defense of his person from the assaults of a fellow prisoner actuated by an imaginary wrong, and, who, persistently followed the applicant and attacked him with a knife.

Under all the circumstances of the present case, in view of the fact that the applicant was set upon by a fellow prisoner armed with a knife, and because of his effort to avoid difficulty we have concluded that he should be relieved from the penalty imposed for the crime committed while in prison so that he may become eligible to parole by the prison authorities. We also have in mind the fact that he has served thirteen years and two months on account of the crimes first committed.

We, therefore, "after full hearing, upon due public notice and in open sessions", recommend that a pardon be now granted to the said William Payne.

D. J. DAVIS,
Lieutenant Governor.

CLYDE L. KING,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

GEORGE W. WOODRUFF,
Attorney General.

JAS. F. WOODWARD,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, Pa., November 21, 1923.

His Excellency, Gifford Pinchot, Governor.

Sir: At No. 1, June Sessions, 1911, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer in and for the County of Allegheny, Sofron Pulko was convicted of murder in the second degree, and on October 28, 1911, was sentenced to pay costs and to undergo imprisonment in the Western Penitentiary for a period of not less than nineteen years and eleven months nor more than twenty years.

The applicant is fifty-one years of age, a subject of Rumania, a steel and silversmith mechanic by occupation, and at the time of the commission of the crime was employed by the Westinghouse Company at East Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. He was married when the crime was committed, but had no children.

In 1909 the applicant and his wife became estranged and for about one year preceding the commission of the crime they lived apart. A short time preceding the commission of the crime the applicant was arrested for non-support and ordered to pay a weekly sum for the support of his wife. He endeavored without success to effect a reconciliation with his wife who was employed at the Passavant Hospital in Pittsburgh. On April 8, 1911, the applicant went to the hospital to settle financial matters with his wife. He found her in the laundry and after a few words drew a revolver and shot her through the head and then shot himself and cut himself with a knife, resulting in eight or ten wounds in his chest, several of which penetrated the lung. His wife died the same day from the effects of her wound.

The applicant upon being arraigned in Court stood mute and refused to plead. A special plea of insanity presented by his counsel was filed. The evidence adduced during the trial showed that he was suffering from neurosis or epilepsy and had been in this condition for months preceding the crime, and that at the time of the commission of the crime he was not legally responsible for his actions. Medical testimony to this effect was presented which doubtless influenced the Jury to reduce the grade of crime from murder, which was charged in the indictment, to murder in the second degree.

The applicant was never before charged with or convicted of crime. He has now served twelve years of his term of imprisonment. While in prison he has regained his health and no longer shows evidence of neurosis or epilepsy, and if released will be enabled to earn a livelihood as a silversmith whose work is in great demand.

The applicant has a fine record in prison and the Trustees recommend clemency.

In consideration of the circumstances of this case, the impaired mental condition of the applicant when the crime was committed, his prior good record, the term of imprisonment already served, and the recommendation of the Board

of Trustees, we have concluded that he has been sufficiently punished and that if now released he will prove himself a useful and law-abiding citizen.

We, therefore, "after full hearing, upon due public notice and in open sessions", recommend that a pardon be now granted to the said Sofron Pulko.

D. J. DAVIS,
Lieutenant Governor.
CLYDE L. KING,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
GEORGE W. WOODRUFF,
Attorney General.
JAS. F. WOODWARD,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, Pa., November 21, 1923.

His Excellency, Gifford Pinchot, Governor.

Sir: At No. 21, December Sessions, 1919, in the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace in and for the County of Centre, Michael Gafigan pleaded guilty to breaking and escaping penitentiary, and on March 24, 1920, was sentenced to pay a fine of $1.00, costs, and to undergo imprisonment in the Western Penitentiary for a period of not less than four years nor more than five years. Sentence to commence on completion of sentence from Potter County, March 8, 1917.

The applicant is twenty-seven years old, a native-born American citizen, unmarried and by occupation a railroad employe. At the time of his arrest for escaping from the penitentiary he was at Albright, West Virginia, where he was employed by a lumber firm.

On March 8, 1917, the applicant was sentenced by the Court of Quarter Sessions of Potter County for the crime of breaking and entering, and larceny, to serve eight years in the Western Penitentiary, which sentence was afterwards modified and reduced by the Court to six years and twenty days. While serving this latter sentence on September 16, 1919, he walked away from Rockview, and had his freedom six months and eleven days when he was arrested in West Virginia and remanded to Pennsylvania for trial on the charge of breaking and escaping from the penitentiary.

The applicant has now served six years and eight months, less the period of six months spent in West Virginia after his escape, and asks to be relieved from the penalty imposed for escaping from the penitentiary.

The Trial Judge has filed with the Board the following letter:

"An application for pardon will be made before your Board by Michael John Rivers, alias Michael Gaffigan, at your approaching November meeting, and after consultation with the Warden, Mr. Egan, we feel that the petition of this young man should be granted. He will have served the full minimum term of sentence imposed in Potter County. The rest of it applies on his escape from the New Western Penitentiary.

"After investigation it seems to me he has been sufficiently punished and there is a very strong chance of his becoming a good citizen if released at this time."

The Trial District Attorney filed with the Board a letter in which he does not recommend a pardon, but states that he would have no objections officially to the applicants release "upon the expiration of his minimum sentence under the charge of escaping from the Rockview Penitentiary."

In consideration of the circumstances of this case, the period of time already served in the penitentiary, and the recommendation of the Trial Judge, we have concluded that the applicant has been sufficiently punished.

We, therefore, "after full hearing, upon due public notice and in open sessions", recommend that a pardon be now granted to the said Michael Gafigan.

D. J. DAVIS,
Lieutenant Governor.
CLYDE L. KING,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
GEORGE W. WOODRUFF,
Attorney General.
JAS. F. WOODWARD,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, Pa., November 21, 1923.

His Excellency, Gifford Pinchot, Governor.

Sir: At No. 25, March Term, 1922, in the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace in and for the County of Armstrong, Nick Cirre waived the finding of a Grand Jury and pleaded guilty to the charge of receiving stolen goods, and on February 13, 1922, was sentenced to pay a fine of $500.00, costs and to undergo imprisonment in the Western Penitentiary for a period of not less than two years and eleven months nor more than three years.

The applicant is now thirty-one years of age, a native of the Kingdom of Italy, a baker by occupation, and at the time of his arrest was employed in a restaurant in Ford City, Armstrong County, where he resided. He is unmarried.

On or about December 27, 1921, the clothing store of Louis Hirschberg in Ford City was robbed of goods. Peter Kloss, who is now serving a sentence in the Western Penitentiary, was suspected of being the robber, and his association with the applicant in a business and social way caused suspicion to be directed to the applicant, who was arrested, confessed his guilt, informed the officers where the stolen goods were and helped them recover a substantial amount. It was not alleged that he was present at the robbery, nor connected therewith.

The applicant was never before charged with or convicted of crime. He has now served one year and nine months of his term of imprisonment. His prison record is excellent.

The Trial Judge has filed with the Board a letter recommending clemency. The concluding paragraph of his letter is as follows:

"From what I know about this man and from what I have recently learned as to his conduct, and the assurance that he will lead a proper life hereafter, and from the further fact that the prosecutor and his friends seem desirous to obtain the release of the prisoner, and from the further fact that he has served a goodly portion of the sentence imposed, I am inclined to believe the ends of Justice will be subserved by a pardon. I therefore recommend that he be pardoned."

The Trial District Attorney also filed a letter with the Board in which he stated that he applicant had not taken part in the burglary and that, therefore, he had accepted his plea of guilty as to receiving stolen goods. His letter concludes:

"Knowing of these facts and knowing he has served a considerable portion of his sentence, I believe that he has served sufficient time and will be a good citizen. I would, therefore, feel that I can honestly recommend his pardon and ask that your Honorable Board grant the same."

The applicant's former employer filed with the Board a letter in which he certifies to the applicant's trustworthiness and to the further fact that he was working during the night in which the store was burglarized.

The prosecutor in the case also writes the Board, "I would, therefore, ask that this man be granted a full pardon and I heartily join in his application for the same.

In consideration of all the facts in this case, the prior good record of the applicant, the term of imprisonment already served, and because of the recommendations of the Trial Judge, Trial District Attorney and the prosecutor in the case, we have concluded that he has been sufficiently punished and that if now released he will prove himself a useful and law-abiding citizen.

We, therefore, "after full hearing, upon due public notice and in open sessions", recommend that a pardon be now granted to the said Nick Cirre.

D. J. DAVIS,
Lieutenant Governor.

CLYDE L. KING,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

GEORGE W. WOODRUFF,
Attorney General.

JAS. F. WOODWARD,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, Pa., November 21, 1923.

His Excellency, Gifford Pinchot, Governor.

Sir: At No. 24, May Term, 1923, in the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace in and for the County of Centre, Sandy Fedor was convicted of assault and battery with intent to commit rape, and on May 23, 1923, was sentenced to be committed to the Huntingdon Reformatory under the rules and regulations of said institution.

The applicant is seventeen years of age, and unmarried, and previous to his conviction was employed in the mines at or near the village of Winburne, Clearfield County.

On March 21, 1923, in the evening, Emma Fedora and Mollie Fedora, sisters, while on their way home, were attacked by two boys whom they identified as the applicant and Joseph Schimco. The information alleged that the crime was committed at seven o'clock and the applicant proved that he was in church at that hour. The hour of the alleged assault was then changed from seven to eight o'clock and the applicant was unable on short notice to obtain testimony as to his whereabouts at the time finally fixed by the prosecutrix. The information was not made until one week after the commission of the crime and the warrant of arrest was issued three weeks later. During this interval the applicant was at his home and could readily have been found. The father of the girls approached the step father of the applicant with a proposition to settle the matter out of Court, but this was refused.

The applicant was never before charged with or convicted of crime. He has been in the reformatory six months.

The Trial Judge has filed the following letter with the Board:

"I have been notified formally that an application will be made for the pardon of Sandy Fedor and Joseph Schimco at your meeting to be held on the 21st instant. These boys were sentenced by me to the Huntingdon Reformatory at the May Sessions in 1923. After investigation I am of opinion that the ends of Justice have been met and if pardoned they would return to their homes and become law-abiding citizens."

The Trial District Attorney has also filed with the Board a letter in which, after referring to the sentence of the applicant and Joseph Schimco, he concludes:

"After investigation I am of opinion that the ends of justice have been met and if pardoned they would return to their homes and become law-abiding citizens."

In consideration of the youth of the applicant, the circumstances of the case, the doubt as to the identity of the assailants of these girls, his good prior record, and in consideration of the recommendations of the Trial Judge and Trial District Attorney, we have concluded that he has been sufficiently punished and that if now released he will become a good, useful and law-abiding citizen.

We, therefore, "after full hearing, upon due public notice, and in open sessions", recommend that a pardon be now granted to the said Sandy Fedor.

D. J. DAVIS,
Lieutenant Governor.

CLYDE L. KING,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

GEORGE W. WOODRUFF,
Attorney General.

JAS. F. WOODWARD,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, Pa., November 21, 1923.

His Excellency, Gifford Pinchot, Governor.

Sir: At No. 23, May Term, 1923, in the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace in and for the County of Centre, Joseph Schimco was convicted of assault and battery with intent to commit rape, and on May 23, 1923, was sentenced to be committed to the Huntingdon Reformatory under the rules and regulations of the institution.

The applicant is seventeen years of age and unmarried, and previous to his conviction was employed in the mines at or near the village of Windburne, Clearfield County.

This crime is alleged to have been committed in the evening of March 21, 1923, when Emma Fedora and Mollie Fedora, sisters, while on their way home at about seven o'clock were attacked by the applicant and another boy Sandy Fedor. On the trial of the cause the applicant proved that at the time, alleged in the information, he was in church and the prosecutrix thereupon changed the hour of the alleged assault from seven to eight o'clock, and the applicant was unable on short notice to obtain testimony as to his whereabouts at the hour finally fixed by the prosecutrix. The information was not made until one week after the commission of the crime and no warrant of arrest was issued until three weeks later. The applicant was at his home during this interval and could readily have been found. The father of the girls approached the father of the applicant with a proposition to settle the matter out of Court, but this was refused.

The applicant was never before charged with or convicted of crime. He has been in the reformatory for six months.

The Trial Judge has filed the following letter with the Board:

"I have been notified formally that an application will be made for the pardon of Sandy Fedor and Joseph Schimco at your meeting to be held on the 21st instant. These boys were sentenced by me to the Huntingdon Reformatory at the May Sessions in 1923. After investigation I am of opinion that the ends of justice have been met and if pardoned they would return to their homes and become law-abiding citizens."

The Trial District Attorney has also filed with the Board a letter in which, after referring to the sentence of the Applicant and Sandy Fedor, he concludes:

"After investigation I am of opinion that the ends of justice have been met and if pardoned they would return to their homes and become law-abiding citizens."

In consideration of the youth of the applicant, the circumstances of the case, the doubt as to the identity of the assailants of these girls, his good prior record, and in consideration of the recommendations of the Trial Judge and Trial District Attorney, we have concluded that he has been sufficiently punished and that if now released he will become a good, useful and law-abiding citizen.

We, therefore, "after full hearing, upon due public notice, and in open sessions", recommend that a pardon be now granted to the said Joseph Schimco.

D. J. DAVIS,
Lieutenant Governor.

CLYDE L. KING,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

GEORGE W. WOODRUFF,
Attorney General.

JAS. F. WOODWARD,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, Pa., November 21, 1923.

His Excellency, Gifford Pinchot, Governor.

Sir: At No. 7, August Term, 1922, in the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace in and for the County of Adams, John Bolin pleaded guilty to an indictment charging him with assault with intent to commit robbery, and on June 19, 1922, was sentenced to pay a fine of $1.00, costs and to undergo imprisonment in the Eastern Penitentiary for a period of not less than two years nor more than three years.

The applicant was twenty-one years of age at the time of his arrest, a citizen of the United States, a shoe machine operator, by occupation, and at the time of his arrest was employed with the Hanover Heel and Inner Sole Company, Hanover, Pennsylvania. He resided at New Chester, Adams County, with his wife and one child, aged two years.

On June 10, 1922, about 9:00 P. M., Emory Rife, who operated a garage near his residence in a small village lying between McSherrystown and Hanover, saw two men at the garage (which is on the same lot on which his residence is built) and when he went towards them demanding to know what they wanted, the smaller of the two men, who happened to be the prosecutor, disappeared. The other man, Charles Toot, struck Rife with a heavy club and otherwise assaulted him to such an extent that he was rendered unconscious. Toot then escaped. The applicant was not present when the assault and battery was committed upon Rife and did not aid or assist him in any way. Toot admitted the assault and battery. On the trial of the case the applicant, who was without counsel, pleaded guilty and received the same sentence as the man who committed the crime.

The applicant was never before charged with or convicted of crime. His reputation in the community is excellent. He was an Overseas Veteran in the World War and bears an honorable discharge. He has now served one year and five months of his term of imprisonment.

The Chief of Police of Hanover, who arrested the applicant, has filed a letter with the Board that while the applicant went to the garage with Toot, he disappeared before the assault was committed, and evidently had no knowledge of any intended violence. He further states that he was not called as a witness during the trial of the case, and believes that if all the facts had been known to the Court a less severe sentence would have been imposed. He concludes:

"Under all the facts, and believing sufficient punishment has been already imposed upon Bolin, both for his own reformation, as well as for the good of the public generally, I voice the sentiment of our people about here when I join in the application for his pardon."

The prosecutor in the case filed an affidavit with the Board in which he states that he was not called upon to testify when the boy was sentenced. He further states that the applicant was not present when the assault was committed and did not aid or assist in the commission of the crime. He concludes:

"I make this statement in justice to young Bolin and in all fairness to him and the Court. He had no Counsel and plead guilty. He has already served an imprisonment of over one year and three months, and as prosecutor in the case cheerfully join in his application for pardon."

In consideration of all the circumstances of this case, the youth of the applicant, his prior excellent character and reputation; in consideration of the term of imprisonment already served, and the recommendations of the Chief of Police who arrested him, and the prosecutor in the case, we have concluded that he has been sufficiently punished and that if now released he will prove himself an industrious and law-abiding citizen.

We, therefore, "after full hearing, upon due public notice and in open sessions", recommend that a pardon be now granted to the said John Bolin.

D. J. DAVIS,
Lieutenant Governor.

CLYDE L. KING,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

GEORGE W. WOODRUFF,
Attorney General.

JAS. F. WOODWARD,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, Pa., November 21, 1923.

His Excellency, Gifford Pinchot, Governor.

Sir: At Nos. 97 and 98, January Sessions, 1922, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer in and for the County of Philadelphia, Walter Levine was convicted of Attempted Larceny, Assault and Battery and Aggravated Assault and Battery and on January 9, 1922, he was sentenced to pay costs and to undergo imprisonment in the Eastern Penitentiary for a period of not less than four years and six months nor more than five years.

The applicant is 25 years of age, a citizen of the United States, a teamster by occupation, unmarried and at the time of his arrest resided in the City of Philadelphia.

On December 14, 1921, about midnight, on the corner of 13th St., & Girard Ave., Philadelphia, Edward Furlong, Walter Hanshaw and the applicant were standing, engaged in conversation. Mrs. Carrie Townsend, accompanied by Jacob Tittle, passed by. Mrs. Townsend carried a pocketbook under her arm and the three men made an effort to snatch if from her. Mrs. Townsend held on to it and her companion Tittle grapped with the men and they fought together for some time. Hanshaw carried a blackjack and struck Kittle over the head. During the struggle the applicant endeavored to go through Kittle's pockets. Attracked by the commotion pedestrians gathered and Furlong fired his gun in the direction of Kittle. The men then scattered but were soon thereafter arrested. The applicant made a frank and full confession of his complicity in the affair and also testified at the time of the trial. The applicant had no weapon while his companions were armed. Furlong who fired the revolver pleaded guilty to all charges and was sentenced to serve eighteen months in the Huntingdon Reformatory and is now out on parole. Hanshaw and the applicant received like sentences in the Eastern Penitentiary. Hanshaw was pardoned by the Board in June 1923.

The applicant was never before charged with nor convicted of crime. He has served one year and ten months of his term of imprisonment. At the time of the trial he was not represented by counsel and did not have a chance to present his case fully.

The trial District Attorney did not oppose the application.

In consideration of all the circumstances of this case, the fact that the applicant was not armed, in consideration of the prior good record and term of imprisonment served by the applicant, because of the fact that one of his associates has been pardoned and the other released from the Huntingdon Reformatory on parole, we have concluded that he has been sufficiently punished and that if now released he will prove himself a useful and law-abiding citizen.

We, therefore, "after full hearing, upon due public notice and in open sessions", recommend that a pardon be now granted to the said Walter Irvine.

D. J. DAVIS,
Lieutenant Governor.

CLYDE L. KING,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

GEORGE W. WOODRUFF,
Attorney General.

JAS. F. WOODWARD,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, Pa., November 21, 1923.

His Excellency, Gifford Pinchot, Governor.

Sir: At No. 599, October Sessions 1919, in the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace in and for the County of Philadelphia, Abraham Schwartz was convicted of Conspiracy and on May 13, 1921, was sentenced to pay costs and to undergo imprisonment in the Philadelphia County Prison for the term of one month.

The applicant is 36 years of age, a Russian by birth but a naturalized citizen of the United States. At the time of his arrest he was a police officer and resided in the City of Philadelphia with his wife and two small children.

The applicant, with another police officer, was detailed to investigate a certain burglary. He subsequently arrested Morris Brick and Jacob Scopp, on suspicion. and they were held for further hearing to enable the applicant to investigate the case and procure evidence. While the applicant was taking Brick to the station house, the latter's son, Harry, threatened that he would "fix him and get even with him"

for arresting his father. Brick and Scopp were finally discharged for lack of sufficient evidence. In the meanwhile, the applicant was arrested for Conspiracy and held for Court. At the hearing before the Magistrate, Harry Brick, the son of one of the suspects, testified that he had paid the applicant money on the night of the arrest, and had agreed to pay him additional money for the purpose of having him refrain from prosecuting the father. On the trial Scopp testified that one Steiger, who was jointly indicted with the applicant, asked him for $100.00 to distribute among certain persons connected with the case. He finally gave him $50.00 for the purpose. Steiger was immediately arrested for conspiring with the applicant and one Bockel in whose saloon the demand for money was made, to obtain money from the suspects. All three were convicted of Conspiracy on the testimony of Scopp who has a long criminal record and of Harry Brick.

The co-defendants of the applicant fared better than he. Bockel's sentence was suspended. After serving one-third of his sentence Steiger was discharged on parole. The applicant served twenty days when his sentence was reconsidered and suspended and he was discharged on parole. Since his release he has behaved well and desires pardon in order to remove the stigma of the prison sentence.

The trial Judge, in a letter filed with the Board states:

"I have no objection to the pardon of Abraham Schwartz. I believe he was the least culpable in the case and the short sentence imposed upon him was indicative of my judgment in his case."

The trial District Attorney informed the Board that there were no objections to the pardon.

In consideration of the circumstances of this case and the prior good record of the applicant, and in consideration of the trial Judge, we have concluded that the applicant should be relieved of the stigma of his conviction and imprisonment.

We, therefore, "after full hearing, upon due public notice and in open sessions", recommend that a pardon be now granted to the said Abraham Schwartz.

D. J. DAVIS,
Lieutenant Governor.

CLYDE L. KING,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

GEORGE W. WOODRUFF,
Attorney General.

JAS. F. WOODWARD,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, Pa., November 21, 1923.

His Excellency, Gifford Pinchot, Governor.

Sir: At No. 149, May Sessions, 1921, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer in and for the County of Philadelphia, Robert Byrd was convicted of robbery, and on May 5, 1921, was sentenced to pay a fine of $1,000, costs, and to undergo imprisonment in the Eastern Penitentiary for a term of not less than four years and eleven months nor more than five years.

The applicant is twenty-seven years of age, a native-born citizen of the United States, negro, and at the time of his arrest was a janitor and was employed at the Art School, Broad and Pine Streets, Philadelphia, in which city he resided with his wife and her mother who had four small children whom he assisted in supporting.

On April 29, 1921, about 8:30 P. M., Miss Charlotte Fitzpatrick, the prosecutrix, was standing in front of a church in said city talking to some ladies when the applicant came along and snatched her handbag, which was hanging on her wrist. The lady cried "thief". A passerby ran after the applicant and caught him. Realizing his apprehension, he threw the handbag on the pavement before he was seized.

The applicant committed no violence to the person of the prosecutrix and merely grabbed the handbag and ran away. The pocket-book and contents were valued at $8.50, all of which was recovered by the owner.

The applicant was never before charged with or convicted of any crime. He was intoxicated when the crime was committed. He has now served two years and six months of his term of imprisonment.

In consideration of all the circumstances of this crime, his prior good record, the term of imprisonment already served, the need which his family has for his support and assistance, we have concluded that he has been sufficiently punished and that if now released he will prove himself a useful and law-abiding citizen.

We, therefore, "after full hearing, upon due public notice, and in open sessions", recommend that a pardon be now granted to the said Robert Byrd.

D. J. DAVIS,
Lieutenant Governor.

CLYDE L. KING,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

GEORGE W. WOODRUFF,
Attorney General.

JAS. F. WOODWARD,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, Pa., November 21, 1923.

His Excellency, Gifford Pinchot, Governor.

Sir: At No. 436, May Sessions, 1920, in the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace in and for the County of Philadelphia, Arthur J. Wells pleaded guilty to an indictment charging him with larceny, and on June 6, 1920, the Court ordered and adjudged that sentence be suspended and defendant discharged on probation for a period of three years.

The applicant is twenty-five years of age, an American citizen, by occupation a chauffeur-mechanic. At the time of his arrest he was employed as a driver by the American Express Company and resided in the City of Philadelphia with a wife and two small children.

The applicant stole a bale of cloth from the Express Company and sold it to Robert Lee Hammie, proprietor of a cleaning and repairing establishment.

The applicant, after he was placed on probation by the Trial Judge, was permitted to go to Wisconsin and has now completed his term of probation, and his record during this period has been commendable.

The Probation Officer of the Quarter Sessions Court of Philadelphia has filed the following letter with the Board:

"Mr. Wells entered a plea of guilty to the charge of larceny of a bale of cloth, the property of the American Express Company, on June 6, 1920, and was placed on parole for a period of three years. While on probation he complied faithfully with the requirements imposed upon him by the Court in accordance with the provisions of the Act of Assembly and was discharged from said probation by this Department.

"This man, I understand, is living an upright life and making an honest effort to comply with the law. I personally feel this is a case in which your Honorable Board can give favorable consideration to an application for a pardon."

In consideration of the fact that the applicant's family require his assistance and support, in consideration of the fact that he was never before convicted of crime, and that his conduct during a three years term of probation was excellent, we believe that he should have an opportunity to rehabilitate himself and be relieved from the stigma of a conviction.

We have, therefore, "after full hearing, upon due public notice, and in open sessions", recommend that a pardon be now granted to the said Arthur J. Wells.

D. J. DAVIS,
Lieutenant Governor.

CLYDE L. KING,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

GEORGE W. WOODRUFF,
Attorney General.

JAS. F. WOODWARD,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, Pa., November 21, 1923.

His Excellency, Gifford Pinchot, Governor.

Sir: At No. 16, December Sessions, 1920, in the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace in and for Lawrence County, Mike Opperman waived a jury trial and pleaded nolo contendere to an indictment charging him with felonious assault and battery, aggravated assault and battery, assault and battery, and assault, and on December 23, 1920, was sentenced to pay a fine of $50.00, costs and to undergo imprisonment in the Western Penitentiary for a period of not less than three years and eight months nor more than four years.

At No. 17, of the same Sessions, and in the same Court, he entered a similar plea and a like sentence was imposed as in the preceding case. The two sentences to run concurrently.

The applicant is twenty-five years of age, a native of Austria, and subject thereto. He came to the United States in 1914, and took out his first naturalization papers in 1916. At the time of his arrest he resided with his wife in Cleveland, Ohio, and was employed by the Ohio Motor Sales Company. He is an automobile mechanic and learned the trade of tool maker.

In 1920, the applicant met one Ivan J. Elowich, a bootlegger, through the latter's wife who was a friend of the wife of the applicant. Elowich asked him to assist him in holding up the truck of another bootlegger, which he knew passed at certain times between certain cities with cargoes of contraband liquor. The applicant left Cleveland with Elowich planning to intercept one John Simon, a bootlegger, with his truck load of liquor on his way to Akron, Ohio, at or near New Castle. Elowich and the applicant met Simon's truck not far from New Castle. They stopped the truck by driving their car across the road. The applicant covered Simon with a revolver and when the latter told him to get out of the way and reached for his hip pocket as if to secure a gun, the applicant struck Simon over the head with the butt of his revolver and the man collapsed. They then dragged Simon and his wife, who accompanied him, out of the car, and left them by the roadside. Elowich mounted Simon's car and both cars were driven rapidly away. Later the liquor was transferred from Simon's car to their own car and taken to Cleveland where it was finally disposed of. Simon identified Elowich as one of the men who held him up and ten days after Elowich was arrested, the applicant was apprehended. Simon testified in Court that Opperman had struck him on the head.

The applicant was twenty-three years of age when this crime was committed. He had hitherto been a law-abiding citizen. Elowich was an experienced bootlegger and planned the affair. The applicant has now been confined in prison since October, 1920, more than three years. His record in prison has been excellent as shown by the fact that in 1922, he was transferred to the prison farm at Rockview. The Board of Trustees recommend clemency.

The Trial District Attorney filed with the Board a letter in which he states inter alia:

"I feel that if your Board should grant the application of Mike Opperman, that the ends of justice would be met.

"After the crime was committed Mike Opperman was arrested in Cleveland, Ohio, and came to Pennsylvania without demanding requisition papers, which assisted us very considerably, as we might have had difficulty if he had fought extradition, being weak on identification at that time.

"Immediately after he was brought to New Castle he asked to be brought to my office and voluntarily made a complete confession of his part in the crime.

"The history of the case as he gives it in his application, as I recollect the circumstances, are correct. I had a number of talks with him before he was sentenced, and in spite of the circumstances and character of his crime, I felt as if he was not really a criminal at heart. The Court sentenced him about half of what Elowich was sentenced.

"I am only writing this letter on account of the impression I had of him at the time of his arrest and sentence, and if my recollection serves me right, our reports of his reputation from Cleveland, Ohio, were very good, and I understand his record, as a prisoner, is excellent.

"If your Honorable Board should see fit to pardon him I believe he will now make a good citizen."

In consideration of all the circumstances of this case, the comparative youth of the applicant when the crime was committed, his prior good record, in consideration of the recommendation of the Board of Trustees and the recommendation of the Trial District Attorney, we have concluded that he has been sufficiently punished and that if now released he will prove himself a useful and law-abiding citizen.

We, therefore, "after full hearing, upon due public notice, and in open sessions", recommend that a pardon be now granted to the said Mike Opperman.

D. J. DAVIS,
Lieutenant Governor.

CLYDE L. KING,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

GEORGE W. WOODRUFF,
Attorney General.

JAS. F. WOODWARD,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, Pa., November 21, 1923.

His Excellency, Gifford Pinchot, Governor.

Sir: At No. 275, June Sessions, 1919, in the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace in and for the County of Fayette, George W. Riley was convicted of incestuous adultery, rape and bastardy, and on October 25, 1919, was sentenced to pay a fine of $100.00, costs and to undego imprisonment in the Western Penitentiary for a term of not less than nine years nor more than fifteen years.

The applicant is fifty-six years of age, an American citizen, a laborer by occupation, and at the time of his arrest resided in Wheeler, near Connellsville, Pa. His family consisted of a wife and five children.

One of applicant's daughters, Lida, now about twenty-two years of age has been a wayward girl beyond the control of her parents. She is the mother of three illegitimate children and has consorted with men from the time she was fifteen years of age. On Easter Sunday, 1919, the applicant was remonstrating with her on account of her evil conduct. She resented his admonitions, and he, losing control of his temper, struck her on the shoulder with a small window stick, which he had in his hand at the time. The applicant immediately expressed his sorrow and obtained work for her with different parties. Lida was angry with her father and threatened to get even with him. Prior to this affair she had charged the paternity of her illegitimate children on various persons, but subsequently to this incident she made an information against her father in which she charged him with the paternity of these children, and on her testimony he was tried, convicted and sentenced. The daughter Lida, on February 25, 1921, while confined in a tuberculosis sanitarium at Mt. Vernon, Ohio, subscribed to an affidavit, declaring that her father was innocent of the charges which she had made.

The applicant was never before charged with or convicted of crime. He has now served four years and one month of his term of imprisonment. In consideration of his daughter's affidavit, the applicant is innocent of the crimes for which he was convicted and sentenced.

The Trial Judge has filed the following letter with the Board:

"I heartily recommend the granting of a pardon to George W. Riley, Convicted on the testimony of his daughter of incestuous adultery, rape, and bastardy, and now undergoing a sentence in the Western penitentiary of not less than nine nor more than fifteen years. When this defendant was convicted and sentence imposed I had no reasonable doubt of his guilt. Since that time, and especially since the affidavit made by the daughter, which is referred to in the defendant's petition, and from other information that has come to me, there has arisen in my mind a very serious doubt as to the defendant's guilt. At any rate I think under all the circumstances of the case that the imprisonment undergone by the defendant has been sufficient to meet the requirements of the law, and I seriously and unhesitatingly recommend a pardon."

The Trial District Attorney writes the Board as follows:

"In regard to the application of George W. Riley for pardon, I beg leave to advise that this case was tried under S. J. Morrow, District Attorney, in 1919. The writer was at that

time Assistant District Attorney, and assisted in the prosecution of the case. While of the opinion at the time that the defendant was guilty, later developments have made me feel less certain of the fact. This office will interpose no objection to a pardon."

Harry H. Willock, Penitentiary Trustee, stated to the Board that Mrs. Muirhead, Chairman of the Pardon and Parole Committee of the Penitentiary, states that she recommends very strongly that this pardon be granted as the applicant impressed her strongly of his complete innocence.

In consideration of the circumstances of this case, the extreme doubt as to guilt of the applicant, the term of imprisonment already served, the recommendation of the Trial Judge and the Penitentiary Authorities, and the statement of the Trial District Attorney, we have concluded that the applicant has been sufficiently punished and that if now released he will prove himself a useful and law-abiding citizen.

We, therefore, "after full hearing, upon due public notice and in open sessions", recommend that a pardon be now granted to the said George W. Riley.

D. J. DAVIS,
Lieutenant Governor.

CLYDE L. KING,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

GEORGE W. WOODRUFF,
Attorney General.

JAS. F. WOODWARD,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, Pa., November 21, 1923.

His Excellency, Gifford Pinchot, Governor.

Sir: At No. 25, June Sessions, 1922, in the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace in and for the County of Carbon, Andrew Kent pleaded guilty to the charge of felonious entry, and on June 8, 1922, was sentenced to pay a fine of $100, costs and to undergo imprisonment in the Eastern Penitentiary for a period of not less than two years and nine months nor more than four years.

The applicant is twenty-three years of age, an American citizen by birth and parentage, and a laborer by occupation. At the time of his arrest he resided in Palmerton. He is married and has one child, but has no knowledge of the present whereabouts of his wife. In 1922 the applicant was in poor health and as a consequence not continuously employed. He fell into debt and was unable to defray his living expenses. On the night of April 15, 1922, he broke into the warehouse of the Mauser Mill Company at Palmerton by using an iron bar and burglarized the safe and took therefrom the sum of $21.00, which was afterwards returned. While indicted for burglary and larceny, the District Attorney finally accepted a plea of guilty to the charge of felonious entry. The applicant has now served one year and eight months of his term of imprisonment. He was never before charged with, or convicted of, any crime. His prison record is good, as shown by the fact that in February, 1923, he was transferred to the prison farm at Rockview, Centre County.

The Trial Judge, in a letter to the applicant, which was filed with the Board, states:

"If you can get a recommendation for a pardon from the Board I shall make no objection, and would be willing to give you a trial on parole."

The Chief of Police of Palmerton, who arrested the applicant, in a letter addressed to him, and filed with the Board, states, inter alia:

"I always considered you an honest young man, and even though you made the fatal mistake that many other young men have made, I believe you should have a chance to live down that mistake. You surely cannot do that in prison, and I for one am in favor of giving you another chance, and have written to the District Attorney telling him so."

The Trial District Attorney, in a letter addressed to the applicant, and filed with the Board, concerning the application for pardon, states:

"I have submitted the matter to P. J. Dougherty, chief of Police, Palmerton, Pa., who caused the prosecution which was brought against you and who is thoroughly familiar with the circumstances of your offense and he writes me as follows:—

"'I don't think that keeping Mr. Kent in prison a year longer would improve him morally. I believe he is sincere. He didn't act like a hardened criminal when arrested. He volunteered to plead guilty and did so. I believe we should give him another chance.'

"I shall adopt Mr. Dougherty's attitude in this matter as my own, assuming of course, that no unfavorable elements will turn up."

In consideration of all the circumstances of this case, the comparative youth of the applicant, his prior good record, the term of imprisonment already served, and the statements of the Trial Judge, Trial District Attorney and Chief of Police of Palmerton, we have concluded that he has been sufficiently punished and that if now released he will prove himself a useful, law-abiding citizen.

We, therefore, " after full hearing, upon due public notice and in open sessions", recommend that a pardon be now granted to the said Andrew Kent.

D. J. DAVIS,
Lieutenant Governor.

CLYDE L. KING,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

GEORGE W. WOODRUFF,
Attorney General.

JAS. F. WOODWARD,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, Pa., December 19, 1923

His Excellency, Gifford Pinchot, Governor.

Sir: At No. 15, April Sessions, 1920, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer in and for the County of Allegheny, Daniel Kist was convicted of murder in the second degree, and on December 23, 1920, was sentenced to pay a fine of 6½¢, costs and to undergo imprisonment in the Western Penitentiary for a period of not less than nine nor more than twelve years.

The applicant is a native of Hungary, aged thirty-six years. He has been in America about thirteen years. He is a coal miner by occupation and was employed at the time of his arrest. He is married and had seven children, three of whom survive and live with their mother in the City of McKeesport.

The applicant removed from Large to Duquesne at the request of his wife, who wanted to get away from Joe Toth who was pursuing her with his attentions. Toth followed them to Duquesne and when they returned to Large he also returned there. During the Summer before the killing the applicant had Toth arrested and brought before a Justice of the Peace at Large because of misconduct. On the day of the killing the applicant took his family out for an automobile ride. Toth objected because he was not invited to accompany them. The applicant and Toth drank together at the house of a common friend that night and after midnight they left the house and separated. Toth had previously threatened to kill him. After applicant's return to his home and while he was sitting on a chair, Toth fired several shots into the house. The applicant then got his revolver and both exchanged shots. Toth was found dead the next morning on a porch near the Kist house.

The applicant has now served three years of his term of imprisonment. If he really shot Toth it was in self-defense inasmuch as Toth, after trying to break up his home, had threatened to kill him and had shot into the applicant's house while the latter was there before the applicant armed himself with a revolver and replied.

Arthur Storer, member of the House of Representatives from Allegheny County, has filed a letter with the Board in which he states that he has made a careful investigation of the circumstances surrounding this case and recommends that the applicant be returned to his family, who sorely need his support.

In consideration of all the circumstances of this case, the lack of evidence showing that the applicant had actually killed Joe Toth, the fact that the latter was the aggressor and that if shot by the applicant the killing was in self-defense, and in consideration of the recommendation of Representative Storer, we have concluded that he has been sufficiently punished and that if now released he will prove himself a useful and law-abiding citizen.

We, therefore, "after full hearing, upon due public notice, and in open sessions", recommend that a pardon be now granted to the said Daniel Kist.

D. J. DAVIS,
Lieutenant Governor.

CLYDE L. KING,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

GEORGE W. WOODRUFF,
Attorney General.

JAS. F. WOODWARD,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, Pa., December 19, 1923.

His Excellency, Gifford Pinchot, Governor.

Sir: At No. 30, February Sessions, 1916, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, in and for the County of Allegheny, Joseph Patrick White pleaded guilty to an indictment charging him with Murder, and on March 3rd, 1916, the Court, after hearing the evidence, fixed the degree as that of Murder of the second degree and sentenced the applicant to pay a fine of $1.00, costs, and to undergo imprisonment in McCandless Township, Allegheny County, having been 18 years nor more than 20 years.

The applicant is now 24 years of age and an American citizen. Before his arrest he worked at various occupations, principally however, as a farm hand. When arrested he was enlisted and undergoing service with the United States Marines at Fort Royal, South Carolina. His legal residence was in the city of Pittsburgh.

On the morning of December 12th, 1915, Caroline Viehmier, a widow aged 70 years, was found dead in her home in McCandless Township, Allegheny County, having been bound and gagged. The coroner's jury found that she had been gaged and strangled by one William McClure and the applicant, and recommended that they be held upon the charge of Murder, and that one Aaron Fell be held as accessory before the fact. The applicant was a boy 16 years old and McClure was a few years older. Fell was the son-in-law of the deceased and resided near her residence. On the trial, Fell was acquitted.

The applicant has now served seven years and nine months of his term of imprisonment. There was no specific intent on the part of anyone to commit murder. The object was robbery and the death was the consequence of gagging.

Harry H. Willock, a member of the Board of Trustees, appeared before the Board and recommended pardon. Mrs. Rae Muirhead, trustee and chairman of the Committee on Paroles of the Western Penitentiary, has filed a letter with the Board, strongly recommending a pardon. Mrs. Lucy Dorsey Iams, vice-president of the board of Trustees and chairman of the Committee on Social Service, also filed a letter with the Board recommending a pardon in the course of which she states that she regards the present case as perhaps the most deserving of clemency.

In consideration of all the circumstances of this case, the extreme youth of the applicant when the crime was committed, the term of imprisonment already served, and in further consideration of the recommendations of Trustee Willock and Mesdames Muirhead and Iams, we have concluded that the applicant has been sufficiently punished and that if now released, he will prove himself a useful and law-abiding citizen.

We, therefore, "after full hearing, upon due public notice and in open sessions," recommend that a pardon be now granted to the said Joseph Patrick White.

D. J. DAVIS,
Lieutenant Governor.

CLYDE L. KING,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

GEORGE W. WOODRUFF,
Attorney General.

JAS. F. WOODWARD,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, Pa., December 19, 1923.

His Excellency, Gifford Pinchot, Governor.

Sir: At No. 1, June Sessions, 1917, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, in and for the county of McKean, Rocco Carboni was convicted of Murder in the second degree, and on October 5th, 1917, was sentenced to undergo imprisonment in the Western Penitentiary for a period of not less than 10 years nor more than 15 years.

The applicant is 36 years of age and a subject of the Kingdom of Italy. He came to this Country about 1900. At the time of his arrest he was employed in the Brush Block Factory at Kane, where he had worked for seven years. He is a widower and has two children.

One evening in March, 1917, about 7:30 P. M., Frank Vero, Frank Morano and the applicant were walking three abreast on Fraley Street in the borough of Kane. The applicant was on the inside of the walk and Morano was in the center. The street was thronged with people who were on their way to the theatres. As these three men reached an alley which runs into Fraley Street, there was a shot fired and Morano was struck in the neck and killed. The applicant ran up the alley and was apprehended within a few minutes. At the trial of the case there was no motive shown for the killing, and no gun was found on either Vero or the applicant. Two witnesses who were behind the three men, testified that they saw the flash of the gun but could not see who fired the shot. Both Vero and the applicant testified that the shooting was done by one Angelo Fortugno who stood in the alley as the three men passed and shot Morano after he had passed and then ran up the alley. The applicant testified that he ran up the alley in pursuit of Fortugno. The latter had had trouble with Morano several days before the murder at a christening where Morano had slapped Mrs. Fortugno who fainted, and a physician had to be called in. Fortugno disappeared the day of the crime and has never been heard of since. Dr. O'Neill, an eminent surgeon, testified that the bullet which killed Morano, came from the alley.

The applicant has now served six years and two months of his term of imprisonment. He claims to be innocent of the crime for which he was sentenced and Vero with whom he was jointly indicted, was acquitted upon the same evidence on which the applicant was convicted. The applicant was never before charged with or convicted of crime. He has always been an honest, industrious, law-abiding citizen. The deceased was of a domineering and quarrelsome disposition and shunned by the better class of Italians.

Sergeant Freeman of the State Police was asked by the Board to investigate the circumstances of this case and has filed an elaborate report in which he expresses the opinion that Morano was killed by Fortugno, and suggests that the present application for pardon be given serious consideration.

In consideration of the circumstances of this case, the doubt as to the guilt of the applicant, the term of imprisonment already served, his prior good record, and above all, in consideration of the report and recommendation of the Sergeant of State Police, we have concluded that the applicant has been sufficiently punished, and that if now released, he will prove himself a peaceable, law-abiding citizen.

We, therefore, "after full hearing, upon due public notice, and in open sessions", recommend that a pardon be now granted to the said Rocco Carboni.

D. J. DAVIS,
Lieutenant Governor.

CLYDE L. KING,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

GEORGE W. WOODRUFF,
Attorney General.

JAS. F. WOODWARD,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, Pa., December 19, 1923.

His Excellency, Gifford Pinchot, Governor.

Sir: At Nos. 243-4-5-6, March Term, 1919, in the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace in and for the County of Philadelphia, Florence Duke pleaded guilty to indictments charging her with larceny, and on March 13, 1919, was sentenced in the aggregate to pay the costs of prosecution and to undergo imprisonment in the Eastern Penitentiary for a period of not less than eleven years and eight months nor more than twelve years.

The applicant is twenty-four years of age, unmarried, a native of America, a weaver by occupation, and formerly resided near Boston, Massachusetts. For about a year prior to her arrest she resided in the City of Philadelphia.

At the time of the commission of the crimes for which she was sentenced the applicant was living in Philadelphia with one Walter Shem, a chauffeur, to whom she was not married, but was living with him as his wife under the promise and expectation of marriage. During the winter of 1918-19 Shem was guilty of stealing a number of automobiles and used the applicant to assist him in obtaining the cars and accomplishing the crimes. The stolen cars were sold in Philadelphia and other places. The applicant voluntarily confessed her part in the offenses to the police after her arrest and gave valuable information in reference to the cars that had been stolen. Shem fled and his whereabouts is unknown. Subsequently other persons who were implicated in these offenses in New Jersey were prosecuted and the applicant voluntarily went to New Jersey, testified against them and assisted in their conviction.

The applicant has now served four years and eight months of her term of imprisonment.

The Chaplain of the Eastern State Penitentiary has filed a letter with the Board in which he states that in his judgment, should a pardon be granted her, she would carry out the determination to lead an honest and upright life.

A number of prominent women of Philadelphia have interested themselves in behalf of the applicant and have written letters to the Board in which they urge clemency. Among the number Mrs. Charlotte M. Waln has been particularly active in behalf of the applicant and has, by letter and by telegram filed with the Board, assumed responsibility for her when she is liberated. The Prosecutor of the Pleas of Atlantic County, New Jersey, has recommended pardon in consideration of the invaluable assistance which the applicant rendered in the conviction of persons involved in the theft of automobiles and the disposition of the stolen property.

In consideration of the numerous letters from prominent citizens on file recommending pardon, the recommendation of the Prison Chaplain, the recommendation of the Prosecuting Attorney of Atlantic County, New Jersey, and above all, because of Mrs. Waln's offer to be responsible for the applicant after her liberation, we have concluded that she has been sufficiently punished and that if now released she will become a useful and law-abiding citizen.

We, therefore, "after full hearing, upon due public notice and in open sessions", recommend that a pardon be now granted to the said Florence Duke.

D. J. DAVIS,
Lieutenant Governor.

CLYDE L. KING,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

GEORGE W. WOODRUFF,
Attorney General.

JAS. F. WOODWARD,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, Pa., December 19, 1923.

His Excellency, Gifford Pinchot, Governor.

Sir: At the January Term, 1916, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer in and for the County of Chester, Charles Johnson was convicted of highway robbery (two counts,) and larceny (two counts,) and on January 12, 1916, was sentenced in the aggregate to pay a fine of $55.00, costs, and to undergo imprisonment in the Eastern Penitentiary for a period of not less than ten nor more than sixteen years.

The applicant is thirty-four years of age, an American citizen by birth, a shoemaker by occupation, and at the time of his arrest was employed by Worths Mill Electric Crane. He is married and has one child ten years of age. At the time of his arrest he resided in West Chester.

On January 8, 1916, the applicant and Thomas Carrigues, who had been drinking, met one Wassell Houchuck on the road near Coatesville, Pennsylvania, and robbed him of money and clothing and also robbed one Joseph Petrovich of a sum of money.

The Court, in imposing sentence upon the applicant, overlooked the fact that the two larcenies were included in the two highway robberies and imposed sentence for four distinct offenses instead of two distinct offenses. Inasmuch as sentences for highway robbery were imposed, the sentences for larceny were improper and illegal, both offenses constituting but one crime. Upon the hearing before the Board at the October sessions, 1923, the case was continued in order that counsel might confer with the Trial Judge and obtain his view of the matter. In a letter filed with the Board counsel for the applicant states that he had seen the Trial Judge and that the latter had said that the sentences on the larceny charges should not have been imposed inasmuch as they were included in the charges of highway robbery.

The applicant has now served seven years and eleven months of his aggregate term of imprisonment.

In consideration of the term of imprisonment already served and of the error in the Trial Judge imposing sentences for larceny in addition to the sentences for highway robbery, both constituting the same offense, we have concluded that the applicant has been sufficiently punished and that if now released he will prove himself a law-abiding citizen.

We, therefore, "after full hearing, upon due public notice and in open sessions", recommend that a pardon be now granted to the said Charles Johnson.

D. J. DAVIS,
Lieutenant Governor.

CLYDE L. KING,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

GEORGE W. WOODRUFF,
Attorney General.

JAS. F. WOODWARD,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, Pa., December 19, 1923.

His Excellency, Gifford Pinchot, Governor.

Sir: At Nos. 83 and 84, March Term, 1917, in the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace, in and for the County of Cambria, Joe Rushik was convicted of Felonious Assault and Battery, and on March 13th, 1917, was sentenced in the aggregate, to pay a fine of $50.00, costs, and to undergo imprisonment in the Western Penitentiary for a period of not less than 11 years nor more than 13 years.

The applicant is 40 years of age and a subject of the kingdom of Italy. He came to this Country when he was 28 years of age. He is a coal miner by occupation. He has a wife and four children residing in Cleveland, Ohio. At the time of his arrest, he resided at Culver, Cambria County.

The applicant claims that he has no knowledge of the circumstances connected with the crime for which he was sentenced. On the evening of August 6th, 1916, he was for several hours, drinking with six companions at the home of one of the number. It was a warm night. He walked out to the woods near his home and fell asleep. When he awoke about 2:30 A. M., he returned to his home and remained there until morning when he was arrested for having shot two men the night before. Neither of the men who were shot, immediately after the crime, identified him as their assailant. However on the trial they did so identify him.

The applicant was never before charged with or convicted of any crime. He has now served six years and nine months of his term of imprisonment.

Sergeant Freeman of the State Police, by request of the Board, investigated this case and filed a report in which, inter alia, he states that the applicant has an excellent prison record and concludes as follows: "His story, as appears in his application for pardon, is the same that he told at the time of his arrest, at his trial, and has since told continually without variation, therefore I have the honor to suggest that your Honorable Board give this application serious consideration."

In consideration of all the circumstances of this case, the doubt as to the guilt of the applicant, the term of imprisonment already served, his good record before and since his conviction, and the recommendation of the Sergenat of the State Police, we have concluded that he has been sufficiently punished, and that if now released, he will prove himself a useful and law-abiding citizen.

We, therefore, "after full hearing, upon due public notice and in open sessions," recommend that a pardon be now granted to the said Joe Rushik.

D. J. DAVIS,
Lieutenant Governor.

CLYDE L. KING,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

GEORGE W. WOODRUFF,
Attorney General.

JAS. F. WOODWARD,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, Pa., December 19, 1923.

His Excellency, Gifford Pinchot, Governor.

Sir: At Nos. 61 and 62, December Term, 1922, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, in and for the County of Northampton, George H. Grim was convicted of Larceny by Bailee and Fraudulent Conversion, and on February 14, 1923, was sentenced in the aggregate, to pay a fine of $200.00, and to undergo imprisonment in the Northampton County Prison for a period of six months.

The applicant is an American citizen by birth, 38 years of age, married, is an undertaker by profession and at the time of his arrest resided in the city of Bethlehem.

The applicant at various times, borrowed money from Ella Brown, an intimate friend of his wife's, and always repaid the loans until the last one. Not having cash, Mrs. Brown loaned him two bonds of a thousand dollars each which the applicant deposited with a bank as collateral security for a loan, and some time later, being hard pressed for money, ordered the bonds sold and the money placed to his credit. Shortly thereafter, the applicant and his wife had marital difficulties which resulted in their separation. Mrs. Brown aligned herself with the wife and was one of the petitioners who asked the United States Court to have the applicant declared a bankrupt. She also made a criminal information against the applicant on which he was tried, convicted and sentenced as already stated. The applicant claims that when he got the bonds from Mrs. Brown, she agreed that he might sell them in case he could not borrow sufficient. Mrs. Brown denies that she ever consented to such sale.

The applicant was never before charged with, or convicted of crime, except that in January, 1923, he was arrested on a charge of desertion and Non-support, made by his wife on which charge he is now held under bail.

The applicant has now served the entire term of imprisonment and unless he is pardoned, will be deprived of his means of livelihood since he will be unable to engage in business as a licensed undertaker.

The Adjutant General of Pennsylvania has filed with the Board the following letter:

"I have known Mr. Grim's family for three generations; they have been law-abiding, honest, trustworthy residents of Lehigh County. Mr. Grim has had this training inbred in him and I firmly believe that if a pardon be granted him that the lesson he has learned will cause him to follow the training of his father and mother and again become a respectable citizen.

"As a boy, Mr. Grim was a student under me in the public schools of Allentown and was a hard worker, conscientious, fair-minded and honest. He has made his mistake, fully realizes it, I am sure, and I am firmly convinced that his experience of the past few months will serve as a lesson to him and that if given an opportunity he will rehabilitate himself and again become a worthy citizen.

Mr. Grim is a licensed undertaker and I understand would lose his license to practice his profession should he not receive the consideration and pardon from your Board.

"If such a pardon is granted Mr. Grim, several citizens of Allentown, myself included, who have known him for many years, have agreed that we will take care of his future and give him an opportunity to again start in the undertaking business in some place where he may again become a self-respecting citizen.

"I most sincerely request the consideration of your honorable board and a favorable decision and pardon for the applicant."

In consideration of all the circumstances of this case, because of the fact that the applicant has served his term of imprisonment and will be unable to pursue his occupation of licensed undertaker unless he is pardoned, in consideration of the recommendation of the Adjutant General of the State, we have concluded that he has been sufficiently punished, and that if now released, he will prove himself an honest, law-abiding citizen.

We, therefore, "after full hearing, upon due public notice, and in open sessions," recommend that a pardon be now granted to the said George W. Grim.

D. J. DAVIS,
Lieutenant Governor.

CLYDE L. KING,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

GEORGE W. WOODRUFF,
Attorney General.

JAS. F. WOODWARD,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, Pa., December 19, 1923.

His Excellency, Gifford Pinchot, Governor.

Sir: At No. 1, January Term, 1923, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer in and for the County of Jefferson, Leroy Bullers was convicted of statutory rape, and on February

10, 1923, was sentenced to pay a fine of $300, costs, and to undergo imprisonment in the Western Penitentiary for a period of not less than two years nor more than two years and six months.

The applicant is twenty-five years of age and a citizen of the United States. He is a farmer by occupation. At the time sentence was imposed he was married and had two children, aged seven years and ten months, respectively.

The alleged crime was committed on October 14, 1922, between the hours of 5 and 9:30 P. M., upon the person of one Lulu Hetrick, aged about fourteen years. The conviction was secured through the uncorroborated testimony of the prosecutrix, who was never subjected to medical examination nor did she become a mother. The applicant established a complete alibi. During the hours mentioned, which the prosecutrix alleges were spent in her company, he was not with her but was seen by a number of disinterested witnesses at points far distant and in a different direction from what she alleges.

After his conviction E. B. Waite, who was not a witness during the trial, voluntarily came forward and made affidavit to facts which corroborated the applicant at a material point in his story. Upon reading his affidavit the twelve members of the jury which convicted him filed a petition with the Board in which they ask for clemency, alleging that they are convinced that the applicant is guiltless of the crime.

There was also filed with the Board a petition signed by a number of citizens who were present in Court at the time of the trial and heard the testimony. They allege that the verdict of guilty was not consistent with the evidence, and they also ask for clemency.

The Trial District Attorney filed a letter with the Board in which he states that he has no objection to a pardon being granted.

The applicant, was never before charged with, or convicted of, crime. He has now served ten months of his term of imprisonment.

In consideration of the circumstances of this case, the serious doubt as to the guilt of the applicant, his prior good record, the term of imprisonment already served, the need which his family have of his support and maintenance, the recommendations of the jury which tried him and of numerous petitioners who were present in Court, and heard all the testimony in the case, we have concluded that he has been sufficiently punished and that if now released he will prove himself a useful, law-abiding citizen.

We, therefore, "after full hearing, upon due public notice, and in open sessions", recommend that a pardon be now granted to the said Leroy Bullers.

D. J. DAVIS,
Lieutenant Governor.

CLYDE L. KING,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

GEORGE W. WOODRUFF,
Attorney General.

JAS. F. WOODWARD,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, Pa., December 19, 1923.

His Excellency, Gifford Pinchot, Governor.

Sir: At No. 19, January Sessions, 1922, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer in and for the County of Lackawanna, Frank McGowan pleaded guilty to an indictment charging him with burglarly, and on February 7, 1922, was sentenced to pay a fine of $1.00, costs, and to undergo imprisonment in the Eastern Penitentiary for a term of not less than five years nor more than ten years.

The applicant is now nineteen years of age, a native born American citizen, and at the time of his conviction resided with his parents in Minooka, Lackawanna County. He is a coal miner by occupation and unmarried.

The applicant was tried and convicted of burglarizing the stores of John Kelly and Sam Sommers, situated in the Township of Minooke and carrying away therefrom merchandise valued at $40.00.

The applicant was never before charged with, or convicted of, crime. His prison record is excellent. He has now served one year and ten months of his term of imprisonment. He was only eighteen years old when this crime was committed.

The Trial Judge has filed a letter with the Board recommending a pardon.

In consideration of the circumstances of this case, the youth of the applicant at the time of the commission of the crime, his prior good record, his excellent prison record, the term of imprisonment already served and the recommendation of the Trial Judge, we have concluded that he has been sufficiently punished and that if now released he will prove himself a useful and law-abiding citizen.

We, therefore, "after full hearing, upon due public notice, and in open sessions", recommend that a pardon be now granted to the said Frank McGowan.

D. J. DAVIS,
Lieutenant Governor.

CLYDE L. KING,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

GEORGE W. WOODRUFF,
Attorney General.

JAS. F. WOODWARD,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, Pa., December 19, 1923.

His Excellency, Gifford Pinchot, Governor.

Sir: At No. 55, November Sessions, 1910, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, in and for the County of Lancaster, George Watson was convicted of Murder in the second degree, and on January 16th, 1912, was sentenced to undergo imprisonment in the Eastern Penitentiary for a period of not less than 19 years nor more than 20 years.

The applicant is now 72 years of age, colored, unmarried, and at the time of his arrest, was a chimney sweeper and rolling mill worker by occupation. He has been a life long resident of Lancaster County.

On November 14th, 1910, the applicant killed Isaac Makle, Jr., a young colored man, by stabbing him in the left side with a dirk. The crime was committed without premeditation, deliberation or criminal intent while both the decedent and the applicant were under the influence of liquor. The deceased, without provocation, dangerously assaulted the applicant in his home, threatened to kill him, and after he had thrown the applicant down and mounted his prostrate body, he swore that he would knock his brains out with a large sea shell which he held in one hand while he clutched the applicant's throat with the other hand. The killing was done upon the impulse of the moment in self-defense and in the fear that the life of the applicant was in immediate danger.

The applicant was never before charged with or convicted of crime. He has now served almost 12 years of his term of imprisonment. His prison record is excellent and the prison authorities recommend a pardon.

A number of citizens of Lancaster County have filed with the Board a petition asking for clemency. This petition is joined in by the father and mother of the deceased.

In consideration of all the circumstances of this case, the prior good record of the applicant, the recommendation of the prison authorities, the advanced age of the applicant, and the petition of many of his fellow citizens of Lancaster County including the father and mother of the deceased, we have concluded that he has been sufficiently punished, and that if now released, he will prove himself a useful and law-abiding citizen.

We, therefore, "after full hearing, upon due public notice and in open sessions," recommend that a pardon be now granted to the said George Watson.

D. J. DAVIS,
Lieutenant Governor.

CLYDE L. KING,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

GEORGE W. WOODRUFF,
Attorney General.

JAS. F. WOODWARD,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, Pa., December 19, 1923.

His Excellency, Gifford Pinchot, Governor.

Sir: At No. 21, April Sessions, 1917, in the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace in and for the County of Jefferson, Alf Lewis was convicted of breaking and entering, larceny and receiving stolen goods, and on April 7, 1921, was sentenced to pay a fine of $100, costs, and to undergo imprisonment in the Allegheny County Workhouse for a period of not less than five years nor more than ten years.

The applicant is now twenty-three years of age and a native born American citizen. He is a laborer by occupation and at the time of his arrest was employed as a coal miner in Jefferson County, Pennsylvania, where he resided. He is unmarried.

In September, 1916, the Mahoning Supply Company was conducting what is commonly termed a Company Store in connection with the coal mining industry in the mining village of Eleanora, Jefferson County. During the night, on or about October 1st, 1916, the store building was feloniously entered and goods to the value of $300.00 was taken therefrom. While the applicant was not named in the information made by the manager of the store, he was arrested with seven others for the commission of the crime. In April, 1917, a true bill was found by the Grand Jury against three of the accused persons, including the applicant. One of the number, Melvin Styers, pleaded guilty to the indictment and was sentenced to the Western Penitentiary and afterwards pardoned.

The applicant was not tried until four years after he was indicted. While he was a companion of the persons jointly indicted with him, he has always protested his innocence of any connection with the crime. It must be remembered that when this crime was committed he was only a boy sixteen years of age. His trial and conviction without a sworn complaint or a presentation of the Grand Jury was an unlawful proceeding.

The applicant has now served two years and eight months of his term of imprisonment.

The Prosecutor has filed a letter with the Board in which he recommends a pardon.

In consideration of the circumstances of this case, his unlawful conviction, the extreme youth of the applicant when the crime was committed, the term of imprisonment already served and the recommendation of the prosecutor, we have concluded that he has been sufficiently punished and that if now released he will prove himself a useful and law-abiding citizen.

We, therefore, "after full hearing, upon due public notice and in open sessions", recommend that a pardon be now granted to the said Alf Lewis.

D. J. DAVIS,
Lieutenant Governor.

CLYDE L. KING,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

GEORGE W. WOODRUFF,
Attorney General.

JAS. F. WOODWARD,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, Pa., December 19, 1923.

His Excellency, Gifford Pinchot, Governor.

Sir: At Nos. 92, 93, 94, 95 and 96, January Sessions, 1921, in the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Pease in and for the County of Lehigh, Robert Smith pleaded guilty to indictments charging him with Larceny (three counts), Breaking and Entering, and Operating an automobile without the consent of the owner, and on January 24, 1921, was sentenced in the aggregate to pay a fine of $900.00, and to undergo imprisonment in the Eastern Penitentiary for a period of not less than five years nor more than seven years, and to pay costs.

The applicant is 23 years of age and is a native born American citizen. He is unmarried, and at the time of his arrest, he was an employee of the Homeopathic State Hospital.

On the evening of December 20th, 1920, the applicant with one Homer Bice, went to the garage of the Homeopathic State Hospital, Allentown, and took therefrom a Dodge sedan belonging to the Institution, for the purpose of taking a ride. They left Allentown about 10:00 o'clock P. M. and drove to Pittsburgh, and from Pittsburgh to other cities in Pennsylvania and were finally arrested in Aspinwall, Pennsylvania, on January 4th, 1921, and were brought back to Allentown for trial. When they took the automobile, it was their intention to take a short ride and return, but instead of doing so, they proceeded to stay out beyond their time and continued to drive on until they were finally arrested. The automobile which they had taken without permission, was returned to the Hospital.

The applicant was never before charged with or convicted of crime. He has now served two years and eleven months of his term of imprisonment. His uncle, Josiah Smith, residing at Philadelphia, has filed a letter with the Board in which he undertakes to supervise the conduct of the applicant and to see that he is given employment in case he is released. There was also filed with the Board, a letter from the Superintendent of the Hospital addressed to the applicant, in which he states that he is not opposed to a pardon.

In consideration of all the circumstances of this case, the comparative youth of the applicant, his prior good record, the term of imprisonment already served, in further consideration of the fact that the State Hospital authorities, the owners of the stolen car, do not oppose pardon, and that the uncle of the applicant will supervise his conduct, we have concluded that he has been sufficiently punished, and that if now released, will prove himself to be a useful and law-abiding citizen.

We, therefore, "after full hearing, upon due public notice and in open sessions," recommend that a pardon be now granted to the said Robert Smith.

D. J. DAVIS,
Lieutenant Governor.

CLYDE L. KING,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

GEORGE W. WOODRUFF,
Attorney General.

JAS. F. WOODWARD,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, Pa., December 19, 1923.

His Excellency, Gifford Pinchot, Governor.

Sir: At No. 4, May Sessions, 1922, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer in and for the County of Lackawanna, Peter Tunis alias Peter Trunzo pleaded guilty to the second count contained in the indictment, to wit, voluntary manslaughter, and on May 9, 1922, was sentenced to pay a fine of $100,

costs and to undergo imprisonment in the Eastern Penitentiary for a period of not less than five nor more than eight years.

The applicant is twenty-seven years old, a subject of the Kingdom of Italy. Immediately prior to his arrest he was employed as a laborer by the Bull's Head Coal Company, Scranton, and resided in that City. He came to the United States in 1921 after having served in the World War with the Italian Army for four years. He has a wife and two small children in Italy.

On April 1, 1922, the applicant and a friend, one Vitarese, after having played cards in a store for several hours with Dominic Faliano and several other Italians, left the store and proceeded up the street. On their way they encountered Faliano and one Morocco. Faliano said to the applicant, "I am going to kill you", and caught the latter by his coat with one hand and with the other hand drew from his coat pocket a revolver and fired at the applicant. When the applicant saw the deceased draw his revolver, he drew his own revolver from his hip pocket and fired one shot at the deceased, which struck the latter in the left breast near the heart and caused his death three days later. Faliano, the aggressor, was a powerful man, almost six feet tall and weighed 180 pounds, while the applicant is a small man five feet three and one-half inches tall and weighs but 135 pounds.

On April 14, 1922, the applicant voluntarily surrendered himself to the police authorities. When he shot Faliano the applicant had reasonable grounds to assume that his life was in jeopardy, and the killing was done in self-defense.

The applicant was never before charged with, or convicted of crime. He has served one year and seven months of his term of imprisonment.

The private counsel for the prosecutor, the prison inspectors, the Trial District Attorney, and the Trial Judge, by letters filed, recommended a pardon.

In consideration of all the circumstances of this case, the prior good record of the applicant, the term of imprisonment already served and the recommendations of the prison inspectors, the counsel for the prosecutor, the Trial District Attorney and the Trial Judge, we have concluded that he has been sufficiently punished and that if now released will prove himself a useful and law-abiding citizen.

We, therefore, "after full hearing, upon due public notice and in open sessions", recommend that a pardon be now granted to the said Peter Tunis alias Peter Trunzo.

D. J. DAVIS,
Lieutenant Governor.

CLYDE L. KING,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

GEORGE W. WOODRUFF,
Attorney General.

JAS. F. WOODWARD,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, Pa., December 19, 1923.

His Excellency, Gifford Pinchot, Governor.

Sir: At Nos. 460 and 461, December Sessions, 1920, in the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace in and for the County of Philadelphia, Paul Checchio pleaded guilty to indictments charging him with robbery and entering to commit a felony, and on December 24, 1920, was sentenced in the aggregate to pay costs and to undergo imprisonment in the Philadelphia County Prison for a term of ten years.

The applicant is now nineteen years of age, unmarried, a native born citizen of the United States, a laborer by occupation, and at the time of his arrest resided in the City of Philadelphia with his mother.

A second hand clothing shop, located at 818 Vine Street, Philadelphia, was robbed of money and clothing by two persons, a young boy and a man in sailor's uniform. A boy by the name of Michael DeSales was arrested for the crime and placed in a cell to await hearing. There happened to be in the same cell the applicant, who was held for hearing on the charge of his mother as being incorrigible. The applicant told DeSales that he was the one who committed the crime. DeSales told officers of this confession, and the applicant repeated his confession to the officers. On the trial he appeared as a witness for DeSales. When this occurred the applicant was only sixteen years of age.

The applicant was never in trouble before except for juvenile delinquencies. He has served three years of his term of imprisonment.

In consideration of the circumstances of this case, the youth of the applicant, because of the fact that he confessed the crime and pleaded guilty to the indictment and in consideration of the term of imprisonment already served, we have concluded that he has been sufficiently punished and that if now released he will prove himself a useful and law-abiding citizen.

We, therefore, "after full hearing, upon due public notice, and in open sessions", recommend that a pardon be now granted to the said Paul Checchio.

D. J. DAVIS,
Lieutenant Governor.

CLYDE L. KING,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

GEORGE W. WOODRUFF,
Attorney General.

JAS. F. WOODWARD,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, Pa., December 19, 1923.

His Excellency, Gifford Pinchot, Governor.

Sir: At No. 591, September Sessions, 1922, in the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace, in and for the County of Luzerne, Charles Sube and Daniel Sube pleaded guilty to an indictment charging them with Breaking and Entering, and Larceny, and on September 16th, 1922, Charles Sube was sentenced to pay a fine of $100.00, costs, and to undergo imprisonment in the Eastern Penitentiary for a period of not less than two years nor more than four years, and Daniel Sube was sentenced to pay a like fine, costs, and to undergo imprisonment in the Eastern Penitentiary for a period of not less than three years nor more than five years.

The applicants are brothers and are native citizens of the United States. They are both miners by occupation. Both are married. Charles Sube is 20 years of age and has a wife but no children. Daniel Sube is 23 years of age and has a wife and three small children.

There is located in the out-skirts of Hazleton, a small building used as a service station, and which also contains automobile supplies. In September, 1922, four young men, including the Sube brothers, were arrested by the State Police for the larceny of certain automobile supplies from this building. The young men admitted their guilt. One of the defendants was later paroled by the Court, another defendant has since been pardoned.

The brothers took no part in the breaking and entering, or in the taking and carrying away of these articles. They waited nearby until their friends entered the place and withdrew with the articles.

The applicants were never before charged with or convicted of crime. They have served one year and three months of their term of imprisonment. Their families require their assistance and support.

The Trial District Attorney, the Mayor of Hazleton, two of the Justices of the Peace, and a Constable, have petitioned the Board for clemency. The prosecutor in the case recommends pardon. Thomas Kennedy, president of the United Mine Workers of America, District 7, in a letter filed, also recommends a pardon.

In consideration of all the circumstances of this case, the youth of the applicants, their prior good record, the term of imprisonment already served, the need of assistance and support required by their families, the recommendations of the prosecutor, the District Attorney, the Mayor of Hazleton, and certain law officers of that city, and the recommenda-

tion of the president of the United Mine Workers of that district, we have concluded that they have been sufficiently punished, and that if now released, they will prove themselves to be useful and law-abiding citizens.

We, therefore, "after full hearing, upon due public notice, and in open sessions," recommend that a pardon be now granted to the said Charles Sube and Daniel Sube.

D. J. DAVIS,
Lieutenant Governor.

CLYDE L. KING,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

GEORGE W. WOODRUFF,
Attorney General.

JAS. F. WOODWARD,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, Pa., December 19, 1923.

His Excellency, Gifford Pinchot, Governor.

Sir: At No. 25, January Sessions, 1921, in the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace, in and for the County of Jefferson, William Bofinger waived the finding of a true bill by the Grand Jury, and entered a plea of guilty to the charge of Breaking and Entering, Larceny and Receiving Stolen Goods, and on January 31, 1921, was sentenced to pay a fine of $100.00, costs, and to undergo imprisonment in the Western Penitentiary for a period of not less than 4 years nor more than 5 years.

The applicant is now 23 years of age and a citizen of the United States. He is unmarried. He is by occupation a coal miner. He has dependent on him for support, a father and mother, a sister 13 years of age, and a nephew 8 years of age. At the time of his conviction, he resided in Punxsutawney.

Buck Irony, Sam Rosana, Robert Hill and the applicant planned to break and enter the store of Abraham Pete at Anita, Jefferson County, about five miles distant from Punxsutawney, and to steal merchandise. Irony who was the master mind, went ahead and broke a window through which access to the store could be had. Rosena and Hill entered the store while the applicant stood on guard a short distance away. Irony had left the store before the arrival of his companions. Rosana and Hill came out of the store with travelling bags containing clothing, shoes and other merchandise. Rosana, Hill and the applicant then walked to Punxsutawney where the stolen goods were taken to the home of Hill and divided between Irony, Hill and Rosana. The applicant did not receive any of the stolen goods or any property whatsoever, derived from the thefts. Irony is a fugitive from justice. Rosana was paroled under the Juvenile law of the State. Hill and the applicant were jointly indicted and entered pleas of guilty whereupon sentence was imposed by the Court.

The applicant was only 20 years old when this crime was committed. He has now served two years and eleven months of his term of imprisonment. His prison record is excellent. The present District Attorney who has investigated the case, has filed a letter with the Board in which he states that the application is meritorious and that the applicant has been confined long enough to satisfy the ends of justice. Lex N. Mitchell, one of the members of the Public Service Commission, recommends a pardon in a letter filed with the Board.

In consideration of all the circumstances of this case, the youth of the applicant when the crime was committed, his plea of guilty, the term of imprisonment already served, the need which his parents have of his support and assistance, because of the recommendation of Lex N. Mitchell, and the favorable attitude of the District Attorney, we have concluded that he has been sufficiently punished and that if now released, he will prove himself a peaceful and law-abiding citizen.

We, therefore, "after full hearing, upon due public notice, and in open sessions", recommend that a pardon be now granted to the said William Bofinger.

D. J. DAVIS,
Lieutenant Governor.

CLYDE L. KING,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

GEORGE W. WOODRUFF,
Attorney General.

JAS. F. WOODWARD,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, Pa., December 19, 1923.

His Excellency, Gifford Pinchot, Governor.

Sir: At No. 62, April Sessions, 1920, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, in and for the County of Chester, R. C. Behringer pleaded guilty to the charge of Larceny, Receiving Stolen Goods and Entering a Pennsylvania Railroad car, and on November 14, 1921, was sentenced in the aggregate to pay a fine of $1100.00, costs, and to undergo imprisonment in the Eastern Penitentiary for a period of not less than 8 years nor more than 11 years.

The applicant is 28 years of age and a citizen of the United States. He is a press man in the printing business, but was not employed at the time of his arrest in that business, he having played professional baseball in Pennsylvania and New Jersey. He is unmarried and at the time of his arrest was residing with his sister in the city of Philadelphia.

On the night of April 15th, 1920, the applicant with two other men, were discovered by police officers of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, in the act of stealing goods from freight cars standing on the tracks of said railroad, near Whitford, Chester County. When first discovered, several cases of merchandise were setting on the railroad embankment near a large auto truck. One of the thieves jumped from a freight car which had been entered, and fired several shots at the officers, which fire was returned by them. The auto truck immediately started in the direction of Philadelphia with the offenders in it, and was stopped at Wayne about 1:00 o'clock A. M. on the same night, and the applicant and his two companions who were in it, were promptly arrested. The applicant made a complete confession, admitting the robbery of several freight cars at the place and time above mentioned. He denied firing any shots, although one of the officers identified him as the man who had done so.

The auto truck which was used in the robbery of the freight cars, was jointly purchased by the applicant and his two companions. The other men proposed that they steal from the railroad cars and the applicant finally yielded. Three trips were made for the purpose. All of the property taken, was recovered except some cartons of tobacco which were sold by one of his companions. The whereabouts of the two men who were accomplices of the applicant in the commission of these crimes, is unknown.

The applicant was never before charged with or convicted of any crime. He has served two years and one month of his term of imprisonment.

A number of letters from prominent citizens who know the applicant, have been filed with the Board recommending clemency.

In consideration of all the circumstances of this case, his plea of guilty, the restoration of the greater portion of the stolen goods, the prior good record of the applicant and his term of imprisonment already served, we have concluded that he has been sufficiently punished, and that if now released, he will prove himself an honest, law-abiding citizen.

We, therefore, "after full hearing, upon due public notice and in open sessions," recommend that a pardon be now granted to the said R. C. Behringer.

D. J. DAVIS,
Lieutenant Governor.

CLYDE L. KING,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

GEORGE W. WOODRUFF,
Attorney General.

JAS. F. WOODWARD,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, Pa., December 19, 1923.

His Excellency, Gifford Pinchot, Governor.

Sir: At No. 2, March Session, 1922, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, in and for the County of Fayette, Samuel Jenkins was convicted of Larceny from the Person, and Robbery, and on March 15, 1922, was sentenced to pay a fine of 6¢, costs, and to undergo imprisonment in the Western Penitentiary for a period of not less than four years nor more than six years.

The applicant is now 20 years of age, an American citizen, colored, and at the time of the alleged offense, was employed as a coal miner in Washington County, Pennsylvania.

On or about January 5th, 1922, the applicant came to Uniontown on his way to visit his parents in Fayette County, Pennsylvania. He met one Peter Brooks, a stranger, who invited him to take a walk. They started out Gallatin Avenue, Uniontown, and met two girls walking. Brooks grabbed a pocketbook from the arm of one of the girls and started to run away. He told the applicant to follow which he did. Two days later, Brooks and the applicant were arrested charged with Robbery and Larceny and the applicant was tried, convicted and sentenced as before stated.

The applicant was never before charged with or convicted of any crime. He has now served one year and eight months of his term of imprisonment. The crime was not committed by the applicant, and he was charged with the same by reason of the fact that he was in company with Brooks, the actual perpetrator.

The Trial Judge has filed with the Board a letter in which he states that Brooks was the master mind in the commision of the crime and that Jenkins was not aware of any intention to commit a crime, and that he never realized the situation he was in until Brooks seized the pocketbook. The Trial Judge "unqualifiedly recommends" a full pardon.

In consideration of the circumstances of this case, the comparative youth of the applicant, the fact that the applicant committed no crime, but was involved because he was in bad company, in consideration of the term of imprisonment already served, his prior good record, and the strong recommendation of the Trial Judge, we have concluded that the applicant has been sufficiently punished and that if now released, will prove himself a useful and law-abiding citizen.

We, therefore, "after full hearing, upon due public notice and in open seissions," recommend that a pardon be now granted to the said Samuel Jenkins.

D. J. DAVIS,
Lieutenant Governor.

CLYDE L. KING,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

GEORGE W. WOODRUFF,
Attorney General.

JAS. F. WOODWARD,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, Pa., December 19, 1823.

His Excellency, Gifford Pinchot, Governor.

Sir: At No. 6, September Term, 1922, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer in and for the County of Beaver, Charles Clark was convicted of aggravated assault and battery, and on September 30, 1922, was sentenced to pay a fine of $100.00, costs and to undergo imprisonment in the Western Penitentiary for a period of not less than two years and ten months and not more than three years.

The applicant is thirty-four years of age, a native born American citizen and a coal miner by occupation. At the time of his arrest he was employed as a coal miner by the Wayne Coal Company at Canton, Ohio. He is a resident of Beaver County, is married and has two children, aged eight and two years, respectively.

On March 27, 1922, the applicant and one Thomas Britton, who had been drinking together, went to Ellwood City, Pennsylvania, in an automobile owned by the applicant. On their way home they stopped in Darlington. Britton took the applicant's car, leaving him behind. The applicant thought Britton was stealing the car and pursued him in another car, stopped him on the road, and an altercation ensued, the applicant hitting Britton once on the head with his fist. Both had been friends theretofore and never had any difficulty. Britton refused to make an information, but an information was made by the County Detective.

The applicant has now served one year and almost three months of his term of imprisonment.

Five of the jury which convicted the applicant have petitioned the Board for his pardon and Britton, the person assaulted, also asks clemency. His wife and small children require his support and assistance.

In consideration of the circumstances of this case, the trifling character of the offense, the term of imprisonment already served, the need which his family have for his assistance, and in consideration of the recommendation of the person who was assaulted and five of the jurymen who convicted him, we have concluded that he has been sufficiently punished and that if now released he will prove himself a peaceable, law-abiding citizen.

We, therefore, "after full hearing, upon due public notice and in open sessions", recommend that a pardon be now granted to the said Charles Clark.

D. J. DAVIS,
Lieutenant Governor.

CLYDE L. KING,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

GEORGE W. WOODRUFF,
Attorney General.

JAS. F. WOODWARD,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, Pa., December 19, 1923.

His Excellency, Gifford Pinchot, Governor.

At Nos. 160, 161, 162, 163, October Sessions, 1921, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer in and for the County of Blair, Marion Yon waived the finding of a Grand Jury and pleaded guilty to the charge of robbery, and on September 28, 1921, was sentenced to pay a fine of $25.00, costs and to undergo imprisonment in the Western Penitentiary for a period of not less than four years nor more than six years. Sentence was imposed in the first case and suspended in the three other cases.

The applicant is now twenty-eight years of age, an American citizen by birth and a machinist by occupation. At the time of his arrest he was out of work. His place of residence was at Juniata, Pennsylvania. His family consisted of a wife and two children, aged eleven and two years, respectively.

The applicant being out of work fell into bad company and joined a band of idle and dissolute young men who committed a series of petty larcenies, and was finally arrested with others and tried, convicted and sentenced as before stated.

The applicant was never before charged with, or convicted of, any crime. He has now served two years and almost three months of his term of imprisonment.

Harry H. Willock, a Trustee of the Western Penitentiary, recommends a pardon on account of the excellent prison record of the applicant. Mrs. Rae Muirhead, a Trustee of the Penitentiary, also recommends clemency.

In consideration of the circumstances of this case, the prior good record of the applicant, the term of imprisonment already served, the need which his family have of his support and assistance, and because of the recommendations of Trustees Willock and Mrs. Muirhead, we have concluded that he has been sufficiently punished and that if now released he will prove himself a useful and law-abiding citizen.

We, therefore, "after full hearing, upon due public notice and in open sessions", recommend that a pardon be now granted to the said Marion Yon.

D. J. DAVIS,
Lieutenant Governor.

CLYDE L. KING,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

GEORGE W. WOODRUFF,
Attorney General.

JAS. F. WOODWARD,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, Pa., December 19, 1923.

His Excellency, Gifford Pinchot, Governor.

Sir: At No. 2, September Sessions, 1919, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, in and for the County of Bedford, Leonardo Latona pleaded guilty to an indictment charging him with Murder, and on September 4th, 1919, the Court, after hearing testimony, fixed the degree at Murder in the second degree and sentenced the applicant to pay a fine of $100.00, costs, and to undergo imprisonment in the Western Penitentiary for a period of not less than six years nor more than eight years.

The applicant is 27 years of age and a subject of the Kingdom of Italy. He is by occupation a coal miner and was so engaged at the time of his arrest. He is married and has a wife and three small children who reside at Woodvale, Bedford County, Pennsylvania.

In May, 1919, Samuel Latona, a brother of the applicant, was in a house at Woodvale, Bedford County, on a Sunday afternoon with other Italians. An Italian named Santa Sparatza, who had a criminal record, shot Samuel Latona through the body in the presence of the applicant without any apparent provocation. Another Italian, Pagano, then shot Samuel Latona a second time. The applicant ran to his brother's assistance and stooped over him endeavoring with his hands to put out the fire which had caught in his brother's clothes. While so doing, Pagano fired at the applicant and struck him in the mouth, the bullet knocking out several teeth and passed out again. Samuel Latona although twice shot, fired at Pagano wounding him badly in the body, and also fired at Sparatza, badly wounding him. The applicant picked up his brother's pistol and endeavored to shoot Pagano. The latter retreated, followed by the applicant and a fusillade of bullets ensued. Pagano, Samuel Latona and Sparatza all died from effects of these wounds. The applicant narrowly escaped death and was finally taken to jail in Bedford. The applicant and his brother, Lewis Latona, were jointly indicted for the murder of Pagano, but Lewis Latona was acquitted by the Jury.

The applicant has always borne a good reputation and was never before charged with or convicted of crime. The provocation was great and his guilt consisted in following and endeavoring to kill the man who had without provocation, shot his brother and who had endeavored to kill him and had badly wounded the applicant while he was endeavoring to put out the fire which had caught in his brother's clothes.

The applicant has now served four years and three months of his term of imprisonment. The Trial District Attorney filed no letter with the Board, but the applicant's counsel stated to the Board, that the prosecuting officer was of the opinion that a pardon could now be properly and justly granted.

In consideration of all the circumstances of this case, the prior good record of the applicant, the term of imprisonment already served, the comparative youth of the applicant when the crime was committed, and the recommendation of the Trial District Attorney, we have concluded that he has been sufficiently punished and that if now released, he will prove himself a peaceable and law-abiding citizen.

We, therefore, "after full hearing, upon due public notice, and in open sessions", recommend that a pardon be now granted to the said Leonardo Latona.

D. J. DAVIS,
Lieutenant Governor.

CLDYE L. KING,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

GEORGE W. WOODRUFF,
Attorney General.

JAS. F. WOODWARD,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, Pa., December 19, 1923.

His Excellency, Gifford Pinchot, Governor.

Sir: At Nos. 5, 8, 9, December Sessions, 1918, in the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace in and for the County of Centre, Cldye G. Gray and George F. Gray were convicted of larceny, and on February 24, 1919, were sentenced in the aggregate to pay a fine of $3.00, costs and to undergo imprisonment in the Western Penitentiary for a period of not less than two years and six months nor more than three years.

The applicants are brothers and native born citizens of the United States. Clyde G. Gray, one of the applicants, is thirty-seven years of age, and at the time of his arrest was engaged in farming and resided in Julian, Centre County, with his wife and three children, aged 12, 9 and 5, respectively. George F. Gray, one of the applicants, is thirty-nine years of age and was also engaged in farming at the time of his arrest and resided in Julian, Centre County, with a woman who was his common law wife.

The applicants were convicted and sentenced for the larceny of five head of cattle. The crimes were committed in July and August of 1918. The chief witness against them was one Meris Mann, the common law wife of George F. Gray, one of the applicants. A short time prior to their arrest Meris Mann had a violent quarrel with her common law husband and threatened him with revenge. Without her testimony the brothers would never have been convicted.

The applicants have now served four years and ten months of their term of imprisonment. They were never before charged with, or convicted of, any crime.

Grant Hoover, a member of the Executive Committee of the Pennsylvania State Conservation Council, has filed with the Board a letter in which he strongly recommends a pardon. The Trial District Attorney has also filed a letter with the Board in which he also strongly recommends a pardon. A number of letters from prominent citizens of Centre County, asking for clemency have been filed.

In consideration of the circumstances of this case, the prior good record of the applicants, the term of imprisonment already served and the recommendations of Grant Hoover, the Trial District Attorney and others, we have concluded that they have been sufficiently punished, and that if now released they will prove themselves useful and law-abiding citizens.

This pardon is granted largely on the representations of Mr. Hoover, and the Board requests him, in so far as he can do so, to make himself responsible for the good behavior of the applicants after their release.

We, therefore, "after full hearing, upon due public notice, and in open sessions", recommend that a pardon be now granted to the said Clyde G. Gray and George F. Gray.

D. J. DAVIS,
Lieutenant Governor.

CLDYE L. KING,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

GEORGE W. WOODRUFF,
Attorney General.

JAS. F. WOODWARD,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, Pa., December 19, 1923.

His Excellency, Gifford Pinchot, Governor.

Sir: At No. 69, January Sessions, 1915, in the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace, in and for the County of Dauphin, Harry T. Sheetz pleaded guilty to an indictment charging him with Larceny by Bailee, and Receiving Stolen Goods, and on January 12th, 1915, was sentenced to pay a fine of $5.00, costs, and to undergo imprisonment in the Eastern Penitentiary for a period of not less than four years nor more than seven years.

The applicant is 50 years of age, a native born citizen of the United States, an iron roller by occupation. He is a divorced man and has no children.

On October 10th, 1914, the applicant, who was then living in Fleetwood, Pennsylvania, hired a team from D. Miles Sherrick of Middletown, Pennsylvania. He, with a companion named Mellott, thereupon visited different taverns, drinking as they went, and finally in Kittanning, Pennsylvania, was arrested on a warrant issued at the instance of the owner of the team, charging him with Larceny by Bailee.

In 1905, the applicant pleaded guilty in Franklin County to a charge of Larceny by Bailee, and was sentenced to five years in the Eastern Penitentiary. He was released after serving three years and six months of the sentence, the balance being commuted. He was arrested for the present offense in October, 1914. On January 12th, 1919, he was arrested at the gate on a warrant from the United States District Court, and was taken to Cleveland, Ohio, on the charge of using the mails with intent to defraud. He pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to one year and a day in the Federal Prison at Atlanta. After the expiration of that sentence, he was returned to Cleveland, Ohio. In October, 1920, he was again arrested on the charge of Burglary, Larceny and Receiving Stolen Goods, and was sentenced for a term of not less than one year nor more than 15 years in the Ohio State Penitentiary. He was released on July 17th, 1922, from that Institution and was thereupon returned to the Eastern Penitentiary to serve the remaining three years of the maximum term upon the offense for which the pardon is now asked.

The applicant is now suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis of the progressive type, both lungs being effected. He is also suffering from neuritis and is so crippled that he can only move about with the aid of crutches.

In consideration of the serious physical condition of the applicant, and the recommendation of the parole officer, we have concluded that he has been sufficiently punished, and that if now released, he will prove himself a useful and law-abiding citizen.

We, therefore, "after full hearing, upon due public notice, and in open sessions", recommend that a pardon be now granted to the said Harry T. Sheetz.

D. J. DAVIS,
Lieutenant Governor.

CLDYE L. KING,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

GEORGE W. WOODRUFF,
Attorney General.

JAS. F. WOODWARD,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, Pa., December 28, 1923.

His Excellency, Gifford Pinchot, Governor.

Sir: At No. 279, September Sessions, 1919, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, in and for the county of Luzerne, John Neary, pleaded guilty to an indictment charging him with manslaughter, and on November 11, 1919, was sentenced to pay a fine of $500.00, costs, and to undergo imprisonment in the Eastern Penitentiary for a period of not less than 11 years and 6 months nor more than 12 years.

The applicant is 55 years of age and an American citizen. He is an electrical engineer by occupation and at the time of his arrest was employed as such in the City of Wilkes-Barre, where he resided. He is the father of 10 children, ranging in age from 7 years to 24 years.

There had been considerable bickering between the applicant and his wife. On May 12, 1919, about 10 A. M., while his wife was upstairs, the applicant also went upstairs. Shortly thereafter a shot was heard. The applicant came downstairs and hurried out for the doctor and for the priest. The wife had been shot in the abdomen and died about four days later. The applicant accompanied his wife to the hospital and there surrendered to the police. There was no eye-witness to the tragedy. The applicant states that after he went upstairs he obtained the revolver. In a struggle for its possession, the revolver was discharged, with fatal result. The hands of both were marked and scarred in the struggle for the possession of the weapon.

The applicant was never before charged with, or convicted of crime. He has now served 4 years and 1 month of his term of imprisonment. His prison record is excellent.

The trial District Attorney has filed a letter with the Board, in which he states that the applicant has been sufficiently punished and should be given the chance to make good. The Editor of the Wilkes-Barre Evening News, by letter filed, recommends a pardon. His former employers, by letter filed certify to his industry and integrity and offer to re-employ him at any time.

Reverend Father J. J. Curran strongly recommends a pardon for the applicant so that he may rejoin and care for his family, which requires his support. The children are now scattered among relatives and friends and one is in an Orphanage.

In consideration of all the circumstances of this case, the uncertainty as to the applicant's guilt, his prior good record, the term of imprisonment already served, the need of his children for his support, the recommendations of the trial District Attorney, the Editor of the Wilkes-Barre Evening News, and above all, the recommendation of Father Curran and his voluntary promise to keep in close touch with the applicant to see that he reunites his family and discharges his parental duties and deports himself as a good, law-abiding citizen, we have concluded that he has been sufficiently punished.

We, therefore, "after full hearing, upon due public notice and in open sessions," recommend that a pardon be now granted to the said John Neary.

D. J. DAVIS,
Lieutenant Governor.

CLYDE L. KING,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

GEORGE W. WOODRUFF,
Attorney General.

JAS. F. WOODWARD,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, Pa., January 16, 1924.

His Excellency, Gifford Pinchot, Governor.

Sir: At No. 100, November Sessions, 1920, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer in and for the County of Allegheny, Lawrence Fisher pleaded guilty to an indictment charging

him with robbery and receiving stolen goods and on December 23, 1920, was sentenced to pay a fine of 6¼ cents, costs, and to undergo a term of imprisonment in the Western Penitentiary for a period of not less than ten years nor more than fifteen years.

The applicant is twenty-two years of age, an American citizen by birth and had worked as an automobile mechanic, although he was not so employed at the time of his arrest. He resided with his mother and sister sixteen years old, in the City of Pittsburgh.

The applicant on November 24, 1920, when nineteen years of age was arrested as a member of a gang of four persons, one a boy and two older men, and pleaded guilty to thirteen automobile hold-ups which were practically committed in one night. The older men were never apprehended and are fugitives from justice. He pleaded guilty to thirteen indictments covering these offenses and sentence was imposed as above on the one indictment.

The applicant has now served three years of his term of imprisonment. He was only nineteen years old when the crime in question was committed and was under the domination of older men who have hitherto escaped punishment. The applicant's mother has planned to remove to California with her daughter, and the applicant if released will accompany them to that distant State, where he will contribute to their support. A member of the present Board of Trustees of the Penitentiary recommends a pardon in consideration of valuable information which the applicant imparted and which has resulted in effecting beneficial changes in the management of that Institution.

In consideration of all the circumstances of this case, the youth of the applicant when the crime was committed, the term of imprisonment already served, the need which his mother and sister have of his support and maintenance, in consideration of the opportunity afforded him in a distant State remote from former evil associates to rehabilitate himself, we have concluded that he has been sufficiently punished.

We, therefore, "after full hearing, upon due public notice and in open sessions", recommend that a pardon be now granted to the said Lawrence Fisher.

D. J. DAVIS,
Lieutenant Governor.

CLYDE L. KING,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

GEORGE W. WOODRUFF,
Attorney General.

JAS. F. WOODWARD,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, Pa., January 16, 1924.

His Excellency, Gifford Pinchot, Governor.

Sir: At Nos. 18, 19 and 20, February Sessions, 1921, in the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace in and for Allegheny County, Jerome Dorr alias Jack Dorr was convicted of larceny and at Nos. 21 and 22 of the same term in the same Court he was convicted of operating a motor vehicle without the consent of the owner and on February 15, 1921, was sentenced in the aggregate to pay a fine of 12½ cents, costs, and to undergo a period of imprisonment in the Western Penitentiary for a term of not less than fourteen years nor more than twenty years.

The applicant is twenty-two years of age and shortly before the time of his arrest was employed as an embroidery worker in a factory at Hoboken, New Jersey, where he resided with his mother. He is unmarried. He bears an honorable discharge as a World War Veteran.

The applicant came to Pittsburgh on or about October 20, 1920, in search of employment. In an Employment Office he met one George Grant, a man much older than himself who persuaded him to accompany him. Grant subsequently stole three automobiles the applicant being with him at the time. There was no direct evidence that the latter committed these crimes. There was an alleged confession by him which he subsequently stated was obtained by intimidation and abuse. Grant, the perpetrator of the crimes, escaped. After being imprisoned 105 days in the County Jail, the applicant was finally brought to trial, convicted and sentenced as above.

The applicant has now served two years and eleven months of his term of imprisonment. He was never before charged with or convicted of crime. At the time of his conviction he was only nineteen years of age.

Seven of the twelve jurymen which convicted him, by letters filed with the Board, recommend a pardon. The trial Judge in a letter filed with the Board, states that in his judgment the applicant has been sufficiently punished. Congressman Egan of New Jersey, in whose district the applicant resided has filed with the Board a letter recommending a pardon. Two Captains of Police residing in Hoboken, New Jersey, also recommend clemency.

In consideration of all the circumstances of this case, the youth of the applicant when the crime was committed, his prior good record, the term of imprisonment already served, the excessive sentence, the recommendations of the trial Judge and others, we have concluded that he has been sufficiently punished and that if now released he will prove himself a useful and law-abiding citizen.

We, therefore, "after full hearing, upon due public notice and in open sessions", recommend that a pardon be now granted to the said Jerome Dorr alias Jack Dorr.

D. J. DAVIS,
Lieutenant Governor.

CLYDE L. KING,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

GEORGE W. WOODRUFF,
Attorney General.

JAS. F. WOODWARD,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, Pa., January 16, 1924.

His Excellency, Gifford Pinchot, Governor.

Sir: At Nos. 91, 92, 93, 94, 95 and 96, January Sessions, 1921, in the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace in and for the County of Lehigh, Homer Bice pleaded guilty to indictments charging him with larceny, breaking and entering, and operating an automobile without the consent of the owners, and on January 24, 1921, was sentenced in the aggregate to pay a fine of $500.00, costs and to undergo imprisonment in the Eastern Penitentiary for a term of not less than five years nor more than seven years. Sentence was suspended on four indictments charging larceny.

The applicant is twenty-three years of age and a native born American citizen. He is unmarried. At the time of his arrest he was employed at the Homoeopathic State Hospital, Allentown.

On the evening of December 20, 1920, the applicant with one Robert Smith, went to the garage of the said State Hospital, and took therefrom a Dodge sedan belonging to the institution, for the purpose of taking a ride. They left Allentown about 10:00 o'clock P. M. and drove to Pittsburgh, and from Pittsburgh to other places in Pennsylvania and were finally arrested in Aspinwall, Pa., on January 4, 1921, and brought back to Allentown for trial. They took the automobile with the intention of taking a pleasure ride and returning, but instead of doing so they proceeded to stay out beyond their time, and continued to drive on and on until they were finally arrested. The automobile was returned to the hospital.

The applicant was twenty years of age when arrested and was never before charged with or convicted of crime. He has now served three years of his term of imprisonment. His fellow employe, Robert Smith, who was arrested and convicted with him, was granted a pardon for his share in the offense in December, 1923. The applicant's mother is in poor health and requires his support.

The Trial Judge, in a letter filed with the Board, states that he had recommended a pardon for Robert Smith and

that the applicant is entitled to the same consideration as Smith.

In consideration of all the cicrumstances of this case, the youth of the applicant when the crime was committed, his prior good record, the term of imprisonment already served, the need which his mother has for his support and assistance, in further consideration of the fact that the hospital authorities, the owners of the stolen car, do not oppose a pardon, and because of the recommendation of the Trial Judge, we have concluded that he has been sufficiently punished, and that if now released, will prove himself to be a useful law-abiding citizen.

We, therefore, "after full hearing, upon due public notice and in open sessions," recommend that a pardon be now granted to the said Homer Bice.

D. J. DAVIS,
Lieutenant Governor.

CLYDE L. KING,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

GEORGE W. WOODRUFF,
Attorney General.

JAS. F. WOODWARD,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, Pa., January 16, 1924.

His Excellency, Gifford Pinchot, Governor.

Sir: At No. 563, January Sessions, 1919, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer in and for the County of Philadelphia, Francis Joseph Olsen alias Frank Olsen pleaded guilty to an indictment charging him with Voluntary Manslaughter, and on March 20, 1919, was sentenced to pay costs, and to undergo a term of imprisonment in the Eastern Penitentiary for a period of not less than seven years nor more than twelve years.

The applicant is a native born American citizen, twenty-five years of age. At the time of his arrest he was employed as a night watchman by a building contractor in the City of Philadelphia. His residence was with his mother at Croydon, Pennsylvania. He is unmarried.

On October 30, 1918, about three o'clock in the afternoon the applicant entered a saloon in Philadelphia, near his home, and drank beer. The proprietor of the saloon was a Pole and the persons there at the time were of the same nationality. An argument arose between the applicant and one John Soldroski, concerning a watch which the latter tried to sell to the applicant. When the latter refused to purchase same, Soldroski became angry, struck him a blow on the nose, knocking him down. The applicant congenitally crippled and having but one arm was dazed and stunned by the violence of the blow, arose and when he perceived, the men in the saloon crowding up as he supposed to the assistance of the man who had unexpectedly felled him to the floor, drew a gun from his pocket and shot Soldroski in the abdomen. The latter died on the following day.

The applicant was twenty-one years old when the crime was committed. He has now served four years and ten months of his term of imprisonment. He was never before charged with or convicted of crime.

Samuel R. Boggs, President of the Model Mills Company, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, a Trustee of the Eastern Penitentiary has filed with the Board a letter in which he offers to pay the expenses which the applicant would incur for treatment for tuberculosis in the Mt. Alto Sanatarium, and also offers to give him a position when he recovers his strength. He also obligates himself to stand sponsor for the applicant and to see that he behaves himself.

In consideration of all the circumstances of this case, the comparative youth of the applicant when the crime was committed, his prior good record, the term of imprisonment already served, and in further consideration of Samuel R. Boggs offer to pay the expenses of treatment at a Sanatarium, and to provide a position for the applicant when he has recovered his strength, and also his offer to be responsible for the applicant after his liberation, we have concluded that he has been sufficiently punished and that if now released, he will become a useful and law-abiding citizen.

We, therefore, "after full hearing, upon due public notice and in open sessions", recommend that a pardon be now granted to the said Francis Joseph Olsen alias Frank Olsen.

D. J. DAVIS,
Lieutenant Governor.

CLYDE L. KING,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

GEORGE W. WOODRUFF,
Attorney General.

JAS. F. WOODWARD,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, Pa., January 16, 1924.

His Excellency, Gifford Pinchot, Governor.

Sir: At No. 15, March Term, 1921, in the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace in and for the County of Beaver, Edward Elam alias William Edward Elam was convicted of robbery and receiving stolen goods, and on March 18, 1921, was sentenced to pay a fine of $100.00, costs and to undergo imprisonment in the Western Penitentiary for a period of not less than four years nor more than six years.

The applicant is twenty-six years of age and resided in the City of Pittsburgh. He is unmarried. He was employed by the Amalgamated Leather Company at Wilmington, Delaware, for a year and a half after his return from France where he served during the World War. Later he was employed by Cuthbert Brothers, Contractors, in the City of Pittsburgh.

On December 20, 1920, the applicant went to Midland, Beaver County, in search of employment. Pete Milkovick kept a general store in said borough. It was charged that the applicant and two companions came to the store and purchased cigarettes. One of the men seized Milkovick by the arms. The applicant pointed a gun at Milkovick, while the third rifled his pockets and money drawer. They carried away about $100.00. Milkovick and his wife, at the preliminary hearing, identified the applicant as the one who pointed a gun at Milkovick, although prior to the hearing their identification was not clear. The applicant had no revolver in his possession when arrested and only a few dollars in money. He has always maintained his innocence. He has now served two years and ten months of his term of imprisonment.

The Trial Judge in a letter filed with the Board recommends a pardon.

In consideration of all the circumstances of this case, the comparative youth of the applicant when the crime was committed, the doubt as to his guilt, the term of imprisonment already served, and the recommendation of the Trial Judge, we have concluded that he has been sufficiently punished, and that if now released, will prove himself to be a useful and law-abiding citizen.

We, therefore, "after full hearing, upon due public notice and in open sessions," recommend that a pardon be now granted to the said Edward Elam alias William Edward Elam.

D. J. DAVIS,
Lieutenant Governor.

CLYDE L. KING,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

GEORGE W. WOODRUFF,
Attorney General.

JAS. F. WOODWARD,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, Pa., January 16, 1924.

His Excellency, Gifford Pinchot, Governor.

Sir: At No. 53, April Term, 1922, in the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace in and for the County of Luzerne, Henry Chadwick was convicted of breaking and entering, and larceny, and on April 5, 1922, was sentenced to pay a fine of $200.00, costs and to undergo imprisonment in the Eastern Penitentiary for a period of not less than four years nor more than six years.

The applicant is a native born American citizen and twenty-five years of age. He is of Lithuanian descent. He is a clerk by occupation and at the time of his arrest resided with his aunt in Duryea, Luzerne County. He is unmarried.

The applicant purchased one dozen pair of silk hose for the sum of eight dollars from a man with whom he was playing cards. The man was a stranger to the applicant and claimed that he was a hosiery salesman from New York. The applicant made the purchase in order to present them to a young lady with whom he was at the time keeping company, but subsequently after a quarrel sold the hose at cost to another woman. About one week later he was interrogated regarding the theft of merchandise from a store conducted by one Luggs, and was finally arrested and charged with breaking and entering, and larceny of merchandise from the Luggs store. The hosiery in question was identified by Mr. Luggs as part of the merchandise stolen from his place of business on December 22, 1921. The applicant, notwithstanding the fact that the hosiery which he sold was identified as stolen property by the owner, stadfastly maintained his innocence of the robbery. He was only twenty-three years of age when the alleged crime was committed He was never before charged with or convicted of any crime. He has now served one year and nine months of his term of imprisonment.

Both the Trial Judge and the Trial District Attorney, in letters filed with the Board, recommend clemency.

In consideration of the circumstances of this case, the comparative youth of the applicant when the alleged crime was committed, the doubt as to his guilt, his prior good record, the term of imprisonment already served, and in further consideration of the recommendations of the Trial Judge and Trial District Attorney, we have concluded that he has been sufficiently punished, and that if now released, he will prove himself a useful and law-abiding citizen.

We, therefore, "after full hearing, upon due public notice and in open sessions," recommend that a pardon be now granted to the said Henry Chadwick.

D. J. DAVIS,
Lieutenant Governor.

CLYDE L. KING,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

GEORGE W. WOODRUFF,
Attorney General.

JAS. F. WOODWARD,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, Pa., January 16, 1924.

His Excellency, Gifford Pinchot, Governor.

Sir: At No. 79, September Sessions, 1920, in the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace in and for the County of Clearfield, Phil Eckelberger was convicted of felonious entry, and assault and battery with intent to commit murder, and on February 25, 1921, was sentenced to pay a fine of $500.00, costs, and to undergo imprisonment in the Western Penitentiary for a term of not less than four years nor more than five years.

The applicant is thirty-eight years of age and a coal miner by occupation. He is a native born American citizen and unmarried. At the time of his arrest he resided with his mother in Punxsutawney, Pennsylvania.

Abe Caplan, a Jew, resided a short distance from DuBois, Clearfield County. On the first floor of his residence he conducted a general store and lived on the second floor with his family consisting of a wife and two children. Sometime after midnight, July 23, 1920, the store was burglarized and certain articles carried away, and Caplan who was sleeping in a room on the second floor was shot while in bed, there being three bullet wounds. He fully recovered. Eight days after the crime was committed the applicant was arrested and finally convicted and sentenced. He was identified as the perpetrator of the crime by Mrs. Caplan.

The applicant was never before charged with or convicted of any crime. He has now served approximately two years and eleven months of his term of imprisonment.

George W. Freeman, Sergeant of the State Police, by request of the Board, investigated the circumstances of this case and filed a report in which he concludes that the applicant is innocent of the crime, and that his arrest was the result of what is commonly called a frame-up. Mrs. Caplan was mistaken in the identy of the burglar. At the time when the crime was committed the applicant was in company with a woman some distance from the scene, and this fact was not brought out at the trial in order to save the reputation of the woman.

In consideration of all the circumstances of this case, the prior good record of the applicant, the term of imprisonment already served, and the extreme doubt as to his guilt, we have concluded that he has been sufficiently punished, and that if now released, will prove himself to be a useful and law-abiding citizen.

We, therefore, "after full hearing, upon due public notice and in open sessions," recommend that a pardon be now granted to the said Phil Eckelberger.

D. J. DAVIS,
Lieutenant Governor.

CLYDE L. KING,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

GEORGE W. WOODRUFF,
Attorney General.

JAS. F. WOODWARD,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, Pa., January 16, 1924.

His Excellency, Gifford Pinchot, Governor.

Sir: At No. 273, May Sessions, 1920, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer in and for the County of Philadelphia, Edward Coffey alias James Coffey alias James Hughes was convicted of Robbery, and on May 20, 1920, was sentenced to pay costs, and to undergo a term of imprisonment in the Eastern Penitentiary for a period of not less than nine years nor more than ten years.

The applicant is twenty-eight years of age, a native born American citizen, and until shortly before his arrest was employed as a salesman and resided in the City of Philadelphia.

On May 7, 1920, the applicant and one John Hollis had been drinking together. Both were out of employment. About six P. M. of that day, while on Richmond Street, in the City of Philadelphia, they encountered a wagon driven by one Fred Setter, who was employed by a provision dealer in delivering goods and collecting money. They stopped the wagon and took from the driver the sum of $107.00, which was recovered immediately thereafter. No violence was used in the holdup and the victim of the robbery made no outcry until sometime after the crime was committed. Hollis and the applicant were almost immediately arrested, and both were subsequently convicted and sentenced as above stated.

The applicant was never before charged with or convicted of crime. He has served three years and eight months of his term of imprisonment. While he is guilty

of the crime, it was not the result of premeditation or conspiracy but was committed on the impulse of the moment.

M. H. McClockey, the employer of the man who was robbed, has filed with the Board a letter in which he recommends a pardon. Several of the officials of the Eastern Penitentiary who have come into personal contact with the applicant have filed letters with the Board asking clemency.

In consideration of all the circumstances of this case, the prior good record of the applicant, the term of imprisonment already served, in further consideration of the recommendations of officials connected with the Penitentiary who have come into personal contact with the applicant, and were in a position to observe his conduct, we have concluded that he has been sufficiently punished and that if now released he will prove himself a useful and law-abiding citizen.

We, therefore, "after full hearing, upon due public notice and in open sessions", recommend that a pardon be now granted to the said Edward Coffey alias James Coffey alias James Hughes.

D. J. DAVIS,
Lieutenant Governor.

CLYDE L. KING,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

GEORGE W. WOODRUFF,
Attorney General.

JAS. F. WOODWARD,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, Pa., January 16, 1924.

His Excellency, Gifford Pinchot, Governor.

Sir: At No. 155 July Term, 1920, in the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace in and for the County of Philadelphia, Abraham Gropper alias Abraham Glupper was convicted of Entering to steal, and on February 4, 1921, was sentenced to pay costs and to undergo imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for a period of not less than seven years nor more than eight years.

The applicant is 29 years of age, white, married, and a clerk by occupation. He has lived practically all his life in New York City.

On or about June 8, 1920, the applicant and John Mariano alias Joseph Riese and Joseph Cupielo, all of whom resided in New York came to Philadelphia and took lodgings at the Dayton House, No. 125 South 13th Street, Philadelphia. The Carmac Company occupy the building adjoining. Two days after the arrival of these men they forced a window into the third floor of the building occupied by the Carmac Company and stole therefrom a quantity of ladies apparel, which they shipped in a trunk which they had brought with them. On the day of the theft while on their way to the station in a taxicab, as the result of a collision Cupielo was so badly injured that he had to be taken to the hospital and in the dress suit case which accompanied hime were found samples of ladies clothing similar to the apparel which had been stolen. This circumstance caused the arrest, conviction and sentence of the three men. There was no question as to the guilt of these men.

The applicant has now served practically three years of his term of imprisonment. His prison record is good. He has shown every evidence of true reformation and a desire to rehabilitate himself. The Manager of the Arch Street Theatre, Philadelphia, a well known citizen, in a letter filed with the Board has offered employment to the applicant if released, and a home and employment has also been offered him by the Milford Farm Rotisserie, located on the Boston Post Road at Milford, Connecticut. Mrs. Joseph M. Gazzam, of Philadelphia, and other prominent and philanthropic persons, who have a personal acquaintance with the applicant have conferred with him in prison and are impressed by his repentance and desire to lead a better life, have filed letters with the Board urging clemency.

The trial Judge has filed with the Board a letter in which, after commenting upon the case, he indicates that he is favorable to a pardon.

In consideration of the circumstances of this case, the term of imprisonment already served, because of the fact that two responsible persons have offered to give the applicant employment if released, in consideration of the representations of prominent and responsible persons who know the applicant and are convinced that he has truly reformed and should be given the opportunity to rehabilitate himself, and in further consideration of the representations of the trial Judge, we have concluded that he has been sufficiently punished and that if now released he will prove himself a useful and law-abiding citizen.

We, therefore, "after full hearing, upon due public notice and in open sessions," recommend that a pardon be now granted to the said Abraham Gropper (alias Abraham Glupper.

D. J. DAVIS,
Lieutenant Governor.

CLYDE L. KING,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

GEORGE W. WOODRUFF,
Attorney General.

JAS. F. WOODWARD,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, Pa., January 16, 1924.

His Excellency, Gifford Pinchot, Governor.

Sir: At Nos. 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, January Term 1919 in the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace, in and for the County of Philadelphia, Adolph Wittig alias Adolph Wooding pleaded guilty to seven bills of indictment charging sodomy and buggery and solicitation to commit the same, and on January 10, 1919, was sentenced to pay the costs and to undergo imprisonment in the Eastern Penitentiary for a period of not less than six years nor more than ten years.

The applicant is a native of Hamburg, Germany, 45 years of age and unmarried. During the greater portion of his life he has been engaged in a clerical capacity with various steamship companies. He has an aged widowed and infirm mother in Germany who requires his support.

The applicant, in 1914, while in the employ of a German transportation company came to America and in August of that year his employment ceased due to the war and he was unable to return to his native country. He subsequently obtained positions with coast-wise lines. During the war he registered as an enemy alien and the fact that his employment was irregular and that he could not contribute to the support of his parents in Germany, and the worry incident to his sojourn in a country which was at war with his native land preyed upon his mind to such an extent that he became partially irresponsible for many of his actions. Prior to the commission of the offenses to which he pleaded guilty his reputation and character were unimpeached.

The applicant has now served five years, or one-half of the maximum sentence imposed.

The trial Judge has filed with the Board a letter in which he states that he believes the applicant was a subject for observation and treatment rather than for punishment and that he had been committed to the Penitentiary because there was no institution in the State to which he could have been sent for treatment. He suggests the commutation of his sentence so that he may be transferred to the proper authorities for deportation to Germany.

The applicant, if released, cannot become a charge on the community because a warrant of deportation has been lodged at the Eastern Penitentiary and he will immediately upon release be taken into custody by an agent from the office of the Immigration Commissioner, placed upon a ship and deported.

Colonel John C. Groome, Warden of the Eastern Penitentiary, has filed with the Board a letter in which he states that there can be no doubt whatever as to the applicant's deportation if released, because all the papers for such deportation have been prepared and Ignatius J. Horstman, of Philadelphia, a former member of the Board of Inspectors of the Eastern Penitentiary has personally guaranteed to see that the applicant is immediately deported upon his release. The trial District Attorney who strenously opposed the original application for pardon in 1921, does not now object to clemency.

In consideration of the term of imprisonment already served by the applicant, the need which his aged mother has of his support and assistance, and in consideration of the recommendation of the trial Judge and the certainty that the applicant will be deported immediately upon his release, we have concluded that he has been sufficiently punished.

We, therefore, "after full hearing, upon due public notice and in open sessions," recommend that a pardon be now granted to the said Adolph Wittig alias Adolph Wooding.

D. J. DAVIS,
Lieutenant Governor.

CLYDE L. KING,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

GEORGE W. WOODRUFF,
Attorney General.

JAS. F. WOODWARD,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, Pa., January 16, 1924.

His Excellency, Gifford Pinchot, Governor.

Sir: At No. 4 March Term, 1917, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer in and for the county of Fayette, Martz Mareni was convicted of murder in the second degree, and on December 31, 1917, was sentenced to pay a fine of six cents, costs, and to undergo imprisonment in the Western Penitentiary for a period of not less than eight years nor more than twelve years.

The applicant is 27 years of age, a native-born citizen of Italian descent. His occupation was that of helper to a pipe-fitter and he also ran a motor in a coal mine, at the time of his arrest. His home was in Republic, Penna., situated about twelve miles from Uniontown. He is unmarried. He has a father, mother, four sisters and four brothers.

On the evening of December 24, 1916, the applicant and one Mike Leonardi were driving in the automobile owned by the latter, which he used as a taxicab. A young woman, Alice Miller, who was a stranger to the two men asked them to take her to a certain street car station. There was one passenger in the car at the time. After his discharge, they proceeded by a brick and macadam road, which was the shortest route to Miss Miller's destination. The latter being unfamiliar with the route taken told the men that they were on the wrong road, and acting under this misapprehension, while the car was going at high speed, she leaped to the ground and was so seriously injured from the effects of her fall that she subsequently died. The applicant and his companion did not see her disappear, but after going some distance discovered that the car was empty. They returned a portion of the way to search for the missing passenger, but the night being dark they could not find her. Both men were arrested the following morning. They had made known the fact of her disappearance the night when it occurred and when they failed after search to find her, concluded that she had jumped from the car and proceeded on her journey by trolley car. The medical testimony at the time of the trial was to the effect that the injuries of the deceased were the result of her jumping from the car.

The applicant has now served six years, or one-half of his term of imprisonment. His prison record is good. He was never before charged with or convicted of crime.

The mother and step-father of the girl filed with the Board a letter in which they state their opinion that the applicant was not only not guilty of the murder but was innocent of any wrong doing. They state that the applicant was only 20 years of age when the alleged crime was committed, that his father is crippled from injuries received in a coal mine and unable to work, and that his mother and younger brothers and sisters require his assistance and support.

The trial Judge filed with the Board a letter in which he stated that he had interviewed the mother and step-father of the deceased girl and that they stated to him that the statements contained in their letter were true and that they desired the applicant to be pardoned. He further states that he knows of no reason why the pardon should not be granted.

In consideration of all the circumstances of this case, the doubt as to any wrong doing on the part of the applicant, his youth when the alleged crime was committed, the term of imprisonment already served, his prior good record, the recommendation of the mother and step-father of the deceased and of the trial judge, we have concluded that he has been sufficiently punished and that if now released he will prove himself a useful law-abiding citizen.

We, therefore, "after full hearing, upon due public notice and in open sessions," recommend that a pardon be now granted to the said Martz Mareni.

D. J. DAVIS,
Lieutenant Governor.

CLYDE L. KING,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

GEORGE W. WOODRUFF,
Attorney General.

JAS. F. WOODWARD,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, Pa., February 20, 1924.

His Excellency, Gifford Pinchot, Governor.

Sir: At No. 140, February Sessions, 1922, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer in and for the County of Alleghany, George Pritchard was convicted of Murder in the first degree, and on July 27, 1923, was sentenced to be electrocuted.

The applicant is twenty-nine years of age, an American citizen, colored, and his occupation is that of chauffeur. He resided in the City of Pittsburgh at the time of his arrest, and is married.

For three months prior to the night of the tragedy, the applicant and Fairy Belle Walker, the deceased, cohabited together as husband and wife. On the morning of December 31, 1921, they left their home and went to the home of a sister of the latter, in Sharpsburg, a suburb of Pittsburgh. During the afternoon the applicant left the woman with her sister and returned after an absence of three hours. He remained a short time, departed and returned again finally about eight P. M. During his absence the applicant made four attempts to borrow a revolver, the last effort being successful. Armed with the weapon, he returned and engaged in ordinary conversation with his paramour, when, without apparent cause, the applicant started a quarrel, and when reproved by the brother-in-law of the deceased, who was in the room, desisted. Later, while the Walker woman was reading a newspaper, without any warning, the applicant approached her and emptied the contents of the revolver into her body, killing her instantly. He then left the premises, and shortly returned to the scene of the tragedy and discharged the revolver into his own head, destroying the sight of his right eye. The only excuse for his conduct was the claim that the deceased had given money, which he had bestowed, to another man.

The applicant was never before charged with, or convicted of crime. He has been imprisoned since the day of the tragedy, a period of twenty-five months.

While the evidence as to the mental condition of the applicant at the time of the tragedy was conflicting, and while

the Jury by their verdict found that he was sane, strong evidence offered in support of his defense of insanity raised serious doubts as to his mental responsibility. Carroll P. Davis, Trust Officer of the Union Trust Company, Pittsburgh, and Thomas Patterson, a prominent Attorney, who formerly employed the applicant as a chauffeur, have filed letters with the Board in which they express their opinion, based on personal contact with him, that the applicant is deficient mentally. The Trial Judge, in consideration of what he terms deficient mentality, recommends clemency. Wallace Borland, a member of the City Council of Pittsburgh, and former Senator Mearkle, who have known the applicant for many years, also recommend clemency.

Dr. William C. Sandy, Director, Bureau of Mental Health, State Department of Welfare, by request of the Board, made an examination of the applicant and has filed an elaborate report, based on said examination and further observation, and declares that the applicant is mentally defective.

In consideration of the circumstances of this case, the recommendations of the Trial Judge and prominent citizens who were well acquainted with the applicant, and, above all, in consideration of the report of Dr. Sandy, we have concluded that the applicant is defective mentally, and that the sentence of death heretofore imposed on him should be commuted to life imprisonment.

We, therefore, "after full hearing, upon due public notice and in open sessions", recommend that the sentence of death heretofore, imposed on George Pritchard shall be commuted to life imprisonment.

D. J. DAVIS,
Lieutenant Governor.

GEORGE W. WOODRUFF,
Attorney General.

JAS. F. WOODWARD,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, Pa., February 20, 1924.

His Excellency, Gifford Pinchot, Governor.

Sir: At No. 9, March Term, 1922, in the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace, in and for the County of Berks, Oswin Hottenstein pleaded guilty to the charge of Malicious Injury to Railroad, and on March 6, 1922, was sentenced to pay a fine of $100, costs and to undergo imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for a period of not less than three years nor more than six years.

The applicant is now 20 years of age, an American citizen, a laborer by occupation and unmarried. He has a mother and three brothers.

On February 9, 1922, the applicant, who was 18 years of age, went upon the tracks of the Philadelphia and Reading Railway Company to pick coal, and while thus engaged, picked up an iron brake shoe and placed it on one of the rails of the track. It constituted such an obstruction as might derail a train passing over it. The obstruction was discovered by a railroad employee and removed by him before the arrival of any train. No damage of any kind was caused thereby. When arrested, the applicant admitted placing the iron on the track, and by way of explanation, stated that he put it there in order that it could be more readily found by the track walker. The lad evidently did not realize the probable serious consequences of his act.

The prosecutor, an officer of the Railroad Company, is favorable to clemency. The Trial District Attorney has filed with the Board a favorable statement of the case in which he interposes no objection to clemency. The President of the Railroad Company, in a letter to the applicant which is filed with the Board, is favorable to a pardon.

The applicant has now served one year and eleven months of his term of imprisonment. He was never before charged with or convicted of crime. He was only 18 years of age when the crime was committed.

In consideration of all the circumstances of this case, the youth of the applicant when the crime was committed, the prior good record of the applicant, the term of imprisonment already served, the recommendation of the President of the Railroad Company, and the favorable statement of the Trial District Attorney, we have concluded that he has been sufficiently punished, and that if now released, he will prove himself to be a useful and law-abiding citizen.

We, therefore, "after full hearing, upon due public notice and in open sessions," recommend that a pardon be now granted to the said Oswin Hottenstein.

D. J. DAVIS,
Lieutenant Governor.

GEORGE W. WOODRUFF,
Attorney General.

JAS. F. WOODWARD,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, Pa., February 20, 1924.

His Excellency, Gifford Pinchot, Governor.

Sir: At No. 30, March Sessions, 1916, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer in and for the County of Allegheny, James Holmes was convicted of murder in the second degree, and on June 28, 1916, was sentenced to pay a fine of six and one-fourth cents, costs and to undergo imprisonment in the Western Penitentiary for a term of not less than ten years nor more than twelve years.

The applicant was twenty-eight years old at the time of his conviction. He is colored, an American citizen, unmarried, and at the time of his arrest was a laborer working for a contractor on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad at Pittsburgh.

On January 8, 1916, the applicant went to a saloon on Wylie Avenue, Pittsburgh, which was frequented by colored people. While sitting there Emma Rhodes, a woman more than forty years of age, large in stature, was also in the saloon with friends drinking liquor. She had a bad reputation as a fighter. She asked the applicant, who was a stranger, to buy her a drink. Upon his refusal to do so she proceeded to revile and abuse him. In order to keep peace the applicant left the saloon. On the afternoon of the same day he returned. While sitting there Emma Rhodes again abused and reviled him. He got up to leave the saloon when she came behind him, struck him on the jaw with her fist, and reached back and grabbed a chair as if to strike him. The applicant, a stranger surrounded by friends of the woman, who were drinking with her, somewhat intimidated by her reputation for belligerency, and believing that the woman, who was considerably larger than he and drunk, would strike him with the chair, pulled out his gun and shot her twice, as the result of which she died on the same day.

The applicant was never before charged with, or convicted of, crime. He has served seven years and eight months of his term of imprisonment, and his prison record is excellent, as shown by the letter of the Warden on file. His parents, who are aged and infirm, require his support.

The Trial Judge in a letter filed with the Board is noncommittal with reference to clemency, but the Trial District Attorney in a letter filed with the Board recommends pardon.

In consideration of the circumstances of this case, in consideration of the fact that the applicant was assaulted by a large, drunken woman and had every reason to expect grievous bodily injury at her hands when he fired the fatal shot, in consideration of the term of imprisonment already served, his prior good record and the recommendation of the Trial District Attorney, and because of the fact that his aged and infirm parents require his support, we have concluded that he has been sufficiently punished, and that if now released he will prove himself a good, law-abiding citizen.

We, therefore, "after full hearing, upon due public notice, and in open sessions", recommend that a pardon be now granted to the said James Holmes.

D. J. DAVIS,
Lieutenant Governor.

GEORGE W. WOODRUFF,
Attorney General.

JAS. F. WOODWARD,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, Pa., February 20, 1924.

His Excellency, Gifford Pinchot, Governor.

Sir: At Nos. 623 and 624, August Sessions, 1921, in the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace in and for the County of Philadelphia, Henry E. Johnson, alias Harry E. Johnson, pleaded guilty to bills of indictment charging him with Bigamy and Perjury, and on August 26, 1921, was sentenced on the charge of Perjury to pay costs and to undergo imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for a term of not less than three years nor more than five years.

The defendant is twenty-nine years of age and is a machinist by trade, and at the time of his arrest resided in the City of Philadelphia.

The applicant was married to Leona Vincent on December 15, 1916, at Elkton, Maryland. They lived together in the City of Philadelphia until August, 1917, when he enlisted in the United States Army and continued in service until May, 1919. Upon his return from service he found that his wife had been going out in the company of other men, she representing herself as being a single woman, and the applicant and his wife separated. On October 27, 1920, the applicant married Grace Harley and continued to live with her in Philadelphia from that date until his arrest in July, 1921. The charges of Bigamy and Perjury grew out of the statements made by him in his application for license to marry the second time. His lawful wife has since obtained a divorce and married one William Levis, with whom she kept company while the applicant was in the service.

The applicant was never before charged with or convicted of crime. He has served two years and six months of his term of imprisonment. Grace Harley, his unlawful second wife, asks for clemency and the District Attorney who prosecuted this case does not oppose the application.

In consideration of all the circumstances of this case, the prior good record of the applicant and the term of imprisonment already served, we have concluded that he has been sufficiently punished, and that if now released he will prove himself a law-abiding citizen.

We, therefore, "after full hearing, upon due public notice, and in open sessions", recommend that a pardon be now granted to the said Henry E. Johnson, alias Harry E. Johnson.

D. J. DAVIS,
Lieutenant Governor.

GEORGE W. WOODRUFF,
Attorney General.

JAS. F. WOODWARD,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, Pa., February 20, 1924.

His Excellency, Gifford Pinchot, Governor.

Sir: At No. 1, December Sessions, 1917, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer in and for the County of Lawrence, Frank Sullivan was convicted of Murder in the second degree, and on December 15, 1917, was sentenced to pay a fine of fifty dollars, costs and to undergo imprisonment in the Western State Penitentiary for a period of not less than fifteen years nor more than sixteen years.

The applicant is fifty-two years of age, a native of Ireland, but a naturalized citizen of the United States. At the time of his arrest he was employed on the labor gang of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company near New Castle, and was boarding and sleeping, in company with other employes, in a line of box cars fitted up with bunks and one car fitted up for Kitchen purposes. He is unmarried and his only relatives are sisters and one brother.

On October 9, 1917, it rained and the gang were off work and in the bunk cars loafing and sleeping. The applicant was asleep in his bunk when he was awakened by loud talk and the noise of a drunken altercation between two workmen. He got out of his bunk and separated them, thought the trouble was over, and was about to lie down again when one of the men, McCloskey by name, ran into the kitchen car and picked up a heavy brake stick and struck his antagonist on the head, knocking him senseless, and then turned on the applicant and chased him down the car, striking at him with every step. The applicant endeavored to get away from him, but finally, when he was cornered and could go no farther, grabbed an ax which happened to be lying at hand and when he again came at him struck him with the ax and killed him. He immediately surrendered to the officers, admitted his guilt and exonerated the other men in the car from all blame for the killing.

The applicant was never before charged with, or convicted of, crime. He has served six years and two months of his term of imprisonment.

Reverend Father Huber, Catholic Chaplain of the Western Penitentiary, has filed with the Board a letter in which he strongly recommends pardon and offers to be sponsor for the applicant so far as his future behavior is concerned.

In consideration of the circumstances of this case, the fact that the deceased was killed by the applicant in self-defense, in consideration of his prior good record and the term of imprisonment already served, and the recommendation of the Chaplain of the Western Penitentiary, who has agreed to become sponsor for his future behavior, we have concluded that he has been sufficiently punished and that if now released he will prove himself a peaceable and law-abiding citizen.

We, therefore, "after full hearing, upon due public notice, and in open sessions", recommend that a pardon be now granted to the said Frank Sullivan.

D. J. DAVIS,
Lieutenant Governor.

GEORGE W. WOODRUFF,
Attorney General.

JAS. F. WOODWARD,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, Pa., February 20, 1924.

His Excellency, Gifford Pinchot, Governor.

Sir: At No. 45, October Sessions, 1915, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer in and for the County of Mercer, John Drew was convicted of Murder in the second degree, and on January 26, 1916, was sentenced to pay a fine of fifty dollars, costs and to undergo imprisonment in the Western State Penitentiary for a period of not less than twelve years nor more than sixteen years.

The applicant is now thirty-one years of age, an American citizen of Irish-American parentage. He was a trainman by occupation, but out of employment at the time of his arrest. He is unmarried. He resided in Greenville, Mercer County.

The applicant is charged with having killed, on the evening of June 26, 1915, A. W. Washburn, the proprietor of a small grocery store in Greenville, by striking him on the head with a hammer. His conviction was based entirely on circumstantial evidence and because of his proximity to the scene of the crime immediately before it was discovered. Two witnesses testified that they saw him sitting in the Railroad Station shortly before the murder. The Station is located about one hundred feet from the Washburn store. The applicant was arrested on suspicion shortly after the murder and had made no effort to escape from the scene of the tragedy and, while robbery was assigned as the motive of the crime, nothing belonging to the deceased was found on the person of the applicant. He was only twenty-three years of age when arrested.

The applicant was arrested at the age of fifteen, charged with breaking windows in a deserted farm house, and sentenced to the Reform School at Morganza. Beyond this he was never convicted of crime. He has now served eight years and one month of his term of imprisonment. The Warden of the Penitentiary in a letter filed with the Board testifies to his excellent prison record.

The Trial Judge has certified to the Board that he submitted the case to the Jury with considerable mental reservation because there was barely sufficient testimony offered to justify a conviction. The Trial District Attorney has filed a letter with the Board in which he states the evidence in the case was entirely of a circumstantial nature. He further states that the present application is more meritorious than any presented during his two terms of office as District Attorney. The Superintendent of the Penitentiary has filed with the Board a letter recommending clemency.

In consideration of all the circumstances of this case, the doubt as to the guilt of the applicant, the term of imprisonment already served, his comparative youth at the time of the commission of the crime, the favorable statements of the Trial Judge, Trial District Attorney, Superintendent and Warden, we have concluded that he has been sufficiently punished and that if now released he will prove himself a peaceable and law-abiding citizen.

We, therefore, "after full hearing, upon due public notice, and in open sessions", recommend that a pardon be now granted to the said John Drew.

D. J. DAVIS,
Lieutenant Governor.

GEORGE W. WOODRUFF,
Attorney General.

JAS. F. WOODWARD,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, Pa., February 20, 1924.

His Excellency, Gifford Pinchot, Governor.

Sir: At No. 33, June Sessions, 1921, in the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace in and for the County of Potter, Maynard Tompkins waived the finding of a true bill by the Grand Jury and pleaded guilty to the charge of Breaking and Entering and Larceny, and on June 16, 1921, was sentenced to pay a fine of one hundred dollars, costs and to undergo imprisonment in the Western State Penitentiary for a period of not less than six years nor more than eight years.

The applicant is twenty-five years of age, an American citizen and married. He is a barber by occupation. When arrested his home was in Austin, Potter County.

On June 6, 1921, he and one Edward Murphy broke into the general store of Harry Sykes at Austin and stole therefrom merchandise. They were arrested on the subsequent day and promptly restored all of the stolen goods. Murphy, his accomplice, was sentenced to the Western Penitentiary for a minimum term of three years and a maximum term of five years. At the time of the commission of this offense the applicant was out of employment, and he and his wife were in destitute circumstances, which prompted the crime. He was only twenty-two years of age when the crime was committed. He has not only a wife dependent on him for support, but has an aged father and mother who require assistance.

The applicant has now served two years and eight months of his term of imprisonment.

The Trial District Attorney has filed with the Board a letter in which he recommends a pardon in consideration of the comparative youth of the applicant and the need which his aged parents have of assistance.

In consideration of all the circumstances of this case, the comparative youth of the applicant when the crime was committed, the term of imprisonment already served, the need which his wife and aged parents have of his support and assistance, we have concluded that he has been sufficiently punished and that if now released he will prove himself a useful and law-abiding citizen.

We, therefore, "after full hearing, upon due public notice, and in open sessions", recommend that a pardon be now granted to the said Maynard Tompkins.

D. J. DAVIS,
Lieutenant Governor.

GEORGE W. WOODRUFF,
Attorney General.

JAS. F. WOODWARD,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, Pa., February 20, 1924.

His Excellency, Gifford Pinchot, Governor.

Sir: At No. 355, September Sessions, 1920, in the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace, in and for the County of Philadelphia, Paul C. Marpole alias Paul Cheda Marmol was convicted of Robbery, and on September 21, 1920, was sentenced to pay costs, and to undergo imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for a term of not less than four years nor more than four and one-half years.

The applicant is 24 years of age and a native of Cuba. His occupation is that of printer. At the time of his arrest, he was employed at the Adelphia Hotel, Philadelphia, as a fireman. He is unmarried and resided in the city of Philadelphia.

On September 9, 1920, the applicant, who had been employed at the Sun Ship Yard, Eddystone, Pennsylvania, was discharged on account of scarcity of work, and came to Philadelphia to seek employment. On account of his unfamiliarity with the English language, he had difficulty in securing a position, but finally, after suffering privation and when almost his entire savings had become exhausted, he secured a position at the Hotel Adelphia. He could not obtain his pay in advance, and was living in actual destitution when he fell in with Mexicans, who, learning of his plight, urged him to steal as they had done. They not only gave him evil advice, but plied him with drink, and proposed that he rob women who passed up and down the street. Finally in his desperation and muddled condition of mind, meeting a woman, Jennie Trutkoff, in a dark place, he snatched her handbag which contained $95.40 in money, and ran away, the woman pursuing him and screaming loudly. In his fright and endeavor to escape, he did not open the handbag, but threw it away. He was arrested and the handbag and contents recovered. The applicant was only 21 years of age when this crime was committed. He was never before charged with or convicted of crime. He has now served three years and five months of his term of imprisonment. He was in dire need and a desperate man, a stranger in a strange land.

Assistant District Attorney Fox, who was present when the application was heard, expressed himself as favorable to a pardon in consideration of the circumstances of the case and the length of the term of imprisonment served.

In consideration of the circumstances surrounding this case, the comparative youth of the applicant when the crime was committed, his prior good record, the term of imprisonment already served, and the favorable attitude of the District Attorney's office, we have concluded that he has been sufficiently punished, and that if now released, he will prove himself a useful and law-abiding citizen.

We, therefore, "after full hearing, upon due public notice, and in open sessions", recommend that a pardon be now granted to the said Paul C. Marpole alias Paul Cheda Marmol.

D. J. DAVIS,
Lieutenant Governor.

GEORGE W. WOODRUFF,
Attorney General.

JAS. F. WOODWARD,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, Pa., February 20, 1924.

His Excellency, Gifford Pinchot, Governor.

Sir: At No. 20, December Sessions, 1914, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, in and for the County of Allegheny, Andy Faytol was convicted of Voluntary Manslaughter, and, on February 6, 1915, was sentenced to pay a fine of 6¼¢, costs, and to undergo imprisonment in the Western State Penitentiary for a period of not less than 10 years nor more than 12 years.

The applicant is now 32 years old and is a native of Czech-Slovakia, and owes allegiance to that Country. He is

unmarried. At the time of his arrest he was a mill worker in the Carnegie Steel Works at Braddock, Pennsylvania, and resided in that place. He came to America in 1910.

On May 16, 1914, the applicant and his younger brother, Steve Faytol and a companion went to the Saturday evening dance in the community dance hall. Steve Faytol was hilariously drunk, and at the entrance of the building, he collided with one Mike Hudak, an Austrian. A quarrel arose between them and Hudak was getting the best of his drunken antagonist. In the scuffle Steve Faytol, who had secured possession of a knife, used it in endeavoring to cause Hudak to relax his hold on him, and in the effort, stabbed Hudak killing him instantly. The applicant neither saw the fight, nor participated in it, and was in the building when it occurred. The by-standers shouted to the applicant that his brother Steve was fighting on the street. He then came out of the hall into the street and urged his brother to flee, and aided the escape. The latter was arrested shortly thereafter in an adjoining County.

Neither the applicant nor his brother had ever before been charged with or convicted of crime. He was neither an eye witness nor a participant in the quarrel between his brother and Hudak, which resulted in the death of the latter, and only appeared on the scene after Hudak had been stabbed. His offense consisted in aiding and abetting his brother's flight after the tragedy.

In consideration of the circumstances of this case, the comparative youth of the applicant when the drime was committed, his entire innocence of all connection with the crime before its perpetration, because of his prior good record and the term of imprisonment already served, we have concluded that he has been sufficiently punished and that if now released, he will prove himself a useful and law-abiding citizen.

We, therefore, "after full hearing, upon due public notice, and in open sessions," recommend that a pardon be now granted to the said Andy Faytol.

D. J. DAVIS,
Lieutenant Governor.

GEORGE W. WOODRUFF,
Attorney General.

JAS. F. WOODWORD,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, Pa., February 20, 1924.

His Excellency, Gifford Pinchot, Governor.

Sir: At No. 13, October Sessions, 1923, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer in and for the County of Lackawanna, Arthur L. Conrad was convicted of Forgery, and on October 5, 1923, was sentenced to pay a fine of five hundred dollars, costs, and to undergo imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for a term of not less than two years and six months nor more than five years.

The applicant is about thirty years of age, unmarried, and at the time of his arrest was employed as an iron worker by the Aberthaw Construction Company in the City of Scranton. He contributed to the support of an aged father and mother who resided in the State of New York. The applicant served as a private in the World War and carries an honorable discharge.

During his residence in Scranton the applicant became acquainted with Mrs. Helen Walsh Golden and Mrs. Helen O'Malley Walsh, who were the owners each of an undivided interest in certain real estate situated in said City. Mrs. Golden was separated from her husband, Anthony E. Golden, who resided outside the State. These women desired to convey the real estate which they jointly owned, and, being unable to secure the signature of Anthony E. Golden, persuaded the applicant to sign the name of the latter to the deed of conveyance, urging that inasmuch as the real estate was actually the property of Mrs. Golden, and that her husband had no present direct interest in it, it was no crime for him to write the husband's name. The applicant accordingly signed the name of the said Anthony E. Golden in the deed of conveyance at the office of an Attorney to whom he was introduced by Mrs. Helen O'Malley Walsh as Anthony E. Golden, the husband. Relying upon the advice of a friend of the applicant, who said that he had arranged through former Congressman Farr that sentence would be suspended if the applicant pleaded guilty, the latter went into Court and without the benefit of counsel pleaded guilty and subsequently found that he had been misled by the alleged friend.

The applicant was never before charged with, or convicted of, crime. He has now served four months of his term of imprisonment.

He was not cognizant of the nature of the crime which he committed nor did he profit financially or otherwise from his act. He relied too strongly upon the influence of an alleged friend who had promised suspension of sentence if he pleaded guilty, and subsequently neglected to employ counsel and permitted the trial of his case to go by default.

Samuel R. Boggs, Trustee of the Penitentiary, has filed with the Board a letter in which he strongly recommends pardon. In the event of his discharge a position with the Beach-Nut Ham Company has been offered him. Neither the Trial Judge nor the Trial District Attorney oppose this application for clemency.

In consideration of the circumstances of this case, the term of imprisonment already served, the prior good record of the applicant, and the recommendation of Samuel R. Boggs, Trustee, and the need which his aged parents have of his support and assistance, we have concluded that he has been sufficiently punished and that if now released he will prove himself a useful and law-abiding citizen.

We, therefore, "after full hearing, upon due public notice and in open sessions", recommend that a pardon be now granted to the said Arthur L. Conrad.

D. J. DAVIS,
Lieutenant Governor.

GEORGE W. WOODRUFF,
Attorney General.

JAS. F. WOODWORD
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, Pa., February 20, 1924.

His Excellency, Gifford Pinchot, Governor.

Sir: At No. 10, September Sessions, 1916, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer in and for the County of Northumberland, Veto Verano was convicted of murder in the second degree, and on January 15, 1917, was sentenced to pay the costs and to undergo imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for a minimum period of not less than twelve years and for a maximum period not exceeding fifteen years.

The applicant is thirty-three years of age, a native of Italy, but has filed his declaration of intention to become a citizen of the United States. He is by occupation a coal miner and at the time of his arrest resided in Northumberland County. He is married and has five children who are living with friends at Scranton. The present whereabouts of the mother is unknown.

About ten o'clock on the night of April 15, 1916, in the Borough of Kulpmont, Northumberland County, Furio Manillo was shot and killed and Frank Christiano was also injured by revolver shots in a crowd of nine Italians, which consisted of the deceased and eight others, and included the present applicant. There was a drinking party at the house of Sam Nariello and all were intoxicated. A quarrel ensued between two of the Italians which led to a free-for-all fight, culminating in the casualties above mentioned. It was contended that the applicant fired the shot which killed Manillo. The applicant claimed that Christiano fired the fatal shot. The latter was charged with murder, tried and acquitted. The conviction of the applicant was had mainly on the evidence of a brother of the deceased, who was also wounded.

The applicant was never before charged with, or convicted of, crime. He has now served seven years and one month of his term of imprisonment, and his physical con-

dition has become seriously impaired by reason thereof. He has five small children who need the care and support of a father.

The Trial Judge has filed with the Board a letter in which he recommends clemency on account of the impaired health of the applicant and the need of his children. The President Judge of the County, who was the Prosecuting Attorney when the applicant was convicted, filed with the Board a letter in which he states that he has serious doubt of the guilt of the applicant and believes that Manillo lay dead when the applicant fired shots into his body and fled. He further states that after the aquittal of Christiano he was averse to prosecuting the applicant for murder and only did so by direction of the Trial Judge.

In consideration of the circumstances of this case, the doubt of the actual guilt of the applicant, his prior good record, the term of imprisonment already served, the recommendation of the Trial Judge and the statement of the Trial District Attorney, and further because of the need which his children have for a father's support and maintenance, we have concluded that he has been sufficiently punished.

We, therefore, "after full hearing, upon due public notice and in open sessions", recommend that a pardon be now granted to the said Veto Verano.

D. J. DAVIS,
Lieutenant Governor.

GEORGE W. WOODRUFF,
Attorney General.

JAS. F. WOODWORD,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, Pa., February 20, 1924.

His Excellency, Gifford Pinchot, Governor.

Sir: At Nos. 88, 89 and 90, June Sessions, 1921, in the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace, in and for the County of Fayette, E. Newton Newcomer pleaded guilty to three indictments charging him with Embracery and Bribery, and on January 31, 1922, was sentenced to pay a fine of $300, costs, and to undergo imprisonment in the Allegheny County Workhouse for a term of six months.

The applicant is a farmer aged 53 years and married. He has lived in Fayette County practically his entire life.

Several defendants who were indicted for selling liquor without a license, were to be tried in the Court of Quarter Sessions of said County at the March Term, 1921. The applicant's crime consisted in corruptly approaching three of the jurors who had been summoned to serve for the week in which the liquor cases were to be tried. He promised them money in the event of the acquittal of Frank Monaghan, one of the defendants. He gave them no money.

The applicant was never before convicted of any crime. He has paid the fine and costs, and served the time required by the sentence, and the parole which was afterwards granted.

The purpose of the present application is to remove the civil disabilities imposed by Article 2, Section 7, of the State Constitution. After the termination of his sentence, the applicant was elected a school director by the citizens of his township, and still serves in that capacity.

The Trial Judge, the prosecuting attorney and the present District Attorney in letters filed with the Board, recommend a pardon.

In consideration of the circumstances of this case, and the fact that the applicant has fully paid the penalty imposed by the Court, and because of the recommendations of the Trial Judge. prosecuting attorney, and the present District Attorney, we have concluded that he has been sufficiently punished, and that if now released, he will prove himself a useful and law-abiding citizen.

We, therefore, "after full hearing, upon due public notice and in open sessions," recommend that a pardon be now granted to the said E. Newton Newcomer.

D. J. DAVIS,
Lieutenant Governor.

GEORGE W. WOODRUFF,
Attorney General.

JAS. F. WOODWARD,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, Pa., February 20, 1924.

His Excellency, Gifford Pinchot, Governor.

Sir: At No. 14, March Term, 1921, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, in and for the County of Fayette, Lawrence Fallon was convicted of an attempt to commit Felonious Rape, and on July 9, 1921, was sentenced to pay a fine of $100, costs, and to undergo imprisonment in the Western Penitentiary for a period of not less than three years and six months, nor more than five years.

The applicant at the time of the commission of the alleged crime, was 21 years of age, of Irish descent, but a citizen of the United States. He is a coal miner by occupation and unmarried, residing with his parents in the city of Uniontown.

On January 12, 1921, the applicant and one George Burford, were driving up the main street of Uniontown in the latter's automobile, when they passed two young girls walking in the direction in which the car was bound. The girls looked and smiled. The men did not know who they were, but offered to take them home, and later on invited them to go along to Hopwood, two and one-half miles east from Uniontown. They drove around and the girls returned to there home about 1:30 A. M., and one of the girls charged the defendants with the crime of Rape. While the men admitted solicitation, there was no assault. Both girls were under the age of 16 years.

Both men were arrested, and Rutherford, after his release from jail on giving bail, before the case was called for trial, absconded, and his present whereabouts is unknown.

The applicant has now served two years and seven and one-half months of his term of imprisonment. He was never before charged with or convicted of crime. His prison record is excellent.

The Trial Judge and the Trial District Attorney, in letters filed with the Board, recommend pardon. The present District Attorney, the Chief of Police, the Warden of the County prison, the Mayor of Uniontown, the Sheriff and County Detective of Fayette County, join in the recommendation for clemency.

In consideration of all the circumstances of this case, the youth of the applicant when the alleged crime was committed, the term of imprisonment already served, his prior good record, in consideration of the recommendations of the Trial Judge, Trial District Attorney, former District Attorney, Mayor of Uniontown, and other prominent citizens, we have concluded that he has been sufficiently punished, and that if now released, he will prove himself a useful and law-abiding citizen.

We, therefore, "after full hearing, upon due public notice and in open sessions", recommend that a pardon be now granted to the said Lawrence Fallon.

D. J. DAVIS,
Lieutenant Governor.

GEORGE W. WOODRUFF,
Attorney General.

JAS. F. WOODWARD,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, Pa., February 20, 1924.

His Excellency, Gifford Pinchot, Governor.

Sir: At No. 56, March Sessions, 1916, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer in and for the County of Delaware, Henry Wilkins pleaded guilty to murder, and after the taking of testimony the Court fixed the degree of murder as second degree, and on April 8, 1916, sentenced the applicant to pay a fine of one hundred dollars, costs and to undergo imprisonment in the Eastern Penitentiary for a maximum period of twenty years and a minimum period of twenty years less one day.

The applicant is fifty years of age, colored, a citizen of the United States and is married. At the time of his arrest he was employed by a firm of contractors at Bryn Mawr, Pennsylvania, where he resided. He was a leading figure in the colored community, being a trustee and treasurer of the colored church.

Mrs. Novella Canon roomed in the same house with the applicant and his wife. Several years prior to December 6, 1915, the date of the tragedy, improper relations had existed between the applicant and Mrs. Canon. About two years prior to this date, fearing that his wife had learned of the illicit relation existing, the applicant informed Mrs. Canon that this relation must cease, and it did actually end, although Mrs. Canon continued to reside in the same house in the dual role of friend to both husband and wife. On December 6, 1915, about 5:30 P. M., the applicant met Mrs. Canon on the road as she came home from work and asked her to go with him to see his wife and talk over the matter. Mrs. Canon declined and in a sudden and uncontrollable impulse the applicant fired his revolver, killing Mrs. Canon, and immediately surrendered to the police, giving a voluntary statement of all the facts leading up to and connected with the crime. He did not engage counsel to defend him and submitted himself to the judgment of the Court.

The applicant was never before charged with, or convicted of, crime and occupied a high place in the colored community. He has now served seven years and ten months of his term of imprisonment. His prison record is excellent.

Robert J. McKenty, former Warden, and Samuel R. Boggs, Trustee, both filed letters with the Board in which they recommend pardon, and the latter not only agreed to furnish the applicant employment, but offered to stand sponsor for his good behavior.

In consideration of the circumstances of this case, the term of imprisonment already served, the prior good record of the applicant, the recommendation of former Warden McKenty and Samuel R. Boggs, and particularly because of the latter's offer to find the applicant employment and to become sponsor for his fuure good behavior and to make report to the Board from time to time of the conduct of the applicant, we have decided that he has been sufficiently punished and that if now released he will prove himself a peaceable and law-abiding citizen.

We, therefore, "after full hearing, upon due public notice and in open sessions", recommend that a pardon be now granted to the said Henry Wilkins.

D. J. DAVIS,
Lieutenant Governor.

GEORGE W. WOODRUFF,
Attorney General.

JAS. F. WOODWARD,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, Pa., February 20, 1924.

His Excellency, Gifford Pinchot, Governor.

Sir: At No. 44, September Sessions, 1922, in the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace in and for the County of Clearfield, Amos Bennehoof pleaded guilty to the charge of breaking and entering and larceny, and on July 11, 1922, was sentenced to pay a fine of one dollar, costs, and to undergo imprisonment in the Western State Penitentiary for a period of not less than two years nor more than six years.

The applicant is twenty-three years of age and an American citizen. At the time of his arrest he resided with his parents in Clearfield, Pennsylvania. He is by occupation a salesman and collector, and at the time of his arrest was employed in that capacity by the local Agent of the Singer Sewing Machine Company.

On June 8, 1922, the applicant and one Lippart broke into the service station of the Keystone Auto Gas and Service Company, located at Clearfield, and stole therefrom eleven gallons of oil.

The applicant has now served one year and seven months of his term of imprisonment. His parents are advanced in years and require his aid and assistance.

The Trial Judge in a letter addressed to the applicant and filed with the Board recommends a pardon. The Chaplain of the Western Penitentiary also recommends a pardon.

In consideration of the circumstances of this case, the term of imprisonment already served, the comparative youth of the applicant when the crime was committed, and the recommendation of the Chaplain of the Penitentiary and of the Trial Judge, we have concluded that he has been sufficiently punished and that if now released he will prove himself a useful and law-abiding citizen.

We, therefore, "after full hearing, upon due public notice, and in open sessions", recommend that a pardon be now granted to the said Amos Bennehoof.

D. J. DAVIS,
Lieutenant Governor.

GEORGE W. WOODRUFF,
Attorney General.

JAS. F. WOODWARD,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, Pa., February 20, 1924.

His Excellency, Gifford Pinchot, Governor.

Sir: At No. 57, April Sessions, 1921, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, in and for the County of Chester, C. C. McCurley alias Alfred Donald McCurley pleaded guilty to an indictment charging him with Robbery, and Assault and Battery with intent to kill, and on February 3, 1922, was sentenced in the aggregate to pay costs, and to undergo imprisonment in the Eastern Penitentiary for a period of not less than five years nor more than seventeen years.

The applicant is 32 years of age. He has been employed in various occupations of a mechanical nature. At the age of 17, he was declared insane and was confined in St. Elizabeth's Hospital for the Insane at Washington, D. C. He served in France during the World War and was given an honorable discharge. He was wounded, gassed, and shell shocked, and for a considerable time thereafter, was in various hospitals and was returned to the United States as a casual. Applicant's mother is almost 70 years of age. She entered Federal service in 1917 when her son enlisted, and will retire in April when she becomes 70 years of age. She will become a public charge unless the applicant is pardoned so that he may secure employment which will enable him to support her.

On February 14, 1921, the applicant and five others, started for Philadelphia from Washington, D. C. in a large touring car for the purpose of getting liquor to transport to Washington. While on the road near Kennett Square, Pennsylvania, they passed one James Doolittle who was engaged in carrying contraband whiskey to Baltimore and Washington. After several shots were fired after the Doolittle car, they overtook him and unloaded the whiskey from his car to their own car and transported it to Washington for disposal. This incident formed the basis of the charges.

The applicant has now served two years of his term of imprisonment. He is the sole support of his aged mother. The Veterans Bureau of the Federal Government has of-

fered, in a letter filed with the Board, to take the applicant, if pardoned, and afford him treatment which will enable him to regain his mental poise. Hon. D. A. Reed, United States Senator, has filed with the Board a letter in which, on account of the applicant's physical condition, and need for such medical treatment as has been offered, urges clemency.

In consideration of all the circumstances of this case, the applicant's physical and mental condition which antedated the War, and which must have been aggravated by his experiences abroad, in consideration of the term of imprisonment already served, and the need which his aged mother has of his support and assistance, and finally in consideration of the offer of the Veterans Bureau of the Federal Government to furnish suitable mental and physical treatment, we have concluded that he has been sufficiently punished, and that if now released, he will prove himself a useful and law-abiding citizen.

We, therefore, "after full hearing, upon due public notice, and in open sessions", recommend that a pardon be now granted to the said C. C. McCurley alias Alfred Donald McCurley.

D. J. DAVIS,
Lieutenant Governor.
GEORGE W. WOODRUFF,
Attorney General.
JAS. F. WOODWARD,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, Pa., February 20, 1924.

His Excellency, Gifford Pinchot, Governor.

Sir: At No. 26, February Sessions, 1921, in the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace in and for the County of Erie, William Thompson was convicted of breaking and entering, larceny and receiving stolen goods, and on February 22, 1921, was sentenced to pay a fine of five hundred dollars, costs and to undergo imprisonment in the Western Penitentiary for a term of not less than seven years and six months nor more than ten years and six monts.

The applicant is twenty-five years of age, an American citizen, and prior to his conviction resided with his mother in Ashtabula, Ohio, and was employed as a switchman for the New York Central Railroad in their yards in that City. He is unmarried.

On November 17, 1920, about 8:20 P. M., the applicant who had come to the City of Erie where he had been promised a position, entered a drug store in said City conducted by Tobias M. and Mary Healy and robbed the cash-drawer of fifty-two dollars. The applicant was under the influence liquor at the time. After the robbery he returned to Ohio where he was arrested and brought back to Erie for trial.

The applicant has now served three years of his term of imprisonment. He was never before charged with or convicted of crime. He served as a private during the World War.

Mrs. Mary Healy, one of the prosecutors, has filed a letter with the Board in which she strongly recommends clemency. She was present when the robbery was committed and states that the applicant acted as though he were under the influence of liquor. Former District Attorney Blass has filed with the Board a letter recommending that he be pardoned in order that he may return home and support his aged mother and sister who require his help.

In consideration of the circumstances of this case, the term of imprisonment already served, the prior good record of the applicant, because of the strong recommendation of a former District Attorney, who is fully conversant with the case, we have concluded that he has been sufficiently punished.

We, therefore, "after full hearing, upon due public notice, and in open sessions", recommend that a pardon be now granted to the said William Thompson.

D. J. DAVIS,
Lieutenant Governor.
GEORGE W. WOODRUFF,
Attorney General.
JAS. F. WOODWARD,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, Pa., February 20, 1924.

His Excellency, Gifford Pinchot, Governor.

Sir: At Nos. 63 and 64, December Sessions, 1922, in the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace in and for the County of Beaver, Julius Fiorino was convicted of assault with intent to commit rape and assault and battery, and on December 30, 1922, was sentenced in the aggregate to pay a fine of two dollars, costs, and to undergo imprisonment in the Western Penitentiary for a period of not less than two years nor more than six years. The Jury in its verdict recommended him to the mercy of the Court as to the first mentioned charge.

The applicant is thirty-three years of age and a native of the Kingdom of Italy. He has resided in America for thirteen years. He is unmarried. At the time of his arrest he resided with his brother-in-law in Ambridge, Beaver County.

The alleged crime was committed on October 29, 1922, about eight o'clock in the evening, on a path leading to a spring in a public place less than one hundred feet from a paved street in the Borough of Ambridge. The alleged victims were two little Italian girls, aged nine and ten respectively, who accosted the applicant and asked him for money and followed him up the path. He turned and drove them back, slapping one of them on the face with his hand. They thereupon returned home and informed their parents of the alleged crime.

The applicant was convicted upon the uncorroborated testimony of the two girls. It seems remarkable that at that hour and place no other witnesses could be obtained.

The prosecutor in the case, who was the Chief of Police, has filed with the Board a letter in which he urges clemency. The sole female member of the Jury which convicted him has also filed a letter in which she asks pardon. She resides in Ambridge, is familiar with the locality in question and heard all the testimony and erpresses doubt as to the applicant's guilt. In the Jury Room, for several hours, she voted for acquittal. The Trial District Attorney has filed with the Board a letter recommending clemency, and the parents of the two little girls join in the application for pardon.

The applicant has never before been charged with, or convicted of, crime. He has served one year and two months of his term of imprisonment. At the time of his arrest he resided with his sister's husband, who has seven small children. The applicant aided in the support of the family, and his assistance is more necessary at this time because of the long continued illness of his brother-in-law. The family is in a destitute condition.

In consideration of the circumstance of this case, the doubt as to the guilt of the applicant, his prior good record, the term of imprisonment already served, the recommendation of the Trial District Attorney, the prosecutor, the female member of the Jury which convicted him and the parents of the two girls, we have concluded that he has been sufficiently punished and that if now released he will prove himself a useful and law-abiding citizen.

We, therefore, "after full hearing, upon due public notice and in open sessions", recommend that a pardon be now granted to the said Julius Fiorino.

D. J. DAVIS,
Lieutenant Governor.
GEORGE W. WOODRUFF,
Attorney General.
JAS. F. WOODWARD,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, Pa., February 20, 1924.

His Excellency, Gifford Pinchot, Governor.

Sir: At No. 645, September Sessions, 1913, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, in and for the County of Philadelphia, Achilli Lombardo pleaded guilty to an indictment

charging him with Murder, and after testimony was taken, was adjudged guilty of Murder in the second degree, and on December 17, 1913, was sentenced to pay the costs, and to undergo imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for a period of not less than 19 years and 11 months, nor more than twenty years.

The applicant is 35 years of age, unmarried, an Italian, and at the time of his arrest, was engaged in selling olive oil.

On August 1, 1913, while the applicant resided in the city of Philadelphia, he and one Tobia Fuma, were drinking together during the afternoon. Later in the evening while Fuma was talking to a woman on a street corner, the applicant approached from the rear and stabbed the deceased several times in the back, reaching the heart, causing almost instant death. The applicant's defense was intoxication.

The applicant was never before charged with or convicted of crime. He has now served 10 years and two months of his term of imprisonment. He was 24 years old at the time of the commission of the crime.

The Trial Judge has filed two letters with the Board in which he recommends clemency.

In consideration of all the circumstances of this case, the comparative youth of the applicant when the crime was committed, the prior good record of the applicant, the term of imprisonment already served, and the recommendation of the Trial Judge, we have concluded that he has been sufficiently punished, and that if now released, he will prove himself a useful and law-abiding citizen.

We, therefore, "after full hearing, upon due public notice and in open sessions," recommend that a pardon be now granted to the said Achilli Lombardo.

D. J. DAVIS,
Lieutenant Governor.

GEORGE W. WOODRUFF,
Attorney General.

JAS. F. WOODWARD,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, Pa., February 20, 1924.

His Excellency, Gifford Pinchot, Governor.

Sir: At No. 20, September Sessions, 1923, in the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace, in and for the County of Montgomery, Crawford Russel Neil alias Russel C. Neill, Ralph Adams alias Robert Kincade, Norman Booker alias Brooke pleaded guilty to an indictment charging them severally with the unlawful possession of burglar tools, and on September 20, 1923, they were severally commited to the Pennsylvania Industrial Reformatory at Huntingdon, Pennsylvania.

The applicant Neil is 21 years of age, and at the time of his arrest, lived with his parents in Philadelphia. He was a clerk. The applicant Adams is 19 years of age, and at the time of his arrest, resided with his parents in the same city. He was a clerk. The applicant Booker is 18 years of age, and at the time of his arrest lived with his parents in the same city. He was an electrician by occupation. The three applicants are native Americans and were never convicted of any crime, excepting Neil who pleaded guilty to having in his possession a pistol. He was paroled in the care of Rev. Thomas Hubert Jones, of Wissinoming, Philadelphia, for a period of one year.

The applicant Neil owned an automobile, and he took his co-applicants out riding on June 7, 1923. They were returnng home by Abington, Montgomery County, about 1:00 A. M. when they stopped the car in order to cool the engine which had become overheated. The automobile was stopped under an electric light, and consequently the lights of the car were turned off. A policeman arrested the three boys for parking without lights. They were confined in jail the remainder of the night and at the hearing the next morning, it was testified that there were burglar tools found in the car and a safe blowing outfit nearby. It was also testified that the numbers on the engine had been changed. Upon default of bail, they were committed to jail where they remained until they were tried. Acting upon advice of counsel, they pleaded guilty to the charge laid in the indictment and were sentenced as above.

The applicants Adams and Booker did not know what kind of tools were in the car, and applicant Neil, the owner of the car, had no tools except such as were usually carried in automobiles.

The applicants were confined in jail for more than three months awaiting trial, and have now been confined in the Reformatory, five months.

Rev. Thomas Hubert Jones appeared before the Board and asked for clemency. He promised to become sponsor for their future good behavior and to report to the Board from time to time, as to their conduct.

In consideration of the circumstances of this case, the term of imprisonment already served, the youth of the applicants, because of the fact that their former employers will again give them positions, and because of Mr. Jones' promise to be responsible for their future conduct, we have concluded that they have been sufficiently punished, and that if now released, they will prove themselves useful and law-abiding citizens.

We, therefore, "after full hearing, upon due public notice and in open sessions," recommend that a pardon be now granted to the said Crawford Russel Neil alias Russel C. Neill Ralph Adams alias Robert Kincade and Norman Booker alias Brooke.

D. J. DAVIS,
Lieutenant Governor.

GEORGE W. WOODRUFF,
Attorney General.

JAS. F. WOODWARD,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, Pa., March 19, 1924.

His Excellency, Gifford Pinchot, Governor.

Sir: At Nos. 116 and 117, February Sessions, 1921, in the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace in and for the County of Luzerne, Mike John alias John Hohns was convicted of Larceny and Receiving Stolen Goods, and on February 15, 1921, was sentenced in the aggregate to pay a fine of $500.00, costs, and to undergo imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for a period of not less than five years and ten months nor more than six years.

The applicant is now forty years of age, and is a naturalized citizen of the United States of Syrian birth. At the time of his arrest he was engaged in the huckstering and junk business and resided in the City of Wilkes-Barre with his wife and seven children, ranging from three to sixteen years of age respectively.

The applicant and four others were charged with the larceny of goods from the Pennsylvania and Jersey Central Railroad Companies at Wilkes-Barre. His co-defendants pleaded guilty and received shorter sentences than the applicant who denied his guilt and stood trial. After their release they all made statements completely exonerating the applicant from any participation in the crime.

The applicant was never before charged with or convicted of crime. He has served three years and one month of his term of imprisonment. His family is destitute and is dependent on charity.

The Trial District Attorney has filed a letter with the Board in which he recommends pardon and the County Detective who is familiar with all the circumstances of the case joins in the recommendation. Sam. R. Boggs, a Trustee of the Penitentiary also recommends pardon. Courtland Butler, Parole Officer of the Eastern State Penitentiary, filed a letter with the Board in which he recommends a pardon and agrees to become sponsor for the applicant's future good behavior.

In consideration of all the circumstances of this case, the doubt as to the applicant's guilt, his prior good record,

the term of imprisonment already served, the destitute condition of his family, the recommendations of the Trial District Attorney and County Detective, and above all, in consideration of the offer of Courtland Butler, Parole Officer, to become sponsor for the future good behavior of the applicant, we have concluded that he has been sufficiently punished and if now liberated, he will prove himself a useful and law-abiding citizen.

We, therefore, "after full hearir upon due public notice and in open sessions," recommend that a pardon be now granted to the said Mike John alias John Hohns.

CLYDE L. KING
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

GEORGE W. WOODRUFF,
Attorney General.

JAS. F. WOODWARD,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, Pa., March 19, 1924.

His Excellency, Gifford Pinchot, Governor.

Sir: At No. 56, May Sessions, 1921, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer in and for the County of Northumberland, Sam Lucifero pleaded guilty to Voluntary Manslaughter having been indicted for the crime of murder, and on May 17, 1921, was sentenced to pay a fine of $100.00, costs, and to undergo imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for a minimum period of four years and a maximum period of ten years.

The applicant is thirty-one years of age, a naturalized American citizen of Italian birth. At the time of his conviction he was employed as a miner during the day and operated a Barber Shop at night in Kulpmont. He was unmarried at the time and contributed to the support of his parents who resided in Italy.

In the Coal Region a band of Italians constituting an order commonly known as "The Black Hand" exists and has been organized for the purpose of terrorizing and extorting money from their countrymen. Their method was to terrorize and if their victime refused to comply with their demands they were killed. Members of this order, including one Dominick Verano, had demanded of the applicant the sum of $65.00, and were so insistent that the applicant for a time was afraid to leave the house at night. He frequently saw Verano standing watch or guard at various times. On the evening of April 23, 1921, the applicant left his home with the intention of going to Mt. Carmel. While he was standing waiting for the streetcar, he was accosted by Verano who started a verbal reproach and attempted to pull out his gun which evidently stuck fast in his clothing. The applicant managed to draw his gun first and shot Verano in self-defense. When he turned to leave the scene Verano shot him in the thigh and he was confined in the hospital for some time. The shooting occurred in the presence of a number of Italians, who were companions of Verano.

The applicant was never before charged with or convicted of crime. He has now served two years and ten months of his term of imprisonment. His prison record is excellent.

The present District Attorney who was one of the private Attorneys for the Commonwealth during the trial, has filed with the Board a letter in which he states that extenuating circumstances have been revealed since the trial which show that the applicant has been sufficiently punished. The Trial Judge has filed a letter with the Board in which he states that the Commonwealth had always conceded that the applicant had shot Verano in self-defense, and recommends pardon.

In consideration of the circumstances of this case which clearly establish justifiable homicide in self-defense, in consideration of the prior good record of the applicant, the term of imprisonment already served, the recommendations of the prosecuting Attorney and Trial Judge, and the need which his aged parents have for his assistance and support, we have concluded that he has been sufficiently punished and that if now liberated he will prove himself a useful and law-abiding citizen.

We, therefore, "after full hearing, upon due public notice and in open sessions", recommend that a pardon be now granted to the said Sam Lucifero.

CLYDE L. KING,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
GEORGE W. WOODRUFF,
Attorney General.
JAS. F. WOODWARD,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, Pa., March 19, 1924.

His Excellency, Gifford Pinchot, Governor.

Sir: At No. 8, June Sessions, 1921, in the Court of Oyer and terminer in and for the County of Cambria, Charles Hill was convicted of Robbery and on June 16, 1921, was sentenced to pay a fine of $100.00, costs, and to undergo imprisonment in the Western Penitentiary for a term of not less than nine years nor more than ten years.

The applicant was eighteen years of age when the alleged crime was committed. He was an American citizen by birth and was employed in a Shoe Shining Parlor, at Johnstown, Pennsylvania. He was unmarried.

The applicant was employed by the Cambria Steel Company at Johnstown, from 1919 until about Christmas 1921, when he was laid off for lack of work. The alleged robbery occurred about nine o'clock May 7, 1921. Robinson Circus had exhibited in Johnstown and the City was filled with people and many robberies were committed. The applicant was arrested the morning after the crime and taken to the Alderman's Office where one James Jones, a complete stranger to him, confessed to the robbery of a Chinaman's place of business and charged the applicant with being an accomplice in the crime. Jones the real perpetrator, has recently filed with the Board an affidavit in which he declares that the applicant had nothing to do with the commission of the crime.

With the exception of a thirty day term of imprisonment in the Cambria County Jail for drunkenness, the applicant was never before charged with or convicted of crime. He has now served two years and eight months of his term of imprisonment.

The Trial District Attorney has filed a letter with the Board, in which, while making no recommendations, he states that if he were making a recommendation, it would be for clemency.

In consideration of the circumstances of this case and the fact that the real perpetrator of the crime declares that the applicant was not a party to it, in consideration of the youth of the applicant, the term of imprisonment already served, the prior good record of the applicant and the statement of the Trial District Attorney, we have concluded that he has been sufficiently punished and if now released he will prove himself a useful and law-abiding citizen.

We, therefore, "after full hearing, upon due public notice and in open sessions" recommend that a pardon be now granted to the said Charles Hill.

CLYDE L. KING,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
GEORGE W. WOODRUFF,
Attorney General.
JAS. F. WOODWARD,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, Pa., March 19, 1924.

His Excellency, Gifford Pinchot, Governor.

Sir: At No. 37, December Sessions, 1920, in the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace in and for the County of Beaver, William Murphy was convicted of Larceny from

the Person, and on December 18, 1920, was sentenced to pay a fine of $1.00, costs, and to undergo imprisonment in the Western State Penitentiary for a period of not less than 4 years nor more than 5 years.

At the time of his sentence the applicant was 24 years of age. He is a native-born American citizen and his trade is that of a wheelsman on the Great Lakes. At the time of his arrest he was on his way to Conway, Beaver County, to enter the employ of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. His place of residence was Detroit, Michigan. He is unmarried and has no near relatives.

The applicant and one George Howard were charged with taking $29.00 from the person of Frank Tangorra, a passenger on a street car. While the latter was not able to testify that the defendants had taken his money, one Garber, a fellow passenger on the car, testified that he saw Howard take a sum of money out of Tangorra's pocket and that when the car stopped in Beaver the applicant was in front of Tangorra and Howard in the rear. The applicant and Howard were strangers to one another when they met on the street car. Both were arrested, tried and convicted. The applicant was never before charged with or convicted of crime. He has now served 3 years and 3 months of his term of imprisonment. There was no direct evidence connecting him with the crime. It was his misfortune to have been in the company of the perpetrator. He refused to plead guilty and stood the trial.

The Trial District Attorney has filed a letter with the Board in which he states that he has no further opposition to the granting of a pardon. The Trial Judge has since died and the present Judge has filed a letter with the Board in which he recommends pardon based on his knowledge of the circumstances of the case. He also expresses the opinion that the applicant has been sufficiently punished.

In consideration of all the circumstances of this case, the doubt as to the guilt of the applicant, his prior good record, the term of imprisonment already served, the statement of the Trial District Attorney and the recommendation of the Judge who has full knowledge of all the circumstances of the case, we have concluded that he has been sufficiently punished and that if now liberated he will prove himself a useful law-abiding citizen.

We, therefore, "after full hearing, upon due public notice and in open sessions." recommend that a pardon be now granted to the said William **Murphy.**

CLYDE L. KING,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

GEORGE W. WOODRUFF,
Attorney General.

JAS. F. WOODWARD,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, Pa., March 19, 1924.

His Excellency, Gifford Pinchot, Governor

Sir: At No. 17, March Sessions, 1922, in the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace in and for the County of Fayette, Mont. W. McCormick was convicted of entering a freight station with intent to commit a Felony and Larceny, and on May 9, 1922, was sentenced to pay a fine of 6¢, costs, and to undergo imprisonment in the Western State Penitentiary for a minimum period of 2 years and 6 months and a maximum period of 3 years.

The applicant is 48 years of age and an American citizen by birth. At the time of his arrest he was employed as a Deputy Sheriff and resided at Uniontown, Fayette County. He is a divorced man and has two children.

In the early morning of February 16, 1922, the B. & O. freight station at Uniontown was broken into and fifteen cartoons of cigaretts taken therefrom and concealed in and under a box car on the tracks adjoining the station platform. Apparently the burglars had been frightened away before opportunity offered for the removal of the stolen property. There were no witnesses to the burglary. Police Officers, while making their rounds, heard a noise at the station and upon their arrival at about 12:30 A. M. discovered that a burglary had been committed, and saw three unknown men running down the railroad tracks. The applicant at the time was in the vicinity of the freight station in his automobile, heard the shots which the officers fired upon the fleeing burglars and joined the officers in an effort to capture the burglars. Nothing was said or intimated regarding the applicant's connection with the crime until the afternoon of the following day when he was arrested upon information made by a detective of the railroad company. The applicant explained his presence near the station by stating that as an officer of the law he had occasion to visit that vicinity in his automobile, and while returning heard the officers shooting, parked his car on the street, and passed between the freight cars standing on the tracks in his effort to reach the station by the shortest route. His automobile was fifty feet distant from the place where a portion of the stolen goods was found and contained none of the loot. The evidence against the applicant was very meagre.

He has now been imprisoned 22 months. During this period he served 19 months as inner turnkey in the Fayette County Jail. The Sheriff kept him there, after his sentence to the Western Penitentiary, on account of the applicant's wonderful executive ability, which was utilized in placing the county prison in a sanitary condition, and in maintaining discipline to the extent that it raised the jail from a low state to one of the most sanitary and efficient prisons in the Commonwealth.

The Trial District Attorney has filed with the Board a letter in which he expresses doubt as to the applicant's guilt and recommends a pardon. The prosecutor in the case has filed a letter with the Board recommending clemency. The Sheriff, Clerk of the Courts, County Solicitor and Warden of the County Prison also recommend a pardon. George W. Freeman, Sergeant of the State Police, at the request of the Board, made an investigation into the circumstances of this case and as a result thereof expresses his personal opinion that the applicant is innocent of the crime for which he was convicted.

In consideration of the circumstances of this case, the doubt as to the guilt of the applicant, his extraordinary prison record, in consideration of the term of imprisonment already served, and the recommendations of the District Attorney, Prosecutor, Sheriff and other county officials, we have concluded that he has been sufficiently punished, and if now liberated he will prove himself a useful and law-abiding citizen.

We, therefore, "after full hearing, upon due public notice and in open sessions," recommend that a pardon be now granted to the said Mont. W. McCormick.

CLYDE L. KING,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

GEORGE W. WOODRUFF,
Attorney General.

JAS. F. WOODWARD,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, Pa., March 19, 1924.

His Excellency, Gifford Pinchot, Governor.

Sir: At Nos. 603 and 608, March Sessions, 1921, in the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace, in and for the County of Philadelphia, John Letter alias John Moran was convicted of Conspiracy and Entering to Steal, and on June 30, 1921, was sentenced to pay costs and to undergo imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for a minimum period of five years and a maximum period of seven years.

The applicant is 26 years of age, a native-born American citizen. He is unmarried and resided with his father in the City of Philadelphia and was employed by him. He served honorably during the World War.

The applicant was jointly indicted and convicted with George Boynton and John Garvey. The two last named persons approached officer McCloskey in the Y. M. C. A. Building, Philadelphia, about 1:30 A. M. March 13, 1921, and suggested that they would rob a tailor shop in the

neighborhood and divide the proceeds equally among the three, the officer to receive a share as the price of his connivance. About a week later Garvey met the officer and confirmed the arrangement. The latter subsequently saw Boynton come out of the tailor shop and arrested him. He then returned to the tailor shop and placed Boynton and the applicant under arrest when they emerged. No goods were stolen. There was no evidence connecting the applicant with the conspiracy. He was not present when the arrangements to rob the shop were made with the officer. His name was not mentioned and Boynton and Garvey testified that they never saw him before his arrest. The applicant claimed that he was not in the building when arrested, but on the street and was informed by the officer that he was arrested on suspicion.

The applicant was never before charged with or convicted of crime. He has now served two years and nine months of his term of imprisonment. His prison record is excellent. He is suffering from chronic gastric trouble and requires special diet and fresh air.

The Trial Judge has filed with the Board a letter in which he states that the testimony showed no connection between the applicant and his co-defendants either before or at the time of the offense, except that he was found in the store immediately after the breaking was discovered and gave no satisfactory explanation of his presence. He further states that he might very properly have been acquitted on the ground of reasonable doubt. Assistant District Attorney Fox appeared before the Board and while he did not join in the application for pardon, his attitude was not unfavorable thereto.

The applicant's father, Ambrose Letter, trading as Owen Letter's Sons, a long-established well-known and reputable wholesale and retail coal dealer, in a letter filed with the Board, offers to furnish the applicant with a permanent position and agrees to become sponsor for his future good behavior.

In consideration of the circumstances of this case, the doubt as to the guilt of the applicant, his prior good record, the term of imprisonment already served, the statement of the Trial Judge, the impaired physical condition of the applicant, and the fact that his father, who is a well-known and responsible citizen has offered to give him employment and to become sponsor for his future good behavior, we have concluded that he has been sufficiently punished and that if now released he will prove himself a useful and law-abiding citizen.

We, therefore, "after full hearing, upon due public notice and in open sessions", recommend that a pardon be now granted to the said John Letter alias John Moran.

CLYDE L. KING,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

GEORGE W. WOODRUFF,
Attorney General.

JAS. F. WOODWARD,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, Pa., March 19, 1924.

His Excellency, Gifford Pinchot, Governor.

Sir: At No. 9, September Sessions, 1917, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, in and for the County of Centre, William Shannon pleaded guilty of murder in the second degree to an indictment charging him with murder, and on September 20, 1917, was sentenced to pay a fine of $1.00, costs, and to undergo imprisonment in the Western State Penitentiary for a minimum period of 16 years and a maximum period of 20 years.

The applicant at the time of the commission of this crime was only 17 years of age, unmarried, and had been employed in and about the brick yards near the village of Sandy Ridge, Centre County.

The applicant boarded with Mr. and Mrs. Harry Mease. On June 24, 1917, Mease brought to his home a quantity of whiskey and prevailed upon the applicant to drink with him. As a result he became grossly intoxicated. While in this condition Mease handed the applicant a fully loaded revolver asking him to take care of it, fearing that he (Mease) might do himself damage with it while drunk. Mrs. Mease had become infatuated with the applicant and kept nagging him while in this drunken state, and chided him with being too friendly with other women. At the time she carried in her arms an infant niece. The applicant in a drunken frenzy took the revolver, which had been given him by her husband, and shot at Mrs. Mease, the bullet missing her, but killing the infant in her arms. He was in such a beastly state of intoxication that he had no recollection of the shooting.

The applicant was never before charged with or convicted of any crime. He has now served 6 years and 6 months of his term of imprisonment. The prison authorities certify to his excellent prison record.

Dr. Evan L. Jones of Philipsburg, a life-long resident of that community, and a worthy and reputable citizen offers to become sponsor for the future good behavior of the applicant. Dr. Jones is spoken of in the highest terms by the cashiers of two National Banks in Philipsburg in letters filed with the Board.

The Trial Judge has filed with the Board a letter recommending a pardon.

In consideration of all the circumstances of the case, the youth of the applicant when the crime was committed, his prior good record, the term of imprisonment already served, the recommendation of the Trial Judge, and because of the fact that Dr. Evan Jones of Philipsburg, a highly reputable citizen has agreed to become sponsor for the future good behavior of the applicant, we have concluded that he has been sufficiently punished, and if now liberated he will prove himself a useful and law-abiding citizen.

We therefore, "after full hearing, upon due public notice and in open sessions," recommend that a pardon be now granted to the said William Shannon.

CLYDE L. KING,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

GEORGE W. WOODRUFF,
Attorney General.

JAS. F. WOODWARD,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, Pa., April 16, 1924.

His Excellency, Gifford Pinchot, Governor.

Sir: At No. 232, April Sessions, 1923, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer in and for the County of Philadelphia, Harold McGillicuddy was convicted of Felonious Entry and Larceny, and on July 5, 1923, was sentenced to pay costs and to undergo imprisonment in the Philadelphia County Prison for a period of one year and six months.

The applicant is 29 years of age and a native born American citizen. He is unmarried and resided in the City of Philadelphia with his mother and two unmarried sisters. At the time of his arrest he was one of the proprietors of a so-called saloon in that city.

On April 3, 1923, the retail fur shop of Marks Finkel in said city was entered and the sound of a burglar alarm connected with the shop brought to the scene two representatives of the Auxiliary Fire and Burglar Alarm Company and a squad of policemen from the police station. Upon their arrival Max Hyman, Grover C. Stocker, Nelson Dinneger and the applicant were discovered in the fur vault of the shop. It was about 3:00 A. M. Four bags stuffed with furs were found in the vault, and also certain instruments which might have been available for purposes of burglary were found on three of the men, but none on the applicant. There is a diversity in the testimony respecting the applicant's condition as to sobriety at the time of his arrest. There was no evidence of forcible breaking and entry, but Stocker, one of the defendants, had keys which permitted access to the building. Three of the men were jointly tried and convicted, but the applicant was tried separately. The latter's defense was that there was no financial in-

centive for him to commit the crime, and that he was so intoxicated when he went with the other men to the shop in a car supplied by one of them that he was incapable of entertaining the specific intent necessary to convict him of the crime. The testimony also showed that the applicant had been drinking heavily for sometime prior to the commission of the crime and had suffered from a fit of delirium tremens on the previous day. There was nothing to connect him with the crime other than his presence in the vault and he had a substantial amount of money upon his person when arrested.

The applicant's three codefendants were tried, convicted and sentenced, and Dinneger, the third one, was promptly paroled and his subsequent conduct justified the Court's action.

The applicant has now served nine months of his term of imprisonment. His record in prison has been excellent. He was never before charged with or convicted of crime. His reputation was unimpeached. It was his misfortune to be addicted to the use of strong drink.

E. M. Hackney, Probation Officer of the Court of Quarter Sessions, Philadelphia County, has filed with the Board a letter in which he recommends a pardon. Cornelius McGillicuddy (popularly known as Connie Mack), the applicant's uncle, and John D. Shibe, both prominent, substantial and respected citizens of Philadelphia, have offered to become joint sponsors for the applicant's future good behavior and to give him employment.

In consideration of all the circumstances of this case, the physical condition of the applicant at the time of the commission of the crime incapacitating him from forming a specific intent to commit crime, in consideration of the financal condition of the applicant, lack of motive, his prior good record and exemplary conduct in prison, because of the recommendation of the Probation Officer of the Quarter Sessions Court, and particularly because of the offer of Cornelius McGillicuddy (popularly know as Connie Mack) and John D. Shibe to become joint sponsors for the applicant and to endeavor in every way possible to make him a good man and a good citizen, we have concluded that he has been sufficiently punished, and that if now released he will prove himself a useful and law-abiding citizen.

We, therefore, "after full hearing, upon due public notice and in open sessions," recommend that a pardon be now granted to the said Harold McGillicuddy.

D. J. DAVIS,
Lieutenant Governor.

CLYDE L. KING,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

GEORGE W. WOODRUFF,
Attorney General.

JAS. F. WOODWARD,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, Pa., April 16, 1924.

His Excellency, Gifford Pinchot, Governor.

Sir: At No. 64, April Sessions, 1922, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, in and for the County of Allegheny, Elmer Johnson was convicted of Murder in the first degree, and on March 23, 1923, was sentenced to be electrocuted.

The applicant is 26 years of age, a native born American citizen, unmarried, and at the time of his arrest resided with his mother in Wilmerding, Allegheny County. He is by occupation a coal miner.

James Krache, who was employed at the Suncliff garage in Penn Township, Allegheny County, was murdered on February 18, 1922, about 11:30 P. M. He died from the effects of gun shot wounds in the head, and the coroner's jury found that either Elmer Johnson (the applicant), Joe Villano, or Paul Agresti, inflicted the wounds. The applicant was tried first and convicted of Murder in the first degree. Villano and Agresti were subsequently tried by different juries and both found guilty of Murder in the second degree. Villano was sentenced to a term of not less than 18½ years, nor more than 20 years in the Western Penitentiary, and Agresti was sentenced to imprisonment for not less than 5 years nor more than 10 years in the same penal institution.

The applicant was convicted largely on the statements of his co-defendants. The three men were riding in a Ford coupe and stopped at the garage for gas. They afterwards attempted to rob the garage and when Krache, who was in charge, in defense of himself and the establishment, drew a revolver and aimed at the applicant, the latter fired at Krache inflicting a superficial wound in the chest, whereupon Villano shot Krache in the head, who died from the effects of the shot two hours later.

While all three men were engaged in the perpetration or attempted perpetration of a robbery, it is conceded that Villano fired the fatal shot and received an 18 to 20 year sentence in the Western Penitentiary for Murder in the second degree, and Agresti, the other co-defendant, received a sentence of 5 to 10 years imprisonment in the same institution for Murder in the second degree.

The Trial Judge filed a letter with the Board in which, while not recommending clemency, he emphasizes the fact that the applicant did not fire the fatal shot, although present, and that the real murderer and the third man, escaped with a much lighter punishment. Five of the jurors who convicted the applicant have filed a petition with the Board recommending clemency.

In consideration of all the circumstances of this case, in view of the fact that the applicant was first tried and convicted of Murder in the first degree, whereas his two companions were both subsequently convicted of Murder in the second degree, the one, the actual murder, receiving a sentence of 18½ to 20 years in the Western Penitentiary, and his companion, equally guilty with the applicant, receiving a sentence of only 5 to 10 years imprisonment, we have concluded that the sentence of death heretofore imposed on the applicant, should be commuted to life imprisonment.

We, therefore, "after full hearing, upon due public notice and in open sessions," recommend that the sentence of death imposed upon the said Elmer Johnson, be commuted to life imprisonment.

D. J. DAVIS,
Lieutenant Governor.

CLYDE L. KING,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

GEORGE W. WOODRUFF,
Attorney General.

JAS. F. WOODWARD,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, Pa., April 16, 1924.

His Excellency, Gifford Pinchot, Governor.

Sir: At No. —, January Sessions, 1921, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer in and for the County of Chester, William Reich alias William Reith waived indictment and pleaded guilty to the crime of Larceny, and on December 20, 1920, was sentenced to pay a fine of $500, costs and to undergo imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for a period of not less than 5 years nor more than 10 years.

The applicant is 24 years of age, and a native born citizen of the United States. He is unmarried and resided with his parents in the City of Philadelphia. His occupation was that of stock salesman.

On October 20, 1920, the applicant went to Coatesville by train and took with him a girl companion. On the same day George A. Bruce and H. W. Bourne motored from Philadelphia to Coatesville, bringing with them another girl, and there they met the applicant and his companion. The automobile belonged to the American Taxi-cab Company of Philadelphia. The three men and the two girls ordered the chauffeur to drive them back to Philadelphia. On their way back it was discovered that they had no money to pay the cab hire and Bruce, who was the leader

of the party, drew a revolver and ordered the driver to leave the car, which he did. The latter was not harmed nor was he threatened or robbed. Bruce and his companions, realizing the predicament in which they were placed by the violent action of the former, became panic stricken and instead of returning to Philadelphia, as had been intended, drove southward until finally they reached Dublin, Georgia, where they were arrested on November 2, 1920. All waived extradition and were brought to West Chester where they pleaded guilty to the larceny of the car. There was no deliberate intent to steal the car. It was more of the nature of a joyride until Bruce drew his revolver and ordered the chauffeur to leave the car, after which the plan was formed to leave the State. Bruce, the master mind in this transaction, was pardoned by this Board in October, 1923. The applicant was only 19 years of age at the time and was under the domination of Bruce.

The applicant has now served three years and four months of his term of imprisonment. He was never before charged with or convicted of crime. During the World War he served in the Navy and carries an honorable discharge.

Dr. Herbert M. Goddard, a member of the Board of Trustees of the Eastern State Penitentiary, and Vice-President of the Board, has offered to become sponsor for the future good behavior of the applicant.

In consideration of all the circumstances of this case, the youth of the applicant when the crime was committed, his prior good record, the term of imprisonment already served, because of the fact that the applicant was led from a mere joyride into participation of a crime by evil companionship, and in consideration of the fact that Dr. Goddard has agreed to become sponsor for the future good behavior of the applicant, we have concluded that he has been sufficiently punished, and that if now released he will prove himself a useful and law-abiding citizen.

We, therefore, "after full hearing, upon due public notice and in open sessions," recommend that a pardon be now granted to the said William Reich alias William Reith.

D. J. DAVIS,
Lieutenant Governor.

CLYDE L. KING,
Secretary of the Commonwealth,

GEORGE W. WOODRUFF,
Attorney General.

JAS. F. WOODWARD,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, Pa., April 16, 1924.

His Excellency, Gifford Pinchot, Governor.

Sir: At No. 13, May Sessions, 1923, in the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace in and for the County if Centre, Harry Hunsicker pleaded guilty to an indictment charging him with Breaking and Escaping, and on April 4, 1923, was sentenced to pay a fine of $1.00, costs and to undergo imprisonment in the Western State Penitentiary for a period of not less than two years nor more than three years, the sentence to be computed after the completion of the sentence from Carbon County for perjury.

The applicant is 32 years of age, a native born citizen of Pennsylvania, and resided in Carbon County all his life. He is unmarried.

The applicant had been convicted and sentenced on a charge of perjury by the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace of Carbon County, at No. 17, October Sessions, 1921, for a term of not less than 2 years nor more than 3 years in the Eastern State Penitentiary. While serving the said sentence he was transferred to the Western State Penitentiary. While working upon the prison farm connected with it, in company with several others, he walked off, but was apprehended within a day or two and recommitted.

The applicant has already served his full minimum term of two years on the charge of perjury. Prior to the commission of the last mentioned offense he was never charged with or convicted of crime.

The trial Judge has filed with the Board a letter in which he recommends clemency, and the Trial District Attorney strongly endorses this recommendation.

In consideration of the circumstances of this case, the fact that the applicant has already served the minimum term of imprisonment imposed by the Carbon County Court for perjury, and because of the recommendations of the Trial Judge and the Trial District Attorney, we have concluded that he should be relieved from the stigma of the present conviction and sentence, to wit, Breaking and Escaping.

We, therefore, "after full hearing, upon due public notice and in open sessions," recommend that a pardon be now granted to the said Harry Hunsicker.

D. J. DAVIS,
Lieutenant Governor.

CLYDE L. KING,
Secretary of the Commonwealth,

GEORGE W. WOODRUFF,
Attorney General.

JAS. F. WOODWARD,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, Pa., April 16, 1924.

His Excellency, Gifford Pinchot, Governor.

Sir: At No. 137, June Sessions, 1914, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, in and for the County of Philadelphia, James Smith pleaded guilty to an indictment charging him with Murder, and the Court, after hearing testimony, adjudged him guilty of Murder in the second degree, and on June 29, 1914, sentenced him to pay costs, and to undergo imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for a minimum period of 18 years and a maximum period of 20 years.

The applicant is 29 years of age, unmarried, colored, and a native of Virginia. He came north in 1910 and was variously employed in Philadelphia and vicinity, and in 1914, when the crime was committed, was employed by a contracting firm in that city.

In 1912 he became enamored of Mary Jones, a notorious colored women, more than twice his age. Later on they openly lived together as man and wife. In 1914 he left her. She pestered him with appeals to return to her which he finally did. There was constant bickering. On the morning of April 21, 1914, while he was lying on a lounge in the kitchen, Mary Jones entered the room holding a hatchet in her hand. A quarrel ensued. She became enraged, lost control of herself and threw the hatchet at the applicant, the hatchet striking him on the side. The latter, in endeavoring to avoid the blow, fell and grasped another hatchet which he threw at Mary Jones. A hatchet duel then ensued between the enraged couple, the applicant striking Mary Jones several times with the flat side of the hatchet. She subsequently died from the effects of these blows.

The applicant was 18 years of age when the crime was committed. There was no premeditation, and the blows were struck in self-defense after he had been assaulted by his paramour.

He has now served 9 years and 10 months of his term of imprisonment and while, on his own admission, he had been previously guilty of minor offenses, he was an industrious man, even after he came under the malign influence of the notorious woman whom he unfortunately killed in the culmination of a series of quarrels.

Alfred W. Fleisher, President of the Board of Trustees of the Eastern State Penitentiary, has filed with the Board a letter in which he offers to make the applicant, if released, a member of his household, and also agrees to assume responsibility for his future good conduct.

In consideration of the circumstances of this case, the extreme youth of the applicant when the crime was committed, the term of imprisonment already served, and in further consideration of the fact that President Fleisher of the Board of Trustees of the Eastern State Penitentiary has offered to take the applicant into his own household,

and has agreed to become sponsor for his future good behavior, we have concluded that he has been sufficiently punished, and that if now liberated, he will prove himself a peaceful and law-abiding citizen.

We, therefore, "after full hearing, upon due public notice and in open sessions," recommend that a pardon be now granted to the said James Smith.

D. J. DAVIS,
Lieutenant Governor.
CLYDE L. KING,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
GEORGE W. WOODRUFF,
Attorney General.
JAS. F. WOODWARD,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, Pa., April 16, 1924.

His Excellency, Gifford Pinchot, Governor.

Sir: At No. 204, October Sessions, 1919, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer in and for the County of Philadelphia, Myer Katz and Philip Schultz were convicted of robbery, and on January 7, 1920, they were each sentenced to pay a fine of $200, costs and to undergo imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for a term of not less than five years nor more than seven years.

The applicant Schultz is 20 years of age, and the applicant Katz is 22 years of age. Both are native born American citizens, are chauffeurs and mechanics by occupation, and were so employed at the time of their arrest. Both applicants are unmarried and resided with their parents in the City of Philadelphia, and contributed to the support of their respective families.

On August 22, 1919, the pawn shop of Abraham M. Frechie, situated at the Corner of Fifth and Cambria Streets in said city, was entered about 10:00 A. M., and the persons in charge were held up by two or more men who leveled pistols, and took from the safe jewelry and other valuables of the value of about $5,600.

Both applicants were partners in a taxi-cab and general hacking business. One evening they were approached by a stranger who made arrangements to use the taxi-cab the following morning. The next day about 10:00 A. M., the same persons requested Schultz, one of the applicants, to drive to Tenth and Vine Streets. The applicant Katz accompanied the latter. On the way to their destination they picked up a colored man named Jesse Anderson, and at Tenth and Vine Streets two other passengers were taken in. The applicant Schultz was then directed to drive to Fifth and Cambria Streets. The passengers alighted about 100 feet from the pawn shop, and told the applicants to wait until their return. Shortly thereafter the four men came out of the pawn shop carrying a suit case which they did not have when they left the taxi. The applicant Schultz was then directed to drive back to Tenth and Vine Streets where they left the taxi. The applicant Schultz was then directed to drive back to Tenth and Vine Streets where the passengers were discharged. Schultz, the applicant, was given $20.00 for the hire of the taxi and told to keep the change. After the departure of the passengers Schultz, the applicant, noticed a gold watch, apparently dropped by one of the passengers. It was decided to keep the watch until they could find the owner. A half hour later Katz, the applicant, was arrested. He was connected with the robbery because he had in his possession one of the stolen articles, and Schultz's arrest soon followed. Anderson who is now serving a term of imprisonment in the Eastern Penitentiary for his share in the robbery, has filed with the Board an affidavit in which he states that both applicants were in no wise implicated in the crime, that they had taken no part in its perpetration, and were without knowledge of the purpose of the arrangement, and had no reason to suspect the purpose of the visit to the pawn shop. It must be remembered that the applicant Schultz was only 16 years old and the applicant Katz 18 years old when the crime was committed.

Both applicants have now served four years and three months of their terms of imprisonment. They were never before charged with or convicted of crime.

The private prosecutor in this case, the proprietor of the pawn shop, joins in this application, and the District Attorney's office, which had a representative present at the hearing, does not oppose the application. Responsible parties have offered employment to both applicants, if released.

In consideration of the circumstances of this case, the youth of both applicants when the crime was committed, their good record, the term of imprisonment already served, the recommendation of the private prosecutor, and the fact that on the suggestion of Alfred W. Fleisher, President of the Board of Trustees of the Eastern State Penitentiary, Benj. Reibstein and Albert O. Light have offered to become sponsors for the future good conduct of both applicants, we have concluded that they have been sufficiently punished and that if now released, will prove themselves useful and law-abiding citizens.

We, therefore, "after full hearing, upon due public notice, and in open sessions," recommend that a pardon be now granted to the said Myer Katz and Philip Schultz.

D. J. DAVIS,
Lieutenant Governor.
CLYDE L. KING,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
GEORGE W. WOODRUFF,
Attorney General.
JAS. F. WOODWARD,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, Pa., April 16, 1924.

His Excellency, Gifford Pinchot, Governor.

Sir: At No. 208, February Sessions, 1921, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, in and for the County of Philadelphia, Allan Lane alias Richard Wilson was convicted of Robbery, and on February 16, 1921, was sentenced to pay costs and to undergo imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for a minimum period of nine and one-half years, and a maximum period of ten years.

The applicant is 42 years of age, a native of North Carolina, colored, and unmarried.

At the time of his arrest, he was out of employment and resided in the City of Philadelphia. He went to a house to apply for a room for lodging about 9:00 A. M. He had never been there before. The landlady said, "You are the man that robbed me last night." The applicant told her that he had never been there, and had never seen her before. The applicant had a small amount of money on his person at the time of his arrest. The woman claimed that she had lost some money the night before, but did not know how much. This is the offense for which he was convicted.

The applicant was never before charged with or convicted of crime. He has now served three years and two months of his term of imprisonment. Several letters were filed with the Board from citizens in North Carolina who knew the applicant during his residence in that State.

The District Attorney's office was represented at the hearing by Mr. Fox, who did not seriously oppose the application.

In consideration of the circumstances of this case, the prior good record of the applicant, the term of imprisonment already served, we have concluded that he has been sufficiently punished, and that if now liberated, he will prove himself a useful and law-abiding citizen.

We, therefore, "after full hearing, upon due public notice and in open sessions," recommend that a pardon be now granted to the said Allan Lane alias Richard Wilson.

D. J. DAVIS,
Lieutenant Governor.
CLYDE L. KING,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
GEORGE W. WOODRUFF,
Attorney General.
JAS. F. WOODWARD,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, Pa., April 16, 1924.

His Excellency, Gifford Pinchot, Governor.

Sir: At No. 553, January Sessions, 1921, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, in and for the County of Philadelphia, William Henderson pleaded guilty to Voluntary Manslaughter, and on April 1, 1921, was sentenced to pay a fine of $1.00, costs, and to undergo imprisonment in the Eastern Penitentiary for a period of not less than four years, nor more than five years.

The applicant is 30 years of age, colored, a native of Alabama, married, and has one child, aged 10 years. He is a butler by occupation, but at the time of the commission of the crime, was employed as a garage helper in the City of Philadelphia where he also resided.

On December 5, 1920, about 10:30 A. M., five white men came into the garage where the applicant was employed. They were under the influence of liquor and remained in and about the garage until late in the afternoon. One of the men, named Neal, drove a car in and out of the garage several times, and on one of his trips collided with a truck causing considerable damage. When the men left the garage, the applicant followed them in order to ascertain their names and addresses, fearing trouble on account of the damaged car. The men went to a restaurant, the applicant following. He had a borrowed revolver in his possession which he handed over to the proprietor who placed it on a shelf in the rear of the counter. Two of the men went out. One of the men remaining, stepped into the doorway and blocked the same, preventing the applicant from leaving the building, while the other remaining man endeavored to secure the revolver. The applicant ran to the counter, grasped the revolver and pointed it at the man who went after the revolver. During the excitement, the revolver was discharged three or four times, one bullet striking William Gorman, who died eight days later.

The applicant has now served three years of his term of imprisonment. He was never before charged with or convicted of crime.

The Trial Judge has filed a letter with the Board in which he recommends a pardon. The District Attorney's office was represented at the hearing, and objected to clemency at this time, but not vigorously.

Dr. Herbert M. Goddard, vice-president and trustee of the Eastern State Penitentiary, has filed with the Board a letter in which he offers to employ the applicant as a butler in his household, in the event of his release, and also promises to become sponsor for his future conduct.

In consideration of the circumstances of this case, the prior good record of the applicant, the term of imprisonment already served, the recommendation of the Trial Judge, and in further consideration of the fact that Dr. Goddard will furnish the applicant employment in his household and will act as sponsor for his future conduct, we have concluded that he has been sufficiently punished, and that if now liberated, he will prove himself a useful and law-abiding citizen.

We, therefore, "after full hearing upon due public notice, and in open sessions", recommend that a pardon be now granted to the said William Henderson.

D. J. DAVIS,
Lieutenant Governor.

CLYDE L. KING,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

GEORGE W. WOODRUFF,
Attorney General.

JAS. F. WOODWARD,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, Pa., April 16, 1924.

His Excellency, Gifford Pinchot, Governor.

Sir: At No. 116, February Sessions, 1921, in the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace, in and for the County of Luzerne, Joseph Elias was convicted of Larceny and Receiving Stolen Goods, and on February 15, 1921, was sentenced to pay a fine of $500.00, costs, and to undergo imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for a term of not less than 2 years and 11 months, nor more than 3 years.

At No. 117, of the same term, in the same Court, the said Joseph Elias was convicted of Larceny and Receiving Stolen Goods, and on February 15, 1921, received the same sentence as in the preceeding case, sentence, however, not to begin until the expiration of the sentence in No. 116, February Sessions, 1921, which sentence has been served.

The applicant is 40 years of age and a Syrian by birth. He has filed the necessary papers declaring his intention to become a citizen of the United States. His occupation is that of a laborer and ragman. At the time of his arrest, he resided in Allentown, but has resided in Wilkes-Barre nearly his entire life. He is married and has a wife and 4 children living, the latter ranging in age from 9 to 15 years respectively.

Mike John alias John Johns, Simon Moses, and the applicant, were charged with the larceny of goods from the Pennsylvania and Jersey Central Railroad Companies at Wilkes-Barre on two separate occasions during the month of September, 1920. The co-defendant, Mike John alias John Johns, was pardoned in March, 1924, and the other co-defendant, Simon Moses, has been recommended for pardon by this Board.

The applicant has now served 3 years and 2 months of his term of imprisonment. His wife and children are in destitute circumstances.

The Trial District Attorney filed with the Board a letter in which he recommends clemency on the same grounds that induced a pardon of his co-defendant, Mike John alias John Johns, and that caused the Board to recommend for pardon the other co-defendant, Simon Moses.

In consideration of the circumstances of this case, the term of imprisonment already served, the destitute condition of his family, the fact that one co-defendant has already been pardoned, and the other recommended for pardon, and in consideration of the recommendation of the Trial District Attorney, we have concluded that he has been sufficiently punished, and that if now liberated, he will prove himself a useful and law-abiding citizen.

We, therefore, "after full hearing, upon due public notice and in open sessions," recommend that a pardon be now granted to the said Joseph Elias.

D. J. DAVIS,
Lieutenant Governor.

CLYDE L. KING,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

GEORGE W. WOODRUFF,
Attorney General.

JAS. F. WOODWARD,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, Pa., April 16, 1924.

His Excellency, Gifford Pinchot, Governor.

Sir: At No. 1, June Sessions, 1918, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer in and for the County of Indiana, James Pizzarella was convicted of robbery, on three counts, and on June 24, 1918, was sentenced on the first count only to pay a fine of $500, costs and to undergo imprisonment in the Western State Penitentiary for a period of not less than nine years nor more than ten years.

The applicant is 39 years of age, and his occupation is that of a teamster, peddling fish, etc. He is a native of Italy and has resided in this country for a period of fifteen years. When the crime was committed he had filed his declaration of intention to become a naturalized citizen of the United States. He has a wife and four children residing in Indiana, Indiana County.

Four Italians, Peter Curato, Tony Curato (his brother), John Pagnotta and the applicant were convicted of taking

from the persons of three men, two of whom were professional gamblers, sums aggregating $1018. On April 28, 1918, between the hours of 9:15 and 10:45 P. M., the men who were robbed were proceeding along the street in Homer City, Indiana County, when suddenly in a dark place they were held up by three men with revolvers and robbed. The latter subsequently escaped in an automobile. The applicant was positively indentified as one of the men who committed the robbery, although he set up an alibi and proved that he was at his home when the crime was committed.

The applicant has now served almost five years and ten months of his term of imprisonment. Two of his co-defendants have already been pardoned on the recommendation of this Board, John Pagnotta in March, 1923, and Peter Curato in October, 1923. The wife and children of the applicant are in destitute circumstances and require his support.

The District Attorney of Washington County has filed with the Board a letter in which he recommends clemency. While unfamiliar with the circumstances of the present case, he states that he used the applicant as a witness for the Commonwealth in the cases against Marcantonio Daniele and Angelo Fragassa who were convicted of murder in said county, and that he rendered invaluable assistance in breaking up the Black Hand society in that county.

In consideration of all the circumstances of this case, the term of imprisonment already served, the fact that two of the codefendants have already been pardoned by this Board, the need which his destitute wife and children have for his support and maintenance, and the recommendation of the District Attorney of Washington County, we have concluded that he has been sufficiently punished and that if now released he will prove himself a peaceful and law-abiding citizen.

We, therefore, "after full hearing upon due public notice and in open sessions," recommend that a pardon be now granted to the said James Pizzarella.

D. J. DAVIS,
Lieutenant Governor.

CLYDE L. KING,
Secretary of the Commonwealth,

GEORGE W. WOODRUFF,
Attorney General.

JAS. F. WOODWARD,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, Pa., April 16, 1924.

His Excellency, Gifford Pinchot, Governor.

Sir: At No. 180, April Sessions, 1923, in the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace in and for the County of Luzerne, John Reed alias John Bass was convicted of Larceny, and on March 28, 1923, was sentenced to pay costs and to undergo imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for a term of not less than 18 months nor more than two years.

The applicant is 20 years of age, an American citizen by birth, unmarried, and at the time of his arrest he was employed in a restaurant and resided with his mother in the City of Wilkes-Barre.

On February 24, 1923, about 7:00 P. M., an automobile owned by Clement Karnofsky was stolen from the place where it was temporarily parked opposite the owner's store in said city. Four days later the same car was recovered by the police authorities of New York City from the possession of the applicant and two companions. Because of their unsatisfactory explanation as to the ownership of the car and their destination, the three men were thereupon arrested and delivered into the custody of the Wilkes-Barre police officials, and were subsequently indicted, convicted and sentenced.

The applicant has served almost one year and one month of his term of imprisonment. He was never before charged with or convicted of crime, and was only 19 years of age when the present crime was committed.

The Trial Judge has filed with the Board a letter in which he recommends a pardon. The Mayor of Wilkes-Barre and the Superintendent of the Department of Accounts and Finance in said city also recommend clemency.

In consideration of the circumstances of this case, the youth of the applicant, his former good record, the term of imprisonment already served, and in further consideration of the recommendations of the Trial Judge and the Mayor of the City, we have concluded that he has been sufficiently punished, and that if now liberated, he will prove himself a useful and law-abiding citizen.

We, therefore, "after full hearing, upon due public notice and in open sessions," recommend that a pardon be now granted to the said John Reed alias John Bass.

D. J. DAVIS,
Lieutenant Governor.

CLYDE L. KING,
Secretary of the Commonwealth,

GEORGE W. WOODRUFF,
Attorney General.

JAS. F. WOODWARD,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, Pa., April 16, 1924.

His Excellency, Gifford Pinchot, Governor.

Sir: At No. 258, April Sessions, 1916, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer in and for the County of Luzerne, William Magulnitski was convicted of Breaking and Larceny, and in April 24, 1916, was sentenced to pay a fine of $500, costs and to undergo imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for a term of not less than nine years and six months nor more than ten years.

The applicant is 42 years of age, and owes allegiance to the Republic of Poland. His occupation is that of a coal miner, but he was unemployed at the time of his arrest. His residence was in the Borough of Luzerne, Luzerne County. He is unmarried and has no relatives in America.

On February 23, 1916, the store of Max Goodman in the said borough was broken into and a quantity of merchandise taken therefrom. Five days later the stolen goods were found in a house situated a shirt distance from said borough. The applicant was present when the goods were found, but protested his innocence of the crime. Five men, including the applicant, were arrested and tried for the offense. One of the defendants was acquitted. The applicant and one of the other defendants were convicted and sent to the penitentiary. The two other defendants were paroled.

The applicant has now served almost eight years of his term of imprisonment. He was never before charged with or convicted of crime.

The Trial District Attorney, the Trial Judge, the present District Attorney and the prosecutor have filed letters with the Board in which they recommend clemency.

In consideration of all the circumstances of this case, the prior good record of the applicant, the term of imprisonment already served, and the recommendations of the Trial Judge, Trial District Attorney, the present District Attorney and the prosecutor, we have concluded that he has been sufficiently punished, and that if now released he will prove himself a useful and law-abiding citizen.

We, therefore, "after full hearing, upon due public notice and in open sessions," recommend that a pardon be now granted to the said William Magulintski.

D. J. DAVIS,
Lieutenant Governor.

CLYDE L. KING,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

GEORGE W. WOODRUFF,
Attorney General.

JAS. F. WOODWARD,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, Pa., April 16, 1924.

His Excellency, Gifford Pinchot, Governor.

Sir: At No. 68, August Sessions, 1911, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer in and for the County of York, Jacob Ilgenfritz was convicted of murder in the second degree, and on April 27, 1912, was sentenced to pay a fine of $1.00, costs, and to undergo imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for a term of not less than 19 years 11 months and 25 days nor more than 20 years.

The applicant is now 66 years of age and a native born citizen of the United States. He was for many years engaged in the drayage business in the City of York, but at the time of the commission of the crime owned and operated a restaurant in said city, and resided in the dwelling house above the restaurant. He was the father of six children, four being married and two single. Two of his children have died since his incarceration.

On July 11, 1911, the applicant, who had visited several hotels, and was under the influence of liquor, went to his son's house in the City of York where his wife, Susan Ilgenfritz, then was. The applicant and his wife were sitting on the front porch together. She went into the house to get a cup of coffee. He followed her, and as she entered the dining room he drew a revolver and shot her three times, as a result of which she died. He also attempted to shoot his son, when he was overpowered and lay as if he were lifeless until the patrol wagon came and carried him to prison. The applicant was a kind father and husband, except when under the influence of liquor when he became abusive and ugly. He has always maintained that he had no recollection of the shooting.

The applicant has now served almost twelve years of his term of imprisonment. He was never before charged with or convicted of crime, and his reputation in the community was excellent.

The physical condition of the applicant has become seriously impaired, as shown by letters filed with the Board. His conduct in prison has been excellent. His daughter, Mrs. Kochenour, who appeared before the Board asking clemency for her father, has offered him a home and will care for him if liberated.

In consideration of the circumstances of this case, the age and impaired physical condition of the applicant, the term of imprisonment already served, and his prior good record, we have concluded that he has been sufficiently punished, and that if now released, he will prove himself a useful and law-abiding citizen.

We, therefore, "after full hearing, upon due public notice and in open sessions," recommend that a pardon be now granted to the said Jacob Ilgenfritz.

D. J. DAVIS,
Lieutenant Governor.

CLYDE L. KING,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

GEORGE W. WOODRUFF,
Attorney General.

JAS. F. WOODWARD,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, Pa., April 16, 1924.

His Excellency, Gifford Pinchot, Governor.

Sir: At No. 827, January Sessions, 1922, in the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace, in and for the County of Philadelphia, John Schwab alias Lee Smith pleaded guilty to an indictment charging him with being armed with an offensive weapon, and on January 30, 1922, was sentenced to pay costs, and to undergo imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for a term of not less than four years, nor more than five years.

The applicant is 19 years of age, unmarried, a clerk by occupation, and was born and reared in Mifflin County, and had only been in Philadelphia a short time prior to his arrest.

The applicant left his country home and came to the city to better himself, and fell among evil associates. On December 12, 1921, he accompanied two men, Howard Morse and Morris Henry, to a small shoe-repairing shop on Twelfth Street below Locust, Philadelphia. The three men were armed with revolvers or black-jacks. They first entered the shop in the morning, and returned again at noon and attempted to hold up the proprietor, Charles Hauser. He resisted and they fled without obtaining any money.

The applicant has now served two years and two months of his term of imprisonment. He was never before charged with or convicted of crime.

The Trial Judge has filed with the Board a letter in which he recommends a pardon. Senator Culbertson, the Register and Recorder, the Prothonotary, and the Sheriff of Mifflin County, applicant's former home, also recommend clemency; and a petition of citizens of said county, filed with the Board, asks that he be liberated.

In consideration of the circumstances of this case, the fact that the applicant was only 17 years of age when the crime was committed, in consideration of the term of imprisonment already served, his prior good record, and the recommendations of the Trial Judge and prominent officials of Mifflin County who are familiar with his career prior to the commission of the crime, and because of the fact that Hon. F. W. Culbertson, has agreed to become sponsor for him, and will endeavor to surround him with all the conditions that induce good citizenship, we have concluded that he has been sufficiently punished, and that if now liberated he will prove himself a useful and law-abiding citizen.

We, therefore, "after full hearing, upon due public notice and in open sessions," recommend that a pardon be now granted to the said John Schwab alias Lee Smith.

D. J. DAVIS,
Lieutenant Governor.

CLYDE L. KING,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

GEORGE W. WOODRUFF,
Attorney General.

JAS. F. WOODWARD,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, Pa., April 16, 1924.

His Excellency, Gifford Pinchot, Governor.

Sir: At No. 1001, January Sessions, 1922, in the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace in and for the County of Philadelphia, Frank Galvin pleaded guilty to an indictment charging him with conspiracy, and on February 6, 1922, was sentenced to pay costs and to undergo imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for a term of not less than 18 months nor more than two years, the sentence to begin at the expiration of the sentence imposed by the same Court for larceny at No. 1000, January Sessions, 1922.

The applicant is 32 years of age, an American citizen by birth, unmarried, a sheet metal worker by occupation and lived in Boston until a short time before his arrest.

The applicant was indicted for larceny and conspiracy comprehending a single offense which consisted in the larceny of women's underwear from Blauner's store in the City of Philadelphia, in January 21, 1922. The applicant and Margaret Ward were jointly indicted on both charges, and while the former pleaded guilty his co-defendant stood trial and was acquitted on the conspiracy charge, but was convicted of larceny.

The applicant has now served two years and two months of his term of imprisonment.

The Collector of the Port of Boston and the Governor of Massachusetts have filed letters with the Board in which they ask clemency.

In consideration of the circumstances of this case, the fact that the codefendant of the applicant was acquitted by a jury on the charge of conspiracy, because of the term of imprisonment already served, we believe that he has been more than sufficiently punished on the charge of conspiracy only, and have determined to relieve him from the stigma of this charge, but are not ready to exonerate him from the more serious charge of larceny.

We, therefore, "after full hearing, upon due public notice and in open sessions," recommend that a pardon be now granted to the said Frank Galvin.

D. J. DAVIS,
Lieutenant Governor.

CLYDE L. KING,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

GEORGE W. WOODRUFF,
Attorney General.

JAS. F. WOODWARD,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, Pa., April 16, 1924.

His Excellency, Gifford Pinchot, Governor.

Sir: At No. 30, September Sessions, 1921, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer in and for the County of Huntingdon, Jimmie Rodenella alias Guiseppe Angeloe pleaded not guilty of murder, but subsequently by advice of counsel changed his plea to guilty of voluntary manslaughter, and on December 7, 1921, was sentenced to pay a fine of $10.00, costs and to undergo imprisonment in the Western State Penitentiary for a period of not less than four years nor more than four years and six months.

The applicant is 30 years of age and a subject of the kingdom of Italy. His occupation is that of common laborer. At the time of his arrest he was employed in the stone quarries at Pemberton, Huntingdon County, where he resided. He is unmarried.

On the evening of August 12, 1921, the applicant and Nick Galout, made a social call at the house of a quadroon woman, with whom resided a Mexican, Alexander Medina, and a daughter aged about 15 years. While they were there Medina entered. He was under the influence of liquor and in a fighting mood. He sought a quarrel with them and they left the house. Medina went out after them to hunt them, as he informed his paramour. He was armed. Outside the house he encountered one or both of the men. Several shots were fired, but only one shot struck Medina, and killed him. It is not known from whence the shot came. The Mexican's pistol had been discharged. Both men were arrested and indicted for murder. The applicant was sentenced as above stated. There was but slight evidence against him, and the quadroon was the main witness. By leave of the court a nolle prosequi was entered against Galout, his codefendant, on the day the applicant was sentenced.

The applicant has now served three years and four months of his term of imprisonment. He was never before charged with or convicted of crime.

The Trial District Attorney has filed a letter with the Board in which he strongly recommends a pardon. He states that subsequent to the trial the quadroon left the country with Galout, the codefendant, and that he believes that the latter probably fired the fatal shot.

In consideration of the circumstances of this case, the doubt as to the guilt of the applicant, his prior good record, the term of imprisonment already served, and the recommendation of the Trial District Attorney, we have concluded that he has been sufficiently punished and that if now liberated, he will prove himself a useful and law-abiding citizen.

We, therefore, after full hearing, upon due public notice and in open sessions," recommend that a pardon be now granted to the said Jimmie Rodenella alias Guiseppe Angeloe.

D. J. DAVIS,
Lieutenant Governor.

CLYDE L. KING,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

GEORGE W. WOODRUFF,
Attorney General.

JAS. F. WOODWARD,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, Pa., April 16, 1924.

His Excellency, Gifford Pinchot, Governor.

Sir: At No. 23, January Sessions, 1923, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, in and for the County of Dauphin, Wesley Reed pleaded guilty to an indictment charging him with Highway Robbery, and on March 28, 1922, was sentenced to imprisonment in the Huntingdon Reformatory.

The applicant is about 20 years of age, an American citizen by birth, a resident of Dauphin County, a carpenter by occupation, and resided in the Borough of Penbrook, Dauphin County. He is unmarried and resided with his parents.

Paul Reichert, Russell Hawkins and Elmer Rodkey, residents of Penbrook, Dauphin County, during the month of February, 1923, met one night and planned to go to the home of George Kurstoff, of Lower Paxton Township, who was supposed to be in the bootlegging business. When they reached the house, they found him absent. As they proceeded from the house on the lane leading to the public road, Kurstoff returned. They held him up and took a small amount of money from him which was equally divided among the four. Reichert was the oldest, and the master mind. All pleaded guilty, and Reichert was sentenced to not less than 11 months, nor more than 13 months in the Eastern State Penitentiary, where he is now imprisoned. Hawkins and Rodkey were recently pardoned by this Board.

The applicant was never before charged with or convicted of crime. He has now been imprisoned two years.

The Trial District Attorney, in a letter filed with the Board, does not oppose a pardon inasmuch as two of the applicant's co-defendants have already been pardoned, and the third one will soon be released by the expiration of his term of imprisonment.

In consideration of the circumstances of this case, the youth of the applicant, his prior good record, the period of imprisonment already served, because of the fact that the Trial District Attorney has no objections to a pardon, we have concluded that he has been sufficiently punished, and that if now released, he will prove himself a useful and law-abiding citizen.

We, therefore, "after full hearing, upon due public notice and in open sessions," recommend that a pardon be now granted to the said Wesley Reed.

D. J. DAVIS,
Lieutenant Governor.

CLYDE L. KING,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

GEORGE W. WOODRUFF,
Attorney General.

JAS. F. WOODWARD,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, Pa., April 16, 1924.

His Excellency, Gifford Pinchot, Governor.

Sir: At Nos. 1 and 2, May Sessions, 1914, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, in and for the County of Columbia,

John Kalanoski was convicted of Horse Stealing, and on May 6, 1914, was sentenced in the aggregate to pay a fine of $1,000, costs, and to undergo imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for a period of not less than 17 years and 6 months, nor more than 17 years and 8 months.

The applicant is 72 years of age and is a citizen of the Republic of Poland. His occupation is that of a coal miner, but at the time of his arrest, he worked on his farm at Sugarloaf, Pennsylvania. He has a wife and four children.

The horse of Boyd Ohl was taken from his stable on the night of April 2, 1914, and several days later was found hitched to a dump cart of one Voynar of Mahanoy City. The applicant had charge of the team. When asked as to how he obtained possession, he replied that he had bought the horse from two fellows in Shenandoah. The applicant often engaged in horse trading. He was immediately arrested for the theft of the horse. He is an ignorant illiterate man, and speaks but little English.

The applicant was never before charged with or convicted of crime. He has served almost 10 years of his term of imprisonment.

In consideration of the circumstances of this case, the doubt as to the applicant's guilt, his advanced age, his prior good record, the term of imprisonment already served, we have concluded that he has been sufficiently punished and that if now liberated he will prove himself a useful and law-abiding citizen.

We, therefore, "after full hearing, upon due public notice and in open sessions", recommend that a pardon be now granted to the said John Kalanoski.

D. J. DAVIS,
Lieutenant Governor.

CLYDE L. KING,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

GEORGE W. WOODRUFF,
Attorney General.

JAS. F. WOODWARD,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, Pa., April 16, 1924.

His Excellency, Gifford Pinchot, Governor:

Sir: At No. 32, October Sessions, 1921, in the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace in and for the County of Chester, Clifford Pettit pleaded guilty to the larceny of an automobile, and on October 5, 1921, was sentenced to pay a fine of $500.00, costs and to undergo imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for a period of not less than four years nor more than ten years.

The applicant is 29 years of age, a native born American citizen, and a machinist by occupation. He is unmarried, and at the time when the crime was committed resided in Chester County with his brother.

The applicant had been employed in the garage of Robert G. Schaeffer, but left his employ about September 1, 1921. On the night of September 19, 1921, the applicant returned to the garage of Schaeffer, took an automobile therefrom, and drove the same to Philadelphia and stored it in a garage. The following day when he returned to the garage and applied for the car, he was placed under arrest for larceny. He had not sold the car at the time of his arrest, and had been drinking.

The applicant has now served two years and six months of his term of imprisonment. He was never before charged with or convicted of crime. He served honorably in the World War.

The present District Attorney has filed with the Board a letter in which he recommends clemency, stating that the applicant had no idea of disposing of the car, but was merely using it on a joyride, and later intended to return it to the garage of his former employer. The President and members of the Council of the Borough of Phoenixville, where the applicant resided, filed a letter with the Board in which they recommend clemency, and the prosecutor in the case joins in the recommendation.

In consideration of the circumstances of this case, the prior good record of the applicant, the term of imprisonment already served, because of the recommendations of the present District Attorney, the prosecutor in the case, and the President and members of the Town Council of Phoenixville, we have concluded that he has been sufficiently punished, and that if now released, he will prove himself a useful and law-abiding citizen.

We, therefore, "after full hearing, upon due public notice, and in open sessions", recommend that a pardon be now granted to the said Clifford Pettit.

D. J. DAVIS,
Lieutenant Governor.

CLYDE L. KING,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

GEORGE W. WOODRUFF,
Attorney General.

JAS. F. WOODWARD,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, Pa., April 16, 1924.

His Excellency, Gifford Pinchot, Governor.

Sir: At No. 30, June Sessions, 1923, in the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace in and for the County of Beaver, Harold L. Kribbs was convicted of fornification and bastardy, and on September 29, 1923, was sentenced to pay the costs of prosecution, $50.00 lying-in expenses, the sum of $4.00 each week for the support of the child until it reaches the age of seven years, bond in the sum of $1,000, with security to be approved by the Court, to be furnished conditioned to comply with this order, in default of which defendant stands committed.

The applicant is 21 years of age, a native born American citizen, a clerk by occupation, his employer being his father who is engaged in the automobile business in the Borough of Beaver Falls, Beaver County, Pa., where he resided with his parents.

The Kribbs family and the Mannion family lived but a few doors apart, the children associating together and occassionally visiting back and forth. In the latter half of June, 1922, the applicant, who was then 20 years of age, went to the Mannion home and asked Grace Mannion (who was about a year older) to go automobile riding with him. Her parents gave their consent upon condition that a second girl was taken along. Consequently Edith Carpenter accompanied them. On March 19, 1923, Grace Mannion gave birth to a male child which she alleges was begotten on the occasion of the automobile trip. None of her family knew of her condition until the child was actually born, and it was only at or about the time of the birth of the child that she first named the applicant as the father. There was no charge or evidence of seduction or of a promise to marry, or of attentions indicative of matrimony. There was no evidence that the applicant was ever again in the company of Grace Mannion following the automobile ride. The girl who accompanied them on the ride testified that she had been with them all the time, or in a position to observe their actions, and that there had been no misconduct. The testimony of Grace Mannion at the hearing and at the trials differed in several material points. The applicant was twice tried and convicted of the offense. The Judge who tried the first case of his own motion granted a new trial, but the result was the same in both trials.

The applicant was never before charged with or convicted of crime. He has now been imprisoned six and one-half months. He has strenuously maintained his innocence of any wrong-doing.

The Judge who tried the first case filed with the Board a letter in which, while not recommending clemency, he states that he granted a new trial because in his judgment there was not sufficient evidence to sustain the verdict of guilty. The Judge who presided in the second trial filed with the Board a letter in which he does not recommend or oppose clemency, but states that the evidence was somewhat ex-

traordinary in that the mother of the child never communicated the fact of her condition to the applicant, although they lived in the same town but a few doors apart. He also refers to the fact that the applicant maintained his innocence and went to jail rather than give bond for the payment of the costs and maintenance of the bastard child.

At the request of the Board, Sergeant G. W. Freeman of the State Police, visited Beaver County to investigate this case, and as a result filed a report with the Board in which he expresses doubt as to the guilt of the applicant.

In consideration of all the circumstances of this remarkable case, the doubt as to the guilt of the applicant arising out of the conflicting and improbable statements of the prosecutrix, in consideration of the period of imprisonment already served by the applicant, his unvarying protestation of innocence, because of the statements of the Trial Judges and the report of Sergeant Freeman, we have concluded that the applicant has been sufficiently punished, and that if now liberated, he will prove himself a useful and law-abiding citizen.

We, therefore, "after full hearing, upon due public notice, and in open sessions", recommend that a pardon be now granted to the said Harold L. Kribbs.

D. J. DAVIS,
Lieutenant Governor.

CLYDE L. KING,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

GEORGE W. WOODRUFF,
Attorney General.

JAS. F. WOODWARD,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, Pa., April 16, 1924.

His Excellency, Gifford Pinchot, Governor.

Sir: At No. 96, August Sessions, 1920, in the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace in and for the County of Washington, Alfonso Polifrone alias Joe Alia was convicted of pandering, the indictment containing eight counts, and on August 23, 1920, was sentenced to pay in the aggregate a fine of $4.00, costs and to undergo an imprisonment in the Western State Penitentiary for a term of not less than 12 years nor more than 40 years.

The applicant is 30 years old, a native of Italy, but a naturalized subject of the United States. At the time of his arrest he resided in Pittsburgh and worked as a tobacconist. He is unmarried.

The applicant was arrested on June 16. 1920, for pandering. He was charged with taking into Washington County a girl named Ida Dunn for the purpose of prostitution. The girl had a bad reputation and was known as a common prostitute. Her sister testified in behalf of the applicant and stated that Ida Dunn was untruthful. The applicant denied taking her into Washington County, and denied receiving any money from her as the proceeds of her evil conduct. His conviction was secured mainly on the testimony of this girl.

The applicant has now served three years and seven months of his term of imprisonment. He was never before charged with or convicted of crime.

The present District Attorney has written a letter to the applicant, which is on file with the Board. In it he recommends pardon and lauds him for his services in exposing the operations of the Black Hand in Washington County. The Trial District Attorney, who is now one of the Judges of Washington County, has filed with the Board a letter in which he recommends a pardon on the ground that the applicant has been sufficiently punished, the girl involved a notorious prostitute, and because the applicant had helped the present District Attorney in uprooting the Black Hand.

In consideration of the circumstances of this case, the doubt as to the applicant's guilt, his prior good record, the term of imprisonment already served, and the recommendations of the present District Attorney and the Trial District Attorney, we have concluded that he has been sufficiently punished and that if now released he will prove himself a useful and law-abiding citizen.

We, therefore, "after full hearing, upon due public notice, and in open sessions", recommend that a pardon be now granted to the said Alfonso Polifrone alias Joe Alia.

D. J. DAVIS,
Lieutenant Governor.

CLYDE L. KING,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

GEORGE W. WOODRUFF,
Attorney General.

JAS. F. WOODWARD,
Secretary of Internal Affairs

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, Pa., April 16, 1924.

His Excellency, Gifford Pinchot, Governor.

Sir: At No. 116, February Sessions, 1921, in the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace, in and for the County of Luzerne, Simon Moses was convicted of Larceny and Receiving Stolen Goods, and on February 15, 1921, was sentenced to pay a fine of $500.00, costs, and to undergo imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for a term of not less than 2 years and 11 months, nor more than 3 years.

At No. 121, of the same term, in the same Court, the said Simon Moses pleaded guilty to Receiving Stolen Goods, and on the day aforementioned, was sentenced to pay costs, to make restitution, and to undergo a like term of imprisonment.

The applicant is 49 years of age, a Syrian by birth, but a citizen of the United States. He is a coal miner by occupation, and at the time of his arrest was employed by the Lehigh and Wilkes-Barre Coal Company in the city of Wilkes-Barre, where he resided with his wife and 7 children, 6 of whom range in age from 3 to 16 years respectively.

Joseph Elias, Mike John alias John Johns, and the applicant, were charged with the larceny of goods from the Pennsylvania and Jersey Central Railroad Companies at Wilkes-Barre, on two different occasions, in the months of September and November, 1920. One of his co-defendants, Mike John alias John Johns, was pardoned in March, 1924, and the other co-defendant, Joseph Elias, has been recommended for pardon by this Board.

The applicant has now served 3 years and 2 months of his term of imprisonment. He was never before charged with or convicted of crime. His wife and family are destitute and require his support and maintenance.

The Trial District Attorney has filed with the Board a letter in which he recommends clemency, and maintains that the same reasons which induced the Board to recommend clemency in the case of Mike John alias John Johns, apply to the present applicant.

In consideration of the circumstances of this case, the term of imprisonment already served, the prior good record of the applicant, the need which his family has of his support and maintenance, the fact that one of his co-defendants has already been pardoned, and the other one recommended for pardon by this Board, and because of the recommendation of the Trial District Attorney, we have concluded that he has been sufficiently punished, and that if now released, he will prove himself a useful and law-abiding citizen.

We, therefore, "after full hearing, upon due public notice, and in open sessions", recommend that a pardon be now granted to the said Simon Moses.

D. J. DAVIS,
Lieutenant Governor.

CLYDE L. KING,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

GEORGE W. WOODRUFF,
Attorney General.

JAS. F. WOODWARD,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, Pa., May 21, 1924.

His Excellency, Gifford Pinchot, Governor.

Sir: At No. 233, February Sessions, 1922, in the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace in and for the County of Allgheny, John Devlin was convicted of entering a building, larceny and receiving stolen goods, and on March 1, 1922, was sentenced to pay a fine of 6¼¢, costs, and to undergo imprisonment of not less than two years or more than five years in the Western State Penitentiary.

At No. 235, of the same term in the same Court, the said John Devlin pleaded guilty to an indictment charging him with entering a building, and on March 1, 1922, the same sentence was imposed as in No. 233, the two sentences to run concurrently.

At No. 237, of the same term in the same Court, the said John Devlin pleaded guilty to an indictment charging him with pointing firearms, and on March 1, 1922, was sentenced to pay a fine of 6¼¢, costs, and to undergo imprisonment for a term of two years in the Allegheny County Workhouse, the last mentioned sentence to run concurrently with the sentence imposed in No. 235.

At No. 10, April Sessions, 1922, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of the same county, the said John Devlin pleaded nolo contendere to an indictment charging him with burglary and receiving stolen goods, and on May 17, 1922, was sentenced to pay a fine of 6¼¢, costs, and to undergo imprisonment in the Western State Penitentiary for a term of not less than one year and six months or more than three years, to take effect at the expiration of the sentences imposed in Nos. 233 and 235, February Sessions, 1922.

The applicant is a native born citizen of the United States, 39 years of age and has resided in the City of Pittsburgh all his life. He was by occupation a stationary fireman. He has a wife and three small children aged three, seven and ten years respectively.

The applicant and several accomplices were charged with breaking and entering the residence of A. H. Chandler in the City of Pittsburgh on or about December 10, 1921, and taking therefrom a barrel of whiskey. They were also charged with entering the Fort Pitt Garage in said city on December 27, 1921, pointing a revolver at the watchman and demanding whiskey, but were frightened away without accomplishing their purpose. They were also charged with breaking and entering the dwelling house of Sol Rosenblum in the same city on February 11, 1922, and carrying therefrom certain goods.

The applicant before the commission of these offenses was never charged with or convicted of crime. He has served two years and two months of his term of imprisonment. Since his incarceration his wife has been continuously employed by a laundry company receiving a weekly wage of $18.00, and has been compelled to support the family on her earnings. The applicant before his arrest was an industrious, hardworking man, a kind and affectionate husband and father, and the sole support his family which sorely needs his assistance. Captain Robert S. Cain, a responsible citizen of Pittsburgh, has offered employment to the applicant upon his release with a compensation of $50.00 per week.

In consideration of all the circumstances of this case, the prior good record of the applicant, the term of imprisonment already served, and the support and assistance which his wife and small children require, we have concluded that he has been sufficiently punished, and that if now released, he will prove himself a useful and law-abiding citizen.

We, therefore, "after full hearing, upon due public notice, and in open sessions," recommend that a pardon be now granted to the said John Devlin.

D. J. DAVIS,
Lieutenant Governor.

CLYDE L. KING,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

GEORGE W. WOODRUFF,
Attorney General.

JAS. F. WOODWARD,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, Pa., May 21, 1924.

His Excellency, Gifford Pinchot, Governor.

Sir: At Nos. 90, 91 and 92, January Sessions, 1923, in the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace in and for the County of Dauphin, Samuel Wilson, was convicted of the unlawful possession of drugs, and on January 15, 1923, was sentenced in the aggregate to pay a fine of $1500, costs, and to undergo imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for a term of not less than four years nor more than six and one-half years. Subsequently, because of the overcrowded condition of the penitentiary he was transferred to the Dauphin County Prison where he is now incarcerated.

The applicant is a native of Statesburg, South Carolina, 51 years of age, colored, and has resided in the City of Harisburg for seventeen years last past. He is by occupation a laborer and was employed by the Harrisburg Pipe and Pipe Bending Works.

The applicant is charged with having in his possession and selling, cocaine, hydro chloride and other narcotics to Roy Flynn and to Edwin Bertin a State Drug Agent. These sales were consumated in a place known as Hickory Alley in the City of Harrisburg during the months of September and October, 1922. Certain drugs were found in the applicant's apartments, but not in his actual and immediate possession, and it was testified that other people occupied these rooms.

The applicant has now served one year and four months of his term of imprisonment. He was never before charged with or convicted of crime. He was convicted on the testimony of Flynn, an addict, and upon the testimony of officers who searched the premises where he, in company with other negroes, had lived.

The District Attorney has filed with the Board a letter in which he states that he has discussed this case with the Court. He declares that the present sentence was imposed because imprisonment in the penitentiary was deemed preferable to imprisonment in the county jail, which latter is not equipped to take care of long term prisoners. He adds, "I feel sure that had the Court felt like imposing a sentence to the Dauphin County Jail, a shorter sentence would have been imposed."

In consideration of all the circumstances of this case, the term of imprisonment already served, the prior good record of the applicant, the statement of the District Attorney concerning the sentence, the doubt as to the guilt of the applicant, the fact that the latter is now imprisoned in the county jail instead of in the penitentiary to which he was originally consigned, and that the county jail is not equipped to take care of long term prisoners, we have concluded that he has been sufficiently punished, and that if now liberated he will prove himself a useful and law-abiding citizen.

We, therefore, "after full hearing, upon due public notice and in open sessions," recommend that a pardon be now granted to the said Samuel Wilson.

D. J. DAVIS,
Lieutenant Governor.

CLYDE L. KING,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

GEORGE W. WOODRUFF,
Attorney General.

JAS. F. WOODWARD,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, Pa., May 21, 1924.

His Excellency, Gifford Pinchot, Governor.

Sir: At Nos. 224, 225, 226 and 227, October Sessions, 1923, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer in and for the County of Philadelphia, Edward Wood was convicted of assault and battery, aggravated assault and battery, assault and battery with intent to ravish, rape, and conspiracy to

commit rape, and on October 10, 1923, was sentenced in the aggregate on three of the bills of indictment covering all of the above stated offenses (except the one charging conspiracy to commit rape), to pay costs and to undergo imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for a term of not less than five years nor more than ten years.

The applicant is 21 years of age. At the time of his arrest he was a soldier in the United States Army. Prior to that he had been a brakeman for the Philadelphia & Reading Railway Company. He is unmarried and resided with his parents in the City of Philadelphia.

The applicant was jointly indicted with two other young men. The circumstances of the alleged crime were as follows: Two girls, Henrietta Horner and Mary Pyle, aged thirteen years, on the evening of September 19, 1923, at about nine o'clock, went along Third Street accompanied by three boys, slightly older. They were chased by the applicant, two other men who wore soldier's uniforms, and a civilian. The girls and boys separated, the three boys proceeding up the street and the two girls cutting across an open lot. While crossing this lot they were overtaken by the four men, who were intoxicated. Both girls testified that Henrietta Horner was knocked down, over-powered and maltreated by the four men. The applicant was identified as one of the men who assaulted her. On the trial of the case, his two soldier companions admitted their guilt, but declared that the applicant who was with them at the time was innocent of any offense. The applicant stoutly denied his guilt.

The applicant has served seven months of his term of imprisonment. His prior record is excellent, except that he once served a term of six months in the county prison for larceny. His reputation for chastity had never been attacked.

In consideration of all the circumstances of this case, the grave doubt as to the actual guilt of the applicant, his comparative youth when the alleged crime was committed, and the term of imprisonment already served, we have concluded that he has been sufficiently punished, and that if now liberated he will prove himself a useful and law-abiding citizen.

We, therefore, "after full hearing, upon due public notice and in open sessions," recommend that a pardon be now granted to the said Edward Wood.

D. J. DAVIS,
Lieutenant Governor.

CLYDE L. KING,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

GEORGE W. WOODRUFF,
Attorney General.

JAS. F. WOODWARD,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, Pa., May 21, 1924.

His Excellency, Gifford Pinchot, Governor.

Sir: At No. 813, March Sessions, 1919, in the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace in and for the County of Philadelphia, Frank Mitchell was convicted of entering with intent to steal, and on April 9, 1919, was sentenced to pay costs and to undergo imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for a term of not less than three years nor more than five years.

The applicant is 45 years if age, a native born American citizen, a skilled laborer, and at the time of his arrest was employed by a contracting firm in the City of Philadelphia where he resided in the home of his cousin. He is unmarried.

On March 18, 1919, a policeman, patroling his beat, heard the screams of a woman, Eleanor Taylor. He ran to the house and found the front door open. Upon entering he found the applicant on the second floor being detained by a male occupant of the house. Prior to his arrest the applicant had had a misunderstanding with his sweetheart, the said Eleanor Taylor, which led her to tell him never again to come to the house. Feeling this to be a mere reprimand, the applicant went, as he was accustomed, to the home of his sweetheart, and when he entered her apartment, the latter and her mother yelled "murder—robber". The male occupants of the house were aroused, some calling the police and one detaining the applicant. The mother and daughter insisted that the applicant had entered to steal and demanded his arrest on that charge. Nothing was taken from the apartment.

On the trial of the case neither the mother nor daughter appeared against him. He was not defended by counsel, and was convicted and sentenced as above stated. He completed the maximum term of his imprisonment on April 9, 1924.

In consideration of all the circumstances of this case, the grave doubt as to the actual guilt of the applicant, and because of the fact that he has served his maximum term of imprisonment, we have concluded that he has been sufficiently punished, and that he should have the opportunity of rehabilitating himself, and also have removed the stigma which disqualifies him for good citizenship.

We, therefore, "after full hearing upon due public notice and in open sessions," recommend that a pardon be now granted to the said Frank Mitchell.

D. J. DAVIS,
Lieutenant Governor.

CLYDE L. KING,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

GEORGE W. WOODRUFF,
Attorney General.

JAS. F. WOODWARD,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, Pa., May 21, 1924.

His Excellency, Gifford Pinchot, Governor.

Sir: At No. 152, July Sessions, 1923, in the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace in and for the County of Philadelphia, Rose L. Robinson was convicted of larceny, and on November 12, 1923, was sentenced to pay costs and to undergo imprisonment in the Philadelphia County Prison for a term of one year.

The applicant is 38 years of age, colored, a widow and has lived in the City of Philadelphia for the past fifteen years, where she conducted a restaurant and store in the central part of that City.

Louis Casteel is a colored man who owned a diamond ring valued at $750. On June 6, 1923, Casteel and some other men and women paid a visit to the applicant at he home. Casteel exhibited the ring and finally placed it on the finger of the applicant before all present. Shortly thereafter the applicant and her guests went in an automobile to make a visit. When she returned within an hour she had the ring, but the stone was missing. Casteel endeavored to collect the value of the ring from the applicant, but she stoutly refused payment on the ground that the stone had been lost somewhere on the journey.

The applicant has now served six months, or one-half of her term of imprisonment. She was never before charged with or convicted of any crime.

In consideration of the circumstances of this case, the grave doubt as to the actual guilt of the applicant, because of her prior good record, and the term of imprisonment already served, we have concluded that she has been sufficiently punished, and that if now liberated she will prove herself a useful and law-abiding citizen.

We, therefore, "after full hearing, upon due public notice and in open sessions," recommend that a pardon be now granted to the said Rose L. Robinson.

D. J. DAVIS,
Lieutenant Governor.

CLYDE L. KING,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

GEORGE W. WOODRUFF,
Attorney General.

JAS. F. WOODWARD,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, Pa., May 21, 1924.

His Excellency, Gifford Pinchot, Governor.

Sir: At No. 1, March Sessions, 1923, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer in and for the County of Dauphin, Charles Johnson was convicted of assault and battery, and larceny, and on September 20, 1923, was sentenced to pay a fine of $5.00, costs, to restore the stolen property and to undergo imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for a term of not less than two years and six months nor more than three years. Subsequently because of overcrowded condition of the penitentiary he was transferred to the Dauphin County Prison.

The applicant is 26 years of age, colored and a native of Georgia. He resided in the City of Harrisburg for twelve years last past. He was a laborer by occupation. He has a wife and child three years old.

The applicant is charged with having taken from the person of one Mike Branch, a foreigner, on February 23, 1923, the sum of $17.00. Branich, while drunk, entered the rooms of the applicant and his wife unsolicited, and during the absence of the applicant. When the latter returned his wife complained to him and he ejected Branich. Both denied taking any money from the latter. Branich was drunk and while in that condition lost his money and accused the applicant of taking the same.

The applicant was never before charged with or convicted of crime. He has served eight months of his term of imprisonment.

The District Attorney has filed with the Board a letter in which he states that he has discussed this case with the Court. He declares that the present sentence was imposed because imprisonment in the penitentiary was deemed preferable to imprisonment in the County Jail, which latter is not equipped to take care of long term prisoners. He adds, "I feel sure that had the Court felt like imposing a sentence to the Dauphin County Jail, a shorter sentence would have been imposed."

In consideration of all the circumstances of this case, the term of imprisonment already served, the prior good record of the applicant, the statement of the District Attorney concerning the sentence, the doubt as to the guilt of the applicant, the fact that the latter is now imprisoned in the county jail instead of the penitentiary to which he was originally consigned, and that the county jail is not equipped to take care of long term prisoners, we have concluded that he has been sufficiently punished, and that if now liberated he will prove himself a useful and law-abiding citizen.

We, therefore, "after full hearing, upon due public notice and in open sessions," recommend that a pardon be now granted to the said Charles Johnson.

D. J. DAVIS,
Lieutenant Governor.

CLYDE L. KING,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

GEORGE W. WOODRUFF,
Attorney General.

JAS. F. WOODWARD,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, Pa., May 21, 1924.

His Excellency, Gifford Pinchot, Governor.

Sir: At No. 19, September Sessions, 1922, in the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace in and for the County of Dauphin, Andrew Thompson was convicted of the unlawful possession of drugs, and on September 19, 1922, was sentenced to pay a fine of $500, costs and to undergo imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for a term of not less than two years nor more than three years. Subsequently, because of the overcrowded condition of the penitentiary he was transferred to the Dauphin County Prison where he is now incarcerated.

The applicant is a native of Norfolk, Virginia, colored, and prior to his arrest was employed at the round house, Niagara Falls, New York, coaling engines. He is unmarried.

On September 3, 1922, having quit his job at Niagara Falls, and while returning to his former home in Virginia he stopped off in Harrisburg. He engaged in conversation with two colored men, whom he met on the street, and inquired for a lodging place for the night. While so engaged a police officer approached them and the two men fled, and in their flight threw away twelve capsules containing morphine. The officer picked up the capsules and placed the applicant under arrest for the unlawful possession of drugs.

The applicant has now served one year and eight months of his term of imprisonment. He was never before charged with or convicted of crime.

The District Attorney has filed with the Board a letter in which he states that he has discussed this case with the Court. He declares that the present sentence was imposed because imprisonment in the penitentiary was deemed preferable to imprisonment in the County Jail, which latter is not equipped to take care of long term prisoners. He adds, "I feel sure that had the Court felt like imposing a sentence to the Dauphin County Jail, a shorter sentence would have been imposed."

In consideration of all the circumstances of this case, the term of imprisonment already served, the prior good record of the applicant, the statement of the District Attorney concerning the sentence, the doubt as to the guilt of the applicant, the fact that the latter is now imprisoned in the county jail instead of the penitentiary to which he was originally consigned, and that the county jail is not equipped to take care of long term prisoners, we have concluded that he has been sufficiently punished, and that if now liberated he will prove himself a useful and law-abiding citizen.

We, therefore, "after full hearing, upon due public notice and in open sessions," recommend that a pardon be now granted to the said Andrew Thompson.

D. J. DAVIS,
Lieutenant Governor.

CLYDE L. KING,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

GEORGE W. WOODRUFF,
Attorney General.

JAS. F. WOODWARD,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, Pa., May 21, 1924.

His Excellency, Gifford Pinchot, Governor.

Sir: At Nos. 16 and 35, June Sessions, 1920, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer in and for the County of Allegheny, Willard Williams was convicted of larceny and receiving stolen goods, and was recommended by the jury to the "extreme mercy of the Court". On June 25, 1920 he was sentenced in the aggregate to pay a fine of 12½¢, costs and to undergo imprisonment in the Western State Penitentiary for a term of not less than seven years nor more than eleven years. The applicant is an American citizen by birth, 29 years of age, at the time of his arrest a resident of Pittsburgh and a railway conductor by occupation. He is unmarried.

The applicant and one Norman Grandle about 4:50 P. M. on April 21, 1920, entered the store of the United Shirt Shops in Pittsburgh, and after covering the clerks with revolvers removed cash and revenue stamps from the cash register. On May 1, 1920, the applicant and Grandle entered the meat market of Matt Kofer located in the same city, and after covering the proprietor and an employe with revolvers robbed the cash register.

The applicant was never before charged with or convicted of crime. He has now served three years and eleven months

of his term of imprisonment. He was a Corporal in the World War and was gassed. He has an honorable discharge. When the crimes were committed the applicant was out of work and penniless. If released he has been offered a position with a coal company at Greensburg by the Secretary of the corporation who was a Sergeant in the same Company of Infantry in which the applicant served as Corporal.

A number of comrades of the applicant who served with him overseas have filed a petition with the Board in which they ask for clemency.

In consideration of all the circumstances of this case, the fact that the jury which convicted him recommended "extreme mercy", in consideration of his prior good record, the term of imprisonment already served and because of the fact that employment has been offered him by responsible parties, we have concluded that he has been sufficiently punished, and that if now released, he will prove himself a useful and law-abiding citizen.

We, therefore, "after full hearing, upon due public notice, and in open sessions", recommend that a pardon be now granted to the said Willard Williams.

D. J. DAVIS,
Lieutenant Governor.

CLYDE L. KING,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

GEORGE W. WOODRUFF,
Attorney General.

JAS. F. WOODWARD,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, Pa., May 21, 1924.

His Excellency, Gifford Pinchot, Governor.

Sir: At No. 1, December Sessions, 1918, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer in and for the County of Columbia, Carmine Di Lalleri was convicted of murder in the second degree and on May 8, 1919, was sentenced to pay costs and to undergo imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for a term of not less than fifteen years nor more than eighteen years.

The applicant is a native of Italy and owes allegiance thereto. He came to America in 1913 and went to Berwick, Columbia County, where he was employed by the American Car and Foundry Company as a puddler in its rolling mill, and was thus employed at the time of his arrest. He has a wife and two sons who reside in Italy.

On Sunday evening, September 1918, between eight and nine o'clock, the applicant was on the front door step of his home paring his finger nails with a small pen knife, the blade of which was about two inches long. While thus engaged three intoxicated Italians came down the street with their arms linked. As they passed the applicant "good evenings" were exchanged. After the men had passed the applicant one of the number, Dominick Zannie, stopped and called the applicant to come out of the yard on the pavement stating that he wanted to see him. Realizing that the men were intoxicated, the applicant did not go out. Zannie called him twice. The applicant finally arose and proceeded towards the men. Zannie, after reviling him, in a fit of rage, rushed toward the applicant and struck him a violent blow in the chest. He again attacked the applicant and succeeded in getting hold of him, the latter attempting all the while to push his adversary away. He finally pushed Zannie away with such force that he fell to the ground. The latter was picked up by his two friends. He was bleeding profusely and they took him into a nearby house and sent for a physician, but Zannie died before the arrival of the latter. There was a wound in his right groin about one-half inch in width. The femoral artery had been severed and the man bled to death. This artery was only about one-half inch below the skin surface of Zannie. While there was no evidence showing that the applicant had stabbed Zannie with his pen knife, he had the knife in his hand during the encounter and the theory of the Commonwealth was that the pen knife was the weapon of death.

The applicant was never before charged with or convicted of crime. He has served five years of his term of imprisonment. While the applicant had the pen knife in his hand before and during the struggle the thrust was not premeditated, probably accidental, and if not accidental, the wound was inflicted in self-defense.

The Trial District Attorney and the Trial Judge both filed letters with the Board in which they recommend clemency. The County Solicitor, the Sheriff and the Superintendent of the rolling mill in which he was employed, also ask clemency.

In consideration of the circumstances of this case, the doubt as to whether or not the stabbing was accidental or in self-defense, in consideration of the prior good record of the applicant, the term of imprisonment already served, and because of the recommendations of the Trial District Attorney, Trial Judge, County Solicitor, Sheriff and others familiar with the facts of this case, we have concluded that he has been sufficiently punished, and that if now liberated he will prove himself a peaceable and law-abiding citizen.

We, therefore, "after full hearing, upon due public notice, and in open sessions", recommend that a pardon be now granted to the said Carmine Di Lalleri.

D. J. DAVIS,
Lieutenant Governor.

CLYDE L. KING,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

GEORGE W. WOODRUFF,
Attorney General.

JAS. F. WOODWARD,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, Pa., June 25, 1924.

His Excellency, Gifford Pinchot, Governor.

Sir: At No. 21, January Sessions, 1923, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer in and for the County of Lackawanna, John Kraley was convicted of rape and on May 12, 1923 was sentenced to pay a fine of $50.00, costs, and to undergo imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for a period of not less than four and one-half years nor more than fifteen years. Two days later the Court modified this sentence and fixed the minimum term of imprisonment at three years and the maximum term at fifteen years.

The applicant was born in Slovakia and is twenty-two years of age, unmarried and at the time of his conviction resided with his parents in the Borough of Jermyn, Lackawanna County. He was a coal miner by occupation and if released will obtain a position with his former employer, the Hudson Coal Company. He was the sole support of his parents.

Paul Mickridge alias Mickravge, John Zrowka and the applicant were jointly indicted for the crime of rape committed upon the person of Mary Margevich, a Polish woman, married and aged twenty-seven years. On the night of November 13, 1922 she was returning to her home from a christening about two o'clock in the morning when she was stopped by the three men above named (who had been drinking together) and forcibly assaulted. Zrowka admitted that committed the crime and pleaded guilty on the trial of the case. The letter of the trial District Attorney filed with the Board states that as a result of his investigation of the case, he believes that Mickridge and the applicant, instead of helping to prevent the assault, stood by and allowed the assault to occur. The story of the victim was not clear as to the extent of the applicant's participation in the affair. On the trial Zrowka pleaded guilty and was sentenced to the State Penitentiary for a term of not less than four nor more than fifteen years. His minimum term was subsequently reduced to three years. The other two defendants went to trial. The first jury disagreed after deliberating more than twenty hours. Both were convicted on the second trial and both received a like sentence.

The applicant has now served one year and one month of his term of imprisonment. He was never before charged

with or convicted of crime. He is only twenty-two years of age and his parents with whom he resided require his support.

The Trial Judge in conversation with a member of the Board verbally recommended a pardon.

In consideration of all the circumstances of this case, the youth of the applicant when the crime was committed, term of imprisonment already served, his prior good record, the support and assistance which his family requires, the statement of the Trial District Attorney and the recommendation of the Trial Judge, we have concluded that the applicant has been sufficiently punished and if now released, he will prove himself a useful and law-abiding citizen.

We, therefore, "after full hearing, upon due public notice, and in open sessions", recommend that a pardon be now granted to the said John Kraley.

D. J. DAVIS,
Lieutenant Governor.

CLYDE L. KING,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

GEORGE W. WOODRUFF,
Attorney General.

JAS. F. WOODWARD,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, Pa., June 25, 1924.

His Excellency, Gifford Pinchot, Governor.

Sir: At No. 26, January Sessions, 1923, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer in and for the County of Lackawanna, Paul Mickridge alias Mickravge was convicted of rape and on May 12, 1923 was sentenced to pay a fine of $50.00, costs, and to undergo imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for a period if not less than four and one-half years nor more than fifteen years. Two days later the Court modified this sentence and fixed the minimum term of imprisonment at three years and the maximum term at fifteen years.

The applicant is a native of the Borough of Jermyn, Lackawanna County, twenty-two years of age, unmarried and at the time of his conviction and for many years prior thereto, resided with his parents in said borough. He is a coal miner by occupation and if released will obtain a position with his former employer, the Hudson Coal Company. He was the sole support if his parents.

John Kraley, John Zrowka and the applicant, were jointly indicted for the crime of rape committed upon the person of Mary Margevich, a Polish woman, married and aged twenty-seven years. On the night of November 13, 1922 she was returning to her home from a christening, about two o'clock in the morning, when she was stopped by the three men above named (who had been drinking together) and forcibly assaulted. Zrowka admitted that he committed the crime and pleaded guilty on the trial of the case. The letter of the Trial District Attorney filed with the Board states that as a result of his investigation of the case, he believes hat Kraley and the applicant, instead of helping to prevent the assault, stood by and allowed the assault to occur. The story of the victim was not clear as to the extent of the applicant's participation in the affair. On the trial Zrowka pleaded guilty and was sentenced to the State Penitentiary for a term of not less than four years nor more than fifteen years. His minimum term was subsequently reduced to three years. The other two defendants went to trial. The first jury disagreed after deliberating more than twenty hours. Both were convicted on the second trial and both received a like sentence.

The applicant has now served one year and one month of his term of imprisonment. He was never before charged with or convicted of crime. He is only twenty-two years of age and his parents with whom he resided require his support.

The Trial Judge in conversation with a member of the Board verbally recommended a pardon.

In consideration of all the circumstances of this case, the youth of the applicant when the crime was committed, term of imprisonment already served, his prior good record, the support and assistance which his family requires, the statement of the Trial District Attorney and the recommendation of the Trial Judge, we have concluded that the applicant has been sufficiently punished, and that if now released, he will prove himself a useful and law-abiding citizen.

We, therefore, "after full hearing upon due public notice and in open sessions," recommend that a pardon be now granted to the said Paul Mickridge alias Mickravge.

D. J. DAVIS,
Lieutenant Governor.

CLYDE L. KING,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

GEORGE W. WOODRUFF,
Attorney General.

JAS. F. WOODWARD,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, Pa., June 25, 1924.

His Excellency, Gifford Pinchot, Governor.

Sir: At No. 222 November Sessions, 1923, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, in and for the County of Philadelphia, Francis Vincent Kelly was convicted of involuntary manslaughter, and on February 28, 1924, was sentenced to pay costs and to undergo imprisonment in the Philadelphia County prison for the term of four months.

The applicant is 25 years of age, a native-born citizen of the United States, and at the time of his arrest was a member of the Philadelphia Police force and resided in that city with his wife and five small children, the eldest being five years of age and the youngest being twins, nine months old.

On September 10, 1923, about 4:00 P. M., the applicant and Bernard Peck, both police officers attached to the 17th District Station, Philadelphia, became involved in a verbal altercation as a result of which Peck invited the applicant to fight, which the latter declined to do, but upon a subsequent meeting, in the patrol wagon of the station house, about midnight of the same day, the altercation was renewed and another challenge on Peck's part to fight was again declined. They left the station house together, proceeded north on 20th Street, Peck still insisting on a fight, and upon reaching Washington Avenue the applicant finally accepted the challenge. After proceeding a short distance they found a satisfactory place, took off their hats and caps and engaged in a fist fight in which Peck was knocked down several times, when two other officers came up and Peck had admitted that he had enough, they, together with the applicant, assisted Peck to his home. Peck's condition becoming worse he was taken to the hospital two days later, was operated on for fracture of the skull, and died there from this cause nine days later. The evidence showed that the deceased had sought a fight with the applicant on at least two different occasions and had used extremely vile and provocative language toward the applicant whenever he was in his company on the fatal day. The autopsy disclosed that the skull of the deceased was sub-normal in thickness and the medical opinion was expressed that a blow on the jaw and consequent fall striking the head on the ground, would produce a fracture.

On June 28, the applicant will have completed his full term of imprisonment. He was never before charged with or convicted of crime. In the fatal quarrel the applicant did everything possible to avoid a physical encounter with the deceased, refusing to fight on at least two occasions and risked incurring the contempt of his fellow officers for apparent cowardice. There was no moral turpide involved in the fight which was forced upon the applicant. When arrested he was suspended from the police force and his wife and five small children are now being supported by the charity of friends. During his imprisonment his behavior has been excellent and if granted a pardon will be restored to his former position on the police force. A

large petition of citizens residing in applicant's ward has been filed with the Board, asking clemency.

In consideration of all the circumstances of this case, the fact that death occurred as the result of a mere fist fight in which the deceased was the aggressor; in consideration of the further fact that the applicant has about completed his term of imprisonment and that if now liberated he will regain his former position on the police force; because of the prior good conduct of the applicant; because of the further fact that applicant's family requires his support and assistance, we have concluded that he has been sufficiently punished and that if now released he will prove himself a peaceable and law abiding citizen.

We, therefore, "after full hearing, upon due public notice and in open sessions," recommend that a pardon be now granted to the said Francis Vincent Kelly.

D. J. DAVIS,
Lieutenant Governor.

CLYDE L. KING,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

GEORGE W. WOODRUFF,
Attorney General.

JAS. F. WOODWARD,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, Pa., June 25, 1924.

His Excellency, Gifford Pinchot, Governor.

Sir: At Nos. 15, 17, 18, 19 and 20, April Sessions, 1922, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer in and for the County of Philadelphia, I. Austin Wolfe was convicted of receiving stolen goods, and on February 2, 1923, was sentenced to pay costs and to undergo imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for a term of not less than one year nor more than two years.

The applicant is 34 years of age, a native of Russia and an American citizen. He has been a member of the Bar of Philadelphia County since 1912, and in 1921 and 1922, while still practicing law, owned a pawn shop at Seventeenth and Lombard Streets in the City of Philadelhia. He resided is said City with his wife and one child fifteen months old.

On the trial it was shown that a number of stolen articles had been purchased or taken in pawn at the applicant's pawn shop, and in order to connect him with the crime charged, his employes and others were called by the Commonwealth as witnesses against him, all of whom participated in the alleged criminal transactions. They all charged the applicant with having knowledge and with having participated in the receipt of these goods. The applicant denied any guilty knowledge of these transactions, claiming that at this time he was engaged in the practice of law. After twenty-seven hours deliberation the jury found him guilty and he was sentenced as above stated.

The applicant was never before charged with or convicted of crime. He has now served one year and four months of his term of imprisonment. His health has become impaired since his incarceration as shown by letters from physicians filed with the Board.

A number of letters have been filed with the Board in which the writers recommend clemency. Former Judge Patterson; George Wharton Pepper, United States Senator; Samuel W. Salus, State Senator; John R. K. Scott; Francis J. Walsh; Henry J. Scott; Leopold C. Glass; Benjamin M. Golder; William McCoach; Max Aron, and other prominent lawyers and citizens of Philadelphia, recommend clemency. The Board of Trustees of the Eastern Penitentiary ask favorable consideration of his application. Neither the Trial Judge nor the Trial District Attorney oppose clemency.

In consideration of all the circumstances of this case, the prior good record of the applicant, the term of imprisonment already served, his impaired health, the support which his wife and infant child require. and the strong pleas for clemency on the part of his friends, many of whom are well known and prominent citizens of Philadelphia, we have concluded that he has been sufficiently punished, and that if now liberated he will prove himself a useful and law-abiding citizen.

We, therefore, "after full hearing upon due public notice and in open sessions," recommend that a pardon be now granted to the said I. Austin Wolfe.

D. J. DAVIS,
Lieutenant Governor.

CLYDE L. KING,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

GEORGE W. WOODRUFF,
Attorney General.

JAS. F. WOODWARD,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, Pa., June 25, 1924.

His Excellency, Gifford Pinchot, Governor.

Sir: At Nos. 119 and 240, September Sessions, 1922, in the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace in and for the County of Dauphin, George King alias H. E. Russell was convicted of violation of the Bounty Law of the Commonwealth and of perjury, and in September 26, 1922, was sentenced on the charge of perjury to pay a fine of $5.00, costs and to undergo imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for a term of not less than two and one-half years nor more than three years. Sentence on the other charge was suspended.

The applicant is 59 years of age and an American citizen by birth. His occupation is that of a trapper, and at the time of his arrest he was engaged in the pursuit of trapping. His place of residence was Los Angeles, California. He is unmarried.

On or about June 16, 1922, the applicant presented the skins of ten wild cats at the office of the State Game Commissioner, Harrisburg, for the purpose of obtaining the bounty or reward paid by the Commonwealth under the Act of May 23, 1919, P. L. 270, for the killing within the Commonwealth of this species of noxious wild animals. The clerk in the office received the skins, examined and canceled them by splitting the noses. The applicant was asked by the clerk when and where each wild cat was killed. An affidavit was then made out as required by the Act of Assembly, and the applicant signed the same by the name of George King and received a check for $80.00 bounty, which he immediately cashed. He was subsequently arrested on the charge if violating the Bounty Law, and after he had been confined in the County Jail for two months, an information was made against him charging him with perjury arising out of the same transaction.

The applicant has now served one year and ten months of his term of imprisonment. His record has been excellent.

The Trial Judge has filed with the Board a letter in which he strongly recommends clemency. The Trial District Attorney neither recommends nor opposes pardon.

In consideration of all the circumstances of this case, the term of imprisonment already served, and particularly the recommendation of the Trial Judge, we have concluded that he has been sufficiently punished, and that if now released he will prove himself a useful and law-abiding citizen.

We, therefore, "after full hearing, upon due public notice and in open sessions," recommend that a pardon be now granted to the said George King alias H. E. Russell.

D. J. DAVIS,
Lieutenant Governor.

CLYDE L. KING,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

GEORGE W. WOODRUFF,
Attorney General.

JAS. F. WOODWARD,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, Pa., June 25, 1924.

His Excellency, Gifford Pinchot, Governor.

Sir: At Nos. 60-62, September Sessions, 1922, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer in and for the County of Montgomery, Samuel Reubin pleaded guilty to indictments charging him with burglary, felonious entry and larceny, and with carrying concealed deadly weapons, and on September 16, 1922, was sentenced on the charge of burglary, felonious entry and larceny to pay a fine of $10.00, costs and to undergo imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for a term of not less than three years nor more than four years. Sentence was suspended on the second bill charging him with carrying concealed deadly weapons.

The applicant is 33 years of age, unmarried and at the time of his arrest was employed as a chauffeur in the City of Philadelphia, where he resided.

The applicant, and one John Proctor, were charged with breaking and entering in the nighttime the dwelling house of Joseph A. Haber on July 16, 1922, and taking therefrom eight cases of liquor and a wall safe containing silverware and jewelry. The applicant attended a dance at Elkins Park, Montgomery County, the night in question, where he met Proctor previously unknown to him. After the dance Proctor requested the applicant to assist him in carrying suit cases to Philadelphia. The applicant was led to believe that the suit cases belonged to Proctor who had left them at the place from which they were taken until he, Proctor, was ready to return to Philadelphia. Two suit cases were brought out of the Haber residence by Proctor, and the applicant assisted the latter in carrying them to a trolley line where they intended to take a car for Philadelphia. While waiting for the trolley car on the morning of July 16, 1922, at or about 2:00 A. M., they were arrested as suspicious characters. The Haber house at the time was unoccupied, and the police discovered that several cases of liquor and a small safe containing silverware and jewelry were removed from the Haber residence. Proctor had a loaded revolver in his pocket when arrested. and a loaded revolver was also found near where the applicant was standing at the time of his arrest. Proctor admitted that he alone had entered the Haber house during the day. The applicant denied that he had been in the house. Both were tried, convicted and sentenced.

The applicant has now served one year and ten months of his term of imprisonment. He was never before charged with or convicted of crime. His prison record is excellent.

In consideration of all the circumstances of this case, the prior good record of the applicant, the term of imprisonment already served, and the further fact that the applicant's mother is an aged woman who requires support which he accorded her prior to his imprisonment, we have concluded that he has been sufficiently punished, and that if now released he will prove himself a useful and law-abiding citizen.

We, therefore, "after full hearing, upon due public notice and in open sessions," recommend that a pardon be now granted to the said Samuel Reubin.

D. J. DAVIS,
Lieutenant Governor.

CLYDE L. KING,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

GEORGE W. WOODRUFF,
Attorney General.

JAS. F. WOODWARD,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, Pa., June 25, 1924.

His Excellency, Gifford Pinchot, Governor.

Sir: At No. 165, June Term, 1916, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer in and for the County of Northampton, Vincenzo Cuono alias Jimmy Corn was convicted of murder in the second degree, and on June 9, 1916, was sentenced to pay a fine of $500.00, costs and to undergo imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for a term of not less than twelve years nor more than fifteen years.

The applicant is 41 years of age and a subject of the Kingdom of Italy. At the time of his arrest he was employed by the Albion Slate Company and resided at West Bangor, Northampton, with his wife and three children.

Vincenzo Nucera was a member if a Blackhand Society and the acknowledged leader of the same in Northampton County and surrounding districts. He demanded, from time to time, money from a number of Italians living in and about Bangor Junction, including the applicant. The last demand was made on or about December 1, 1915, at the Bangor Junction Hotel upon five Italians, including the applicant. After some conversation these men upon pretext that the money was at the house of one of their number, induced Nucera to accompany them for the purpose of obtaining the money. They left the hotel, more or less under the influence of liquor, followed the Lehigh & New England Railroad tracks for some distance, and then struck a path through the woods which leads around the rim of an abandoned slate quarry, the whole of which was nearly filled with water to a depth approximately one hundred feet. During this journey some of the men preceded Nucera, while others closely followed. When they reached the abandoned quarry hole, one of the men in the rear struck Nucera with a club, felling him and rendering him unconscious. After he regained consciousness he was struck by one of the men with fish plates, which they had brought with them from the railroad track. He became either unconscious or dead, whereupon they tied two fish plates to Nucera's body, one on each leg by means of wire, and threw the body into the quarry hole. One of the Italians, Curatol, was arrested for the crime and made a complete confession, as a result of which Russomano and the applicant were convicted of murder in the second degree. Two of the other Italians are fugitives from justice. Curatol was not prosecuted because of the services rendered as a witness in the case.

The applicant has now served eight years of his term of imprisonment. He was never before charged with or convicted of crime.

In consideration of all the circumstances of this case. the term of imprisonment already served, and his prior good record, we have concluded that he has been sufficiently punished, and that if now liberated he will prove himself a useful and law-abiding citizen.

We, therefore, "after full hearing, upon due public notice and in open sessions," recommend that a pardon be now granted to the said Vincenzo Cuono alias Jimmy Corn.

D. J. DAVIS,
Lieutenant Governor.

CLYDE L. KING,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

GEORGE W. WOODRUFF,
Attorney General.

JAS. F. WOODWARD,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, Pa., June 25, 1924.

His Excellency, Gifford Pinchot, Governor.

Sir: At No. 4, September Sessions, 1919, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer in and for the County of Bradford, Thomas Randolph was convicted of Rape. and on December 1, 1919, was sentenced to pay a fine if $500.00, costs, and to undergo imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for the term of not less than five years nor more than six years.

The applicant is thirty years of age, unmarried, and at the time of his arrest resided with his parents in the Borough of Savre, Bradford County. He was then employed as a Railroad Switchman.

On the evening of August 12. 1919. the applicant met one Maud Sickler. in a Public Park located near Waverly.

About ten o'clock that same evening Miss Sickler accompanied him along a public highway in the direction of the Lehigh Valley Yards where he was employed. The alleged crime was committed on the journey. There was essentially no difference in the testimony of the applicant and the prosecutrix except as to whether the offense was forcible rape as charged or simple fornication.

The applicant was never before charged with or convicted of crime. He has now served four and a half (4½) years of his term of imprisonment. He served nearly two years with unusual distinction in the World War and was wounded and gassed in France.

A letter was filed with the Board in which the Trial Judge states that in his opinion the applicant has been sufficiently punished. A letter was also filed with the Board in which the Trial District Attorney states that he will not oppose clemency.

In consideration of all the circumstances of this case, the term of imprisonment already served, the prior good record of the applicant, the statements of the Trial Judge and the Trial District Attorney, we have concluded that he has been sufficiently punished and that if now liberated he will prove himself a useful and law-abiding citizen.

We, therefore, "after full hearing, upon due public notice and in open sessions", recommend that a pardon be now granted to the said Thomas Randolph.

D. J. DAVIS,
Lieutenant Governor.

CLYDE L. KING,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

GEORGE W. WOODRUFF,
Attorney General.

JAS. F. WOODWARD,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, Pa., June 25, 1924.

His Excellency, Gifford Pinchot, Governor.

Sir: At Nos. 434, 435, 436, 437, 440, 441 and 442, March Sessions, 1919, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer in and for the County of Philadelphia, Raymond Leiby alias Jack Taylor pleaded guilty to indictments charging him with Burglary, and on March 19, 1919, was sentenced on five indictments to pay costs, and to undergo imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary, terms aggregating not less than fifteen years nor more than fifty years.

The applicant is niw twenty-two years of age and a native born American Citizen. He is a laborer by occupation and at the time of his arrest was engaged in bridge building, and resided in the City of Philadelphia with his parents. He is unmarried.

At the time of his arrest the applicant was eighteen years of age. His older brother had entered the Military Service of the United States and it was the applicant's ambition to enlist in the Marine Corps. About a week before his arrest he endeavored to enlist in this branch of the service, but was rejected on account of defective vision. The applicant was discouraged by his failure to enter the Military Service, and not wishing to return home, fell into evil associations and was urged to commit the crimes for which he was afterwards sentenced. He acted as an outside man for the actual robber who is a fugitive from justice. His criminal career covered but a few weeks. After he confessed his guilt and assisted the officers in recovering stolen goods from the second-hand shops in Philadelphia where they had been sold.

The applicant has now served five years and three months of his term of imprisonment. He was never before charged with or convicted of crime.

A representative of the Pennsylvania Prison Society appeared before the Board and urged clemency. Assistant District Attorney Kelly, appeared before the Board and declared that the applicant had been sufficiently punished. The applicant's father has offered him employment and a home. The Trustees of the Penitentiary recommend that he be given another chance.

In consideration of all the circumstances of this case, the youth of the applicant when the crimes were committed, his prior good record, the term of imprisonment already served, and in further consideration of the statement of the trial District Attorney, and because of the fact that Fred Swartz Brink, of Philadelphia, Penna., will become sponsor for the future good conduct of the applicant, we have concluded that he has been sufficiently punished and if now liberated, will prove himself a useful and law-abiding citizen.

We, therefore, "after full hearing, upon due public notice and in open sessions," recommend that a pardon be now granted to the said Raymond Leiby alias Jack Taylor.

D. J. DAVIS,
Lieutenant Governor.

CLYDE L. KING,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

GEORGE W. WOODRUFF,
Attorney General.

JAS. F. WOODWARD,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, Pa., June 25, 1924.

His Excellency, Gifford Pinchot, Governor.

Sir: At No. 19, September Term, 1915, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer in and for the County of Somerset, Carmine Abbonizio alias Carmine Abalonzio alias Carmine Ablonizio was convicted of Murder in the second degree, and on December 19,1915, was sentenced to undergo imprisonment in the Western State Penitentiary for a term of not less than twelve years nor more than fifteen years.

The applicant is twenty-nine years of age and a subject of the Kingdom of Italy. He was a coal miner at the time of his arrest and was employed by the Berwind-White Coal Mining Company at Windber, Pennsylvania, where he resided. He has a wife and child living in Italy.

On September 14, 1915, about eight P. M. the applicant killed Alesandro Terraborelli, by stabbing him with a knife, under the following circumstances: The deceased in company with four others were on their way to a carnival which was exhibiting in Windber, when they encountered the applicant. All were more or less affected by strong drink. An altercation arose between the applicant and the deceased. The latter assaulted the applicant, pushed him, choked him, and threatened to kill him, when in fear of his life the applicant drew a knife and threw it at Terraborelli who died a few minutes after he had been struck with the weapon. The applicant's neck was found to be seriously scratched and bruised and the marks indicated that they were made by a human hand.

The applicant has now served 8½ years of his term of imprisonment. He was never before charged with or convicted of any crime. His prison record has been excellent, and the Trustees of the Penitentiary recommend a pardon. If released, employment has been offered by a brother who is a butcher and baker.

The counsel associated with the District Attorney in prosecuting the applicant, has filed with the Board a letter in which he states that the sentence was drastic and that the ends of justice will have been met if the applicant be released. He also states that the trial District Attorney, now deceased, shortly before his death expressed his willingness to join in a request for pardon.

In consideration of all the circumstances of this case, the youth of the applicant when the crime was committed, his prior good record, the term of imprisonment already served, because of the recommendation of the prosecuting officers and the Trustees of the Penitentiary, we have concluded that he has been sufficiently punished, and that if now liberated he will prove himself a peaceable and law-abiding citizen.

We, therefore, "after full hearing, upon due public notice and in open sessions," recommend that a pardon be now granted to the said Carmine Abbonizio alias Carmine Abalonzio alias Carmine Ablonizio.

D. J. DAVIS,
Lieutenant Governor.

CLYDE L. KING,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

GEORGE W. WOODRUFF,
Attorney General.

JAS. F. WOODWARD,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, Pa., June 25, 1924.

His Excellency, Gifford Pinchot, Governor.

Sir: At No. 30, May Sessions, 1923, in the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace in and for the County of Bradford, Wilfred Cook was convicted of perjury, and on May 17, 1923, was sentenced to pay a fine of $100.00, costs, and to undergo imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for a term of not less than two years nor more than two and one-half years.

The applicant is 24 years of age and a native born American citizen. He is by occupation a farmer and teamster. He resided in Windham Township, Bradford County, with his wife and a three year old son.

Leon Finch, a well known farmer and dairyman living in said township, operated a cider press on his premises, and it became commonly known that he kept for sale, quantities of wine, cider, apple-jack and other intoxicating beverages. In December, 1921, he was tried, convicted and sentenced for violating the Brooks High License Law as amended by the Woner Act. A large number of unwilling witnesses were subpoenaed by the Commonwealth to prove that Finch had violated the laws referred to. The youngest of these witnesses was the applicant. Subsequently he was tried and convicted for perjury in connection with his testimony in this case. He was the only witness in the Finch trial to be prosecuted for giving false testimony. The applicant had no personal interest in the result of the trial of Finch, and out of good nature attempted to assist the latter in the same way as many of the other witnesses.

The applicant has now served one year and one month of his term of imprisonment. His record in the penitentiary has been excellent, and the Trustees recommend clemency. A large number of persons residing in Windham Township have asked the Board for his pardon. Since his incarceration his life has worked out by the day to maintain herself and child.

In consideration of all the circumstances of this case, the term of imprisonment already served, the need of his family for support and assistance, the recommendation of the penitentiary authorities, and the recommendations of many of his neighbors and friends, and in further consideration of the fact that Frank N. Moore, of Rome, Penna., will become sponsor for the future good conduct of the applicant, we have concluded that he has been sufficiently punished, and that if now released he will prove himself a useful and law-abiding citizen.

We, therefore, "after full hearing, upon due public notice, and in open sessions", recommend that a pardon be now granted to the said Wilfred Cook.

D. J. DAVIS,
Lieutenant Governor.

CLYDE L. KING,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

GEORGE W. WOODRUFF,
Attorney General.

JAS. F. WOODWARD,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, Pa., June 25, 1924.

His Excellency, Gifford Pinchot, Governor.

Sir: At No. 225, January Sessions, 1922, in the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace in and for the County of Lackawanna, Bartley J. Novak alias John Kosky was convicted of larceny, and on February 4, 1922, was sentenced to pay costs and to undergo imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for a term of not less than five years nor more than ten years.

The applicant is a native of the United States of America, and unmarried. At the time of his arrest for the present crime he was 25 years of age and was employed at the Hotel Jermyn, Scranton, as a porter, and resided in that city with his aged mother. He is a mechanic by occupation.

On September 2, 1921, a Marmon roadster was stolen and taken away from the garage of D. J. Robinson, Scranton. The applicant was identified by a colored woman and a small colored boy, who lived in the neighborhood of the garage, as the person who took the car away. The car was subsequently driven to Middletown, New York, where it was recovered. The applicant was without counsel, and the only witness in his own behalf. He denied that he was in any manner connected with the larceny of the car, or the driving of it to Middletown, New York.

The applicant has now served two years and four months of his term of imprisonment. His prior record is good, with the exception that in 1920, when 21 years of age, he was sentenced to the Detroit House of Correction for two terms, of ninety days each. He served overseas during the World War, and has an honorable discharge. The applicant is the sole support of his widowed mother, who is an aged woman, destitute and in poor health.

The Trial District Attorney has made no recommendation. The Trial Judge has filed no letter, but in conversation with a member of the Board, declared that the sentence imposed was severe under the circumstances, and that he believed that the applicant had been sufficiently punished, and urged clemency.

In consideration of the circumstances of this case, the term of imprisonment already served, because of the fact that the applicant is the sole support of an aged mother, who is in poor health and destitute circumstances, and above all, in consideration of the recommendation of the Trial Judge, we have concluded that he has been sufficiently punished, and that if now liberated he will prove himself a useful and law-abiding citizen.

We, therefore, "after full hearing, upon due public notice, and in open sessions", recommend that a pardon be now granted to the said Bartley J. Novak alias John Kosky.

D. J. DAVIS,
Lieutenant Governor.

CLYDE L. KING,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

GEORGE W. WOODRUFF,
Attorney General.

JAS. F. WOODWARD,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, Pa., June 25, 1924.

His Excellency, Gifford Pinchot, Governor.

Sir: At No. 1091, February Sessions, 1923, in the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace in and for the County of Allegheny, R. F. Hile pleaded guilty to an indictment charging him with embezzlement, and on March 26, 1923, was sentenced to pay a fine of 6¼¢, costs, and to undergo imprisonment in the Western State Penitentiary for a term of not less than two years nor more than four years.

The applicant is 29 years of age and a citizen of the United States. He is an accountant by occupation, and at

the time of his arrest was employed as paymaster for the Harmon Creek Coal Company, Pittsburgh, in which City he resided with his wife.

After the applicant's honorable discharge from the United States Army in December, 1918, he came to Pittsburgh and entered the employ of the company above referred to. During the latter part of 1921, he became involved in financial difficulties through his efforts to make a home for himself and wife, and because of illness, and becoming more and more involved he appropriated to his own use funds of the company aggregating $12,900.

The applicant has now served one year and three months of his term of imprisonment. He was never before charged with or convicted of crime. He has been a model prisoner. He is well educated and gives evidence of being truly repentant.

The private prosecutor in this case, and the President of the Coal Company, and others, have filed letters with the Board in which they ask for clemency.

In consideration of all the circumstances of this case, the term of imprisonment already served, the prior good record of the applicant, and the recommendations of his former employer and others, and in further consideration of the fact that John R. Byrne, of Scottdale, will become sponsor for the future good conduct of the applicant, we have concluded that he has been sufficiently punished, and that if now released he will prove himself a useful and law-abiding citizen.

We, therefore, "after full hearing, upon due public notice, and in open sessions", recommend that a pardon be now granted to the said R. F. Hile.

D. J. DAVIS,
Lieutenant Governor.

CLYDE L. KING,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

GEORGE W. WOODRUFF,
Attorney General.

JAS. F. WOODWARD,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, Pa., June 25, 1924.

His Excellency, Gifford Pinchot, Governor.

Sir: At No. 35, December Sessions, 1921, in the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace in and for the County of Armstrong, William McGann alias William W. Magan pleaded guilty to the charges of Felonious Breaking and Entering and Larceny, and on October 31, 1921, was sentenced to pay a fine of $500.00, costs, and to undergo imprisonment in the Western State Penitentiary for a term of not less than four years nor more than five years.

The applicant is forty years of age, a native born American citizen, unmarried, and a puddler by occupation. At the time of his arrest he was employed in the mill of A. M. Byers Company, in Girard, Ohio. On October 7, 1921, the applicant accompanied, by invitation, his friend Benjamin F. Funk, Jr., to visit the parents of the latter in Kittanning. During the evening they met friends on the streets with whom they conversed and with whom they drank. Late in the evening on their way home, the applicant and Funk came to an alley and noticed the rear door of the store room of M. Silberblatt, standing open. They entered the store and took therefrom merchandise consisting of suits of clothes and other minor articles. The following morning they took the stolen merchandise with them to Pittsburgh and disposed of part of it. Both were arrested the following day.

The applicant was never before charged with or convicted of crime. He has served two years and eight months of his term of imprisonment. The crime was committed without premeditation.

The trial Judge and the trial District Attorney in letters filed with the Board recommend pardon. The private prosecutor also asks clemency. The Trustees of the Western Penitentiary recommend a pardon. His former employers will give him employment.

In consideration of all the circumstances of this case, the prior good record of the applicant, the term of imprisonment already served, because of the recommendation of the private prosecutor, the trial Judge, trial District Attorney and the Trustees of the Western Penitentiary, we have concluded that he has been sufficiently punished and that if now released he will prove himself a useful and law-abiding citizen.

We, therefore, "after full hearing, upon due public notice, and in open sessions", recommend that a pardon be now granted to the said William McGann alias William W. Magan.

D. J. DAVIS,
Lieutenant Governor.

CLYDE L. KING,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

GEORGE W. WOODRUFF,
Attorney General.

JAS. F. WOODWARD,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, Pa., June 25, 1924.

His Excellency, Gifford Pinchot, Governor.

Sir: At No. 35, December Sessions, 1921, in the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace in and for the County of Armstrong, Ben Funk alias Benjamin F. Funk, Jr. pleaded guilty to the charges of Felonious Breaking and Entering and Larceny, and on October 31, 1921, was sentenced to pay a fine of $500.00, costs, and to undergo imprisonment in the Western State Penitentiary for a term of not less than four years nor more than five years.

The applicant is thirty-three years of age and a native born American citizen. He is a puddler by occupation and at the time of his arrest was so employed in the City of Pittsburgh. He resided at Kittanning. He is married and has a wife and one child who are dependent upon him for support.

On October 7, 1921, the applicant accompanied by a friend, William W. Magan, visited the home of his parents in Kittanning. During the evening they met friends on the streets with whom they conversed and with whom they drank. Late in the evening, while on their way home the applicant and Magan came to an alley and noticed the rear door of the store room of M. Silberblatt standing open. they entered the store and took therefrom merchandise consisting of suits of clothes and other minor articles. The following morning they took the stolen merchandise with them to Pittsburgh and disposed of part of it. Both were arrested the following day.

The applicant was never before charged with or convicted of crime. He has served two years and eight months of his term of imprisonment. The crime was committed without premeditation.

The trial Judge and the trial District Attorney in letters filed with the Board recommend pardon. The private prosecutor also asks clemency. The Trustees of the Western Penitentiary recommend a pardon. His former employers will give him employment.

In consideration of all the circumstances of this case, the prior good record of the applicant, the term of imprisonment already served, the need of his wife and child for want of his support and assistance, because of the recommendation of the private prosecutor, the Trial Judge, Trial District Attorney and the Trustees of the Western Penitentiary, we have concluded that he has been sufficiently punished and that if now released he will prove himself a useful and law-abiding citizen.

We, therefore, "after full hearing, upon due public notice, and in open sessions", recommend that a pardon be now granted to the said Ben Funk alias Benjamin F. Funk, Jr.

D. J. DAVIS,
Lieutenant Governor.

CLYDE L. KYNG,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

GEORGE W. WOODRUFF,
Attorney General.

JAS. F. WOODWARD,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, Pa., June 25, 1924.

His Excellency, Gifford Pinchot, Governor.

Sir: At No. 42, October Sessions, 1920, in the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace in and for the County of York, James R. Wilson alias James R. Woollard pleaded guilty to an indictment charging him with Bigamy and Perjury, and on October 30, 1920, was sentenced to pay a fine of $1.00, costs, and to undergo imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for a period of not less than 1½ years nor more than 7 years.

The applicant is forty years of age, and a native born citizen of this Commonwealth. At the time of his arrest his occupation was that of jeweler and watch repairer.

Previous to his arrest on the above charges the applicant lived in West Virginia where he had a wife and children. He deserted them and came to York, Pennsylvania. He was located there by the West Virginia authorities on the charge of desertion and taken back to West Virginia for trial. Immediately following his removal on requisition, it was discovered by the York authorities that while in York he had married a second time. A warrant was issued, requisition granted, and he was brought back to York from West Virginia. He confessed to the Bigamy and Perjury incident to obtain the second marriage license. The second marriage was annulled by the Court of Common Pleas of York County.

The applicant served eighteen months in the Eastern Penitentiary, the minimum term of his imprisonment and was paroled May 1, 1922, and immediately returned to York where he went into business of repairing sewing machanes until he was able to accumulate a sufficient sum to open up a jewelry and watch repairing business which he now conducts at No. 364 West Market St., York, Penna.

The applicant was never before charged with or convicted of crime.

It is claimed on behalf of the applicant that not having heard from his wife (who was a disreputable woman), for more than nine years, he believed her to be dead when he contracted the second marriage, and that he has paid the penalty for the Bigamy and Perjury involved in the second marriage, and since his parole more than two years ago, he has deported himself as a good and respectable citizen.

There was filed with the Board the petition of eleven business men of York who certify to his fair dealing as a business man and to his good citizenship since his release from prison.

In consideration of all the circumstances of this case, the prior good record of the applicant, the term of imprisonment already served, and his good conduct since his release, we have concluded that he should be relieved from the stigma which attaches to an ex-convict and believe that if now pardoned he will prove himself a useful and law-abiding citizen.

We, therefore, "after full hearing, upon due public notice, and in open sessions", recommend that a pardon be now granted to the said James R. Wilson alias James R. Woollard.

D. J. DAVIS,
Lieutenant Governor.

CLYDE L. KING,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

GEORGE W. WOODRUFF,
Attorney General.

JAS. F. WOODWARD,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, Pa., June 25, 1924.

His Excellency, Gifford Pinchot, Governor.

Sir: At No. 3, March Sessions, 1923, in the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace in and for the County of Warren, Erdhart Jensen alias Erhardt Marius Jensen pleaded guilty to an indictment charging him with the Larceny of a motor vehicle, and on February 12, 1923, was sentenced to pay a fine of $1200.00, costs, and to undergo imprisonment in the Western State Penitentiary for a period of not less than three years nor more than three years and six months.

The applicant is twenty-two years of age, and owes allegiance to the Kingdom of Denmark. At the time of his arrest he was not employed and had no fixed residence.

He worked his way north until he finally reached the City of Buffalo. Desiring to go to Pittsburgh, on or about January 19, 1923, he took the train at Buffalo, went to Dunkirk, New York, changed cars and arrived at Warren about six o'clock in the evening. It was in the winter, the night was dark and the ground was covered with snow. While walking from the depot along the street after proceeding about two blocks, he saw a Franklin Automobile standing near the curb and stepped into it, drove through Warren to a small town called Sheffield, in Warren County, left the car standing on the street, got a room for the night in a cheap hotel, and in the morning when he went for the car he was arrested by officers and charged with the theft of the automobile.

The District Attorney of Warren County deeming the applicant an undesirable alien took up the matter through the proper department at Washington and finally secured from the Federal Government a warrant of deportation for the applicant, the execution of which has been deferred until his release from prison.

The applicant has now served one year and four months of his term of imprisonment. He was never before charged with or convicted of crime. The District Attorney in a letter filed with the Board strongly recommends pardon in order that the applicant may be deported to Denmark in accordance with the warrant of deportation already issued. The Trustees of the Penitentiary also recommend a pardon for the same reason.

In consideration of all the circumstances of this case, the term of imprisonment already served, the comparative youth of the applicant, his prior good record, and the recommendation of the trial District Attorney and the Trustees of the Penitentiary, and above all because of the fact that if now released the applicant will be deported to Denmark in accordance with the warrant of deportation which has been issued by the Federal Government, we have concluded that he has been sufficiently punished.

We, therefore, "after full hearing, upon due public notice and in open sessions," recommend that a pardon be now granted to the said Erdhart Jensen alias Erhardt Marius Jensen.

D. J. DAVIS,
Lieutenant Governor.

CLYDE L. KING,
Secretary of the Commonwealth,

GEORGE W. WOODRUFF,
Attorney General.

JAS. F. WOODWARD,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, Pa., June 25, 1924.

His Excellency, Gifford Pinchot, Governor.

Sir: At No. 125, March Sessions, 1919, in the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace in and for the County of Philadelphia, Gilbert Taylor was convicted of Highway Robbery, and on April 20, 1919, was sentenced to pay costs and to undergo imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for a term of not less than nine years and eleven months nor more than ten years. The applicant is 27 years of age and a native born American citizen. He is by occupation a waiter on the Old Dominion Steamship Line. He is married. His wife is an invalid and resides in the City of Philadelphia.

On March 8, 1919, officer McCann was patrolling his beat on Poplar Street in the City of Philadelphia, about 2:30 A. M., when he was approached by John C. Wright who complained that he had been robbed on Parrish Street about a half hour before. As the officer, with Wright, went in search of the robbers, William Allen and the applicant approached them and the two men were pointed out by Wright as the robbers. Both men denied their guilt, and little or no money was found on either of them, although Wright claimed that about $65.00 had been taken from his person.

The applicant was never before charged with or convicted of crime. He has served five years and two months of his term of imprisonment.

Assistant District Attorney Fox has filed with the Board a letter in which he recommends a pardon because the prosecutor appears to be unreliable, and has told conflicting stories with regard to the crime.

In consideration of the circumstances of this case, the comparative youth of the applicant when the crime was committed, his prior good record, the term of imprisonment already served, the need which the applicants invalid wife has for support and assistance and because of the recommendation of the Assistant District Attorney, we have concluded that he has been sufficiently punished, and that if now released he will prove himself a peaceable and law-abiding citizen.

We, therefore, "after full hearing, upon due public notice and in open sessions," recommend that a pardon be now granted to the said Gilbert Taylor.

D. J. DAVIS,
Lieutenant Governor.

CLYDE L. KING,
Secretary of the Commonwealth,

GEORGE W. WOODRUFF,
Attorney General.

JAS. F. WOODWARD,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, Pa., June 25, 1924.

His Excellency, Gifford Pinchot, Governor.

Sir: At No. 54, September Sessions, 1923, in the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace in and for the County of Crawford, Raymond Sargeant pleaded guilty to an indictment charging him with Larceny, and on September 27, 1923, was sentenced to pay a fine of $5.00, costs, and committed to the Huntingdon Industrial Reformatory.

The applicant is now 22 years of age and a native born American citizen. He is unmarried, and at the time of his arrest was employed by the Mayer Brothers Construction Company, of Erie, Pennsylvania, as a fireman. His parents are separated and reside out of the State. He has an honorable discharge for service in the United States Navy in the World War.

In the fall of 1923, the applicant, and two fellow employes, in the night-time broke into a store located in Steamburg, Crawford County, Pennsylvania, and carried away a considerable quantity of merchandise. They loaded the booty and carried it away in an automobile driven by one of the boys. The three boys were arrested a few days later in the City of Conneaut, Ohio, made a complete confession, assisted in the recovery of the stolen property, and voluntarily returned to Pennsylvania for trial.

The applicant has been imprisoned nine months. His institutional record is exceptionally good. He was never before convicted of crime. His mother is an invalid and requires his support. If released, employment has been offered him by his former employers.

The General Superintendent of the Reformatory has filed with the Board a letter in which he highly commends the good conduct of the applicant and recommends clemency.

In consideration of the circumstances of this case, the youth of the applicant when the crime was committed, his prior good record, the term of his incarceration, his excellent institutional record, the need which his invalid mother has of his support, and above all, the statement and recommendation of the Superintendent of the Reformatory, we have concluded that he has been sufficiently punished, and that if now released he will prove himself a useful and law-abiding citizen.

We, therefore, "after full hearing, upon due public notice and in open sessions," recommend that a pardon be now granted to the said Raymond Sargeant.

D. J. DAVIS,
Lieutenant Governor.

CLYDE L. KING,
Secretary of the Commonwealth,

GEORGE W. WOODRUFF,
Attorney General.

JAS. F. WOODWARD,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, Pa., June 25, 1924.

His Excellency, Gifford Pinchot, Governor.

Sir: At No. 118, April Sessions, 1921, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer in and for the County of Lehigh, Russell Matz pleaded guilty to an indictment charging him with Breaking and Entering and Larceny, and on June 6, 1921, was sentenced to pay costs, and to undergo imprisonment in the Eastern State Peitentiary for a period of not less than four years nor more than six years.

The applicant is 28 years of age, and a native born American citizen. He is married and resides in the City of Allentown. His occupation is that of salesman and he was last employed as Assistant Manager of the Peoples Store of Allentown.

On January 22, 1921, the applicant together with Samuel Delong and Stewart Williams forcibly entered the store of Henry Fusselman, located in the County of Lehigh, opened the cash drawer and abstracted the sum of $100.00 in currency. He carried no deadly weapon. The store was partly used as a United States Post Office, and two sets of warrants were issued and two indictments found, one by the Commonwealth and one by the Federal Government. On April 15, 1921, the applicant was arrested in Pittsburgh by Federal Officers but turned over to the Lehigh County authorities for trial. The applicant has now served three years of his term of imprisonment.

The trial Judge, his successor the present Judge, (who was prosecuting Attorney), the private prosecutor in the case, the City Detective, and others, in letters filed with the Board recommend pardon. Dr. Herbert M. Goddard, of Philadelphia, Vice President of the Board of Trustees of the Eastern Penitentiary, has offered to become sponsor for the applicant's good behavior.

In consideration of all the circumstances of this case, the term of imprisonment already served, the recommendations of the trial Judge, trial District Attorney, the private prosecutor, the City Detective, and others, and in further consideration of the fact that Dr. Herbert M. Goddard, of Philadelphia will become sponsor for his future good conduct, we have concluded that he has been sufficiently punished and that if now released will prove himself a useful and law-abiding citizen.

We, therefore, "after full hearing, upon due public notice and in open sessions," recommend that a pardon be now granted to the said Russell Matz.

D. J. DAVIS,
Lieutenant Governor.

CLYDE L. KING,
Secretary of the Commonwealth,

GEORGE W. WOODRUFF,
Attorney General.

JAS. F. WOODWARD,
Secretary of Internal Affairs

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, Pa., June 25, 1924.

His Excellency, Gifford Pinchot, Governor.

Sir: At No. 3, September Term, 1913, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer in and for the County of Beaver, Mike Thomas was convicted of murder in the second degree, and on December 12, 1913, was sentenced to pay a fine of $1.00, costs, and to undergo imprisonment in the Western State Penitentiary for a term of not less than twelve years nor more than twenty years.

The applicant is 40 years of age and owes allegiance to the Kingdom of Serbia. He came to this country about eighteen years ago. He is a boiler maker by occupation, and at the time of his arrest was employed by the Jones and Laughlin Steel Company, at Woodlawn, Beaver County. He is unmarried and resided in Woodlawn.

In the spring of 1913, the applicant boarded with Nick Wgouitch. For sometime before the tragedy he had met with an accident and been unable to work. On April 24, 1913, the applicant who had been making the rounds of the saloons in Woodlawn with companions, and had been drinking considerably, came to his boarding house, and after arriving there continued drinking. In the afternoon Wgouitch came home from work and began to assault the applicant. The former's sister had told him that the applicant had attempted to strike her. Wgouitch became enraged, grabbed the applicant by the neck and threw him down, until both struggled into the yard. They quit fighting and the applicant went into the house to clean the blood from a cut over his eye, which he received in the scuffle. After he had cleaned up he went into the dining room. Wgouitch was in the room and grabbed a bottle and struck the applicant over the shoulder, grabbed another bottle and tried to strike him again, whereupon the applicant pulled a gun from his pocket and fired, as he claims, in self defense and to frighten his assailant. After he shot Wgouitch he ran from the house. While he had this gun in his pocket when the fight started, he made no attempt to use it until compelled to do so in self defense. After he ran from the house, Wgouitch followed him out and chased him for about fifty yards. Several shots were fired by other persons who were standing in that vicinity. At a distance of about seventy-five yards from the house Wgouitch fell down. The testimony of the doctor, who performed the autopsy, was to the effect that he died instantly from a bullet wound. The Commonwealth's contention at the trial was that the applicant had used a 44 calibre revolver in the fight, while one of the doctors, who assisted in the autopsy testified that the bullet taken from the body of Wgouitch was that of a 32 calibre revolver.

The applicant was never before charged with or convicted of crime. He has served ten years and six months of his term of imprisonment. His prison record is excellent. There is considerable doubt as to whether the shot which killed Wgouitch was fired by the applicant, inasmuch as the post mortem showed that he had been shot from behind through the heart and died instantly. Wgouitch was seventy-five yards behind the applicant when he fell.

The Trial Judge has filed with the Board a letter in which he recommends clemency. The prosent District Attorney, Who was the Assistant when the applicant was tried, has filed with the Board a letter in which he states that it would be unfair for the Commonwealth to oppose a pardon, inasmuch as the minimum sentence imposed has been nearly served, and provided that the penitentiary authorities recommend the pardon. The latter do so recommend.

In consideration of all the circumstances of this case, the doubt as to the actual guilt of the applicant, his prior good record, the term of imprisonment already served, his excellent record in the penitentiary, and because of the recommendations of the Trial Judge, Trial District Attorney and Penitentiary Authorities, we have concluded that he has been sufficiently punished, and that if now liberated he will prove himself a peaceable and law-abiding citizen.

We, therefore, "after full hearing, upon due public notice and in open sessions," recommend that a pardon be now granted to the said Mike Thomas.

D. J. DAVIS,
Lieutenant Governor.

CLYDE L. KING,
Secretary of the Commonwealth,

GEORGE W. WOODRUFF,
Attorney General.

JAS. F. WOODWARD,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, Pa., June 25, 1924.

His Excellency, Gifford Pinchot, Governor.

Sir: At No. 475, October Sessions, 1919, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer in and for the County of Philadelphia, Harry J. Born, Jr., alias Harry Barnes pleaded guilty to an indictment charging him with Robbery and Assault with intent to rob, and on October 29, 1919, was sentenced to pay a fine of $1,000, costs, and to undergo imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for a period of not less than eight years nor more than ten years.

The applicant is 32 years of age, a native born American citizen, a chauffeur and lifeguard by occupation and has lived his entire life at Atlantic City and in Philadelphia.

On October 11, 1919, in the daytime the Jewelry Store of McQueen & Company, 1435 Walnut Street, in the City of Philadelphia, was entered by three men and a quantity of jewelry was forcibly removed and carried away by one of these men. The latter, Whitey Johnson by name escaped with the jewelry without being arrested and was subsequently killed in Ohio while engaged in a similar depredation. The applicant and Frank King were arrested in the immediate vicinity of the store, and were jointly indicted, tried and convicted. The applicant pleaded guilty and admitted his part in the enterprise, while King pleaded not guilty and was duly tried, convicted and sentenced. It was shown at the trial that both Johnson and King were well known criminals with long records, that the applicant had no previous convictions except one in the United States District Court in Philadelphia, for smoking opium and in that case sentence was suspended by the Court. The applicant has now served four years and eight months of his term of imprisonment. His prison record has been excellent.

The trial Judge has filed with the Board a letter in which he recommends pardon. A representative of the District Attorney's Office mildly opposed clemency. Edward L. Bader, Mayor of Atlantic City, Harry Bacharach a member of the Board of Public Utility Commissioners of New Jersey, W. Frank Sooy, City Solicitor, Walter E. Edge, United States Senator, Alfred J. Perkins, Postmaster, Louis A. Repetto, Edmund C. Gaskill, Jr., Isaac Bacharach, Representative in Congress, all prominent citizens of Atlantic City, have filed letters with the Board recommending pardon. The Sheriff of York County has filed a letter in which he asks clemency for the applicant because of his fine record in that Institution to which he was transferred from the Eastern Penitentiary. If released, employment has been offered him by the Edward L. Bader Construction Company of Atlantic City. Mayor Bader of Atlantic City has agreed to become sponsor for his future good conduct.

In consideration of all the circumstances of this case, the term of imprisonment already served, the recommendations of the Mayor and other prominent citizens of Atlantic City, and in further consideration of the fact that employment has been offered him, and that Mayor Bader of Atlantic City will stand sponsor for his future good conduct, we have concluded that he has been sufficiently punished and that if now released he will prove himself a useful and law-abiding citizen.

We, therefore, "after full hearing, upon due public notice and in open sessions," recommend that a pardon be now granted to the said Harry J. Born, Jr., alias Harry Barnes.

D. J. DAVIS,
Lieutenant Governor.

CLYDE L. KING,
Secretary of the Commonwealth,

GEORGE W. WOODRUFF,
Attorney General.

JAS. F. WOODWARD,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, Pa., June 25, 1924.

His Excellency, Gifford Pinchot, Governor.

Sir: At No. 65, March Term, 1915, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer in and for the County of Bucks, John A. Cope was convicted of murder in the second degree, and on June 1, 1915, was sentenced to pay a fine of $1.00, costs, and to undergo imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for a term of not less than fourteen years nor more than twenty years.

The applicant is 51 years of age, a native born American citizen, unmarried, a painter by trade, and at the time of his arrest was employed in the City of Philadelphia.

On September 28, 1914, Florence V. Cope, a niece of the applicant, aged eighteen years, came to her death as a result of a gunshot wound unintentionally inflicted by the applicant. On this day he was largely under the influence of liquor. He had been drinking in Philadelphia and had been ejected from the headquarters of the painter's union on account of drunkenness. He then started for his brother's home near Doylestown, where he usually spent week ends, and stopped on the way a number of times for more drink. He bought two bottles of liquor which he carried in his pocket. When he reached his brother's house about 11:00 P. M., he went to a closet to hang up his coat and hat, and in so doing, knocked down a shotgun which was standing there. He picked it up and it fell again. He then undertook to clean the gun so he could go hunting the following day. His brothers wife, hearing him moving about, came down to investigate. She seeing that the applicant was under the influence of liquor, and that he had a gun in his hands, yelled at him. The applicants two nieces then came into the room and one of them, the deceased, attempted to wrest the gun from him, and in the scuffle it was discharged causing her death. A nephew of the applicant then came in and took the gun away from him and told him to lie down on the sofa. He did so, but soon got up and left the house. He walked around for a while and then crawled into a neighbors barn and slept until morning. When he woke up he heard several people outside the barn talking about his having killed his niece. This was the first knowledge he had that his niece had been killed. He was not arrested until about two months later.

The applicant was never before charged with or convicted of crime. He has served nine years of his term of imprisonment. The death of his niece was caused by the accidental discharge of the gun when she attempted to wrest it from him. He was badly intoxicated at the time. During the past six years he has been treated in prison for tuberculosis, and his health has become seriously impaired, as shown by the letter of the prison physician, on file.

The Trial Judge has filed with the Board a letter in which he recommends clemency. The Trial District Attorney also advocates pardon, and the present District Attorney joins in the recommendation. Daniel B. Oblinger, Manager of the Union Mills Paper Manufacturing Company, New Hope, Pa., who is interested in the applicant and has advocated clemency, has been asked to become sponsor for his future good conduct.

In consideration of all the circumstances of this case, the prior good record of the applicant, the term of imprisonment already served, his impaired physical condition, in consideration of the recommendation of the Trial Judge, Trial District Attorney and the present District Attorney, and because of the fact that Mr. Oblinger, a responsible citizen will endeavor to safeguard the future of the applicant, we have concluded that he has been sufficiently punished, and that if now released he will prove himself a useful and law-abiding citizen.

We, therefore, "after full hearing, upon due public notice and in open sessions," recommend that a pardon be now granted to the said John A. Cope.

D. J. DAVIS,
Lieutenant Governor.

CLYDE L. KING,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

GEORGE W. WOODRUFF,
Attorney General.

JAS. F. WOODWARD,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, Pa., June 25, 1924.

His Excellency, Gifford Pinchot, Governor.

Sir: At No. 37, October Sessions, 1913, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer in and for the County of Lackawanna, Alfonso Girdano was convicted of murder in the second degree, and on December 13, 1913, was sentenced to pay a fine of $1.00, costs, and to undergo imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for a period of not less than sixteen years nor more than twenty years.

The applicant is 35 years of age and a subject of the Kingdom of Italy. He came to America in 1909 or 1910, but was never naturalized. His occupation is that of track laborer, and at the time of his arrest he was employed by the Lackawanna Railroad in the vicinity of Dunmore, Lackawanna County. He is married and has a wife (who is tubercular), and one child twelve years of age.

On the afternoon of September 15, 1913, after a quarrel, the applicant stabbed to death one Pasquale Valvano along the Lackawanna Railroad tracks near the tunnel at Nay Aug Park in the City of Scranton. Upon his subsequent arrest he admitted that he had stabbed Valvano and gave as a reason therefore, that he stabbed him because of improper remarks made about the applicant's wife.

The two men worked on the same railroad gang and lived across the street from each other. The applicant upon arriving home one evening found his wife weeping in the presence of Valvano. She disclosed to her husband that the applicant had been making improper advances to her for some time. The applicant demanded that he leave the house, which he did, saying when he departed, "Don't be afraid, I will fix you". This was in April 1913, and on account of the unpleasantness, the applicant moved to another house about a mile distant from his former home.

Thereafter there was considerable ill-feeling between the two men, as evidenced by frequent verbal altercations referring to the virtue of the applicant's wife. The deceased was a much larger man than the applicant, and the latter carried a revolver on account of the fear that he had for the deceased. At noon on the day of the murder, the applicant asked leave to quit work as he wanted to visit a sick cousin, who had just returned from the hospital. This he did, and on the afternoon of the same day, dressed in his best clothes he started for his cousin's house by way of the railroad track, which was the shortest route. He encountered the deceased who was alone. They had another verbal altercation and the applicant claims that Valvano chased him and threatened to hit him on the head with a wrench. They clinched. The applicant drew out his knife, stabbed Valvano once with fatal results, and fled.

The applicant was never before convicted of crime. He has served ten years and six months of his term of imprisonment, or more than one-half of the maximum term. The crime was committed in self-defense. The applicant had previously been attacked by the dead man, who was larger in size and whose reputation was that of a bad man.

The Trial Judge has filed a letter with the Board in which he asks clemency. A letter from the Trial District Attorney was also filed with the Board in which the writer asked for pardon. Dr. Linn Bowman also filed with the Board a letter advocating clemency.

In consideration of the circumstances of this case, the prior good record of the applicant, the term of imprisonment already served, the need which his family have for support and assistance, and because of the recommendations of the Trial Judge, Trial District Attorney and Dr. Linn Bowman, we have concluded that the applicant has been sufficiently punished, and that if now liberated he will prove himself a useful and law-abiding citizen.

We, therefore, "after full hearing, upon due public notice and in open sessions," recommend that a pardon be now granted to the said Alfonso Giordano.

D. J. DAVIS,
Lieutenant Governor.

CLYDE L. KING,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

GEORGE W. WOODRUFF,
Attorney General.

JAS. F. WOODWARD,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, Pa., June 25, 1924.

His Excellency, Gifford Pinchot, Governor.

Sir: At Nos. 4 and 5, February Sessions, 1923, in the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace in and for the County of Erie, Arthur Mahar was convicted of assault with intent to rob and for feloniously wounding and with intent to kill, and on February 21, 1923, was sentenced in the aggregate to pay a fine of $600.00, costs, and to undergo imprisonment in the Western State Penitentiary for a period of not less than seven years nor more than ten years.

The applicant is 33 years of age, of Irish descent, but a native born American citizen. He was a farmer for a number of years and at the time of his arrest aided his mother in conducting a rooming house in the City of Erie, where he resided during his lifetime. He is unmarried. He served over-seas during the World War.

On November 15, 1922, at 5:40 P. M. two men, unmasked, entered the store of the National Biscuit Company in the City of Erie, with intent to commit robbery. Five persons including the Manager of the store were present. One of them Withers, grappled with one of the robbers and during the struggle was shot in the abdomen. He afterwards identified the applicant as the man who shot him. The applicant was arrested several days later. At the trial the only evidence against him was the testimony of two of those present who identified him as one of the men engaged in the robbery. They never knew him before and only saw the man for a few minutes at the time of the attempted hold-up. On the contrary the testimony of several reliable citizens, including an Alderman and a Constable of the City of Erie, showed a conclusive alibi for the applicant. The other defendant who was captured at the time declared that he never knew the applicant and the latter was not with him at the time of the hold-up. The Jury were out over seven hours, and brought in a double verdict finding the applicant not guilty of felony, but guilty of a misdemeanor in unlawfully wounding William G. Withers, and recommended him to the mercy of the Court but found him guilty of assault with intent to rob.

The applicant was never before charged with or convicted of crime. He has served one year and four months of his term of imprisonment. Ten of the Jurors who convicted him have petitioned the Board for Clemency. The trial District Attorney has filed a letter with the Board in which he states that had the Jury which convicted him known of certain after-discovered matters, they would probably have reached a different conclusion. The Mayor and Chief of Police also recommend clemency. Sergeant George W. Freeman, of the State Police, at the request of the Board, went to Erie and investigated the case with a view of determining if possible the guilt or innocence of the applicant. He has filed with the Board a report in which he concludes that the applicant is innocent of the present charge and that his alleged identification as a member of the hold-up gang was a mistaken one.

In consideration of all the circumstances of this case, the doubt as to the actual guilt, his prior good record, the term of imprisonment already served, the recommendation of the Mayor and Chief of Police of Erie, and ten of the Jurors who convicted him, and because of the report of Sergeant Freeman of the State Police, who expressed doubt as to the guilt of the applicant, we have concluded that he has been sufficiently punished, and that if now liberated he will prove himself a useful and law-abiding citizen.

We, therefore, "after full hearing, upon due public notice and in open sessions," recommend that a pardon be now granted to the said Arthur Mahar.

D. J. DAVIS,
Lieutenant Governor.

CLYDE L. KING,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

GEORGE W. WOODRUFF,
Attorney General.

JAS. F. WOODWARD,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, Pa., June 25, 1924.

His Excellency, Gifford Pinchot, Governor.

Sir: At No. 70, April Sessions, 1917, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer in and for the County of York, Walter Keys was convicted of murder in the second degree, and on October 25, 1917, was sentenced to pay costs and to undergo imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for a term of not less than ten years nor more than fifteen years.

The applicant is 42 years of age, a native born citizen of the United States, colored, and at the time of his arrest was a waiter at the Hotel Penn, in the City of York. He is married, but has no children.

For several years prior to the commission of this crime the applicant was employed, as already stated, at the Hotel Penn, in the City of York, and lived in South Court Alley with his wife, at the home of George McIntosh. On March 2, 1917, in the afternoon, a party was in progress at the home of George McIntosh, where the applicant resided. There were six men and six women present, including the applicant and John Hall, the deceased. They were drinking, playing, singing and dancing, but there was no evidence of immorality. The applicant overheard the deceased solicit his wife for improper purposes. Shortly thereafter he left the house, but the remark which he overheard wrankled and he subsequently returned to the house to ascertain what was going on. He again heard the deceased make improper remarks to his wife, and attempted to talk to her about this when the deceased interfered, called him a vile name, and threatened him with bodily injury. The deceased, together with McIntosh, came down the stairs, advanced toward the applicant, threatened to do him injury, and backed the applicant into a corner on the first floor of the house. The deceased then reached back to his hip pocket as if to draw a revolver, when the applicant drew a revolver and fired a shot, striking Hall in the chest, from which wound he died about twenty-seven days ofter the shooting. The applicant was sober, but the others remaining in the house during the day, including the applicants wife, had bought a considerable quantity of beer and whiskey and were intoxicated. The applicant was not in the habit of carrying a revolver, nor did he intend to kill Hall with it. The revolver did not belong to him, but was given him as collateral for a loan sometime before. However, when he was driven into a corner, from which there appeared no means for escape, and honesty believed that in order to save himself from death or great bodily injury, he used the weapon in self-defense.

The applicant was never before charged with or convicted of crime. He has now served six years and eight months of his term of imprisonment.

The Warden of the York County Prison, to which he was transferred in October, 1923, certifies that his prison conduct has been excellent. The Trial Judge has filed with the Board a letter in which he recommends pardon, stating that the sentence was "largely exemplary". His former employers in a letter filed with the Board offer him employment in the event of his liberation. Mr. Alvin Reist of York, former Proprietor of the Hotel Penn where the applicant was employed, has offered to become sponsor for his future good behavior.

In consideration of all the circumstances of this case, the prior good record of the applicant, the term of imprisonment already served, the recommendation of the Trial Judge, and the offer of Alvin Reist, his former employer, to become sponsor for his future good conduct, we have concluded that he has been sufficiently punished, and that if now released he will prove himself a peaceable and law-abiding citizen.

We, therefore, "after full hearing, upon due public notice and in open sessions," recommend that a pardon be now granted to the said Walter Keys.

D. J. DAVIS,
Lieutenant Governor.

CLYDE L. KING,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

GEORGE W. WOODRUFF,
Attorney General.

JAS. F. WOODWARD,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, Pa., June 25, 1924.

His Excellency, Gifford Pinchot, Governor.

Sir: At No. 43, December Sessions, 1922, in the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace in and for the County of Centre, T. R. Wolford pleaded guilty to an indictment charging him with forgery, and on February 14, 1923, was sentenced to pay a fine of $1.00, costs and to undergo imprisonment in the Western State Penitentiary for a term of not less than two years nor more than three years.

The applicant is 29 years of age and a native born American citizen, residing in Centre County. He is an electrician by occupation, and prior to the time of his arrest was engaged in electrical construction work. He is unmarried and resided with his parents.

The applicant became addicted to gambling, and while so engaged recklessly used the money in his possession, whether or not it belonged to him.

In November, 1922, the applicant forged the name of J. M. Corl to a check for $75.00, drawn on the First National Bank of State College, Pennsylvania, to his own order and received the cash on said check.

At No. 46, of the same Term in the same Court, the applicant forged the signature of the maker of another check for $50.00, and received the cash thereon. He pleaded guilty to this charge and sentence was suspended by the Court.

The applicant has now served one year and four months of his term of imprisonment, more than one-half of his minimum term. Prior to the commission of the offenses enumerated above he was never before charged with or convicted of crime.

The trial Judge has filed with the Board a letter in which he recommends pardon, stating that he believes that the applicant has been sufficiently punished and has learned his lesson.

Robert Roan has consented to become Sponsor for the future good behavior of the applicant.

In consideration of all the circumstances of this case, the prior good record of the applicant, the term of imprisonment already served, the recommendation of the Trial Judge, and the additional fact that Robert Roan has consented to become Sponsor for the future good behavior of the applicant, we have concluded that he has been sufficiently punished, and that if now released, he will prove himself a useful and law-abiding citizen.

We, therefore, "after full hearing, upon due public notice and in open sessions",, recommend that a pardon be now granted to the said T. R. Wolford.

D. J. DAVIS,
Lieutenant Governor.

CLYDE L. KING,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

GEORGE W. WOODRUFF,
Attorney General.

JAS. F. WOODWARD,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, Pa., June 25, 1924.

His Excellency, Gifford Pinchot, Governor.

Sir: At No. 32, April Term, 1923, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer in and for the County of Allegheny, Arthur Abercrombie was convicted of sodomy, and on April 18, 1923, was sentenced to pay a fine of 6¼¢, costs, and to undergo imprisonment in the Western State Penitentiary for a term of not less than two and one-half years nor more than three years.

The applicant is 39 years of age and a native born American citizen. His occupation is that of a laborer, and when arrested he was employed by James H. McQuaide & Son, Contractors, and worked with the steam shovel gang. He resided in the City of Pittsburgh, with his wife and five children, the youngest having died since his incarceration.

In March, 1923, the applicant was ill and did not work for several days. When asleep early in the morning, he heard a man's voice downstairs where his wife was doing the family washing. When he went down stairs he found Policeman Swuer with his wife. The applicant asked why he was in the house and received an impudent answer from the policeman. The applicant told him not to loaf in his house, and the wife took sides with the policeman. The latter then left, and when leaving said to the applicant, "I will fix you." The applicant learned that this policeman had been visiting his wife often, and at all hours, while he was at work. One week later, at 5:30 A. M., the applicant's wife got out of bed, went downstairs and opening the door, admitted this same policeman with four other officers. They came upstairs, dragged the applicant out of bed, and accused him of fighting with some man, which was untrue. They compelled him to dress, put him into a patrol wagon, hurried him to a police station and locked him in a cell. In a few minutes they returned with Swuer, the policeman the applicant had found with his wife. They compelled him to take off his coat, and Swuer handed him paper, pen and ink and said to him, "If you don't write down what I tell you I will knock your teeth out." The applicant said, "No, I will not," and was struck with a black-jack. He then beat him with his handy-billy. The policeman stood over him and threatened to brain him if he didn't confess to a crime he had never heard of, and which he never committed. In order to avoid a beating, and probable killing, the applicant wrote down what was dictated and was then taken to jail. Later when the applicant was taken into Court, he was told he was indicted for sodomy. He did not know the nature of the crime and had no lawyer to help him or explain to him the character of the offense, with which he was charged. This same Policeman Swuer was the prosecutor in Court and testified that the applicant had committed the crime on two of his boys, aged twelve and five years, respectively. The youngest boy admitted to the Court that his mother and a man had told him that his father had committed the offense. The wife testified in Court that she never saw or heard of her husband committing the crime alleged, and stated that she did not know who had made the complaint. Policeman Swuer

testified that he never saw the crime committed and only heard it from other people. He also denied striking the applicant with his handy-billy. After the conclusion of the trial the applicant's wife left the Court room with Policeman Swuer.

The applicant was never before charged with or convicted of crime. He has served one year and two months of his term of imprisonment. His wife has abandoned her family and is leading a life of shame. The youngest child has since died, and three of the other children are being cared for by a cousin of the applicant who is seventy-five years old and in indigent circumstances.

The applicant's former employers have offered to re-employ him if he is released. The authorities of the Western State Penitentiary recommend clemency.

The Trial Judge has filed no letter, but in private conversation with a member of the Board stated that he had never recommended pardon, but believed that the applicant was entitled to clemency.

In consideration of all the circumstances of this case, the extreme doubt of the guilt of the applicant, his prior good record, the term of imprisonment already served, the support which his children require from him, and because of the recommendation of the Trial Judge, we have concluded that he has been sufficiently punished, and that if now released he will prove himself a useful and law-abiding citizen.

We, therefore, "after full hearing, upon due public notice and in open sessions," recommend that a pardon be now granted to the said Arthur Abercrombie.

D. J. DAVIS,
Lieutenant Governor.

CLYDE L. KING,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

GEORGE W. WOODRUFF,
Attorney General.

JAS. F. WOODWARD,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Commonwealth of Pensylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, Pa., June 25, 1924.

His Excellency, Gifford Pinchot, Governor.

Sir: At No. 46, January Sessions, 1922, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer in and for the County of Lackawanna, Charles Reese was convicted of rape, and on February 8, 1922, was sentenced to pay a fine of $1.00, costs and to undergo imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for a term of not less than five years nor more than fifteen years.

The applicant is about 40 years of age, a widower, and a coal miner by occupation. At the time of the commission of this crime he resided at Old Forge, Lackawanna County. He has two children of tender years by his former wife, and two foster children.

The applicant was charged with having ravished his stepdaughter, Ellen Laird, aged 15 years, sometime during the month of June, 1920. The latter at the time was in the custody of Mrs. W. B. Duggan, Probation Officer of Lackawanna County, who was the private prosecutor in this case. Samuel Tedesco was first arrested and indicted for this crime, but the prosecution was subsequently withdrawn. The victim of the crime made conflicting statements as to the identity of her assailant, and after she placed the paternity of the child on her stepfather, the applicant, he was tried and convicted as before stated.

The applicant has now served two years and four months of his term of imprisonment. He was never before charged with or convicted of crime.

There was filed with the Board a letter from the resident physician of the penitentiary in which he certifies that the applicant is suffering from bronchial asthma, commonly known as miner's asthma, which disease has been of long duration. The applicant's two foster children and his two children by a former wife, are now objects of charity.

The Trial District Attorney has filed with the Board a letter in which he recommends a pardon. Mrs. Duggan, the private prosecutor in the case, verbally recommends clemency, basing her recommendation on the fact that he served more than two years and that his small children require support.

In consideration of all the circumstances of this case, the term of imprisonment already served, the prior good record of the applicant, his impaired physical condition, the support which his small children require, and above all, the recommendations of the Trial District Attorney and the private prosecutor in this case, we have concluded that he has been sufficiently punished, and that if now released he will prove himself a useful and law-abiding citizen.

We, therefore, "after full hearing, upon due public notice, and in open sessions", recommend that a pardon be now granted to the said Charles Reese.

D. J. DAVIS,
Lieutenant Governor.

CLYDE L. KING,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

GEORGE W. WOODRUFF,
Attorney General.

JAS. F. WOODWARD,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Commonwealth of Pensylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, Pa., June 25, 1924.

His Excellency, Gifford Pinchot, Governor.

Sir: At Nos. 22, 23a, 23b, 24a and 24b, December Sessions, 1919, in the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace in and for the County of Lebanon, Jacob Dolla under the advice of counsel, pleaded guilty to indictments charging him with larceny and receiving stolen goods, attempting to blow up a building with dynamite and injure persons and property, felonious attempt to kill, etc., the five indictments connected with and forming part of one crime, to wit, attempting to blow up a building with dynamite and injure persons and property, and on December 11, 1919, was sentenced in the aggregate to pay a fine of $5.00, costs and to undergo imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for a period of not less than twelve years nor more than seventeen years.

The applicant is an Austrian by birth, but has lived in this country for a number of years. He is intelligent and well educated. He is 31 years of age. He has a wife and two children dependent on him for a livelihood. During the fall of 1919, he was employed by the Bethlehem Steel Company, in the City of Lebanon, where he resided with his wife and two children, aged twelve and fourteen years respectively. At this time a strike prevailed among the iron and steel workers employed by the Bethlehem Steel Company and the Lebanon Iron Company, at Lebanon. The applicant who was an active and prominent member of the union participated in the strike. On September 28, 1919, a bomb was exploded on or under the front porch of a dwelling house located on East Weidman Street, Lebanon, wrecking the porch, which extended the full width of the house, and seriously damaging the front part of the house. The house was tenanted by a man named Fristovich. Two people were sleeping in the house at the time of the explosion, but no one was injured. At the same time a bomb had been placed at another building on the opposite side of the street, but for some reason failed to explode.

The applicant, Charles Miller, William Mumford, Harry Dissinger and John Sohn, were arrested for dynamiting, and all entered pleas of guilty, the applicant receiving the severest sentence, his minimum being twelve years, while the minimum sentence of Miller, Mumford, Dissinger and Sohn were three years, seven years, four years and four years respectively. The testimony in the cases of these men was of a conflicting character, inasmuch as the feeling in the community was very high, and the citizens of Lebanon were aligned on one side or the other in a bitter struggle between the employing corporations on the one hand and the strikers and their sympathizers on the other. The applicant being a man of exceptional intelligence and well educated, was a natural leader of the strikers, and many acts of

violence, which usually occur during a protracted strike, when feeling runs high, were naturally attributed, justly or unjustly, to the strikers, and thus in the present case. After serving a portion of his sentence in the Eastern State Penitentiary, the applicant in April 1923, was transferred to the Western State Penitentiary, where he is now confined.

The applicant has now served four years and six months of his term of imprisonment. His wife is in bad health and is compelled to work daily in a hosiery mill in order to earn sufficient to support herself and two children.

John H. McKenty, who was an Assistant to his father, Robert J. McKenty, Sr., while the latter was Warden, has filed a letter with the Board in which he recommends clemency, and the Trustees of the Western State Penitentiary also recommend a pardon.

In consideration of all the circumstances of this case, the conflicting testimony that runs throughout the case, the uncertainty as to the degree of guilt of the applicant, the term of imprisonment already served, the support which his wife and children naturally require from him, and the recommendations of the Penitentiary Authorities, we have concluded that the applicant has been sufficiently punished, and that if now liberated he will prove himself a peaceable and law-abiding citizen.

We, therefore, "after full hearing, upon due public notice, and in open sessions", recommend that a pardon be now granted to the said Jacob Dolla.

D. J. DAVIS,
Lieutenant Governor.
CLYDE L. KING,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
GEORGE W. WOODRUFF,
Attorney General.
JAS. F. WOODWARD,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, Pa., June 25, 1924.

His Excellency, Gifford Pinchot, Governor.

Sir: At No. 126, May Sessions, 1919, in the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace in and for the County of Westmoreland, Frank Carboni was convicted of assault and battery with intent to kill, and on May 15, 1919, was sentenced to pay a fine of $1.00, costs and to undergo imprisonment in the Western State Penitentiary for a term of not less than six years nor more than seven years.

The applicant is a subject of the Kingdom of Italy and is 39 years of age. He is a coal miner by occupation. At the time of his arrest he was employed by the Booth & Flinn Contracting Company of Pittsburgh, engaged in putting in a pipe line at or near the City of Waynesburg, Greene County. He is unmarried, and the sole support of an aged mother residing in Italy. He is unable to speak the English language.

On or about March 13, 1919, a number of people were gathered together at the home of Nick Cappo, in Vandergrift, Westmoreland County, preparatory to a christening which was scheduled for the following day. The applicant who was a stranger in the neighborhood came with others to the Cappo home. A shooting affray occurred outside the house, and one Joe Rude was shot in the shoulder. Subsequently Nick Cappo and the applicant were arrested and charged with the crime. Both were convicted, but before they were sentenced Cappo was paroled by the Trial Judge.

At the time of this shooting the applicant was on parole, after serving nine years of a ten years sentence for robbery, imposed by the Fayette County Court.

The applicant has now served five years and one month of his term of imprisonment.

Clifford M. Smith, of New Kensington, the attorney for the applicant, in a letter filed with the Board, declares that arrangements have been already made for the passage money and expenses necessary for the deportation of the applicant to Italy, and promised to see to it that he will sail for Italy immediately after the pardon has been granted.

In consideration of all the circumstances of this case, the term of imprisonment already served, and in further consideration of the fact that immediately upon his release the applicant will be deported to Italy in order to support his aged mother, we have concluded that he has been sufficiently punished, and that if now released he will prove himself a useful and law-abiding citizen.

We, therefore, "after full hearing, upon due public notice, and in open sessions", recommend that a pardon be now granted to the said Frank Carboni.

D. J. DAVIS,
Lieutenant Governor.
CLYDE L. KING,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
GEORGE W. WOODRUFF,
Attorney General.
JAS. F. WOODWARD,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, Pa., June 25, 1924.

His Excellency, Gifford Pinchot, Governor.

Sir: At No. 3, February Sessions, 1917, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer in and for the County of Northumberland, Thomas Thompson was convicted of murder in the second degree, and on February 19, 1917, was sentenced to pay costs and to undergo imprisonment in the State Penitentiary for a term of twenty years.

The applicant is 28 years of age, a native of New York City, unmarried, and at the time of his arrest resided in Milton, Northumberland County, where he was employed as an electric drill operator by the American Car & Foundry Company. He has a mother living, and two brothers and two sisters all residing in New York City.

On October 21, 1916, in the evening, between the hours of six and seven, the applicant shot and killed Homer Reynolds in a boarding house conducted by Mrs. Bessie Fritz, in Milton. The homicide occurred in the dining room. The evening meal had just been completed. Two other persons were seated at the table with the deceased, who sat with his back to the doorway, opening into the kitchen. According to the evidence submitted at the trial, the applicant entered the dining room from the kitchen, brandishing a revolver in his hand, pointed it at Reynolds, and as the latter arose from the chair he fired one shot which struck Reynolds and caused instant death. Jealousy was the motive. The applicant was only twenty years of age when he shot Reynolds.

The applicant was never before charged with or convicted of crime. He has served seven years and four months of his term of imprisonment.

There was filed with the Board a letter from the chief resident physician of the penitentiary in which he states that the applicant is suffering from advanced heart disease, and that his tenure of life is very uncertain, and stated verbally that his death inevitably is a matter of less than two months.

The applicant's sister appeared and satisfied the Board that she was a responsible person, reputable and financially able to provide a comfortable home for him for the remainder of his life. If liberated, she promised to care for him.

In consideration of the circumstances of this case, the youth of the applicant when the crime was committed, his prior good record, the term of imprisonment already served, and above all, in consideration of his precarious condition of health, and of his sister's offer to provide a comfortable home for him, we have concluded that he has been sufficiently punished, and that if now released he will prove himself a useful and law-abiding citizen.

We, therefore, "after full hearing, upon due public notice, and in open sessions", recommend that a pardon be now granted to the said Thomas Thompson.

D. J. DAVIS,
Lieutenant Governor.
CLYDE L. KING,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
GEORGE W. WOODRUFF,
Attorney General.
JAS. F. WOODWARD,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, Pa., June 25, 1924.

His Excellency, Gifford Pinchot, Governor.

Sir: At No. 94, April Sessions, 1921, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer in and for the County of Allegheny, Antonio Caliendo was convicted of Murder in the first degree, and on May 24, 1923, was sentenced to be electrocuted.

The applicant is twenty-seven years of age, an Italian by birth, and a laborer by occupation. Prior to his arrest for the present offense, he was the owner and proprietor of a Pool and Billiard Room, in which he sold tobacco and cigars, located in the Borough of Swissvale, Allegheny County, and resided in said Borough. He is unmarried. He served over seas in the World War.

On February 19, 1921, an Italian, Dominick Combrea, was shot by the applicant, in the chest and abdomen, and died therefrom. The deceased, from time to time, came to the applicant's place of business and purchased certain articles of merchandise for which he refused to pay. In this way ill feeling sprang up between the two men and Combrea uttered threats of bodily harm against the applicant, in consequence of which the latter became afraid of Combrea and believed that Combrea would carry out the threats which he had uttered to others and which had been communicated to the applicant. On the night of the trouble the applicant left the Pool Room and went to his boarding house about seven P. M. After eating, and while on his return to the Pool Room he encountered the deceased with another Italian at a street intersection whereupon the applicant shot and killed Combrea. The eye witnesses to the affair are not clear as to what immediately preceeded the shooting, and while they testify that Combrea was shot in the back, the physician who performed the autopsy testified that the bullets entered from the front.

The circumstances of this case do not denote Murder in the first degree. The applicant had reason to believe that the deceased would do him bodily harm at the first opportunity when they met on the night of the fatal tragedy, and the deceased using vile language reached as though to pull some weapon, the applicant fearing immediate death or great bodily harm, fired the fatal shot, acting as he thought in self-defense.

The applicant was never before charged with or convicted of any crime.

It is claimed on behalf of the applicant that the deceased was a member of the Black Hand, and in support of this contention there was filed with the Board an affidavit taken before a Notary Public in West Virginia. The affiant was a former secretary of the Black Hand Organization in Harrison County, West Virginia. The Sheriff of said County, in a letter filed with the Board, vouches for the reliability of the affiant and states that the latter was of invaluable assistance in the conviction of certain members of that lawless organization who were convicted in Clarksburg, West Virginia, in 1923. In the affidavit referred to it is stated that several years ago Dominick Combrea, the deceased, came to the headquarters of the Black Hand Society, at Fairmount, West Virginia, to obtain members of the Society to kill the applicant, stating that the applicant would not pay tribute to the Society, and demanded that Combrea pay for the articles which he purchased, that the applicant had ordered him out of his place of business. That on one occasion Combrea had pulled a knife to kill him in his place of business but was deterred by the persons who were there. The affiant communicated with the applicant and told him of the threats that Combrea had made and his effort to obtain Black Handers to kill him by way of retaliation.

In consideration of all the circumstances of this case, and particularly in consideration of the affidavit above referred to, we have concluded that the sentence of death heretofore imposed on the applicant should be commuted to life imprisonment.

We, therefore, "after full hearing, upon due public notice, and in open sessions", recommend that the sentence of death heretofore imposed on Antonio Caliendo, be commuted to life imprisonment.

D. J. DAVIS,
Lieutenant Governor.

CLYDE L. KING,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

GEORGE W. WOODRUFF,
Attorney General.

JAS. F. WOODWARD,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, Pa., June 25, 1924.

His Excellency, Gifford Pinchot, Governor.

Sir: At No. 9, June Term, 1923, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer in and for the County of Fayette, John Barnes was convicted of murder in the first degree, and on December 27, 1923, was sentenced to be electrocuted.

The applicant is 48 years of age and of Irish descent. He came to this country at the age of 15 years, and by reason of the naturalization of his father became a citizen of the United States. He is by occupation a coal miner and laborer. At the time of his arrest he was unemployed by reason of the coal strike in Fayette County, where he resided in the City of Uniontown. The applicant was somewhat addicted to the use of strong drink. He is a widower as a result of the homicide of which he was convicted.

On April 15, 1922, about 2:00 P. M. at the intersection of two streets in the City of Uniontown, the applicant shot and killed his wife, Elizabeth Barnes. Immediately thereafter he turned the revolver on himself and fired a bullet into the right side of his cheek in front of the ear fracturing the cheek bone and the base of the skull. His right eye was destroyed, having been ruptured by the bullet which passed entirely through the brain. He was taken to the Uniontown Hospital, and as the result of an operation the bullet was removed from his brain. He remained in the hospital until May 2, 1922. The applicant and his wife had not been living together for sometime previous to the shooting. He was a striking miner. Frequent quarrels occurred between the applicant and his wife. She finally drove him from home. Before the shooting the wife was employed in a restaurant, and on the day of the tragedy she left her employment to go to her home when she encountered her husband at the street intersection, where the homicide occurred. The applicant states that he had no intention of shooting his wife, but that when he accidentallv met her on the street and failed to persuade her to come with him and reestablish their home, he lost control of himself and does not remember what happened subsequently.

The applicant has been imprisoned since Mav 2, 1922, the date he was discharged from the hospital. He was never before charged with or convicted of crime. His mind has been seriously affected as the result of his attempt at self-slaughter.

Three eminent physicians and alienists have examined the applicant and pronounce him insane. Dr. S. H. Baum of Uniontown, for many years jail physician and Coroner of Fayette County, was present during an examination of the applicant by Dr. C. C. Wholey of Pittsburgh, one of the most noted alienists in Western Pennsylvania, and concurs in the report of the latter in which he found the applicant suffering from organic dementia. Dr. William C. Sandy, Director, Bureau of Mental Health, State Department of Public Welfare, a distinguished alienist, at the request of the Board, also examined the applicant and pronounces him insane.

The Trial District Attorney has filed a letter with the Board in which, after reviewing the case, he states that he has no objection to clemency, inasmuch as he is not satisfied that the applicant is of sound mind and discretion.

In consideration of all the circumstances of this case, the prior good record of the applicant, the statement of the Trial District Attorney, and above all the findings of three eminent physicians and alienists who pronounce the applicant insane,

ve have concluded that the sentence of death heretofore imposed should be commuted to Life Imprisonment.

We, therefore, "after full hearing, upon due public notice, nd in open sessions", recommend that the sentence of death mposed upon said John Barnes, be commuted to Life Imprisonment.

D. J. DAVIS,
Lieutenant Governor.

CLYDE L. KING,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

GEORGE W. WOODRUFF,
Attorney General.

JAS. F. WOODWARD,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, Pa., September 17, 1924.

His Excellency, Gifford Pinchot, Governor.

Sir: At No. 4, September Term, 1921, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer in and for the County of Cambria, Frank Sismicfkowski alias Frank Siemienkowski was convicted of rape, and on February 13, 1922, was sentenced to pay a fine of $100.00, costs and to undergo imprisonment in the Western State Penitentiary for a term of not less than four years nor more than five years.

The applicant is 29 years of age and of Polish nationality. At the time of his arrest he was Priest of the Holy Cross Church, at Johnstown, Pennsylvania, under the jurisdiction of the Polish National Catholic Church. He was unmarried and resided in Johnstown. He has no relatives in this country. His mother resides in Poland.

The crime is alleged to have been committed upon the person of one Katherine Rosenberg, a Polish girl, and the sole witness for the Commonwealth. It occurred on the evening of January 28, 1921, on the occasion of a dinner party at the home of Father Jasinsky, at South Fork, Cambria County. The prosecutrix alleged that she was under the age of sixteen years when the crime was committed and her statement of age, at the time, was believed. Father Jasinsky and the girl, although unmarried, lived together as man and wife. At the hearing on a motion for a new trial, in January, 1922, the prosecutrix voluntarily appeared, was sworn, and testified that her testimony at the trial was false, and that no rape had been committed. The Court ordered her committed pending a charge of perjury, and after a few days in the county jail she retracted her story and was freed. Her present whereabouts is unknown. Demands for the settlement of the case by payment of money were made, but the applicant, maintaining his innocence, refused to pay. Finally, on April 12, 1921, almost three months later, the girl made an information against the applicant, and he was tried and convicted as before stated. Since the trial, the birth certificate and the records of the Federal Immigration Bureau have been secured, and are now on file with the Board, showing that the girl was at least twenty-six years old at the time of the commission of the alleged crime. She is under size, with small features, and one whose age it would be difficult to determine. It was her testimony as to her age that was the main factor in securing a conviction.

The applicant was never before charged with or convicted of crime. He has now served two years and seven months of his term of imprisonment.

At the request of the Board, Sergeant George W. Freeman, of the State Police, visited South Fork and investigated the case, and has filed with the Board a report in which, after reviewing the facts, he expresses "grave doubt" as to the guilt of the applicant.

In consideration of all the circumstances of this case, the grave doubt as to the guilt of the applicant, his prior good record and the term of imprisonment already served, we have concluded that he has been sufficiently punished, and that if now released, he will prove himself a useful and law-abiding citizen.

We, therefore, "after full hearing, upon due public notice, and in open sessions", recommend that a pardon be now granted to the said Frank Sismicfkowski alias Frank Siemienkowski.

D. J. DAVIS,
Lieutenant Governor.

CLYDE L. KING,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

GEORGE W. WOODRUFF,
Attorney General.

JAS. F. WOODWARD,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, Pa., September 17, 1924.

His Excellency, Gifford Pinchot, Governor.

Sir: At No. 1, August Sessions, 1922, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer in and for the County of Jefferson, Jim Puglise alias James Puglise was convicted of murder in the first degree, and October 26, 1923, was sentenced to be electrocuted.

The applicant is thirty-two years of age and owes allegiance to the Kingdom of Italy. His occupation is that of coal miner. At the time of his arrest he was employed at Florence, Jefferson County, Pennsylvania. His proper place of residence was in the same county where he resided with his wife and child thirteen months old.

On the morning of February 24, 1922, the dead body of Sylvester Carlise, a coal miner, was found suspended from the limb of an apple tree in the back yard of the applicant. There were no signs of struggle about the body. The face was not distorted and the features were calm. There were no marks upon the surface of the body except an insignificant scratch upon one hip, and a yellowish indentation on the neck located directly beneath the rope as the body hung to the tree. Carlise had eaten supper and drank raisinjack with the applicant and the applicant's wife the night before. The applicant and Carlise were fellow-miners and intimate friends, and there was no motive shown for the commission of the murder by the applicant. The coroner pronounced the death a suicide. Thirteen days thereafter the applicant and one Vincenzo Mazarella, were arrested and jointly charged with the murder. They were tried separately and the applicant was twice convicted of first degree murder, the first conviction having been subsequently set aside by the Supreme Court. After his second conviction Mazarella was tried and convicted of murder in the first degree. The applicant on each trial of his own case maintained his innocence and denied all knowledge of the circumstances surrounding the death of Carlise, but when called as a witness for the Commonwealth in the Mazarella trial, he implicated himself and Mazarella as principals in the murder placing the main responsibility upon the latter, and claiming that he had been forced by Mazarella at the peril of life to kill Carlise. Mazarella was shown to have had a motive in that nineteen months previously the brother of the deceased had shot Mazarella through the back of the neck. Because of the poverty of the applicant the Court appointed W. M. Fairman as counsel to defend him, the attorney being eighty-five years of age.

The applicant was never before tried or convicted of crime. Because of his advanced years the applicant's friends claim that Fairman was not in condition to make the most of the defense, and that the applicant's interests were seriously affected thereby.

The Trial District Attorney and his Assistant have filed with the Board a letter in which they declare that the applicant was found to be insane on July 9, 1924, by the Honorable J. W. Bouton, President Judge of McKean County, and he ruled that the applicant was incompetent to testify at the trial of James (?) Mazarella when the Commonwealth called the applicant as a witness for the Commonwealth. The Commonwealth had the applicant examined as to sanity both before and after the last mentioned trial, by Dr.

H. W. Mitchell, Superintendent of the State Hospital, at Warren, Pennsylvania. They further state they have no objections to the commutation of the applicant's sentence of death to life imprisonment.

The private counsel for the Commonwealth has filed a letter with the Board in which he states that the ends of justice and fair dealing would be met by a commutation of the applicant's death sentence to imprisonment for life.

Dr. Mitchell, at the request of the Board, made an examination into the applicant's sanity and reports that the latter is now insane.

In consideration of all the circumstances of this case, the recommendations of the Trial District Attorney, his Assistant, and the private attorney employed to prosecute the applicant, and particularly because of the statement of Dr. H. W. Mitchell, of Warren, Pennsylvania, that the applicant is now insane, we have concluded that the sentence of death heretofore imposed on the applicant should be commuted to life imprisonment.

We, therefore, "after full hearing, upon due public notice, and in open sessions", recommend that the sentence of death imposed upon the said Jim Puglise alias James Puglise, be commuted to life imprisonment.

D. J. DAVIS,
Lieutenant Governor.

CLYDE L. KING,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

GEORGE W. WOODRUFF,
Attorney General.

JAS. F. WOODWARD,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, Pa., September 17, 1924.

His Excellency, Gifford Pinchot, Governor.

Sir: At No. 20, February Sessions, 1921, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer in and for the County of Allegheny, John Kirk was convicted of robbery, and on April 1, 1921, was sentenced to pay a fine of 6¼¢, costs and to undergo imprisonment in the Western State Penitentiary for a period of not less than five years nor more than seven years.

The applicant is thirty-two years of age and has a wife and two small children. He resided in the City of Pittsburgh where he operated an automobile for hire.

A truck, loaded with one hundred cases of whisky, was proceeding by night from the Large Distillery toward Pittsburgh, and when it was less than a mile from the suburbs of Pittsburgh was stopped by a gang of five or six men who placed an automobile in front of the truck, forced the driver to leave and drove the truck away. It was taken about two miles from the scene of the crime and unloaded, the liquor being piled up in a field near by. During the night several automobile loads were hauled into the city and disposed of, and, before daybreak, the balance undisposed of was stored in a barn near by, where it was afterwards found with some of the defendants in charge. The applicant was identified as one of the men who hauled the liquor from the field to the barn, but the identification was not complete for the reason that the crime was committed at night, the faces of the culprits were concealed and the applicant set up an alibi which was fairly plausible. All of the men who participated in the robbery were convicted and sentenced.

The applicant has now served three years and five months of his term of imprisonment. His prison record is excellent as shown by the letter of the Warden of the Western Penitentiary on file in which he recommends a pardon.

The Trial Judge has filed a letter with the Board in which he recommends a pardon. The present District Attorney, while not joining in a recommendation for pardon advises the Board that the applicant's prison record is excellent and that from a long talk with him he believes that the applicant has learned his lesson and now entertains a different viewpoint of life. The Trustees of the Penitentiary also recommend clemency.

In consideration of the circumstances of this case, the doubt as to the guilt of the applicant, the term of imprisonment already served, his excellent prison record, the need which his wife and children have of support and assistance, and the recommendations of the Trial Judge, the Warden and Trustees of the Western Penitentiary, we have concluded that he has been sufficiently punished, and that if now released he will prove himself a useful and law-abiding citizen.

We, therefore, "after full hearing, upon due public notice, and in open sessions", recommend that a pardon be now granted to the said John Kirk.

D. J. DAVIS,
Lieutenant Governor.

CLYDE L. KING,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

GEORGE W. WOODRUFF,
Attorney General.

JAS. F. WOODWARD,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, Pa., September 17, 1924.

His Excellency, Gifford Pinchot, Governor.

Sir: At No. 25, September Sessions, 1920, in the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace in and for the County of Centre, Nolan Brody pleaded guilty to an indictment charging him with Breaking and Escaping Penitentiary, and on August 23, 1920, was sentenced to pay a fine of $1.00, costs, and to undergo imprisonment in the Western State Penitentiary for a term of not less than 7 years nor more than 10 years, sentence to compute from completion of sentence for aggravated Assault and Battery imposed on December 16, 1914 by the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Allegheny County.

The applicant is 46 years old, a native born American citizen, a laborer by occupation, and at the time of his first arrest, resided in Pittsburgh where he was driving an ice delivery wagon. He is married and has two children living in Virginia.

While serving the latter sentence of 7 years minimum and 10 years maximum, the applicant, in 1917, was transferred to the prison farm at Rockview, and was there in 1920 when he incurred the charge of Breaking and Escaping from the Penitentiary. He was a "trusty" and had obtained the consent of a prison guard to go berry picking and unintentionally wandered off the prison property, the grounds being extensive. Upon being warned by a farmer that he had strayed beyond the limits of the prison farm, he retraced his steps toward the prison, and was met by the sheriff and arrested as an escaped convict, after an absence of but several hours.

On December 6, 1924, he will have served in the Penitentiary his maximum term of 10 years imposed by the Allegheny County Court and if pardoned for the present offense, he will be subject to parole on the former charge. He has now been incarcerated 9 years and 9 months continuously, and has served the minimum term of his original term of imprisonment and almost 3 years for the Escape.

The Trustees of the Western Penitentiary recommend pardon.

In consideration of all the circumstances of this case, the term of imprisonment already served, both on the original charge and for the Escape, the demands of his family, and because of the recommendations of the Trustees of the Western Penitentiary, we have concluded that he has been sufficiently punished, and that if now liberated, he will prove himself a useful and law-abiding citizen.

We, therefore, "after full hearing, upon due public notice and in open sessions," recommend that a pardon be now granted to the said Nolan Brody.

D. J. DAVIS,
Lieutenant Governor.

CLYDE L. KING,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

GEORGE W. WOODRUFF,
Attorney General.

JAS. F. WOODWARD,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, Pa., September 17, 1924.

His Excellency, Gifford Pinchot, Governor.

Sir: At No. 164, March Term, 1919, in the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace in and for the County of Dauphin, Ward B. Sheetz pleaded guilty, before indictment found, to the charge of public indecency, and on May 5, 1919, was sentenced to pay a fine of $500.00, costs, and to undergo imprisonment in the Dauphin County Prison for a term of three months.

The applicant is thirty-one years of age, an American citizen by birth, a laborer by occupation and unmarried. At the time of his arrest he was employed at the Middletown Car Works and resided in Royalton, Dauphin County, Pennsylvania.

The applicant was convicted of arson, and on November 2, 1914, was sentenced by the Dauphin County Court to the Eastern State Penitentiary for a term of not less than three years nor more than twelve years. He was paroled, November 2, 1918, and following his arrest on the present charge he was returned from parole, August 28, 1919, and has been incarcerated since that time, a period of more than five years. He has served almost nine years for the two offenses. His new maximum sentence would expire August 28, 1927. The present application is made for the purpose of making the applicant eligible for parole on the unexpired portion of his twelve-year maximum sentence for arson.

The present charge of public indecency, for which clemency is now asked, consisted in the applicant's exposure of his person before several people in a public place.

In consideration of all the circumstances of this case, we have concluded that the applicant has been sufficiently punished, and should be relieved from the stigma of the present charge of public indecency in order that he may become eligible for parole on the graver offense.

We, therefore, "after full hearing, upon due public notice and in open sessions," recommend that a pardon be now granted to the said Ward B. Sheetz.

D. J. DAVIS,
Lieutenant Governor.

CLYDE L. KING,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

GEORGE W. WOODRUFF,
Attorney General.

JAS. F. WOODWARD,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, Pa., September 17, 1924.

His Excellency, Gifford Pinchot, Governor.

Sir: At No. 7, March Sessions, 1923, in the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace in and for the County of Armstrong, Sam Tutaro alias Sam Tutoni pleaded guilty to an indictment charging him with felonious assault and battery with intent to kill, and on February 2, 1923, was sentenced to pay a fine of $500.00, costs, and to undergo imprisonment in the Western State Penitentiary for a term of not less than three years nor more than five years.

The applicant is thirty-four years of age, unmarried, and was a coal miner by occupation. At the time of his arrest he resided in Yatesboro, Armstrong County.

On December 17, 1922, the applicant, in company with his brother Tony, visited the home of Paul Dadona in said borough. Joe Sebastian was also a visitor and Dadona and his guests engaged in a friendly game of cards. During the evening Dadona accused his guests of stealing $50.00 out of his coat. The accusation was denied by all of them, and the applicant volunteered to be searched. Dadona became more enraged as the controversy continued, and finally secured a revolver threatening to shoot the applicant and the other occupants of the room. A knife lay upon the table, which the applicant took for self protection. The possession of the revolver was finally secured by Sebastian, and in the scuffle Sebastian shot and killed Dadona and threatened to shoot the others. In the melee the applicant, being in possession of the knife, struck at the said Sebastian and inflicted a wound in his shoulder. Sebastian, the applicant and his brother, were all arrested and held for Court on the charge of murder. Before the trial Tony Tutoni, the brother, was discharged and the applicant was permitted to plead guilty to the charge for which he was afterwards sentenced. Sebastian admitted that he shot and killed Dadona and pleaded guilty to voluntary manslaughter, and received the same sentence as was imposed upon the applicant.

The applicant was never before charged with or convicted of crime. He has now served one year and seven months of his term of imprisonment. His sentence for felonious assault and battery was excessive as compared with the sentence meted out to Sebastian who shot and killed Dadona.

The Trial Judge and Trial District Attorney in letters filed with the Board both recommend clemency. The Constable who made the information, the Justice of the Peace before whom it was made, and the officer who made the arrest all join in the plea for clemency.

In consideration of the circumstances of this case, the excessive sentence imposed, his prior good record, the term of imprisonment already served, and the recommendations of all officials who were concerned in his arrest, trial and conviction, including the Trial Judge and Trial District Attorney, we have concluded that he has been sufficiently punished, and that if now released he will prove himself a useful and law-abiding citizen.

We, therefore, "after full hearing, upon due public notice and in open sessions," recommend that a pardon be now granted to the said Sam Tutaro alias Sam Tutoni.

D. J. DAVIS,
Lieutenant Governor.

CLYDE L. KING,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

GEORGE W. WOODRUFF,
Attorney General.

JAS. F. WOODWARD,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, Pa., September 17, 1924.

His Excellency, Gifford Pinchot, Governor.

Sir: At Nos. 475 and 476, October Sessions, 1919, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer in and for the County of Philadelphia, Nat Slatnick alias Frank King was convicted of robbery and entering with intent to steal, and on October 29, 1919, was sentenced to pay a fine of $1,000, costs and to undergo imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for a term of not less than eight years nor more than ten years.

The applicant is thirty years of age unmarried, a native of Hartford, Connecticut, and at the time of his arrest was employed as an automobile mechanic.

On October 11, 1919, in the daytime, the jewelry store of McQueen & Company, 1435 Walnut Street, in the City of Philadelphia was entered by three men, and a quantity of jewelry was forcibly removed and carried away by one of these men, to wit, Whitey Johnson, who escaped with the jewelry without being arrested and was subsequently killed in Ohio while engaged in a similar depredation. The applicant and Harry J. Born, Jr., alias Harry Barnes, were arrested in the immediated vicinity of the store, and were jointly indicted and tried. Barnes pleaded guilty and was sentenced to pay a fine of $1,000, costs and to undergo a term of imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for a period of not less than eight years nor more than ten years. At the June Session of the Board of Pardons he was pardoned. The applicant was twenty-five years old when the crime was committed. He displayed a revolver, but did not use it, and played a subordinate part in the commission of the crime. He bears an honorable discharge from the United States Army, and his Commanding Officer, Colonel A. P. Watts, of Chicago, Illinois, has offered to give him employment if liberated.

The applicant has now served almost four years and eleven months of his term of imprisonment, or more than one-half of his minimum sentence. During his incarceration he has supported a married sister and three small children who are in destitute circumstances owing to the prolonged illness of the husband who is unable to work.

The Trial Judge in a letter filed with the Board recommends clemency, believing that the ends of justice have been satisfied and that the applicant will lead a better life in the future. F. W. Martin, of Toledo, Ohio, a reputable citizen, has offered employment to the applicant in case of his release, and has also agreed to become sponsor for his future good conduct.

In consideration of all the circumstances of this case, the term of imprisonment already served, the demands of his sister's family who are dependent on him for support, and in further consideration of the fact that employment has been offered him, and that F. W. Martin, of Toledo, Ohio, will stand sponsor for his future good conduct, we have concluded that he has been sufficiently punished, and that if now released, he will prove himself a useful and law-abiding citizen.

We. therefore, "after full hearing upon due public notice and in open sessions," recommend that a pardon be now granted to the said Nat Slatnick alias Frank King.

D. J. DAVIS,
Lieutenant Governor.
CLYDE L. KING,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
GEORGE W. WOODRUFF,
Attorney General.
JAS. F. WOODWARD,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, Pa., September 17, 1924.

His Excellency, Gifford Pinchot, Governor.

Sir: At No. 118, September Sessions, 1923, in the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace in and for the County of Somerset, Mike Viscoskey was convicted of a felony charging malicious injury to a railroad, under the Act of 1913, P. L. 186; and also convicted of a misdemeanor charging malicious mischief, and on January 26, 1924, on the felony charge was sentenced to pay a fine of $1,000, costs and to undergo imprisonment in the Western State Penitentiary for a term of not less than five years nor more than ten years. Sentence was suspended on the minor charge.

The applicant owes allegiance to the Republic of Poland. He is about 26 years of age, unmarried and his occupation is that of a coal miner. His proper place of residence is Jerome, Somerset County Pennsylvania.

On the night of July 17, 1923, the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad bridge across Stony Creek, near Holsopple, Somerset County, was destroyed by an explosion, which the Commonwealth claimed was caused by Mike Kulchek, Alfred Ramsell, John Laputka, Clementi Actelli, the applicant, and one John Goodiskey. The first five named were jointly indicted, tried and convicted solely on the uncorroborated evidence of Goodiskey, an alleged accomplice, who was never brought to trial. The union miners at the Jerome mine had been on a strike. The bridge destroyed was located near Jerome, and over it the railroad carried coal to and from the Jerome mine, which, during the strike, was working on a non-union basis. Goodiskey's story was to the effect that these five men, by prearrangement, met him on the night in question, with a truck carrying a large quantity of dynamite, which was unloaded near the bridge, and a short time thereafter the bridge was destroyed by an explosive placed there by these men. The five defendants denied their guilt and established alibis by the testimony of disinterested witnesses.

Since the sentence of the applicant, and his co-defendants, evidence has been discovered which casts a substantial doubt on his guilt. It now appears that prior to the dynamiting a meeting was held at Johnstown, in which were present one Matthews, a Coal and Iron Policeman, employed by the Hillman Coal Company, J. C. Bentley, a Private Detective, representing the Somerset County Operator's Association, Goodiskey, the self-confessed accomplice, and one other person. At this meeting Bentley promised Goodiskey a reward of $1500, and immunity from prosecution, provided the latter would unite with the striking miners in dynamiting property and turn state's evidence. It was planned that Goodiskey should notify Matthews in advance as to the time and place where the dynamiting was to occur, so that officers could be present, prevent the explosion, and arrest the perpetrators. Four days after the dynamiting in the present case, Goodiskey was taken to Pittsburgh by Bentley who clothed and fed him and took him to the office of the United States Department of Justice, where he first denied any knowledge of the dynamiting, but subsequently after the reward had been increased to $3,000, he told the story implicating the defendants. Subsequently Bentley appeared before the attorneys for the defendants in Pittsburgh and confessed that he himself had fabricated the story implicating the five men, and that Goodiskey himself had blown up the bridge. Bentley's confession is set forth in an affidavit by one of the counsel, filed with the Board; and also appears in the depositions taken before the Trial Judge, sitting as a magistrate.

The applicant was never before charged with or convicted of crime. He has now served nearly nine months of his term of imprisonment. His conviction was procured solely through the uncorroborated testimony of an accomplice who was suborned to commit perjury in order to convict the five defendants.

There was filed with the Board a petition for clemency signed by eleven of the jurors who convicted the applicant, in which they declare that if all of the evidence in the case, which is now known, had been presented to them, they would have acquitted the defendants. The Trial Judge in a letter filed with the Board states that he would have granted a new trial had the after-discovered evidence been placed before him.

In consideration of all the circumstances of this case, the substantial doubt as to the guilt of the applicant based on after-discovered evidence, his prior good record, the term of imprisonment already served, the recommendation of the jury, which convicted him, and of the Trial Judge, who sentenced him, we have concluded that he has been sufficiently punished, and that if now released, he will prove himself a peaceable and law-abiding citizen.

We, therefore, "after full hearing, upon due public notice and in open sessions," recommend that a pardon be now granted to the said Mike Viscoskey.

D. J. DAVIS,
Lieutenant Governor.
CLYDE L. KING,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
GEORGE W. WOODRUFF,
Attorney General.
JAS. F. WOODWARD,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, Pa., September 17, 1924.

His Excellency, Gifford Pinchot, Governor.

Sir: At. No. 142, August Term, 1923, in the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace in and for the County of Washington, Mike Humenik was convicted of wantonly pointing fire arms, and on August 20, 1924, was sentenced to pay a fine of $300.00, costs, and to undergo imprisonment in the Allegheny County Workhouse for a period of four months, the sentence as to imprisonment to be computed from the actual day of commitment to the said Workhouse.

The applicant is 47 years of age, an Austrian by birth, but a naturalized citizen of the United States since 1909. His occupation is that of storekeeper. At the time of his arrest, he was conducting a general store at Slovan, Washington County, and was also the postmaster, the post office being kept and conducted in a part of the room used by the applicant for his store. He had been postmaster for five years. He is married and has nine children whose ages range from 21 years to 3 months.

On June 1, 1923, Henry Tennyson, Justice of the Peace at Slovan, deposited in the post office a letter properly addressed and stamped, which letter, together with all mail matter, was placed in a mail bag for transmission to its destination. Shortly thereafter, Tennyson returned to the post office during the temporary absence of the applicant and demanded of an employee in said post office, the return of said letter. Upon being refused, Tennyson became enraged and reviled the employee. Hearing the disturbance, the applicant came into the post office and upon his refusal to open the mail sack and return the letter to Tennyson, the latter began to revile the applicant and attempted to push through a door leading from applicant's store room back to the post office proper where mail, stamps, and other valuable matter belonging to the United States Government were kept in the custody of the applicant. The latter then picked up a revolver laying on a table in the post office and pointed the revolver at Tennyson and warned him not to attempt to enter the office. The latter then departed, went out into the street cursing and threatening the applicant, and the following day had him arrested for the offense of wantonly pointing fire arms and assault. On the trial of the case, the applicant was convicted on the first count, but acquitted on the count charging assault. The Court suspended sentence stating that the applicant should pay the costs, return home, and endeavor to maintain friendly relations with Tennyson and live at peace. The applicant subsequently paid the costs and considered the matter at an end. Nearly nine months after his conviction, the applicant was called before the Court and sentence imposed.

The applicant was never before charged with or convicted of crime. The speech and conduct of Tennyson were such as to provoke the action on the part of the applicant which followed, and even though his conduct may have constituted a technical violation of the law, such violation was the result of conduct and improper language used by Tennyson.

The acting Post Master General of the United States, in a letter filed with the Board, reviews the official conduct of the applicant in the incident which was made the basis of the trial and conviction in this case. He states that Tennyson's conduct in attempting to take a letter forcibly from the custody of the United States post office department was highly improper and was in violation of several Federal Statutes. He further states that it was the sworn duty of the postmaster to exclude Tennyson from the room used as a post office while the mails were being opened or made up, and that it was his duty to exercise all possible care for the protection of public funds and property in his charge. He further represents that postal employees have been instructed by the Department to use fire arms when necessary, to the fulfillment of their obligations as sworn custodians of the mail and government property. The letter concludes with the hope that the Board may act favorably upon the applicant's petition for clemency.

Senator Sprowls of Washington County, the Sheriff, and the Cashier of the Burgettstown National Bank of Burgettstown, Pennsylvania, in letters filed ask clemency. A voluminous petition signed by a number of the citizens of Washington County, was also filed asking clemency.

In consideration of all the circumstances of this case, the demands of his large family, the prior good record of the applicant, in consideration of the recommendation of the Senator, Sheriff of the County, and the large petition of his fellow citizens, in consideration if the statement of the acting Postmaster General, and his recommendation of clemency, we have concluded that he has been sufficiently punished, and that if now released, he will prove himself a useful and law-abiding citizen.

We, therefore, "after full hearing, upon due public notice and in open sessions," recommend that a pardon be now granted to the said Mike Humenik.

D. J. DAVIS,
Lieutenant Governor.

CLYDE L. KING,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

GEORGE W. WOODRUFF,
Attorney General.

JAS. F. WOODWARD,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg Pa., September 17, 1924.

His Excellency, Gifford Pinchot, Governor.

Sir: At No. 118, September Sessions, 1923, in the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace in and for the County of Somerset, Mike Kulchek was convicted of a felony charging malicious injury to a railroad, under the Act of 1913, P. L. 186; and also convicted of a misdemeanor charging malicious mischief, and on January 26, 1924, on the felony charge was sentenced to pay a fine of $1,000, costs, and to undergo imprisonment in the Western State Penitentiary for a term of not less than five years nor more than ten years. Sentence was suspended on the minor charge.

The applicant is of Polish descent, but a citizen of the United States. He is about 43 years of age, a coal miner by occupation, and his proper place of residence is Jerome, Somerset County, Pennsylvania. He is married and has a wife and six small children dependent upon him for support.

On the night of July 17, 1923, the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad bridge across Stony Creek, near Holsopple, Somerset County, was destroyed by an explosion, which the Commonwealth claimed was caused by Mike Viscoskey, Alfred Ramsell, John Laputka, Clementi Acetelli, the applicant, and one John Goodiskey. The first five named were jointly indicted, tried and convicted solely on the uncorroborated evidence of Goodiskey, an alleged accomplice, who was never brought to trial. The union miners at the Jerome mine had been on a strike. The bridge destroyed was located near Jerome, and over it the railroad carried coal to and from the Jerome mine, which, during the strike, was working on a non-union basis. Goodiskey's story was to the effect that these five men, by prearrangement, met him on the night in question, with a truck carrying a large quantity of dynamite, which was unloaded near the bridge, and a short time thereafter the bridge was destroyed by an explosive placed there by these men. The five defendants denied their guilt and established alibis by the testimony of disinterested witnesses.

Since the sentence of the applicant, and his co-defendants, evidence has been discovered which casts a substantial doubt on his guilt. It now appears that prior to the dynamiting a meeting was held at Johnstown, in which were present one Matthews, a Coal and Iron Policeman, employed by the Hillman Coal Company, J. C. Bentley, a Private Detective, representing the Somerset County Operator's Association, Goodiskey, the self-confessed accomplice, and one other person. At this meeting Bentley promised Goodiskey a reward of $1500, and immunity from prosecution, provided the latter would unite with the striking miners in

dynamiting property and turn state's evidence. It was planned that Goodiskey should notify Matthews in advance as to the time and place where the dynamiting was to occur, so that officers could be present, prevent the explosion, and arrest the perpetrators. Four days after the dynamiting in the present case, Goodiskey was taken to Pittsburgh by Bentley who clothed and fed him and took him to the office of the United States Department of Justice, where he first denied any knowledge of the dynamiting, but subsequently after the reward had been increased to $3,000, he told the story implicating the defendants. Subsequently Bently appeared before the attorneys for the defendants in Pittsburgh and confessed that he himself had fabricated the story implicating the five men, and that Goodiskey himself had blown up the bridge. Bentley's confession is set forth in an affidavit by one of the counsel, filed with the Board; and also appears in the depositions taken before the Trial Judge, sitting as a magistrate.

The applicant was never before charged with or convicted of crime. He has now served nearly nine months of his term of imprisonment. His conviction was procured solely through the uncorroborated testimony of an accomplice who was suborned to commit perjury in order to convict the five defendants.

There was filed with the Board a petition for clemency signed by eleven of the jurors who convicted the applicant, in which they declare that if all of the evidence in the case, which is now known, had been presented to them, they would have acquitted the defendants. The Trial Judge in a letter filed with the Board states that he would have granted a new trial had the after-discovered evidence been placed before him.

In consideration of all the circumstances of this case, the substantial doubt as to the guilt of the applicant based on after-discovered evidence, his prior good record, the term of imprisonment already served, the recommendation of the jury, which convicted him, the statement of the Trial Judge, who sentenced him, and in further consideration of the demands of his family for support and maintenance, we have concluded that he has been sufficiently punished, and that if now released, he will prove himself a peaceable and law-abiding citizen.

We, therefore, "after full hearing, upon due public notice and in open sessions," recommend that a pardon be now granted to the said Mike Kulchek.

D. J. DAVIS,
Lieutenant Governor.

CLYDE L. KING,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

GEORGE W. WOODRUFF,
Attorney General.

JAS. F. WOODWARD,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg Pa., September 17, 1924.

His Excellency, Gifford Pinchot, Governor.

Sir: At No. 118, September Sessions, 1923, in the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace in and for the County of Somerset, Alfred Ramsell was convicted of a felony charging malicious injury to a railroad, under the Act of 1913, P. L. 186; and also convicted of a misdemeanor charging malicious mischief, and on January 26, 1924, on the felony charge was sentenced to pay a fine of $1,000, costs, and to undergo imprisonment in the Western State Penitentiary for a term of not less than five years nor more than ten years. Sentence was suspended on the minor charge.

The applicant is of English descent, but a citizen of the United States. He is 32 years of age, a coal miner by occupation, and his proper place of residence is Jerome, Somerset County, Pennsylvania. He has a wife and two children dependent upon him for support.

On the night of July 17, 1923, the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad bridge across Stony Creek, near Holsopple, Somerset County, was destroyed by an explosion, which the Commonwealth claimed was caused by Mike Viscoskey, Mike Kulchek, John Laputka, Clementi Acetelli, the applicant, and one John Goodiskey. The first five named were jointly indicted, tried and convicted solely on the uncorroborated evidence of Goodiskey, an alleged accomplice, who was never brought to trial. The union miners at the Jerome mine had been on a strike. The bridge destroyed was located near Jerome, and over it the railroad carried coal to and from the Jerome mine, which, during the strike, was working on a non-union basis. Goodiskey's story was to the effect that these five men, by prearrangement, met him on the night in question, with a truck carrying a large quantity of dynamite, which was unloaded near the bridge, and a short time thereafter the bridge was destroyed by an explosive placed there by these men. The five defendants denied their guilt and established alibis by the testimony of disinterested witnesses.

Since the sentence of the applicant, and his co-defendants, evidence has been discovered which casts a substantial doubt on his guilt. It now appears that prior to the dynamiting a meeting was held at Johnstown, in which were present one Matthews, a Coal and Iron Policeman, employed by the Hillman Coal Company, J. C. Bentley, a Private Detective, representing the Somerset County Operator's Association, Goodiskey, the self-confessed accomplice, and one other person. At this meeting Bentley promised Goodiskey a reward of $1500, and immunity from prosecution, provided the latter would unite with the striking miners in dynamiting property and turn state's evidence. It was planned that Goodiskey should notify Matthews in advance as to the time and place where the dynamiting was to occur, so that officers could be present, prevent the explosion, and arrest the perpetrators. Four days after the dynamiting in the present case, Goodiskey was taken to Pittsburgh by Bentley who clothed and fed him and took him to the office of the United States Department of Justice, where he first denied any knowledge of the dynamiting, but subsequently after the reward had been increased to $3,000, he told the story implicating the defendants. Subsequently Bentley appeared before the attorneys for the defendants in Pittsburgh and confessed that he himself had fabricated the story implicating the five men, and that Goodiskey himself had blown up the bridge. Bentley's confession is set forth in an affidavit by one of the counsel, filed with the Board; and also appears in the depositions taken before the Trial Judge, sitting as a magistrate.

The applicant was never before charged with or convicted of crime. He has now served nearly nine months of his term of imprisonment. His conviction was procured solely through the uncorroborated testimony of an accomplice who was suborned to commit perjury in order to convict the five defendants.

There was filed with the Board a petition for clemency signed by eleven of the jurors who convicted the applicant, in which they declare that if all of the evidence in the case, which is now known, had been presented to them, they would have acquitted the defendants. The Trial Judge in a letter filed with the Board states that he would have granted a new trial had the after-discovered evidence been placed before him.

In consideration of all the circumstances of this case, the substantial doubt as to the guilt of the applicant based on after-discovered evidence, his prior good record, the term of imprisonment already served, the recommendation of the jury, which convicted him, the statement of the Trial Judge, who sentenced him, and in further consideration of the demands of his family for support and maintenance, we have concluded that he has been sufficiently punished, and that if now released, he will prove himself a peaceable and law-abiding citizen,

We, therefore, "after full hearing, upon due public notice and in open sessions," recommend that a pardon be now granted to the said Alfred Ramsell.

D. J. DAVIS,
Lieutenant Governor.

CLYDE L. KING,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

GEORGE W. WOODRUFF,
Attorney General.

JAS. F. WOODWARD,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg Pa., September 17, 1924.

His Excellency, Gifford Pinchot, Governor.

Sir: At No. 118, September Sessions, 1923, in the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace in and for the County of Somerset, Clementi Acetelli was convicted of a felony charging malicious injury to a railroad, under the Act of 1913, P. L. 186; and also convicted of a misdemeanor charginging malicious mischief, and on January 26, 1924, on the felony charge was sentenced to pay a fine of $1,000, costs, and to undergo imprisonment in the Western StatePenitentiary for a term of not less than eighten months nor more than three years. Sentence was suspended on the minor charge.

The applicant owes allegiance to the Kingdom of Italy. He is twenty-eight years of age, a coal miner by occupation, and his proper place of residence is Jerome, Somerset County, Pennsylvania. He has a wife and two children dependent upon him for support.

On the night of July 17, 1923, the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad bridge across Stony Creek, near Holsopple, Somerset County, was destroyed by an explosion, which, the Commonwealth claimed was caused by Mike Viscoskey, Mike Kulchek, Alfred Ramsell, John Laputka, the applicant and one John Goodiskey. The first five named were jointly indicted, tried and convicted solely on the uncorroborated evidence of Goodiskey, an alleged accomplice, who was never brought to trial. The union miners at the Jerome mine had been on a strike. The bridge destroyed was located near Jerome, and over it the railroad carried coal to and from the Jerome mine, which, during the strike, was working on a non-union basis. Goodiskey's story was to the effect that these five men, by prearrangement, met him on the night in question, with a truck carrying a large quantity of dynamite, which was unloaded near the bridge, and a short time thereafter the bridge was destroyed by an explosive placed there by these men. The five defendants denied their guilt and established alibis by the testimony of disinterested witnesses.

Since the sentence of the applicant, and his co-defendants, evidence has been discovered which casts a substantial doubt on his guilt. It now appears that prior to the dynamiting a meeting was held at Johnstown, in which were present one Matthews, a Coal and Iron Policeman, employed by the Hillman Coal Company, J. C. Bentley, a Private Detective, representing the Somerset County Operator's Association, Goodiskey, the self-confessed accomplice, and one other person. At this meeting Bentley promised Goodiskey a reward of $1500, and immunity from prosecution, provided the latter would unite with the striking miners in dynamiting property and turn state's evidence. It was planned that Goodiskey should notify Matthews in advance as to the time and place where the dynamiting was to occur, so that officers could be present, prevent the explosion, and arrest the perpetrators. Four days after the dynamiting in the present case, Goodiskey was taken to Pittsburgh by Bentley who clothed and fed him and took him to the office of the United States Department of Justice where he first denied any knowledge of the dynamiting, but subsequently after the reward had been increased to $3,000, he told the story implicating the defendants. Subsequently Bentley appeared before the attorneys for the defendants in Pittsburgh and confessed that he himself had fabricated the story implicating the five men, and that Goodiskey himself had blown up the bridge. Bentley's confession is set forth in an affidavit by one of the counsel, filed with the Board; and also appears in the depositions taken before the Trial Judge, sitting as a magistrate.

The applicant was never before charged with or convicted of crime. He has now served nearly nine months of his term of imprisonment. His conviction was procured solely through the uncorroborated testimony of an accomplice who was suborned to commit perjury in order to convict the five defendants.

There was filed with the Board a petition for clemency signed by eleven of the jurors who convicted the applicant, in which they declare that if all of the evidence in the case, which is now known, had been presented to them, they would have acquitted the defendants. The Trial Judge in a letter filed with the Board states that he would have granted a new trial had the after-discovered evidence been placed before him.

In consideration of all the circumstances of this case, the substantial doubt as to the guilt of the applicant based on after-discovered evidence, his prior good record, the term of imprisonment already served, the recommendation of the jury, which convicted him, the statement of the Trial Judge, who sentenced him, and in further consideration of the demands of his family for support and maintenance, we have concluded that he has been sufficiently punished, and that if now released, he will prove himself a peaceful and law-abiding citizen.

We, therefore, "after full hearing, upon due public notice and in open sessions," recommend that a pardon be now granted to the said Clementi Acetelli.

D. J. DAVIS,
Lieutenant Governor.

CLYDE L. KING,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

GEORGE W. WOODRUFF,
Attorney General.

JAS. F. WOODWARD,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg Pa., September 17, 1924.

His Excellency, Gifford Pinchot, Governor.

Sir: At No. 118, September Sessions, 1923, in the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace in and for the County of Somerset, John Laputka was convicted of a felony charging malicious injury to a railroad, under the Act of 1913, P. L. 186; and also convicted of a misdemeanor charginging malicious mischief, and on January 26, 1924, on the felony charge was sentenced to pay a fine of $1,000, costs, and to undergo imprisonment in the Western State Penitentiary for a term of not less than eighteen months nor more than three years. Sentence was suspended on the minor charge.

The applicant is of Slavish descent, but a citizen of the United States. He is thirty-five years of age, a coal miner by occupation, and his proper place of residence is Jerome, Somerset County, Pennsylvania, He has a wife and five children dependent upon him for support.

On the night of July 17, 1923, the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad bridge across Stony Creek, near Holsopple, Somerset County, was destroyed by an explosion, which the Commonwealth claimed was cause by Mike Viscoskey, Mike Kulchek, Alfred Ramsell, Clementi Actelli, the applicant, and one John Goodiskey. The first five named were jointly indicted, tried and convicted solely on the uncorroborated evidence of Goodiskey, an alleged accomplice, who was never brought to trial. The union miners at the Jerome mine had been on a strike. The bridge destroyed was located near Jerome, and over it the railroad carried coal to and from the Jerome mine, which, during the strike, was working on a non-union basis. Goodiskey's story was to the effect that these five men, by prearrangement, met him on the night in question, with a truck carrying a large quantity of dynamite, which was unloaded near the bridge, and a short time thereafter the bridge was destroyed by an explosive placed there by these men. The five defendants denied their guilt and established alibis by the testimony of disinterested witnesses.

Since the sentence of the applicant, and his co-defendants, evidence has been discovered which casts a substantial doubt on his guilt. It now appears that prior to the dynamiting a meeting was held at Johnstown, in which were present one Matthews, a Coal and Iron Policeman, employed by the Hillman Coal Company, J. C. Bentley, a Private Detective, representing the Somerset County Operator's Association, Goodiskey, the self-confessed accomplice, and one other person. At this meeting Bentley promised Goodiskey a reward of $1500, and immunity from prosecution, pro-

vided the latter would unite with the striking miners in dynamiting property and turn state's evidence. It was planned that Goodiskey should notify Matthews in advance as to the time and place where the dynamiting was to occur, so that officers could be present, prevent the explosion, and arrest the perpetrators. Four days after the dynamiting in the present case, Goodiskey was taken to Pittsburgh by Bentley who clothed and fed him and took him to the office of the United States Department of Justice, where he first denied any knowledge of the dynamiting, but subsequently after the reward had been increased to $3,000, he told the story implicating the defendants. Subsequntly Bentley appeared before the attorneys for the defendants in Pittsburgh and confessed that he himself had fabricated the story implicating the five men, and that Goodiskey himself had blown up the bridge. Bentley's confession is set forth in an affidavit by one of the counsel, filed with the Board; and also appears in the depositions taken before the Trial Judge, sitting as a magistrate.

The applicant was never before charged with or convicted of crime. He has now served nearly nine months of his term of imprisonment. His conviction was procured solely through the uncorroborated testimony of an accomplice who was suborned to commit perjury in order to convict the five defendants.

There was filed with the Board a petition for clemency signed by eleven of the jurors who convicted the applicant, in which they declare that if all of the evidence in the case, which is now known, had been presented to them, they would have acquitted the defendants. The Trial Judge in a letter filed with the Board states that he would have granted a new trial had the after-discovered evidence been placed before him.

In consideration of all the circumstances of this case, the substantial doubt as to the guilt of the applicant based on after-discovered evidence, his prior good record, the term of imprisonment already served, the recommendation of the jury, which convicted him, the statement of the Trial Judge, who sentenced him, and in further consideration of the demands of his family for support and maintenance we have concluded that he has been sufficiently punished, and that if now released, he will prove himself a peaceful and law-abiding citizen.

We, therefore, "after full hearing, upon due public notice and in open sessions," recommend that a pardon be now granted to the said John Laputka.

D. J. DAVIS,
Lieutenant Governor.

CLYDE L. KING,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

GEORGE W. WOODRUFF,
Attorney General.

JAS. F. WOODWARD,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg Pa., September 17, 1924.

His Excellency, Gifford Pinchot, Governor.

Sir: At No. 100, December Sessions, 1920, in the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace in and for the County of Bradford, Omar T. Smith pleaded guilty to an indictment charging him with blackmail and extortion, and on February 7, 1921, was sentenced on the count charging extortion to pay a fine of $100.00, costs, and to undergo imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for a term of not less than five years nor more than six years. Sentence was suspended on the first count charging blackmail.

The applicant is forty-seven years of age, a native born American citizen and resided in the Borough of Towanda, Bradford County, with his wife and six minor children.

The applicant being in greatly reduced circumstances, unable to obtain work and unable to support his family, conceived the crazy idea of attempting blackmail and extortion, not from strangers, but from those who had aided him and given him work. Among this number was Mrs. Eulalee Hill with whose parents the applicant's wife had worked before marriage, and from whose home the applicant had been married. He had repeatedly worked for Mrs. Hill and she had befriended him. He attempted by letter to intimidate, annoy, levy blackmail, and extort money from her, and in some of the letters threatened to kidnap and injure her and her child.

The applicant was never before charged with or convicted of crime. He has now served three years and eight months of his term of imprisonment.

The husband of Mrs. Hill, who had received the threatening letters, has filed with the Board a letter in which he asks pardon. The County Commissioners of Bradford County also recommend clemency. The Trial Judge and Trial District Attorney also ask for clemency.

In consideration of all the circumstances of this case, the prior good record of the applicant, the term of imprisonment already served, the dire need of the applicant's family, and the recommendations of the County Commissioners, the Trial Judge, the Trial District Attorney, and those who had been injured, we have concluded that he has been sufficiently punished, and that if now released he will prove himself a useful and law-abiding citizen.

We, therefore, "after full hearing, upon due public notice and in open sessions," recommend that a pardon be now granted to the said Omar T. Smith.

D. J. DAVIS,
Lieutenant Governor.

CLYDE L. KING,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

GEORGE W. WOODRUFF,
Attorney General.

JAS. F. WOODWARD,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, Pa., September 17, 1924.

His Excellency, Gifford Pinchot, Governor.

Sir: At No. 223, June Sessions, 1914, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer in and for the County of Luzerne, Joe Zambeto alias Guiseppe Zambeto alias Joe Volpe alias Joe Velas alias Angelo Zambeto was convicted of murder in the second degree, and on June 17, 1918, was sentenced to pay costs and to undergo imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for a term of not less than seventeen years nor more than twenty years.

The applicant is now thirty-four years of age, unmarried, an Italian by birth and unnaturalized. He came to the United States in 1909. He is a coal miner by occupation, and at the time of his arrest he was employed in Ohio. His proper place of residence is with his aged parents who reside in West Virginia.

On the afternoon and evening of July 12, 1913, a wedding celebration was in progress at the home of Peter Fravat, in the little mining town of Swoyersville, Luzerne County. Fravat's son had been married in New York and returned with his bride to his father's home on the morning of the day in question. Large quantities of strong drink were provided for an eight-day celebration, and a large number of people were present. The shooting occurred about eleven o'clock at night outside of the house where the celebration was being held. Joe Spina, a miner about twenty-two years of age, received two bullet wounds in the body and died on the following day. The shots were evidently fired at close range. It was dark and there was no eye witness to the shooting, but the Commonwealth claimed that Spina, in a dying declaration, charged the applicant, who was present, with the shooting. The applicant and the deceased were on friendly terms, and there was no evidence of any quarrel, and the only motive suggested by the Commonwealth was the refusal to permit the applicant the honor of dancing with Spina's bride. The applicant was short in stature and measured 5 feet and 3¾ inches in height. A witness who saw Spina's assailant

running away from the scene of the shooting testified that the man he saw running was somewhat taller than he (the witness) who measured 5 feet and 4 inches. The applicant was not arrested until almost five years after the shooting. He steadfastly maintained his innocence.

The applicant was never before charged with or convicted of crime. He has now served six years and three months of his term of imprisonment. His prison record is excellent.

Trial Judge Fuller, Judge Jones, who, at the time, acted as counsel for the applicant, the Trial District Attorney, and his two Assistants, and the present District Attorney join in a plea for clemency. The wife of the murdered man, who has since remarried, joins in the request.

In consideration of all the circumstances of this case, the doubt as to the guilt of the applicant, his prior good record, the term of imprisonment already served, the recommendations of the Trial Judge, the Trial District Attorney, and his two Assistants, the present District Attorney, and the wife of the murdered man, we have concluded that he has been sufficiently punished, and that if now released, he will prove himself a useful and law-abiding citizen.

We, therefore, "after full hearing, upon due public notice, and in open sessions", recommend that a pardon be now granted to the said Joe Zambeto alias Guiseppe Zambeto alias Joe Volpe alias Joe Velas alias Angelo Zambeto.

D. J. DAVIS,
Lieutenant Governor.

CLYDE L. KING,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

GEORGE W. WOODRUFF,
Attorney General.

JAS. F. WOODWARD,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, Pa., September 17, 1924.

His Excellency, Gifford Pinchot, Governor.

Sir: At No. 111, December Sessions, 1922, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer in and for the County of Berks, Clarence Kaminski pleaded guilty to indictments charging him with robbery and assault, and on December 4, 1922, was sentenced to pay a fine of $100, costs, and to undergo imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for a term of not less than three years nor more than four years.

The applicant is now eighteen years of age and a native-born American. At the time of his arrest he was employed by a firm of silk glove manufacturers in the City of Reading, where he resided with his parents. He is unmarried.

The applicant was engaged in his employment on November 10, 1922, when he received a 'phone message telling him that his mother was sick and that he was wanted at home. When he got outside of the factory Owen Weaver and Charles Kulp, two men who were subsequently indicted with him, were waiting for him and told him that they wanted him to go along that they had planned to rob Jackson & Sons Rope Walk, and that he was to guard the outside to see that they were not disturbed. They then proceeded to the Rope Walk, and when they reached the office Weaver and Kulp entered, and the applicant turned and ran away. This was his first opportunity to escape. The applicant subsequently learned that Weaver and Kulp had taken money from the employees in the office and committed assault and battery upon one of them. The applicant had no part in the robbery or assault and battery, and received no part of the proceeds. He was only sixteen years of age at the time, and was intimidated into accompanying them. When arrested he explained the entire transaction to the authorities and to his counsel, and was advised to plead guilty, because thereby he would receive a lighter sentence. Consequently the applicant, on advice of counsel, entered a technical plea of guilty, although he had no part in the crimes for which he was sentenced.

The applicant has now served one year and nine months of his term of imprisonment. He was never before convicted of crime. He had been working regularly for two years prior to his arrest.

The present District Attorney, and the Assistant District Attorney who prosecuted the case, have filed letters with the Board recommending pardon. The private counsel for the owners of the Rope Walk, and the employe, who was assaulted at the time of the robbery, also join in the application for clemency. The person assaulted, in his letter, states that while he saw the applicant at the time, the latter did not participate in the robbery and assault. The Warden of the Berks County Prison, and the Warden of the Eastern Penitentiary, certify to the applicant's excellent prison record.

In consideration of all the circumstances of this case, the youth of the applicant when the alleged crime was committed, the term of imprisonment already served, his prior good record, in further consideration of the recommendations of the Trial District Attorney, the present District Attorney, the attorney for the private prosecutor, and the person assaulted, and because of the fact that Henry G. Hodges, of the City of Reading, has agreed to become sponsor for the applicant's future good conduct, we have concluded that he has been sufficiently punished, and that if now released he will prove himself a useful and law-abiding citizen.

We, therefore, "after full hearing, upon due public notice, and in open sessions", recommend that a pardon be now granted to the said Clarence Kaminski.

D. J. DAVIS,
Lieutenant Governor.

CLYDE L. KING,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

GEORGE W. WOODRUFF,
Attorney General.

JAS. F. WOODWARD,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, Pa., October 15, 1924.

His Excellency, Gifford Pinchot, Governor.

Sir: At No. 129, February Term, 1924, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer in and for the County of Montgomery, Austin Greer pleaded guilty to an indictment charging him with larceny, and on July 16, 1924, was sentenced to pay a fine of $10.00, costs, and to undergo imprisonment in the Montgomery County Prison for a period of not less than one year and four months nor more than two years and eight months.

The applicant is forty-one years of age, an American citizen, has a wife and four children and resided in Holmesburg, Philadelphia, where he conducted a garage and trucking establishment.

The applicant and five others conspired to break into the home of Croasdale Knott, situated in Abington Township, Montgomery County, and to steal a quantity of intoxicating liquors stored there. The applicant took no part in the actual burglary, but the plans were made at his home and carried out by the other five men who broke into Knott's house, took the liquor, and hauled at least part of it to the applicant's home in Holmesburg, where it was distributed. The applicant went on the stand as chief witness for the Commonwealth and told the entire story which resulted in the conviction of the five men on the charge of burglary.

The applicant was never before charged with or convicted of crime. He has now served three months of his term of imprisonment, and his family are in destitute circumstances and require support.

William D. Disston, Vice President, Disston Saw Works, Tacony, Philadelphia, and a number of prominent citizens of the Holmesburg section, of that City, have filed letters with the Board in which they strongly recommend clemency.

Wilhelm F. Knauer, a prominent attorney of Philadelphia, has volunteered to become sponsor for the applicant's future conduct in the event of his liberation.

In consideration of all the circumstances of this case, the prior good record of the applicant, the valuable assistance which he has rendered the Commonwealth in the conviction

of five men for burglary, because of his family's need of support and maintenance, the recommendation of Mr. Disston, and other prominent citizens, who have known the applicant for many years, and in further consideration of the fact that Wilhelm F. Knauer has offered to become sponsor for the applicant's future good conduct, we have concluded that he has been sufficiently punished, and that if now liberated, he will prove himself a useful and law-abiding citizen.

We, therefore, "after full hearing, upon due public notice, and in open sessions", recommend that a pardon be now granted to the said Austin Greer.

D. J. DAVIS,
Lieutenant Governor.

CLYDE L. KING,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

GEORGE W. WOODRUFF,
Attorney General.

JAS. F. WOODWARD,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, Pa., October 15, 1924.

His Excellency, Gifford Pinchot, Governor.

Sir: At No. 31, September Sessions, 1923, in the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace in and for the County of Butler, A. L. Hepler pleaded guilty to an indictment charging him with fraudulent conversion, and on September 13, 1923, was sentenced to pay a fine of $1.000, costs, and to undergo imprisonment in the Western State Penitentiary for a term of not less than two years nor more than four years.

The applicant is forty-nine years of age and a native-born citizen of the United States. He is married, but has no children. At the time of his arrest he was Treasurer of the Citizens Insurance Agency and Mortgage Company, a Pennsylvania Corporation, domiciled in the City of Butler; Vice-President and General Manager of the Ideal Squab Company, a Pennsylvania Corporation, domiciled in Butler Township, Butler County; and he was also co-partner with Arthur Wilson in The Butler Investment Company, and resided near the City of Butler.

The applicant came to Butler in 1912 and engaged in the insurance business. He was a good citizen, industrious, sober and an indefatigable worker. In 1917 he promoted the Ideal Squab Company which raised squabs for market, manufactured butter and other dairy products, ice cream and sold milk and cream. This enterprise, under the management of the applicant, became extensive and prosperous. In 1922 the applicant was arrested charged with having used the mails to defraud in connection with the Squab Company, and while this case was never prosecuted, his arrest had the effect of destroying confidence in the company and caused liquidation proceedings. Upon trial, acting on the advice of counsel, he pleaded guilty to an indictment which charged him with converting to his own use $3,000 received from the sale of 200 shares of stock of the Citizens Insurance Agency and Mortgage Company, which stock rightfully belonged to him under a contract with the said company as shown by the minutes of the company.

The applicant has now served one year and one month of his term of imprisonment. He was never before charged with or convicted of crime. The authorities of the Western State Penitentiary recommend pardon.

The applicant has lost all of his property, but being in the prime of life, and with his character for industry and sobriety, coupled with great energy, he will, if liberated, retrieve his fortunes and become a good citizen.

Sergeant George W. Freeman, of the State Police, who, at the request of this Board, visited Butler and investigated the circumstances surrounding this case has filed a report in which he recommends clemency.

In consideration of all the circumstances of this case, the prior good record of the applicant, the term of imprisonment already served, the need which his wife has of support, and particularly the recommendation of Sergeant Freeman, we have concluded that he has been sufficiently punished and that if now released, he will prove himself a useful and law-abiding citizen.

We, therefore, "after full hearing, upon due public notice, and in open sessions", recommend that a pardon be now granted to the said A. L. Hepler.

D. J. DAVIS,
Lieutenant Governor.

CLYDE L. KING,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

GEORGE W. WOODRUFF,
Attorney General.

JAS. F. WOODWARD,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, Pa., October 15, 1924.

His Excellency, Gifford Pinchot, Governor.

Sir: At No. 6, April Sessions, 1915, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer in and for the County of Lackawanna, Cologero Gericci was convicted of murder in the second degree and on May 13, 1915, was sentenced to pay a fine of $1.00, costs, and to undergo imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for a term of not less than fifteen years nor more than twenty years.

The applicant is 31 years of age and a subject of the Kingdom of Italy. He is by occupation a coal laborer, and at the time of his arrest was employed at the mines of the Pennsylvania Coal Company, at Dunmore, Pennsylvania. He is unmarried. His parents, 69 years of age, reside in New Jersey and require support.

The circumstances surrounding the crime, for which the applicant was sentenced, are as follows: A party of men, including the applicant and the person who was subsequently shot, were engaged in drinking in a saloon in the Borough of Dunmore. A dispute arose between the last mentioned persons. When the applicant left the saloon, he was followed by the decedent. They met a short distance from the saloon and a quarrel ensued. The decedent attacked the applicant, and he believing that his life was in danger, fired two shots at the decedent with fatal result.

The applicant has now served nine years and five months of his term of imprisonment. He was never before charged with or convicted of crime.

Santo Volpe, of West Pittston, has offered to furnish the applicant employment, if liberated, and will become sponsor for his future good conduct.

In consideration of all the circumstances of this case, the prior good record of the applicant, the term of imprisonment already served, the need which his aged parents have of his support, and in further consideration of the fact that Santo Volpe has offered to give him employment and will become sponsor for his future good conduct, we have concluded that he has been sufficiently punished, and that if now released, he will prove himself a peaceable and law-abiding citizen.

We, therefore, "after full hearing, upon due public notice, and in open sessions", recommend that a pardon be now granted to the said Cologero Gericci.

D. J. DAVIS,
Lieutenant Governor.

CLYDE L. KING,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

GEORGE W. WOODRUFF,
Attorney General.

JAS. F. WOODWARD,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, Pa., October 15, 1924.

His Excellency, Gifford Pinchot, Governor.

Sir: At No. 78, June Sessions, 1923, in the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace in and for the County of Dauphin, Henry Berth pleaded guilty to an indictment charging him with the unlawful possession and sale of drugs, and on June 8, 1923, was sentenced to pay a fine of $500.00, costs, and to undergo imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for a term of not less than three years nor more than five years.

The applicant is thirty-six years of age, an American citizen, colored, a laborer by occupation, and at the time of his arrest was employed by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. He resided in the City of Harrisburg with his wife and one son, aged eight years.

The applicant had been a user of narcotic drugs for a number of years and was constantly seeking a new supply. He went to Philadelphia in order to replenish his stock and was arrested when he returned to Harrisburg. He had previously been arrested for possession of narcotic drugs and had been paroled by the Dauphin County Court.

The applicant has now served one year and four months of his term of imprisonment. Eight months of this period has been served in the Dauphin County Jail, which is not adapted to house long-term prisoners and has no facilities for industry or for proper exercise and recreation. This Board has already pardoned two men who were sentenced about the same time for the same offense, and for approximately the same terms, to wit, Samuel Wilson and Andrew Thompson on the ground that it was not within the contemplation of the Court in imposing sentence that the defendants should spend so long a period of time in a county jail.

The applicant claims that he has conquered the habit during his incarceration, and assures the Board that if released he will never again use narcotics.

The Trial District Attorney has filed with the Board a letter in which he states that had the Court known that the term of imprisonment imposed would not be served in the penitentiary, and that portion thereof would be served in the county jail, the sentence would not have been so severe. He does not oppose clemency. When the sentences were imposed the Court had no idea that on account of overcrowded conditions in the penitentiary inmates would be apportioned among the various county jails in order to complete their respective terms of service. The Trial Judge corroborates this statement of the District Attorney in conversation with a member of the Board.

In consideration of the circumstances of this case, the term of imprisonment already served, and in further consideration of the fact that the Trial District Attorney and Trial Judge state that the present sentence would not have been as severe had it been known that portion thereof would be served in the Dauphin County Jail, and that two other narcotic drug users, who were tried and sentenced at approximately the same time, have been pardoned by this Board, we have concluded that the applicant has been sufficiently punished, and that if now liberated, he will prove himself a useful and law-abiding citizen.

We, therefore, "after full hearing, upon due public notice, and in open sessions", recommend that a pardon be now granted to the said Henry Berth.

D. J. DAVIS,
Lieutenant Governor.

CLYDE L. KING,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

GEORGE W. WOODRUFF,
Attorney General.

JAS. F. WOODWARD,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, Pa., October 15, 1924.

His Excellency, Gifford Pinchot, Governor.

Sir: At No. 171, June Sessions, 1914, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer in and for the County of Philadelphia, Gregario Rizzatto was convicted of murder in the first degree, and on October 23, 1914, was sentenced to be electrocuted. Subsequently on March 18, 1915, the death sentence was commuted to life imprisonment.

The applicant is a subject of the Kingdom of Italy, and is about 71 years of age. At the time of his arrest he was a laborer by occupation and temporarily resided in Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia. He has a wife in Italy dependent on him for support.

The applicant was staying with friends in Chestnut Hill by the name of Calisto. On the evening of the tragedy friends gathered in the Calisto home and drank together. The applicant had lost his pocket book containing a train ticket to the West, which he expected to use the following day. He suspected Calisto of having taken these articles and made demands upon him for the return of his property, but was refused. The drinking continued and the party finally dwindled down to Calisto and the applicant. The mother and two daughters were in the kitchen preparing supper. The argument became more heated until finally the applicant drew a revolver and shot at Calisto, but at that very instant the latter's daughter Frances, aged about 17 years, hearing angry voices, rushed into the room, and threw herself between the two men just in time to receive the bullet instead of her father. She died from the effects of the wound.

The applicant has now served ten years of his term of imprisonment. There was no premeditation for the commission of the crime. The girl was accidentally shot when she intervened in a quarrel between two drunken men.

The applicant has been a model prisoner.

Both the Italian Federation of Societies of Philadelphia, and Albert Frey, Vice President of the Derr Lumber Company, Philadelphia, have guaranteed to pay the expenses of the applicant's deportation to Italy and will see to it that he is put on board ship and returned to his native land.

The Assistant District Attorney who was present at the hearing did not oppose the application for clemency.

In consideration of the circumstances of this case, the term of imprisonment already served, and in further consideration of the fact that responsible parties have offered to pay the expenses of the applicant's deportation to Italy, and will see to it that he is actually put on board the ship, we have concluded that he has been sufficiently punished, and that if now released, he will return to his native land and become a peaceable, law-abiding citizen.

We, therefore, "after full hearing, upon due public notice, and in open sessions", recommend that a pardon be now granted to the said Gregario Rizzatto.

D. J. DAVIS,
Lieutenant Governor.

CLYDE L. KING,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

GEORGE W. WOODRUFF,
Attorney General.

JAS. F. WOODWARD,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, Pa., October 15, 1924.

His Excellency, Gifford Pinchot, Governor.

Sir: At No. 24, February Sessions, 1922, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer in and for the County of Erie, Pete Mattis was convicted of felonious assault with intent to commit the crime of murder, and on September 22, 1922, was sentenced to pay a fine of $200.00, costs, and to undergo

imprisonment in the Western State Penitentiary for a term of not less than two years and eight months nor more than five years.

The applicant is thirty-two years of age, married and of Greek extraction. He has been a resident of the United States for more than ten years, and is an applicant for citizenship. He had for several years been engaged in conduct-in restaurants. He resided in the City of Erie.

Matthew Fogarty was employed as a night watchman by the United Drug Company, Erie. He went on duty at six o'clock on the evening of November 3, 1921, when he was attacked by two men who opened fire on him and shot him through the right arm and shoulder. The assault lasted but a few moments, after which the assailants rushed from the place. Within three-quarters of an hour thereafter the applicant, with several other men, were arrested in a pool room located thirteen blocks from the scene of the shooting. At the trial Fogarty identified the applicant as one of his assailants. No motive was shown by the Commonwealth implicating the applicant. Outside of the prosecutor's identification at the trial, the evidence tended to establish the innocence of the applicant who, by a number of reputable citizens, established his whereabouts from two o'clock in the afternoon of the shooting until his arrest by the police officers about five hours later.

The applicant has now served two years and one month of his term of imprisonment. He was never before charged with or convicted of crime. His prison record is excellent, and the Trustees of the Western State Penitentiary recommend clemency.

Both the Trial Judge and the Trial District Attorney in letters filed with the Board recommended pardon.

In consideration of all the circumstances of this case, the prior good record of the applicant, the term of imprisonment already served, and particularly because of the recommendations of the Trial Judge and Trial District Attorney, we have concluded that he has been sufficiently punished, and that if now released, he will prove himself a useful and law-abiding citizen.

We, therefore, "after full hearing, upon due public notice, and in open sessions", recommend that a pardon be now granted to the said Pete Mattis.

D. J. DAVIS,
Lieutenant Governor.

CLYDE L. KING,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

GEORGE W. WOODRUFF,
Attorney General.

JAS. F. WOODWARD,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, Pa., October 15, 1924.

His Excellency, Gifford Pinchot, Governor.

Sir: At No. 30, September Sessions, 1924, in the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace in and for Huntingdon County, C. R. Forbes alias Charles R. Forbes was convicted of operating a motor vehicle while under the influence of intoxicating liquor, and on September 19, 1924, was sentenced to pay a fine of $100.00, costs, and to undergo imprisonment in the Huntingdon County Jail for a period of three months.

The applicant is thirty-six years of age and a native-born American citizen. He is a surveyor or civil engineer by occupation, and at the time of his arrest he was employed by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania as Assistant District Engineer engaged in highway construction in Blair, Bedford and Huntingdon Counties. He resided in Altoona, and has a wife and two small children.

On July 23, 1924, the applicant at 5:30 A. M. went to his office in Altoona, remained there an hour and three-quarters and then started out in his Ford car to inspect State highway work, and was so occupied during the entire day. He left Shirleysburg at 8:30 P. M. in order to return to Altoona, and made no stop until the time of the accident, not driving at a speed in excess of twenty miles per hour. After leaving Huntingdon he drove over Warrior Ridge, and at a distance of seven miles from Huntingdon and two from the Borough of Alexandria, on a perfectly straight piece of road, he accidentally collided with a car driven by Hugh Etters, doing some damage to Mr. Etters' car and further bending an axle on his own car which, earlier in the day, had been bent in crossing a ditch, and temporarily straightened out by him. Mr. Etters testified that he saw the applicant for a distance of half a mile prior to the collision, driving on his own side of the road in a straight line, but when the applicant's car came opposite to that of Mr. Etters, it suddenly swerved and collided with the latter's car. The applicant immediately got out of his car, gave him name, address and place of employment and told Etters he would pay for any damage done, which he did. Etters and his wife, who accompanied him, both testified that the applicant was perfectly sober and acted like a gentleman. Shortly after the collision the applicant was arrested by the Sheriff who told him that he was drunk, brought him to Huntingdon and placed him in jail where he spent the night until the following morning when he obtained bail. The applicant is not a drinking man and explained the accident by saying that he may have fallen asleep at the wheel after a long and arduous day's work. Two of the Commonwealth's witnesses, the defendant and five of his witnesses, all testified that he was sober.

The applicant was never before charged with or convicted of crime. He has now served one month of his term of imprisonment.

The private prosecutor in the case has filed with the Board a letter in which he states that the applicant was sober, and that the collision was accidental that the applicant was driving slowly and that his conduct was irreproachable. He asks clemency. R. W. Williamson and David H. Myers, both members of the Bar, filed letters with the Board in which they state that they were present in Court during the trial of the applicant and that he should have been acquitted on the evidence presented to the jury. Charles C. Brewster, Member of Assembly, and the Chief Clerk of the Board of County Commissioners of Cambria County, have filed letters with the Board in which they recommend clemency. The Trial Judge and Trial District Attorney did not oppose the application.

In consideration of all the circumstances of this case, the doubt of the guilt of the applicant, his prior good record, and the recommendations of the private prosecutor in the case,Representative Brewster, the County Commissioners of Cambria County, we have concluded that the applicant has been sufficiently punished, and that if now liberated he will prove himself a useful and law-abiding citizen.

We, therefore, "after full hearing, upon due public notice, and in open sessions", recommend that a pardon be now granted to the said C. R. Forbes alias Charles R. Forbes.

D. J. DAVIS,
Lieutenant Governor.

CLYDE L. KING,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

GEORGE W. WOODRUFF,
Attorney General.

JAS. F. WOODWARD,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, Pa., October 15, 1924.

His Excellency, Gifford Pinchot, Governor.

Sir: At Nos. 51 and 52, February Sessions, 1916, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer in and for the County of Philadelphia, Edward F. Keller alias Edward Keilblock was convicted of voluntary manslaughter, and on May 2, 1916, was sentenced to pay costs and to undergo imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for a period of not less than ten years nor more than twelve years.

The applicant is a native of New York City. His occupation is that of an expert leather bag manufacturer and workman. At the time of his arrest he was 49 years of age,

and employed in Philadelphia, in which City he resided with his wife.

In 1913, the applicant and one Daniel J. McNichol, entered upon the manufacturing of leather bags in Philadelphia, under the name of Keller Manufacturing Company. On March 30, 1914, McNichol, the applicant's business partner, disappeared and nothing was heard of him until his body was found on December 15, 1915, by some workmen who were excavating in the cellar of a vacant building which had formerly been used by the applicant in conducting a laundry business. There was no question as to the identity of the remains. The business venture had not been successful and it appeared that the applicant had been appropriating some of the firm's money to his own use. The Commonwealth showed that about the time McNichol disappeared a large packing box was seen late at night in front of Keller's home. The body of McNichol was placed in a trunk which contained leather clippings, such as would be found in a shop similar to that of McNichol and the applicant. The body was put in the trunk, and the trunk placed in a box, and the box transported from the factory to the vacant building, in the cellar of which McNichol's remains were subsequently discovered. The applicant told conflicting stories as to his association with McNichol on the day that McNichol disappeared, and for several days afterwards. The evidence in the case was purely circumstantial.

The applicant has now served eight years and five months of his term of imprisonment. His prison record is excellent. He is industrious and a skilled workman.

Former employers have offered to furnish work in case he is released, and Dr. Herbert M. Goddard, a Trustee of the Eastern State Penitentiary, has offered to establish the applicant in business if released, and will become sponsor for his future good conduct.

In consideration af all the circumstances of this case, the fact that the applicant was convicted on purely circumstantial evidence, the term of imprisonment already served, and particularly because of the fact that Dr. Herbert M. Goddard has offered to become sponsor for his future good conduct, and will establish him in the business in which he has shown extraordinary skill, we have concluded that he has been sufficiently punished, and that if now released he will prove himself a useful and law-abiding citizen.

We, therefore, "after full hearing, upon due public notice, and in open sessions", recommend that a pardon be now granted to the said Edward F. Keller alias Edward Keilblock.

D. J. DAVIS,
Lieutenant Governor.

CLYDE L. KING,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

GEORGE W. WOODRUFF,
Attorney General.

JAS. F. WOODWARD,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, Pa., October 15, 1924.

His Excellency, Gifford Pinchot, Governor.

Sir: At No. 258, April Sessions, 1919, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer in and for the County of Philadelphia, Edgar Seegars, Frank Okronley and William Sinnlovsky severally pleaded guilty to an indictment charging them jointly with burglary, and on April 16, 1919, Seegars was sentenced to pay costs, and to serve a term of imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for a term of not less than seven years nor more than thirteen years, while Okronley and Sinnlovsky were each sentenced to pay costs and to undergo imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for terms of not less than six years nor more than ten years. A fourth defendant died in prison.

The applicant Seegars is twenty-six years of age, an American citizen, and a locomotive fireman by occupation and had recently been employed as such by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. The applicant Okronley is a native of Poland, but a naturalized American citizen. He is by occupation a fireman, twenty-five years of age, unmarried, and before his arrest resided with his father in Springfield, Massachusetts. The applicant Sinnlovsky is a Russian by birth, but a naturalized American citizen, thirty-five years of age, a shoemaker by occupation and a widower.

The crime consisted in burglarizing the former homes of W. Freeland Kendrick, 1129 Duncannon Street, Philadelphia, (the present Mayor of the City), and A. Hyman, located on the Old York Road. In April, 1919, silverware, dresses and other personal effects were taken from the Kendrick home valued at $2,000, and when Seegars, one of the applicants, was arrested he was fully attired in Mr. Kendrick's clothing. When the three defendants were arrested at their lodging house, about noon of the day of the morning following the crime, a considerable portion of the loot was found in their possession. Seegars alone had robbed the Hyman home and taken therefrom $197.00 worth of clothing and furs.

The applicants have now served five and one-half years of their terms of imprisonment.

Mayor Kendrick, the private prosecutor in the one case, has a filed a letter with the Board in which he recommends pardon, believing that the applicants have been sufficiently punished. The Trial Judge has filed a letter with the Board in which he states he has no objections to clemency. A. Hyman, private prosecutor in one of the cases, has also filed a letter with the Board recommending pardon. The District Attorney's office was represented at the time of the hearing and interposed no objection to clemency.

In consideration of all the circumstances of this case, the term of imprisonment already served, and in further consideration of the fact that the two private prosecutors recommend pardon, and the Trial Judge and District Attorney's office make no objection thereto, we have concluded that they have been sufficiently punished, and that if now released they will prove themselves useful and law-abiding citizens.

We, therefore, "after full hearing, upon due public notice, and in open sessions", recommend that a pardon be now granted to the said Edgar Seegars, Frank Okronley and William Sinnlovsky.

D. J. DAVIS,
Lieutenant Governor.

CLYDE L. KING,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

GEORGE W. WOODRUFF,
Attorney General.

JAS. F. WOODWARD,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, Pa., October 15, 1924.

His Excellency, Gifford Pinchot, Governor.

Sir: At No. 1, December Sessions, 1919, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer in and for the County of Lawrence, Francesco Lestorti alias Frank Lester was convicted of murder in the second degree, and on March 17, 1920, was sentenced to pay a fine of $50.00, costs and to undergo imprisonment in the Western State Penitentiary for a term of not less than twelve years nor more than fourteen years.

The applicant is thirty-nine years of age and a subject of the Kingdom of Italy. He came to the United States in 1913. He is a laborer by occupation, and at the time of his arrest was employed at the Johnston Quarry, Hillsville, Lawrence County, Pennsylvania, and resided in Bessemer. He has no relatives in the United States, but has a wife and one small child in Italy.

On October 4, 1919, the applicant and one Joe Nero, a fellow Italian, had been engaged in an altercation about certain alleged remarks uttered by Nero, affecting the applicant's moral character. After angry words a fight ensued, and the applicant claims that Nero struck him with his dinner bucket. In the fight Nero was cut in the leg by a piece of iron which the applicant picked up and used in self-defense, and Nero subsequently died from the effects of the wound. On trial the applicant claimed self-defense and that the

wound, which caused the death, was inflicted in the heat of passion during a fight with no intention to seriously injure Nero.

The applicant was never before charged with or convicted of crime. He has now served four years and seven months of his term of imprisonment.

The private prosecutor, who is now the parole officer for Lawrence County, has filed a letter with the Board in which he states that he believes that the applicant was convicted of a graver offense than the evidence justified, and that he has been sufficiently punished. He also states that the location of the wound on the deceased was in such a place as shows that there was not intention to inflict vital injury. The Trial Judge and Trial District Attorney both filed letters with the Board in which they recommend clemency. The prison authorities certify that the applicant's conduct has been excellent.

In consideration of all the circumstances of this case, the fact that he was convicted of a graver offense than the evidence warranted, and in further consideration of the fact that the private prosecutor, Trial Judge and Trial District Attorney in letters filed with the Board all recommend pardon, we have concluded that he has been sufficiently punished, and that if now released he will prove himself a peaceable and law-abiding citizen.

We, therefore, "after full hearing, upon due public notice, and in open sessions", recommend that a pardon be now granted to the said Francesco Lestorti alias Frank Lester.

D. J. DAVIS,
Lieutenant Governor.

CLYDE L. KING,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

GEORGE W. WOODRUFF,
Attorney General.

JAS. F. WOODWARD,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, Pa., October 15, 1924.

His Excellency, Gifford Pinchot, Governor.

Sir: At Nos. 35 and 36, June Sessions, 1916, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer in and for the County of Allegheny, Walter Reed pleaded guilty to indictments charging him with burglary, and receiving stolen goods, and on July 13, 1916, was sentenced to pay a fine of 6¼¢, costs and to undergo imprisonment in the Western State Penitentiary for a term of not less than two years nor more than three years.

The applicant is twenty-seven years of age and a native-born citizen of the United States. He is colored, unmarried and a laborer by occupation. He has a mother and two sisters residing at Ardmore, Pennsylvania.

The applicant was only nineteen years of age and out of employment. On July 5, 1916, he forced open a screen window and entered the home of Mrs. Julia White, Pittsburgh, and carried away certain articles and cash; and on the same day forced open the rear door of the home of Mrs. Clara Pavlick and carried therefrom certain articles and cash. He was paroled from the Western Penitentiary on July 13, 1918, after having served his two years minimum sentence, and on August 23, 1918, was drafted into the United States Army, where he served until his honorable discharge in December, 1918. He then returned to Pittsburgh and made repeated efforts to obtain employment, but was unsuccessful. In February, 1919, on account of slack business, he lost his job with the Atlantic and Pacific Tea Company, and was arrested a few days later on a charge of burglary, and when arraigned in Court pleaded guilty, and on March 21, 1919, was sentenced for a term of not less than five years nor more than ten years in the Western State Penitentiary.

He has now served the five years minimum sentence imposed in March, 1919, and has served six months on his year parole of the sentence of July, 1916, and if granted a pardon on the remaining six months, the Board of Trustees of the Western State Penitentiary may parole him for five years on the sentence imposed in March, 1919.

The applicant's mother is old and feeble and requires support. Employment has been offered him by the Urban League of Pittsburgh, organized for social service among negroes.

The Trustees of the Penitentiary certify that his prison record is excellent and recommend clemency.

In consideration of all the circumstances of this case, the term of imprisonment already served, the fact that the applicant gives evidence of having truly reformed, his aged mother's need of support, and in further consideration of the offer of employment, and the recommendation of the Trustees of the Western State Penitentiary, we have concluded that he has been sufficiently punished, and that if now released he will prove himself a useful and law-abiding citizen.

We, therefore, "after full hearing, upon due public notice, and in open sessions", recommend that a pardon be now granted to the said Walter Reed.

D. J. DAVIS,
Lieutenant Governor.

CLYDE L. KING,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

GEORGE W. WOODRUFF,
Attorney General.

JAS. F. WOODWARD,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, Pa., October 15, 1924.

His Excellency, Gifford Pinchot, Governor.

Sir: At No. 634, October Sessions, 1920, in the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace in and for the County of Philadelphia, William Jones alias Archie James Rhoads, pleaded guilty to an indictment charging him with entering to steal and larceny, and on April 12, 1923, was sentenced in the aggregate to pay costs and to undergo imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for a term of not less than two and one-half years nor more than three years.

The applicant is twenty-nine years of age, an American-born citizen, colored and has a wife. He is a musician by occupation, but was not employed when the crime was committed. His residence was at Williamsport, Pennsylvania, where he was born and reared.

On the afternoon of October 21, 1920, the applicant, with one Herman Heath, entered the residence of Lewis Greineisen, 2324 Brown Street, Philadelphia, and took property valued at $950.00, all of which was later restored to the owner, with the exception of a bar pin lost during the applicant's flight. The applicant was almost immediately apprehended, but Heath escaped. When arraigned in Court, October, 1920, the applicant pleaded guilty and was sentenced to a term of three years in the county prison. After serving this sentence he was returned to the Eastern State Penitentiary as a parole violator upon a five to eight years sentence, for larceny and receiving stolen goods, imposed by the Lycoming County Court. Inasmuch as the sentence imposed has been served in full, if the applicant is now pardoned on the present charge, he will be eligible to reparole by the Board of Trustees of the Eastern State Penitentiary.

The applicant's prison record has been excellent and the prison officials recommend clemency. A telegram to this effect from Colonel John C. Groome, Warden, has been filed with the Board.

In consideration of all the circumstances of this case, and the recommendation of the Trustees of the Eastern State Penitentiary and of the Warden of that institution, we have concluded that the applicant has been sufficiently punished, and that if now released, he will prove himself a useful and law-abiding citizen.

We, therefore, "after full hearing, upon due public notice,

and in open sessions", recommend that a pardon be now granted to the said William Jones alias Archie James Rhoads.

D. J. DAVIS,
Lieutenant Governor.

CLYDE L. KING,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

GEORGE W. WOODRUFF,
Attorney General.

JAS. F. WOODWARD,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, Pa., November 19, 1924.

His Excellency, Gifford Pinchot, Governor.

Sir: At Nos. 298, 342, 343 and 344, February Sessions, 1922, in the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace in and for the County of Philadelphia, Jay S. Bergman alias Jay A. Dupont, pleaded guilty to four bills of indictment charging him with refusing to pay lawful fare for hire of taxicab, robbery and false pretense, and February 21, 1922, was sentenced to pay costs and to undergo imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for a term of not less than seven years nor more than ten years.

The applicant is thirty-four years of age and an American citizen by birth. At the time of his conviction he was a theatrical performer and was engaged on the B. F. Keith Circuit. He is married, but estranged from his wife. He has one daughter, eight years of age. His home address was Johnstown, Pennsylvania.

The applicant, by the use of false checks and false pretense, obtained a considerable amount of money from various business men in Philadelphia.

The applicant has now served two years and nine months of his term of imprisonment. The warden of the Eastern State Penitentiary certifies to his excellent record in that institution.

Assistant District Attorney Fox appeared before the Board, and while not joining in the application for clemency, stated that he did not oppose the same.

Joseph H. Moss, the prosecutor in the case, filed with the Board a letter in which he states that he believes the applicant to be the victim of evil companions, and asks for pardon.

In consideration of all the circumstances of this case, the term of imprisonment already served, the excellent prison record of the applicant, and because the prosecutor asks for clemency, we have concluded that he has been sufficiently punished, and that if now liberated, he will prove himself a useful and law-abiding citizen.

We, therefore, "after hearing, upon due public notice, and in open sessions", recommend that a pardon be now granted to the said Jay S. Bergman alias Jay A. Dupont.

D. J. DAVIS,
Lieutenant Governor.

CLYDE L. KING,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

GEORGE W. WOODRUFF,
Attorney General.

JAS. F. WOODWARD,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, Pa., November 19, 1924.

His Excellency, Gifford Pinchot, Governor.

Sir: At No. 333, June Sessions, 1921, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer in and for the County of Philadelphia, William Drennan after a second trial, was convicted of involuntary manslaughter, and recommended to the mercy of the Court, and on June 30, 1922, was sentenced to pay costs and to undergo imprisonment in the Philadelphia County Prison for a period of nine months.

The applicant is forty-two years of age, an American citizen by birth, married, a policeman by occupation and resided in Philadelphia for practically his entire life.

On May 8, 1921, the applicant, who was a special police officer of the Adams Express Company and armed with a revolver, after an altercation, shot and killed Patrick Joyce, a Pennsylvania Railroad Officer, in the West Philadelphia Station. The lieutenant of police in command of the district in which the homicide occurred, has filed with the Board a letter in which he states that after investigation he believes that the applicant acted in defense of his life, he having been knocked down and kicked so badly by Joyce that it was necessary for him to undergo an operation in the Philadelphia Hospital within two weeks after the occurrence. He further certifies that he was an honest, trustworthy and fearless officer.

The applicant was never before convicted of crime. Having completed his term of imprisonment, he has been released for more than year and has conducted himself in an exemplary manner.

Assistant District Attorney Fox appeared before the Board and stated that he would not oppose the present application, and that the District Attorney's office made it a rule that after a prisoner's discharge and subsequent good behavior for one year, not to oppose clemency. J. Hampton Moore, Mayor of the City when the crime was committed, filed with the Board a letter in which he states that the applicant shot Joyce in the discharge of his duty, and in order to protect his own life, which was in jeopardy. He also states that the applicant is endeavoring to be reinstated on the police force, and in the event of pardon he will probably be successful. Mr. Moore recommends pardon.

In consideration of all the circumstances of this cases, the prior good record of the applicant, his good conduct since his release, the representations of the Police Department of Philadelphia, the District Attorney's office and former Mayor Moore, we have concluded that he should be relieved from the stigma of his conviction and be qualified to resume life with a clean slate, and believe that if now liberated he will prove himself a peaceable and law-abiding citizen.

We, therefore, "after full hearing, upon due public notice, and in open sessions", recommend that a pardon be now granted to the said William Drennan.

D. J. DAVIS,
Lieutenant Governor.

CLYDE L. KING,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

GEORGE W. WOODRUFF,
Attorney General.

JAS. F. WOODWARD,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, Pa., November 19, 1924.

His Excellency, Gifford Pinchot, Governor.

Sir: At No.———, April Sessions, 1921, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer in and for the County of Chester, James LeRoy Mason alias LeRoy Mason pleaded guilty to an indictment charging him with robbery, being armed with an offensive weapon and felonious assault, and on July 11, 1921, was sentenced in the aggregate to pay a fine of $1,000, costs and to undergo imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for a term of not less than eight years nor more than seventeen years.

The applicant is twenty-nine years of age, an American citizen by birth and colored. His occupation is that of a chauffeur and mechanic, and at the time of his arrest he resided with his wife in Washington, D. C., where he was employed by John Trachtenburg.

Aaron Trachtenburg, a younger brother of his employer, with three companions, on February 15, 1921, motored from Washington to Philadelphia and returned toward Washing-

ton, the applicant acting as chauffeur. Having reached a point in Chester County, a car driven by James Doolittle passed. Acting under instructions from Trachtenburg, the applicant turned and followed the Doolittle car, finally blocking the way and compelling it to stop, after which the occupants of the Trachtenburg car took from Doolittle a large quantity of whiskey, which he was transporting, and which was subsequently taken to Washington, sold and the proceeds divided among the occupants of the car. McCurley and Freeman, two of the occupants of the car, have been pardoned by this Board and the other two, including the applicant, remain in prison.

The applicant was never before charged with or convicted of crime. He has now served three years and four months of his term of imprisonment.

Both the Trial District Attorney and the present District Attorney, who are conversant with the facts in this case, have filed letters with the Board in which they recommend pardon, alleging that the applicant was an employe and acted under the orders of his employer, and that he has been sufficiently punished.

In consideration of all the circumstances of this case, the prior good record of the applicant, the term of imprisonment already served, and because of the recommendations of the present District Attorney and the Trial District Attorney, we have concluded that he has been sufficiently punished, and that if now released, he will prove himself a peaceable and law-abiding citizen.

We, therefore, "after full hearing, upon due public notice, and in open sessions", recommend that a pardon be now granted to the said James LeRoy Mason alias LeRoy Mason.

D. J. DAVIS,
Lieutenant Governor.

CLYDE L. KING,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

GEORGE W. WOODRUFF,
Attorney General.

JAS. F. WOODWARD,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, Pa., November 19, 1924.

His Excellency, Gifford Pinchot, Governor.

Sir: At Nos. 87, 88 and 89, January Sessions, 1923, in the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace in and for the County of Dauphin, Arthur Thompson alias Ott Thompson was convicted of the unlawful sale and possession of drugs, and on January 12, 1923, was sentenced to pay a fine of $500, costs and to undergo imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for a term of not less than two years nor more than two and one-half years.

The applicant is twenty-seven years of age, an American citizen by birth, unmarried, and at the time of his arrest was employed in a restaurant in the City of Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, where he resided with his uncle.

The applicant was arrested on the street, October 21, 1922, by a member of the Harrisburg police force for peddling drugs. When arrested no drugs were found on his person, but it was claimed that the applicant sold drugs from a certain house which had at one time been rented and occupied by him. Three persons testified that they had purchased narcotic drugs from the applicant.

The applicant was one of a number of persons who were tried and convicted for this offense during a crusade in Harrisburg against drug peddlers.

The applicant has now served one year and ten months of his term of imprisonment. He was never before convicted of crime. Several persons who were convicted of similar offenses have been pardoned by this Board.

The District Attorney has filed with the Board a letter in which he states that the applicant has almost completed his minimum term of imprisonment. He further states that he believes that the Trial Judge would not have imposed so long a term of imprisonment had he known that the applicant would not serve out his term in the penitentiary, but would be transferred to the Dauphin County Prison. The District Attorney adds that he has no objection to clemency in this case.

In consideration of all the circumstances of this case, the prior good record of the applicant, the term of imprisonment already served, because of the fact that others convicted of similar offenses in the Dauphin County Court about the same time have been pardoned by this Board, and in further consideration of the representations of the District Attorney, we have concluded that he has been sufficiently punished, and that if now released, he will prove himself a useful and law-abiding citizen.

We, therefore, "after full hearing, upon due public notice, and in open sessions", recommend that a pardon be now granted to the said Arthur Thompson alias Ott Thompson.

D. J. DAVIS,
Lieutenant Governor.

CLYDE L. KING,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

GEORGE W. WOODRUFF,
Attorney General.

JAS. F. WOODWARD,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, Pa., November 19, 1924.

His Excellency, Gifford Pinchot, Governor.

Sir: At No. 22, December Sessions, 1922, in the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace in and for the County of Centre, George Harold Newman alias Harold Newman was convicted of larceny, and on December 13, 1922, was sentenced to pay a fine of $1.00, costs and to undergo imprisonment in the Western State Penitentiary for a term of not less than two years and ten months nor more than three years.

The applicant is twenty-seven years of age and a native-born citizen of the United States. He is a coal miner by occupation, and at the time of his conviction was employed in a mine at Osceola Mills, Pa. He had a wife and two children, but his wife secured a divorce. He also has an aged mother and two brothers.

The applicant was arrested for the larceny of an automobile robe and other accessories from an automobile belonging to Ellis Wighaman, valued at $22.50, which were alleged to have been taken on the night of October 10, 1922. All of the articles were returned to the owner, and he suffered no loss.

The applicant has now served one year and eleven months of his term of imprisonment. His prison record is excellent.

Both the Trial Judge and Trial District Attorney have filed letters with the Board in which they recommend clemency.

In consideration of all the circumstances of this case, the term of imprisonment already served, the need which his aged mother has of support, and because of the recommendations of the Trial Judge and Trial District Attorney, we have concluded that he has been sufficiently punished, and that if now released he will prove himself a useful and law-abiding citizen.

We, therefore, "after full hearing, upon due public notice, and in open sessions", recommend that a pardon be now granted to the said George Harold Newman alias Harold Newman.

D. J. DAVIS,
Lieutenant Governor.

CLYDE L. KING,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

GEORGE W. WOODRUFF,
Attorney General.

JAS. F. WOODWARD,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, Pa., November 19, 1924.

His Excellency, Gifford Pinchot, Governor.

Sir: At No. 367, November Sessions, 1921, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer in and for the County of Luzerne, Michael Kovensky pleaded guilty to an indictment charging him with statutory rape, and on December 15, 1921, was sentenced to pay a fine of $1.00, costs and to undergo imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for a term of not less than seven and one-half years nor more than fifteen years.

The applicant is forty-nine years of age. He is of Polish descent, but a naturalized American citizen. He is a widower with five dependent children, and at the time of his arrest was employed as fireman in a colliery owned by G. B. Markle Company, and resided at Highland, Luzerne County, Pennsylvania.

The applicant's wife died in November, 1920, and he allowed a woman and her husband to occupy part of the house in which he and his children resided, with the understanding that the woman assist in the care of the children. This woman was negligent, made intoxicating beverages on the premises and had drinking parties in her home, until he notified the woman and her husband to vacate, which caused hostile feeling toward him and brought about his prosecution on the present charge.

He was charged with ravishing his stepdaughter, Anna, in December, 1921, and subsequently, she being at the time thirteen or fourteen years of age. The applicant, because of his scanty knowledge of the English language, was advised by the constable to plead guilty and attach his signature to a statement, believing that this would effect his release. The applicant's stepdaughter, Anna states that the assaults occurred while he was intoxicated. She filed with the Board an affidavit in which she makes this averment and asks that he be pardoned. A daughter, May, who was one of the chief witnesses against him at the trial, filed an affidavit with the Board in which she states that the testimony she gave at the trial was false, and that she was coached to testify by the woman in the house who wanted to put the applicant out of the way.

The applicant was never before charged with or convicted of crime. He has now served two years and eleven months of his term of imprisonment. During his incarceration his children have been maintained at public expense in the home of the United Charities, Hazleton, Pa.

M. Ethel May, Secretary of this organization, who appeared before the Board in behalf of the applicant, has agreed to become sponsor for his future good behavior, if liberated.

In consideration of all the circumstances of this case, the prior good record of the applicant, the term of imprisonment already served, because of the fact that the applicant's small children are a public charge on the community, and require his support and maintenance, and in further consideration of the fact that the Secretary of the Charitable Organization which is supporting his children, has agreed to become sponsor for his future good behavior, we have concluded that the applicant has been sufficiently punished, and that if now liberated, he will prove himself a useful and law-abiding citizen.

We, therefore, "after full hearing, upon due public notice, and in open sessions", recommend that a pardon be now granted to the said Michael Kovensky.

D. J. DAVIS,
Lieutenant Governor.

CLYDE L. KING,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

GEORGE W. WOODRUFF,
Attorney General.

JAS. F. WOODWARD,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, Pa., November 19, 1924.

His Excellency, Gifford Pinchot, Governor.

Sir: At No. 249, January Sessions, 1924, in the Municipal Court of the City of Philadelphia, William Kinder pleaded guilty to an indictment charging him with operating an automobile while under the influence of intoxicating liquor, and on February 21, 1924, was sentenced to pay costs and to undergo imprisonment in the Philadelphia County Prison for a term of six months. One month later the sentence was reconsidered by the Court, and the defendant discharged on parole for the remainder of his term.

The present application is made, not to secure his discharge, but in order to clear his record and to enable him to be reinstated in the fire department.

The applicant is an American citizen, of English descent and thirty-four years of age. His occupation at the time of his arrest was that of hoseman in the fire department of the City of Philadelphia, in which service he had been engaged from May 1, 1918, to the time of his arrest. He resides in the City of Philadelphia with his wife and three small children.

The applicant, on December 20, 1922, was driving a motor fire engine in response to an alarm of fire, and while turning a street corner the fire engine collided with an automobile which was parked on Germantown Avenue near Coulter Street. He was immediately arrested and held for court on the charge of driving an automobile while intoxicated. In January, 1924, he was tried by the Civil Service Commission of the City on three charges, to wit: Intoxication on duty, neglect of duty and inefficiency. The Commission found him guilty of the first charge and sentenced him to a fine of fifteen days pay, but he was restored to duty. He was subsequently suspended by the Commission and afterwards the case was reopened and continued in order that he might make application for pardon.

The applicant was never before charged with or convicted of crime. His wife and children require support and assistance. He has been out of prison eight months and his behavior has been excellent.

Assistant District Attorney Fox appeared before the Board and did not oppose pardon, although he intimated that the applicant should wait a year before asking clemency.

In consideration of all the circumstances of this case, the prior good record of the applicant, the need which his family has for support and maintenance, and in further consideration of the fact that a pardon, if granted, will enable him to clear the record and probably lead to reinstatement in the fire department of Philadelphia, where his record, with this one exception, has been excellent, we have concluded that he has been sufficiently punished, and that if now pardoned, he will prove himself a useful and law-abiding citizen.

We, therefore, "after full hearing, upon due public notice, and in open sessions", recommend that a pardon be now granted to the said William Kinder.

D. J. DAVIS,
Lieutenant Governor.

CLYDE L. KING,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

GEORGE W. WOODRUFF,
Attorney General.

JAS. F. WOODWARD,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, Pa., November 19, 1924.

His Excellency, Gifford Pinchot, Governor.

Sir: At No. 432, November Sessions, 1923, in the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace in and for the County of Allegheny, George DeBasi, Thomas Ziggers and Patrick O'Malley were jointly convicted of obstructing election offi-

cers, and DeBasi and O'Malley were convicted of taking and removing records in custody of the person having lawful charge thereof at an election. All of the defendants were recommended by the jury to the extreme mercy of the court, and on July 3, 1924, DeBasi was sentenced to pay a fine of $200, costs and to undergo imprisonment in the Allegheny County Jail for a period of two years; Ziggers was sentenced pay a fine of $150, costs and to undergo imprisonment in the Allegheny County Jail for a period of one year; and O'Malley was sentenced to pay a fine of $250, costs and to undergo imprisonment in the Allegheny County Jail for a term of two years.

All of the above named defendants were tried and convicted for unlawfully attacking the Election Board of the Ninth Election District, Second Ward, in the City of Pittsburgh, and unlawfully and violently taking and carrying away from the polling place of said district the ballot box. This offense occurred on September 18, 1923, during the primary election, at which there was a bitter factional struggle and partisan feeling ran high.

The applicants were each about twenty-nine years of age, native-born citizens of the United States, and had been employed as mill-workers in the City of Pittsburgh where they had resided all their respective lives, with the exception of the time served overseas in the World War.

The applicants went to the polling place on the day in question about 7:30 P. M., in order to ascertain how the election had gone, and particularly with reference to the status of applicant DeBasi, who was a candidate for constable in said ward. Upon their entering the polling place a fight started between some of the election officers and others, and during the fight the furniture in the polling place was overturned, some of the unvoted ballots strewn on the floor and the ballot box carried out into the street.

The applicants have now served four months of their respective terms of imprisonment. They were never before charged with or convicted of crime.

Major Charles C. McGovern, Chairman of the Board of Registration Commissioners of the City of Pittsburgh, has filed with the Board a letter in which he, from his personal knowledge, reviewed the case of these applicants. He states that applicant O'Malley consulted him the day before the primary election with regard to the political situation in that district, and invoked his assistance in an endeavor to secure a fair count of the vote, there being rumors abroad that his faction in control of the Election Board would count out the faction to which the applicant belonged. He further states that the applicants went to the polling place, shortly after the polls closed, to demand an open count of the ballots. When applicant O'Malley made his demand for an open count, the Election Board peremptorily refused the request. An argument ensued and applicant O'Malley told his friends to get the ballot box and take it to the police station, which they proceeded to do. They were then seized and rushed before a Judge, belonging to the opposing faction, who acted as a committing magistrate, and the applicants were held for trial and convicted as before stated.

Major McGovern further states that the arrest and trial of these applicants was plotted by the opposing faction, and that they were railroaded to prison in order to put them out of the way, and to discourage any further effort to reform political conditions in a section of Pittsburgh notorious for violation of election laws.

James J. Kirby, for many years a police magistrate in the City of Pittsburgh, who is a man of substance and integrity, and well acquainted with the applicants and their environment, has offered to become sponsor for the future good conduct of the applicants, if released.

In consideration of all the circumstances of this case, the prior good record of the applicants, the term of imprisonment already served, and because of the representations of Major McGovern, Chairman of the Board of Registration Commissioners, and the fact that a prominent and reputable citizen of Pittsburgh has agreed to become sponsor for their future good behavior, we have concluded that they have been sufficiently punished, and if now released, they will prove themselves peaceable and law-abiding citizens.

We, therefore, "after full hearing, upon due public notice, and in open sessions", recommend that a pardon be now granted to the said George DeBasi, Thomas Ziggers and Patrick O'Malley.

D. J. DAVIS,
Lieutenant Governor.
CLYDE L. KING,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
GEORGE W. WOODRUFF,
Attorney General.
JAS. F. WOODWARD,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, Pa., October 15, 1924.

His Excellency, Gifford Pinchot, Governor.

Sir: At Nos. 91 and 92 April Sessions, 1921, in the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace in and for the County of Lehigh, Wilton Steward Williams pleaded guilty to indictments charging him with breaking and entering, larceny and receiving stolen goods, and on May 2, 1921, was sentenced to pay a fine of $100.00, costs and to undergo imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for a term of not less than five years nor more than six years.

The applicant is twenty-two years of age, a native-born American citizen, unmarried, and at the time of his conviction was a silk weaver by occupation and employed at the Adelaide Silk Mill, Allentown, in which city he resided with his mother.

In January, 1921, the applicant met one Russell Matz, who was considerably older than he and had a criminal record. He was nineteen years of age at the time and was persuaded to accompany Matz and one Samuel DeLong to Schnecksville, Lehigh County, where they broke into and robbed the general store of Squire Fusselman. About $105.00 in cash was taken from the store. The applicant never received any portion of the same, although Matz and DeLong promised to meet him on the following day in order to make a division. The applicant's conscience troubled him and he first confessed the crime to his brother-in-law, who notified the police authorities. A formal confession followed whereby Matz and DeLong were apprehended, convicted and sentenced to longer terms of imprisonment.

The applicant has now served three years and six months of his term of imprisonment. His prison record has been excellent. Matz who was the master mind in the commission of the crime, and who has had a criminal record, was pardoned by this Board in June, 1924.

A number of letters advocating clemency have been filed with the Board. The Trial Judge, the Mayor of Allentown, and the Police Department of that city recommend pardon. Conrad R. Williams (a brother of the applicant) and Charles E. Searle, both prominent and reputable citizens of Allentown, have offered to become sponsors for the applicant's future good conduct.

In consideration of all the circumstances of this case, the fact that the applicant was only nineteen years of age when the crime was committed, and was influenced thereto by men older than himself with respect to age and criminality, that his aged and widowed mother requires his support, in further consideration of the recommendation of the Mayor of the City, the Trial Judge and others, and of the offer of Conrad R. Williams and Charles E. Searle, both of Allentown, to become sponsors for his future good conduct, we have concluded that he has been sufficiently punished, and that if now released, he will prove himself a useful and law-abiding citizen.

We, therefore, "after full hearing, upon due public notice, and in open sessions", recommend that a pardon be now granted to the said Wilton Steward Williams.

D. J. DAVIS,
Lieutenant Governor.
CLYDE L. KING,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
GEORGE W. WOODRUFF,
Attorney General.
JAS. F. WOODWARD,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, Pa., November 19, 1924.

His Excellency, Gifford Pinchot, Governor.

Sir: At No. 552, April Sessions, 1924, in the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace, in and for the County of Philadelphia, John Gabrylewicz was convicted of the unlawful possession of liquor, and on September 5, 1924, was sentenced to pay costs and to serve a term of four months in the Philadelphia County Prison.

The applicant is about fifty years of age, a native of Poland, but a citizen of the United States, and has resided in the City of Philadelphia for more than twenty-five years. He has a wife, and one son twenty years of age.

At the time of his conviction the applicant was engaged in the retail furniture business in said city, and was also engaged in building. Lieutenant McGregor, of the Philadelphia Police Department, in a general clean-up of his district, obtained a search warrant to search the premises of the applicant which were partly used for business and partly for residence. On March 1, 1924, at 8:05 P. M., he searched the premises and seized ten gallons and two quarts of alcohol, six quarts of whiskey and a demijohn of wine, nearly empty. The applicant in his defense testified that he used the alcohol on his furniture, that it gave a brighter, clearer and better finish than denatured alcohol, and that he kept and used the alcohol only for the purposes of his business and not for beverage purposes. He further testified that he had had the whiskey for a long period of time. Four witnesses testified that they had known the applicant, for a long period of time, that they, and each of them, had several times seen him use part of the alcohol, which was seized, on the furniture in his store.

The applicant was never before charged with or convicted of crime. His reputation in the community was excellent. He has now served two and one-half months of his term of imprisonment. His health has become seriously impaired as a result of his incarceration as shown by the letter from the attending physician on file. His business has been materially injured by the same cause. His family is unable to conduct the business and cannot afford to employ a competent person to operate the store, and also requires his support and maintenance.

While a representative of the District Attorney's office appeared before the Board his objection to clemency was perfunctory and formal in character.

In consideration of all the circumstances of this case, the prior good record of the applicant, the term of imprisonment already served, the impaired physicial and financial condition of the applicant, and the need which his family has for support and maintenance, we have concluded that he has been sufficiently punished, and that if now released, he will prove himself a useful and law-abiding citizen.

We, therefore, "after full hearing, upon due public notice, and in open sessions", recommend that a pardon be now granted to the said John Gabrylewicz.

D. J. DAVIS,
Lieutenant Governor.

CLYDE L. KING,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

GEORGE W. WOODRUFF,
Attorney General.

JAS. F. WOODWARD,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, Pa., December 17, 1924.

His Excellency, Gifford Pinchot, Governor.

Sir: At No. 273, May Sessions, 1920, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer in and for the County of Philadelphia, John F. O'Handley alias John Hollis alias John Kelly was convicted of robbery, and on May 20, 1920, was sentenced to pay costs and to undergo imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for a term of not less than nine years nor more than ten years.

The applicant is thirty-nine years of age, a native-born citizen of the United States, a painter by occupation, unmarried, and resided with his parents in the City of Boston, Massachusetts.

On May 7, 1920, during the daylight hours, while out of employment, the applicant and one James Coffey, a stranger with whom he had been drinking, stopped a delivery wagon, the property of M. H. McCloskey, provision dealer, at 924 Spring Garden Street, Philadelphia, driven by Fred Setter. Placing Setter in fear by threats of bodily harm, the applicant and Coffey forced him to turn over to them the sum of $107.00. No violence was done Setter, and the amount taken from him was immediately recovered through the speedy capture of both offenders.

The applicant has served four years and six months of his term of imprisonment. His prior record is good, with the exception of the commission of a minor offense in Boston in 1919. Coffey, his accomplice, received a like sentence, and in January, 1924, was pardoned by this Board.

A representative of the District Attorney's office was present at the meeting of the Board and indicated a favorable disposition to clemency. M. H. McCloskey, whose delivery wagon was robbed, filed a letter with the Board in which he strongly urges pardon.

In consideration of all the circumstances of this case, the term of imprisonment already served, the fact that the applicant's accomplice, who received a like sentence, was pardoned by this Board almost a year ago, and the fact that the prosecutor in the case recommends clemency, and the District Attorney's office is not unfavorable, we have concluded that he has been sufficiently punished, and that if now released, he will prove himself a useful and law-abiding citizen.

We, therefore, "after full hearing, upon due public notice, and in open sessions", recommend that a pardon be now granted to the said John F. O'Handley alias John Hollis alias John Kelly.

D. J. DAVIS,
Lieutenant Governor.

CLYDE L. KING,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

GEORGE W. WOODRUFF,
Attorney General.

JAS. F. WOODWARD,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, Pa., December 17, 1924.

His Excellency, Gifford Pinchot, Governor.

Sir: At No. 409, February Sessions, 1918, in the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace in and for the County of Philadelphia, John Olson was convicted of entering with intent to steal, and on April 19, 1918, was sentenced to pay costs and to undergo imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for a term of not less than five years and six months nor more than six years.

The applicant is a native of Poland and thirty-two years of age. He has taken out his first papers for naturalization as an American citizen. He is a mechanic by occupation, and at the time of his arrest was employed at Hog Island, Philadelphia, as an iron work helper. He resided in that City. He is a widower and has a daughter six years of age, and a mother whom he supports.

On February 3, 1918, at 11:00 P. M., the applicant was beaten and arrested in an alley running eastward from Sixth Street, north of Arch, in the City of Philadelphia, in the rear of a building, wherein Israel Blank, trading as Excelsior Waste Company had a factory. The only incriminating testimony produced against him at the trial was by one police officer who testified that when arrested the applicant was in said alley, and falsely testified that the applicant admitted that he had entered the building, but the

officer acknowledged that no goods were found in the applicant's possession. As a matter of fact, the applicant was walking north on Sixth Street when an officer, moving southward on said street, opened a fusilade of shots, and the applicant entered the alley in order to escape the shots when the officer brutally assaulted him, necessitating three days treatment in a hospital.

The applicant's trial was called hastily and he did not have the opportunity to properly consult with counsel or to secure witnesses in his behalf. He was the only witness in his own behalf. The jury had difficulty in arriving at a verdict, and while he was found guilty of entering, he was acquitted on the charges of larceny and receiving stolen goods.

The applicant having served his minimum sentence, to wit, five years and six months, was paroled. Since his release, one year and two months ago, he has been engaged in business in a small way in the City of Philadelphia, and is conducting himself as a decent and law-abiding citizen.

In consideration of all the circumstances of this case, the term of imprisonment already served, the fact that since his release he has conducted himself as a decent, law-abiding citizen, and in consideration of the fact that his small child and mother require his support, we have concluded that he has been sufficiently punished and should be relieved from the stigma of his conviction, and that if released he will deport himself as a good and law-abiding citizen.

We, therefore, "after full hearing, upon due public notice, and in open sessions", recommend that a pardon be now granted to the said John Olson.

D. J. DAVIS,
Lieutenant Governor.

CLYDE L. KING,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

GEORGE W. WOODRUFF,
Attorney General.

JAS. F. WOODWARD,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, Pa., December 17, 1924.

His Excellency, Gifford Pinchot, Governor.

Sir: At No. 125, March Sessions, 1919, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer in and for the County of Philadelphia, William Allen alias Willie Allen was convicted of highway robbery, and on April 20, 1919, was sentenced to pay costs and to undergo imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for a term of not less than nine years and eleven months nor more than ten years.

The applicant is twenty-eight years of age, a native-born American citizen and by occupation a cook, employed by the Old Dominion Steamship Line operating boats between New York and Norfolk, Virginia. He is unmarried.

The applicant, and one Gilbert Taylor, were jointly charged by John Wright with having held him up at the point of a gun on the streets of Philadelphia, in March, 1919, and robbing him of a pocket book containing $65.00. Subsequently in June, 1924, Wright, who was then on parole from the penitentiary, in the presence of a member of the County Detective Force and applicant's attorney, acknowledged that no money was taken from him by the applicant and his companion Taylor, and that no money was lost, because during the hold-up he threw the money at random in the street and subsequently returned to the spot and found it lying there. He further stated that three men held him up, but was unable to identify the applicant as one of these men.

The applicant has now served five years and eight months of his term of imprisonment. He was never before charged with or convicted of crime. He was only twenty-three years of age when sentenced. He has already served more than his minimum term of imprisonment.

In consideration of all the circumstances of this case, the real doubt as to the guilt of the applicant, his prior good record, the comparative youth of the applicant when the crime was committed, and the term of imprisonment already served, we have concluded that he has been sufficiently punished, and that if now released, he will prove himself a useful and law-abiding citizen.

We, therefore, "after full hearing, upon due public notice, and in open sessions", recommend that a pardon be now granted to the said William Allen alias Willie Allen.

D. J. DAVIS,
Lieutenant Governor.

CLYDE L. KING,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

GEORGE W. WOODRUFF,
Attorney General.

JAS. F. WOODWARD,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, Pa., December 17, 1924.

His Excellency, Gifford Pinchot, Governor.

Sir: At No. 736, December Term, 1920, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer in and for the County of Philadelphia, George Connelly pleaded guilty to an indictment charging him with burglary, entering in the night, without breaking, with intent to commit a felony, and receiving stolen goods, and on January 4, 1921, was sentenced to pay costs and to undergo imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for a term of not less than five years nor more than seven years.

The applicant is thirty-one years of age, a native-born American citizen, a painter by occupation and at the time of his arrest was employed and resided in the City of Philadelphia, with his wife and one child aged eight years.

On December 11, 1920, the applicant and one Ezra Hawkins, being intoxicated, entered the residence of one Weiner by breaking a glass in the front door. While they were ransacking the house it was surrounded by police officers who demanded that they come out. Hawkins escaped through a back window and was captured. The applicant tried to escape by jumping out of a rear window on the second story, but was caught in the yard. Hawkins was committed to the Huntingdon Reformatory, and on November 21, 1922, was discharged. On account of the overcrowded condition of the penitentiary, the applicant was subsequently transferred to the Northampton County Prison where he now is.

The applicant has served four years of his term of imprisonment. His prison record is excellent, and the Northampton County Prison authorities recommend clemency. He has served two years more than his accomplice.

A representative of the District Attorney's office appeared before the Board, but did not oppose clemency.

In consideration of all the circumstances of this case, the term of imprisonment already served, the need which his family have of support and maintenance, and the recommendation of the prison authorities, we have concluded that he has been sufficiently punished, and that if now released, he will prove himself a useful and law-abiding citizen.

We, therefore, "after full hearing, upon due public notice, and in open sessions", recommend that a pardon be now granted to the said George Connelly.

D. J. DAVIS,
Lieutenant Governor.

CLYDE L. KING,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

GEORGE W. WOODRUFF,
Attorney General.

JAS. F. WOODWARD,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, Pa., December 17, 1924.

His Excellency, Gifford Pinchot, Governor.

Sir: At No. 205, March Sessions, 1924, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer in and for the County of Schuylkill,

nthony Skumer pleaded guilty to an indictment charging im with burglary at night, and larceny, and on March 3, 924, was sentenced to pay a fine of $25.00, costs and to ndergo imprisonment in the Schuylkill County Prison for term of not less than two years nor more than four years.

The applicant is twenty-five years of age, a native-born merican citizen, a laborer by occupation, unmarried, and the time of his arrest resided in Shenandoah.

The applicant broke a lock on the window of the O'Haren ome in Shenandoah during the month of February, 1924, nd affected an entrance between eight and ten o'clock in e evening. No one was in the house when the entry was ade. In the morning various articles, valued at about 100.00, were found to be missing. The applicant was found rowling about the neighborhood some days later and ap- rehended. He confessed that he had taken the articles rom the O'Haren home and went with the officers to his ome where he had concealed most of the stolen goods, which ere recovered and returned, none having been disposed of the applicant.

The applicant served overseas during the World War, and as shellshocked and gassed while in the service, as the re- ult of which both his physical and mental condition have een seriously impaired. Upon his discharge from the serv- e he was confined in a Veterans' Hospital in Philadelphia, nd later in a Government Hospital in Perryville, Maryland, ntil August, 1923. His mental condition is such, that the edical officers of the United States Veterans' Bureau rated im as totally and permanently disabled, and he was granted mpensation at the rate of $100.00 per month. In October, 922, in the Court of Common Pleas of Schuylkill County, fter hearing, he was adjudged incompetent, by reason of ental deficiency, to care for himself and the Court ap- ointed a guardian. The Veterans' Bureau is interested the applicant, regards him as mentally irresponsible, and aims that he should be confined in a hospital for medical reatment and are willing to assume charge of him at the aint Elizabeth's Hospital, Washington, D. C.

The applicant has now served nine months of his term of mprisonment. He appears to be as mentally irresponsible s when he committed the crime, and requires medical treat- ent in a Government Hospital, which has been placed at is disposal.

In consideration of all the circumstances of this case, the ental irresponsibility of the applicant, the fact that if re- ased he will receive the necessary care and attention which e requires in a Government Hospital, we have concluded at he has been sufficiently punished, and that if now re- ased, he will prove himself a useful and law-abiding citi- en.

We, therefore, "after full hearing, upon due public notice, nd in open sessions", recommend that a pardon be now ranted to the said Anthony Skumer.

D. J. DAVIS,
Lieutenant Governor.

CLYDE L. KING,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

GEORGE W. WOODRUFF,
Attorney General.

JAS. F. WOODWARD,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, Pa., December 17, 1924.

is Excellency, Gifford Pinchot, Governor.

Sir: At No. 22, February Sessions, 1923, in the Court Oyer and Terminer in and for the County of Northamp- n, Frank Putnik pleaded guilty to the charge of voluntary anslaughter, and on June 14, 1923, was sentenced to pay fine of $25.00, costs and to undergo imprisonment in the orthampton County Prison for a period of five years, to computed from February 9, 1923.

The applicant is 36 years of age, a native and citizen of ungary. He is a laborer by occupation, and at the time his arrest was employed as a teamster by the Alpha Portland Cement Company at Martins Creek, where he resided with his wife and one stepdaughter aged five years. The applicant and Steve Kovach were both teamsters in the employ of the above named company. There had been bad blood between them. On one occasion, at Kovach's house during a physical encounter, Kovach struck the applicant with a blunt instrument which caused an injury permanently impairing his hearing. On several occasions Kovach had come to the applicant's house during his absence and made insulting and indecent remarks to his wife. About a week before the crime was committed, Kovach purchased a revolver, and in the evening fired a number of shots from his back porch. The applicant, believing that the shots were intended for him, erected an iron screen or shield to protect himself and wife when they were on their porch or in their back yard, the two houses being separated by two other houses. The applicant was an industrious and sober workman, while Kovach was known as a dangerous man, was quarrelsome, violent and a drunkard. On the night of the crime the applicant, and one Solomon, went to get some coal, and on their way met Kovach returning with his son. The applicant struck Kovach on the head with a stick and knocked him down. Kovach returned to his home where he lapsed into unconsciousness. He was taken to the hospital and died that night, his skull having been fractured. Solomon and the applicant were both tried and convicted and received a like sentence.

The applicant has now served one year and ten months of his term of imprisonment. He was never before charged with or convicted of crime. His mental condition has become seriously affected by his confinement.

In consideration of all the circumstances of this case, and the events culminating in the tragedy, the prior good record of the applicant, and the term of imprisonment already served, we have concluded that he has been sufficiently punished, and that if now released, he will prove himself a useful and law-abiding citizen.

We, therefore, "after full hearing, upon due public notice, and in open sessions", recommend that a pardon be now granted to the said Frank Putnik.

D. J. DAVIS,
Lieutenant Governor.

CLYDE L. KING,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

GEORGE W. WOODRUFF,
Attorney General.

JAS. F. WOODWARD,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, Pa., December 17, 1924.

His Excellency, Gifford Pinchot, Governor.

Sir: At Nos. 19, 20, 21, 22 and 24, April Sessions, 1921, in the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace in and for the County of Venango, Wayne Ross alias Benjamin Wayne Ross pleaded guilty to the charges of burglary, larceny and receiving stolen goods, and on April 28, 1921, was sentenced in the aggregate to pay a fine of $5.00, costs, and to undergo imprisonment in the Western State Penitentiary for a term of not less than seven years nor more than eight years and nine months.

The applicant is thirty-five years of age and a native-born American citizen. For several years prior to his arrest he worked as a fireman and brakeman on the Pennsylvania railroad, and at the time of his arrest was employed as a chauffeur in Oil City, Pennsylvania, in which city he resided with his wife and two children, aged two and four years respectively.

The applicant was jointly indicted with Steve Horn and Don Mook for robbing a freight car of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and robbing various individuals. He required money to support his family, fell into bad company, and became implicated in these crimes. The only stolen goods found in his possession at the time of his arrest was flour, and condensed milk for his baby.

The applicant has now served three years and eight months of his term of imprisonment. He was never before charged with or convicted of crime. His prison record has been excellent. His family are in need of his support.

The private prosecutor in this case has filed a letter with the Board in which he states that the applicant's prior record had been excellent, and that his downfall was due to evil companions, that he is entitled to clemency because he confessed his crimes, told where the stolen goods could be found, and assisted the officers in their recovery. The Trial District Attorney has also filed a letter with the Board in which he strongly recommends pardon.

In consideration of all the circumstances of this case, the term of imprisonment already served, the prior good record of the applicant, his excellent prison record, the need which his family have of support and assistance, and above all, because of the recommendation of the private prosecutor and Trial District Attorney, we have concluded that he has been sufficiently punished, and that if now released, he will prove himself a useful and law-abiding citizen.

We, therefore, "after full hearing, upon due public notice, and in open sessions", recommend that a pardon be now granted to the said Wayne Ross alias Benjamin Wayne Ross.

D. J. DAVIS,
Lieutenant Governor.

CLYDE L. KING,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

GEORGE W. WOODRUFF,
Attorney General.

JAS. F. WOODWARD,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, Pa., December 17, 1924.

His Excellency, Gifford Pinchot, Governor.

Sir: At No.———, January Sessions, 1921, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer in and for the County of Chester, H. Winfield Bourne pleaded guilty to an indictment charging him with larceny, and on December 20, 1921, was sentenced to pay a fine of $500.00, costs, and to undergo imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for a term of not less than five years nor more than ten years.

The applicant is twenty-three years of age, a native-born American citizen, and at the time of his arrest was employed as a salesman by Atwell and Jones, who were engaged in selling novelties and specialties. He is unmarried and resided with his parents in Atlantic City, New Jersey.

On October 18, 1920, George Alden Bruce, hired a taxicab in Philadelphia to take himself, the applicant and Leona O'Toole, to Coatesville where they met Arnold Reick and Elizabeth Malloy. While the five were returning to Philadelphia, Bruce, who was riding on the front seat with the Chauffeur, flashed a gun and caused the chauffeur to abandon the car, although the latter was not injured or robbed. The applicant had no knowledge of Bruce's intention to steal the car, and in fear accompanied the party which, instead of returning to Philadelphia as had been planned, drove southward until finally at Dublin, Georgia, the car was placed in a garage, and they were all arrested and returned to Chester County for trial. Bruce, who was the ring-leader in the affair, was pardoned by this Board in October, 1923, and Reick was pardoned in April, 1924.

The applicant has now served three years of his term of imprisonment. He was never before charged with or convicted of crime. He was only nineteen years old when the automobile was stolen, and had no knowledge of Bruce's plan. When he was confronted with the choice of leaving the party upon the chauffeur's abandoning the car or to continue with the party, he chose the latter course. He has been a model prisoner and has become adept in the operation of a linotype machine. The prison authorities recommend clemency.

In consideration of the circumstances of this case, the youth of the applicant when the crime was committed, his prior good record, his excellent prison record and the term of imprisonment already served, we have concluded that he has been sufficiently punished, and that if now released, he will prove himself a useful and law-abiding citizen.

We, therefore, "after full hearing, upon due public notice, and in open sessions", recommend that a pardon be now granted to the said H. Winfield Bourne.

D. J. DAVIS,
Lieutenant Governor.

CLYDE L. KING,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

GEORGE W. WOODRUFF,
Attorney General.

JAS. F. WOODWARD,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, Pa., December 17, 1924.

His Excellency, Gifford Pinchot, Governor.

Sir: At Nos. 208, 209 and 210, June Sessions, 1923, in the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace in and for the County of Dauphin, Robert Chenoweth waived the finding of true bills by the grand jury and pleaded guilty to charges of unlawful possession and sale of drugs, and on August 20, 1923, was sentenced to pay a fine of $1,000, costs, and to undergo imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for a term of not less than two and one-half years nor more than five years.

The applicant is thirty-six years of age, a native-born citizen of the United States, an advertising agent by occupation, and at the time of his arrest was employed in the shipping room of the Central Iron and Steel Works, Harrisburg, in which city he resided with his wife.

The applicant for many years has been a drug addict. After his release from the Dauphin County Jail in 1922, having served a sentence of six months on a similar charge, he regained his health and secured a responsible position. While thus employed he contracted a severe cold which reduced his vitality to such an extent that his physician administered morphine in order to aid his recovery. He had not used or handled narcotic drugs since his discharge from prison and was endeavoring to effect a permanent cure. As a result of the administering of morphine by the physician, he relapsed into the drug habit, and finally on July 24, 1924, voluntarily surrendered himself to the police authorities. After serving a short time in the Eastern State Penitentiary he was, on account of the overcrowded condition in that institution, returned to the Dauphin County Jail, to complete his sentence, where he is now incarcerated.

He has now served one year and four months of his term of imprisonment. His health is excellent and he claims to be permanently cured of the drug habit.

The Trial District Attorney has filed with the Board a letter in which he states that he does not object to a pardon in this case for the reason, had the Court known that the applicant would have been imprisoned in the County Jail instead of the Penitentiary, he would not have imposed so long a sentence. The Trial Judge communicated with a member of this Board and stated that the sentence in this case was unusually severe and that he would be glad to see Executive clenency extended to the applicant.

A number of other persons who were sentenced by the Dauphin County Court for similar offenses, under like circumstances, have already been pardoned.

In consideration of all the circumstances of this case, the time of imprisonment already served, the fact that other persons sentenced for similar offenses, under like circumstances, have been pardoned, and because of the recommendation of the Trial Judge and the statements of the Trial Judge and the statement of the Trial District Attorney, we have concluded that he has been sufficiently punished, and that if now released he will prove himself a useful and law-abiding citizen.

We, therefore, "after full hearing, upon due public notice, and in open sessions", recommend that a pardon be now granted to the said Robert Chenoweth.

D. J. DAVIS,
Lieutenant Governor.

CLYDE L. KING,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

GEORGE W. WOODRUFF,
Attorney General.

JAS. F. WOODWARD,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, Pa., December 17, 1924.

His Excellency, Gifford Pinchot, Governor.

Sir: At No. 110, June Sessions, 1917, in the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace in and for the County of Cambria, Patrick Carrig waived the finding of a true bill by the grand jury and pleaded guilty to the charges of entering a bank and building with intent to commit a felony by use of explosives, and larceny, and on June 15, 1917, was sentenced to pay a fine of $500.00, costs and to undergo imprisonment in the Western State Penitentiary for a term of not less than ten years nor more than twelve years.

The applicant is 39 years of age, a native-born citizen of the United States, a coal miner by occupation and at the time of his arrest was employed in and about the mines at Cresson, Pennsylvania, where he resided with his wife and five children, all under age.

On the evening of May 1, 1917, the applicant and a friend went to Lilly to witness a patriotic celebration. After their arrival in Lilly they went to a hotel and began drinking. While there, they met four strangers, with whom they drank, and the applicant became intoxicated. He remained with the four strangers, and about midnight one of the number, the leader, declared that they had planned to rob the First National Bank of Lilly, and outlined the procedure. Two of the men were to enter the bank, dynamite the vault, while three, including the applicant, were to remain outside on guard. Loaded shot guns were given to each of the guards. The robbery was carried out as planned. After the men came out of the bank with the money in sacks, the party separated and three of the number, including the applicant, reached Cresson without capture. Several days later the applicant was arrested. The leader of the enterprise escaped and has never been apprehended. All of the money in the applicant"s possession, when arrested, to wit, $204.00 was returned to the bank.

The applicant has now served seven and one-half years. His prison record is excellent, and the Trustees recommend clemency. He took an active part in the suppression of a serious riot and fire which occurred in the penitentiary, July 18, 1921.

The Trial District Attorney filed a letter with the Board in which he states that the applicant was a "victim of circumstances", and while not recommending clemency expresses no opposition thereto.

The cashier of the bank, which was robbed, filed a letter with the Board in which he states that the Directors of the bank, at a meeting, considered their attitude with respect to a pardon in this case and that their opinion was that the applicant had been sufficiently punished, and that they would not oppose pardon.

Judge McCann filed a letter in which he states that he has known the applicant for many years, and that his present trouble was due to the excessive use of intoxicants; that he is not a criminal, but weak and easily influenced. He declares that the applicant has been sufficiently punished and ought to be pardoned.

In consideration of all the circumstances of this case, the term of imprisonment already served, the good prison record of the applicant and his activity in the suppression of a serious riot and fire in the penitentiary, because of the statements of the Trial District Attorney, Judge McCann, the directors of the bank, which was robbed, and the recommendation of the trustees, and in further consideration of the fact that five children, all under age, require the support and supervision of a father, we have concluded that he has been sufficiently punished, and that if now released, he will prove himself a peaceable and law-abiding citizen.

We, therefore, "after full hearing, upon due public notice, and in open sessions", recommend that a pardon be now granted to the said Patrick Carrig.

D. J. DAVIS,
Lieutenant Governor.

CLYDE L. KING,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

GEORGE W. WOODRUFF,
Attorney General.

JAS. F. WOODWARD,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, Pa., December 17, 1924.

His Excellency, Gifford Pinchot, Governor.

Sir: At Nos. 25 and 31, April Sessions, 1921, in the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace in and for the County of Elk, Joe Zampogna pleaded guilty to two indictments charging him with receiving stolen goods, and on October 8, 1921, was sentenced in the aggregate to pay a fine of $10.00, costs and to undergo imprisonment in the Western State Penitentiary for a term of not less than five years nor more than six years. The applicant is about twenty-seven years of age, of Italian descent, but a naturalized citizen of the United States. At the time of his arrest he was foreman in the paper mill of the New York and Pennsylvania Paper Company, located at Johnsonburg, Pennsylvania. He bears an honorable discharge from the United States Army after serving overseas in the World War.

One Raymond Rank committed several robberies in the Borough of Ridgway. The applicant had no connection whatever with the robberies, but purchased the stolen goods from Rank, not knowing that they had been stolen. When he discovered the fact he neglected to communicate with the police authorities and apprise them of the robbery and of his possession of the stolen goods. He made complete restitution to the owners of the stolen goods, in one case paying the sum of $1,000, and in the other about $250.00.

He has now served three years and two months of his term of imprisonment. He was never before charged with or convicted of crime.

The Trial District Attorney, Associate Judge Beck, the two prosecutors, the Sheriff of the County, one of the County Commissioners, the Postmaster of Ridgway, and the General Superintendent of the Valley Railroad Company, all filed letters with the Board recommending clemency. The applicant's former employers have promised to give him a responsible position, if released.

In consideration of all the circumstances of this case, the term of imprisonment already served, the prior good record of the applicant, the strong recommendations of the Trial District Attorney, the Associate Judge and other men in responsible positions, because of the recommendation of the prosecutors, and the fact that the applicant's former employers will reinstate him in a responsible position, we have concluded that he has been sufficiently punished and that if now released, he will prove himself a useful and law-abiding citizen.

We, therefore, "after full hearing, upon due public notice, and in open sessions", recommend that a pardon be now granted to the said Joe Zampogna.

D. J. DAVIS,
Lieutenant Governor.

CLYDE L. KING,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

GEORGE W. WOODRUFF,
Attorney General.

JAS. F. WOODWARD,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

SIXTY-NINTH ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE SAVING FUND SOCIETY OF GERMANTOWN AND ITS VICINITY.

School Lane and Germantown Avenue.
East Germantown Office: Chelten Avenue and Wister Street.

January 1, 1924.

Chartered 1854.

Statement—January 1, 1924.

ASSETS.

Par Value.		Book Value.
$2,632,200	U. S. A. Bonds, 1924-42, 4¼s, 4½s, 4⅜s & 4¾s	$2,475,854.58
75,000	Govt. of Dominion of Canada, 1952, 5s	74,812.50
100,000	Great Britain & Ireland, 1937, 5½s	100,000.00
50,000	State of California, 1935-57, 4½s	50,000.00
50,000	State of Georgia, 1945, 4¾	50,000.00
50,000	State of Minnesota, 1927, 5s	50,000.00
50,000	State of North Carolina, 1942, 5s	50,000.00
200,000	State of Pennsylvania, 1951, 5s	200,000.00
50,000	State of Utah, 1939, 4½s	48,812.50
50,000	State of West Virginia, 1942, 5s	48,875.00
25,000	County of Cook, Ill., 1928, 4½s	24,665.00
25,000	County of Cuyahoga, 1930-35, 5s	23,068.00
37,000	County of Dallas, Tex., 1929-32, 5s & 5½s	36,559.74
50,000	County of Duval, Fla., 1948, 5s	50,000.00
50,000	County of Lawrence, Pa., 1933-34, 5½s	50,000.00
18,000	County of Los Angeles, Cal., 1924-33, 5s	18,000.00
10,000	County of New Castle, Del., 1926, 4½s	10,000.00
35,000	County of St. Louis, Minn., 1931, 5s	35,000.00
25,000	City of Akron, Ohio, 1941, 5s	25,000.00
15,000	City of Allentown, Pa., 1949, 4½s	15,000.00
50,000	City of Atlanta, Ga., 1946-50, 4½s	49,246.00
40,000	City of Birmingham, Ala., 1945, 5s	40,000.00
25,000	City of Boston, Mass., 1961, 4s	24,226.25
10,000	City of Canton, Ohio, 1954, 4½s	9,568.00
50,000	City of Charlestown, S. C., 1962, 4½s	49,875.00
30,000	City of Chattanooga, Tenn., 1951, 4¾s	30,000.00
50,000	City of Chicago, Ill., 1927, 4s	45,375.00
85,000	City of Cleveland, 1928-38, 4¼s & 4½s	85,000.00
50,000	City of Columbus, Ohio, 1933-35, 4½s & 5s	49,995.00
75,000	City of Denver, Colo., 1939-48, 4½s & 5s	72,440.50
50,000	City of Des Moines, Iowa, 1941-42, 4½s	50,000.00
100,000	City of Detroit, 1937-42, 5s	98,546.63
25,000	City of Fort Worth, Tex., 1949-51, 5s	24,968.75
60,000	City of Houston, Tex., 1925-35, 4½s & 5s	60,000.00
60,000	City of Kansas City, Mo., 1925-37, 3½s, 4s & 4½s	57,762.50
30,000	City of Knoxville, Tenn., 1951, 5s	29,700.00
93,000	City of Los Angeles, Cal., 1924-45, 4½s & 5s	92,295.00
35,000	City of Memphis, Tenn., 1945-47, 4½s	35,000.00
25,000	City of Milwaukee, Wis., 1930, 4½s	25,000.00
90,000	City of Minneapolis, Minn., 1927-39, 4s & 5s	86,742.48
30,000	City of Montreal, Can., 1954, 4½s	26,500.00
45,000	City of Nashville, Tenn., 1925-31, 5s	45,000.00
64,000	City of New Orleans, La., 1922-32, 5s	64,000.00
30,000	City of Newport, R. I., 1930-37, 5s	30,000.00
50,000	City of Norfolk, Va. 1940-52, 4½s & 5s	50,000.00
56,000	City of Omaha, Neb., 1941, 4½s	56,000.00
25,000	City of Ottawa, Can., 1937-39, 6s	24,736.50
25,000	City of Pawtucket, R. I., 1931-36, 4½s	25,000.00
100,000	City of Philadelphia, Pa., 1951, 5s	100,000.00
95,000	City of Pittsburgh, Pa., 1938-51, 5s & 6s	95,000.00
100,000	City of Richmond, Va., 1927-50, 4s	95,635.00
30,000	City of Rome, Ga., 1931-34, 4s	29,493.10
50,000	City of St. Paul, Minn., 1940, 5s	50,000.00
61,000	City of Salt Lake, Utah, 1936, 4½s & 5s	60,875.00
74,000	City of San Francisco, Cal., 1931-42, 4½s & 5s	73,789.40
74,000	City of Seattle, Wash., 1926-41, 4½s & 6s	74,000.00
25,000	City of Toledo, Ohio, 1936, 4½s	25,000.00
25,000	City of Toronto, Canada, 1942, 5s	24,475.00
20,000	City of Westmont, Quebec, 1928, 4½s	18,200.00
35,000	City of Wichita, Kansas, 1930-31, 4¾s	35,000.00
50,000	City of Wilmington, Del., 1936-44, 4½s	47,150.00
25,000	City of Zanesville, Ohio, 1927-28, 4½s	25,000.00
60,000	Louisiana Port Comm., 1950-53, 5s	59,850.00
50,000	Marin, Cal. Munic. Water Wks., 1933-47, 5s	50,000.00
75,000	Miami, Ohio, Conservancy Dist., 1940-1947, 5½s	75,000.00
3,000	Wilmington, N. C. Sewerage Co. 1st., 1932, 5s	3,000.00
10,000	Boro of Kane, Pa., 1923-26, 5s	10,000.00
50,000	Twp. of Hanover, Pa. Sch. Dist., 1941-46, 5½s	50,000.00
15,000	Alabama Great Southern R. R. Cons., 1943, 5s	14,000.00
15,000	Allegheny Valley Rwy. Co. Gen., 1942, 4s	12,781.25
64,000	Atch., Top. & Santa Fe Rwy. Adj., 1995, 4s	53,000.00
56,000	Atch., Top & Santa Fe Rwy. Co. Trans. S. L. 1st, 1958, 4s	46,450.00
75,000	Atch., Top. & Santa Fe Rwy., Cal. Ariz. Lines 1st & Refdg., 1962, 4½s	70,000.00
150,000	Atlanta & Charlotte Air Line Rwy. 1st, 1944, 4½s & 5s	140,800.00
100,000	Baltimore & Ohio R. R. Prior Lien, 1925, 3½s	91,942.50
150,000	Baltimore & Ohio R. R. Eq. Tr., 1924-38, 4½s & 5s	147,542.08
22,000	Boston & Albany, N. Y. Cent. & H. R. R. R. Eq., 1923-26, 4½s	20,616.03
100,000	Burlington, Cedar Rap. & No. R. R. Cons., 1934, 5s	97,666.25
173,000	Canadian Pac. Rwy. Eq. Tr., 1923-29, 4½s & 6s	160,253.82
25,000	Carolina Central R. R. 1st, 1949, 4s	18,000.00
25,000	Carolina, Clinchfield & O. Rwy. Co. 1st, 1938, 5s	20,000.00
55,000	Central New England Rwy. Co. 1st, 1961, 4s	30,000.00
166,000	Central Pacific Rwy. Co. 1st & Refdg., 1949, 4s	140,000.00
60,000	Central Pacific Rwy. Co., 1929, 3½s	48,518.75
35,000	Chesapeake & Ohio Rwy. Co. Gen., 1992, 4½s	30,000.00
41,000	Chesapeake & Ohio Rwy. Cons., 1939, 5s	34,774.25
80,000	Chesapeake & Ohio Rwy. Eq., 1932-1935, 6s	79,104.00
57,000	Chicago, Burl. & Quincy R. R. Ill. Div., 1949, 4s	49,003.00
64,000	Chicago, Burl. & Quincy R. R. Gen., 1958, 4s	55,390.00
25,000	Chicago & Erie R. R. 1st, 1982, 5s	22,000.00
75,000	Chicago Junc. Rys. & Union St. Yds. 1st, 1940, 5s	68,000.00
140,000	Chicago, Milw. & St. Paul Rwy. Gen., 1989, 4s & 4½,	107,677.50
125,000	Chicago, Milw. & St. Paul Ry. Eq., 1929-36, 5s & 5½s	120,936.61
127,000	Chicago & Northwestern Rwy. Eq., 1929-38, 5s & 6½s	124,632.39
32,000	Chicago & Northwestern Rwy. Gen., 1987, 5s	31,982.50
6,000	Chicago & Rock Island Elev. Co. 1st, 1924, 5s	5,900.00

47,000	Chicago, Rock Is. & Pac. Rwy. Eq., 1925-26, 4½s & 6s	43,966.05
110,000	Chicago, Rock Is. & Pac. Rwy. Co. Gen., 1988, 4s	87,160.00
150,000	Chicago, St. Louis & New Or. R. R., 1951, 5s	147,843.75
125,000	Chicago Union Station Co. 1st, 1963, 4½s	112,000.00
75,000	Choctaw & Memphis R. R. Co. 1st, 1949, 5s	71,625.00
100,000	Choctaw, Okla. & Gulf R. R. Cons., 1952, 5s	90,000.00
35,000	Cinn., Indpls., St. L. & Chicago 1st, 1936, 4s	31,800.00
75,000	Cinn., New Or. & Tex. Pac. Rwy. Co. 1927, 6s	74,719.80
60,000	Cleveland, Akron & Col. Rwy. 1st, 1927, 5s	56,200.00
25,000	Cleveland, Akron & Col. Rwy. Cons., 1940, 4s	22,000.00
29,000	Cleveland, Cinn., Chic. & St. Louis Rwy. (Cairo Div.), 1939, 4s	20,757.50
25,000	Cleveland, Cinn., Chic. & St. Louis Rwy. (St. Louis Div.) 1st Collat, 1990, 4s	20,000.00
50,000	Cleveland, Cinn., Chic. & St. Louis Rwy. Deb., 1931, 4½s	43,360.50
60,000	Cleve., Lorain & Wheeling Rwy. 1st, 1933, 5s	58,062.50
25,000	Cleve., Lorain & Wheeling Rwy. Gen., 1936, 5s	24,000.00
48,000	Cleveland & Marietta Rwy. 1st, 1935, 4½s	45,000.00
50,000	Colorado & Southern Rwy. 1st, 1929, 4s	46,083.75
30,000	Dayton & Michigan R. R. Cons., 1931, 4½s	27,000.00
33,000	East Tenn., Va. & Ga. Rwy. Cons., 1956, 5s	81,725.00
130,000	Erie R. R. Eq. Trust, 1924-37, 4½s & 6s	128,950.58
100,000	Erie Railway Co., Cons. Mtg., 1930, 7s	100,000.00
105,000	Galveston, Harrisburg & San Antonio Rwy. Co. of Texas (M. & P. Ext.) 1st, 1931, 5s	102,920.00
55,000	Gen'l. Amer. Tank Car Corp. Eq., 1924-29, 6s	53,729.75
20,000	Hoboken Ferry Co. 1st, 1946, 5s	18,000.00
50,000	Houston, East & West Texas Rwy. 1st, 1933, 5s	48,547.50
75,000	Illinois Cent. R. R. & Chic., St. L. & New Orleans 1st & Refdg., 1963, 5s	72,500.00
100,000	Illinois Central R. R. Col. Tr., 1953, 4s	80,187.50
72,000	Illinois Central R. R. Col. Tr., 1952, 4s	57,550.00
58,000	Illinois Central Eq. Tr., 1925-37, 5s & 5½s	57,465.22
44,000	Illinois Central R. R., 1934, 5½s	42,716.50
50,000	Indiana, Ill. & Iowa R. R. Co. 1st, 1950, 4s	43,000.00
50,000	Indianapolis Union Rwy. Co., Gen. & Refdg. Mtg., 1965, 5s	49,125.00
55,000	Jacksonville Terml. Co. Ref. & Ext., 1967, 6s	55,000.00
35,000	Kentucky Central Rwy. Co. 1st, 1987, 4s	28,715.00
130,000	Lake Shore & Mich. So. Ry. Deb., 1928-31, 4s	118,322.50
100,000	Lexington & Eastern Rwy. Co. 1st, 1965, 5s	98,907.50
25,000	Long Island R. R. Refdg. Mtg., 1949, 4s	21,000.00
50,000	Louisville & Nash. R. R., A. K. & C. Div., 1955, 4s	42,225.00
65,000	Louisville & Nash. R. R. Eq. Tr., 1929-34, 5s	63,738.22
36,000	Michigan Cent. R. R. Eq. Tr., 1925-1929, 6s	36,000.00
20,000	Michigan Cent. R. R. Co. 1st Mtg., 1931, 5s	20,000.00
25,000	Midland Valley R. R. Co. 1st, 1943, 5s	20,000.00
100,000	Milw., Sparta & Northwestern Rwy., Co. 1st, 1947, 4s	89,450.00
50,000	Minneapolis, St. P. & S. S. Marie Rwy., 1949, 4s	40,000.00
24,000	Missouri Pacific R. R. Co. Eq., 1933-1934, 6s	24,000.00
100,000	New Orleans & N. E. R. R. Co., P. L., 1940, 5s	99,562.50
122,000	N. Y. Cent. & Hudson Riv. R. R. Deb., 1934, 4s	101,917.50
50,000	N. Y. Cent. & Hudson Riv. R. R. Mich. Cent. Col., 1998, 3½s	36,875.00
100,000	N. Y. Cent. & Hud. Riv. R. R. L. S. Col., 1998, 3½s	72,563.75
194,000	N. Y. Cent. Lines Eq. Tr., 1930-37, 4½s & 5s	187,274.38
40,000	N. Y. Cent. R. R. Eq. Tr., 1934, 6s	39,301.61
150,000	New York Connecting R. R. 1st, 1953, 4½s	130,512.50
59,000	N. Y., N. H. & Hartford R. R. Eq., 1924-27, 4½s & 6s	57,335.27
83,000	Norfolk & Western Rwy. Co., P. C. & C. Co. 1st, 1941, 4s	73,097.50
80,000	Norfolk & West. Rwy., Divl. 1st & Gen., 1944, 4s	62,268.75
127,000	Northern Pacific Rwy. Co. P. L. & L. G., 1997, 4s	106,763.25
100,000	Oregon R. R. & Navh. Co. Cons., 1946, 4s	78,875.75
200,000	Oregon Short Line R. R. Co. Cons., 1946, 5s	194,398.75
100,000	Oregon-Wash. R. R. & Nav. Co. 1st & Ref., 1961, 4s	80,381.25
100,000	Pacific R. R. of Missouri 1st, 1938, 4s	86,585.00
75,000	Pacific R. R. of Missouri 2d, 1938, 5s	64,591.25
76,000	Paducah & Illinois R. R. 1st, 1955, 4½s	62,110.00
50,000	Penna. Co. T. C., 1944, 3½s	38,274.60
107,000	Penna. R. R. Cons., 1960, 4½s	96,037.50
70,000	Penna. R. R. Gen., 1965, 4½s	62,000.00
69,000	Penna. R. R. Gen. Eq. Tr., 1925-37, 5s	68,105.75
25,000	Phila. & Reading R. R. Cons., 1937, 4s	22,000.00
50,000	Phila. & Reading Terml. 1st, 1941, 5s	49,495.00
11,000	Pittsburgh, Chartiers & Y. Rwy. Genl., 1932, 4s	10,020.40
218,000	P. C. C. & St. Louis Rwy. Cons., 1940-1963, 4s & 4½s	198,289.73
50,000	Pittsburgh, McKeesport & Y. R. R. Eq., 1933, 6s	48,799.59
18,000	Pittsburgh, McKeesport & Y. R. R. 2d, 1934, 6s	18,000.00
45,000	Pittsburgh, Youngst'n. & A. R. R. Gen., 1948, 4s	40,112.50
124,000	Reading Co., Eq. Tr., 1924-31, 4½s & 5s	122,633.49
25,000	Reading Co., Pur. Mo. Mtg., 1952, 4s	22,000.00
37,000	Reading Co., Genl., 1997, 4s	32,269.50
88,000	Richmond Terminal Rwy. Co. 1st, 1952, 5s	85,511.50
55,000	Richmond-Washington Co. Gtd. C. T., 1943, 4s	49,315.00
150,000	Santa Fe, Pres. & Phoe. Rwy. Co. 1st, 1942, 5s	148,058.00
100,000	St. Louis, Iron Mt. & So. Rwy. U. & R., 1929, 4s	74,141.25
5,000	St. Louis, Iron Mt. & So. Rwy. Eq., 1924, 5s	4,987.50
112,000	St. Louis, Iron Mt. & So. Rwy. Con., & L. G., 1931, 5s	108,000.00
50,000	St. Paul, Minn. & Man. Rwy. Co. Cons., 1933, 4s	45,000.00
31,000	St. Paul, Minn. & Manitoba Rwy. (Mont. Ext.), 1937, 4s	25,691.25
	Securities in Suspense Account,	15,000.00
75,000	Shamokin, Sunbury & Lewisburg R. R. Co. 2d, 1925, 6s	75,000.00
100,000	Southern Pacific R. R. 1st, 1955, 4s	86,093.75
25,000	So. Pacific Co. San Fran. Terml. 1st, 1950, 4s	20,000.00
50,000	Southern Pacific Co., Eq., 1931-38, 5s	48,412.50

83,000	Southern Rwy. Co. Eq., 1924-32, 4½s 5s, 5½s, 6s	78,604.62
100,000	Southern Rwy. Co., Ea. Tenn. Reorg., 1938, 5s	95,000.00
10,000	Southern Rwy. Co. (Memph. Div.) 1st, 1996, 5s	9,400.00
75,000	Southern Rwy. Co. Cons., 1994, 5s	73,237.50
75,000	Terminal R. R. Assn. of St. L. 1st, 1939-44, 4½s & 5s	71,000.00
50,000	Toledo, Can., Southern & Detroit 1st, 1956, 4s	34,250.00
50,000	Toledo & Ohio Cent. Rwy. Co. 1st, 1935, 5s	47,723.50
27,500	Toledo Terminal R. R. Co. 1st, 1957, 4½s	19,250.00
70,000	Toledo, Walhonding Valley & Ohio R. R. 1st, 1931-42, 4s & 4½s	64,500.00
34,000	Vandalia R. R. Co. Cons., 1955-57, 4s	27,030.00
45,000	Vicksburg, Shreveport & Pac. R. R. Co. 1st, 1940, 5s	40,000.00
105,000	Virginian Rwy. Eq., 1924-30, 6s	103,256.68
25,000	Wabash R. R. Co. 1st, 1939, 5s	22,875.00
50,000	West Shore R. R. Co. 1st, 2361, 4s	39,945.00
93,000	Winston-Salem So. Bd. Rwy. 1st, 1960, 4s	74,585.00
50,000	Wisconsin Central Rwy. Co. 1st, Gen., 1949, 4s	40,250.00
25,000	Altoona & Logan Val. Elec. Ry. Cons., 1933, 4½s	13,000.00
55,000	Beaver Valley Traction Co. Cons., 1950, 5s	30,000.00
75,000	The Bell Telephone Co. of Pa. 1st & Refdg., 1948, 5s	73,718.75
15,000	Boston & Worcester St. Rwy. Co. 1st, 1923, 4½s	9,000.00
50,000	California Gas & Elec. Co. U. & R., 1937, 5s	47,000.00
10,000	Chattanooga Railways Co. 1st Cons., 1956, 5s	5,000.00
70,000	Chicago, Aurora & Elgin Corp., 1947-1972, 6s & 7s	20,850.00
50,000	Chicago Railways Co. 1st, 1927, 5s	31,000.00
25,000	Cinn. Gas & Elec. Co. 1st & Refdg., 1956, 5s	22,250.00
75,000	Cleveland, Elyria & West. Rwy. Co. 1st, 1923, 7s	45,000.00
30,000	Darby, Media & Chester St. Rwy. 1st, 1936, 4½s	24,300.00
20,000	Denver City Tramway Co. 1st & Refdg., 1933, 5s	6,000.00
48,000	Detroit Rwy. 1st, 1924, 5s	46,150.00
25,000	Duquesne Traction Co. 1st, 1930, 5s	15,000.00
20,000	East Chicago & Indiana Harbor Wat. Co. 1st, 1927, 5s	18,000.00
27,150	Eastern Mass. St. Rwy. Co. Refdg., 1948, 4½s & 6s	7,000.00
47,000	Evansville Gas & Elec. Lt. Co. F. & I., 1932, 5s	40,010.00
24,000	Fort Pitt Trac. Co. 1st, Mtg., 1935, 5s	18,000.00
80,000	Georgia Rwy. & Elec. Co. Cons., 1932, 5s	70,890.00
75,000	Georgia Rwy. & Elec. Co. Refdg., 1949, 5s	62,000.00
87,000	Great Falls Power Co., 1940, 5s	83,350.00
100,000	Hestonville, Mantua & Fmt. Pass. Rwy. Cons., 1924, 5s	95,000.00
50,000	Jackson Cons. Trac. Co. 1st, 1934, 5s	22,500.00
60,000	Jacksonville Gas Co. 1st, 1942, 5s	36,000.00
50,000	Lehigh Nav. Electric Co. 1st, 1943, 6s	50,000.00
25,000	Los Angeles Railway Corp. 1st, 1940, 5s	15,000.00
10,000	Lynchburg Gas Co. 1st, 1930, 5s	9,000.00
55,000	Madison River Power Co. 1st, 1935, 5s	45,118.85
15,000	Metropolitan W. Side Elev. Eq., 1924-1926, 5s	14,190.72
8,000	Millvale, Etna & Sharpsb'g. St. Ry. 1st, 1923, 5s	6,000.00
100,000	New York Telephone Co. 1st & Gen., 1939, 4½s	81,782.50
35,000	Pacific Coast Power Co. 1st, 1940, 5s	31,000.00
25,000	Pacific Telephone & Tel. Co. 1st C. T., 1937, 5s	23,000.00
45,000	Peoples Passenger Rwy. Co. 1st Extd., 1935, 4s	38,000.00
25,000	Pittsb'gh. & Charleroi St. Rwy. Co. 1st, 1932, 5s	19,000.00
75,000	Portland Rwy. Co. 1st & Refdg., 1930, 5s	60,000.00
25,000	Roanoke Rwy. & Elec. Co. 1st Cons., 1953, 5s	20,000.00
75,000	Rockford & Interurban Rwy. 1st, 1930, 5s	22,500.00
50,000	Salmon River Power Co. 1st, 1952, 5s	43,395.00
40,000	Salt Lake & Ogden Rwy. Co. 1st, 1934, 5s	31,825.00
48,000	San Francisco Gas & Elec. Co. Gen., 1933, 4½s	42,892.50
15,000	South Bend & Mishawaka Gas Co. 1st, 1926, 5s	14,000.00
20,000	Southern Power Co. 1st Mtg., 1930, 5s	16,470.00
50,000	Southwestern Gas & Elec. Co. 1st & Refdg., 1932, 5s	42,000.00
4,000	Topeka Edison Co. 1st, 1925, 5s	3,600.00
20,000	Union Elec. Lt. & Power Co. Refdg., 1933, 5s	18,000.00
20,000	Union Passenger Rwy. Co., 1960 4s	17,000.00
100,000	United Traction Co. of Pittsburgh, Pa., Gen., 1997, 5s	25,000.00
34,000	West End Passenger St. Rwy. Co., 1935, 4s	30,000.00
20,000	West Liberty St. Rwy. Co. 1st, 1930, 5s	12,000.00
35,000	West Phila. Passenger Rwy. 2d, 1926, 5s	32,000.00
53,000	Wilkinsburg & E. Pittsb'gh. St. Ry. 1st, 1929, 5s	35,500.00
25,000	Arcade Real Estate Co. 1st, 1924, 5s	25,000.00
50,000	John Wanamaker, 1932, 6s	50,000.00
$17,584,850		$15,933,582.91

Loans on Collateral	115,758.75
First Mortgages on Real Estate	2,207,844.92
Real Estate (Main Office and Branch)	120,000.00
Cash on Hand and in Banks	944,795.21
	$19,321,981.79

LIABILITIES.

Due Depositors Dec. 31, 1923,	$17,400,633.83	
Interest Credited for 1923,	637,207.70	
		$18,037,841.53
Surplus		$1,284,140.26
Total Number of Depositors		35,145

We, the Subscribers, Auditors, appointed by the Saving Fund Society of Germantown and its Vicinity, do hereby certify that we have examined the above statement, and the assets therein named and find them correct.

OSCAR W. WOOD,
GEORGE J. FLAVELL,
WILLIAM H. EMHARDT,
ARTHUR H. JONES,
VICTOR PAUL,
Auditors.

January 10, 1924.

Four per cent. interest paid on deposits, including Christmas Clubs.

Accounts may be opened and business transacted by mail.

Open for business at both offices, Mondays, 8.45 A. M. to 8 P. M., Saturdays, 8.45 A. M. to 12 Noon. Other Days, 8.45 A. M. to 3 P. M., Closed on Legal Holidays.

SUMMARY.

The following table shows the growth of the Society since 1854:

Date.	Number of Accounts.	Amt. of Deposits.
June 1, 1855	273	$ 12,788.84
" 1859	811	75,023.85
January 1, 1867	1,146	133,631.84
" 1872	1,699	361,847.87
" 1876	3,250	581,966.50
" 1880	4,028	875,144.53
" 1884	7,190	1,439,825.13
" 1890	11,285	2,361,209.14
" 1895	13,052	2,810,673.15
" 1900	16,294	4,233,238.96
" 1905	20,966	6,171,098.37
" 1906	22,136	6,600,117.54
" 1907	23,027	6,819,680.54
" 1908	23,525	7,073,089.59
" 1909	23,526	7,237,800.94
" 1910	24,511	7,803,287.60
" 1911	25,391	8,432,959.44
" 1912	26,187	8,920,471.24
" 1913	27,438	9,516,274.94
" 1914	28,279	10,166,454.58
" 1915	28,748	10,493,595.63
" 1916	29,680	11,113,251.43
" 1917	31,351	12,475,856.49
" 1918	31,236	12,352,547.63
" 1919	31,368	12,673,422.18
" 1920	32,648	13,826,887.62
" 1921	33,704	14,939,289.83
" 1922	33,341	15,362,838.62
" 1923	33,598	16,089,240.36
" 1924	35,145	18,037,841.53

Total received since organization, 1854	$133,757,131.78
Total paid Depositors	115,719,290.25
Due Depositors January 1, 1924	$18,037,841.53

An account may be opened by a deposit of 10 cents, and interest is paid on all balances of $5.00 or over.

OFFICERS:

JOSEPH L. WOOLSTON, President.
H. T. MONTGOMERY, Vice President.
WILLIAM N. PRICE, Sec'y. and Treas.
H. H. HEWETT, Asst. Sec'y. & Asst. Treas.

BAYARD HENRY, Solicitor.

MANAGERS:

F. H. STRAWBRIDGE,	JOSEPH L. WOOLSTON,
MARRIOTT C. MORRIS,	CLARENCE M. CLARK,
LIVINGSTON E. JONES,	WILLIAM A. LAW,
WM. J. MONTGOMERY,	EDWARD J. MOORE,
LOUIS C. MADEIRA,	JOHN D. McILHENNY,
FRANCIS B. REEVES, Jr.,	THOS. RAEBURN WHITE,
HARROLD E. GILLINGHAM,	H. T. MONTGOMERY,
J. SOMERS SMITH.	

The Managers serve without compensation, and neither they nor any officer or agent of the Saving Fund can directly or indirectly borrow money from, or become in any way indebted to it.

SEVENTIETH ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE SAVING FUND SOCIETY OF GERMANTOWN AND ITS VICINITY.

School Lane and Germantown Avenue.
East Germantown Office: Chelten Avenue and Wister Street.

January 1, 1925.

Chartered 1854.

Statement—January 1, 1925.

ASSETS.

Par Value.		Book Value.
$2,681,450	U. S. A. Bonds, 1925-54, Various	$2,521,802.40
75,000	Govt. of Dominion of Canada, 1952, 5s	74,812.50
100,000	Great Britain and Ireland, 1937, 5½s	100,000.00
50,000	State of California, 1935-57, 4½s	50,000.00
50,000	State of Georgia, 1945, 4¾s	50,000.00
50,000	State of Minnesota, 1954, 4¼s	50,000.00
50,000	State of North Carolina, 1942, 5s	50,000.00
50,000	State of Pennsylvania, 1951, 5s	50,000.00
50,000	State of Utah, 1939, 4½s	48,812.50
50,000	State of West Virginia, 1942, 5s	48,875.00
25,000	County of Cook, Ill., 1928, 4½s	24,665.00
25,000	County of Cuyahoga, 1930-35, 5s	23,068.00
37,000	County of Dallas, Texas, 1929-32, 5s & 5½s	36,559.74
50,000	County of Duval, Florida, 1948, 5s	50,000.00
60,000	County of Lackawanna, Pa., 1944, 4¼s	60,000.00
50,000	County of Lawrence, Pa., 1933-34, 5½s	50,000.00
8,000	County of Los Angeles, Cal., 1930-33, 5s	8,000.00
10,000	County of New Castle, Del., 1926, 4½s	10,000.00
35,000	County of St. Louis, Minn., 1931, 5s	35,000.00
25,000	City of Akron, Ohio, 1941, 5s	25,000.00
15,000	City of Allentown, Pa., 1949, 4½s	15,000.00
50,000	City of Atlanta, Ga., 1946-50, 4½s	49,246.00
40,000	City of Birmingham, Ala., 1945, 5s	40,000.00
25,000	City of Boston, Mass., 1961, 4s	24,226.25
10,000	City of Canton, Ohio, 1954, 4½s	9,568.00
50,000	City of Charleston, S. C., 1962, 4½s	49,875.00
30,000	City of Chattanooga, Tenn., 1951, 4¾s	30,000.00
50,000	City of Chicago, Ill., 1927, 4s	45,375.00
85,000	City of Cleveland, Ohio, 1928-38, 4¼s & 4½s	85,000.00
50,000	City of Columbus, Ohio, 1933-35, 4½s & 5s	49,995.00
75,000	City of Denver, Colo., 1939-48, 4½s & 5s	72,440.50
50,000	City of Des Moines, Iowa, 1941-42, 4½s	50,000.00
100,000	City of Detroit, Mich., 1937-42, 5s	98,546.63
25,000	City of Fort Worth, Texas, 1949-51, 5s	24,968.75
60,000	City of Houston, Texas, 1925-35, 4½s & 5s	60,000.00
60,000	City of Kansas City, Mo., 1925-37, 4s & 4½s	57,762.50
30,000	City of Knoxville, Tenn., 1951, 5s	29,700.00
85,000	City of Los Angeles, Cal., 1941-45, 4½s & 5s	84,295.00
35,000	City of Memphis, Tenn., 1945-47, 4½s	35,000.00
25,000	City of Milwaukee, Wis., 1930, 4½s	25,000.00
90,000	City of Minneapolis, Minn., 1927-47, 4s & 5s	86,742.43
30,000	City of Montreal, Canada, 1954, 4½s	26,500.00
45,000	City of Nashville, Tenn., 1925-31, 5s	45,000.00
64,000	City of New Orleans, La., 1927,32, 5s	64,000.00
30,000	City of Newport, R. I., 1930-37, 5s	30,000.00
50,000	City of Norfolk, Va., 1940-50, 4½s & 5s	50,000.00
56,000	City of Omaha, Neb., 1941, 4½s	56,000.00
25,000	City of Ottawa, Canada, 1937-39, 6s	24,736.50
25,000	City of Pawtucket, R. I., 1931-36, 4½s	25,000.00
225,000	City of Philadelphia, Pa., 1951-74, 4¼s & 5s	225,000.00

95,000	City of Pittsburgh, Pa., 1938-51, 5s & 6s	95,000.00
100,000	City of Richmond, Va., 1927-50, 4s	95,635.00
30,000	City of Rome, Ga., 1931-34, 4s	29,493.10
50,000	City of St. Paul, Minn., 1940, 5s	50,000.00
61,000	City of Salt Lake, Utah, 1934-40, 4½s & 5s	60,875.00
74,000	City of San Francisco, Cal., 1931-42, 4½s & 5s	73,789.40
74,000	City of Seattle, Wash., 1926-41, 4½s & 6s	74,000.00
25,000	City of Toledo, Ohio, 1936, 4½s	25,000.00
25,000	City of Toronto, Canada, 1942, 5s	24,475.00
20,000	City of Westmont, Quebec, 1928, 4½s	18,200.00
35,000	City of Wichita, Kansas, 1930-31, 4¾s	35,000.00
50,000	City of Wilmington, Del., 1936-44, 4½s	47,150 00
25,000	City of Zanesville, Ohio, 1927-28, 4½s	25,000.00
60,000	Louisiana Port, Comm., 1950-53, 5s	59,850.00
50,000	Marin, Cal. Munic. Water Wks., 1933-1947, 5s	50,000.00
75,000	Miami, Ohio, Conservancy Dist., 1940-1947, 5½s	75,000.00
3,000	Wilmington, N. C., Sewerage Co. 1st, 1932, 5s	3,000.00
7,000	Boro of Kane, Pa., 1925-26, 5s	7,000.00
50,000	Twp. of Hanover, Pa., Sch. Dist., 1941-46, 5½s	50,000.00
22,000	Alabama Great Southern R. R. Cons., 1943, 5s	21,007.50
15,000	Allegheny Valley Rwy. Co. Gen., 1942, 4s	12,781.25
64,000	Atch. Top. & Santa Fe Rwy. Adj., 1995, 4s	53,000.00
50,000	Atch. Top. & Santa Fe Rwy. Co. Trans. S. L. 1st, 1958, 4s	41,350.00
75,000	Atch. Top. & Santa Fe Rwy. Cal. Ariz. L. 1st & Refunding, 1962, 4½s	70,000.00
150,000	Atlanta & Charlotte Air Line Rwy. 1st, 1944, 4½s & 5s	140,800.00
100,000	Baltimore & Ohio R. R. Co. 1st, 1948, 5s	99,531.25
157,000	Baltimore & Ohio R. R. Eq. Trust, 1925-38, 4½s & 5s	154,321.74
19,000	Boston & Albany N. Y. Cent. & H. Riv. R. R. Eq., 1926, 4½s	17,616.03
50,000	Burlington, Cedar Rap. & No. R. R. Cons., 1934, 5s	48,928.75
155,000	Canadian Pacific Rwy. Eq. Tr., 1923-1929, 4½s & 6s	142,253.82
25,000	Carolina Central R. R. Co. 1st Cons., 1949, 4s	18,000.00
25,000	Carolina Clinchfield & O. Ry. 1st, 1938, 5s	20,000.00
55,000	Central New England Ry. Co. 1st, 1961, 4s	30,000.00
166,000	Central Pacific Ry. Co. 1st & Rfdg., 1949, 4s	140,000.00
40,000	Central Pacific Rwy. Co., 1929, 3½s	29,518.75
75,000	Chesapeake & Ohio Rwy. Co. Gen., 1992, 4½s	65,615.75
41,000	Chesapeake & Ohio Rwy. Cons. 1,939, 5s	34,774.25
80,000	Chesapeake & Ohio Rwy. Eq., 1932-1935, 6s	79,104.00
57,000	Chicago, Burl. & Quincy R. R. Ill. Div., 1949, 4s	49,003.00
64,000	Chicago, Burl. & Quincy R. R. Gen., 1958, 4s	55,390.00
25,000	Chicago & Erie R. R. Co. 1st, 1982, 5s	22,000.00
75,000	Chicago Junc. Rys. & Union St. Yds. 1st, 1940, 5s	68,000.00
140,000	Chicago, Milw. & St. Paul Rwy. Gen., 1989, 4s & 4½s	107,677.50
140,000	Chicago, Milw. & St. Paul Rwy. Eq., 1929-36, 5s & 5½s	135,680.00
127,000	Chicago & Northwestern Rwy. Eq., 1929-38, 5s & 6½s	124,632.39
32,000	Chicago & Northwestern Ry. Co. Gen., 1987, 5s	31,982.50
79,000	Chicago, Rock Is. & Pac. Ry. Eq., 1926-34, 4½s 5s & 6s	74,861.69
110,000	Chicago, Rock Is. & Pac. Rwy. Co. Gen., 1988, 4s	87,160.00
150,000	Chicago, St. Louis & New Orleans R. R., 1951, 5s	147,843.75
125,000	Chicago Union Station Co. 1st, 1963, 4½s	112,000.00
75,000	Choctaw & Memphis R. R. Co .1st, 1949, 5s	71,625.00
100,000	Choctaw, Okla. & Gulf R. R. Cons., 1952, 5s	90,000.00
35,000	Cinn. Indpls. St. L. & Chicago 1st, 1936, 4s	31,800.00
75,000	Cinn. New Orleans & Tex. Pac. Rwy. Co. Eq., 1926-27, 6s	74,719.80
60,000	Cleveland, Akron & Col. Rwy. 1st, 1927, 5s	56,200.00
25,000	Cleveland, Akron & Col. Ry. Co. Cons,, 1940, 4s	22,000.00
29,000	Cleveland, Cinn., Chic. & St. Louis Rwy. (Cairo Div.), 1939, 4s	20,757.50
25,000	Cleveland, Cinn., Chic. & St. Louis Rwy. (St. L. Div.) 1st Coll., 1990, 4s	20,000.00
50,000	Clev., Cinn., Chic. & St. L. Rwy. Deb., 1931, 4½s	43,360.50
60,000	Clev., Lorain & Wheeling Rwy. 1st, 1933, 5s	58,062.50
28,000	Clev., Lorain & Wheeling Rwy. Gen., 1936, 5s	27,000.00
48,000	Clev. & Marietta Rwy. 1st, 1935, 4½s	45,000.00
50,000	Colorado & Southern Ry. 1st, 1929, 4s	46,083.75
30,000	Dayton & Michigan R. R. Cons., 1931, 4½s	27,000.00
100,000	East Tenn., Virginia & Ga. Ry. Co. Cons., 1956, 5s	98,728.50
139,000	Erie R. R. Eq. Tr., 1925-37, 4½s 5s & 6s	137,880.58
100,000	Erie Railway Co. Cons. Mtge., 1930, 7s	100,000.00
105,000	Galveston, Harrisburg & San Antonio Rwy. Co. of Texas (M. & P. Ext.) 1st, 1931, 5s	102,920.00
75,000	Gen. Am. Tank Car Corp. Eq. Tr., 1928-31, 5½s & 6s	73,363.25
20,000	Hoboken Ferry Co. 1st, 1946, 5s	18,000.00
50,000	Houston, East & West Tex. Ry. Co. 1st, 1933, 5s	48,547.50
172,000	Illinois Central R. R. Coll. Tr., 1952-1953, 4s	137,737.50
58,000	Illinois Central Eq. Tr., 1925-37, 5s & 5½s	57,465.22
44,000	Illinois Central R. R., 1934, 5½s	42,716.50
100,000	Illinois Cent. R. R. & Chicago, St. Louis & New Orleans 1st & Rfdg., 1963, 5s	96,000.00
50,000	Indiana, Ill. & Iowa R. R. Co. 1st, 1950, 4s	43,000.00
50,000	Indianapolis Union Ry. Co. Gen. & Rfdg., 1965, 5s	49,125.00
55,000	Jacksonville Terminal Co. Rfdg. & Ex., 1967, 6s	55,000.00
35,000	Kentucky Central Ry. Co. 1st, 1987, 4s	28,715.00
82,000	Lake Shore & Mich. So. Ry. Deb., 1928-31, 4s	70,982.50
70,000	Lehigh Valley Coal Co. 1st Rfdg., 1934-74, 5s	66,475.00
50,000	Lehigh Valley R. R. Co. Cons., 2003, 5s	49,750.00
100,000	Lexington & Eastern Ry. Co. 1st, 1965, 5s	98,907.50
25,000	Long Island R. R. Rfdg. Mtge., 1949, 4s	21,000.00
50,000	Louisville & Nash. R. R. A. K. & C. Div., 1955, 4s	42,225.00
65,000	Louisville & Nash. R. R. Eq. Tr., 1929-34, 5s	63,738.22
36,000	Michigan Central R. R. Eq. Tr., 1925-1929, 6s	36,000.00
20,000	Michigan Cent. R. R. Co. 1st, 1931, 5s	20,000.00
25,000	Midland Valley R. R. Co. 1st, 1943, 5s	20,000.00
100,000	Milw., Sparta & N. Western Ry. Co., 1st, 1947, 4s	89,450.00

50,000	Minneapolis, St. P. & S. S. Marie Ry., 1949, 4s	40,000.00
100,000	New Orleans & N. E. R. R. P. L., 1940, 5s	99,562.50
172,000	N. Y. Central & H. Riv. R. R. Deb., 1934-42, 4s	147,855.00
50,000	N. Y. Central & H. Riv. R. R. Mich. Cent. Coll., 1998, 3½s	36,875.00
100,000	N. Y. Cent. & H. Riv. R. R. L. S. Col., 1998, 3½s	72,563.75
224,000	N. Y. Central Lines Eq. Tr., 1930-38, 4½s & 5s	216,745.25
40,000	N. Y. Central R. R. Co. Eq., 1934, 6s	39,301.61
150,000	New York Connecting R. R. 1st, 1953, 4½s	130,512.50
49,000	New York, N. H. & H. R. R. Eq., 1924-27, 6s	48,891.25
83,000	Norfolk & Western Rwy. Co., P. C. & C. Co., 1st, 1941, 4s	73,097.50
100,000	Norfolk & West. Ry. Div'l 1st & Gen., 1944, 4s	80,168.75
127,000	Northern Pacific Ry. Co. P. L. & L. G., 1997, 4s	106,763.25
100,000	Oregon R. R. & Navigation Co. Cons., 1946, 4s	78,875.75
200,000	Oregon Short Line R. R. Co. Cons., 1946, 5s	194,398.75
100,000	Oregon Short Line R. R. Rfdg., 1929, 4s	93,871.87
100,000	Oregon-Wash. R. R. & Nav. Co. Cons., 1961, 4s	80,381.25
100,000	Pacific R. R. of Missouri 1st, 1938, 4s	86,585.00
75,000	Pacific R. R. of Missouri 2nd, 1938, 5s	64,591.25
76,000	Paducah & Illinois R. R. 1st, 1955, 4½s	62,110.00
50,000	Penna. Co. T. C., 1944, 3½s	38,274.60
150,000	Penna. R. R. Cons., 1960, 4½s	138,607.50
70,000	Penna. R. R. Gen., 1965, 4½s	62,000.00
69,000	Penna. R. R. Gen. Eq. Tr., 1925-36, 5s	68,105.75
25,000	Penna. R. R. Eq. Tr., 1936-38, 5s	24,750.00
25,000	Phila. & Reading R. R. Cons., 1937, 4s	22,000.00
50,000	Phila. & Reading R. R. Co. Terml. 1st., 1941, 5s	49,495.00
187,000	P. C. C. & St. Louis Ry. Co. Cons., 1940-63, 4s & 4½s	169,042.73
50,000	Pittsburgh, McKeesport & Y. R. R. Eq., 1933, 6s	48,799.59
18,000	Pittsburgh, McKeesport & Y. R. R. 2d, 1934, 6s	18,000.00
67,000	Reading Co. Eq. Tr., 1925-31, 5s	65,980.20
25,000	Reading Co. Purchase Mo. Mtge., 1952, 4s	22,000.00
88,000	Richmond Terminal Rwy. Co. 1st, 1952, 5s	85,511.50
55,000	Richmond Washington Co. Gtd. C. T., 1943, 4s	49,315.00
150,000	Santa Fe Pres. & Phoenix Ry. Co. 1st, 1942, 5s	148,058.00
25,000	St. Louis, Iron Mt. & So. Rwy. U. & R., 1929, 4s	10,766.25
137,000	St. Louis, Iron Mt. & So. Rwy. Co. Gen. Cons. & L. G., 1931, 5s	132,500.00
50,000	St. Paul, Minn. & Man. Rwy. Co. Cons., 1933, 4s	45,000.00
31,000	St. Paul, Minn. & Man. Rwy. Co. (Mont. Ext.). 1937, 4s	25,691.25
	Securities in Suspense Account,	15,000.00
75,000	Shamokin, Sunbury & Lewisburg R. R. Co. 2nd, 1925, 6s	75,000.00
100,000	Southern Pacific R. R. Co. 1st & Rfdg., 1955, 4s	86,093.75
72,000	Southern Pacific Co. Eq. Tr., 1928-38, 5s	70,084.48
25,000	Southern Pacific Co. (San Fran. Term 1st), 1950, 4s	20,000.00
78,000	Southern Ry. Co. Eq., 1925-32, 4½s, 5s, 5½s & 6s	73,604.61
100,000	Southern Rwy. Co. Eq. Tenn. Reorg., 1938, 5s	95,000.00
10,000	Southern Rwy. Co. (Memphis Div.) 1st, 1996, 5s	9,400.00
75,000	Southern Ry. Co. Cons., 1994, 5s	73,237.50
75,000	Terminal R. R. Asso. of St. Louis 1st, 1939,4½s & 5s	71,000.00
68,000	Terre Haute & Peoria R. R. Co. 1st, 1942, 5s	68,000.00
50,000	Toledo, Canada, Southern & Detroit Ry. 1st, 1956, 4s	34,250.00
50,000	Toledo & Ohio Central Ry. Co. 1st, 1935, 5s	47,723.50
27,500	Toledo Terminal R. R. Co. 1st, 1957, 4½s	19,250.00
70,000	Toledo & Walhonding Val. & O. R. R. 1st, 1931-42, 4s & 4½s	64,500.00
34,000	Vandalia R. R. Co. Cons., 1957, 4s	27,030.00
45,000	Vicksburg, Shreveport & Pac. R. R. Co. 1st, 1940, 5s	40,000.00
25,000	Virginian Rwy. Co. 1st, 1962, 5s	23,937.50
95,000	Virginian Rwy. Co. Eq. Tr., 1925-30, 5s	93,347.75
25,000	Wabash R. R. Co. 1st, 1939, 5s	22,875.00
100,000	West Shore R. R. Co. 1st, 2361, 4s	80,985.00
100,000	Winston Salem So. Bd. Rwy. 1st., 1960, 4s	80,555.00
50,000	Wisconsin Central Rwy. Co. 1st Gen., 1949, 4s	40,250.00
25,000	Altoona & Logan Valley Elec. Ry. Cons., 1933, 4½s	13,000.00
55,000	Beaver Valley Traction Co. Cons., 1950, 5s	30,000.00
75,000	Bell Telephone Co. of Penna. 1st & Rfdg., 1948, 5s	73,718.75
15,000	Boston & Worcester St. Rwy. Co. 1st, Extd., 4½s	9,000.00
50,000	California Gas & Elec. Co. U. & R., 1937, 5s	47,000.00
10,000	Chattanooga Railways Co. 1st Cons., 1956, 5s	5,000.00
70,000	Chicago, Aurora & Elgin Corp. Extd., 1947-72, 6s & 7s	20,850.00
50,000	Chicago Railways Co., 1st, 1927, 5s	31,000.00
25,000	Cinn. Gas & Elec. Co. 1st & Rfdg., 1956, 5s	22,250.00
75,000	Clev. Southwestern Rwy. & Light Co. Divl. Mtge., 1954, 6s	45,000.00
30,000	Darby, Media & Chester St. Rwy. 1st 1936, 4½s	24,300.00
20,000	Denver City Tramway Co. 1st & Rfdg., 1933, 5s	6,000.00
25,000	Duquesne Traction Co. 1st, 1930, 5s	15,000.00
20,000	East Chicago & Indiana Harb. Wat. Co. 1st, 1927, 5s	18,000.00
27,150	Eastern Mass. St. Rwy. Co. Rfdg., 4½s & 6s	7,000.00
46,000	Evansville Gas & Elec. Lt. Co. F. & I., 1932, 5s	38,960.00
24,000	Fort Pitt Trac. Co. 1st Mtge., 1935, 5s	18,000.00
80,000	Georgia Rwy. & Elec. Co. Cons., 1932, 5s	70,890.00
75,000	Georgia Rwy. & Elec. Co. Rfdg., 1949, 5s	62,000.00
84,000	Great Falls Power Co. 1st, 1940, 5s	80,252.50
100,000	Hestonville M. & F. Pass. Rwy. Cons., 1934, 5s	95,000.00
50,000	Jackson Cons. Trac. Co. 1st, 1934, 5s	22,500.00
50,000	Lehigh Nav. Elec. Co. 1st, 1943, 6s	50,000.00
25,000	Los Angeles Rwy. Corp. 1st, 1940, 5s	15,000.00
10,000	Lynchburg Gas Co. 1st, 1930, 5s,	9,000.00
75,000	Madison River Power Co. 1st, 1935, 5s	65,018.85
10,000	Metropolitan West Side Elev. Eq., 1925-26, 5s	9,190.72
8,000	Millvale, Etna & Sharpsburg St. Rwy. 1st Extd., 5s	6,000.00
100,000	New York Tel. Co. 1st & Gen., 1939, 4½s	81,782.50
35,000	Pacific Coast Power Co. 1st, 1940, 5s	31,000.00
25,000	Pacific Telephone & Tel. Co. 1st & C. T., 1937, 5s	23,000.00
45,000	Peoples Passenger Ry. Co. 1st Extd., 1935, 4s	38,000.00

25,000	Pittsburgh & Charleroi St. Rwy. Co. 1st, 1932, 5s	19,000.00
75,000	Portland Ry. Co. 1st & Rfdg. Mtge., 1930, 5s	60,000.00
25,000	Roanoke Rwy. & Elec. Co. Cons., 1953, 5s	20,000.00
75,000	Rockford & Interurban Ry. 1st, 1930, 5s	22,500.00
50,000	Salmon River Power Co. 1st, 1952, 5s	43,395.00
30,000	Salt Lake & Ogden Ry. Co. 1st, 1934, 5s	23,750.00
48,000	San Francisco Gas & Elec. Co. Gen., 1933, 4½s	42,892.50
15,000	South Bend & Mishawaka Gas Co. 1st, 1926, 5s	14,000.00
20,000	Southern Power Co. 1st, 1930, 5s	16,470.00
50,000	Southwestern Gas & Elec. Co. 1st & Rfdg., 1932, 5s	42,000.00
20,000	Union Elec. Lt. & Pow. Co. Rfdg., 1933, 5s	18,000.00
20,000	Union Passenger Ry. Co. Extd., 1960, 4s	17,000.00
80,000	United Trac. Co. of Pittsburgh, Pa. Gen., 1997, 5s	12,950.00
34,000	West End Pass. St. Rwy. Co. Extd., 1935, 4s	30,000.00
20,000	West Liberty St. Ry. Co. 1st, 1930, 5s	12,000.00
35,000	West Phila. Passenger Ry. 2nd, 1926, 5s	32,000.00
53,000	Wilkinsburg & E. Pittsb'gh. St. Ry. 1st, 1929, 5s	35,500.00
50,000	John Wanamaker 1st, 1932, 6s	50,000.00
$17,791,100		$16,172,553.31
	Loans on Collateral	131,641.91
	First Mortgages on Real Estate	3,371,801.20
	Real Estate (Main Office & Branch)	120,000.00
	Cash on hand and in Banks	1,065,963.25
		$20,861,959.67

LIABILITIES.

Due Depositors Dec. 31, 1924	$18,690,008.99	
Interest Credited Dec. 31, 1924	688,499.31	
		$19,378,508.30
Surplus		$1,483,451.37
Total Number of Depositors		35,649

We, the Subscribers, Auditors, appointed by the Saving Fund Society of Germantown and its Vicinity, do hereby certify that we have examined the above statement, and the assets therein named and find them correct.

OSCAR W. WOOD,
WILLIAM H. EMHARDT,
ARTHUR H. JONES,
VICTOR PAUL,
CASPAR W. HAINES,
Auditors.

January 9, 1925.

Four per cent. interest paid on deposits, including Christmas Clubs.

Accounts may be opened and business transacted by mail.

Open for business at both offices Mondays, 8:45 A. M. to 8 P. M., Saturdays, 8:45 A. M. to 12 noon. Other days, 8:45 A. M. to 3 P. M. Closed on Legal Holidays.

SUMMARY.

The following table shows the growth of the Society since 1854:

June	1, 1855	273	$	12,788.84
"	1859	811		75,023.85
January	1, 1867	1,146		133,631.84
"	1872	1,699		361,847.87
"	1876	3,250		581,966.50
"	1880	4,028		875,144.53
"	1884	7,190		1,439,825.13
"	1890	11,285		2,361,209.14
"	1895	13,052		2,810,673.15
"	1900	16,294		4,233,238.96
"	1905	20,966		6,171,098.37
"	1906	22,136		6,600,117.54
"	1907	23,027		6,819,680.54
"	1908	23,525		7,073,089.59
"	1909	23,526		7,237,800.94
"	1910	24,511		7,803,287.60
"	1911	25,391		8,432,959.44
"	1912	26,187		8,920,471.24
"	1913	27,438		9,516,274.94
"	1914	28,279		10,166,454.58
"	1915	28,748		10,493,595.63
"	1916	29,680		11,113,251.43
"	1917	31,351		12,475,856.49
"	1918	31,236		12,352,547.63
"	1919	31,368		12,673,422.18
"	1920	32,648		13,826,887.62
"	1921	33,704		14,939,289.83
"	1922	33,341		15,362,838.62
"	1923	33,598		16,089,240.36
"	1924	35,145		18,037,841.53
"	1925	35,649		19,378,508.30

Total received since organization, 1854	$142,310,074.26
Total paid Depositors	122,931,565.96
Due Depositors January 1, 1925	$19,378,508.30

An account may be opened by a deposit of 10 cents, and interest is paid on all balances of $5.00 or over.

OFFICERS.

JOSEPH L. WOOLSTON, President.
H. T. MONTGOMERY, Vice President.
WILLIAM N. PRICE, Sec'y and Treas.
H. H. HEWETT, Asst. Sec'y. & Asst. Treas.

BAYARD HENRY, Solicitor.

MANAGERS.

F. H. STRAWBRIDGE, CLARENCE M. CLARK,
MARRIOTT C. MORRIS, WILLIAM A. LAW,
LIVINGSTON E. JONES, EDWARD J. MOORE,
WM. J. MONTGOMERY, JOHN D. McILHENNY,
LOUIS C. MADEIRA, THOS. RAEBURN WHITE,
HARROLD E. GILLINGHAM, H. T. MONTGOMERY,
JOSEPH L. WOOLSTON, J. SOMERS SMITH,
ALFRED G. SCATTERGOOD.

The Managers serve without compensation, and neither they nor any officer or agent of the Saving Fund can directly or indirectly borrow money from, or become in any way indebted to it.

REPORT OF THE LEHIGH COAL AND NAVIGATION COMPANY FOR THE YEAR 1923.

The Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company,
437 Chestnut Street,
Philadelphia, Pa., December 26, 1923.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in the General Assembly met:

In compliance with the requirements of the 19th Section of the Act of Assembly, passed March 20, 1818, entitled "An Act to Improve the Navigation of the River Lehigh," I would respectfully report that the tolls received on the Lehigh Navigation during the year 1923 amount to forty-nine thousand, two hundred ninety-two dollars and sixty cents ($49,292.60) according to the returns made to this office.

Very truly yours,

HENRY H. PEASE,
Secretary.

State of Pennsylvania, } ss:
City of Philadelphia. }

Before me, the subscriber, a Notary Public of the County of Philadelphia and State of Pennsylvania, personally appeared on this twenty-sixth day of December, A. D. 1923, Henry H. Pease, Secretary of The Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company, who being duly affirmed according to law, did depose and say that the above statement is just and true to the best of his knowledge, information and belief.

HENRY H. PEASE,

Affirmed and subscribed before me the day and year aforesaid.

R. V. PIERCE,
Notary Public.

My commission expires February 21, 1927.

REPORT OF THE LEHIGH COAL AND NAVIGATION COMPANY FOR THE YEAR 1924.

The Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company,
437 Chestnut Street,
Philadelphia, Pa., December 29, 1924.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in the General Assembly met:

In compliance with the requirements of the 19th Section of the Act of Assembly, passed March 20, 1818, entitled "An Act to Improve the Navigation of the River Lehigh," I would respectfully report that the tolls received on the Lehigh Navigation during the year 1924 amount to thirty-eight thousand, five hundred seventeen dollars and seventy-six cents ($38,517.76) according to the returns made to this office.

Very truly yours,

HENRY H. PEASE,
Secretary.

State of Pennsylvania, } ss:
City of Philadelphia. }

Before me, the subscriber, a Notary Public of the County of Philadelphia and State of Pennsylvania, personally appeared on this twenty-ninth day of December, A. D. 1924, Henry H. Pease, Secretary of The Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company, who being duly affirmed according to law, did depose and say that the above statement is just and true to the best of his knowledge, information and belief.

HENRY H. PEASE,

Affirmed and subscribed before me the day and year aforesaid.

R. V. PIERCE,
Notary Public.

My commission expires February 21, 1927.

REPORT OF THE AUDITORS OF THE PHILADELPHIA SAVING FUND SOCIETY FOR THE YEAR 1923.

The subscribers, duly appointed by the President Judges of the Courts of Common Pleas of Philadelphia County, to audit and settle the Accounts of The Philadelphia Saving Fund Society, under the provisions of the Third Section of the Supplement to the "Act" incorporating the said Society, approved March 15, 1824, having been duly qualified, respectfully report:

That, in the performance of the duties assigned them, they have audited and settled the Books and Accounts of The Philadelphia Saving Fund Society for the year ending the thirty-first day of December, 1923, and have examined and ascertained the amount of the Bonds and Mortgages, Real Estate, Public Loans, Railroad Loans, and the other evidences of the property and effects of the said Society, and agreeably thereto have made out the subjoined statement, which agrees with the books at that date, and exhibits the situation and condition of the said Philadelphia Saving Fund Society on the first day of January, 1924.

SUSSEX D. DAVIS,
G. HEIDE NORRIS,
C. BERKELEY TAYLOR,
Auditors.

ASSETS.

PUBLIC LOANS.

UNITED STATES BONDS ETC.

	Par Value.	As Charged.
Liberty and Treasury Loans, 1926-1952, 4¼ per cent & 4¾ per cent	$62,404,100.	$59,391,553.67
Treasury Savings Certificate, 1924	1,000.	836.

STATE BONDS.

Pennsylvania State, 1951, 4¾ per cent.	1,442,000.	1,442,000.
Tennessee State, 1924-34, 4½ per cent.	300,000.	300,000.

COUNTY BONDS.

Allegheny County, Pa., 1925-38, 4 per cent.	842,000.	791,645.89
Allegheny County, Pa., 1933-49, 4½ per cent.	200,000.	200,000.
Atlantic County, N. J., 1926-46, 5 per cent.	200,000.	200,000.
Bergen County, N. J., 1924-35, 4½ per cent.	136,000.	136,000.
Bergen County, N. J., 1933, 5 per cent.	218,000.	218,000.
Blair County, Pa., 1937, 4 per cent,	200,000.	186,000.
Camden County, N. J., 1930-1935, 4½ per cent.	11,000.	11,000.
Columbiana County, Ohio, 1924-1926, 5 per cent,	75,600.	75,600.
Cuyahoga County, Ohio, 1924-1926, 5 per cent.	15,000.	15,000.
Cuyahoga County, Ohio, 1924-1926, 4½ per cent.	284,000.	284,000.
Franklin County, Ohio, 1924-1926, 4½ per cent.	24,000.	24,000.
Hudson County, N. J., 1925, 4½ per cent.	70,000.	70,000.
Lackawanna County, Pa., 1931, 4 per cent.	91,000.	91,000.
Lucas County, Ohio, 1924-1927, 5 per cent.	10,000.	10,000.
Luzerne County, Pa., 1924-1927, 4½ per cent.	192,000.	192,000.
Luzerne County, Pa., 1924-1933, 4 per cent.	498,000.	484,200.
Middlesex County, N. J.., 1924-1937, 4¼ per cent.	109,000.	109,000.
Montgomery County, Ohio, 1926-1932, 4½ per cent.	74,500.	74,500.
Morris County, N. J., 1924-1927, 4½ per cent.	100,000.	100,000.
Multnomah County, Oregon 1926, 5 per cent.	5,000.	5,000.
New Castle County, Del., 1927-1938, 4½ per cent.	100,000.	100,000.
Oneida County, N. Y., 1924, 4½ per cent.	15,000.	15,000.
Passaic County, N. J., 1924-1932, 4¼ per cent.	96,000.	96,000.
Passaic County, N. J., 1927-1931, 5 per cent.	136,000.	136,000.
Pierce County, Wash., Tacoma Sch. Dist., 1925 4¼ per cent.	50,000.	50,000.
Stark County, Ohio, 1924-1926, 4.40 per cent.	14,000.	14,000.
Suffolk County, N. Y., 1924-1925, 4½ per cent.	10,000.	10,000.
Venango County, Pa., 1924-1928, 4¼ per cent.	104,000.	104,000.
Washington County, Pa., 1924-1929, 4½ per cent.	102,000.	102,000.
Washington County, Pa., 1924-1933, 4¾ per cent.	41,000.	39,975.
Washington County, Pa., 1931, 4 per cent.	75,000.	73,819.45
Westchester County, N. Y., 1924-1925, 4½ per cent.	44,000.	44,000.
Westmoreland County, Pa., 1935, 4½ per cent.	220,000.	220,000.
York County, Pa., 1928, 4 per cent.	73,000.	73,000.

MUNICIPAL BONDS.

Abington Township, Sch. Dist., Pa., 1938, 4 per cent.	39,000.	39,000.
Akron City, Ohio, 1924-1927, 4½ per cent.	150,000.	150,000.
Albany City, N. Y., 1924-1930, 4 per cent.	14,000.	14,000.
Allegheny City, Pa., 1924-1937, 4 per cent.	719,000.	710,670.
Allegheny City, Sch. Dist., Pa., 1928, 3½ per cent.	2,000.	1,923.71
Allegheny City, Sch. Dist., Pa., 1929-1938, 4 per cent.	126,000.	126,000.
Allegheny City, Sch. Dist., Pa., 1938, 4½ per cent.	69,000.	69,000.
Altoona City, Pa., 1936, 4 per cent.	43,000.	43,000.
Altoona City, Sch. Dist., Pa., 1924-1933, 4 per cent.	106,000.	106,000.
Atlanta City, Ga., 1926, 4 per cent.	43,000.	42,763.50
Baltimore City, Md., 1924, 4½ per cent.	20,000.	20,000.
Baltimore City, Md., 1926-1957, 4 per cent.	813,000.	732,500.
Bethlehem Borough, South, Pa., 1933, 4 per cent.	25,000.	25,000.
Bethlehem Borough, South, Pa., 1942, 4½ per cent.	42,000.	42,000.
Butler Borough, Pa., 1929-1933, 4 per cent.	25,000.	25,000.
Carbondale City, Sch. Dist., Pa., 1926-1945, 4¼ per cent.	85,000.	85,000.
Cheltenham Township, Sch. Dist., Pa., 1927-1937, 4 per cent.	30,000.	30,000.
Chester City, Pa., 1925, 4½ per cent.	19,000.	19,000.
Chester City, Sch. Dist., Pa., 1932-1942, 4½ per cent.	75,000.	75,000.
Chicago City, Ill., 1924-1929, 4 per cent.	287,000.	281,795.40
Chicago City, Ill., 1927-1940, 5 per cent.	2,000,000.	2,000,000.
Cleveland City, Sch. Dist., Ohio, 1924-1928, 4½ per cent.	287,000.	287,000.
Des Moines City, Iowa, 1924-1931, 4½ per cent.	11,000.	11,000.
Des Moines City, Sch. Dist., Iowa, 1932, 4½ per cent.	50,000.	50,000.
Erie City, Sch. Dist., Pa., 1924-1932, 4 per cent.	41,000.	41,000.
Hamilton City, Ohio, 1924-1928, 5 per cent.	25,000.	25,000.
Hanover Township, Pa., 1925-1947, 4½ per cent.	258,000.	258,000.
Harrisburg City, Pa., 1924-1936, 4 per cent.	182,000.	174,720.
Harrisburg City, Sch. Dist., Pa., 1924-1937, 4 per cent.	90,000.	90,000.
Hazleton City, Pa., 1924-1941, 4½ per cent.	45,000.	45,000.
Hazleton City, Sch. Dist., Pa., 1924-1945, 4½ per cent.	135,000.	135,000.
Jacksonville City, Fla., 1924, 5 per cent.	120,000.	120,000.
Johnstown City, Sch. Dist., Pa., 1927, 4½ per cent.	35,000.	35,000.
Kansas City, Kan., 1924, 4½ per cent.	13,000.	13,000.
Lexington City, K'y., 1924-1932, 4½ per cent.	45,000.	45,000.
Lima City, Ohio, 1924-1941, 4½ per cent.	36,000.	36,000.
Lima City, Sch. Dist., Ohio, 1924-1933, 4½ per cent.	200,000.	200,000.
Los Angeles City, Cal., 1926, 4½ per cent.	50,000.	50,000.
Lower Merion Township, Sch. Dist., Pa., 1925-1940, 4½ per cent.	45,000.	45,000.
McKeesport City, Pa., 1924-1939, 4 per cent.	147,000.	147,000.
Macon City, Ga., 1924-1938, 4½ per cent.	157,000.	157,000.
Memphis City, Tenn., 1925-1934, 4½ per cent.	100,000.	100,000.
Milwaukee City, Wis., 1924-1931, 4½ per cent.	252,500.	252,500.
Minneapolis City, Minn., 1924-1936, 4¼ per cent.	173,475.	173,475.
Minneapolis City, Minn., 1924-1936, 4½ per cent.	116,925.	116,925.
Nashville City, Tenn., 1928-1929, 5 per cent.	30,000.	30,000.
Newark City, N. J., 1945-1954, 4½ per cent.	464,000.	464,000.
New Brunswick City, N. J., 1924-1956, 4¼ per cent.	105,000.	105,000.
New Castle City, Sch. Dist., Pa., 1941, 4¼ per cent.	80,000.	76,800.
New York City, N. Y., 1924-1956, 4 per cent.	480,000.	438,500.
Norfolk City, Va., 1924-1938, 4 per cent.	464,000.	431,520.
Philadelphia City, Pa., 1937-1947, 4 per cent.	10,000,500.	9,300,465.
Philadelphia City, Pa., 1952, 4¼ per cent.	1,000,000.	1,000,000.
Philadelphia City, Sch. Dist., Pa., 1924-1929, 4 per cent.	100,000.	97,000.
Philadelphia City, Sch. Dist., Pa., 1924-1932, 4¼ per cent.	280,000.	274,400.
Philadelphia City, Sch. Dist., Pa., 1932-1937, 5 per cent.	167,000.	167,000.
Pittsburgh City, Pa., 1924-1930, 4¼ per cent.	198,000.	194,040.
Pittsburgh City, Pa., 1924-1934, 4 per cent.	143,000.	142,988.89
Pittsburgh City, Sch. Dist., Pa., 1926-1939, 4 per cent.	145,000.	145,000.
Pittsburgh City, Sch. Dist., Pa., 1927-1939, 4¼ per cent.	793,000.	768,780.
Pittsburgh City, Sch. Dist., Pa., 1928-1940, 4½ per cent.	446,000.	446,000.
Pittsburgh City, Sch. Dist., Pa., 1931, 3½ per cent.	1,000.	925.55
Pittston City, Sch. Dist., Pa., 1924-1936, 4½ per cent.	57,000.	57,000.
Reading City, Pa., 1926-1931, 4 per cent.	66,000.	66,000.
Savannah City, Ga., 1926-1932, 4½ per cent.	100,000.	100,000.
Schnectady City, N. Y., 1924-1932, 4½ per cent.	45,000.	45,000.
Schnectady City, N. Y., 1928-1930, 4¼ per cent.	15,000.	15,000.
Scranton City, Pa., 1924-1926, 4 per cent.	28,000.	28,000.
Scranton City, Sch. Dist., Pa., 1924-1939, 4 per cent.	250,000.	237,500.
Scranton City, Sch. Dist., Pa., 1928, 4½ per cent.	5,000.	5,000.
Seattle City, Wash., 1930, 4½ per cent.	40,000.	40,000.
Seattle City, Sch. Dist., Wash., 1924-1931, 4½ per cent.	128,000.	128,000.
Tacoma City, Wash., 1924, 5 per cent.	5,000.	5,000.
Toledo City, Ohio, 1928, 4½ per cent.	67,000.	67,000.
Toledo City, Sch. Dist., Ohio, 1924, 4½ per cent.	25,000.	25,000.
Upper Darby Township, Pa., 1940, 4½ per cent.	28,000.	28,000.
Washington Borough, Pa., 1924-1927, 4 per cent.	81,000.	81,000.
Wilkes-Barre City, Sch. Dist., Pa., 1924-1935, 4½ per cent.	350,000.	350,000.
Wilkinsburg Borough, Sch. Dist., Pa., 1924-1938, 4 per cent.	167,000.	167,000.
Wilkinsburg Borough, Sch. Dist., Pa., 1924-1940, 4¼ per cent.	73,000.	73,000.
Woodbury City, N. J., 1926, 4 per cent.	12,000.	12,000.

Yonkers City, N. Y., 1924-1932, 4½ per cent.	51,000.	51,000.
Yonkers City, N. Y., 1924-1933, 5 per cent.	50,000.	50,000.
York City, Pa., 1928-1933, 4 per cent.	25,000.	25,000.
	$92,493,600.	$88,472,322.06

RAILROAD LOANS.

	Par Value.	As Charged.
Alabama Great Southern (Southern) 1927, 5 per cent.	958,000.	910,100.
Alabama Great Southern Equip. Trust, 1924-1926, 4½ per cent.	25,000.	24,000.
Alabama Midland (Atlantic Coast Line), 1928, 5 per cent.	353,000.	335,350.
Allegheny Valley (Penna.), 1942, 4 per cent.	2,000,000.	1,660,000.
Allegheny & Western, (Buf., Roch. & Ptgh.), 1998, 4 per cent.	107,000.	81,320.
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe, 1995, 4 per cent.	1,100,000.	858,000.
Atlanta, Knoxville & Northern (Louisville & Nashville), 1946, 5 per cent.	47,000.	42,770.
Atlantic Coast Line of South Carolina, 1948, 4 per cent.	139,000.	111,200.
Baltimore & Ohio, 1925, 3½ per cent.	4,500,000.	3,735,000.
Baltimore & Ohio Equip. Trust, 1924-1927, 4½ per cent.	100,000.	96,000.
Beech Creek, (New York Central), 1936, 4 per cent.	100,000.	84,000.
Brooklyn & Montauk, (Long Island), 1938, 5 per cent.	47,000.	40,890.
Canadian Northern Equip. Trust, 1924, 5 per cent.	10,000.	9,434.89
Canadian Pacific Equip. Trust, 1924-1928, 4½ per cent.	100,000.	95,000.
Catawissa, (Reading), 1948, 4 per cent.	582,000.	483,060.
Central of Georgia, (Macon & Northern Div.), 1946, 5 per cent.	96,000.	82,560.
Central of Georgia, (Mobile Division), 1946, 5 per cent.	137,000.	117,820.
Central Pacific, 1949, 4 per cent.	1,083,000.	801,420.
Chesapeake & Ohio, 1939, 5 per cent.	1,056,000.	982,080.
Chesapeake & Ohio Equip. Trust, 1924-1926, 4½ per cent.	75,000.	72,000.
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, (Illinois Division), 1949, 4 per cent.	320,000.	268,800.
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, 1989, 4 per cent.	1,250,000.	837,500.
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, 1989, 4½ per cent.	600,000.	450,000.
Chicago, St. Louis & New Orleans Equip. Trust, 1924, 5 per cent.	10,000.	9,800.
Chicago Union Station, (Series A), 1963, 4½ per cent.	200,000.	158,000.
Cleveland, Columbus, Cin. & Ind., (New York Central), 1934, 6 per cent.	100,000.	100,000.
Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling, (Baltimore & Ohio), 1933, 5 per cent.	255,000.	234,600.
Clevaland & Pittsburgh, Series A, (Penna.), 1942, 4½ per cent.	710,000.	660,300.
Cleveland & Pittsburgh, Series B, (Penna.), 1942, 4½ per cent.	198,000.	184,140.
Columbus & Toledo, (Hocking Valley), 1955, 4 per cent.	535,000.	385,200.
Connecting, (Penna.), 1951, 4 per cent.	1,250,000.	1,037,500.
Continental Passenger, 1959, 4 per cent.	280,000.	232,400.
Dayton & Michigan, (Baltimore & Ohio), 1931, 4½ per cent.	500,000.	405,000.
Delaware River R. R. & Bridge Co., (Penna.), 1936, 4 per cent.	32,000.	27,520.
East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia, (Southern), 1930, 5 per cent.	195,000.	177,450.
East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia, (Southern), 1956, 5 per cent.	921,000.	819,690.
Harrisburg, Ports, Mt. Joy & Lancaster, (Penna.), 1943, 4 per cent.	350,000.	297,500.
Jefferson, (Erie), 1929, 5½ per cent.	415,000.	390,100.
Lake Shore & Michigan Southern, (New York Central), 1997, 3½ per cent.	1,041,000.	739,110.
Lehigh Coal & Navigation Co., 1924, 4½ per cent.	473,000.	449,350.
Lehigh Coal & Navigation Co., 1948, 4 per cent	1,000,000.	860,000.
Lehigh Valley of New York, 1940, 4½ per cent.	1,960,000.	1,666,000.
Lehigh Valley, 1948, 4 per cent.	2,133,000.	1,813,050.
Lehigh Valley, Annuity, 4½ per cent.	76,000.	64,600.
Long Island City & Flushing, (Long Island), 1937, 5 per cent.	10,000.	9,100.
Long Island, (Penna.), 1931, 4 per cent.	45,000.	37,800.
Long Island, (Penna.), 1931, 5 per cent.	1,087,000.	989,170.
Michigan Central, Equip. Trust, 1924-29, 5 per cent.	170,000.	163,200.
Midland of New Jersey, (N. Y., Sus. & West.), 1940, 5 per cent.	142,000.	117,860.
Montauk Extension, (Long Island), 1945, 5 per cent.	31,000.	28,520.
Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis (Atlantic Coast Line), 1928, 5 per cent.	573,000.	544,350.
New Orleans & North Eastern, 1940, 5 per cent.	26,000.	23,660.
New York Central & Hudson River, (Boston & Albany Equip. Trust), 1924-27, 4½ per cent.	86,000.	81,700.
New York Central Lines, Equip. Trust, 1924-32, 4½ per cent.	423,000.	401,850.
New York Chicago & St. Louis, 1937, 4 per cent.	1,384,000.	1,134,880.
New York & Erie, 1928, 4 per cent.	242,500.	208,550.
New York & Erie, 1930, 5 per cent.	1,483,000.	1,319,870.
New York & Erie, 1933, 4½ per cent.	3,705,000.	3,456,931.25
New York & Erie, 1939, 5 per cent.	859,000.	764,510.
New York & Erie, 1947, 4 per cent.	1,053,000.	821,340.
Norfolk & Western, 1996, 4 per cent.	562,000.	427,120.
Northern Central, 1925, 4½ per cent.	209,000.	198,550.
Northern Central, 1926, 5 per cent.	370,000.	358,900.
Northern Pacific, 1997, 4 per cent.	1,178,000.	895,280.
North Pennsylvania, 1928, 4 per cent.	200,000.	182,000.
North Pennsylvania, 1936, 4 per cent.	503,500.	427,975.
North Pennsylvania, 1953, 3.30, per cent.	2,770,000.	1,939,000.
Ohio Connecting, (P. C. C. & St. L.), 1943, 4 per cent.	888,000.	754,800.
Pennsylvania, 1943, 4 per cent.	38,000.	31,920.
Pennsylvania, £76,400 Stg. @ 4.85, 1945, 3½ per cent.	370,540.	206,280.
Pennsylvania, £99,800 Stg. @ 4.85, 1948, 4 per cent.	484,030.	269,460.
Pennsylvania, 1948, 4 per cent.	1,011,000.	859,350.
Pennsylvania, 1960, 4½ per cent.	2,000,000.	1,820,000.
Pennsylvania & New York Canal & R. R. Co., 1939 4 per cent.	600,000.	504,000.
Pennsylvania & New York Canal & R. R. Co., 1939, 4½ per cent.	360,000.	320,400.
Pennsylvania & New York Canal & R. R. Co., 1939, 5 per cent.	826,000.	784,700.
Petersburg, (Atlantic Coast Line), 1926, 5 per cent.	30,000.	29,100.

Philadelphia, Baltimore & Washington, 1943, 4 per cent.	4,618,000.	3,879,120.
Philadelphia & Reading, 1933, 5 per cent.	588,000.	588,000.
Philadelphia & Reading, 1937, 4 per cent.	1,169,000.	1,005,340.
Philadelphia & Reading, 1941, 5 per cent.	390,000.	386,100.
Philadelphia & Reading, 1947, 4 per cent.	2,341,000.	2,013,260.
Philadelphia & Reading, (Reading Company), 1997, 4 per cent.	1,776,000.	1,438,560.
Philadelphia, Wilmington & Baltimore, 1926-32, 4 per cent.	34,000.	30,680.
Pittsburgh, Cin., Chicago & St. Louis, (Series A), 1940, 4½ per cent.	1,000,000.	870,000.
Pittsburgh, Cin., Chicago & St. Louis, (Series B), 1942, 4½ per cent.	1,200,000.	1,044,000.
Pittsburgh, Cin., Chicago & St. Louis, (Series C), 1942 4½ per cent.	216,000.	187,920.
Pittsburgh, Cin., Chicago & St. Louis, (Series D), 1945, 4 per cent.	767,000.	659,620.
Pittsburgh, Cin., Chicago & St. Louis, (Series F), 1953, 4 per cent.	1,869,000.	1,588,650.
Pittsburgh, Cin., Chicago & St. Louis, (Series G), 1957, 4 per cent.	567,000.	487,620.
Pittsburgh, Cin., Chicago & St. Louis, (Series I), 1963, 4½ per cent.	192,000.	167,040.
Pittsburgh, Virginia & Charleston, (Penna.), 1943, 4 per cent.	1,634,000.	1,339,880.
Richmond & Danville, (Southern), 1927, 5 per cent.	75,000.	68,250.
St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba, (Great Northern), 1933, 4 per cent.	1,373,000.	1,167,050.
St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba, (Great Northern), 1933, 4½ per cent.	100,000.	91,000.
Savannah, Florida & Western, (Atlantic Coast Line), 1934, 5 per cent.	201,000.	188,940.
Schuylkill River East Side, (Baltimore & Ohio), 1925, 4 per cent.	1,179,000.	1,120,050.
South Carolina & Georgia, (Southern), 1929, 5½ per cent.	332,000.	312,080.
South & North Alabama, (Louisville & Nashville), 1936, 5 per cent.	407,000.	378,510.
Southern, Equipment Trust, 1924-1926, 4½ per cent.	199,000.	189,050.
Southern Pacific of California, 1937, 5 per cent.	9,000.	8,550.
Terminal R. R. Ass'n. of St. Louis, 1939 4½ per cent.	425,000.	365,500.
Toledo & Ohio Central, (New York Central), 1935, 5 per cent.	314,000.	279,460.
Toledo Walhonding Valley & Ohio Series A, (Penna. Co.), 1931, 4½ per cent.	38,000.	33,820.
Toledo Walhonding Valley & Ohio Series B, (Penna. Co.), 1933, 4½ per cent.	28,000.	24,920.
Union Pacific, 1947, 4 per cent.	1,000,000.	830,000.
United New Jersey R. R. & Canal Co., 1929, 4 per cent.	275,000.	255,750.
United New Jersey R. R. & Canal Co., 1944, 4 per cent.	717,000.	595,110.
United New Jersey R. R. & Canal Co., 1951, 3½ per cent.	1,000,000.	760,000.
Virginia Midland, Series E, (Southern), 1926, 5 per cent.	116,700.	107,364.
Virginia Midland, Series F, (Southern), 1931, 5 per cent.	34,000.	30,940.
Virginia Midland, (Southern), 1936, 5 per cent.	174,000.	156,600.
Wabash, 1939, 5 per cent.	183,000.	159,210.
Wabash, (Detroit & Chicago Ext.), 1941, 5 per cent.	478,000.	420,640.
Washington Terminal Co., 1945, 4 per cent.	538,000.	425,020.
Western Pennsylvania, (Penna.), 1928, 4 per cent.	655,000.	576,400.
West Jersey & Seashore, 1936 3½ per cent.	165,000.	132,000.
West Jersey & Seashore, 1936, 4 per cent.	1,055,000.	907,300.
West Shore, 2361, 4 per cent.	463,000.	328,730.
Railroad Loans	$81,033,270.	$68,599,775.14
Public Loans	92,493,600.	88,472,322.06
	$173,526,870.	$157,072,097.20

Public Loans as charged	$88,472,322.06	
Railroad Loans as charged	68,599,775.14	
		$157,072,097.20
Collateral Loans secured by Mortgage		250,000.
Temporary Loans		8,580.
Bonds and Mortgages		28,531,172.63
Real Estate		441,754.43
Cash		10,345,409.94
		$196,649,014.20

LIABILITIES.

Due Depositors, (267,269)	$184,937,788.05
Surplus or Contingent Fund	11,711,226.15
	$196,649,014.20

	Assets.	Liabilities.
Depositors' United States Loans	$7,491,900.	
United States Loans Depositors' Account		$7,491,900.

The present rate of interest to depositors is 4% per annum.

REPORT OF THE AUDITORS OF THE PHILADELPHIA SAVING FUND SOCIETY FOR THE YEAR 1924.

The subscribers, duly appointed by the President Judges of the Courts of Common Pleas of Philadelphia County, to audit and settle the Accounts of The Philadelphia Saving Fund Society, under the provisions of the Third Section of the Supplement to the "Act" incorporating the said Society, approved March 15, 1824, having been duly qualified, respectfully report:

That, in the performance of the duties assigned them, they have audited and settled the Books and Accounts of The Philadelphia Saving Fund Society for the year ending the thirty-first day of December, 1924, and have examined and ascertained the amount of the Bonds and Mortgages, Real Estate, Public Loans, Railroad Loans, and the other evidences of the property and effects of the said Society, and agreeably thereto have made out the subjoined statement, which agrees with the books at that date, and exhibits the situation and condition of the said The Philadelphia Saving Fund Society on the first day of January, 1925.

G. HEIDE NORRIS,
C. BERKELEY TAYLOR,
FRANCIS B. BIDDLE,
Auditors.

ASSETS.

PUBLIC LOANS.

UNITED STATES BONDS, ETC.

	Par Value.	As Charged.
Liberty and Treasury Loans, 1926-1954, 4, 4¼ & 4¾ per cent.	$66,379,100.	$63,375,558.57

STATE BONDS.

Pennsylvania State, 1951, 4¾ per cent.	1,442,000.	1,442,000.
Tennessee State, 1926-1934, 4½ per cent.	250,000.	250,000.

COUNTY BONDS.

Allegheny County, Pa., 1925-1938, 4 per cent.	842,000.	791,645.89
Allegheny County, Pa., 1933-1949, 4½ per cent.	200,000.	200,000.
Atlantic County, N. J., 1926-1946, 5 per cent.	200,000.	200,000.
Bergen County, N. J., 1925-1935, 4½ per cent.	131,000.	131,000.
Bergen County, N. J., 1933, 5 per cent.	218,000.	218,000.
Blair County, Pa., 1937, 4 per cent.	200,000.	186,000.
Camden County, N. J., 1930-1935, 4½ per cent.	11,000.	11,000.
Columbiana County, Ohio, 1925-1926, 5 per cent.	49,600.	49,600.
Cuyahoga County, Ohio, 1925-1926, 5 per cent.	4,000.	4,000.
Cuyahoga County, Ohio, 1925-1946, 4½ per cent.	276,000.	276,000.
Franklin County, Ohio, 1925-1926, 4½ per cent.	16,500.	16,500.
Hudson County, N. J., 1925, 4½ per cent.	70,000.	70,000.
Lackawanna County, Pa., 1931, 4 per cent.	91,000.	91,000.
Lucas County, Ohio, 1925-1927, 5 per cent.	8,000.	8,000.
Luzerne County, Pa., 1925-1927, 4½ per cent.	134,000.	134,000.
Luzerne County, Pa., 1925-1933, 4 per cent.	448,000.	435,400.
Middlesex County, N. J., 1925-1937, 4¼ per cent.	103,000.	103,000.
Montgomery County, Ohio, 1926-1932, 4½ per cent.	74,500.	74,500.
Morris County, N. J., 1925-1927, 4½ per cent.	75,000.	75,000.
Multnomah County, Oregon, 1926, 5 per cent.	5,000.	5,000.
New Castle County, Del., 1927-1938, 4½ per cent.	100,000.	100,000.
Passaic County, N. J., 1925-1932, 4¼ per cent.	91,000.	91,000.
Passaic County, N. J., 1927-1931, 5 per cent.	136,000.	136,000.
Pierce County, Wash. Tacoma Sch. Dist., 1925, 4¼ per cent.	50,000.	50,000.
Stark County, Ohio, 1925-1926, 4 2/5 per cent.	11,000.	11,000.
Suffolk County, N. Y., 1925, 4½ per cent.	5,000.	5,000.
Venango County, Pa., 1925-1928, 4¼ per cent.	84,000.	84,000.
Washington County, Pa., 1925-1929, 4½ per cent.	62,000.	62,000.
Washington County, Pa., 1925-1933, 4¾ per cent.	37,000.	36,075.
Washington County, Pa., 1931, 4 per cent.	75,000.	73,819.45
Westchester County, N. Y., 1925, 4½ per cent.	12,000.	12,000.
Westmoreland County, Pa., 1935, 4½ per cent.	220,000.	220,000.
York County, Pa., 1928, 4 per cent.	73,000.	73,000.

MUNICIPAL BONDS.

Abington Township, Sch. Dist., Pa., 1938, 4 per cent.	39,000.	39,000.
Akron City, Ohio, 1926-1927, 4½ per cent.	100,000.	100,000.
Albany City, N. Y., 1926-1930, 4 per cent.	11,350.	11,350.
Allegheny City, Pa., 1937, 4 per cent.	119,000.	110,670.
Allegheny City, Sch. Dist., Pa., 1928, 3½ per cent.	2,000.	1,923.71
Allegheny City, Sch. Dist., Pa., 1929-1938, 4 per cent.	126,000.	126,000.
Allegheny City, Sch. Dist., Pa., 1938, 4½ per cent.	69,000.	69,000.
Altoona City, Pa., 1936, 4 per cent.	43,000.	43,000.
Altoona City, Sch. Dist., Pa., 1925-1933, 4 per cent.	96,000.	96,000.
Atlanta City, Ga., 1926, 4 per cent.	43,000.	42,763.50
Baltimore City, Md., 1926-1957, 4 per cent	813,000.	732,500.
Bethlehem Borough, South, Pa., 1933, 4 per cent.	25,000.	25,000.
Bethlehem Borough, South, Pa., 1942, 4½ per cent.	42,000.	42,000.
Butler Borough, Pa., 1929-1933, 4 per cent.	25,000.	25,000.
Carbondale City, Sch. Dist., Pa., 1926-1945, 4¼ per cent.	85,000.	85,000.
Cheltenham Township, Sch. Dist., Pa., 1927-1937, 4 per cent.	30,000.	30,000.
Chester City, Pa., 1925, 4½ per cent.	19,000.	19,000.
Chester City, Sch. Dist., Pa., 1932-1942, 4½ per cent.	75,000.	75,000.
Chicago City, Ill., 1926-1929, 4 per cent.	286,000.	280,815.40
Chicago City, Ill., 1927-1940, 5 per cent.	2,000,000.	2,000,000.
Cleveland City, Sch. Dist., Ohio, 1926-1928, 4½ per cent.	267,000.	267,000.
Des Moines City, Iowa, 1931, 4½ per cent.	3,000.	3,000.
Des Moines City, Sch. Dist., Iowa, 1932, 4½ per cent.	50,000.	50,000.
Erie City, Sch. Dist., Pa., 1925-1932, 4 per cent.	36,000.	36,000.
Hamilton City, Ohio, 1925-1928, 5 per cent.	20,000.	20,000.
Hanover Township, Pa., 1925-1947, 4½ per cent.	258,000.	258,000.
Harrisburg City, Pa., 1925-1936, 4 per cent.	168,000.	161,280.
Harrisburg City, Sch. Dist., Pa., 1925-1937, 4 per cent.	82,000.	82,000.
Hazleton City, Pa., 1925-1941, 4½ per cent.	44,000.	44,000.
Hazleton City, Sch. Dist., Pa., 1925-1945, 4½ per cent.	132,000.	132,000.
Johnstown City, Sch. Dist., Pa., 1927, 4½ per cent.	35,000.	35,000.
Lexington City, K'y., 1927-1932, 4½ per cent.	40,000.	40,000.
Lima City, Ohio, 1925-1941, 4½ per cent.	34,000.	34,000.
Lima City, Sch. Dist., Ohio, 1925-1933, 4½ per cent.	180,000.	180,000.
Los Angeles City, Cal., 1926, 4½ per cent.	50,000.	50,000.
Lower Merion Township, Sch. Dist., Pa., 1925-1940, 4½ per cent.	45,000.	45,000.
McKeesport City, Pa., 1925-1939, 4 per cent.	140,000.	140,000.
Macon City, Ga., 1926-1938, 4½ per cent.	147,000.	147,000.
Memphis City, Tenn., 1925-1934, 4½ per cent.	100,000.	100,000.
Milwaukee City, Wis., 1925-1931, 4½ per cent.	186,000.	186,000.
Minneapolis City, Minn., 1925-1936, 4¼ per cent.	162,075.	162,075.
Minneapolis City, Minn., 1925-1936, 4½ per cent.	108,175.	108,175.
Nashville City, Tenn., 1928-1929, 5 per cent.	30,000.	30,000.
Newark City, N. J., 1945-1954, 4½ per cent.	464,000.	464,000.
New Brunswick City, N. J., 1925-1956, 4¼ per cent.	101,000.	101,000.
New Castle City, Sch. Dist., Pa., 1941, 4¼ per cent.	55,000.	52,800.
New York City, N. Y., 1925-1956, 4 per cent.	475,000.	433,500.
Norfolk City, Va., 1925-1938, 4 per cent.	452,000.	420,360.
Philadelphia City, Pa., 1937-1947, 4 per cent.	10,000,500.	9,300,465.
Philadelphia City, Pa., 1952, 4¼ per cent.	1,000,000.	1,000,000.

Philadelphia City Sch. Dist., Pa., 1926-1929, 4 per cent.	75,000.	72,750.
Philadelphia City Sch. Dist., Pa., 1926-1932, 4¼ per cent.	255,000.	249,900.
Philadelphia City Sch. Dist., Pa., 1932-1937, 5 per cent.	167,000.	167,000.
Pittsburgh City, Pa., 1925-1934, 4 per cent.	120,000.	119,988.89
Pittsburgh City, Pa., 1929-1930, 4¼ per cent.	168,000.	164,640.
Pittsburgh City, Sch. Dist., Pa., 1926-1939, 4 per cent.	145,000.	145,000.
Pittsburgh City, Sch. Dist., Pa., 1927-1939, 4¼ per cent.	793,000.	768,780.
Pittsburgh City, Sch. Dist., Pa., 1928-1940, 4½ per cent.	446,000.	446,000.
Pittsburgh City, Sch. Dist., Pa., 1931, 3½ per cent.	1,000.	925.55
Pittston City, Sch. Dist., Pa., 1925-1936, 4½ per cent.	50,000.	50,000.
Reading City, Pa., 1926-1931, 4 per cent.	66,000.	66,000.
Savannah City, Ga., 1926-1932, 4½ per cent.	100,000.	100,000.
Schenectady City, N. Y., 1925-1932, 4½ per cent.	40,000.	40,000.
Schenectady City, N. Y., 1928-1930, 4¼ per cent.	15,000.	15,000.
Scranton City, Pa., 1925-1926, 4 per cent.	27,000.	27,000.
Scranton City, Sch. Dist., Pa., 1928, 4½ per cent.	5,000.	5,000.
Scranton City, Sch. Dist., Pa., 1929-1939, 4 per cent.	175,000.	166,250.
Seattle City, Wash., 1930, 4½ per cent.	40,000.	40,000.
Seattle City, Sch. Dist., Wash., 1925-1931, 4½ per cent.	112,000.	112,000.
Toledo City, Ohio, 1928, 4½ per cent.	67,000.	67,000.
Upper Darby Township, Pa., 1940, 4½ per cent.	28,000.	28,000.
Washington Borough, Pa., 1925-1927, 4 per cent.	55,000.	55,000.
Wilkes-Barre City, Sch. Dist., Pa., 1925-1935, 4½ per cent.	326,000.	326,000.
Wilkinsburg Borough, Sch. Dist., Pa., 1925-1938, 4 per cent.	161,000.	161,000.
Wilkinsburg Borough, Sch. Dist., Pa., 1925-1940, 4¼ per cent.	63,000.	63,000.
Woodbury City, N. J., 1926, 4 per cent.	12,000.	12,000.
Yonkers City, N. Y., 1925-1933, 5 per cent.	45,000.	45,000.
Yonkers City, N. Y., 1926-1932, 4½ per cent.	44,000.	44,000.
York City, Pa., 1928-1933, 4 per cent.	25,000.	25,000.
	$94,722,800.	$90,720,010.96

RAILROAD LOANS.

Alabama Great Southern, (Southern), 1927, 5 per cent.	958,000.	910,100.
Alabama Great Southern, Equip. Trust, 1925-1926, 4½ per cent.	15,000.	14,400.
Alabama Midland, (Atlantic Coast Line), 1928, 5 per cent.	353,000.	335,350.
Allegheny Valley, (Penna.), 1942, 4 per cent.	2,000,000.	1,660,000.
Allegheny & Western, (Buf., Roch. & Ptgh.), 1998, 4 per cent.	107,000.	81,320.
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe, 1995, 4 per cent.	1,992,000.	1,658,248.75
Atlanta, Knoxville & Northern, (Louisville & Nashville), 1946, 5 per cent.	47,000.	42,770.
Atlantic Coast Line of South Carolina, 1948, 4 per cent.	139,000.	111,200.
Baltimore & Ohio, 1948, 5 per cent.	2,450,000.	2,402,250.07
Baltimore & Ohio, Equip. Trust, 1925-1927, 4½ per cent.	70,000.	67,200.
Beech Creek, (New York Central), 1936, 4 per cent.	100,000.	84,000.
Brooklyn & Montauk, (Long Island), 1938, 5 per cent.	47,000.	40,890.
Canadian Pacific, Equip. Trust, 1925-1928, 4½ per cent.	80,000.	76,000.
Catawissa, (Reading), 1948, 4 per cent.	609,000.	507,495.
Central of Georgia, (Macon & Northern Div.), 1946, 5 per cent.	96,000.	82,560.
Central of Georgia, (Mobile Division), 1946, 5 per cent.	137,000.	117,820.
Central Pacific, 1949, 4 per cent.	1,083,000.	801,420.
Chesapeake & Ohio, 1939, 5 per cent.	1,056,000.	982,080.
Chesapeake & Ohio, Equip. Trust, 1925-1926, 4½ per cent.	45,000.	43,200.
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, (Illinois Division), 1949, 4 per cent.	430,000.	368,752.50
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, 1989, 4 per cent.	1,250,000.	837,500.
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, 1989, 4½ per cent.	600,000.	450,000.
Chicago Union Station, (Series A), 1963, 4½ per cent.	200,000.	158,000.
Cleveland, Columbus, Cin. & Ind., (New York Central), 1934, 6 per cent.	100,000.	100,000.
Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling, (Baltimore & Ohio), 1933, 5 per cent.	255,000.	234,600.
Cleveland & Pittsburgh, Series A, (Penna.), 1942, 4½ per cent.	710,000.	660,300.
Cleveland & Pittsburgh, Series B, (Penna.), 1942, 4½ per cent.	198,000.	184,140.
Columbus & Toledo, (Hocking Valley), 1955, 4 per cent.	535,000.	385,200.
Connecting, (Penna.), 1951, 4 per cent.	1,250,000.	1,037,500.
Continental Passenger, 1959, 4 per cent.	280,000.	232,400.
Dayton & Michigan, (Baltimore & Ohio), 1931, 4½ per cent.	500,000.	405,000.
Delaware River R. R. & Bridge Co., (Penna.), 1936, 4 per cent.	32,000.	27,520.
East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia, (Southern), 1930, 5 per cent.	195,000.	177,450.
East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia, (Southern), 1956, 5 per cent.	921,000.	819,690.
Harrisburg, Ports., Mt. Joy & Lancaster, (Penna.), 1943, 4 per cent.	350,000.	297,500.
Illinois Central, Equip. Trust, 1930-1939, 4½ per cent.	140,000.	137,312.70
Jefferson, (Erie), 1929, 5½ per cent.	415,000.	390,100.
Lake Shore & Michigan Southern, (New York Central), 1997 3½ per cent.	1,041,000.	739,110.
Lehigh Coal & Navigation Co., 1948, 4 per cent.	1,000,000.	860,000.
Lehigh Valley of New York, 1940, 4½ per cent.	1,960,000.	1,666,000.
Lehigh Valley, 1948, 4 per cent.	2,133,000.	1,813,050.
Lehigh Valley, Annuity 4½ per cent.	76,000.	64,000.
Long Island City & Flushing, (Long Island), 1937, 5 per cent.	10,000.	9,100.
Long Island, (Penna.), 1931, 4 per cent.	45,000.	37,800.
Long Island, (Penna.), 1931, 5 per cent.	1,087,000.	989,170.
Michigan Central, Equip. Trust, 1926-1929, 5 per cent.	120,000.	115,200.
Midland of New Jersey, (N. Y., Sus. & West.), 1940, 5 per cent.	142,000.	117,860.
Montauk Extension, (Long Island), 1945, 5 per cent.	31,000.	28,520.

Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis, (Atlantic Coast Line), 1928, 5 per cent.	573,000.	544,350.
New Orleans & North Eastern, 1940, 5 per cent.	26,000.	23,660.
New York Central & Hudson River, (Boston & Albany Equip. Trust), 1925-1927, 4½ per cent.	61,000.	57,950.
New York Central Lines, Equip. Trust, 1925-1939, 4½ per cent.	1,385,000.	1,347,224.04
New York Central Lines, Equip. Trust, 1932-1939, 5 per cent.	39,000.	39,000.
New York, Chicago & St. Louis, 1937, 4 per cent.	1,384,000.	1,134,880.
New York & Erie, 1928, 4 per cent.	242,500.	208,550.
New York & Erie, 1930, 5 per cent.	1,483,000.	1,319,870.
New York & Erie, 1933, 4½ per cent.	3,705,000.	3,456,931.25
New York & Erie, 1939, 5 per cent.	859,000.	764,510.
New York & Erie, 1947, 4 per cent.	1,058,000.	825,827.50
Norfolk & Western, 1996, 4 per cent.	1,228,000.	1,028,185.
Northern Central, 1925, 4½ per cent.	209,000.	198,550.
Northern Central, 1926, 5 per cent.	370,000.	358,900.
Northern Pacific, 1997, 4 per cent.	1,178,000.	895,280.
North Pennsylvania, 1928, 4 per cent.	200,000.	182,000.
North Pennsylvania, 1936, 4 per cent.	503,500.	427,975.
North Pennsylvania, 1953, 3½ per cent.	2,770,000.	1,939,000.
Ohio Connecting, (P. C. C. & St. L.), 1943, 4 per cent.	888,000.	754,800.
Pennsylvania, 1943, 4 per cent.	38,000.	31,920.
Pennsylvania, £76,400 Stg. @ 4.85, 1945, 3½ per cent.	370,540.	206,280.
Pennsylvania, £99,800 Stg. @ 4.85, 1948, 4 per cent.	484,030.	269,460.
Pennsylvania, 1948, 4 per cent.	1,833,000.	1,611,140.
Pennsylvania, 1960, 4½ per cent.	2,922,000.	2,726,202.
Pennsylvania, Equip. Trust, 1925-1939, 5 per cent.	321,000.	321,000.
Pennsylvania, Equip. Trust, 1931-1939, 4½ per cent.	373,000.	365,465.69
Pennsylvania & New York Canal & R. R. Co., 1939, 4 per cent.	600,000.	504,000.
Pennsylvania & New York Canal & R. R. Co., 1939, 4½ per cent.	360,000.	320,400.
Pennsylvania & New York Canal & R. R. Co., 1939, 5 per cent.	826,000.	784,700.
Petersburg, (Atlantic Coast Line), 1926, 5 per cent.	30,000.	29,100.
Philadelphia, Baltimore & Washington, 943, 4 per cent.	4,618,000.	3,879,120.
Philadelphia & Reading, 1933, 5 per cent.	588,000.	588,000.
Philadelphia & Reading, 1937, 4 per cent.	1,169,000.	1,005,340.
Philadelphia & Reading, 1941, 5 per cent.	390,000.	386,100.
Philadelphia & Reading, 1947, 4 per cent.	2,341,000.	2,013,260.
Philadelphia & Reading Coal & Iron Co., 1973, 5 per cent.	592,000.	479,520.
Philadelphia Wilmington & Baltimore, 1926-1932, 4 per cent.	34,000.	30,680.
Pittsburgh, Cin., Chicago & St. Louis, (Series A), 1940 4½ per cent.	1,000,000.	870,000.
Pittsburgh, Cin., Chicago & St. Louis, (Series B), 1942, 4½ per cent.	1,200,000.	1,044,000.
Pittsburgh, Cin., Chicago & St. Louis, (Series C), 1942, 4½ per cent.	216,000.	187,920.
Pittsburgh, Cin., Chicago & St. Louis, (Series D), 1945, 4 per cent.	767,000.	659,620.
Pittsburgh, Cin., Chicago & St. Louis, (Series F), 1953, 4 per cent.	1,869,000.	1,588,650.
Pittsburgh, Cin., Chicago & St. Louis, (Series G), 1957, 4 per cent.	567,000.	487,620.
Pittsburgh, Cin., Chicago & St. Louis, (Series I, 1963, 4½ per cent.	192,000.	167,040.
Pittsburgh, Virginia & Charleston, (Penna.), 1943, 4 per cent.	1,634,000.	1,339,880.
Reading Company, 1997, 4½ per cent.	1,184,000.	959,040.
Richmond & Danville, (Southern), 1927, 5 per cent.	75,000.	68,250.
St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba, (Great Northern), 1933, 4 per cent.	1,373,000.	1,167,050.
St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba, (Great Northern), 1933, 4½ per cent.	100,000.	91,000.
Savannah, Florida & Western, (Atlantic Coast Line), 1934, 5 per cent.	201,000.	188,940.
South Carolina & Georgia, (Southern), 1929, 5½ per cent.	332,000.	312,080.
South & North Alabama, (Louisville & Nashville), 1936, 5 per cent.	407,000.	378,510.
Southern, Equip. Trust, 1925-1939, 4½ per cent.	503,000.	486,918.70
Southern Pacific, Equip. Trust, 1928-1938, 5 per cent.	183,000.	183,000.
Southern Pacific of California, 1937, 5 per cent.	9,000.	8,550.
Terminal R. R. Ass'n. of St. Louis, 1939, 4½ per cent.	425,000.	365,500.
Toledo & Ohio Central, (New York Central), 1935, 5 per cent.	314,000.	279,460.
Toledo & Walhonding Valley & Ohio, Series A, (Penna. Co.), 1931, 4½ per cent.	38,000.	33,820.
Toledo & Walhonding Valley & Ohio, Series B, (Penna. Co.), 1933, 4½ per cent.	28,000.	24,920.
Union Pacific, 1947, 4 per cent.	1,000,000.	830,000.
United New Jersey R. R. & Canal Co., 1929, 4 per cent.	275,000.	255,750.
United New Jersey R. R. & Canal Co., 1944, 4 per cent.	717,000.	595,110.
United New Jersey R. R. & Canal Co., 1951, 3½ per cent.	1,000,000.	760,000.
Virginia Midland, Series E, (Southern), 1926, 5 per cent.	116,700.	107,364.
Virginia Midland, Series F, (Southern), 1931, 5 per cent.	34,000.	30,940.
Virginia Midland, (Southern), 1936, 5 per cent.	174,000.	156,600.
Wabash, 1939, 5 per cent	183,000.	159,210.
Wabash, (Detroit & Chicago Ext.), 1941, 5 per cent.	478,000.	420,640.
Washington Terminal Co., 1945, 4 per cent.	538,000.	425,020.
Western Pennsylvania, (Penna.), 1928, 4 per cent.	655,000.	576,400.
West Jersey & Seashore, 1936, 3½ per cent.	165,000.	132,000.
West Jersey & Seashore, 1936 4 per cent.	1,055,000.	907,300.
West Shore, 2361, 4 per cent.	463,000.	328,730.
Railroad Loans	$82,912,270.	$70,997,642.20
Public Loans	94,722,800.	90,720,010.96
	$177,635,070.	$161,717,653.16

Public and Railroad Loans as charged above	$161,717,653.16
Collateral Loans secured by Mortgage	370,000.
Temporary Loans	5,000.
Bonds and Mortgages	35,521,897.63
Real Estate	500,000.
Suspense Account	94.61
Cash	11,529,346.56
	$209,643,991.96

LIABILITIES.	
Due Depositors (272,277)	$195,809,110.04
Surplus or Contingent Fund	13,834,881.92
	$209,643,991.96

	Assets.	Liabilities.
Depositors' United States Loans ..	$6,853,700.	
United States Loans Depositors' Account		$6,853,700.

The present rate of interest to depositors is 4% per annum.

REPORT OF THE AUDITORS OF THE WESTERN SAVING FUND SOCIETY OF PHILADELPHIA, FOR THE YEAR 1923.

SEVENTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE AUDITORS.

ASSETS.

Par Value		Book Value
$12,181,000.00	U. S. Government Securities	$11,928,996.23
3,330,000.00	State, County & Municipal Securities	3,324,812.50
21,729,200.00	Railroad Securities	20,918,907.55
10,162,000.00	Railroad Equipment Trusts	10,023,309.95
600,000.00	Street Railway Securities	595,926.85
1,097,400.00	Miscellaneous Securities	1,040,926.25
3,815,200.00	Real Estate Mortgages	3,811,854.54
1.00	Judgment of Record	1.00
68,003.31	Call Loans	68,003.31
100,000.00	Bills Receivable	100,000.00
479,430.00	Real Estate (Office Buildings)	479,430.00
68,772.50	Real Estate Improvement Account, Frankford Office	68,772.50
2,684,605.25	Cash	2,684,605.25
$56,315,612.06		$55,045,545.93

CREDITS.

Deposits, Office A	$41,391,371.75	
Deposits, Office C	7,788,896.18	
Deposits, Office F	210,565.55	
		$49,390,833.48
Contingent Account		5,654,712.45
		$55,045,545.93

CERTIFICATE OF AUDITORS APPOINTED BY THE COURT.

The Undersigned, Auditors appointed by the President Judges of the Courts of Common Pleas of Philadelphia to audit and settle the accounts of The Western Saving Fund Society of Philadelphia, for the year 1923, having been duly sworn according to law, faithfully so to do, certify, that the Assets of the said Society, at the close of business on the thirty-first day of December, 1923, have been examined and verified by them, and that the cost thereof as set forth in the above schedule agrees with the books and the balance sheet of the Society.

The amount due to depositors, including interest, on the first day of January, 1924, and the Surplus or Contingent Fund are correctly stated and are in agreement with the books and the balance sheet.

THOMAS RIDGWAY,
CHAS. J. BIDDLE,
JOHN C. HINCKLEY.

The Society also holds for 6362 depositors U. S. of America Liberty Loan Bonds, deposited severally by them for safe-keeping, of which the par value is $1,704,000.

THOMAS RIDGWAY,
CHAS. J. BIDDLE,
JOHN C. HINCKLEY.

ASSETS.
U. S. GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Par Value.		Book Value.
$15,000.00	U. S. of A. First Liberty Loan Converted 4½s	$14,993.00
1,400,000.00	U. S. of A. Second Liberty Loan Converted 4¼s	1,289,916.22
3,450,000.00	U. S. of A. Third Liberty Loan 4¼s	3,322,309.95
5,466,000.00	U. S. of A. Fourth Liberty Loan 4¼s	5,451,777.06
100,000.00	U. S. of A. 4¾% Treasury Notes, due March 15, 1926	100,000.00
1,750,000.00	U. S. of A. 4¼% Treasury Bonds of 1947-1952	1,750,000.00
$12,181,000.00		$11,928,996.23

STATE, COUNTY & MUNICIPAL SECURITIES.

$100,000.00	City of Bethlehem, Pa., School District 5s, 1936 & 1941	$100,000.00
600,000.00	City of Boston, Mass., 3½% Bonds, 500M 1930-100M 1940	600,000.00
75,000.00	City of Camden, N. J., Repavement and School 4½%, 1945	75,000.00
50,000.00	City of Chicago, Ill., City Hall 4s, 1928-1930	49,875.00
50,000.00	City of Cincinnati, Ohio, Viaduct 4½s, 1935	50,000.00
100,000.00	City of Cincinnati, Ohio, Police & Fire Dept. 4½s, 1935	100,000.00
150,000.00	City of Cleveland, Ohio, Water Works 4½s, 1926-1946	150,000.00
50,000.00	City of Cleveland, Ohio, 5% Deficiency Bonds, 1931	49,437.50
60,000.00	City of Duluth, Minn., Water & Light 5s, 1926	60,000.00
100,000.00	City of Jersey City, N. J., General 4½s, 1927	100,000.00
25,000.00	City of Jersey City, N. J., Park 4s, 1927	25,000.00
100,000.00	City of Jersey City, N. J., Refunding Assessment 4s, 1935	100,000.00
70,000.00	City of Jersey City, N. J., Water 4½s, 1961	70,000.00
100,000.00	Lower Merion Township, Pa., 5% Bonds, 1925-1927	100,000.00
100,000.00	City of Nashville, Tenn., School 5s, 1929-1935	100,000.00

Par Value.		Book Value.
100,000.00	City of Newark, N. J., Funding 4½s, Series I, Feb. 1, 1944	100,000.00
300,000.00	City of Newark, N. J., Funding 4½s, Series I, Sept. 15, 1944	300,000.00
150,000.00	County of New Castle, Del., Building Commission 4½s, 1951-1961	150,000.00
100,000.00	City of Norfolk, Va., Appropriation 4½s, 1942	98,500.00
200,000.00	City of Norfolk, Va., Refunding 4½s, 1945	197,500.00
300,000.00	City of Philadelphia, Pa., 3½% Miscellaneous Impvt. Loan, 1934	300,000.00
200,000.00	City of Philadelphia, Pa., 4% Miscellaneous Loan, 1938-1943	200,000.00
100,000.00	City of St. Paul, Minn., High School 4s, 1940	100,000.00
50,000.00	City of Seattle, Wash., Water Extension 4½s, 1932	49,500.00
100,000.00	City of Wilmington, Del., Sinking Fund 4½,s Series 168, 1938	100,000.00
$3,330,000.00		$3,324,812.50

RAILROAD SECURITIES.

$775,000.00	Allegheny Valley Rwy. General Mtge. 4s, 1942	$775,000.00
50,000.00	Baltimore & Ohio R. R. Prior Lien Mtge. 3½s 1925	46,793.00
100,000.00	Baltimore & Ohio R. R. Pitts Jc. & Mid. Div. 1st Mtge. 3½s, 1925	86,000.00
600,000.00	Baltimore & Ohio R. R. Pitts. L. Erie & West Va. Sys. Refgd. Mtg. 4s, 1941,	563,898.06
90,000.00	Baltimore & Ohio R. R. Toledo-Cincinnati Div. 1st Lien & Refdg. 4s, Mtg. 1959	90,000.00
100,000.00	Bangor & Aroostock R. R. St. John River Ext. 1st Mtg. 5s, 1939	98,750.00
125,000.00	Beech Creek Extension R. R. First Mtge. 3½s, 1951	112,469.50
300,000.00	Central Pacific Rwy.First Refdg. Mtg. 4s, 1949	270,687.50
50,000.00	Central Pacific Rwy. 3½% Mortgage Bonds, 1929	44,197.00
80,000.00	Central R. R. of N. J., General Mtge. 5s, 1987	80,000.00
325,000.00	Chesapeake & Ohio Rwy. First Consol. Mtge. 5s, 1939	325,000.00
100,000.00	Chesapeake & Ohio Rwy. Potts Creek Branch 1st Mtge. 4s, 1946	88,000.00
116,200.00	Chicago & Eastern Illinois Rwy. General Mtge. 5s, 1951	97,000.00
300,000.00	Chicago & Erie R. R. First Mtge. 5s, 1982,	300,000.00
250,000.00	Chicago, Hammond & Western R. R. First Mtge. 6s, 1927	250,000.00
250,000.00	Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville Rwy. Refdg. Mtg. 4s, Series C, 1947	235,062.50
200,000.00	Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Rwy. General Mtge. 4s, 1988	200,000.00
500,000.00	Chicago Union Station Co. First Mtge. 4½s, Series A, 1963	498,750.00
300,000.00	Chicago Union Station Co. First Mtge. 6½s, Series C, 1963	294,750.00
20,000.00	Chicago & Western Indiana R. R. General Mtge. 6s, 1932	20,000.00
500,000.00	Chicago & Western Indiana R. R. Consolidated Mtge. 4s, 1952	460,075.04
200,000.00	Choctaw & Memphis R. R. First Mtge. 5s, 1949	200,000.00
300,000.00	Choctaw, Oklahoma & Gulf R. R. Consol. Mtg. 5s, 1952	300,000.00
200,000.00	Cleve., Cin., Chic. & St. Louis Rwy. St. L. Div. 1st Coll. Tr. Mtg. 4s, 1990	169,340.00
250,000.00	Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling Rwy. First Mtge. 5s, 1933	250,000.00
100,000.00	Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling Rwy. General Mtge. 5s, 1936	100,000.00
100,000.00	Cleveland & Marietta Rwy. First Mtge. 4½s, 1935	99,875.00
100,000.00	Cleveland & Pittsburgh R. R. General Mtge. 4½s, Series A, 1942	100,000.00
200,000.00	Cleveland Short Line Rwy. First Mtge. 4½s, 1961	200,000.00
250,000.00	Dayton & Michigan R. R. Consol. Mtge. Extended 4½s, 1931	249,375.00
204,000.00	Delaware River R. R. & Bridge Co. First Mtge. 4s, 1936	204,000.00
250,000.00	Detroit Terminal & Tunnel First Mtge. 4½s, 1961	237,087.28
650,000.00	Erie R. R. Consol. Mtge. Prior Lien 4s, 1996	581,395.00
184,000.00	Erie & Pittsburgh R. R. General Mtge. 3½s, Series B. & C. 1940	172,700.00
250,000.00	Greenbrier Rwy. First Mtge. 4s, 1940	235,250.00
100,000.00	Hollidaysburg, Bedford, & Cumberland R. R. First Mtge. 4s, 1951	93,573.70
400,000.00	Jamestown, Franklin & Clearfield R. R. First Mtge. 4s, 1959	373,200.00
250,000.00	Kansas City Terminal Rwy. First Mtge. 4s, 1960	218,750.00
500,000.00	Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Rwy. Debenture 4s, 1928	491,031.25
100,000.00	Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Rwy. 1st Mtge. 3½s, 1997	86,000.00
150,000.00	Lehigh Valley R. R. Consol. Mtge. Annuity 6s	150,000.00
50,000.00	Long Dock Company of N. J., Consol. Mtge. 6s, 1935	50,000.00
120,000.00	Long Island R. R. First Consolidated 5s, 1931	120,000.00
84,000.00	Long Island R. R. General Mtge. 4s, 1938	74,043.75
500,000.00	Long Island R. R. Unified Mortgage 4s, 1949	471,812.50
330,000.00	Milwaukee, Sparta & Northwestern Rwy. First Mtge. 4s, 1947	282,816.25
400,000.00	New York Connecting R. R. First Mtge. 4½s, 1953	387,250.00
50,000.00	New York & Erie R. R. First Mtge. Extended 4s, 1947	50,000.00
100,000.00	New York, New Haven & Hartford R. R. 6% Convertible Debentures, 1948	100,000.00
100,000.00	New York, & Northern Rwy. First Mtge. 5s, 1927	100,000.00
100,000.00	New York, Phila. & Norfolk R. R. First Mtge. 4s, 1939	99,881.25
500,000.00	New York, Phila. & Norfolk R. R. 4% Stock Trust Ctfs., 1948	477,518.75
500,000.00	New York Short Line R. R. First Mtge. 4s, 1957	500,000.00
150,000.00	New York, Susquehanna & Western R. R. Terminal Est. Mtg. 5s, 1943	150,000.00
50,000.00	Norfolk & Southern Rwy. First Mtge. 5s, 1941	50,000.00
50,000.00	Norfolk & Western R. R. First Mtge. 6s, 1931	50,000.00
50,000.00	Norfolk & Western R. R. New River Div. First Mtge. 6s, 1932	50,000.00
100,000.00	Norfolk & Western R. R. Impvt. & Extension Mtge. 6s, 1934	100,000.00
50,000.00	Northern Central Rwy. Consol. General Mtge. 4½s, Series E, 1925	50,000.00
200,000.00	Ogdensburg & Lake Champlain Rwy. 1st Mtge 4s, 1948	181,000.00
200,000.00	Ohio Connecting Rwy. First Mtge. 4s, 1943	200,000.00
100,000.00	Oregon Short Line R. R. Refunding 4s, 1929	92,312.50
50,000.00	Pennsylvania Company 4% 15/25 year Loan of 1906	47,312.50
350,000.00	Pennsylvania Company 3½% Guaranteed Trust Ctfs., Series A, 1937	292,250.00
350,000.00	Pennsylvania Company 3½% Guaranteed Trust Ctfs., Series B, 1941	293,125.00
200,000.00	Pennsylvania R. R. Consolidated Mtge. 4s, 1948	193,655.00
1,000,000.00	Pennsylvania R. R. Consolidated Mtge. 4½s, of 1915, 1960	1,000,000.00

Par Value.		Book Value.
100,000.00	Pennsylvania & Northwestern R. R. General Mtge. 5s, 1930	100,000.00
200,000.00	Philadelphia & Baltimore Central R. R. First Mtge. 4s, 1951	185,750.00
250,000.00	Phila., Baltimore & Washington R. R. First Mtge. 4s, 1943	245,875.00
200,000.00	Philadelphia & Reading R. R. Consol. Mtge. Extended 4s, 1937	200,000.00
100,000.00	Philadelphia & Reading R. R. Impvt. Mtge. Extended 4s, 1947	100,000.00
200,000.00	Pine Creek Rwy. First Mtge. 6s, 1932	200,000.00
513,000.00	Pittsburgh, Cin., Chic. & St. Louis Rwy. Consol. Mtg. 4½s, Ser. A & B, 1942	513,000.00
62,000.00	Pittsburgh, Cin., Chic. & St. Louis Rwy. Consol. Mtg. 4½s, Series C, 1942	62,000.00
300,000.00	Pittsburgh, Cin., Chic. & St. Louis Rwy. Consol. Mtg. 4s, Series G, 1957	293,250.00
100,000.00	Pittsburgh, Youngstown & Ashtabula Rwy. Consol. Mtge. 5s, 1927	100,000.00
300,000.00	Pittsburgh, Youngstown & Ashtabula Rwy. First Genl. Mtge. 4s, 1948	288,311.25
100,000.00	Reading Company Jersey Central Collateral 4s, 1951	94,439.00
300,000.00	Richmond-Washington Company 4% Guaranteed Coll. Trust, 1943	288,239.53
140,000.00	St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Rwy. Consol. & Land Grant Mtg. 5s, 1931	140,000.00
200,000.00	St. Louis, Peoria & Northwestern Rwy. First Mtge. 5s, 1948	200,000.00
150,000.00	Schuylkill River East Side R. R. First Mtge. 4s, 1925	143,750.00
150,000.00	Shamokin, Sunbury & Lewisburg R. R. Second Mtge. 6s, 1925	150,000.00
450,000.00	Southern Pacific Co. San Francisco Terminal 1st Mtg. 4s, 1950	409,062.50
100,000.00	Terminal R. R. Association of St. Louis, 1st Mtge. 4½s, 1939	99,875.00
100,000.00	Terminal R. R. Association of St. Louis, 1st Consol. Mtge. 5s, 1944	100,000.00
41,000.00	Tioga R. R. First Mtge. Extended 5s, 1935	41,000.00
300,000.00	Union Pacific R. R. First Lien & Refdg. Mtge. 4s, 2008	290,937.50
250,000.00	Vandalia R. R. Consolidated Mtge. 4s, Series B, 1957	239,715.00
50,000.00	Wabash R. R. First Mtge. 5s, 1939	50,000.00
500,000.00	Washington Terminal Company 1st Mtge. 4s, 1945	500,000.00
500,000.00	Western New York & Penna. R. R. First Mtge. 5s, 1937	500,000.00
100,000.00	West Jersey & Sea Shore R. R. First Consol. Mtge. 4s, Ser. A. & D.	92,000.00
400,000.00	Winston-Salem Southbound Rwy. First Mtge. 4s, 1960	374,715.44
$21,729,200.00		$20,918,907.55

RAILROAD EQUIPMENT TRUSTS.

$145,000.00	Atlantic Coast Line R. R. 6½% Equipment Trust, Series D, 1924-1936	$142,711.00
40,000.00	Baltimore & Ohio R. R. 4½% Equipment Trust of 1917, Ser. A, 1924-1927	39,750.00
80,000.00	Cambria & Indiana R. R. 4½% Car Trust Ctfs., Series F, 1924-1927	78,288.74
75,000.00	Chesapeake & Ohio Rwy. 6% Equipment Trust, 1929-1930	75,000.00
305,000.00	Chesapeake & Ohio Rwy. 5½ Equipment Trust, Series T, 1924-1937	304,237.50
20,000.00	Chicago, St. Louis & New Orleans 5% Equipment Trust, Ser. A, 1924	20,000.00
20,000.00	Erie R. R. 4½% Equipment Trust, Series CC, 1924-1925	19,842.06
105,000.00	Erie R. R. 4½% Equipment Trust, Series EE, 1924-1927	105,000.00
100,000.00	Great Northern Rwy. 5% Equipment Trust, Ser. B, 1924-1938	96,729.90
325,000.00	Hocking Valley Rwy. 6% Equipment Trust, 1925-1934	325,000.00
132,000.00	Illinois Central R. R. 7% Equipment Trust, Series F, 1925-1935	132,000.00
100,000.00	Illinois Central R. R. 5% Equipment Trust, Series E, 1926	99,460.30
95,000.00	Lake Erie & Western R. R. 4½% Equipment Trust of 1917, 1925-1927	94,937.50
70,000.00	Lehigh & New England Rwy. 4½% Equipment Trust, Series B, 1924-1925	69,912.50
40,000.00	Lehigh & New England Rwy. 4½% Equipment Trust, Series D, 1924	39,156.00
165,000.00	Louisville & Nashville R. R. 6½% Equipment Trust, Ser. D, 1924-1936	164,587.50
300,000.00	Louisville & Nashville R. R. 4½% Equipment Trust, Ser. E, 1924-1937	289,331.50
50,000.00	Louisville & Nashville R. R. 5 % Equipment Trust, Ser. F, 1926-1932	49,278.70
100,000.00	Michigan Central R. R. 5% Equipment Trust of 1925, 1924-1926	100,000.00
55,000.00	Michigan Central R. R. 6% Equipment Trust, 1932 & 1934	55,000.00
14,000.00	Monongahela Rwy. 6% Equipment Trust, 1926 & 1927	14,000.00
170,000.00	New York Central Lines 4½% Equipment Trust of 1917, 1925-1932	170,000.00
1,000,000.00	New York Central Lines 7% Equipment Trust of 1920, 1929-1933	995,000.00
605,000.00	New York Central R. R. 6% Equipment Trust, 1927-1935	605,000.00
640,000.00	New York Central Lines 5% Equipment Trust of 1922, 1924-1937	629,019.50
297,000.00	New York Central Lines 4½% Equipment Trust of 1922, 1924-1937	286,298.07
369,000.00	New York Central Lines 5% Equipment Trust of 1923, 1924-1938	358,092.50
150,000.00	New York Central R. R. & Hudson River R. R.-Boston & Albany R. R. 4½% Equipment Trust of 1912, 1924-1925	146,687.40
28,000.00	New York, New Haven & Hartford R. R. 4½% Equipment Trust, Ser. CC, 1926	27,889.04
41,000.00	New York, Susquehanna & Western R. R. 4½% Equip. Trust, Ser. C, 1924-1926	41,000.00
500,000.00	Norfolk & Western Rwy. 4½% Equipment Trust of 1922, 1924-1932	492,180.70
280,000.00	Northern Pacific Rwy. 4½% Equipment Trust of 1922, 1924-1932	272,465.00
200,000.00	Pennsylvania R. R. 6% Equipment Trust, 1928 & 1929	200,000.00
400,000.00	Pennsylvania R. R. 5% General Equipment Trust, Ser. A, 1925-1938	392,447.83
444,000.00	Pittsburgh, McKeesport & Youghiogheny R. R. 6% Equip. Trust, 1926-1934	444,000.00
475,000.00	Reading Company 5% Equipment Trust, Series J, 1924-1932	468,142.50
30,000.00	Seaboard Air Line 4½% Equipment Trust, 1925	30,000.00
250,000.00	Southern Pacific Co. 7% Equipment Trust, 1924-1935	249,858.75
517,000.00	Southern Pacific Co. 5% Equipment Trust, Series F, 1928-1938	502,136.25
25,000.00	Southern Railway 4½% Equipment Trust, Series T, 1924	25,000.00
60,000.00	Southern Railway 4½% Equipment Trust, Series U, 1924-1926	60,000.00
600,000.00	Southern Railway 6% Equipment Trust, 1925-1935	600,000.00
310,000.00	Union Pacific R. R. 5% Equipment Trust, Series B, 1927-1937	304,069.27
435,000.00	Virginian Rwy. 6% Equipment Trust, Series C, 1924-1930	409,799.94
$10,162,000.00		$10,023,309.95

STREET RAILWAY SECURITIES.

Par Value.		Book Value.
300,000.00	Interborough Rapid Transit Co. 1st Refdg. Mtge. 5s, 1966	296,250.00
80,000.00	Jamacia & Brooklyn Road Co. First Mtge. 5s, 1930	80,000.00
20,000.00	Phila. Rapid Transit Co. 5% Equipment Trust, Series B, 1924	19,696.03
100,000.00	Phila. Rapid Transit Co. 5½% Equipment Trust, Series G, 1927-1933	99,980.82
100,000.00	West Philadelphia Passenger Rwy. 5% Mortgage Bonds, 1926	100,000.00
$600,000.00		$595,926.85

MISCELLANEOUS SECURITIES.

400,000.00	Lehigh Coal & Navigation Co. Funding & Impvt. Mtg. 4s, 1948	400,000.00
300,000.00	Lehigh Coal & Navigation Co. Consol. Mtg. Sinking Fund 4½s, Ser. A, 1954	294,750.00
55,000.00	New York Dock Company First Mtge. 4s, 1951	44,000.00
55,000.00	New York Dock Company Preferred Stock—550 shares	16,500.00
25,000.00	New York, New Haven & Hartford R. R. Stock—250 shares	19,000.00
100,000.00	New York & Hoboken Ferry Co. General Mtge. 5s, 1946	99,876.25
12,400.00	Philadelphia & Camden Ferry Co. Stock—248 shares	24,800.00
100,000.00	Phila. Electric Co. First Mtge. Sinking Fund 5s, Registered, 1966	100,000.00
50,000.00	Phila. Electric Co. First Mtge. Sinking Fund 5s, Coupon,	42,000.00
$1,097,400.00		$1,040,926.25

REPORT OF THE AUDITORS OF THE WESTERN SAVING FUND SOCIETY OF PHILADELPHIA FOR THE YEAR 1924.

SEVENTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE AUDITORS.

ASSETS.

Par Value.		Book Value.
$9,931,000.00	U. S. Government Securities	$9,763,684.65
3,330,000.00	State, County & Municipal Securities	3,324,812.50
21,574,200.00	Railroad Securities	20,777,864.55
13,765,000.00	Railroad Equipment Trusts	13,592,550.25
580,000.00	Street Railway Securities	576,230.82
1,097,400.00	Miscellaneous Securities	1,040,926.25
4,361,100.00	Real Estate Mortgages	4,358,039.91
1.00	Judgment of Record	1.00
26,427.64	Call Loans	26,427.64
768,902.45	Real Estate	768,902.45
10,966.13	Real Estate Improvement Account, North Phila. Office	10,966.13
2,764,404.23	Cash	2,764,404.23
$58,209,401.45		$57,004,810.38

CREDITS.

Deposits, Office A	$42,326,904.28	
Deposits, Office C	8,100,787.20	
Deposits, Office F	456,777.43	
		$50,884,468.91
Contingent Account		6,120,341.47
		$57,004,810.38

CERTIFICATE OF AUDITORS APPOINTED BY THE COURT.

The Undersigned, Auditors appointed by the President Judges of the Courts of Common Pleas of Philadelphia to audit and settle the accounts of The Western Saving Fund Society of Philadelphia, for the year 1924, having been duly sworn according to law, faithfully so to do, certify that the Assets of the said Society, at the close of business on the thirty-first day of December, 1924, have been examined and verified by them, and that the cost thereof as set forth in the above schedule agrees with the books and the balance sheet of the Society.

The amount due to depositors, including interest, on the first day of January, 1925, and the Surplus or Contingent Fund are correctly stated and are in agreement with the books and balance sheet.

JOHN C. HINCKLEY,
THOMAS RIDGWAY,
CHAS. J. BIDDLE.

The Society also holds for 5757 depositors U. S. of America Liberty Loan Bonds, deposited severally by them for safe-keeping, of which the par value is $1,529,150.

JOHN C. HINCKLEY,
THOMAS RIDGWAY,
CHAS. J. BIDDLE.

ASSETS.

U. S. GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Par Value.		Book Value.
$15,000.00	U. S. of America First Liberty Loan Converted 4¼s, 1947	$14,993.00
1,400,000.00	U. S. of America Second Liberty Loan Converted 4¼s, 1942	1,289,916.22
1,200,000.00	U. S. of America Third Liberty Loan 4¼s, 1928	1,158,498.37
5,566,000.00	U. S. of America Fourth Liberty Loan 4¼s, 1938	5,550,277.06
1,750,000.00	U. S. of America 4¼% Treasury Bonds of 1947-1952	1,750,000.00
$9,931,000.00		$9,763,684.65

STATE, COUNTY & MUNICIPAL SECURITIES.

Par Value.		Book Value.
100,000.00	City of Bethlehem, Pa., School District 5s, 1936-1941	100,000.00
600,000.00	City of Boston, Mass., 3½% Bonds, 1930-1940	600,000.00
75,000.00	City of Camden, N. J., Repavement & School 4½s, 1945	75,000.00
50,000.00	City of Chicago, Ill., City Hall 4s, 1928-1930	49,875.00
50,000.00	City of Cincinnati, Ohio, Viaduct 4½s, 1935	50,000.00
100,000.00	City of Cincinnati, Ohio, Police & Fire Dept. 4½s, 1935	100,000.00
150,000.00	City of Cleveland, Ohio, Water Works 4½s, 1926-1946	150,000.00
50,000.00	City of Cleveland, Ohio, 5% Deficiency Bonds, 1931	49,437.50
60,000.00	City of Duluth, Minn., Water & Light 5s, 1926	60,000.00
100,000.00	City of Jersey City, N. J., General 4½s, 1927	100,000.00
25,000.00	City of Jersey City, N. J., Park 4s, 1927	25,000.00
100,000.00	City of Jersey City, N. J., Refunding Assessment 4s, 1935	100,000.00
70,000.00	City of Jersey City, N. J., Water 4½s, 1961	70,000.00
100,000.00	Lower Merion Township, Pa., 5% Bonds, 1925-1927	100,000.00
100,000.00	City of Nashville, Tenn., School 5s, 1929-1935	100,000.00
100,000.00	City of Newark, N. J., Funding 4½s, Series I, 1944	100,000.00
300,000.00	City of Newark, N. J., Funding 4½s, 1944	300,000.00
150,000.00	County of New Castle, Del., Building Commission 4½s, 1951-1961	150,000.00
100,000.00	City of Norfolk, Va., Appropriation 4½s, 1942	98,500.00
200,000.00	City of Norfolk, Va., Refunding 4½s, 1945	197,500.00
300,000.00	City of Philadelphia, Pa., 3½% Miscellaneous Impvt. Loan, 1934	300,000.00
200,000.00	City of Philadelphia, Pa., 4% Miscellaneous Loan, 1938-1943	200,000.00
100,000.00	City of St. Paul, Minn., High School 4s, 1940	100,000.00
50,000.00	City of Seattle, Wash., Water Extension 4½s, 1932	49,500.00
100,000.00	City of Wilmington, Del., Sinking Fund 4½s, Series 168, 1938	100,000.00
$3,330,000.00		$3,324,812.50

RAILROAD SECURITIES.

$775,000.00	Allegheny Valley Rwy. General Mtge. 4s, 1942	$775,000.00
600,000.00	Baltimore & Ohio R. R., Pitts. L. Erie & West Va. Sys. Refdg. Mtg. 4s, 1941	563,898.06
90,000.00	Baltimore & Ohio R. R., Toledo-Cin. Div. 1st Lien & Refdg. Mtg. 4s, 1959	90,000.00
100,000.00	Bangor & Aroostock R. R., St. John River Ext. 1st Mtge. 5s, 1939	98,750.00
125,000.00	Beech Creek Extension R. R., First Mtge. 3½s, 1951	112,469.50
300,000.00	Central Pacific Rwy. First Refdg. Mtge. 4s, 1949	270,687.50
50,000.00	Central Pacific Rwy. 3½% Mortgage Bonds, 1929	44,197.00
80,000.00	Central R. R. of N. J. General Mtge. 5s, 1987	80,000.00
325,000.00	Chesapeake & Ohio Rwy. First Consol. Mtge. 5s, 1939	325,000.00
100,000.00	Chesapeake & Ohio Rwy. Potts Creek Branch First Mtge. 4s, 1946	88,000.00
116,200.00	Chicago & Eastern Illinois Rwy. General Mtge. 5s, 1951	97,000.00
300,000.00	Chicago & Erie R. R. First Mtge. 5s, 1982	300,000.00
250,000.00	Chicago, Hammond & Western R. R. First Mtge. 6s, 1927	250,000.00
250,000.00	Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville Rwy. Refdg. Mtge. 4s, Ser. C, 1947	235,062.50
200,000.00	Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Rwy. General Mtge. 4s, 1988	200,000.00
500,000.00	Chicago Union Station Co. First Mtge. 4½s, Series A, 1963	498,750.00
300,000.00	Chicago Union Station Co. First Mtge. 6½s, Series C, 1963	294,750.00
16,000.00	Chicago & Western Indiana R. R. General Mtge. 6s, 1932	16,000.00
500,000.00	Chicago & Western Indiana R. R. Consolidated Mtge. 4s, 1952	460,075.04
200,000.00	Choctaw & Memphis R. R. First Mtge. 5s, 1949	200,000.00
300,000.00	Choctaw, Oklahoma & Gulf R. R. Consol. Mtge. 5s, 1952	300,000.00
200,000.00	Clev. Cin. Chic. & St. Louis Rwy., St. L. Div., 1st Coll. Tr. Mtge. 4s, 1990	169,340.00
250,000.00	Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling Rwy. First Mtge. 5s, 1933	250,000.00
100,000.00	Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling Rwy. General Mtge. 5s, 1936	100,000.00
100,000.00	Cleveland & Marietta Rwy. First Mtge. 4½s, 1935	99,875.00
100,000.00	Cleveland & Pittsburgh R. R. General Mtge. 4½s, Ser. A, 1942	100,000.00
200,000.00	Cleveland Short Line Rwy. First Mtge. 4½s, 1961	200,000.00
250,000.00	Dayton & Michigan R. R. Consol. Mtge. Extended 4½s, 1931	249,375.00
201,000.00	Delaware River R. R. & Bridge Co. First Mtge. 4s, 1936	201,000.00
250,000.00	Detroit Terminal & Tunnel First Mtge. 4½s, 1961	237,087.28
650,000.00	Erie R. R. Consol. Mtge. Prior Lien 4s, 1996	581,395.00
184,000.00	Erie & Pittsburgh R. R. General Mtge. 3½s, Series B & C, 1940	172,700.00
250,000.00	Greenbrier Rwy. First Mtge. 4s, 1940	235,250.00
100,000.00	Hollidaysburg, Bedford & Cumberland R. R. First Mtge. 4s, 1951	93,573.70
400,000.00	Jamestown, Franklin & Clearfield R. R. First Mtge. 4s, 1959	373,200.00
250,000.00	Kansas City Terminal Rwy. First Mtge. 4s, 1960	218,750.00
500,000.00	Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Rwy. Debenture 4s, 1928	494,031.25
100,000.00	Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Rwy. First Mtge. 3½s, 1997	86,000.00
150,000.00	Lehigh Valley R. R. Consol. Mtge. Annuity 6s	150,000.00
200,000.00	Lehigh Valley Harbor Terminal Rwy. First Mtge. 5% Gold Bonds, 1954	190,500.00
50,000.00	Long Dock Company of N. J. Consol. Mtge. 6s, 1935	50,000.00
120,000.00	Long Island R. R. First Consol. 5s, 1931	120,000.00
84,000.00	Long Island R. R. General Mortgage 4s, 1938	74,043.75
500,000.00	Long Island R. R. Unified Mortgage 4s, 1949	471,812.50
300,000.00	Milwaukee, Sparta & Northwestern Rwy. First Mtge. 4s, 1947	282,816.25
406,000.00	New York Connecting R. R. First Mtge. 4½s, 1953	387,250.00
50,000.00	New York & Erie R. R. First Mtge. Extended 4s, 1947	50,000.00
100,000.00	New York, New Haven & Hartford R. R. 6% Convertible Debentures, 1948	100,000.00
100,000.00	New York & Northern Rwy. First Mtge. 5s, 1927	100,000.00
100,000.00	New York, Phila. & Norfolk R. R. First Mtge. 4s, 1939	99,881.25
500,000.00	New York, Phila. & Norfolk R. R. 4% Stock Trust Ctfs., 1948	477,518.75

Par Value.		Book Value.
500,000.00	New York Short Line R. R. First Mtge. 4s, 1957	500,000.00
150,000.00	New York, Susquehanna & Western R. R. Terminal 1st Mtge. 5s, 1943	150,000.00
50,000.00	Norfolk & Southern Rwy. First Mtge. 5s, 1941	50,000.00
50,000.00	Norfolk & Western R. R. First Mtge. 6s, 1931	50,000.00
50,000.00	Norfolk & Western R. R. New River Div. First Mtge. 6s, 1932	50,000.00
100,000.00	Norfolk & Western R. R. Impvt. & Ext. Mtge. 6s, 1934	100,000.00
200,000.00	Ogdensburg & Lake Champlain Rwy. First Mtge. 4s, 1948	184,000.00
200,000.00	Ohio Connecting Rwy. First Mtge. 4s, 1943	200,000.00
100,000.00	Oregon Short Line R. R. Refunding 4s, 1929	92,312.50
50,000.00	Pennsylvania Company 4% 15/25 year Loan of 1906, 1931	47,312.50
350,000.00	Pennsylvania Company 3½% Guaranteed Trust Cfts., Series A, 1937	292,250.00
350,000.00	Pennsylvania Company 3½% Guaranteed Trust Ctfs., Series B, 1941	293,125.00
200,000.00	Pennsylvania R. R. Consolidated Mtge. 4s, 1948	193,655.00
1,000,000.00	Pennsylvania R. R. Consolidated Mtge. 4½s, of 1915, 1960	1,000,000.00
100,000.00	Pennsylvania & Northwestern R. R. General Mtge. 5s, 1930	100,000.00
200,000.00	Philadelphia & Baltimore Central R. R. First Mtge. 4s, 1951	185,750.00
250,000.00	Phila. Baltimore & Washington R. R. First Mtge 4s, 1943	245,875.00
200,000.00	Philadelphia & Reading R. R. Consol. Mtge. Extended 4s, 1937	200,000.00
100,000.00	Philadelphia & Reading R. R. Impvt. Mtge. Extended 4s, 1947	100,000.00
200,000.00	Pine Creek Rwy. First Mtge. 6s, 1932	200,000.00
513,000.00	Pitts., Cin., Chic. & St. Louis Rwy. Consol. Mtge. 4½s, Ser. A & B, 1940-42	513,000.00
62,000.00	Pitts., Cin., Chic. & St. Louis Rwy. Consol. Mtge. 4½s, Ser. C, 1942	62,000.00
300,000.00	Pitts., Cin., Chic. & St. Louis Rwy. Consol. Mtge. 4s, Ser. G, 1957	293,250.00
100,000.00	Pittsburgh, Youngstown & Ashtabula Rwy. Consol. Mtge. 5s, 1927	100,000.00
300,000.00	Pittsburgh, Youngstown & Ashtabula Rwy. 1st Gen'l. Mtge. 4s, 1948	288,311.25
100,000.00	Reading Company Jersey Central Collateral 4s, 1951	94,439.00
300,000.00	Richmond-Washington Co. 4% Guaranteed Trust, 1943	288,239.53
140,000.00	St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Rwy. Consol. & Land Grant Mtge. 5s, 1931	140,000.00
200,000.00	St. Louis, Peoria & Northwestern Rwy. First Mtge. 5s, 1948	200,000.00
150,000.00	Shamokin, Sunbury & Lewisburg R. R. Second Mtge. 6s, 1925	150,000.00
450,000.00	Southern Pacific Co. San Francisco Terminal 1st Mtge. 4s, 1950	409,062.50
100,000.00	Terminal R. R. Ass'n. of St. Louis, First Mtge. 4½s, 1939	99,875.00
100,000.00	Terminal R. R. Ass'n. of St. Louis, 1st Consol. Mtge. 5s, 1944	100,000.00
40,000.00	Tioga R. R. First Mtge. Extended 5s, 1935	40,000.00
300,000.00	Union Pacific R. R. First Lien & Refdg. Mtge. 4s, 2008	290,937.50
250,000.00	Vandalia R. R. Consol. Mtge. 4s, Series B, 1957	239,715.00
50,000.00	Wabash R. R. First Mortgage 5s, 1939	50,000.00
500,000.00	Washington Terminal Company First Mtge. 4s, 1945	500,000.00
500,000.00	Western New York & Penna. R. R. First Mtge. 5s, 1937	500,000.00
100,000.00	West Jersey & Sea Shore R. R. First Consol. Mtge. 4s, Ser. A & D, 1936	92,000.00
400,000.00	Winston-Salem Southbound Rwy. First Mtge. 4s, 1960	374,715.44
$21,574,200.00		$20,777,864.55

RAILROAD EQUIPMENT TRUSTS.

$125,000.00	Atlantic Coast Line R. R. 6½% Equipment Trust, Series D, 1926, 1936	$123,027.00
10,000.00	Baltimore & Ohio R. R. 4½% Equipment Trust of 1917, Ser. A, 1927	9,937.50
20,000.00	Cambria & Indiana R. R. 4½% Car Trust Ctfs., Series F, 1927	19,525.44
125,000.00	Central R. R. of N. J. 5% Equipment Trust Ctfs., 1925-1934	125,000.00
75,000.00	Chesapeake & Ohio Rwy. 6% Equipment Trust, 1929-1930	75,000.00
285,000.00	Chesapeake & Ohio Rwy. 5½% Equipment Trust, Series T, 1925-1936	284,287.50
19,000.00	Chesapeake & Ohio Rwy. 5% Equipment Trust, Series U, 1932-1938	19,000.00
326,000.00	Chesapeake & Ohio Rwy. 5% Equipment Trust, Series V, 1926-1939	325,860.00
15,000.00	Erie R. R. 4½% Equipment Trust, Series EE, 1927	15,000.00
95,000.00	Great Northern Rwy. 5% Equipment Trust, Series B, 1925-1938	91,751.40
325,000.00	Hocking Valley Rwy. 6% Equipment Trust, 1925-1934	325,000.00
132,000.00	Illinois Central R. R. 7% Equipment Trust, Series F, 1925-1935	132,000.00
100,000.00	Illinois Central R. R. 5% Equipment Trust, Series E, 1926	99,460.30
25,000.00	Lake Erie & Western R. R. 4½% Equipment Trust of 1917, 1927	24,987.50
141,000.00	Louisville & Nashville R. R. 6½% Equipment Trust, Ser. D, 1925-1936	140,647.50
250,000.00	Louisville & Nashville R. R. 4½% Equipment Trust, Ser. E, 1927-1937	240,138.50
65,000.00	Louisville & Nashville R. R. 5 % Equipment Trust, Series F, 1926-1932	64,254.64
68,000.00	Michigan Central R. R. 5% Equipment Trust of 1915, 1925-1926	68,000.00
55,000.00	Michigan Central R. R. 6% Equipment Trust, 1932 & 1934	55,000.00
14,000.00	Monongahela Rwy. 6% Equipment Trust, 1926-1927	14,000.00
115,000.00	New York Central Lines 4½% Equipment Trust of 1917, 1927-1932	115,000.00
1,000,000.00	New York Central R. R. 7% Equipment Trust of 1920, 1929-1933	995,000.00
605,000.00	New York Central R. R. 6% Equipment Trust, 1927-1935	605,000.00
626,000.00	New York Central Lines 5% Equipment Trust of 1922, 1925-1937	615,238.09
266,000.00	New York Central Lines 4½% Equipment Trust of 1922, 1927-1937	255,755.07
406,000.00	New York Central Lines 5% Equipment Trust of 1923, 1925-1938	395,003.54
989,000.00	New York Central Lines 5% Equipment Trust of 1924, 1925-1939	988,122.50
200,000.00	New York Central Lines 4½% Equipment Trust of 1924, 1929-1939	196,126.00
330,000.00	Norfolk & Western Rwy. 4½% Equipment Trust of 1922, 1927-1932	323,436.76
500,000.00	Norfolk & Western Rwy. 4½% Equipment Trust of 1923, 1927-1931	488,530.40
200,000.00	Northern Pacific Rwy. 4½% Equipment Trust of 1922, 1926-1932	193,632.00
200,000.00	Pennsylvania R. R. 6% Equipment Trust, 1928-1929	200,000.00
566,000.00	Pennsylvania R. R. 5% General Equipment Trust, Ser. A, 1925-1938	557,954.04
658,000.00	Pennsylvania R. R. 5% General Equipment Trust, Ser. B, 1925-1939	654,287.50
717,000.00	Pennsylvania R. R. 4½% General Equipment Trust, Ser. C, 1925-1939	706,619.54
444,000.00	Pittsburgh, McKeesport & Youghiogheny R. R. 6% Equipment Trust, 1926-1934	444,000.00
425,000.00	Reading Company 5% Equipment Trust, Series J, 1925-1932	418,452.50

Par Value.		Book Value.
236,000.00	Southern Pacific Co. 7% Equipment Trust, Series E, 1925-1935	235,893.75
746,000.00	Southern Pacific Co. 5% Equipment Trust, Series F, 1928-1938	730,479.37
319,000.00	Southern Pacific Co. 5% Equipment Trust, Series G, 1925-1939	316,750.00
600,000.00	Southern Railway 6% Equipment Trust, 1925-1935	600,000.00
480,000.00	Southern Railway 5% Equipment Trust, Series Y, 1925-1939	471,347.50
182,000.00	Southern Railway 4½% Equipment Trust, Series Z, 1925-1939	177,853.20
310,000.00	Union Pacific R. R. 5% Equipment Trust, Series B	304,069.27
375,000.00	Virginian Railway 6% Equipment Trust, Series C, 1925-1930	352,121.94
$13,765,000.00		$13,592,550.25

STREET RAILWAY SECURITIES.

$300,000.00	Interborough Rapid Transit Co. 1st Refdg. Mtge. 5s, 1966	$296,250.00
80,000.00	Jamaica & Brooklyn Road Co. First Mtge. 5s, 1930	80,000.00
100,000.00	Phila. Rapid Transit Co. 5½% Equipment Trust, Series G, 1927-1933	99,980.82
100,000.00	West Philadelphia Passenger Rwy. 5% Mtge. Bonds, 1926	100,000.00
$580,000.00		$576,230.82

MISCELLANEOUS SECURITIES.

$400,000.00	Lehigh Coal & Navigation Co. Funding & Impvt. Mtge. 4s, 1948	$400,000.00
300,000.00	Lehigh Coal & Navigation Co. Consol. Mtge. Sinking Fund 4½s, Ser. A, 1954	294,750.00
55,000.00	New York Dock Company First Mtge. 4s, 1951	44,000.00
55,000.00	New York Dock Company Preferred Stock—550 shares	16,500.00
25,000.00	New York, New Haven & Hartford R. R. Stock—250 shares	19,000.00
100,000.00	New York, & Hoboken Ferry Co. General Mtge. 5s, 1946	99,876.25
12,400.00	Philadelphia & Camden Ferry Co. Stock & 248 shares	24,800.00
100,000.00	Philadelphia Electric Co. First Mtge. Sinking Fund 5s, Registered	100,000.00
50,000.00	Philadelphia Electric Co. First Mtge. Sinking Fund 5s, Coupon	42,000.00
$1,097,400.00		$1,040,926.00

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-SEVENTH SEMI-ANNUAL REPORT OF THE DOLLAR SAVINGS BANK OF PITTSBURGH.

The Dollar Savings Bank,
338-344 Fourth Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Semi-Annual Report.

December First Nineteen Hundred Twenty-three.

LIABILITIES.

Amount due Depositors, December 1, 1923	$38,439,992.61
Amount due Dividend	746,117.06
Amount due Insurance Fund	300,000.00
Amount due Contingent Fund	776,172.77
Amount due Surplus	816,910.98
Total Liabilities	$41,079,193.42

ASSETS.

Loans on Bonds and Mortgages	$6,064,141.94
U. S. Government Bonds	14,323,669.14
City of Pittsburgh Bonds	2,188,100.00
City of DuBois Bonds	75,000.00
City of Oil City Bonds	34,000.00
Allegheny County Bonds	2,132,288.80
Westmoreland County Bonds	250,000.00
Washington County Bonds	88,000.00
Sub-District School Bonds	1,392,000.00
District School Bonds	3,291,900.00
Borough Improvement Bonds	1,975,385.00
Township Improvement Bonds	176,000.00
Railroad Bonds	4,458,402.20
Street Railway Bonds	345,900.00
Miscellaneous	327,995.47
Loans on Collateral	653,600.00
Real Estate	32,466.05
Real Estate, Bank Property	300,000.00
Interest Due	4,913.80
Cash in Banks and on Hand	2,965,431.02
Total Assets	$41,079,193.42

CHAS. L. COLE,
Treasurer.

Pittsburgh, Pa., December 1, 1923.

The undersigned Auditing Committee respectfully reports that they have examined the assets of the Bank and find them to correspond with the foregoing report.

L. M. PLUMER,
WM. E. EVANS,
J. W. LLOYD,
JAMES R. STERRETT,
C. E. BEESON,
F. S. GUTHRIE,
R. R. GORDON,
LAWRENCE E. SANDS,

Auditing Committee.

Pittsburgh, Pa., December 18, 1923.

The Trustees have declared a dividend of two (2) per cent. for the last six months ending November 30, 1923, payable forthwith. If not drawn, will bear interest from December 1, 1923.

LIST OF DEPOSITORS OF THE DOLLAR SAVINGS BANK OF PITTSBURGH, PA., WHO HAVE NOT MADE A DEPOSIT WITHIN TWO YEARS, AND WHOSE DIVIDENDS, WHICH HAVE NOT BEEN ENTERED UPON THEIR PASS BOOK, AMOUNT TO AT LEAST FIVE DOLLARS. THIS STATEMENT IS PUBLISHED ANNUALLY IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE CHARTER.

A.

232277	Auron, Annie	$836 59
235273	Andrews, Wm. M.	24 61
239457	Amon, Jno.	2,396 32
243129	Auron, Laura	804 88
245098	Ashworth, Emma J.	87 35
361071	Arnheim, Millie	104 55
362495	Agard, Christine M.	21 30
363051	Anderson, Wm. S.	405 10
363154	Acklin, Flo	61 95
364173	Amos, Annie M.	182 06
365697	Augenstein, Jacob W.	1,453 86
368328	Armiger, Ida	33 71
368873	Allen, Harriette	47 10
369453	Ayres, Robt.	68 62
369929	Apple, Charlotte A.	168 08
370508	Alcorn, Jas. E.	669 24
393619	Andre, Bregertta	224 06
394163	Aldendorf, Emma M.	169 42

395679	Acklin, Mary F.	46 19
179793	Angus, Jane	4,230 63
180186	Anderson, Wm.	2,358 42
195518	Adolph, Rosalie	127 73
301302	Alpert, Mary	64 85
310813	Aurentz, Flora E.	233 26
324823	Augustin, Eliz.	172 70
327952	Anderegg, Fredk.	62 73
330110	Anderson, Annie	533 00
396788	Allan, Margt.	1,268 94
397714	Alteria, Maria	716 74
177032	Anderson, Mary	24 17
256468	Adams, Maggie	30 68
258923	Aylward, Jos. M.	335 36
316125	Anderson, Sophia O.	182 40
356768	Aaron, Margt. C.	267 55
378413	Armstrong, Zella M.	248 70
380043	Albrecht, Karolina	1,267 10
320912	Albert, Margt. J.	97 23
197161	Aalborg, Minnie A.	25 94
199577	Allen, Wm. K.	81 83
205258	Adams, Josephine	71 92
205765	Anderson, Clara E. L.	1,657 40
208926	Adams, Auguste.	1,727 63
213921	Aten, Ernest J.	403 86
214294	Armstrong, Jno. A.	109 85
331702	Arnfeld, Maurice	99 63
335313	Alekasindrwincs, Peter	1,052 41
336217	Anderson, Theresa C.	108 72
336346	Arnd, Florence J.	15 94
343236	Aleliunas, Antonas	92 50
387105	Arnold Florence	119 81
387328	Austin, Anna J.	119 46
390633	Arbuthnot, Chas. III	63 15
214486	Anderson, Sarah	65 44
31422	Abbiss, Reuben	26 20
48561	Adams, Emma D.	895 49
85754	Armor, Jas. C.	135 25
96212	Aufderheide, Lillie M.	152 04
96691	Adams, Almira W.	12 73
99658	Allen, Edw.	487 31
119629	Alexander, Wm. E.	68 11
150178	Aufderheide, Lillie	51 52
162142	Arthurs, Emma J.	20 73
283881	Adams, Jno. M.	2,331 94
284269	Armstrong, Ella C.	78 45
289424	Anderson, Philip	18 49
290003	Armstrong, Martha	61 93
291696	Ammons, Margt.	799 69
298631	Aiken, Jos. H.	978 34
373768	Anthony, Marion T.	334 74
373769	Abraham, Cora M.	210 61
374674	Andreini, Adolfo	654 42

B.

230205	Bigleman, Felix C.	1,145 50
231778	Bigenwald, Josephine T.	6,292 41
233483	Bauman, Wm.	3,709 61
237045	Bollinger, Frank F.	157 41
238501	Bollens, Constantinus	18 63
239357	Brettell, Mary E.	542 00
240551	Besser, Luella H.	55 03
241032	Brooks, Josephine	19 15
249801	Burkle, Ellen V.	11 39
249808	Brunner, Thos. W.	25 97
249821	Brown, N. Allie	1,174 60
250242	Boardman, Jno.	121 33
361095	Blake, Henrietta	585 33
361104	Breed, Chas. H.	106 26
361114	Banker, Katie B.	259 81
362177	Byers, Harriet A.	133 75
362950	Benter, Walter P.	162 87
363164	Baldinger, Sam'l.	77 06
363744	Binns, Carolyn W.	2,241 52
364228	Bell, Robt. G.	295 21
364240	Brady, Mary F.	970 99
364305	Bultman, Margt. M.	401 44
365837	Bechler, Julia	67 67
365879	Bogdan, Anna	36 80
366034	Beatty, Margt.	45 63
366417	Battel, Mary	516 13
366491	Besso, Lina	1,054 96
366743	Budman, Emma M.	162 36
367866	Brooks, Henry G.	88 17
368157	Brown, Jas. R.	291 34
368271	Butstein, Ethel	431 94
369125	Balz, Elizabeth V.	54 32
369290	Black, Jas.	269 89
369388	Besnecker, Mary A.	122 21
369569	Bassett, Mildred B.	122 35
370734	Benton, Margt. M.	61 65
169788	Baur, Margaretha	120 25
173384	Biber, Annie E.	27 97
171907	Bode, Friedrieke	714 41
172388	Buka, Danl.	551 14
177880	Bradley, Jno.	59 72
184506	Beechey, Thos. A.	29 39
184523	Black, Jno. F.	1,747 64
301221	Bayer, David	547 81
305261	Barr, Jno.	566 21
305643	Brooks, Mae	28 36
307341	Bell, Wm. R.	34 33
309851	Burke, Edda P.	1,276 83
322851	Barbour, R. Wilson	436 72
323033	Brenneman, Martha E.	108 28
323743	Brammer, Jno.	275 27
324164	Bendix, Paula M.	343 59
324188	Bowman, Carrie A.	46 06
324994	Bruner, Mary E.	69 29
325867	Bartling, Josie	234 28
326442	Boebinger, Susan	74 99
326745	Burns, Mary J.	529 81
327776	Bates, Agnes	136 88
329450	Bell, Esther	209 75
329525	Breeze, Emeline	1,017 20
329813	Buck, Leo	231 25
329892	Baker, Nellie G.	641 43
330052	Burl, Mary	348 98
330621	Barclay, Lydie C.	264 96
330638	Brown, Lillie M.	1,790 37
330853	Brady, Annie R.	2,045 10
396665	Besker, Cath.	1,246 82
396692	Bozic, Frank	1,540 61
396916	Blansolis, Annie	552 02
397070	Bernstein, Jos.	1,412 58
397112	Buente, Willard H.	649 15
397686	Bridge, Cora A.	694 44
397701	Beatty, P. D.	1,405 05
397862	Barone, Matthew	324 72
397983	Bradley, Jerome A.	215 75
172712	Brecht, Eleanore	1,025 83
175994	Black, Agnes M.	12 14
186794	Bernon, Mary	1,584 31
194415	Brown, Mary	22 15
304469	Burton, Clara	53 68
309623	Baldwin, Howard A.	60 80
326948	Briscoe, Mary T.	163 77
370760	Bennett, Mary M.	104 27
370882	Beyer, Frieda	460 83
370911	Breiling, Chas.	32 57
391490	Blankette, Ruth	70 97
392238	Baird, Jno. L.	38 03
392415	Brown, Emma	130 50
392721	Bald, Sarah J.	153 35
394637	Becker, Emma C.	112 17
254961	Brant, Fannie H.	841 27
255930	Bliss, Lizzie	171 86
256495	Bowser, Tillie N.	46 28
257278	Butterworth, Sarah	1,290 31
260338	Bradley, Ada M.	301 44
261317	Booker, Emma	14 69
261359	Brown, Etta E.	15 52
261747	Borman, Charley T.	18 13
262988	Benninger, Lillian	328 87
264385	Burke, Edw. L.	4,043 24
264492	Braun, Anna	296 01
265352	Batykefer, Jas. M.	59 13
265583	Bachrach, Henry	607 74
266099	Bakan, Jeromina	624 65
266535	Blattan, Celestin	156 57
266728	Banderman, Fr.	15 62
267511	Bowden, Emily	84 71
268399	Bowers, Alva C.	97 99
269145	Burke, Sarah F.	12 28
270929	Bell, Wm.	53 10

272786	Blackburn, Jno. T.	1,836 08
272981	Boyle, Frank	60 14
273026	Batykefer, Martin A.	656 55
274927	Brown, Nellie	1,977 09
275150	Benzen, S. Hammer	728 47
275581	Behr, Eliz.	1,662 69
275582	Behr, Theresa	1,982 52
277357	Behr, Helena E.	781 97
277498	Bradshaw, Florence K.	173 07
277868	Brosnahan, Hannah	2,098 96
277875	Bigenwald, Louis	1,357 78
278103	Bomstalli, Jos.	3,501 41
279234	Bigham, Julia E.	48 99
279871	Buvinger, Clara	101 47
279914	Bernhardt, Wm. F.	2,409 73
280190	Baker, Chas. H.	1,063 44
313927	Brocke, Geo.	14 21
315517	Brown, Ella L.	55 86
317628	Butterwech, Emma	760 88
317807	Berry, Sallie	17 37
318402	Burrell, Annie	91 65
319365	Bayer, Marie	338 02
320247	Burrell, Annie T.	230 32
352148	Burgard, Philip	189 66
352565	Brazell, Bridget	44 20
352616	Bigger, Margt. D.	34 22
353051	Behr, Victor J.	103 99
353489	Brierly, Emma N.	110 44
353619	Beabout, Sophie	636 63
353682	Blochinger, Mich. A.	366 86
353684	Burke, Cath.	1,546 55
353726	Bilisky, Simon	1,765 42
353858	Black, Wm. A.	1,272 13
354280	Boeggeman, Mary E.	311 86
354558	Boucher, Walter S.	262 74
354799	Bork, Herman	1,477 13
355306	Brooks, Lous	274 76
355820	Breiling, Chas.	39 88
356222	Burk, Nellie	1,668 86
356557	Boure, Elz. W.	79 93
357626	Baumann, Wm. H.	79 36
358353	Bulford, Dan'l. N.	96 03
358734	Boucher, Ralph E.	109 11
358788	Bupp, Chas. J.	324 60
359281	Bricker, Jennie	106 57
359389	Behringer, Ida M.	75 98
359866	Brickner, John	981 88
360516	Boggs, Sara A.	286 90
360581	Brown, Richard A.	84 07
360653	Barrett, Annie H.	70 27
376420	Boyce, Annie	1,183 88
376557	Bradley, Mary E.	243 72
378635	Boggs, Martha A.	200 00
379605	Bender, Charlotte C.	186 46
380107	Bartley, Nancy J.	194 08
380327	Barndt, Ludwig	1,656 08
380538	Boyle, Mich. F.	164 19
197125	Boyer, Tillie H.	572 24
198719	Boyce, Cyrus	934 21
199455	Bailey, Mary	485 30
202322	Barnes, Agnes C.	41 24
208392	Barrett, Anna	10 91
209540	Buechner, Eliza.	316 54
209575	Bailey, Geo. H.	92 34
211546	Binns, Edw. H.	241 91
212333	Bowman, Thos. F.	170 80
216202	Benton, Eliz. A.	252 70
216833	Brownfield, Chas. W.	26 88
219660	Buhler, Freda	977 72
220386	Bedell, Maggie	207 32
220438	Brown, Jno.	3,738 74
331973	Braun, Wm.	48 92
334424	Bersner, Carrie E.	59 80
334972	Burk, Patrick	163 15
335096	Brooks, Jas. B.	459 72
335686	Bellingham Mary A.	19 58
335733	Bradshaw, Florence K.	90 44
336263	Balestrieri, Rose	247 16
336456	Baker, Mary J.	1,373 14
336935	Brenna, Etel	772 29
337247	Brandt, Emma A.	85 34
337571	Blair, Alexander C.	450 86
339200	Bennett, Hy. A.	115 90
340494	Beschel, Christiana	1,189 68
340528	Bock, Wm. M.	15 52
340724	Betzold, Jno. G. Jr.	371 01
340951	Brutcher, Philip	1,329 59
341054	Beuter, Anna	2,024 47
341152	Bradley, Ada M.	157 04
342888	Bartley, Hazel	93 06
343331	Burns, Victoria E.	135 67
343379	Bligh, Annie	766 49
343455	Bristow, Eliz.	42 71
344064	Bryce, Edith P.	82 45
344851	Beebe, Mary E.	41 07
344857	Bickell, Maggie J.	347 71
345438	Bates, Chas. F.	1,733 33
345452	Bowers, Eliz.	711 06
345649	Bostrom, Anna C.	856 48
346062	Blair, Flossie F.	34 18
346519	Bertrelacchi, Italia	354 44
346911	Brierly, Emma N.	110 44
347497	Breuer, Emma	144 11
347569	Broderick, Patrick	1,906 26
347945	Becker, Blanche T.	762 03
348382	Bassett, Claude R.	28 29
348670	Byers, Chas. J.	24 40
348897	Blank, Nick	233 84
349515	Bell, Linnie	164 80
350187	Behringer, Caroline	605 63
350674	Bauss, Clara	1,813 26
350921	Boyle, Sarah J.	94 58
386080	Blacic, Meri	2,845 95
386592	Bickinaitie, Tekla	360 06
386992	Berberich, Chas.	182 47
387222	Bowes, Jno. P.	2,291 87
387225	Brisley, Anna	87 18
388325	Buchstab, Bella	560 27
388360	Burns, Nona	259 56
389087	Baer, Walter D.	905 27
389978	Baynham, Margt.	158 87
208813	Bergstrom, Jno. F.	1,226 19
344454	Beham, Mary	56 01
182	Bennett, Jno. F.	121 66
14429	Barr, Eliz. J.	65 93
22537	Bobbyer, Jennie G.	200 62
31034	Boston, Wm. J.	89 30
41138	Bennett, Richard	38 11
44836	Bigham, Chas. G.	315 67
50015	Byram, Eliza. P.	55 59
56286	Butterweck, Hannah	3,725 88
64062	Beggs, Margt. M.	13 94
75930	Brickell, Wm. D.	2,499 87
76024	Barucker, Jno. C.	2,452 93
77970	Bivenour, Susan J.	38 94
82036	Birch, Matthew	485 46
97296	Block, Louise	20 10
109994	Brown, John A. S.	204 60
117491	Boyer, Rachel L.	73 78
122367	Bright, Wm.	36 57
126723	Boltieri, Francenzo	6s 96
126867	Bruce, Rosa	55 98
134212	Benser, Henrietta	2,684 81
139070	Benham, Margt. L.	2,511 89
148888	Bartlett, Sarah R.	354 07
149647	Baker, Clara B.	546 69
153319	Boak, Nana M.	174 96
152015	Barclay, Jno.	87 00
156047	Bradley, Jno.	33 68
157201	Betz, Lizzie C.	45 36
158971	Boyle, Anna L.	22 40
159566	Beck, Chas.	220 92
161326	Berger, Wm.	3,400 14
281475	Burke, Joan M.	261 36
286555	Brown, Joe F.	12 74
286949	Burford, Ida A.	148 79
287649	Burke, Marie M.	24 68
287984	Boylan, Mary C.	36 72
289491	Boggs, Mary L.	83 16
289827	Ballenberg, Lilly	53 97
290218	Bell, Miriam	89 17
291748	Bradley, Margt.	683 19
292016	Burke, Jas. A.	292 97
292398	Broadhead, Mary E.	121 39
293415	Blattner, Marie M.	157 72
293798	Bauer, Sarah	53 88

294263 Bontempo, Tony 373 94
294566 Blair, Mary O. 946 92
296037 Bateman, Henry G. 323 06
296322 Beall, Mary A. 97 42
296998 Burns, Henry 605 54
297880 Brady, Ellen B. 878 09
299493 Bragg, Jane 2,850 76
300338 Barszewska, Mary 89 30
300988 Brennan, Maria 30 17
371914 Bleakney, Robt. M. 67 79
372991 Bradford, Kath. M. 597 50
373085 Brown, Nellie W. 93 26
373255 Bates, E. Pearl J. 532 59
374170 Bauer, Mary E. 248 58
374237 Bayne, Elmer E. 146 30
374517 Baker, Edna 46 04
382532 Berry, Cath. 34 40
382721 Brunner, Mathilda F. 150 71
382832 Besslein, Barbara M. 184 19
382883 Barron, Jannett 203 63
385193 Berman, Edith A. 472 39
385208 Bevan, Sophie 140 33
385989 Bowes, Margt. C. 1,132 10
157388 Bright, Jane 34 50
288356 Broderick, Mary 13 20
381107 Blinn, Anna 37 68
385936 Baird Malcolm R. 62 94

C.

221667 Crider, Geo. H. 1,379 30
226506 Culver, Eliz. 655 49
227429 Colgrove, Jessie S. 218 16
231927 Carett, Emma 44 06
234676 Cogan, M. Jessie 507 65
234810 Clymer, Geo. A. 915 45
236376 Cunningham, Sallie 61 09
245221 Chapman, Marg't. 202 15
246988 Clouse, Jno. 14 80
247109 Crawford, Nora O. 295 41
248316 Connor, Annie 597 13
248381 Challener, Geo. H. 89 46
361844 Crowley, Jno. F. 1,165 75
362050 Cleland, Mary E. 3,903 37
362596 Cassidy, Cornelia M. 138 93
363736 Cooper, Francis 963 21
364428 Cohen, Walter S. 292 65
364600 Colaizzi, Giovanni 75 96
365605 Collins, Bridget 145 09
365739 Clemens, Martha A. 1,664 64
366644 Conway, Maria 44 07
367114 Curry, Ethel W. 27 83
367291 Crummer, Rebecca J. 47 39
367474 Cunningham, Mary 101 75
370126 Chisholm, Jas. J. ..... 740 [illegible]
370303 Cox, Ellen A. 60 90
391671 Carter, Grace ..... 139 [illegible]
391934 Czszelowski, Matensz 2,397 60
391943 Chamberlain, Calvin R. 1,152 41
392090 Corey, Harry B. 1,456 04
393427 Cawano Gisela 239 58
394766 Carlin, Marie S. 1,104 72
394867 Curran, Mary 1,571 41
395762 Coleman, Alma 111 50
395888 Caldwell, Wm. J. 72 19
232284 Cothery, Jos. H. 14 13
166122 Cartwright, Wm. A. 373 28
168703 Cubbage, Sarah A. 131 13
169136 Coughlin, Robt. E. L. 56 12
169621 Carson, Annie M. 342 46
177923 Coleman, Mary E. 27 61
186102 Cassidy, Anne 118 17
186193 Caughey, Lillie A. 52 43
190620 Clunan, Clara 1,172 86
191914 Cavanaugh, Annie 510 26
19446 Coughenour, Chas. W. 6,016 19
301297 Coyne, Bridget M. 12 72
302075 Craddock, Jane 26 08
305018 Coleman, Tillie 1,950 88
305644 Crawford, Nellie E. 243 60
308671 Cavanaugh, Mary A. 71 59
321415 Criswell, Margt. 626 67
323303 Cronin, Johanna 913 04
323864 Collins, Helen McF. 139 01
325234 Cooper, Agnes 131 42
327291 Co'Duda Sam 148 12
327427 Clark, Margt. 118 07
329033 Campbell, Susanna G. 376 89
329224 Cashdollar, Rebecca 689 16
338842 Coleman, Harry 283 87
396027 Cronenweth, Annie 333 40
397650 Clarke, Mary L. 1,629 04
398158 Cohen, Louis 539 41
169676 Cluley, Chas. C. 17 42
170305 Carroll, Mary 117 52
175340 Catlin, Wm. H. 93 06
187366 Callahan, Mary 458 21
307793 Calabrese, Thos. 333 20
251549 Condon, Maurice F. 295 07
252263 Connell, Sadie 928 77
253199 Concannon, Delia 50 14
258116 Collins, Katie 2,364 91
259432 Canavan, John J. 19 69
259991 Conner, Maud 35 99
260140 Collins, Frances T. 331 32
260837 Cochran, Wm. H. 22 85
261339 Carter, John C. 24 15
261450 Chystal, Carrie 87 68
263467 Carson, Anna B. 116 62
263661 Catlin, Rosa E. 152 23
267924 Chegwidden, Chas. 95 84
269864 Cooper, Lucy 1,372 11
270289 Coyne, Mich'l. F. 885 95
270514 Chapman, Sam'l. H. 32 18
273352 Cawley, Mary E. 1,510 26
273557 Call, Margt. 84 42
273582 Culp, Annie 286 32
274190 Clarke, Emma 561 52
275931 Condren, Bridget 108 82
276677 Carroll, Ellen 466 00
279788 Campbell, Rachel E. 143 15
279823 Corson, Minnie 57 95
280061 Carey, Hanna 227 98
280192 Commons, Martin J. 133 95
311751 Campbell, Emma V. 687 04
315007 Cessna, Percy S. 49 65
315052 Craig, Sara W. 255 47
315379 Cuff, Esther L. 168 24
315694 Curren, Eliz. 2,020 72
316525 Cote, Alice E. 50 07
316798 Creaven, Martin 1,245 52
319759 Cooke, Clara F. 44 45
320064 Cobbell, Annie 100 23
320195 Campbell, Minnie 586 16
351824 Condon, Bridget 2,789 87
354570 Cloak, Edna B. 125 23
354851 Cox, Dennis J. 836 24
356685 Caldwell, John M. 417 20
357257 Csapla, Dominik 636 79
358436 Cain, Anna M. 843 00
358539 Chambers, John 1,428 10
359133 Carr, Patrick J. 1,273 92
359687 Connell, Teresa M. 161 77
359739 Confer, Sarah M. 121 26
360020 Christenson, Gertie 178 09
360616 Cardomone, Toney 2,343 26
360758 Conn, Jennie E. 494 15
376556 Ceradini, Guiseppi 54 27
377774 Cunningham, Chas. V. 250 02
378872 Cammins, Sam'l. 275 18
378925 Court, Harry C. 1,586 43
379921 Carson, Thos. H. 421 61
380449 Christofel, Kate O. R. 286 46
380729 Collins, Marie N. 397 72
380857 Ciceske, Martha 117 12
196305 Cheetham, Fannie E. 578 90
199027 Campbell, Wm. J. 3,725 62
199214 Crisman, Annie E. 197 52
202715 Carter, Marg't. 32 93
204112 Cruzan, Gertrude 1,637 10
204855 Cohen, Jacob 1,157 30
211135 Couch, Chas. G. 11 26
214888 Cassidy, Jane 261 53
215798 Clawson, Jean 52 51
220983 Cuff, Moses H. 128 78

332954	Cook, Clara F.	36 52
333897	Caldwell, Eliz. H.	58 65
333929	Caldwell, Frank L.	49 98
334450	Campbell, Jno.	39 53
335150	Connolly, Cath.	1,151 55
335347	Cromlish, Jno. B.	212 46
335400	Clifford, Thos. C.	48 70
335737	Cready, Edith	20 76
335891	Collins, Jno.	24 60
336002	Clark, Edw. W.	42 51
338963	Counahan, Nellie A.	22 97
340929	Cornett, Marg't.	607 85
341232	Connor, Bridget	30 52
341461	Crawford, Lizzie	67 29
342433	Calabrese, Vincent	22 57
342455	Clancy, Martin	131 95
342739	Crowley, Verenie	1,296 72
343729	Clatemon, Bessie	99 42
345151	Cooke, Clara F.	17 90
345352	Crawford, Roy W.	15 01
346024	Conley, Margt.	489 12
347499	Cameron, Harriet C.	612 59
348666	Currie, Margt.	1,500 62
348765	Conley, Jno. J.	173 90
349387	Craig, Fay	237 99
349699	Conway, Tirza	3,318 31
387071	Carroll, Clara L.	357 30
387973	Cooke, Jno. L.	158 00
388391	Cooper, Lena	1,814 01
388799	Clements, Frank C.	118 28
389450	Cronin, Margt. T.	69 54
390235	Conrad, Mary R.	46 63
290299	Christy, Lillian B.	58 29
390771	Cubbage, Sara C.	195 25
213690	Carver, Sam'l. J.	3,934 02
218133	Cleer, Nicolas	97 00
345688	Cox, Margt.	820 97
388297	Cuddyre, Mary	145 45
13132	Charlton, Sam'l. H.	145 52
32653	Corcoran, Wm.	34 52
43391	Clark, Hattie	51 14
53840	Charlton, Maggie J.	103 66
57288	Cameron, Mary	511 10
62208	Cunningham, Carrie M.	365 36
68704	Crosby, Hannorah	2,041 08
69992	Clark, Mary	689 02
70307	Crothers, Robt.	354 96
75151	Campbell, Mary M.	185 64
76261	Cooper, Fred M.	137 61
78261	Condon, Sarah	70 46
84912	Clair, Jessie	31 10
99432	Conway, Bridget	147 83
106344	Carroll, Maggie	510 76
110153	Clark, Mamie B.	1,228 33
113818	Cochran, Cath.	38 54
114251	Cain, Annie	38 81
119037	Carroll, Jas.	18 14
120535	Cosgrove, Fannie	14 52
122299	Craig, Wm. J.	16 66
124737	Cornman, Henry	136 80
130069	Conway, Mary	197 39
130961	Carroll, Edw. F.	168 06
132574	Connelly, Katie	1,411 99
138543	Cashdollar, Mary M.	914 71
139141	Crowley, Susan	152 3[illegible]
139259	Craig, Henrietta B.	61 43
139842	Connor, Mary	681 52
140957	Coll, Sarah	736 88
141322	Carson, Harry F.	429 78
145282	Conroy, Mary A.	3,060 2[illegible]
148019	Chaplin, Ellen M.	626 21
148887	Coyne, Annie A.	232 35
153017	Coyne, Mollie A.	24 69
160189	Cleary, Grace	185 92
163253	Craig, Chas. L.	111 05
163860	Cunningham, Mary	39 06
165706	Craig, Eliz. M.	1,217 58
282783	Choinski, Mary F.	101 71
285984	Carney, David	1,522 88
288388	Carpenter, Virginia	65 15
288460	Cawley, Cath.	70 10
289988	Crusan, Jeremiah	103 60
291255	Carlin, Bernard K.	285 46
293532	Cowell, Arthur W.	144 86
294816	Cowan, Eliz.	98 49
295353	Chamborden, Ferd. L.	37 05
298796	Clark, Lizzie	99 15
299354	Clark, Mary A.	59 62
299615	Collins, Mary	48 05
373424	Conley, Mary B.	70 58
375338	Cummings, Robt. A., Jr.	541 21
375298	Casey, Eliz. H.	187 13
382571	Corbett, Anna E.	1,243 30
383185	Caplan, Rebecca	4,473 96
383664	Cunningham, Dwight B.	128 72
383907	Campbell, Frances	61 86
384484	Clark, Ella S.	420 00
384542	Crooks, Beulah F.	1,862 48

D.

222538	Dickson, Jas. W.	48 44
224606	Dunbar, Margt. C.	366 03
225780	Donohue, Mary	354 61
225930	Devereaux, Anna	3,042 73
228454	Dampman, Martha C.	245 35
233172	Deflin, Frank K.	24 35
233412	Demnan, Gertrude	37 44
237412	Duve, Theannah E.	17 20
237946	Duncan, Jas.	509 61
241659	Denk, Jno.	2,325 12
241754	Donahue, Margt.	361 80
248166	Dixon, Jno.	984 10
249468	Downing, Nellie	51 92
250095	Davis, Jennie	1,639 18
250564	Dyke, Margaretta E.	609 44
361246	Dillon, Johanna A.	1,722 98
361281	Doyle, Patrick E.	178 32
362856	Dickson, Jennie L.	178 39
364331	Davis, Jas. R.	104 79
364605	Drekiewicz, Max	950 06
365432	Dubas, Ekkehardt	35 36
366359	Diamond, Mary E.	984 56
367183	Douze, Francis H.	99 99
367884	Donnelly, Michael	1,760 70
368928	Drum, Lillian C.	674 97
369739	Daggette, Laura	35 15
370794	De Stefano, Giuseppe	686 94
391324	Doran, Jas.	46 25
391912	Dausch, Frank J.	227 37
392592	Doyle, Lizzie	1,030 97
392905	Diabrenaeika, Antangina	556 94
394383	Donnelly, Anna	277 49
394498	D'Amato, Rose	112 66
394795	Doran, Ellen	393 75
394815	Donahoe, Kate	7,892 59
223495	Dougherty, Isabella M.	874 10
173285	DeRoy, Jay	33 86
173295	Dugan, Jane	25 30
175951	Davies, Jno. C.	24 61
176315	Dickey, Wm. W.	368 48
180497	Dickson, Mary	747 81
182327	Dillon, Sadie A.	245 71
191169	Davin, Mary A.	1,557 85
192175	Doyle, Maria	3,283 90
301632	Dillon, Jessie M.	57 88
305383	Doyle, Bridget	61 02
321772	Drummond, Lizzie	1,632 92
326806	Dell, 'Oro Arthur	716 76
327963	Drowo, Chas.	239 76
396342	Dugan, Tillie	248 14
174700	Dougherty, Margery E.	2,884 76
191744	Davis, Lizzie A.	45 37
397954	Dornburg, Carl.	107 85
251310	Davis, Lizzie	408 26
253638	Deely, Kate	3,147 45
257535	Daub, Harry J.	181 74
260083	Dougherty, Cornelius	1,211 99
265471	Douglas, Wm. C.	77 29
265900	Di Nuzzio, Amgiola	134 50
268419	Donaldson, Mary	332 05
271100	Davis, David	1,119 13
273195	Disque, Mary M.	355 55
274800	Demain, Frank A.	311 89
278471	Drees, Millie	143 78

278526	Dales, Arabella	627 72
279220	Diven, Grant	56 71
280523	Davis, Chas.	3,332 75
311476	Dunmore, Martha L.	30 88
313007	Dixon, Harry M.	349 23
314591	Davis, Nathen	49 48
315741	Dunn, Eleanor	164 19
317479	Danielson, Josephine A.	414 75
317811	DeRoy, Jos. I.	1,077 45
351084	Deni, Geo.	175 37
352796	Dippold, John H.	331 61
352862	Danahey, Wm. L.	50 12
353355	De Vos, Prosper	56 38
353795	Daugherty, Alice C.	197 71
354959	Daunt, Margt. A.	1,570 63
355565	Douglas, Earl M.	231 75
356066	Duvall, Ulysses G.	114 46
357168	Daugherty, Grace	139 88
357403	Daley, Jas. T.	35 73
357429	Dickey, Paul B.	167 16
358027	Diggin, Mary	530 74
358545	Dailey, Wm. J., Jr.	338 22
358826	Davis, Bessie	70 49
360228	Donovan, Margt. T.	110 40
360663	Dougherty, Robt. J.	84 78
360671	Dougherty, Mary J.	27 97
376273	Dillon, Mildred G.	570 06
376618	Dodd, Nellie F.	346 59
376686	Doherty, Sarah A.	255 25
377729	Dillon, Jas.	158 95
378049	Dressing, Louisa E.	47 27
378080	Douglas, Earl M.	32 24
378172	Davison, Wilbert M.	890 42
378186	Donahey, Wm. L.	46 61
379201	Dickey, Bessie M.	59 05
196691	Davie Maggie	48 52
201292	Davis, Jno. T.	40 09
202536	Dixon, Ernest R.	82 07
210585	Davie, Robt. H.	6,946 97
214357	Davis, Jno. H.	106 36
217193	Dougherty, Cath.	970 63
218047	Dagger, Jno.	886 78
331261	Doyle, Dolly	24 64
332192	Decker, Edw. M.	171 49
332260	Dickson, Jane	382 05
332442	Dreisbach, Rush A.	3,941 33
333056	Duffey, Mary	314 22
333380	Ditz, Anthony F.	16 24
333737	Doernte, Chas. W.	2,003 62
336757	Dalesanteo Pasquealina R.	131 18
336854	Diener, Wally	795 71
338669	Drozynski, Anthony F., Jr.	1,084 37
339410	Dill, Millie	206 18
340633	Dixon, Jno.	788 20
340843	Dyer, Wilhelmina	18 48
342320	Darney, Dan'l. J.	632 76
342451	Darr, Lawrence	136 37
345241	Deberson, Josephine	765 20
347903	Davis, Clarence F.	224 99
349578	Davis, Jack	147 61
350363	Davidaitis, Kazimeras	623 09
386201	Disque, Ruth E.	174 45
387085	Duncan, Elsie M.	83 95
387157	Dentel, Kath.	63 63
388373	Dean, Anna M.	232 79
388546	Donaghy, Eliz.	236 64
389018	Donlin, Kath. E.	66 99
389717	Doyle, Margt.	68 79
390835	Davis, Marie A.	120 05
390990	De Pippa, Mary	115 01
216800	Daley, Ann	2,228 44
217192	Dougherty, Mary A.	3,881 49
8680	Dougherty, Edw.	1,096 16
28601	Dudgeon, Ida M.	23 87
41706	Davison, Cath. A.	303 13
41714	Davison, Matilda G.	533 95
64743	Duncan, T. Jeff.	7,777 37
73143	Davis, Ellen	75 35
76334	Dummett, Mary I.	558 27
82193	Donovan, Annie	47 09
84345	Davies, David	1,014 29
90876	Dunlap, Chas. R.	191 31
100606	Duffy, Pat	12 52
102952	Donnelly, Mary	1,019 93
124509	Daugherty, Annie	2,473 13
134478	Dormaier, Jno. N.	54 19
136796	Donovan, Tim.	1,675 66
149137	Discamps, Guvenal	31 39
149723	Dickey, Wm. W.	1,523 80
151594	Dippold, Abbie C.	946 82
154024	Davis, Mary Jane	37 94
157171	Donaldson, Peter C.	123 88
157525	Dalzell, Susie L.	48 49
159412	Devlin, Marie A.	55 02
284040	Dick, Wm. M.	571 99
284467	Donahue, Rose	3,578 90
294496	Duff, Jas. E.	784 27
295553	Dean, Alice	58 02
296767	Dowler, Bess M.	396 70
300630	Duff, Margt. F.	348 75
371435	Deidrick, Jos. W.	268 11
372480	Dornberger, Stella	350 90
374278	Demond, Albert F.	896 54
374428	Durst, Adam L.	131 84
374471	Dudene, Ygnetz	811 29
375246	Downing, Anna	295 73
384809	Donald, Margt. B.	479 22
298770	David, Tereca	560 49
382879	Durkin, Mary	391 86

E.

363197	Ehrlinger, Anna R.	185 35
364531	Eberle, Fred'k. H.	115 84
365529	Ernst, Louise I.	83 89
365794	Easton, W. Earle	177 28
368075	Engelman, Yetta	94 74
368472	Enderlin, Mayme B.	114 84
370976	Eberle, Anna	103 03
392399	Engle, Marg't.	963 00
393684	Edwards, Ella	357 41
321453	Edmonds, Jas.	769 15
330639	Elliott, Mattie J.	182 21
396555	Ellisher, Theresa	552 02
396624	Eckert, Wm. H.	624 43
254742	Erhart, Josef.	39 67
266563	Evans, Mary	2,269 93
267121	Ervin, Jos.	231 03
269113	Eakin, Frank J.	90 33
354339	Ebkin, Geo.	139 29
355198	Elkin, Mary	208 16
357687	Elder, Laura L.	527 66
358765	Eckert, Mary	500 89
360315	Epstein, Max	570 12
376521	Edmunds, Marg't.	504 18
377915	Elkin, Marg't.	340 29
378453	Ebbert, Robt. W.	128 79
378583	Eichler, Della	31 99
379674	Ervin, Annie	765 88
380130	Erwin, Eliz. E.	2,536 38
380898	Eichenlaub, Clarence A.	96 16
201787	Evans, Effie	35 70
219735	Elder, Nan J.	1,116 68
331035	Erichsen, Hans O. J.	322 99
333421	Erickson, Regina F.	44 37
337161	Engle, Annie R.	1,293 52
339229	Eberle, Anna E.	188 23
340279	Enright, Kath. G.	224 76
341627	Eyman, Chas. G.	233 88
346683	Eaton, Eliz. C.	990 30
347013	Enright, Jas.	452 61
348325	Eichenlaub, Cornelia E.	104 67
350944	Emery, Caroline K.	702 21
389070	Edmond, Sarah A.	243 36
390063	Ebbert, Geo. S.	125 30
80364	Eakin, Frank J.	106 30
81247	Evans, Emily M.	375 43
95436	Ettinger, Barbara	322 17
101855	Edwards, Geo. B.	19 66
102510	Evans, Chas. H.	2,752 89
161161	Elliott, Tillie	215 93
283086	Ewing, Bella	395 48
288498	Ellis, Wm., Sr.	38 04
296418	Ewing, Cora E.	39 96
296973	Eymon, David L.	240 05
371667	Egan, Thos.	85 03

372031	Egan, Sadie A.	390 29
373074	Ewing, May D.	260 34
375699	Elsesser, Bertha	127 45
375826	Eckert, Mary A.	50 37
159261	Elliott, Wm.	18 20
281266	Ervin, Joseph	74 14

F.

221051	Fry, Craig H.	10 51
229158	Forsyth, Noah B.	1,291 38
229704	Forster, Wm. L.	201 76
233798	Forsythe, Etta	1,273 79
237138	Ferguson, Sam'l. E.	43 44
238748	Farmer, Jno. A.	17 17
245136	Fife, Margt. A.	379 60
245344	Forster, Alma E.	348 76
250814	Fritz, Jno. H.	23 32
362562	Friedel, Jno. A.	138 93
363723	Flynn, Francis A.	668 18
364814	Flanagan, Walter N.	48 02
367014	Fadock, Stephen W.	1,206 26
368279	Fitzgibbon, Wm. H.	366 59
368992	Ford, Mary H.	674 97
369040	Fitzgerald, Mary A.	1,350 13
370562	Forbes, Martha C.	54 46
391752	Friday, Miriam F.	1,257 77
393217	Foody, Alice	1,110 83
393691	Fitzsimmons, Jno. M.	225 57
395858	Flynn, Abe J.	2,929 31
238063	Frey, Robt. H.	24 35
194250	Fitzgerald, Michl.	576 11
301089	Fisher, Anna P.	518 21
310801	Fitzsimmons, Josephine	1,610 18
322013	Finegold, Henry	204 02
323444	Forquer, Nora	174 91
325024	Ferree, Rebecca J. T.	1,605 03
326158	Ford, Annie	63 21
327239	Ferdurko, Wasyl	2,902 30
330858	Frye, Dola C.	37 14
194769	Ferry, Bertha G.	22 39
303418	Ferguson, Mary S.	23 47
354491	Finegold, Bessie	184 89
260497	Flynn, Jos.	68 72
266718	Frances, Wm. H.	50 72
266971	Faith, Mary	88 47
268605	Feilen, Peter	1,096 13
275502	Fox, Maria H.	279 09
275639	Foley, Mary A.	37 74
277128	Farren, Alice	24 03
277273	Ferguson, Mary	692 69
277764	Fassinger, Albert	139 36
277899	Friel, Anna	42 76
278013	Fry, Ida M.	102 25
312224	Ferguson, Johanna	28 41
312565	Fitler, Frederic K.	37 05
313910	Fox, Eliz.	79 11
314593	Foster, Wm. G. III.	18 63
316895	Farber, Sam	64 62
317122	Fellman, Heinrich	804 25
317396	Findley, Wm. M.	5,975 42
318840	Fettermann, John C.	205 45
319348	Forster, Alma E.	122 98
351552	Feigh, Henry W.	738 93
352504	Forquer, Gertrude	19 94
353909	Fenton, Hannah	172 15
354722	Foley, Mary J.	59 85
356747	Fetzer, Ella S.	30 02
357076	Faulds, Elias	94 20
357570	Filson, Marg't. J.	83 73
358392	Formhals, Edwin B.	1,170 57
358522	Fox, Jos.	61 99
358990	Fischer, Rhea H.	305 57
359016	Fisher, Caroline A.	1,109 47
359305	Fisher, Rose E.	39 83
359974	Friend, Pauline B.	146 11
376650	Forbes, Katie	237 24
377236	Fierst, Helen A.	36 51
379036	Feeney, Bridget	154 85
197455	Fitzpatrick, Bridget G.	1,916 88
197880	Flannery, Mary E.	45 78
202321	Fleming, Mary C.	80 31
203008	Falconer, Vivian V.	10 96
203919	Flanagan, Mary E.	566 30
209221	Fox, Hannah	139 81
209300	Flower, Mercedes	38 94
210838	Frieseli, Wm. H.	29 61
219131	Finley, Rachel A.	78 71
332828	Fondersmith, Effie W.	69 88
332906	Fleming, Carrie	18 77
334001	Friel, Dennis L.	120 84
335397	Fehl, Annie	24 25
335993	Fleming, Jas.	23 27
336090	Flinn, Eleanor A.	163 36
339182	Ferenc, Tymko	379 65
340124	Fortser, Alma E.	87 49
342331	Fox, Mary	1,148 23
342674	France, Mary K.	162 71
386915	Finley, Eliz. J.	53 83
389543	Feldman, Garnet	46 19
389640	Forsythe, Rosalia P.	117 47
342725	Fairley, Wm. A.	15 31
33466	Fitzgerald, Jno.	79 86
60558	Fisher, Mazie	74 12
32014	Foster, Thos.	44 56
82295	Flannery, Sallie	49 20
90506	Feeney, Bridget	108 04
104323	Flood, Francis R.	24 78
110007	Fitzgerald, Jno.	37 16
130469	Fulford, Mary M.	1,084 55
132986	Fraser, Jas. H.	16 46
134950	Foxall, Geo. W.	20 58
134961	Fahey, Maggie	112 09
136590	Finan, Martha J.	2,258 93
154155	Frame, Alex. J.	3,944 18
164263	Funston, Margt.	2,240 22
281415	Forrester, Adelia M.	4,081 48
285908	Froelich, Clara	191 02
287037	Falmarch, Louisa	1,163 74
287395	Flaherty, Sarah	1,060 90
289001	Finegold, Edw.	785 72
293737	Flagg, Lucius C. S.	138 30
293795	Fleming, Eliz. M.	984 24
295965	Finnegan, Winnie	695 26
296009	Felty, Sam'l. J.	28 36
296513	Fisher, Cora E.	38 01
297885	Franz, Jno.	89 57
300945	Flaherty, Blanche	49 34
375612	Fording, Eugene H.	32 39
381440	Flannigan, Mamie	227 75
381528	Frown, Jno.	36 29
381767	Feerst, Jno. L.	305 32
383969	Fisher, Mary	372 94
384650	Fulmer, Lucy	364 44
384777	Fahnestock, Benj. F.	1,011 35
385549	Fineran, Eliz.	1,540 22

G.

230911	Graham, Emilie K.	62 37
231104	Giltenboth, Augusta	80 36
231211	Garman, Leora J.	1,318 62
231212	Garman, Mildred E.	1,378 36
234733	Grumbling, Eva E.	191 72
234785	Gillander, Jean	50 82
235993	Greiner, G. F.	424 82
238210	Garner, Edw.	1,642 60
239452	Gates, Virginia	25 33
242621	Griffiths, Jane E. J.	62 62
246227	Graham, Margt. I.	2,094 56
247411	Gallagher, Jno.	32 51
249413	Greenwalt, Stella E.	22 89
363230	Geib, Adam	1,066 72
364418	Grubbs, Jno. W.	58 31
364476	Gallagher, Elsie H.	647 37
364595	Geyer, Harry G.	267 47
364956	Gaser, Chas. W.	71 03
365304	Grange, Walter T.	302 16
366591	Gillander, Jas. R.	745 52
368380	Gruber, Katharina	274 02
368409	Ging, Mary	108 24
368674	Grieser, Catherine	199 68
369194	Gozakas, Kasimir	2,387 52
369667	Gable, Ida	77 99
369794	Golden, Mary J.	498 42
370189	Gallagher, Jno. J.	141 93

70770	Goodworth, Chas. A.	2,043 87
92540	Griffin, Bridget	686 92
93669	Glassburner, Mary C.	936 50
93989	Groetsch, Thos.	1,129 83
[illegible]	Gawda, Jno.	2,061 04
[illegible]	Gissey, Geo. A.	109 27
44001	Grange, Augustus B.	14 88
[illegible]	Gormley, Jno.	264 22
79700	Gibson, Cassius M. C.	521 42
80185	Gunderman, Lester S.	1,154 10
82309	Greiner, Albt.	8,873 26
92403	Gould, Anna A.	343 06
02002	Guest, Wm.	178 40
02713	Gannon, Marg't.	90 19
[illegible]	Grayburn, Jno.	20 87
[illegible]	Goldstrom, Jno.	54 81
07450	Gawn, Martha	58 90
[illegible]	Gray, Emma	153 13
[illegible]	Glynn, Augustine M.	582 71
09459	Gill, Jno.	119 42
[illegible]	Gouffney, Ella	53 89
29601	Grange, Walter T.	560 93
[illegible]	Glass, Margt.	41 79
[illegible]	Guthrie, Jno. B.	454 19
96784	Gibish, Amelia	176 03
97959	Gray, Frances	2,697 21
[illegible]	Gormly, Eliz.	274 33
27594	Green, Wm. H.	329 37
55023	Goehring, Nancy L.	127 01
[illegible]	George, Geo. W.	571 35
[illegible]	Gordon, Harry R.	37 50
58157	Groff, Geo.	14 61
59038	Gij, Emma	78 56
[illegible]	Griffith, Amelia	813 33
34216	Getty, Mary E.	997 62
35612	Guckert, Clara	35 56
71145	Greenwald, Rosetta	17 31
71740	Gilson, Stella	32 92
[illegible]	Gallaher, Wm.	2,097 17
[illegible]	George, Martha McC.	88 23
[illegible]	Glynn, Mary	3,194 61
[illegible]	Grubbs, John B.	22 84
1075	Greenlief, Mary R.	514 43
1453	Gosser, Hiram H.	1,953 25
1536	Gross, Geo. B.	87 90
3549	Goldbach, Agnes	455 13
[illegible]	Gratz, Katie	212 29
7967	Gibbons, Nellie B.	35 36
8657	Gordon, John A.	673 32
8899	Gleason, Mich. H.	192 36
9454	Graham, John	83 45
0427	Gilfillan, Gertrude C.	22 95
2386	Greene, Benj. F.	576 63
3647	Greisinger, Geo.	47 77
4190	Goldman, Wm. A.	123 96
4854	Gross, Mary E.	440 69
6018	Guinn, Lynda R.	685 22
6407	Gable, Amelia A.	429 27
6867	Gregg, Wm.	311 46
7288	Gardner, Jos. G.	65 49
9057	Geselius, Julia	156 42
7768	Goldbloom, Louis	69 79
9056	Gaab, Annie A.	145 16
0209	Grange, Walter T.	168 63
0353	Gleason, Cath.	295 32
0210	Grubbs, Jno. B.	37 23
3522	Griffiths, Alphonso T.	689 55
1124	Gilmour, Mary	10 90
1985	Goodall, Josephine	967 05
1452	Gordon, Marie	1,038 98
2116	Guswaska, Mary	604 92
2363	Geibel, Laura	203 69
3877	Garrigan, Mary	155 58
3790	Goode, Robt. B.	382 51
3884	Goulding, Eliz. T.	793 97
3900	Gardies, Anna	883 33
4339	Glasgow, Anna M.	2,258 30
4674	Galbraith, Robt.	397 13
4100	Gordon, Marcus A.	35 78
2988	Goldner, Mary E.	176 86
1925	Goss, Alex. E.	23 86
1841	Givens, Frank	987 32
1255	Gavan, Cath.	740 57
389138	Gjersen, Mary W.	106 44
389868	Green, Frank	623 71
390081	Gannon, Wm. L.	1,791 05
390379	Gleich, Eliz.	115 98
390783	Gibbons, Jno.	576 81
42135	Gilmore, Mary J.	154 38
44090	Gies, A. Chas.	31 37
51968	Graham, Mary E.	188 14
52990	Gardom, Jos.	3,140 35
64687	Gardner, Mary J.	142 94
73506	Griffith, Jos.	12 92
98128	Gamwell, Roland G.	355 67
102664	Glenn, Frank D.	54 48
106174	Guthrie, Florence H.	6,460 21
112688	Goldsmith, Gulda	53 28
115300	Gardner, Pawhattan	50 57
132482	Geegan, Jas. G.	1,458 38
149887	Gilmore, Martha B.	58 46
150750	Gould, Martha M.	83 15
156741	Groetzinger, Willie D.	102 34
156780	Gilliland, Walter A.	551 03
158213	Greiner, Clara R.	176 24
159010	Griffiths, Emma J.	34 52
159449	Geiger, Alois	349 23
159707	Green, Willard J.	11 56
283986	Gregory, Jno.	27 21
285828	Greiner, Leona B.	313 04
286282	Geissel, Louise	29 51
288963	Green, Loretta	110 61
289082	Gunselmann, Anna	1,201 06
289954	Gray, Alex.	1,094 61
290253	Gudat, Jno.	4,746 03
291462	Green, Maria L.	79 16
291899	Goovin, Rachel	529 63
294810	Gallup, Eliz. M.	232 13
295896	Grochowski, Zuzanna	1,655 01
296055	Green, Wm. G., Jr.	49 75
296056	Green, Walter D.	66 65
297313	Green, Nana	2,161 01
299215	Gill, Wm.	837 42
371801	Griffith, Lawrence W.	33 25
372003	Goodwin, Virginia M.	33 25
373070	Gallagher, Ellen	35 78
373292	Grubbs, Adam M.	364 00
373778	Gildey, Dan	156 25
374880	Groark, Johanna	251 85
375003	Grabbe, Osmyn A.	35 25
372258	Greenawald, Mary	692 39

H.

166533	Hillyer, V. Sebring	10 03
166638	Hanlon, Wm. W.	74 99
168218	Hutchinson, Kath.	23 94
170927	Hershberger, Edith K.	191 02
176360	Hertig, Owen L.	29 16
183320	Hughes, Anna A.	1,664 18
184035	Hunter, Sarah J.	358 88
190648	Haught, Annie	1,635 69
192325	Henderson, Sarah J.	56 74
193998	Hunter, D. Clark	174 10
194767	Hamilton, Henrietta	108 16
195785	Heinrich, Mollie	792 26
301312	Harper, Ivy	139 88
301964	Hartman, Chas.	764 76
304817	Harris, Eleanor M.	98 03
305688	Hayes, Margt. C.	67 94
305703	Hagen, Gustav	41 78
305721	Hiner, Jessie B.	2,057 51
306986	Hoehle, Albt. H.	43 82
307186	Hopkins, Jas. F.	552 79
308029	Heinlein, Mary	319 45
322033	Hudak, Wm.	253 04
324467	Harper, Wm. H.	769 94
325073	Hertzler, Henry	1,025 72
326506	Hope, Janet	50 21
327185	Harris, Isabella	137 17
328331	Hammerschmitt, Laura M.	172 99
330150	Hutchison, Wm. J.	723 64
330546	Hartill, Nancy	87 04
330607	Hassinger, Alfred L.	59 87
396203	Hamilton, Susie H.	110 73
396216	Hope, Bridg.	110 73

396452	Hart, Jas.	67 32
396640	Haggerty, Mary	1,094 92
396841	Hans, Louise	426 27
397252	Hatala, Mary	1,022 72
167988	Hunziker, Ida	17 92
185855	Hayes, Mary M.	11 55
186631	Holmes, Annie	1,327 20
323130	Hargrove, Spencer	13 10
328361	Hood, David G.	24 28
328496	Hall, Annie	16 76
330462	Heil, Magdalena	18 49
222282	Hays, Sam'l. P.	5,307 62
228889	Hayes, Hattie J.	107 95
230989	Hoffman, Jennet	18 06
233700	Holleran, Mary	170 10
237634	Harper, Sarah	354 92
238006	Haworth, J. Fred	20 47
238996	Haines, Emma	72 17
240318	Holmes, Carson	871 86
242200	Hepplewhite, Ida J.	2,424 47
243385	Hudson, J. Percy	72 25
245071	Hopkinson, Jennie	117 12
245366	Harley, Liza	17 54
246003	Hoffman, Jno. B.	1,397 68
363042	Hammersley, Louisa	5,413 15
363564	Harris, Lottie	77 66
363964	Hilty, Geo. C.	1,123 59
364152	Harris, Eleanor M.	58 62
264649	Haus, Christian J.	148 50
364931	Holl, Hanna A. M.	137 99
365106	Hasley, Sam'l.	34 04
365178	Harrison, Jno. S.	83 37
365445	Heer, Marguerite	37 95
365701	Hanzel, Elmer J.	608 49
367567	Heeren, Mame J.	744 01
368528	Holland, Levi M.	54 99
369044	Hunt, Cora F.	319 15
369149	Hawthorne, Mary	3,330 19
369389	Heess, Elizabeth	101 56
369540	Hester, Jas.	134 87
391354	Hodgson, Jane E.	1,243 33
393594	Hadden, Margt.	345 33
393737	Hosek, Jno.	793 49
393790	Herman, Lizzie	829 34
395238	Hilty, Ellis K.	335 36
231856	Horn, Alice	20 77
238792	Hughes, Martin J.	10 04
362061	Hartley, Jno. M.	40 02
393742	Hamberg, Jas. T.	566 77
251149	Holleran, Jas. G.	21 16
252668	Holsing, Mary A.	450 48
256319	Harris, Annie	180 08
256465	Hulings, Margt.	1,318 70
257458	Hughes, Wm.	22 97
258494	Hill, Hannah	69 17
260271	Hand, Eliz. M.	41 98
262339	Harper, Jane	272 20
262813	Holland, Agnes	186 11
265780	Houston, Lottie M.	149 06
266828	Houston, Kate	675 54
270211	Hanrahan, Mary	553 57
271936	Hentschel, John	1,038 98
273597	Heighley, Robt. M.	37 30
276460	Humphries, Ida M.	1,322 89
277549	Heimbuecher, Simon J.	79 63
278336	Hemerly, Mary	508 03
279549	Henderson, Mary M.	471 05
280491	Harris, Sarah F.	110 10
311202	Hill, Annie R.	38 41
311637	Holman, Sarah M.	750 27
311696	Hill, Cora	89 31
311817	Hogg, Mary M.	15 60
314049	Hoffman, Louise	289 52
316413	Hickman, J. Park	15 60
317123	Hollywood, Mary W.	1,823 07
318075	Hurley, Annie	1,227 51
318855	Heeson, Charlotte A.	50 49
319740	Hied, Emily	1,427 35
320350	Hesh, Annie	545 07
352169	Hickey, Nora	706 21
352358	Hamilton, John A.	19 88
352464	Hirsch, Richard	78 66
353597	Hollerich, Marya	21 73
354691	Hoffman, M. Magdalena	73 49
355040	Howard, Cora E.	548 24
355842	Hayashi, Andy	135 57
356806	Hale, Margt. E.	244 63
357524	Holtzman, Adam	1,437 57
357856	Hays, Wm. E.	79 71
359085	Hughes, Vallie K.	67 09
359276	Huntley, Gladys G.	200 05
360055	Hodel, Jeannette	150 21
360290	Havnar, Mary H.	42 24
360483	Harris, Margt. D.	73 09
360593	Hays, John C.	17 52
360765	Haffey, Alice R.	27 97
378200	Heinz, Henrietta D.	71 21
380345	Hassinger, Alf. L.	1,513 05
380682	Hasley, A. Mary	61 14
380714	Hasley, Howard G.	80 73
380818	Heisler, Adam L.	368 37
380958	Hecht, David H.	503 57
196232	Hamilton, Margt.	3,313 47
199502	Houston, L. Z.	101 15
204179	Hoffman, Hattie	2,319 99
205150	Hobe, Bertha	6,334 38
212042	Hartzell, Edith I.	11 04
212612	Henninger, Hy.	5,044 85
213216	Hoffmann, Jos. H.	63 56
213709	Hoffmann, Josephine C. B.	2,114 73
214637	Houlahan, Margt.	122 36
215511	Hazlett, Maggie M.	1,087 57
217197	Hobe, Mary	415 89
220175	Hamilton, Jas. M.	883 75
331234	Hays, Edwin G.	45 14
331559	Hassinger, Alice	560 20
332354	Herron, Jas.	21 27
332565	Holleran, Kath.	138 74
333049	Hoover, Emily J.	375 85
333854	Heil, Simon J.	56 82
333951	Hultz, Jno. P., Jr.	766 69
334005	Hays, Nell M.	101 24
334423	Hilliard, H. Raymond	128 21
334464	Hinkle, Sallie	410 80
334739	Hutchins, Edw. M.	16 12
335810	Hickey, Jos.	939 77
336365	Humphreys, Eliz. S.	1,603 71
336370	Heath, Frances A.	55 20
337846	Haggerty, Julia	1,104 41
337852	Hutchison, Mary	89 89
338836	Hampsey, Rose	15 22
339431	Hinkle, Sallie	247 57
339571	Heil, Simon J.	31 26
339981	Hamilton, Sarah J.	2,339 51
340138	Haffner, Maria	15 94
342812	Herd, Nora	74 38
345537	Hewitt, Wm. E.	233 10
346610	Henkel, Jennie S.	113 59
349453	Hallett, Annie M.	484 79
350565	Heinemann, Edw. R.	146 03
388250	Heitz, Albert W.	1,187 19
214332	Harshaw, Anna	1,399 06
338054	Hoar, John	2,941 93
386284	Heinroth, Blanche J.	67 62
389401	Howell, Jennie	340 81
13281	Heilman, Henry	125 93
22401	Herbster, Karl	794 54
56656	Hoge, Jas.	25 87
64396	Hanna, Willie	516 31
66436	Houston, Sadie M.	134 27
81301	Hollinger, Robt. T.	12 39
98819	Hay, Maggie	155 63
104383	Helbig, Johann A.	8,742 30
112970	Hite, Annie E.	18 4
117524	Henderson, Mary F.	2,923 4
118795	Hazelbaker, Roxanna	137 0
119846	Howard, Wm. C.	16 8
122473	Hays, Caroline S.	36 5
123052	Hilton, Fred H.	25 5
123760	Harris, Sam'l. H.	13 2
128148	Hopper, Sam'l. N.	136 2
143259	Harris, Thos.	73 1
150165	Hoffman, Agnes	319 3
150529	Harmeier, Laura A.	316 1
152814	Hernbrod, Anna C.	1,195 3
153804	Healy, Mary	24 7

156968 Hays, Clara 901 27
157995 Haun, Wilbert C. 382 59
160788 Henry, Sidney S. 87 75
161300 Haugh, Elvira 24 82
161725 Hervey, Tena C. 1,923 36
281927 Heuber, Michal 48 24
282007 Hough, Christina G. 1,373 60
282060 Hopf, Adeline F. 35 84
283909 Harper, Margt. E. 505 82
285295 Hatterer, Emma. 258 55
285491 Holman, Eliz. A. 34 21
286863 Hansel, Chas. M. 18 77
287219 Hogg, Geo. A. 158 51
287462 Hill, Maurice H. 1,575 21
287690 Hartman, Lillian 181 04
282153 Hibbs, David 834 83
288728 Hughey, Julia 71 16
289771 Hickey, Lizzie M. 901 29
290400 Harris, Eleanor M. 1,685 28
292221 Hughes, Patrick 13 73
292751 Harper, John 1,693 23
295101 Hawthorne, Maud E. 16 20
295265 Hogan, Delia 20 68
295745 Hershberger, Laura J. 22 15
296645 Hamilton, Georgia H. 1,034 63
297331 Henderson, Melzena 1,356 13
299737 Higgins, Mary 20 77
371003 Hershey, Jas. W. 45 67
371696 Holleran, Mary 164 26
373465 Holleran, Margt. 59 72
373926 Hamnett, Mary L. 26 31
381183 Hunter, Chas. H. 276 29
381509 Hess, Kath. E. 163 25
381974 Hoffman, Jno. H. 619 42
382236 Hays, Iva N. 561 21
382706 Hepting, Frank W. 1,490 50
382775 Hartman, Mary L. 50 32
383060 Harper, Jno. A. 780 16
384220 Howe, Ellen O'Leary 150 21
384479 Hook, David J. 365 62
384678 Hart, Lulu M. 182 78
285881 Heesom, Charlotte A. 61 56

I.

223557 Irwin, Sarah 161 81
364989 Ignotas, Enoch 128 62
395587 Itell, Albert I. 1,226 58
323182 Ingram, Jane D. 1,406 40
323183 Ingram, Wm. H. 678 00
327961 Irwin, Geo. R. 1,318 19
396947 Immekus, Caroline E. 111 81
259915 Isett, Martha 394 57
317995 Inman, Kate 85 87
199683 Isherwood, Bridget 245 18
341233 Imhoff, Mary J. 488 79
388972 Ittel, Chas. A. 616 20
389765 Ingham, Augusta P. 117 12
94791 Isenthal, Lee R. 167 63
112984 Irwin, Mary 11 90
122242 Irvin, Wm. J. 443 11
285017 Irwin, Geo. J. 24 51

J.

231793 Jaffe, Bertha 1,403 77
232494 Jones, Eliz. E. 199 61
233897 Jones, Amos 4,379 22
242594 Jackson, Eliza. E. 15 93
362226 Jones, Rachel E. 20 73
363155 Jakubosky, Domecele 138 52
363310 Jafvert, Marie 332 55
363685 Jones, Daisy E. 52 80
364798 Jones, Anna L. 392 62
367949 Jones, Nannie J. 588 66
368436 Jaworski, Jos. L. 69 09
369672 Johnson, Essie V. 35 79
370089 Jacob, Emma 2,625 56
391158 Jennings, Chas. W. 173 94
392315 Jasko, Frances 549 21
393818 Jones, Jane S. 2,952 06
362227 Jones, Frances S. 33 83

190271 Johnston, Mary 741 02
195973 Jennings, Jos. 3,059 40
301121 James, Jennie 247 56
303020 Jacobs, Isidor W. 25 61
324349 Jones, Jno. J. 458 30
329466 Jennings, Sam'l. D. 7,111 81
251607 Jones, Sarah E. 68 57
260348 Jackson, Mary A. 31 83
261269 Johnston, Lulu 1,171 00
269600 Jones, Jas. 444 37
272538 Jones, Wm. J. 37 91
276288 Johnston, Fred'k. C. 15 08
277708 Jamison, Maude A. 125 94
279697 Johnson, Artcher A. 333 90
313617 Johnson, Pearl N. 112 78
351310 Jackson, Mary 903 41
351361 Jacobson, Nathan 155 04
352939 Johanson, Christina 141 52
354892 Johnson, Geo. 85 02
354955 Jakubosky, Julius 438 30
355062 Johnston, Stanley 271 70
356226 James, Annie 78 55
357421 Jafvert, Ida M. 94 22
358961 Joyce, Anna M. 255 92
360899 Jones, Stella 64 35
379815 Juergen, Wm. T. 43 21
380120 Jones, David P., Jr. 101 72
200547 Johnston, Ellen 11 69
205168 Jones, Arthur D. 75 06
212776 Jones, Sadie 10 77
215212 Jamison, Wm. H. 254 11
332092 Jennings, Margt. J. 41 40
333729 Joyce, Mary 815 18
334065 Johnson, Annie J. 200 81
337502 Joyce, Anthony 1,196 67
343655 Judge, Anna 275 95
344058 Johnston, Edwin F. 73 96
345229 Jackson, Amanda K. 561 29
346361 Joyce, Steven 551 96
347501 Johnston, David C. 51 55
349003 Jones, Mary T. 248 24
350777 Joyce, Mary H. 120 14
386939 Johnston, Nettie 131 30
387197 Johnston, Geo. A. 59 89
8796 Jarvis, Wash. 128 75
45098 Johnson, Jno. 96 57
55520 Johnson, Frank B., Jr. 14 88
100428 Jackson, Sarah 553 49
111796 Jepson, Hannah 56 49
129825 Johnston, Agnes G. 186 06
138366 Jubb, Geo. S. 40 56
139987 Jordan, Calvin B. 34 75
147218 Johnston, Harriet 33 82
287574 Jew, Katie 452 46
289599 Jensen, Martin 1,262 87
297086 Jones, Emily M. 16 44
371991 James, Hallie L. 137 65
373359 Jones, Linnie W. 633 97
373384 Johnson, Jno. E. 199 14
381047 Jones, Daisy E. 31 87
382656 Joyce, Margt. 312 51
382952 Jones, Carrie M. 217 33
383500 Jones, Margt. E. 219 04
163576 Junk, Annie M. 30 09

K.

222461 Kline, Geo. 222 40
227329 Kunz, Kath. 386 62
230976 Kelly, Katie 14 46
231969 King, Katie 255 63
233620 Kern, Moritz 54 81
238129 Krampert, Geo. 4,817 40
240586 Kalafud, Mary 139 19
243266 Kent, Jno. F. 40 32
361213 Ketz, Caroline 231 47
361256 Kefalas, Christos 435 23
362113 Keller, Jno. C. 59 43
362123 Kern, Louisa 670 30
363113 Kistler, Ione D. 481 28
363790 Kaufman, Jacob 619 62
366136 Kerr, Mary 655 33
367391 Kalish, Ann G. 71 31

367966	Kayser, Gustav H. F.	1,359 18
368256	Kenna, Mary	32 69
369989	Keane, Mary C.	62 59
370320	King, Sarah M.	90 27
391180	Kurilla, Geo.	464 02
391476	Kelley, Mary L.	333 41
393624	Kaufman, Helen G.	221 51
395343	Kellett, Cecelia	83 41
169574	King, Annie	80 38
174508	Kelly, Patk.,	14 49
176097	Keenan, Owen	1,610 87
176496	Kimble, Dubie	2,876 41
177804	Kennedy, Mary E.	7,680 63
180191	Kelley, Mary E.	2,574 10
187517	Krater, Geo. F.	264 23
193073	Kochendoerfer, Mary B.	326 72
193220	Kelly, Annie M.	2,595 28
301604	Kohler, David S.	99 32
305962	Kelly, Mary A. F.	22 32
307352	Krach, Clarence J.	64 33
307608	Kerr, Jos. J.	45 07
308006	Kennedy, Sarah S.	80 84
321255	Keenan, Mary R.	185 56
321661	Kretzler, Wm.	29 09
321851	Kinson, Laura	582 34
323206	Kirchner, Wm. H.	131 08
323345	Kissock, Jos.	104 98
323426	Kennedy, Sarah S.	50 52
325498	Keating, Magdalena	57 64
326610	Kalb, Annie	33 83
327859	Kemp, Alex. B.	808 74
328429	Knapp, Kath.	216 21
328605	Kennedy, Kath. B.	45 69
329611	Kely, Norah	280 79
396208	Kalberer, Stella E.	281 52
396293	Keniczky, Stenney	439 18
397899	Klear, Mike	731 15
305349	Kennedy, Isabel	22 40
251987	Kelso, John M.	16 23
252018	Keehen, Lizzie	20 58
261839	Kremer, Wilhelm	3,116 65
262743	Kelly, A. Holmes	44 96
263082	Kelly, Ellen	380 67
264269	Kidd, Jesse A.	57 80
270347	Kearins, Matthew	523 21
271890	Kawaliawski, Enih	12 04
276132	Kline, Mary E.	356 04
276178	Kinczus, Apolinary	55 59
276703	Koch, Pauline A.	839 50
279192	Krieger, Lillian	193 28
312163	Kirk, Mary O.	109 80
314301	Kirley, Kathryn	215 54
316696	Kaylor, Ida	513 69
317006	Koffler, Jos. A.	34 12
317012	Kelly, Edith B.	23 73
317332	Keller, Frank	1,513 71
317546	Kavanagh, Cath.	1,731 79
318771	Kunkel, Wm. E.	887 24
319035	Kearns, G. Edw.	508 84
319230	Krause, Verna E.	28 87
319509	Kelly, Sam'l. T.	251 15
319681	King, Jas. H.	50 51
351425	Kushner, Mike	185 52
351633	Kruvitz, Minnie	18 50
351989	Kozemiaka, John	156 45
352184	Kruczynna, Wm.	52 99
354400	Kaintz, Albert	40 36
354505	Krings, John C.	26 62
356877	Kenna, Jas. J.	126 21
359470	Killen, Ella M.	54 32
360236	Kirsch, Mathilda E.	68 68
360401	Kraly, Mary	56 44
376059	Klinger, Chas. E.	117 60
377659	Keliher, Julia	268 33
379249	Klamer, Ida	287 51
196759	Kuhn, Mary M.	1,001 28
196760	Kuhn, Kate A.	1,284 41
197702	Kavanaugh, Margt.	4,969 73
197703	Kavanaugh, Delie	3,601 16
200002	Kochendoerfer, Minnie C.	1,127 69
211899	Knox, Lizzie	579 56
219626	King, Harvey C.	150 01
332448	Kovacs, Jan. S.	2,512 44
332804	Kleinhampl, Frank	920 84
334792	Killiam, Paul	178 87
338472	Kenning, Saml. F.	121 65
339411	Kaplan, Harry	254 89
339711	Kirk, Chas. L.	97 23
339908	Keller, Eliza. C. M.	23 43
340215	Kapsanis, Peter J.	15 55
340752	Klinder, Sadie	96 62
340941	Kelly, Eliz.	361 81
341760	Kirk, Frank	312 14
342788	Karger, Jos.	138 79
344369	Kail, Martha E.	31 32
344608	Krause, Ella	380 87
345587	Kantork, Wm.	20 49
345834	Klinzing, Karl G. H.	5,039 86
346958	Kern, Marie S.	1,312 30
348440	Knapp, Mary A.	32 55
349486	Keller, Bertha	2,143 19
349616	Kilgallon, Margt.	262 75
386214	Kelly, Rev. Jas.	369 18
387188	Kulik, Andy	1,180 39
388919	Kartub, Annyce L.	156 73
389948	King, Ida E.	118 73
390265	Kennedy, Frank T.	106 25
390383	Kennedy, Sadie A.	213 69
17483	Kaiser, Jacob	210 35
17548	Kirkland, Jos.	598 11
19703	Kountz, Cath. M.	268 35
75881	Kane, Florence N.	22 09
78745	Keys, Wm. C.	170 16
83134	Kerr, Lide E.	24 88
95048	Krauth, Matilda A.	4,182 61
101424	Kuhn, Nancy	132 38
104571	Kenna, Bernard P.	934 61
112252	Knauss, Mattie	134 57
124787	Kuntz, Christina	35 45
131172	King, Flora B.	345 85
147565	Kelly, Hiram	14 41
157628	Keiser, Louise	59 24
159030	Krider, Conrad	137 79
163020	Kenney, Jane	943 11
164296	Keenan, Susan	143 79
287540	Klein, Chas. L.	3,520 35
289786	Kistler, Margt. M.	252 35
291389	Kelly, Mary	16 86
291476	Kirchner, Kathrina	562 33
292009	Kerr, Sarah J.	459 72
293947	Kleinhenz, Jno. W.	3,238 62
300511	Kelly, Sadie A.	77 11
371100	Kruck, Anni	122 23
371396	Keesy, Kath.	45 33
372806	Koehler, Leona M.	160 05
373162	Kramer, Rose	325 88
374427	Kurtz, Isack	118 90
375420	Kelly, Lyda E.	26 09
382089	Kenstler, Jno.	63 07
382282	Kartub, Sadie L.	37 20
371328	Keller, John C.	72 90

L.

223604	Linnekin, Carrie V.	1,601 13
224988	Little, Albert L.	85 32
229217	Ladley, Archie M.	419 96
238284	Lewis, Katie I.	100 25
239317	Linhart, Jas. B.	674 24
239798	Longmore, Mary	218 72
242637	Lydon, Bridget	27 74
244556	Lewis, Ida M.	905 09
247395	Lewis, Frank W.	408 28
362096	Lavant, Annie	78 36
363343	Lytie, Ralph McK.	191 26
363910	Lebeau, Morris	102 49
364308	Lynch, Jno. E.	111 55
364621	Lang, Earl J.	166 34
365681	Lewis, Maude H.	371 84
366087	Leisie, Emma	2,994 67
366700	Lillich, Chas. A.	175 35
367835	Lauth, Matilda	24 08
369032	Lyon, Brielle	138 76
369033	Lombardi, Giuseppe	1,104 06
369156	Lambing, Natlie F.	132 46
370702	Linton, Edw. W.	55 88

392385 Lawlor, Elizabeth 2,361 43
394100 Linhart, Malinda B. 885 82
394101 Linhart, Lewis E. 606 46
394700 Liberto, Louis 115 90
394847 Laurine, Sophie 224 45
395529 Lavery, Annie 111 50
395699 Lessig, Grace L. 111 50
395723 Lydiard, Henry C. 90 13
229648 Leight, Elsie 607 94
184860 Lowry, Annie L. 265 85
186866 Lacock, Clara D. 372 92
191280 Lowers, Wm. C. 40 89
302005 Lemmon, Minnie 866 23
304041 Longabaugh, Sarah J. 72 88
305401 Lang, Hilda A. 48 73
307435 Lovett, Josephn 41 04
309436 Lewis, Sarah A. 21 99
322137 Lewicki, Veronika 125 50
322567 Limegrover, Harry J. 112 57
323083 Lubelski, Lena 81 17
324269 Labagh, Mary 88 46
324475 Lackey, Leola E. 164 09
324666 Lederer, Jane 281 14
324733 Livolsi, Jas. 35 00
325517 Levine, Bessie 257 26
325524 Lucot, Cornella H. 54 64
327616 Laird, Lizzie 55 40
330062 Lang, Barbara 71 23
330133 Little, Albert E. 163 86
330315 Lippig, Jacobina 1,104 52
396180 Lietz, Walter M. 174 82
397005 Lunz, Jno. A. 438 71
397199 Leherre, Clementin 1,722 98
397884 Lamont, Jos. 541 20
252805 Leger, Danl., Jr. 1,283 38
257294 Lally, Edw. 19 20
257761 Lynch, Maria 294 46
258899 Leppig, Edmund G. 58 41
260223 Lutz, Margt. J. 32 30
263515 Leitch, Jos., Jr. 522 93
264576 Loughrey, John E. 33 10
264980 Lapornik, Mary 697 46
268954 Lorchinger, Jacob 580 85
269785 Leggate, Esther K. 342 61
274049 Lauth, Madilda 210 88
274240 Larva, Annie 1,159 26
276107 Linehan, Katie M. 11 93
276902 Labanas, Selem 461 99
277925 Long, Eliz. D. 48 09
278153 Leventon, Frank 155 70
278430 Lowenstein, Sophia 4,563 65
279890 Linenemann, Maria 340 57
313601 Lingham, Margt. R. 25 75
316746 Lightbody, Eliz. 106 17
318968 Lowe, John J., Jr. 34 94
319402 Lamont, Matilda 19 31
352315 Lloyd, Cornelius J. 564 59
352324 Lyon, Walter J. 1,273 70
353167 Livingston, Jos. A. 1,475 99
353567 Lovrencic, Ana 1,394 14
354472 Letner, Mary 183 13
354546 Lupori, Frenk 544 18
355304 Lucchesia, Adualdo 239 86
355716 Lewis, Harry G. 101 10
358010 Lancaster, Evaline M. 43 80
358614 Lang, Mary A. 89 14
359061 Lowry, Ellen 149 80
359116 Lambie, Esther 524 96
376745 Lewis, Margt. 32 28
377657 Levinthal, Harry 220 80
378079 Lebeau, Morris 70 99
379619 Lloyd, David 1,177 34
380197 Limegrove, Julia E. 63 34
380303 Levenson, Gertrude 374 11
199346 Lyon, Jno. S. 15 99
202157 Landy, Thos. 119 01
203433 Longenecker, Bertha H. 13 34
206781 Lawson, Viola C. 312 65
216932 Lewis, Emma 142 58
333430 Lew, Emma 67 93
339867 Lynch, Anna M. 19 30
341596 Lewis, Wilhelmina 775 58
341737 Lafgren, Anna 41 63
342007 Lambert, Jennie M. 253 70
342873 Logan, Carrie M. 2,208 12
343716 List, Annie R. 1,034 25
343737 Littman, David 214 62
345374 Loughran, Anna 427 68
345943 Leonard, Annie 89 48
345965 Long, Jno. H. 29 55
346251 Lewis, Olive R. 436 40
347198 Little, Jno. S. 59 99
348774 Lackey, Frank 56 20
350547 Lane, Viola B. 1,253 63
388465 Loveland, Evah 122 47
388532 Lowman, Anna R. 43 71
389466 Lenk, Lena 1,136 03
390439 Levine, Helen 229 45
390482 Luxbacher, Cath. 112 36
390794 Lowmiller, Anna P. 707 15
342829 Levin, Ida 589 63
386368 Lowenstein, Sol. 62 69
20069 Leek, Sarah A. 1,246 13
20332 Leek, Mary 1,681 86
42180 Lister, Sarah 4,201 34
43402 Lang, Mattie T. 57 58
63857 Lang, Jno. M. 20 47
77991 Lenfestey, Geo. 2,397 74
82238 Lee, Robt. 16 60
96013 Logan, Helen E. C. 40 26
107286 Lindberg, Adam W. T. 43 89
112188 Lindsay, Alex. B. 1,249 43
114510 Leidecker, Jacob J. 223 06
145034 Leitz, Huldah 2,252 28
157461 Logue, Chas. M. 20 10
161437 Logan, Jennie F. 336 12
163914 Lovett, Ralph 61 35
281943 Landis, Wm. F. 596 45
281998 Loughry, Amelia W. 2,305 24
282042 Lynn, Jas. 86 00
284962 Lauffer, Francis 2,163 25
286017 Liebschner, Amelia 453 42
287561 Lenzinger, Jno. A. 167 20
289222 Lepper, Sophie 1,533 47
295911 Lee, Minnie 21 66
296080 Lee, Thos. 17 20
296880 Lowers, Matilda 61 77
300505 Langer, Anton A. 69 96
371822 Lewis, Louise P. 131 62
373152 Lemberger, Caroline K. 210 37
373466 Luxbacher, Mehtild 592 51
373629 Lukis, Xauir 1,228 89
373638 Landon, Robt. E. 298 43
374831 Lieberman, Ray 853 30
375030 Leonard, Mary J. 578 42
375557 Long, Daisy B. 785 60
381396 Lane, Jno. J. A. 62 66
383014 Larkin, Jas. 110 53
384058 Leech, Creighton D. 611 39
384527 Levinson, Nellie 237 86
385830 Love, Kathleen McB. 661 63
384344 Lancaster, Eva M. 71 55

M.

173974 Mullooly, Teresa 13 41
304776 Moran, Joe D. 3,394 73
308156 Moniger, Hannah 269 75
310419 Mooney, Edw. 29 04
321481 Morozowicz, Margt. A. 55 79
323170 Morse, Elma H. 16 44
323610 Mannheimer, Albert 17 11
169977 Minahan, Mary 584 29
170767 Moore, Mary M. 513 49
172222 Maude, DeEtte 224 40
173422 Maloney, Mary 48 25
179372 Mitchell, Jennie 426 26
179624 Mahl, Harrison L. 153 68
182109 Moore, Emma K. 2,901 71
182666 Morgan, Wm. T. 137 40
182895 Mays, Mary 19 66
186019 Miller, Saml. F. 143 07
187491 Maust, Dora 1,502 71
188182 Morris, Mary D. 83 58
190131 Moriarty, Mary 3,028 44

190343	Merriman, Bella	155 75
191369	Moloney, Kate B.	373 79
193831	Morrow, Margt. A.	800 51
195143	Merriman, Jas. E.	668 06
303191	Martin, Harry	91 54
307293	Maloy, Kate	617 51
307535	Mansell, Cordelia S.	74 46
308308	Miller, Harry	25 25
310484	Matthews, Cath.	144 70
321573	Miller, Lula J.	70 27
321749	Machonski, Apalonia	1,170 14
322395	Markell, Jane H.	64 31
323989	Maitz, Rosa	1,631 59
324286	Mtynaiczyk, W. Anzelin	1,098 06
325558	Meyer, Wm.	165 82
325791	Matthews, Hy.	2,009 86
326467	Myszkowska, Ursula	71 26
327603	Macrae, Annie	33 02
397323	Marvin, Walter R., Jr.,	2,294 21
397332	Matters, Jon.	325 80
397991	Madeja, Jno.	1,078 85
398016	Murphy, Michl.	108 26
173251	Merjot, Mary	1,384 44
221271	Martin, Sadie E.	130 81
223516	Mittleman, Saml.	11 05
224925	Murphy, Jerry	1,201 12
225686	Mikus, Henry	417 27
229441	Mullin, Albert F.	132 87
229445	Meussner, Christ A.	133 07
232792	May Virgie	55 95
233146	Matthews, Harry	10 83
233761	Marshall, Mary I.	106 12
238812	Masters, Lizzie	629 50
242862	Muldoon, Jas.	4,613 87
243187	Mikus, Bernhard J.	781 12
243482	Miller, Waldo P.	981 79
244424	Morrison, Mary T.	24 69
249357	Mulligan, Jas. H.	75 14
362243	Mueller, Francis J.	1,028 08
362446	Morrow, Martha E.	277 79
362635	Montgomery, Olga G.	20 56
362898	Meinert, Mary E.	130 13
364311	Martin, Agnes	210 16
364342	Meyer, Barntena	686 26
365113	Moorhead, Harriet G.	84 32
365946	Meszaros, Jos.	46 94
366138	Mackin, Jno. T.	121 25
366363	Marshall, Meredith R.	272 59
366910	Moser, Minnie P.	179 36
367354	Morrison, Matella W.	66 84
367581	Miller, Nora D.	139 20
367609	Morrow, Helen M.	336 23
367778	Maloy, Ida	421 50
368318	Moffitt, Jas. J.	100 79
369338	Morsaint, Gilhairn J.	175 35
369386	Moore, Lottie F.	41 68
370444	Macpherson, Wilma	118 80
370457	Minick, Jno.	1,293 52
370704	Manheimer, Amelia M.	241 68
391514	Myers, Selma	244 14
392106	Maskootski, Pete	456 58
392213	Matory, Barbara	79 37
392398	Miller, Eliz. J.	320 71
392439	Marshall, Jane Y.	296 00
392898	Montgomery, Wm. R.	125 03
393435	Marshall, Ella J.	701 88
394228	Myers, Angeline L.	882 99
394242	Merker, Ethel E.	188 62
394388	Makepeace, Margt. K.	306 80
394583	Miller, Grace	77 90
395156	Merz, Geo. A.	110 87
395524	Massavelli, Antoienetta	725 36
395710	Meek, Marian	177 01
95761	Morgan, Martha H.	276 20
250309	Murphy, Margt.	1,131 88
362796	Mullen, Gertrude M.	107 65
53698	Malmberg, Chas. J.	20 90
254509	Master, Emma	77 13
254619	Matthias, Chas. W.	25 13
259504	Moore, B. M.	172 96
262102	Muth, Caroline S.	4,557 41
262656	Morris, David B.	76 40
263700	Martinko, Steve	64 23
264161	Manion, Johanna	696 28
267633	Melzer, Ida	2,685 92
272267	Mills, James W.	435 96
272330	MacIntyre, Annie McL.	21 58
273156	Mendel, Emma	1,888 47
274054	Marshall, Elmira H.	89 46
274659	Markell, Roberta	316 70
275333	Machen, John W.	183 82
276014	Mullen, Thos. J.	29 59
280076	Marvin, Walter R.	428 40
280484	Mulligan, Jas. H.	73 79
311529	Meyer, Wm.	301 12
313780	Mayo, Rachel A.	198 64
315111	Murphy, Mary	2,648 37
315470	Melvin, Anna E.	24 10
316015	Mehrenberg, Fred	151 40
316992	Myers, Emery	326 21
351291	Messer, Hattie M.	175 55
351609	Mallon, Jos.	44 36
352817	Mullen, Mich. D.	52 56
353003	MacClurg, Isabel M.	28 80
353284	Myers, Virginia A.	284 87
353338	Marks, Eliz.	1,075 76
353400	Malzi, Florence	69 08
353829	Miller, Dianna	541 20
354072	Mulholland, Maggie	609 43
354420	Mulligan, Mary J.	446 80
354779	Montgomery, Andrew T.	502 58
354813	Mehring, Cath.	43 20
355229	Meehan, Richard	126 05
355596	Martinelli, Guiseppe	758 28
356030	Meredith, Annie	545 05
357417	Melnicoff, Ida	27 96
359299	Murphy, Clara	220 86
359395	Meyers, Anna J. C.	110 83
359433	Maits, Kath. R.	76 27
360091	Moran, Delia	135 66
360778	Meyers, Tillie	1,232 92
360873	Mulvihill, Bridget	331 24
376160	Miller, Anna	81 70
377317	Marter, Mary J.	1,133 07
377912	Marshall, Meredith R.	387 96
378302	MacKinnon, Christina	122 89
378311	Manchester, Ella	142 99
379861	Marsh, Sarah E.	132 41
380329	Mallinger, Moses	507 18
380882	Mastrangelo, Giovanina	25 09
196362	Myers, Anna E.	89 99
197285	Milligan, Mary R.	837 47
197298	Mercer, Sara B.	11 25
202084	Meyers, Albert C.	1,884 20
202830	Monoghan, Bridget	128 66
203634	Moore, Carter	30 18
204230	Moore, Hugh D.	25 78
213640	Miller, Jno. H.	1,126 14
213879	Mingol, Frank	124 98
214258	Milligan, Grace	145 76
215315	Matthews, Mary A.	538 06
216648	Mulholland, Thyra N.	98 23
218874	Miller, Fred	118 80
219102	Mateer, Eliz.	49 11
220861	Male, Agnes M.	572 05
331072	Major, Benj. R.	95 38
331923	Martin, Albert M.	17 51
332340	Meskill, Carrie	67 56
334370	Morgan, Ulysses M.	139 28
334961	Miller, Jennie	441 95
335952	Martin, Gertrude H.	501 15
338016	Moore, Mary E.	255 31
338111	Milligan, Marguerite S.	4,991 05
338223	Machesney, H. Allen	139 13
338778	Moore, Martha B.	42 64
339031	Moodie, Wm.	112 02
339772	Moxey, Arthur C.	403 68
341071	Mynio, Joe	81 55
341687	Mothersole, Henrietta	1,297 15
341743	Mackin, Mary V.	122 35
341769	Miller, Jno.	263 10
345904	Michaells, Laura	35 19
346216	Murrin, Jno. F.	1,804 64
346357	Marcoz, Paul	263 76
386159	Mullen, Anna M.	1,375 27
387150	Marchese Antonio	255 59

387178	Mikszan, Helen	359 64
387213	Mantle, Ernest H.	2,893 76
388432	Mullen, Josephine E.	282 98
389215	Meister, Christena	1,179 39
390144	Mattox, Della	451 71
200018	Meyer, Kate	13 92
209291	Mozee, Annie	38 15
343661	Mitchell, Gertrude	68 78
10008	Meharry, Margt.	330 52
45933	Moffitt, Amanda	9 87
47902	Mitinger, Elsie A.	103 42
56392	Moore, Mary E.	21 11
57252	Moloney, Mary	2,991 44
57475	Mischbaugh, Wm.	2,307 16
69181	Milligan, Robt.	23 79
70442	Means, Saml. M.	90 44
93030	Marshall, Clara	18 55
93750	Miller, Jennie	21 15
97733	Miller, Eliz.	659 43
106813	Mainwaring, Mary	273 53
108638	Matchett, Orafino	1,104 06
110310	Muzzio, Guiseppi	122 89
113861	Mallinee, Earl G.	22 38
120205	Moore, Sarah	46 99
121597	Michaels, Martha	446 70
122758	Murdoch, Jno. F.	37 46
124223	Marbourg, Jordan M.	21 69
129785	Myer, Peter	64 31
133491	Mitchell, Margt. M. M.	116 64
135412	Mayer, Mary C.	342 73
138983	Motheral, Melissa	586 85
146577	Meybin, Jno.	176 94
147102	Milton, Henry	16 06
147675	Miller, Jno.	529 44
147732	Miller, Augusta	33 71
152687	Morrow, Jno. C.	34 09
163192	Marshall, Jas.	22 00
163671	Maizeland, Robt.	10 77
285791	Meredith, Ellen	13 79
285893	Minsky, Abe	66 92
288802	Mason, Tressa	80 89
289382	Madden, Margt.	15 87
290322	Miller, Mary J.	1,039 86
290337	Merscher, Mary J.	166 71
291049	Montgomery, Annie D.	221 43
291516	Moneghan, Bridget	143 58
291782	Morgan, Jennie	79 80
292576	Michalofsky, Wilamina	1,807 70
293384	Michel, Walter R.	74 36
294409	Mulligan, Lizzie	2,442 47
295046	Mallory, Harry C.	312 03
296884	Marshall, David P.	31 17
298379	Mulligan, Margt.	3,984 99
298616	Meighan, Margt.	11 09
299207	Maloney, Peter	489 20
371543	Murphy, Cecelia	264 38
372104	Melbourne, Faye	668 37
372390	Macyanskis, Jim	654 02
373544	Murphy, Eliz	242 51
373558	Marshall, Clarine L.	146 13
374236	Munroe, Mary	316 87
375035	Mendoza, Celia H.	137 25
375273	Martin, Sarah E.	261 34
375922	Moeller, Malinda M.	143 72
381621	Mallinger, Mae	125 03
383826	Mills, Minnie	777 34
383828	Monheim, Julia	204 91
385454	Maxwell, Anna	240 60
385835	Maslenaiten, Allse	89 33
296690	Morris, Sarah A.	53 73
375146	Mackin, John T.	112 01

Mc.

221039	McConnell, Mary J.	30 81
368082	McPoland, Bern	2,316 05
368553	McGinley, Margt.	890 70
368968	McCombs, Lucile E.	924 59
369173	McGiffin, A. J.	401 20
392026	McGregor, Ellen J.	548 25
221176	McVay, Willis A.	964 70
221221	McVay, Laura B.	137 10
221463	McIlvane, Harry A.	10 50
227946	McKenna, Frank B.	158 35
231393	McCann, Eliz. J.	327 62
232987	McCarty, Robt. E.	125 39
235681	McNulty, Bridget	269 46
236755	McCloskey, Annie	62 04
240042	McElheny, Ella P.	207 36
240596	McClure, Eleanor	86 82
241614	McMonigel, Mary	57 27
243064	McManus, Emma	249 85
244190	McGregor, Wm. J.	73 00
246957	McKeag, Dorcas A.	257 92
362033	McCarthy, Myrtle	250 82
362719	McMurray, Howard E.	501 08
362749	McClellan, Jno. W.	56 12
363196	McGuire, Maud	71 62
364329	McCosker, Eliz.	82 84
365341	McLaughlin, Eliz.	226 88
366637	McGrath, Joanna	40 48
366849	McGough, Margt. R.	1,120 62
366853	McCormick, Wm. J.	1,468 36
367308	McDavid, Matilda	75 51
392101	McVey, Anna C.	247 31
395256	McCormick, Mary S.	120 50
231625	McCloy, Geo. M.	10 23
167869	McKnight, Sadie J.	57 46
176596	McClelland, Wm. J.	57 84
181531	McFarland, Robt.	74 52
184953	McGivern, Harry	311 27
191810	McIntyre, Chas. B.	26 80
192582	McGinley, Chas.	284 53
303333	McDermott, Cath. A.	43 53
304768	McCoy, Thos. J.	210 64
308599	McVicker, Inez L.	97 54
308606	McManees, Delia	338 57
308872	McGreevy, Mary E.	1,823 26
309525	McMorran, Sarah E.	37 04
310615	McClelland, Geo. Q.	26 04
322519	McGowan, Jno. L.	96 81
323138	McBride, Kate G.	1,662 23
323863	McFall, Emma G.	285 99
324258	McAlpine, Janet	60 98
327381	McGuire, Bryan	1,380 27
328237	McBride, Margt.	371 96
328381	McDowell, Sarah R.	30 93
176553	McCartney, Wm. D.	15 85
179705	McDermott, Mich. J.	560 68
182098	McConnell, Myrtle	11 92
187717	McGonigle, Mary E.	425 06
188068	McCarty, Wm.	11 71
310100	McCusker, Thos.	129 26
321287	McNamara, Delia	17 45
329651	McMurtrie, Andrew	230 11
398027	McDonald, Annie	394 68
252679	McNulty, Edw. T.	82 00
252681	McDonald, Mary F. W.	43 60
255630	McIntyre, Peter J.	98 15
260429	McGuire, Mich. F.	47 89
266911	McKee, John	250 34
267340	McKean, Myzie	510 66
269467	McCaffrey, Ed.	579 02
270337	McSheffler, Sal'e.	227 76
273108	McMillen, Rbt. L.	2,764 94
273500	McBreavty, Eliz.	22 54
274354	McCabe, Jos. S.	177 01
277197	McCredie, Jas. W.	89 71
278756	McLaughlin, Sam F.	29 99
280243	McClelland, Clark O.	291 49
311483	McCoy, Charlotte A.	503 68
312158	McClure, Thos.	210 76
315646	McNulty, Margt. A.	1,736 34
316020	McCrery, Susa'h	44 14
316838	McIntyre, Patrk.	63 26
317588	McCormack, Alice	313 21
319790	McCartney, Hannah	6,999 36
320823	McHugh, Norah	366 94
352463	McWilliams, Cliff F.	24 86
352976	McGowan, Rita P.	37 23
354997	McGrath, Jas.	877 44
356273	McLaughlin, Bridget	351 73
356513	McLaughlin, Annie	573 12
358752	McNeil, Cora M.	522 96
358811	McLaughlin, Mary	27 10

358936	McNeal, Edw. W.	177 31
359972	McClure, Columbus C.	84 66
376124	McMurdo, Anna	73 48
378815	McGuire, Jas.	8,587 48
379496	McComb, Emma G.	185 25
379714	McCurry, Patrk.	282 03
379722	McNulty, John	638 21
379876	McGinley, Margt.	508 85
355378	McKelvey, Edna	344 47
196154	McCall, Clinton W.	79 62
202932	McAfee, Jas. J.	1,767 12
200269	McCaffrey, Alicia	64 04
203402	McCaffrey, Jno.	184 94
206923	McIlnay, Susan	58 94
208708	McCulloch, Mary D.	75 26
209326	McNamee, Cath.	592 52
212728	McCord, Martha J.	102 78
217151	McCrumb, Sarah A.	39 38
219085	McArdle, Mary L.	16 15
219125	McKenna, Bridgt.	20 07
333724	McEntee, Bertha C.	470 87
337321	McGrath, Mary	589 59
338301	McClain, Ellison	64 66
338693	McMillen, Minnie G.	75 08
339740	McCormick, Miller	551 24
340376	McKinney, Marie E.	184 21
340730	McBride, Julia	314 03
342425	McClelland, Alfred B.	313 10
342755	McLean, Kath.	22 08
343640	McNaight, Nellie L.	742 18
344606	McGowan, Eliz.	150 28
345695	McGill, David F.	335 22
347343	McGinnis, Kate	220 46
347579	McCurdy, Mabel Q.	338 64
348015	McWilliams, Lillie C.	48 36
349289	McCluan, Jos.	91 93
386283	McDonnell, Mary	1,838 01
386727	McBride, Margt. J.	312 51
387659	McCarthy, Mollie A.	1,000 01
388866	McNamee, Mich. D.	117 85
390930	McKenry, Marie	232 73
197403	McGinley, Marie	11 34
339021	McGing, Sarah	990 89
28130	McNally, Bridget	159 12
33404	McCarthy, Annie	14 04
34478	McFarland, Eliza. J.	114 37
52204	McMillen, Wesl'y.	988 58
61628	McFarland, Wm.	13 23
65891	McElroy, Maggie	31 22
68708	McDonald, Lizzie	15 33
77001	McDermott, Pat.	26 97
83025	McKenna, Mary	4,141 58
92289	McMaster, Jennie K.	341 29
94007	McLaughlin, Jno.	18 56
102610	McCallen, Annie J.	374 45
103179	McConnell, Ellie	619 41
108613	McClure, Harry A.	213 25
108792	McKenzie, Wm. C.	27 65
114628	MacQueen, Eliza.	2,929 59
123938	McAllister, Sarah A.	194 23
134555	McQuade, Jas. J.	47 76
136565	McNally, Annie	1,708 72
145366	McClure, Margt. J.	114 54
146341	McIsaac, Rob. J.	10 97
147880	McDermott, Irene E.	145 61
152750	McCarthy, Calvin	15 68
157934	McNair, Sara B.	320 63
157992	McAdams, Nina L.	337 44
159112	McDonnald, Florence	47 74
282897	McDonough, Barbara	223 43
288184	McKenzie, Liz. S.	83 19
297569	McClatchey, Anna	19 54
300428	McCready, Jno.	176 79
371013	McCabe, Jas. C.	393 55
371025	McNulty, Jno.	1,310 92
371735	McClelland, Jas.	1,273 94
382768	McPherson, Anna A.	2,087 01
382945	McNeilly, Mary J.	617 51
383174	McGannon, Mrgt.	207 47
383398	McComb, Tillie	106 92
383772	McKenzie, Isabella	44 81
84751	McClurg, Laura B.	1,183 87
289419	McKnight, Annie W.	162 36

N.

242730	Neal, Wm.	489 10
246906	Nisbet, Robt.	165 45
364337	Nihart, Lena	68 52
368408	Newland, Wm. G.	1,277 01
369214	Neel, Mary A.	3,996 75
369822	Nonamaker, Mary	75 89
395547	Nee, Pat'k. J.	2,814 03
368842	Nicholas, Chas.	34 00
189042	Nordheim, Edw.	1,654 88
324958	Nygreen, Cath.	1,130 86
330089	Neudorfer, Laura W.	179 52
179440	Naismith, Jane	614 19
252248	Neal, S. Forrest'r.	1,175 41
260605	Naumann, Kathe	1,770 11
261503	Neely, Julia	178 74
270630	New, John A.	258 99
313313	Nedde, Gerdrude	18 22
314754	Norris, Olive R.	717 62
353106	Neale, Chas. T. 3	500 66
356400	Newman, Jay R.	52 51
356629	Newell, Bridget	289 25
360526	Natale, Mich.	156 92
360885	Nielen, Annie A.	294 92
377884	Nelly, Alice S.	778 21
378590	Nirella, Jos. D.	374 34
313817	Norton, Bridget	144 74
215679	Newton, Jane A.	1,086 83
334108	Newman, Morris	541 20
335111	Notte, Felix	98 72
388460	Nagy, Jno.	375 39
346907	Neely, Jas. H.	174 20
67432	Nellis, Susie H.	13 47
76309	Neale, James B., Jr.	109 19
89810	Newell, Edw. W.	48 06
91923	Nixon, Lillie L.	66 65
154448	Neely, Mary J.	82 31
154449	Neely, Rosa A.	235 24
160761	Neeson, Annie J.	41 86
285187	Naumann, Herman	514 57
287218	Nelson, Jno. O.	335 73
292603	Neeband, Marvin A.	20 67
375620	Neilson, Wm.	27 38
383401	Newell, Jas. H.	245 62
384143	Nelson, Ellit S.	91 26

O.

223643	Oliano, Filomena	2,186 65
229887	Oschman, Carrie W.	2,700 18
363472	O'Toole, Henry	323 89
392017	O'Toole, Fisties	1,872 80
394763	Oschman, Bes. L.	1,122 41
395472	Ostrowski, Zygmont P.	83 35
183863	O'Rourke, Martha	25 30
304696	O'Kelly, Helen	44 74
323041	O'Connor, Mary	809 24
323052	Olischer, Antoine	852 50
168016	O'Connell, Nora C.	6,598 05
170392	Ohl, Kate B.	18 82
251760	O'Neill, Eliz.	179 86
258965	Osborne, Frederica	577 06
279812	O'Reilly, Alice	589 72
312556	O'Brien, Delia	20 68
320528	Offutt, Wm. J.	161 90
351287	O'Connell, Mrgt.	342 41
351949	O'Neill, Alice M.	122 30
353569	Owens, Earl A.	796 81
354864	Ogden, Ella M.	1,495 73
376827	Orient, Mich., Jr.	268 33
208280	O'Connell, Margt. L.	5,782 89
208795	O'Donnell, Margt. J.	77 95
215868	O'Leary, Johan'a.	585 10
332850	O'Berkheuser, Julia	275 90
334334	O'Shea, Morty	434 21
334667	Osborne, Sarah M.	88 24
339743	O'Neil, Eugene J.	117 26
342872	O'Leary, Mgt. M.	67 18
346687	O'Donnell, Wm. P.	38 52
350114	O'Keefe, Jno. R.	224 22
46699	O'Reilly, Jerem'h.	37 23
114835	Oakford, Jen. E.	29 74

117423	Osborne, Jas. H.	9 76
165623	O'Brien, Em. L.	820 02
289444	Owens, Ellen	733 98
290476	O'Malia, Patrick	93 90
293606	O'Bay, Annie	1,322 38
294504	O'Brien, Ellen	1,133 30
295379	Orr, Maxine L.	132 74
299940	Ogden, Mary	603 34
375552	O'Brien, Nora M.	728 22
381006	Owen, Harriet	39 19
382842	Orlando, Angelo	591 78

P.

221566	Peterson, Mag. C.	323 16
222731	Paden, Edna K.	10 50
223063	Penrose, Ida M.	229 70
224323	Phillips, G. Alb't.	324 89
225247	Page, Sam'l. E.	118 50
229999	Page, Arthur E.	23 01
238267	Port, Jno. Q.	37 44
243605	Paerson, Charley	29 02
349764	Poleani, Guiseppe	2,385 52
361280	Pecora, Pietro	41 02
362319	Parker, Sarah E.	367 73
362780	Pittler, Etta	689 16
366959	Pisano, Angelamaria	137 62
367030	Page, Chas.	152 17
367326	Proezer, May S.	63 37
367372	Paulin, Mary M.	148 49
367712	Petromio, Mar'ta.	63 12
367727	Porter, Jno. W.	50 36
367930	Palahumich, Geo.	161 45
368444	Parry, Jos.	1,087 25
368490	Plunkett, Lester	776 29
391042	Pleasant, Carrie	100 21
391427	Patterson, Jno. A. B.	105 72
392129	Poger, Yale	976 54
392382	Pressel, Mary	114 84
394067	Price, Harvey J.	564 87
395474	Pekar, Steve	55 87
166075	Peers, Mary	253 54
76844	Perkins, Lucy A.	741 36
181310	Pye, Mary F.	216 41
189881	Prondfit, Wm. A.	38 37
302413	Pridgeon, Chas. H.	2,520 62
305756	Parry, Jno. S.	1,064 90
306915	Peters, Elmer S.	77 16
321265	Peleckis, Frank	1,123 14
321465	Payne, Mary B.	34 48
322207	Phillips, Bessie L.	1,354 14
324414	Pfrangle, M. Ida	899 30
327762	Passudori, Josfe	976 18
328354	Pecinkas, Tadansz	485 56
396040	Piaggesi Aladino	111 07
396377	Palmer, Sam. R.	204 80
397956	Paxson, Anna K.	107 85
169429	Paterson, Alex.	12 45
330269	Ptasch, Carl	51 63
255513	Pope, Marion G.	139 91
257181	Powell, Walter G.	80 47
257514	Peter, Lizzie	1,946 28
263985	Peebles, Rodney A.	26 98
265158	Philips, Eliz. I.	84 06
265970	Philips, Ora R.	15 17
271379	Plender, Marth B.	18 18
272901	Porter, Margt.	126 54
273904	Perry, Mary E.	371 53
276718	Pitlack, Virchek	29 96
312654	Phillips, Ida B.	399 93
313784	Powers, Tom	160 16
315033	Powell, Edmund C., Jr.,	25 84
316587	Poole, Nevin, W.	126 18
318172	Plummer, Winifred S.	112 87
318421	Philips, Anna C.	1,441 58
351685	Pehrson, Alf'd. K.	22 92
352893	Paulin, Anna L.	32 02
354323	Paulus, Grace E.	210 95
355486	Phillips, Jos. H.	321 98
357701	Porter, Mary A.	1,033 78
359354	Paulin, Anna L.	96 83
359665	Patton, Alex.	107 28
360246	Patterson, Marth.	304 04
360652	Patterson, Annie T.	281 73
276265	Pease, Anna	37 67
378407	Prinppe, Mary	188 85
379427	Pann, Eva	3,952 85
380173	Pace, Annie	184 30
198661	Pearson, Wm. N.	156 39
199489	Page, Margt. H.	61 93
203021	Poppe, Wm. F.	88 53
203179	Patsch, Wm. A.	1,150 28
203873	Pryor, Will	103 18
211309	Patton, Cath.	6,402 71
219844	Paden, Rachel B.	138 40
331020	Porter, Minnie C.	98 82
331153	Portman, Wm.	5,126 61
331427	Power, Anna M.	62 84
334061	Pahlman, Augus.	205 39
336619	Patocki, Bruno	96 84
337050	Ploesch, Marie	49 54
338021	Pilkington, Alice	524 42
338311	Piper, Bertha A.	15 35
338650	Prinzkavitz, Joe	332 96
339421	Philips, Annie C.	70 47
341094	Pellkofer, Mary	271 49
343987	Panutsos, Jno.	186 90
344446	Parsons, Oliver	30 49
346035	Patanko, Maria	148 03
347120	Prescott, Sara E.	52 65
347664	Proctor, Susan L.	317 93
347952	Pearson, Mab. W.	302 33
349246	Posch, Frank	55 20
349435	Penrod, Caroline J. D.	87 82
387231	Palupchik, Andy	1,169 91
389605	Pefferman, Anna	122 82
389667	Puhl, Eliz.	222 52
390858	Pavletti, Mary	61 98
59509	Porter, Nancy J.	1,583 24
87673	Pollitt, Wm. W.	476 43
93742	Pennington, Jno. E.	20 76
105331	Pickersgill, Lily V.	22 83
138070	Pearsall, Walter	168 20
139410	Pickering, Thos., Jr.	52 65
144526	Pollitt, Wm.	28 60
145383	Patterson, Ella M.	1,096 12
146178	Pitcairn, Robt.	40 17
152366	Phillips, Ellen B.	1,781 27
154922	Postler, Marg. E.	141 33
157597	Pasquinelli, Giovanni	65 05
162244	Porter, Mary J.	203 13
283975	Peaggesi, Maria	361 26
284080	Propes, Thos.	34 36
284407	Patterson, Liz. P.	177 68
294426	Phillips, Meggie	582 88
295018	Pease, Martha C. R.	18 63
298008	Paletzki, Nikodein	699 98
298863	Perrins, Lucy	406 71
300007	Penrod, Caroline J. D.	47 10
300161	Prescot, Jno. T.	1,316 54
373460	Poor, Anna E.	26 39
374432	Pohle, Wm. H.	32 88
381434	Phillips, Annie E.	128 12

Q.

235359	Quinn, Anna	32 54
270129	Queenan, Patr'k.	478 08
316560	Quinn, Thos.	1,022 70
337998	Queen, Jennie	78 80
339804	Quigley, Jos. S.	121 14
287589	Quigley, Julia	2,388 53

R.

221061	Robertson, Belle	170 86
222551	Rankin, Cal. A.	3,223 27
222740	Roberts, Fronia S.	68 43
230679	Redpath, Annie E.	1,766 25
237367	Reed, Jennie	1,057 24
240357	Ramsay, Daniel S.	55 26
241361	Rowan, Bridget	188 82
241832	Rogers, David B.	523 20
246430	Robinson, Lewis	441 30
249218	Ruppert, Annie	85 34
361849	Runkle, Wm. L.	142 55

361856	Reich, Annie	734 98
362135	Rush, Bernard R.	90 64
362748	Reid, Ebenezer	175 33
363365	Rickenback, Lyda J.	1,024 57
363856	Reineman, Augustus R.	34 06
364142	Ripp, Abraham	1,623 62
365464	Robertson, Dessa	615 57
366847	Ripp, Esther	220 66
367019	Rosenthal, Rub'n.	397 59
367210	Riess, Geo. A.	990 64
368140	Ruch, Sarah M.	234 28
368452	Rapp, Herman	203 84
368913	Ruben, Jacob A.	81 91
369234	Roe, Jean E.	394 64
370215	Rowan, Chas.	211 86
391684	Rosa, Delia	173 42
393036	Rittock, Elizabeta	1,124 87
393194	Riordan, Daniel	69 29
394660	Rubenstein, Sam	208 80
395412	Reiter, Anna M.	170 00
395732	Ruud, Edwin	557 52
237496	Rinehart, Eliz. R.	13 87
243954	Randolph, Hattie	204 00
172198	Reilly, Mary	1,039 25
173697	Rogers, Sophie S.	79 29
173564	Ruprecht, Geo. J.	1,568 92
184287	Reese, Jno. H.	296 01
186655	Ryan, Jennie	1,292 01
184012	Ritchie, Mag. B.	64 98
188917	Ramson, Em. R.	1,104 06
195127	Riess, Jno.	1,630 47
302092	Rishel, Margt.	904 00
303424	Rieger, Carrie B.	75 35
306088	Rodgers, Johan'a.	3,321 57
308723	Root, Martha L.	656 32
309891	Rettiger, Annie	42 35
321731	Rudaitis, Antony	542 73
323952	Rattigan, Howard J.	74 69
324426	Ruckman, Samuel E.	55 62
324548	Rhodes, Henry C.	38 45
325761	Rock, Katie	61 93
327564	Roth, Melinda W.	110 82
328714	Rudloff, Elsie	497 96
328887	Rathgeber, Harriet	253 93
328894	Rosenthall, Fannye	998 21
329130	Rilley, Jas.	153 70
329994	Rosner Karl	357 56
396053	Reeder, Cora	1,082 42
168410	Reed, Margt. C.	62 24
302582	Runkel, Arth. C.	16 76
303196	Rowan, Patr'k. F.	676 46
397492	Reichenbach, Roy R.	**163 44**
252025	Roberts, Flora	203 14
252205	Rolfe, Mary E.	69 24
252770	Rossiter, Anna E.	102 05
254209	Romer, Annie A.	40 98
256262	Rose, Anna	306 76
257776	Rihn, Magdalena	64 86
259088	Riddle, Juanita	62 10
259738	Ross, Hattie C.	108 17
264539	Reynolds, Francis W.	81 37
267496	Rowley, Emma	76 85
271727	Rees, Jane	49 79
271903	Rogers, Della	18 83
272867	Ravey, Katie	152 66
273563	Reese, Thos. O.	40 50
273863	Romaine, Annie	942 13
280894	Roney, Kath. M.	883 64
311242	Risker, Esther	1,326 79
312243	Raymond, Eliz.	36 79
315956	Rothshild, Sara	291 63
317681	Reid, Ellen	231 46
319265	Rees, Jas. I.	67 59
319594	Rockett, Jo'phi'e.	120 02
319978	Rudolph, Anna E.	252 67
320406	Rowand, Sarah M.	271 05
351119	Ramsay, Mary A.	399 18
351120	Ramsey, Nellie P.	83 08
351486	Rodgers, Ada	310 47
352850	Reinecke, Anna S.	1,385 68
353177	Reiser, Mabel D.	302 66
354269	Radala, Johan	3,608 48
355222	Ritchie, David	5,441 92
355882	Rago, Maria	440 19
357234	Robins, Oscar	87 26
358607	Ralston, Mary	901 62
359846	Rinker, Austin J.	1,952 41
359975	Richter, Frank	28 38
360869	Riemer, Cecelia	293 05
376594	Reed, Myrtle	774 39
377698	Robb, Clyde J.	68 51
378162	Reed, M. How'd.	128 79
379484	Russell, Agnes T.	69 31
380625	Rowse, Jos. S.	188 91
197267	Robertson, Jno. L.	38 11
198414	Roberts, Eliz. B.	46 66
199385	Roberts, Em. R.	23 01
200825	Rodgers, Sophie S.	49 67
200968	Ramsay, Margt.	359 54
202012	Rathgeber, Harriet	4,742 54
204725	Ruddy, Jno.	282 03
205760	Rolfe, Mary E.	260 83
206690	Ramsay, Robt., Jr.	22 40
207695	Ruckman, Sadie	3,759 17
209340	Ralston, Sam. R.	2,429 74
209653	Rossi, Marianna	198 03
210176	Rice, Sadie	118 25
210860	Rafferty, Mary	26 88
211316	Reid, Lillian A.	851 56
214443	Rambo, Jos. H.	2,521 85
331147	Rafferty, Katie	56 21
333719	Rotheram, Thos.	1,682 97
334355	Rubin, Samuel	64 20
336050	Reynolds, Wm. McC.	96 54
337464	Reilly, Edw. I.	101 50
337871	Robertson, Jas. M.	916 61
337952	Ronzer, Harry A.	1,043 30
338615	Rush, Jacob H.	15 69
341088	Roalman, Albina	46 27
342795	Ridgeway, Jas. I.	34 25
343363	Roehm, Geo.	196 24
343634	Regine, Sam.	25 70
346011	Rheam, Annie	2,271 76
346089	Rudy, Andy	726 82
346310	Rapp, Anna K.	219 84
348322	Ryan, Eliza.	648 95
349253	Rieger, H'y. F.	203 55
350033	Richards, Harry E.	19 48
350996	Ryan, Lancelott P.	169 95
387501	Rastokas, Antanas	1,055 47
388578	Richards, Wm.	432 68
218121	Richey, Carrie	535 97
219027	Robb, Sarah H.	176 46
350624	Richardson, Mary R.	123 76
110074	Renshaw, Wm. A.	47 21
123774	Robinson, Kate W.	3,231 63
126904	Roehrs, Sarah S.	66 50
128129	Ross, Geo. C.	152 01
144068	Ramsey, Eliz. A.	9 74
144249	Rees, Eliz. E.	948 18
149506	Reynolds, Wm.	75 40
156976	Rome, Anna B.	207 93
164726	Richmond, Fannie G.	31 70
282244	Rudaitis, Verronica	1,591 97
283019	Robertson, Rebecca J.	1,661 79
284109	Raw, Marie	15 08
289116	Reddy, Jas. T.	250 03
293365	Rosswell, Nellie	55 34
294859	Rhine, Mary C.	44 35
295501	Russo, Ferunata	386 29
296674	Richards, Mame	28 95
296959	Rice, Annie	77 37
299033	Reed, Geo. M.	61 51
372469	Rettiger, Mary E.	59 87
381586	Ryan, Margt. I.	125 50
382682	Reichhold, Minnie M.	38 29
384751	Ross, Hariet	58 57
385025	Rappa, Frank	3,037 45
373420	Rankin, Maude F.	363 17
8825	Reager, Carrie	107 94
8847	Richardson, Fan.	48 84
22384	Rankin, Amanda J.	237 47
32751	Rook, Chas. A.	85 14
39221	Richardson, Emmeli	1,132 24
41879	Robertson, Cath. L.	5,377 37
49505	Riffle, Margt.	25 10

69781	Ramsey, Henry	969 57
73890	Rees, Daniel	6,440 09
75875	Renziehausen, Emelie	158 48
76701	Realf, Cath. L.	85 72
77136	Rees, Thos. M.	93 50
81604	Roberts, Jno. M.	55 53
92776	Robinson, Mary	287 76
98138	Richards, Ella	8,780 50

S.

221949	Scull, Sarah S.	1,942 31
222372	Sherrick, Isaac	39 04
224244	Scott, Sara B.	911 68
226814	Swartz, John, Jr.	1,473 60
227088	Staub, Hannah C.	312 04
229410	Showalter, Walton E.	297 89
232295	Schnabe, Emma	308 55
232710	Steding, Louis A.	81 22
232866	Schafer, Eddie	3,945 60
234430	Simmons, Wm. S.	1,425 54
236204	Smith, Lizzie B.	1,218 74
236280	Shearer, Louisa H.	93 10
238237	Seifert, Lizzie	8,886 85
238472	Sheridan, John	202 41
239365	Stoddart, Mary A.	299 50
241930	Sanborn, Gert. D.	34 44
242597	Stoehr, Mary	32 69
242708	Schatz, Kathren	2,691 73
243681	Sheriden, Annie	42 56
244734	Stolnacke, Maria	692 40
245306	Sullivan, Timothy	614 48
245688	Schutte, Sophie	231 92
246568	Scanlon, Richard	4,537 75
249234	Smith, Euphemia	14 14
250901	Smith, Minnie E.	485 66
361448	Schaefer, Martha A.	936 87
361497	Segneff, Jacob	176 58
361551	Seyler, Sarah	2,587 10
361677	Slattery, Sarah E.	121 73
361972	Schmitt, Wm.	71 89
362083	Sinicrope, Marietta	89 59
362207	Stein, Harry	345 96
362330	Shubin, Clarisse	87 43
362533	Stewart, Geo. M.	22 00
362652	Scott, Max	92 54
362814	Stevens, Lil'n. M.	37 69
363037	Schoepf, Jno.	2,337 06
363380	Schiegel, Jos.	65 34
364079	Sullivan, Mary A.	183 43
364213	Schmidt, Henry A.	183 61
364477	Schaffer, Rose M.	98 15
364837	Seip, Adela M.	175 65
365896	Struble, Eliz. M.	336 50
366651	Simon, Minnie	108 24
366749	Spohn, Adel'de. F.	516 26
367181	Salvia, Leonardo	45 00
367319	Solomon, Norma B.	229 06
367670	Schlasser, Ida	135 82
368835	Sigal, Frank	541 75
369259	Sacks, Chas.	35 73
369500	Sleigh, Flora	418 53
369655	Schlegel, Grace C.	290 53
369836	Snyder, Henry	1,251 38
369869	Steel, Hugh H.	1,018 40
370328	Sunderman, Annie M.	96 16
370355	Shippey, Chas. A.	253 54
370816	Steinke, Chas. E.	108 29
391579	Schenk, Mathilda	585 80
391662	Simpson, Laura R.	282 55
391665	Smith, R. Templeton	129 05
391678	Schade, Abe	576 68
392800	Skiles, Clara E.	590 10
393379	Shapiro, Frank	341 18
393395	Smiziel, Ewa	237 46
393959	Schuler, Peter A.	112 93
394373	Stover, Callie E.	73 14
395006	Schaffer, Anna	1,141 53
395175	Swick, Alex.	139 25
395737	Spector, Emanuel	334 50
225297	Starrett, Helen W.	18 58
228501	Sword, Alexander	40 03
240919	Salt, Mary A.	15 53
364031	Stankavich, Jno.	162 36
367779	Santamaria, Tho.	612 12
394656	Strathern, Mary F.	105 20
169523	Shriver, Harry A.	1,456 68
172806	Simmons, Wm. S.	130 11
179214	Schafer, Chas. A.	452 36
180649	Shelton, Chas.	11 93
180895	Samson, Har'y. G.	104 76
183382	Scaife, Mary R.	336 64
184225	Skews, Jas.	3,155 04
184557	Sanders, Christina	941 26
185286	Scherf, Franziska	38 77
192777	Seidl, Reimund	75 94
193147	Soles, Sarah A.	26 54
301277	Scott, Jos. E.	3,639 58
302426	Sullivan, Cornel's.	341 52
302791	Strothers, Jas.	272 68
303176	Smith, Rachel C.	463 27
305454	Sproul, Harriet W.	383 28
306669	Spargo, Jane	172 32
309709	Short, Aquila	413 85
322168	Schellenberg, Francis F.	52 39
322185	Schreiner, Anna	90 39
323393	Smith, Lillian M.	107 58
325017	Scott, Rose	1,792 81
326816	Shapiro, Sarah	1,293 52
327443	Smolsky, Louis	65 69
327941	Schafer, Chas. A.	1,678 73
328620	Sweeney, Ella	257 06
329447	Schmid, Clara	1,124 71
329881	Swartzlauder, Margaret	85 01
330416	Schillinger, Jno.	89 73
330552	Severns, Jennie F.	148 79
330875	Smeaton, Anna B.	308 10
396175	Szezypienske, Alex	1,289 21
396336	Stein, Esther	993 66
396881	Singiser, Lydia	182 97
397325	Stubenrauch, Theo.	544 79
397493	Strutt, Alice	384 21
397667	Stelle, Lillian E.	66 47
397992	Scott, Sam'l. H.	342 28
397996	Scarem, Jno.	541 20
167653	Schaffer, Emma	1,192 04
177717	Schmidt, Fred'k.	1,321 35
179804	Singleton, Herbert W.	12 45
302852	Stein, Katharina B.	234 70
302977	Sporlein, Eva A.	3,403 23
306421	Suter, Margt.	4,386 04
326349	Scroggins, Hattie M.	15 61
327915	Schenck, Chas.	16 79
328823	Sarver, Bert W.	26 02
329825	Simcsik, Annie	1,512 70
254824	Staley, Theresa	38 50
255937	Signoretto, Francisco	480 99
256273	Simpson, Jas.	312 05
257517	Seberry, Mary A.	117 22
260761	Seberry, Mary A.	117 22
260761	Schaefer, Wm. J.	383 42
261415	Soisson, Chas. E.	24 78
262577	Strajcik, Josefa	410 16
263012	Somers, Sarah	30 12
263168	Stohlberg, Mathilda	83 98
264351	Standinger, Frances	345 10
264719	Schramm, Lizzie M.	179 28
264894	Shaw, Eliz. B.	101 90
265078	Schmid, Emil	13 10
265470	Stefanowicz, Wicenty	8,881 63
265946	Schutlenkoph, Otto	62 28
266479	Soltz, Sadie	150 35
266967	Steinrok, Adelaide G.	113 41
266969	Sutch, Minnie R.	363 73
267554	Shillinger, John L.	621 23
267772	Soltis, Mike	23 40
272297	Swisshelm, Jas., Jr.	575 24
272165	Snyder, Jacob	8,960 90
272795	Small, Hannah S.	2,219 78
273884	Sullivan, Mollie A.	224 89
275686	Solsberg, Eli	79 24
277231	Stark, Chas.	42 81
278271	Shay, Julia V.	220 03
278431	Solomon, Austa	358 71
278618	Schneider, Katharina	1,315 73

279625	Stewart, W. W.	16 02
280444	Shellkopf, Caroline	1,182 71
311367	Shepard, Carrie R.	1,173 20
312213	Stanton, John P.	935 67
313396	Skirble, Frank	518 40
314097	Simon, Sam	32 12
315058	Strahler, Geo.	432 30
317596	Schnitzer, Bella	1,055 94
318287	Sterich, Margt. H.	112 05
319335	Smith, Max C.	131 51
351466	Smith, Clara B.	1,304 68
351680	Schoenberger, Louis J.	28 96
351701	Smith, Annie E.	52 98
351804	Stairs, Alice M.	80 10
351948	Schulze, Eliz. M.	154 07
353692	Sommer, Salome	77 62
353719	Smith, Philip S.	50 17
353955	Sieling, Sarah E.	419 30
354106	Simpson, Eulialia	41 89
354728	Sodini, Onorato	31 04
354978	Swisshelm, Mary B.	208 53
355193	Shields, Kath. C.	1,522 83
255324	Stuart, Reuben R.	124 86
355796	Shields, Sarah	119 20
356697	Stephenson, Bessie P.	1,194 64
357361	Saxer, Harry	93 15
357775	Stern, Katharina	315 64
357871	Steiner, Harry E.	28 52
357988	Stein, Mathilda	45 65
358807	Silverman, Abraham	27 99
358840	Schweinsberg, Henry L., Jr.	940 30
359068	Sieg, Dorothea	162 51
376156	Sculco, Angela	378 67
376163	Sippel, Barbara	231 62
376663	Snyder, Minnie	54 45
376959	Stuart, Emma C.	124 26
377095	Schwalm, Bridget	260 31
377103	Sisser, Harry P.	37 18
377667	Strouss, John M.	25 53
377760	Schumaker, Cath.	486 28
377849	Scanlon, Lucinda K.	27 06
378546	Schilling, Esther M.	65 84
378661	Snyder, Susan M.	2,274 80
379748	Schmelz, Nellie	205 63
379756	Stillwagon, Emma	165 60
379902	Shaw, Eliz. B.	309 28
380166	Smith, Mary E.	634 04
380802	Schroeder, Thos. B.	116 42
314664	Szinenajci, Marciyan	22 13
353297	Shaukey, Ella K.	18 20
358962	Snider, Kath.	158 96
196509	Skillen, Edith	199 33
198381	Samson, Harry G.	85 79
199224	Stanton, Mary	267 01
199233	Stewart, Martha S.	4,817 47
200064	Sagone, Kate	510 01
200223	Smith, Jennie	347 05
200763	Simmons, Peter H.	1,561 06
203628	Smith, Wm.	259 27
204027	Snyder, Louisa	1,988 02
204679	Sheaffer, Maggie	11 02
205186	Schmidt, Margt. D.	136 08
207423	Shannon, Robt. F.	436 53
207960	Simson, Jno. C.	18 49
209172	Shrum, Estella	486 40
211384	Shultz, Harman	552 02
212767	Snee, Sarah J.	798 85
213206	Schafer, Mathilda	1,188 22
217576	Spring, Caroline	747 60
220544	Shupe, Abbie	374 60
332249	Steel, Edw.	63 36
332674	Sharpnack, Eliz.	152 74
334268	Siratofsky, Andrew	237 92
334431	Smith, Velma	80 58
334720	Stewart, Anna D.	38 48
335508	Smith, Elva S.	40 70
335661	Straub, Amanda	3,874 89
335861	Sawyer, Harry T.	105 78
335950	Schwartz, H. Margt.	113 98
337510	Stirling, Geo. W.	1,220 16
338134	Stevens, Eliz.	50 14
341390	Stern, Frieda	380 48
341725	Seitzinger, Wm.	698 90
342205	Sharbaugh, Priscilla	59 99
342785	Sullivan, Mary D.	15 25
343515	Schamburg, Jno. H.	1,556 81
343746	Spaulding, Isabella S.	11,000 00
344472	Salzmann, Eva	47 95
344776	Simpson, Robt. M.	212 05
344788	Sullivan, R. E.	1,295 84
344929	Sloan, Margt.	404 52
347600	Schaffnit, Geo. W.	142 20
347661	Seel, Barbara M.	310 43
347860	Steele, Diena	607 49
348685	Sukies, Fred	51 78
349347	Sly, Mary E.	29 64
349876	Short, Anna	549 57
387620	Spodobolski, Jno.	1,191 07
388523	Schaffer, Rose M.	55 80
388839	Sinewe, Eliz.	438 63
389027	Smith, Wm. W.	1,776 11
390314	Shea, Thos. L.	1,167 02
390345	Stevrich, Ignac	46 19
390744	Stern, Kath.	77 06
209844	Scarpine, Giuseppi	11 52
218115	Sephton, Jno. T.	62 10
390344	Stevrich, Elis.	43 88
37380	Schuppert, Clara	7,464 05
41904	Saling, Philip	297 40
44328	Scaife, Lois E.	1,588 38
56606	Sweeney, Mary	13 26
57727	Seaman, Carrie	10 16
57780	Smith, Horace P.	47 81
60211	Swindell, Katie	15 54
82110	Sands, Jean S.	405 48
83196	Sunderland, Wm.	4,258 26
83807	Shields, Maggie	355 08
88766	Schuller, Danl.	15 02
106948	Steelemire, Jennie E.	506 27
116392	Scott, Martha J.	43 55
119303	Sheafer, Annie L.	454 28
127258	Shaw, Margt.	10,078 14
130112	Scarem, Jno.	652 47
132013	Sheafer, Sophia L.	1,445 92
136800	Sullivan, Katie	25 27
142469	Schmidt, Cath.	14 47
142652	Scull, Amy	226 82
147972	Scott, Mary Ann	192 00
151011	Scott, Gilmore	3,758 11
158452	Schollart, Chas.	175 03
163764	Shannon, Wm. W.	62 86
281256	Sullivan, Ada	345 61
282389	Smith, Nellie	676 32
284594	Siratofoky, Suzie	982 07
284609	Scott, Lizzie E.	502 69
285433	Shaw, Eliz. B.	68 67
285477	Simon, Leana	34 80
285803	Sadwick, Annie	2,630 78
286169	Stone, Chas. E.	127 33
286409	Sarver, Anna A.	1,248 40
287446	Sweeney, Mary	288 77
287979	Sullivan, Cornelious	67 83
288895	Schad, Annie	109 61
289499	Sullivan, Ellie	1,259 39
291214	Schwarzel, Jno.	22 07
291287	Sweeney, Jas.	14 33
291498	Smith, Wm. G.	185 49
291570	Schiavone, Vinczenzo	714 39
294218	Schenck, Fred'k. G.	92 03
294870	Stockdill, Jennie	180 80
295496	Smith, Jos.	1,629 67
296503	Stoner, Emma	643 41
296885	Stewart, Wm. E.	62 10
371439	Stephenson, Bessie P.	1,175 22
371444	Speer, Howard B.	75 06
371549	Sassano, Stella	25 72
371798	Stokes, Kathern A.	42 32
372173	Strasser, Nettie	23 11
372248	Stanevich, Romaldi	675 56
374173	Scroggins, Eva A.	109 83
375429	Schwartz, Ida	106 18
375476	Sherry, Mary E.	113 11
375669	Smith, W. Allen	**126 12**
375964	Sterling, Sylvia	1,297 47
382049	Streiner, Kathryn C.	194 84
382447	Starzynski, Cecilia	104 89

382781	Sephton, Ellen C.	368 47
383576	Stoernell, Jos. A.	488 35
383844	Schilling, Eliz.	427 27
383881	Schubert, Minnie	63 58
384063	Sissiman, Matilda	207 80
384555	Steele, Lydia H.	550 76
384764	Schmidt, Kath.	80 51
384833	Szoch, Donat	1,834 15
384861	Showalter, Chas. E.	65 16
385277	Scanlon, Margt.	31 37
385859	Stegman, Jno. B.	842 05
155347	Smith, Lydia M.	18 49
373936	Silverman, Henry H.	737 40
384811	Smoot, Chester T.	46 58

T.

226028	Thomas, Susie	51 79
233288	Tremelling, Hannah	28 48
249157	Taylor, Emma J.	407 40
361939	Todd, Ella	139 25
363892	Thompson, Annie B.	47 25
364598	Teissier, Eliz.	76 04
367478	Thirkell, Geo. E.	577 08
367869	Trapini, Joe	672 41
367967	Trussell, Olie M.	668 17
370474	Tambellini, Attilio	1,802 46
392698	Thomas, Mary E.	243 44
394046	Tener, Gertrude B.	658 87
394203	Trabert, Medart	1,129 83
394564	Tate, Emma	80 43
395030	Tavan, Louis	1,378 18
170040	Tucci, C. Dominick	28 49
170873	Thompson, Wm. H.	324 62
175880	Templeton, Annie	46 38
177516	Tinker, Amelia C.	2,208 17
184803	Tonniwell, Bertha	580 57
193058	Trauger, Kate	99 63
304414	Trauger, Roland L.	35 87
310923	Townsend, Edith B.	41 12
324765	Tyman, Louise	28 94
325341	Toth, Mike	25 67
330368	Trudeau, Jno. B.	44 18
397197	Thomas, Essie	929 24
397633	Tarn, Thos. R.	245 69
253925	Tranter, Henry	31 73
260396	Thompson, Wm. H.	72 05
260598	Todd, Clyde S.	328 83
260814	Thompson, Emma	29 55
262885	Tobin, Markle	1,194 58
312223	Thornton, Margt.	1,140 13
312386	Taylor, Geo. J.	561 36
316623	Thompson, Annie	193 96
320571	Thornton, Delia	784 03
354211	Taylor, Mary C.	235 62
354729	Texter, John	3,569 27
377072	Torok, Anna	468 70
379461	Thoerner, Cath.	25 16
356327	Thesler, Ceida	159 18
200062	Tindle, Alice J.	321 57
213060	Taylor, Thos.	55 82
215193	Thomas, Francis M.	10 70
332566	Taylor, Meta L.	91 70
334023	Thorn, Jas. E.	243 68
335972	Teel, Nannie E.	54 69
336084	Tobin, Jno.	393 28
345981	Trust, Edw.	93 25
346885	Troutman, Mary C.	779 14
347159	Taylor, Mary J.	291 01
388029	Thom, Regina	118 65
388963	Trays, Rachel R.	557 71
390468	Thompson, Wm.	112 11
390800	Thompson, Alex.	127 97
346452	Tynnan, Michael	24 54
4065	Thompson, Margt. J.	12 12
46228	Theis, Matilda	70 26
48099	Tinker, Amelia C.	73 70
75470	Thomson, Eliz.	66 46
117180	Tolbut, Emma S.	12 44
123092	Taggart, Mary C.	1,806 77
124374	Thompson, Annie E.	247 18
164523	Thompson, Isadore E.	558 21
281731	Thompson, Jane	476 16
290548	Tyman, Louise	536 41
291519	Tibbs, Maria E.	561 06
291968	Tinney, Minta	40 51
374769	Thomas, Frank	131 64
383888	Thomas, Lydia T.	63 61
384619	Thomas, Lillian	120 00
385102	Tisherman, Saml.	60 43

U.

397178	Urbaitis, Anton	327 96
280233	Urban, Arthur W.	26 13
320384	Urben, Jos. P.	17 16
355134	Upham, Mary P.	78 85
360759	Urban, Harry E.	58 80
287073	Ulrich, Aug. J.	53 48
107105	Uptegraff, Alex. G.	46 15

V.

236628	Vonderhide, Albert W.	3,908 32
240454	Valentine, Mamie	283 39
363279	Vogt, Aug. A.	369 68
363860	Varga, Mike	272 11
364844	Vollmer, Eliz. L.	95 82
393657	Volbrecht, Wm. J.	113 29
395548	Verbyar, Helen	222 23
184732	Vogel, Christina C.	211 81
308225	Varley, Myles	199 17
308673	Valper, Celia	364 37
252935	Viducci, Giuseppe	579 15
280112	Vaughan, Margt.	757 43
355772	Varley, Margt.	80 32
357385	Vovos, Tracy E.	55 31
377140	Valz, Maria	354 57
377696	Vandivort, Robt. E.	45 81
337162	Vendetto, Annie	25 85
337654	Vita, Nicola	150 36
341111	Vail, Martha M.	15 27
350161	Voegtly, Elmer J.	196 99
341872	Velte, August L.	80 49
90529	Vance, Delia	12 37
154194	Vandergrift, Eliz.	99 97
281518	Van Kirk, Annie L.	18 32
296699	Vardy, Sue E.	803 22
159276	Vetter, Simon, Jr.	781 68

W.

224125	Wood, Maggie C.	501 47
224597	Wittshire, Blanche	1,196 99
226962	Welfer, Mary E.	83 22
227839	Weston, Oliver L.	2,434 25
229696	White, Margt.	70 66
232791	Windram, Ellen	2,107 15
237106	Walters, Mary A.	314 55
249843	Wilson, Maggie	10 11
361416	Wolfe, Jno. N.	33 29
362239	Whitehouse, Hannah	160 03
363275	Webb, Wm. P.	53 82
363531	Weissman, Felix A.	556 00
364505	Wiley, John W.	37 39
366505	Warren, Mary	333 36
366967	Wilkins, Jos. J.	148 85
367530	Watson, Margt.	313 68
367593	Woomer, S. Clarence	361 22
367613	Wolff, Jessie M.	108 78
368052	Walters, Blanche D.	637 61
368167	Wach, Josephine A.	63 12
368843	Wallace, Jane E.	432 96
369396	Wasson, Henry G., Jr.	178 70
370329	Wrona, Zuzanna	981 30
370670	Wilkinson, Columbus F.	53 41
392512	Walls, Margt.	698 37
392976	Wzesinski, Wladyslaw	114 05
393074	Weber, Helen M.	900 38
393531	Walsh, Bridget	568 66
394311	Wheatley, Harry L.	231 36
395148	White, Georgianna	95 93
235757	Wurthner, Annie	41 06
170826	Willard, Jno. W.	34 64
173820	Welsh, Jennie	40 34
179394	Wade, Wm.	495 69

180928	Williams, Maggie	71 04
181896	Wilson, Isabella	174 27
182410	Williamson, Robt. J.	629 05
190051	Walls, Jno.	78 27
190439	Weber, Ida M.	276 50
192171	Whitehill, Cath.	829 26
193548	Wixcey, Rebécca	1,342 19
301849	Weilersbacker, Eliz. F.	450 67
303652	Walker, Sadie	32 64
305838	Wilson, Ada	304 46
306815	Webster, Hannah	343 99
307823	Wolpert, Sadie M.	282 42
309005	Wilhelm, Frank	1,055 03
309699	Wittmann, Fredk. J. L.	149 49
310934	Walch, Mary	807 62
321107	Wilbur, Saml. P.	124 26
321553	Williams, Lutie	653 03
321705	Walper, Bernard	26 26
321824	Weyman, Wm. J.	394 59
321993	Wolf, Elisabetha	217 17
323619	Wenzel, Chas. A.	751 40
325832	Weller, Kath. K.	839 73
327028	Wagner, Agnes	68 75
327039	Wettengel, Wm. F.	87 86
328087	Watson, Mary M.	93 67
328184	Wilhelm, Hy.	101 17
329099	Wille, Lina V.	289 01
329501	Walls, Mary	34 65
396802	Wyland, Mary B.	940 08
397448	Worstell, Nancy K.	1,375 23
185063	Warrick, Sue C.	1,491 14
301036	Whiteworth, Harry	55 20
305701	Weber, Henry	17 07
307818	White, Sophie	62 29
251402	White, Clara V.	781 12
258611	Winschel, Margaretha	3,812 87
258630	Weinman, Jas. B.	73 08
259011	Wiley, Robt.	641 35
259181	Wallace, Robt. J.	45 69
264044	Warczis, Geo.	460 33
264561	Williams, Minnie L.	204 62
264809	Wagner, Elizabeth	68 54
265036	Wentling, Nancy J.	22 67
265353	Wintersgill, Mary L.	510 57
270785	Walton, Annie F.	22 15
273274	Weaver, Frank R.	36 97
273651	Wildi, Anna M.	691 92
274718	Waltzer, Geo.	616 04
276607	Wolff, Cath. A.	71 84
277344	Walker, Luella	25 29
277871	Webber, Jennie E.	1,192 28
311602	Wetzel, John	73 55
312744	Wallace, Jas. H.	2,934 91
313763	Weller, Lavenia M.	220 80
313849	Warrick, Wm. P.	2,208 55
319271	Worrell, Duncan A.	292 05
319376	Walsh, Thos. J.	1,170 28
320140	Walsh, Maurice	30 05
351058	Wilhelm, Robt. W.	25 07
351496	Weissman, Radie	2,147 19
351497	Weissman, Felix A.	1,485 78
351664	White, Nannie W.	66 99
354396	Webb, Wm. P.	24 83
354644	Wholey, Robt. L.	4,014 99
355748	Wetzel, John	69 77
355831	Waters, Josepha	30 50
356292	Wilcox, Chas. C.	60 68
357533	Wightman, Ernest T.	23 89
357805	Ward, Mary A.	940 04
358499	Witherow, Myra J.	180 47
359729	Wechsler, Benj. B.	69 13
360562	Welsh, Patrk.	388 19
376627	Watson, Harriet B.	391 37
377038	Wyman, Dorothy E.	354 24
377736	Weil, Felix	720 00
378479	Wert, Annie V.	658 92
378787	Walsh, Barbara	596 16
380269	Wallace, Wm. M.	37 34
380974	Wright, Clemo	58 65
318519	Winters, Kath.	54 47
204299	Wilson, Isabella	1,595 75
207778	Webster, Emma	3,476 60
208634	Walker, Maude J.	501 37
211453	Welsch, May	1,293 52
216099	Weaver, Mary I.	69 67
331176	Ward, Annie M.	24 83
331886	Wallace, Maude D.	38 64
332376	Wickersham, Morris S.	15 95
333069	Wilkerson, Florence L.	48 24
334986	Weinert, Hy. O.	17 85
337177	Wright, Birdie L.	607 53
338723	Whitehill, Cath.	159 51
339332	Ward, Wm. H. B.	79 20
340822	Weir, E. Verne	60 42
343985	Wagner, Anna J.	125 89
344763	White, Ella R.	45 77
346085	Ward, Madeline F.	33 35
347059	Walcsak, Josefa	441 60
348427	Wilson, Beatrice J.	35 99
348629	Wallace, Glancy O.	82 71
349073	Williams, Bertha	36 30
350048	Wittmann, Fred. J. L.	150 13
350827	Wolfe, Jno. N.	43 38
386093	Williams, Rosaline E.	1,224 26
387569	Whitney, Danl. B.	506 55
389912	Wilson, Angeline M.	64 35
390133	Wilson, Cath. M.	249 09
217299	Warner, Charlie	10,800 00
332101	Weyman, Ida	91 94
22946	Williams, Chas. H.	29 49
45603	Wilson, Agnes	789 10
48419	Wallace, Mary M.	23 56
71741	Williams, Annie E.	676 15
71814	Wilson, Ada I.	51 23
73567	Wettengel, Chas. A.	1,311 12
74392	Wilson, Laura A.	46 28
88723	Wilson, Lizzie J.	221 92
89313	Winfield, Fannie K. McK.	40 02
93114	Woods, Agnes	282 44
106906	Welfer, Geo.	102 45
113148	Wilson, Bell F.	48 43
114848	White, Jno. Crocker	8 81
118200	Weiss, Julius	44 15
120584	Walton, Mima L.	1,262 39
133254	Weaver, Fannie	556 62
136283	Wilmont, Mary	15 64
136681	Wingert, Magdalena	77 36
139902	Woernli, Anna M.	17 25
142578	Ward, Lizzie	9 93
149095	Walton, M. Agnes	209 95
157192	Wood, Robt. D.	1,104 06
160389	Williams, Ruth L.	66 32
162172	Worrell, Jno. W.	3,362 30
286099	Weimar, Christine	1,248 86
286517	Wert, Marguerite A.	80 37
287309	Wieser, Agnes	668 81
288300	Wagner, Barbara	696 77
288778	Wilson, Michael H.	29 04
288852	Wain, Jane	619 49
288878	Walper, Riddle J.	2,157 99
290355	Wint, Marvin A.	13 48
291449	Wittman, Anna E.	204 43
291633	Webber, Jennie E.	779 48
292847	Wilds, Kath.	37 45
293967	Weaver, Tecumseh S.	85 00
294470	Weber, Lena E.	100 68
294502	Winters, Kathryn	58 54
296667	Walsh, Helen B.	229 31
297247	Werle, Bessie E.	90 35
297290	Wootton, Eliz. B.	160 31
371640	Walsh, Elizabeth	63 63
372208	Ward, Mary J.	26 41
374114	Waner, Clarence H.	117 12
375879	Walsh, Ellen	74 09
381255	Womsley, Bessie M.	377 92
382044	Wellens, Mary P.	253 71
383135	Woodcock, Claude D.	71 93
383357	Weissman, Felix A.	227 67
383919	Wagner, Marion E.	122 59
384765	Wilmot, Marie	121 39
385776	Waddell, Amanda C.	182 63
385990	Wilson, Ellen	1,206 98
86023	Wall, Jas. B.	49 54
104246	Wartman, Marie	11 02

373001	Wegerich, Anna A.	67 46
382007	Wholey, Frances	61 85
384878	Weil, Felix	579 87

Y.

194614	Youden, Sydney	164 48
227812	Yonik, Peter	1,053 20
244477	Young, Jno. H.	30 71
249824	Young, Hattie F.	11 75
269873	Yatkowski, Wiktor	191 59
319717	Young, Stella A.	165 60
357481	Yohng, Felicit	70 98
271529	Young, Margt.	111 35
203870	Young, Anna M.	338 02
212506	Young, Alice J.	273 81
216525	Young, Elsie L.	13 73
386496	Yoder, Wm. B.	88 53
53509	Young, Sarah J.	1,019 58
292634	Young, Henrietta C.	184 59
383769	Yorominas, Jos.	787 30

Z.

248704	Zimontis, Juzups	27 99
367881	Ziel, Alice A.	186 55
392295	Zarein, Isaac	229 70
393057	Zakutousky, Mary	228 17
393281	Zinn, Adolph	1,028 10
394689	Zaslaff, Harry T.	280 59
305082	Zera, Francisiek	24 59
256216	Zinser, Chas. W.	2,524 00
269992	Zisek, Paul	1,893 74
311265	Zinser, Ida L.	153 58
351042	Ziel, Mathilda I. F.	686 96
353155	Zink, Walter B.	743 48
353300	Zehnder, Caroline	610 48
359711	Zelenak, Anna	275 97
332721	Zeiner, Jacob W.	664 03
347082	Ziegler, Wm.	324 46

CHARLES L. COLE,
Treasurer.

Pittsburgh, Pa., January 1st, 1924.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-NINTH SEMI-ANNUAL REPORT OF THE DOLLAR SAVINGS BANK OF PITTSBURGH.

The Dollar Savings Bank,
338-344 Fourth Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Semi-Annual Report.

December First Nineteen Hundred Twenty-four.

LIABILITIES.

Amount due Depositors, December 1, 1924	$38,044,638.77
Amount due Dividend	741,825.68
Amount due Insurance Fund	300,000.00
Amount due Contingent Fund	776,172.77
Amount due Surplus	1,049,828.78
Total Liabilities	$40,912,466.00

ASSETS.

Loans on Bonds and Mortgages	$6,632,579.09
U. S. Government Bonds	14,223,669.14
City of Pittsburgh Bonds	2,122,800.00
City of DuBois Bonds	71,000.00
City of Oil City Bonds	33,000.00
Allegheny County Bonds	2,132,288.80
Westmoreland County Bonds	200,000.00
Washington County Bonds	61,000.00
Sub-District School Bonds	1,381,500.00
District School Bonds	3,300,700.00
Borough Improvement Bonds	1,946,285.00
Township Improvement Bonds	161,000.00
Railroad Bonds	4,458,402.20
Street Railway Bonds	345,900.00
Miscellaneous	320,653.00
Loans on Collateral	49,900.00
Real Estate	30,510.74
Real Estate, Bank Property	300,000.00
Interest Due	4,655.00
Cash in Banks and on Hand	3,136,623.03
Total Assets	$40,912,466.00

CHAS. L. COLE,
Treasurer.

Pittsburgh, Pa., December 1, 1924.

The undersigned Auditing Committee respectfully reports that they have examined the assets of the Bank and find them to correspond with the foregoing report.

GEO. M. McCANDLESS,
WM. E. EVANS,
HENRY A. PHILLIPS,
JAMES R. STERRETT,
J. W. LLOYD,
R. R. GORDON,

Auditing Committee.

Pittsburgh, Pa., December 16, 1924.

The Trustees have declared a dividend of two (2) per cent. for the last six months ending November 30, 1924, payable forthwith. If not drawn, will bear interest from December 1, 1924.

LIST OF DEPOSITORS OF THE DOLLAR SAVINGS BANK OF PITTSBURGH, PA., WHO HAVE NOT MADE A DEPOSIT WITHIN TWO YEARS, AND WHOSE DIVIDENDS, WHICH HAVE NOT BEEN ENTERED UPON THEIR PASS BOOK, AMOUNT TO AT LEAST FIVE DOLLARS. THIS STATEMENT IS PUBLISHED ANNUALLY IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE CHARTER.

A.

31422	Abbiss, Reuben	27 24
82097	Anderson, Fannie E.	8,529 37
85754	Armor, James C.	140 69
96691	Adams, Almira W.	13 21
99658	Allen, Edw.	506 99
119629	Alexander, Wm. E.	69 47
120128	Aiken, Grace C.	558 85
129899	Aul, John C.	92 79
162142	Arthurs, Emma J.	21 13
284269	Armstrong, Ella C.	81 61
286033	Albin, Carl A.	3,581 23
289424	Anderson, Philip	19 21
290003	Armstrong, Martha	64 41
291696	Ammons, Margt.	831 97
292802	Allston, Flora	4,890 62
296474	Aepple, Chauncey D.	967 16
311995	Allan, Edna	91 39
314853	Aldendorf, Wm. H.	122 30
316104	Armstrong, Anna S.	1,092 18
316125	Anderson, Sopha O.	189 76
318753	Ade, Freda	38 84
383296	Allgeier, Amelia	326 01
197161	Aalborg, Minnie A.	26 96
205258	Adams, Josephine	74 80
208926	Adams, Auguste	1,797 41
214294	Armstrong, Jno. A.	114 27
214486	Anderson, Sarah	68 06
331702	Arnfeld, Maurice	103 63
334068	Adams, S. Scott	101 42
336346	Arnd, Florence J.	16 56
341395	Angelic, Maria V.	197 49
343236	Aleixunas, Antonas	96 22
387105	Arnold, Florence	124 63
387328	Austin, Anna J.	124 26

390633	Arbuthnot, Chas. III	65 69
256468	Adams, Maggie	30 68
258923	Aylward, Jos. M.	348 90
275353	Aston, Ida M.	8,504 44
277795	Anderson, Anna L.	225 39
279164	Arfield, Lizzie	1,737 07
354151	Austin, Jessie D. W.	15 04
355203	Anderson, Mamie A.	54 27
356768	Aaron, Margt. C.	278 33
360262	Ayres, Fannie R.	34 83
360265	Allshouse, Geo. M.	416 37
373721	Anderson, Mamie	228 23
373768	Anthony, Marion T.	348 24
373769	Abraham, Cora M.	219 09
375073	Aalborg, Christian	155 53
378413	Armstrong, Zella M.	258 72
380863	Audet, Anna W.	147 74
176449	Armstrong, Eliz. B.	445 06
177032	Anderson, Mary	24 17
179793	Angus, Jane	4,401 53
194748	Anderson, Belle	530 97
195518	Adolph, Rosalia	132 87
301302	Alpert, Mary	67 45
310813	Aurentz, Flora E.	242 66
324823	Augustin, Eliz.	179 66
396209	Aulenbacher, Walter W.	351 44
305769	Albright, Jennie S.	48 00
226570	Allen, Alice	124 88
235273	Andrews, Wm. M.	25 59
238072	Abrahams, Dora V.	239 38
245098	Ashworth, Emma J.	90 87
362495	Agard, Christine M.	22 14
369453	Ayres, Robt.	71 36
369929	Apple, Charlotte A.	174 86
393619	Andre, Bregertta	233 10
394348	Ashman, Chauncey E.	51 26
394710	Augustine, Eliz.	40 82

B.

14429	Barr, Eliz. J.	68 57
22537	Boobyer, Jennie G.	208 70
24004	Boyers, Margt. A.	66 91
31034	Boston, Wm. J.	92 90
41138	Bennett, Richard	39 63
44836	Bigham, Chas. G.	328 39
50015	Byram, Eliza P.	57 81
56286	Butterweck, Hannah	3,876 38
61161	Berryhill, Emma	739 78
64062	Beggs, Margt. M.	14 48
72288	Black, John	6,687 20
77970	Bivenour, Susan J.	40 48
82036	Birch, Matthew	505 06
82096	Boucher, Mary H.	1,389 42
85726	Booth, Sarah	11 25
97296	Block, Louise	20 90
122367	Bright, Wm.	38 03
134212	Benser, Henrietta	2,793 25
139070	Benham, Margt. L.	2,613 35
148888	Bartlett, Sarah R.	368 37
149647	Baker, Clara B.	568 75
150075	Bowman, Chas. W.	342 08
150319	Boak, Nana M.	182 00
152015	Barclay, John	90 50
156047	Bradley, John	34 34
157201	Betz, Lizzie C.	47 18
157388	Bright, Jane	35 88
158971	Boyle, Anna L.	23 28
161097	Barr, Alfred H.	344 20
161582	Burry, Christ H.	1,788 96
163681	Beachley, Frank T.	1,566 90
286555	Brown, Joe F.	13 22
287516	Brown, Geo. L.	1,536 46
287649	Burke, Marie M.	24 68
287984	Boylan, Mary C.	38 18
288356	Broderick, Mary	13 72
288760	Brown, Carrie	76 17
289491	Boggs, Mary L.	86 50
289576	Byers, Adele	298 48
290190	Brend, Edith M.	296 24
292398	Broadhead, Mary E.	126 27
293798	Bauer, Sarah	56 02
294263	Bontempo, Tony	389 02
294566	Blair, Mary O.	985 14
295930	Blyth, Jean	91 05
296322	Beall, Mary A.	101 34
296990	Blank, Minnie	559 47
296998	Burns, Henry	629 98
297553	Brown, Mary A.	1,272 78
299493	Bragg, Jane	2,965 90
300756	Burkhart, Emma	182 90
300988	Brennan, Maria	31 37
312595	Bottles, Jno. B.	143 20
313369	Boale, John A.	1,652 97
317628	Butterwech, Emma	791 60
317807	Berry, Sallie	18 05
318456	Baird, Elizabeth	55 20
319365	Bayer, Marie	351 66
320247	Burrell, Annie T.	239 60
320377	Barry, Bridget	14 67
382532	Berry, Catherine	35 78
383863	Baxmeier, Eliz. M.	4,130 82
385208	Bevan, Sophie	145 99
385541	Burke, Vincent S.	1,375 23
300338	Barszewska, Mary	40 88
312266	Busler, Wm. M.	62 84
197125	Boyer, Tillie H.	595 34
198719	Boyce, Cyrus	971 93
202322	Barnes, Agnes C.	42 90
208392	Barrett, Anna	10 91
209575	Bailey, Geo. H.	96 06
209943	Bain, Lizzie	1,321 15
211546	Binns, Edw. H.	251 65
212333	Bowman, Thos. F.	174 20
215666	Beadling, Geo. E.	13 16
216202	Benton, Eliz. A.	262 88
216833	Brownfield, Chas. W.	27 94
220438	Brown, Jno.	3,889 76
331973	Braun, Wm.	50 86
333896	Baran, Gyorgy	28 32
334424	Bersner, Carrie E.	62 18
334852	Burrows, Hugh	1,310 48
335096	Brooks, Jas. B.	478 26
335160	Byers, Carrie C.	14 25
335733	Bradshaw, Florence K.	94 08
335858	Beam, Mary G.	555 60
336321	Bechman, Rone W.	81 62
336452	Brandt, Emma A.	127 12
336456	Baker, Mary J.	1,428 60
337571	Blair, Alexander C.	469 04
337620	Bapa, Jamia	804 48
340528	Bock, Wm. M.	16 12
341152	Bradley, Ada M.	163 38
343331	Burns, Victoria E.	141 13
343548	Baine, Jno. W.	337,83
343962	Baumbach, Minnie	126 40
344064	Bryce, Edith P.	85 77
344200	Baker, Jos. R.	3,816 39
344454	Behan, Mary	58 27
344851	Beebe, Mary E.	42 71
344857	Bickell, Maggie J.	361 73
345452	Bowers, Eliz.	739 78
345728	Bolitsky, Anton	67 55
346062	Blair, Flossie F.	35 54
346519	Bertrelacchi, Italia	368 74
346911	Brierly, Emma N.	114 88
347474	Bolland, Christiana	52 86
347569	Broderick, Patrick	1,983 26
347843	Bulford, Dan'l N.	151 31
348232	Bingham, Jennie S.	1,119 15
348897	Blank, Nick	243 26
349111	Beiter, Annie	229 46
350132	Barron, Michael	282 73
350921	Boyle, Sarah J.	98 38
386069	Brown, Geo. L.	2,189 84
386080	Blacic, Meri	2,960 89
386775	Burke, Eleanor L.	220 80
386992	Berberich, Chas.	189 83
387225	Brisley, Anna	90 68
387513	Bulmer, Eliz.	1,537 52
390828	Bechtold, Julia	299 94
331610	Bevan, Sophie	214 26
335686	Bellingham, Mary A.	20 34
256495	Bowser, Tillie V.	48 14
258695	Biechl, Theresia	139 61
260338	Bradley, Ada M.	313 60

261317	Booker, Emma	14 69
261359	Brown, Etta E.	16 12
261747	Borman, Chas. T.	18 85
262988	Benninger, Lillian	342 13
265583	Bachrach, Henry	632 26
265699	Bakan, Jeromina	649 87
266535	Blattau, Celestin	162 87
266728	Banderman, Fr.	16 22
268399	Bowers, Alva C.	101 91
269145	Burke, Sarah F.	12 28
270929	Bell, Wm.	55 24
272981	Boyle, Frank	60 14
274927	Brown, Nellie	2,056 95
275150	Benzen, S. Hammer	757 89
275568	Benner, Edw. G.	3,352 96
277159	Baldwin, Ida	265 61
277498	Bradshaw, Florence K.	180 05
277875	Bigenwald, Louis	1,412 00
278103	Bonistalli, Jos.	3,612 85
279234	Bigham, Julia E.	50 93
279914	Bernhardt, Wm. F.	2,507 05
280430	Burke, Richard	52 57
351607	Brown, Lizzie	152 79
352148	Burgard, Philip	197 30
352295	Bolland, Frank J.	16 38
352565	Brazell, Bridget	15 98
352846	Bigger, Margt. D.	35 58
353051	Behr, Victor J.	108 17
353249	Briggle, Mamie	32 83
353489	Brierly, Emma N.	114 88
353619	Beabout, Sophie	662 33
353682	Blochinger, Michl. A.	381 66
353681	Burke, Cath.	1,609 01
353960	Bankel, Edw. C.	311 53
354558	Boucher, Walter S.	273 32
355306	Brooks, Lous	285 84
355820	Breiling, Chas.	41 46
356222	Burk, Nellie	1,736 26
357542	Beckett, Josie A.	177.52
358353	Bulford, Dan'l N.	99 89
358788	Bupp, Chas. J.	337 70
359695	Breinig, Roy	41 77
360473	Bardoner, John N.	879 66
360581	Brown, Rich'd A.	87 45
360653	Barrett, Annie H.	73 09
371266	Bryce, John C.	924 85
371824	Byerly, Thos. F.	68 13
371914	Bleakney, Robt. M.	70 51
373085	Brown, Nellie W.	97 02
373441	Bryer, Agnes	2,141 79
373713	Becker, Henrietta	358 60
374237	Bayne, Elmer E.	152 20
374517	Baker, Edna	47 88
375700	Beater, Eleanor S.	231 48
375925	Baum, Eugenie R.	39 31
376327	Bullock, Susanna M.	89 93
376963	Bechmann, Eliz.	13 39
377238	Baldwin, Della	11
377377	Burns, Frances E.	337 37
378685	Bennett, Mery	851 97
379168	Beards, Robt.	127 65
379605	Bender, Charlotte C.	193 98
380107	Bartley, Nancy J.	201 90
380327	Brandt, Ludwig,	1,722 98
380538	Boyle, Mich'l F.	170 81
380736	Bennett, Edith	27 11
166467	Belles, Victor V.	220 62
166659	Beam, Ben. S.	17 85
171645	Burry, Anna	1,708 93
171907	Bode or Bade, Fred'k	728 69
180248	Bradley, Annie	281 07
184506	Beechey, Thos. A.	30 55
186794	Bernon, Mary	1,648 29
194415	Brown, Mary	22 15
301221	Bayar, David	569 91
302468	Bartley, Mary	124 01
304169	Burton, Clara	55 82
307341	Bell, Wm. R.	35 71
309833	Brown, Mary C.	56 30
324077	Backer, Mary	1,376 94
324164	Bendix, Paula M.	357 45
323743	Brammer, John	286 37
323033	Brenneman, Martha E.	112 64
324994	Bruner, Mary E.	72 07
325867	Bartling, Josie	243 72
326442	Bochinger, Susan	77 99
326948	Briscoe, Mary T.	170 37
327776	Bates, Agnes	142 38
328341	Bright, Jno.	96 38
329525	Breeze, Emeline	1,058 28
329813	Buck, Leo	240 57
396916	Blanzalis, Annie	574 32
397112	Buente, Willard H.	675 37
399297	Bianchini, Lorenzo	87 89
399387	Brecht, Eliz. G.	179 55
399565	Boggs, Frank	546 15
399928	Burke, Dorothy S.	993 88
100701	Boss, Jno.	539 41
169788	Baur, Margaretha	120 25
175994	Black, Agnes M.	12 14
229159	Bernauer, Rhoda	202 67
229624	Belus, Kejdi	187 64
231778	Bigenwald, Josephine T.	6,546 61
232943	Brown, Dan'l	95 34
233483	Bauman, Wm.	3,859 45
233502	Burton, Robt. J.	809 88
234893	Bloom, Geo.	585 84
238501	Bollens, Constantinus	19 35
240551	Besser, Luella H.	57 25
241032	Brooks, Josephine	19 15
241847	Barton, Hugh A.	561 18
242037	Baret, Luc. C.	60 40
243919	Bauman, Henry	104 04
248099	Briola, Crystina	1,949 62
249464	Beadle, Mary	839 70
249801	Burkle, Ellen V.	11 61
250242	Boardman, John	123 75
361101	Breed, Chas. H.	110 54
361963	Brooks, Elva W.	1,413 20
362316	Brenneman, Geo. E.	58 04
362950	Benter, Walter P.	169 43
365667	Brown, Caroline	1,029 94
366034	Beatty, Marg't	47 45
366417	Battel, Mary	536 97
366491	Besso, Lina	1,097 56
366743	Budman, Emma M.	168 90
367866	Brooks, Henry G.	91 71
367911	Betts, Gertrude	194 45
368271	Butstein, Ethel	449 36
368437	Baker, Phoebe J.	271 41
368657	Bozinsky, Darta	704 16
369184	Bailey, Alice E.	86 80
369293	Bears, Jessie S.	352 92
369351	Burke, Martin	2,639 11
369442	Bardoner, Lillie D.	1,009 24
369569	Bassett, Mildred B.	127 27
370882	Beyer, Frieda	479 43
370911	Breiling, Chas.	33 87
391490	Blankette, Ruth	73 81
392215	Bauer, Jno.	552 02
392390	Bonar, Edith W.	859 90
393318	Babin, Andras	1,733 53
394637	Becker, Emma C.	116 69
394675	Bickerton, Melissa	906 06
395738	Barna, Metro	1,160 12
395743	Burrough, Chas. E.	93 26
231374	Brown, Wm. J.	229 30
227002	Burket, Mae E.	55 52
248256	Bird, Jennie	307 22
365610	Brendel, Harold F.	37 75
365879	Bogdan, Anna	38 26
307237	Burton, Robt. J.	137 74

C.

13132	Charlton, Saml. H.	151 38
14544	Cupples, And. J.	1,139 69
21327	Cooper, Chas. A.	112 78
32653	Corcoran, Wm.	35 90
57288	Cameron, Mary	511 10
62208	Cunningham, Carrie M.	380 10
68534	Cooper, Margt. J.	351 67
68704	Crosby, Hanno'h	2,123 52
69992	Clark, Mary	716 84
76261	Cooper, Fred M.	143 15
78261	Condon, Sarah	73 28

84912	Clair, Jessie	31 10
106344	Carroll, Maggie	531 36
110153	Clark, Mamie B.	1,277 93
113818	Cochran, Cath.	39 30
119037	Carroll, James	18 86
120535	Cosgrave, Fannie	15 08
122299	Craig, Wm. J.	16 98
128033	Cousins, Patrick	41 20
130069	Conway, Mary	201 33
132574	Connelly, Katie	1,469 01
138543	Cashdollar, Mary M.	951 63
139259	Craig, Hen'ta B.	63 89
140403	Crawford, Chs. W.	102 15
140957	Coll, Sarah	766 62
141322	Carson, Harry F.	447 12
145282	Conroy, Mary A.	3,183 89
148887	Coyne, Annie A.	241 71
153017	Coyne, Mollie A.	24 69
160189	Cleary, Grace	193 40
160191	Connolly, Kth. V.	2,242 24
282783	Choinski, Mary F.	105 79
286447	Claney, Anna A.	81 91
287783	Clements, Jas. C.	27 89
288325	Cain, Patrick	1,877 59
288388	Carpenter, Vir'a	67 77
289988	Crusan, Jerem'h	107 76
293532	Cowell, Arth. W.	150 68
295353	Chamborden, Ferdinand L.	38 53
298728	Connelly, John	40 97
298796	Clark, Lizzie	103 15
314464	Canfield, Aleck C.	149 96
315052	Craig, Sara W.	265 77
315379	Cuff, Esther L.	175 02
315491	Corbit, Elliott S.	92 95
316525	Cote, Alice E.	52 09
316757	Cavanaugh, Sarah	1,105 57
316798	Creaven, Martin	1,295 82
316923	Conley, Patrick	151 16
317359	Cole, Henry E.	101 45
318553	Cunningham, Laura A.	597 05
319759	Cooke, Clara T.	46 23
320064	Cobbell, Annie	104 27
320326	Cunningham, Wm. W.	492 94
381184	Catley, Myrtle M.	258 36
382571	Corbett, Anna E.	1,293 52
384484	Clark, Ella S.	436.96
384542	Crooks, Beul'h F.	1,937 70
385017	Campbell, Chas.	59 45
385695	Chuly, Julie	918 78
385696	Chuly, Vasily	918 78
385777	Craib, Ellen McB.	700 00
163860	Cunningham, Mary	40 62
200050	Clinton, Margt.	1,207 68
202715	Carter, Margt.	34 23
204855	Cohen, Jacob	1,204 04
206673	Colgrove, Jas.	40 36
211135	Couch, Chas. G.	11 26
214888	Cassidy, Jane	272 07
215798	Clawson, Jean	54 61
218133	Cleer, Nicholas	100 90
332964	Cooke, Clara F.	37 98
333898	Caldwell, Eliz. H.	55 39
334450	Campbell, Jno.	41 11
335150	Connolly, Cath.	1,198 05
335400	Clifford, Thos. C.	50 64
335737	Cready, Edith	21 58
335891	Collins, Jno.	25 58
336001	Clark, Edw. W.	61 11
338963	Counahan, Nellie A.	23 87
339303	Canning, Thos. M.	69 18
340789	Coder, May M.	448 77
340929	Cornett, Margt.	632 37
341232	Connor, Bridget	31 74
341530	Craig, Barbara	54 78
342433	Calabrese, Vinct.	23 47
342455	Clancy, Martin,	137 25
345151	Cooke, Clara F.	18 60
345352	Crawford, Roy W.	15 61
345688	Cox, Margt.	854 11
345729	Carney, Mary	3,992 64
346024	Conley, Margt.	508 86
346097	Coyne, Jno. W.	80 47
346791	Clarkson, Jno. R.	569 05
348666	Currie, Margt.	1,561 22
348845	Clark, Frank	306 49
349387	Craig, Fay	247 57
349699	Conway, Tirza	3,452 35
350172	Cline, Mary E. H.	380 24
350538	Curry, Mary C.	2,218 31
386228	Cunningham, Harry R.	1,126 14
387071	Carroll, Clara L.	371 72
387957	Colvin, Emily J.	69 58
388391	Cooper, Lena	1,887 29
389150	Condy, Ellen	475 86
389203	Curran, Chas.	30 46
389450	Cronin, Margt. T.	72 32
390235	Conrad, Mary R.	48 49
390771	Cubbage, Sara C.	203 13
212338	Clinton, Jno. A.	511 43
338272	Campbell, Chas.	46 61
259432	Canavan, John J.	20 47
259825	Carney, Mary E.	412 49
259991	Conner, Maud	36 69
260140	Collins, Fran's T.	344 68
260837	Cochran, Wm. H.	23 75
260899	Covert, Mary J.	476 43
261339	Carter, Jno. C.	25 11
261450	Chrystal, Carrie	91 20
263661	Catlin, Rosa E.	158 37
266390	Connor, Annie L.	17 02
266999	Criss, Anna S.	22 00
270977	Connell, Sara	83 92
271819	Curry, Robt. W.	143 15
274190	Clarke, Emma	584 18
275931	Condren, Bridget	113 18
280061	Carey, Hanna	237 16
280192	Commons, Martin J.	139 33
353224	Cronin, Birdie T.	400 36
354849	Clemson, Christine M.	2,722 29
354861	Cox, Dennis J.	870 00
356685	Caldwell, Jno. M.	434 04
357257	Csapla, Dominik	662 49
358433	Collins, Nora	442 77
358436	Cain, Anna M.	877 04
358539	Chambers, John	1,485 78
359133	Carr, Patrick J.	1,325 36
359687	Connell, Teresa M.	168 27
360532	Campbell, Eliz. A.	2,833 51
372207	Carmichael, Mary A.	146 62
373424	Conley, Mary B.	73 40
373942	Curry, Jennie B.	108 24
375338	Cummings, Robt. A. Jr.	563 07
375570	Coll, Elizabeth	1,253 08
376496	Conray, Della J.	349 48
376556	Ceradini, Guisep'e	56 45
376746	Cunningham, John J.	70 51
378106	Chapman, Haz. V.	138 11
378420	Costello, Edw. J.	867 93
378480	Czapajtis, Ignaci	552 02
378872	Cammins, Saml.	286 28
378925	Court, Harry C.	1,650 51
378996	Calhoun, Louie H.	142 66
380449	Christofel, Kate O. R.	298 02
380654	Coyne, Mayme	72 94
380857	Ciceske, Martha	121 84
355484	Curren, Mary B.	353 61
305018	Coleman, Tillie	2,029 66
330794	Clark, Margt.	31 45
166122	Cartwright, Wm. A.	388 34
168703	Cubbage, Sar'h A.	136 41
169136	Coughlin, Robt. E. L.	58 38
169621	Carson, Annie M.	356 28
177923	Coleman, Mary E.	28 71
178674	Creaven, Matt. F.	2,686 41
178867	Cavanaugh, Ellen	9,592 75
179388	Clark, Kate	464 72
185609	Clark, Harriet	1,096 25
186102	Cassidy, Anne	120 53
186193	Caughey, Lillie A.	54 53
186837	Croco, Annie	166 48
187366	Callahan, Mary	476 71
190620	Clunan, Clara	1,220 22
191914	Cavanaugh, An'e.	520 46
194446	Coughenour, Chas. W.	6,259 23
301297	Coyne, Brigdt. M.	13 20
301541	Carpenter, Lilia A.	206 12

302075	Craddock, Jane	27 12
305402	Cunningham, Francis A.	544 52
305573	Coblausky, Paul	1,466 87
305864	Coady, Thos.	980 49
307793	Calabrese, Thos.	346 64
309317	Cain, Kate	1,675 47
309991	Carolan, Christ'r.	268 48
321213	Cuthbertson, Ralph M.	58 60
321884	Clarke, Margt. C.	1,104 06
322276	Cjarnecki, Mgt. A.	184 49
323303	Cronin, Johanna	949 92
323864	Collins, Helen McF.	144 61
326271	Campbell, Chas.	71 54
327291	Co'Duda, Sam	154 10
328413	Curry, Lydia McC.	257 97
398514	Collett, Nan	189 01
398570	Cronin, Mame B.	221 15
398684	Codori, Simon J., Jr.	727 84
400044	Campbell, Rose	871 68
169676	Cluley, Chas. C.	17 42
225923	Carson, Emma C.	68 68
227429	Colgrove, Jessie S.	226 96
231927	Carett, Emma	45 82
233827	Costello, Nellie	194 36
234810	Clymer, Geo. A.	952 41
234835	Campbell, Nancy S.	858 04
234927	Croco, Isaac W.	76 02
240699	Carylile, Mary	1,270 40
245221	Chapman, Margt.	210 31
246988	Clouse, John	15 38
247109	Crawford, Nora B.	307 33
248316	Connor, Annie	621 25
362050	Cleland, Mary E.	4,061 05
362412	Carspecken, Henry L.	144 51
363968	Casey, Hannah	108 24
364350	Carroll, A. Rook	16 88
366644	Conway, Maria	45 83
367288	Cassidy, Peter	559 14
367291	Crummer, Rebecca J.	49 29
367474	Cunningham, Mary	105 83
368320	Cashdollar, Georgina B.	71 26
368995	Corbett, Lena	743 70
369390	Curtin, Stella	82 65
570018	Campbell, R. A.	73 17
370045	Coulter, Merle A.	61 80
370256	Cappe, Emma	1,763 91
370303	Cox, Ellen A.	63 24
391943	Chamberlain, Calvin R.	1,198 95
394638	Charles, Helen	81 31
395503	Carey, Sarah	104 58
395762	Coleman, Alma	115 98
595787	Coyne, Margt.	459 52
395888	Caldwell, Wm. J.	75 09
232284	Cothery, Jos. H.	14 13

D.

8680	Dougherty, Edw.	1,140 44
28601	Dudgeon, Ida M.	24 81
77151	Dickson, Edw.	2,643 44
82193	Donovan, Annie	48 99
84345	Davies, David	1,055 55
90876	Dunlap, Chas. R.	199 03
91910	Duff, Mary E.	229 70
100606	Duffy, Pat	13 00
104756	Dunleavy, John J.	653 15
112435	Dougherty, Mary	420 26
117607	Deane, Nathaniel C.	59 95
134478	Dormaier, Jno. N.	55 27
136796	Donovan, Tim	1,743 34
149137	Discamps, Guvenal	31 39
156165	Durkin, Mary A.	1,174 04
157171	Donaldson, Pete C.	128 86
157525	Dalzell, Susie L.	50 43
159260	Dennerline, Christopher	1,409 38
159412	Devlin, Marie A.	55 02
282868	Devine, Martin	271 38
286915	Dangerfield, Helen D.	132 99
290040	Daum, Chas. J. J.	175 76
291598	Di Renna, Angela M.	145 04
291656	Diamond, Mary A.	3,200 04
294496	Duff, Jas. E.	815 93
300006	Dickson, Blanche O.	83 41
300630	Duff, Margt. F.	362 81
311476	Dunmore, Martha L.	32 10
313007	Dixon, Harry M.	363 33
313231	De Vou, Jas. L.	82 19
314591	Davis, Nathan	51 16
315741	Dunn, Eleanor	170 81
317147	Duffy, Kathryn	310 11
318904	Dollison, Margt. W.	538 15
320340	Dalton, Peter M.	739 77
320934	Downing, Frances	2,192 81
196691	Davie, Maggie	50 46
201292	Davis, Jno. T.	40 09
202536	Dixon, Ernest R.	85 37
202953	Ducy, Nancy J.	20 64
210585	Davie, Robt. H.	7,227 59
212091	Davis, Jas.	673 74
216800	Daley, Ann	2,318 46
331261	Doyle, Dolly	25 62
332192	Decker, Edw. M.	178 39
332260	Dickson, Jane	397 47
332442	Dreisbach, Rush A.	4,100 55
332542	Ditz, Anthony F.	51 41
333056	Duffey, Mary	326 90
333308	Derhamer, Gertrude B.	789 39
334300	Darr, Hortense H.	91 20
335864	Decker, Alex.	3,453 63
336757	Dalesanteo, Pasquealina R.	136 46
336854	Deiner, Wally	827 83
237219	Donabediah, Nazareth	306 37
338328	Davis, Margt. J.	380 69
339402	Doyle, Jas.	355 04
339817	Dietrich, Lillian A.	128 86
340633	Dixon, Jno.	820 02
340843	Dyer, Wilhelmina	19 20
341571	Devey, Geo. A.	53 97
342320	Darney, Dan'l J.	658 30
342451	Darr, Lawrence	141 87
345241	Deberson, Josephine	796 10
346431	Dubnikoff, Harry	114 27
347903	Davis, Clarence F.	234 05
349578	Davis, Jack	153 55
350907	Derhamer, Harrison M.	836 21
387157	Dentel, Kath.	66 17
387556	Deckenbaugh, Philippena	542 49
387816	Dudt, Elvira W.	755 91
387901	Duff, Harry	4,764 63
389018	Donlin, Kath. E.	69 67
389717	Doyle, Margt.	71 55
390816	Donaldson, Sam'l F.	376 86
390835	Davis, Marie A.	124 89
214234	Duve, Theannah E.	13 46
251310	Davis, Lizzie	424 74
253199	Doncannon, Delia	50 14
264375	Dietrich, Eliz. F.	17 29
265471	Douglass, Wm. C.	80 39
265900	Di Nuzzio, Angiola	139 92
266680	Deckinbach, Casper	90 87
267197	Dain, Francis	294 27
268419	Donaldson, Mary	345 45
274800	Demain, Frank A.	324 47
276832	Doyle, Wm.	39 13
278408	Doersch, Adam	422 10
278471	Drees, Millie	149 56
280523	Davis, Chas.	3,467 37
351084	Deni, Geo.	182 43
352661	Dindinger, Gilbert	203 54
352862	Danahey, Wm. L.	52 14
354959	Daunt, Margt. A.	1,634 07
355375	Dickkerson, Jeannette	190 74
355565	Douglas, Earl M.	241 09
355718	Doyle, Mae S.	131 30
355917	Delaney, Allye A.	1,789 87
356066	Duvall, Ulysses G.	119 06
357403	Daley, Jas. T.	37 15
358027	Diggin, Mary	552 16
358826	Davis, Bessie	73 31
360228	Donovan, Margt. T.	114 84
371435	Deidrick, Jos. W.	278 93
372350	Davison, Alice B.	42 29
372480	Dornberger, Stella	365 04
372976	Derry, Agnes	261 17
375239	Duncan, Jos.	24 10
374365	Dean, Margt.	47 65

374428	Durst, Adam L.	137 14
374471	Dudene, Ygnetz	844 05
375347	Donahue, Nora	153 75
376273	Dillon, Mildred G.	593 08
376686	Doherty, Sarah A.	265 55
377254	Davis, Alice J.	173 89
378049	Dressing, Louisa E.	49 17
378080	Douglas, Earl M.	33 52
378186	Donahey, Wm. L.	48 47
378791	Davis, Ella P.	1,014 12
380290	Dunnick, Florence V.	76 05
380372	Dasher, Louisa B.	441 21
254357	Dengler, Laura D.	108 24
265623	Doyle, Mary C.	4,341 39
271820	Dwyer, Delia	2,251 70
275187	Doak, Robt. J.	624 68
166884	Duffy, Katie	4,494 86
175951	Davies, Jno. C.	24 61
185442	Drew, Sadie	3,798 00
187137	Dulaney, Annie	274 39
191744	Davis, Lizzie A.	45 37
192175	Doyle, Maria	3,416 54
194384	Durkin, Annie	4,566 73
309809	Dawson, Jessie M.	20 76
325885	Duffy, Cath.	140 41
396315	Deely, Ella M.	100 79
398071	Draher, Jennie	3,505 11
398407	Durr, Kath.	487 50
398610	Davis, Clara	1,082 60
393369	Donahue, Martha J.	3,426 54
399906	Di Simo, Erma	109 32
400666	Du Pell, Abbie	107 85
301575	Dougherty, Mary	834 46
302895	Ditzer, Lillian E.	2,468 08
305383	Doyle, Bridget	63 48
222482	Duvall, Anna	416 86
224578	Drennan, Annie	623 02
224606	Dunbar, Margt. C.	380 81
225780	Donohue, Mary	368 91
225930	Devereaux, Anne	3,165 63
228454	Dampman, Martha C.	255 25
233172	Deflin, Frank K.	24 35
237946	Duve, Theannah E.	17 88
237946	Duncan, Jas.	530 17
241659	Denk, John	2,419 04
241754	Donahue, Margt.	376 40
248166	Dixon, John	1,023 84
361281	Doyle, Patrick E.	185 50
362311	Donalson, Ellen B.	1,378 30
362856	Dickson, Jennie L.	185 57
364331	Davis, Jas. R.	108 99
364605	Drekiewicz, Max.	988 44
365432	Dubas, Ekkehardt	36 78
365876	Dain, Edward	1,383 27
366359	Diamond, Mary E.	1,024 32
367183	Douze, Francis H.	103 99
369603	Dawson, Addie B.	92 20
391324	Doran, Jas.	48 11
391759	Dugan, Margt.	90 60
391912	Dausch, Frank J.	236 53
392592	Doyle, Lizzie	1,072 59
392638	Dawson, Wm. J. Jr.	354 96
392666	Doherty, Eliz.	133 51
392726	Donnelly, Patrick	2,991 60
394487	Derhamer, Gertrude	192 16
394498	D'Amato, Rose	117 12
394555	Duffy, Philip B. Jr.	124 14
394795	Doran, Ellen	409 63
395299	Deitzel, Annie	91 95
222624	Donaldson, Thos. I.	22 51
230570	Deibner, Clara	792 18
243098	Dando, Anna G.	56 38
249468	Downing, Nellie	53 98
361246	Dillon, Johanna A.	1,792 56
365329	Doak, Sara J.	88 02
382879	Durkin, Mary	407 66

E.

254742	Erhart, Josef	39 67
267121	Ervin, Jos.	240 35
269113	Eakin, Frank J.	93 97
278410	Entrekin, Disa	256 08
356790	Eickhoff, Clara	457 57
358765	Eckert, Mary	521 09
359034	Edelstein, Harry	86 16
360388	Ebersol, Chas. B.	60 90
360845	Emmerling, Jane B.	51 20
371667	Egan, Thos.	88 45
372071	Engel, Minnie	315 24
372452	Evans, Edith M.	413 85
373074	Ewing, Mary D.	270 84
375548	Eber, Herman L.	93 62
375699	Elsesser, Bertha	132 57
375826	Eckert, Mary A.	52 39
376522	Edmunds, Margt.	34 65
377587	Enterline, Vada	982 14
377915	Elkin, Margt.	354 03
378052	Edises, Morris	5,520 40
378453	Ebbert, Robt. W.	133 97
378583	Eichler, Della	33 25
379022	Eckels, Ethel B.	56 51
379674	Ervin, Annie	796 80
379927	Eisenhut, Rosy	1,726 67
380529	Edinger, Cora	374 69
380898	Eichenlaub, Clarence A.	100 04
201787	Evans, Effie	37 12
219735	Elder, Nan J.	1,161 78
333421	Erickson, Regina F.	46 15
337161	Engle, Annie R.	1,345 76
389229	Eberle, Anna E.	195 81
343317	Ehrler, Ernest J.	128 27
344375	English, Eliz.	147 08
348354	Emery, Chas. J.	386 03
350944	Emery, Caroline K.	730 57
390063	Ebbert, Geo. S.	130 34
213799	Eigenrauch, Linnie	275 87
347029	Eklind, E. Vardia	43 14
95436	Ettinger, Barbara	335 17
104068	Eagleson, Kate S.	12 67
161161	Elliott, Tillie	224 63
288498	Ellis, Wm. Sr.	39 56
292579	Erickson, Regina	907 66
296418	Ewing, Cora E.	41 59
298448	Eynon, Ada S.	144 38
298978	Eberle, Rose	790 84
299295	Eberle, Forest S.	68 42
311950	Ewans, Jake	507 55
317201	Edwards, Robt. J.	146 25
381312	England, Ora A.	112 60
101855	Edwards, Geo. B.	20 44
159261	Elliott, Wm.	18 92
281266	Ervin, Joseph	77 12
192733	Eaton, Sarah G.	679 40
325971	Eichenlaub, Ida	2,200 05
330639	Elliott, Mattie J.	189 55
396624	Eckert, Wm. H.	649 63
398802	Espy, Florence	457 00
306199	Evans, Eliz. B.	63 96
222524	Eberhardt, Wilhelmina C.	173 08
241946	Elsey, Edwin R.	57 81
364807	Evrard, John	152 03
365529	Ernst, Louise I.	87 25
365794	Easton, W. Earle	184 42
368075	Engelman, Yetta	98 54
368472	Enderlin, Mayme B.	119 46
369285	Ertzman, Richard L.	319 48
370297	Evans, Evaline	71 10
370976	Eberle, Anna	107 19
392399	Engle, Margt.	1,001 90
392586	Elgort, Jacob	1,911 07

F.

32014	Foster, Thos.	44 56
33466	Fitzgerald, John	83 06
40830	Foight, Harry S.	63 25
47934	Fox, John W.	324 18
82295	Flannery, Sallie	51 18
90506	Feeney, Bridget	112 40
110007	Fitzgerald, John	38 64
132986	Fraser, Jas. H.	16 46
134950	Foxall, Geo. W.	21 38
134961	Fahey, Maggie	116 61
143386	Fredrick, Emma	51 27

156226	Fleming, Rich. K.	13 01
162013	Freedman, Sophia	1,763 65
164263	Funston, Margt.	2,330 72
285642	Fisher, Frieda	68 31
287031	Fry, Saml.	1,247 88
289001	Finegold, Edw.	817 44
290715	Ferguson, Grizella N.	110 40
293737	Flagg, Lucius C. S.	143 38
295965	Finnegan, Win'e	723 33
296009	Felty, Saml. J.	29 48
296513	Fisher, Cora E.	39 53
297885	Franz, John	93 17
300945	Flaherty, Bl'che.	51 32
312224	Ferguson, Joh'a.	29 53
312565	Fitler, Fred. K.	38 53
313910	Fox, Elizabeth	82 29
314193	Foster, Wm. G. 3d	19 35
316895	Farber, Sam	67 20
317122	Fillman, Heinr'h.	836 73
317554	Foquer, Nora	188 61
318840	Fetterman, Jno. C.	213 73
319348	Forster, Alma E.	127 92
319693	Fulmer, Stella	1,253 58
381440	Flannigan, Mamie	236 93
382006	Felding, Ann	140 93
382066	Fritz, Elaz. A.	655 99
384650	Fulmer, Lucy	379 14
385549	Fineran, Eliz.	1,602 44
104323	Flood, Fran's R.	25 76
154155	Frame, Alex. J.	4,103 52
381528	Frown, John	37 75
197455	Fitzpatrick, Bridget G.	1,994 30
197880	Flannery, Mary E.	47 60
202321	Fleming, Mary	83 53
203403	Fleming, Margaretta M.	403 00
203919	Flanigan, Mary E.	589 16
209300	Flower, Mercedes	40 48
332828	Fondersmith, Effie W.	72 68
332906	Fleming, Carrie	19 51
334001	Friel, Dennis I.	125 70
334392	Fulmer, Gee. W.	809 39
335397	Fehl, Annie	25 21
342461	Fawcett, Olive	300 56
342674	France, Mary K.	169 25
342725	Fairlye, Wm. A.	15 91
386506	Flavin, Delia	55 58
387482	Fickter, Albt. G.	73 97
388536	Finnefrock, Lizzie	1,382 78
389543	Feldman, Garnet	48 05
390971	Fechter, Ida M.	464 41
390998	Flaherty, Mich'l.	142 98
203008	Falsoner, Vivian V.	10 96
254491	Finegold, Bessie	192 33
260011	Farley, Geo. M.	27 93
260497	Flynn, Jos.	70 08
266718	Francis, Wm. H.	52 74
266971	Faith, Mary	92 03
268605	Feilen, Peter	1,140 41
275502	Fox, Maria H.	284 67
275639	Foley, Mary A.	39 24
277129	Farren, Alice	24 99
277764	Fassinger, Albt.	144 98
277899	Friel, Anna	44 46
352504	Forquer, Gertrude	20 72
354277	Fineberg, Louis	284 83
356747	Fetzer, Ella S.	31 22
357024	Fisher, Hattie	602 47
358522	Fox, Jos.	64 47
358990	Fischer, Rhea H.	317 89
359974	Friend, Paul'e B.	152 01
371756	Ferrell, Martha A.	187 92
372268	Freese, Chas. E.	65 32
374431	Fontana, Amibale	31 52
375612	Fording, Eugene H.	33 69
376650	Forbes, Katie	246 80
377072	Forok, Anna	487 62
377131	Filler, Della	82 36
377192	Furboom, Ernest	150 34
377236	Fierst, Helen A.	37 97
379036	Feeney, Bridget	161 07
380475	Fife, Lee M.	2,521 76
380841	Fleishauer, Johan W.	1,519 41
190593	French, Jean P.	1,014 82
194250	Fitzgerald, Michl.	599 37
194973	Ferree, Ralph N.	28 58
303490	Frey, E. Blanche	186 45
310801	Fitzsimmons, Josephine	1,675 22
326158	Ford, Annie	65 75
327239	Ferdurko, Wasyl.	3,019 54
329521	Fritz, Lizzie	708 11
396535	Frey, Mary M.	755 24
194769	Ferry, Bertha G.	22 39
399614	Funke, Mary E.	120 31
221051	Fry, Craig H.	10 51
221081	Fitzgibbons, Mary A.	184 53
223930	Friesell, Wm. H.	64 66
229158	Forsyth, Noah B.	1,343 54
229704	Forster, Wm. L.	209 88
237138	Ferguson, Saml. E.	45 18
238063	Frey, Robt. H.	25 31
238748	Farmer, John A.	17 85
245344	Forster, Alma E.	362 82
361306	Flanagan, Leo E.	139 98
362562	Friedel, Jno. A.	144 51
363723	Flynn, Francis A.	695 16
367190	Ford, Wm. J.	59 44
368992	Ford, Mary H.	702 21
369040	Fitzgerald, Mary A.	1,404 67
369120	Fischer, Harry F.	26 67
370562	Forbes, Martha C.	56 64
393217	Foody, Alice	1,155 69
393691	Fitzsimmons, Jno. M.	234 67
395496	Foster, Louis	185 75
228510	Fisher, Wm. H.	16 48
250814	Fritz, Jno. H.	24 24

G.

44090	Gies, A. Chas.	32 61
51968	Graham, Mary E.	195 72
64687	Gardner, Mary J.	148 68
64792	Gilmore, Sarah A. W.	54 16
73506	Griffith, Jos.	13 42
98128	Gamwell, Roland G.	370 01
103393	Gibson, Mattie A.	124 04
106174	Guthrie, Florence H.	6,721 19
115300	Gardner, Pawhattan	52 59
136851	Greenwald, Jacob	4,040 10
138758	Gribben, Anne	1,485 02
149887	Gilmore, Martha B.	60 80
150750	Gould, Martha M.	86 49
155057	Gray, Wm.	4,093 90
156780	Gilliland, Walter A.	573 29
159010	Griffiths, Emma J.	35 90
159707	Green, Willard J.	11 56
281522	Gott, Lizzie S.	217 75
283986	Gregory, John	28 29
288963	Green, Loretta	115 05
289082	Gunselmann, Anna	1,219 58
291205	Gartland, Clara K.	287 61
291462	Green, Maria L.	82 34
293221	Goldstein, Lily	1,290 67
295896	Grochowski, Zuzanna	1,721 87
296805	Gravalski, Meri	602 12
297313	Green, Nana	2,248 31
297813	Giles, Silva	227 90
311536	Gross, Geo. B.	91 42
311775	Gilleland, Lizzie A.	586 65
312599	Garman, Wilhelmina P.	662 07
315143	Gratz, Katie	220 85
315476	Gibson, Christina	775 22
315984	Graff, Ida B.	117 12
317967	Gibbons, Nellie B.	36 78
319454	Graham, John	86 81
210124	Gilmour, Mary	10 90
213985	Goodall, Josephine	1,006 11
218116	Guswaska, Mary	604 92
333839	Gonsowska, Sophia	495 26
335273	Green, Mary	76 15
335849	Goldberg, Fannie	64 32
337076	Glasser, Margt.	137 98
337790	Goode, Robt. B.	397 95
338900	Gardies, Anna	918 99
341595	Ginsti, Cesira	552 02
342500	Grady, Eliz. A.	350 78

342529 Gue, Ida 95 52
343674 Galbraith, Robt. 413 17
344100 Gordon, Marcus A. 37 20
345496 Ginniff, Maria G. 1,166 75
346268 Goughler, Carrie M. 106 13
347574 Gardner, Morton A. L. 47 26
348317 Grey, Lydia M. 55 57
350925 Goss, Alex E. 24 80
388255 Gavan, Cath. 770 47
390379 Gleich, Eliz. 120 64
333028 Giltenboth, Martha 187 84
335138 Graham, Jeanie 142 25
256564 George, Geo. W. 594 41
256879 Gordon, Harry R. 38 24
258157 Groff, Geo. 15 17
259038 Gij, Emma 81 72
260298 Griffith, Amelia 846 17
260473 Gilfillan, Gertrude C. 20 03
261725 Gardner, Jas. 168 98
264216 Getty, Mary E. 1,037 90
265173 Gray, John C. 52 26
265612 Guckert, Clara 36 98
269252 Grove, Mary M. 1,179 37
271145 Greenwald, Rosetta 17 65
271740 Gilson, Stella 34 22
271858 Gilmore, Margt. 1,576 66
273611 Gibson, Janet 155 69
275192 Gallaher, Wm. 2,181 89
276646 George, Martha McC. 91 77
278880 Grubbs, Jno. B. 23 74
353507 Grant, Loretta F. 91 94
351190 Goldman, Wm. A. 128 94
354596 Ganter, Antonette 59 61
356018 Guinn, Lynda R. 712 88
356867 Gregg, Wm. 324 02
356984 Gundback, Mollie 89 48
358416 Grohman, Josephine 576 01
359057 Geslius, Julia 162 72
360529 Graham, Eunice A. 164 19
372003 Goodwin, Virg. M. 34 57
372241 Gauvin, Mich'l J. 590 61
375003 Grable, Osmyn A. 36 65
376935 Garibaldi, Fred 68 47
379069 Griffin, Patrk. 287 19
379630 Graver, Philip A. 434 56
379990 Glover, Carrie E. 116 08
380097 Graham, Anna C. 166 70
356072 Gottlieb, Louis, ... 6,177 52
168394 Griffiths, Wm. 24 66
180185 Gundeman, Lester S. 1,200 72
180446 Gormly, Eliz. 274 33
183207 Gearing, Chas. B. 212 72
192403 Gould, Anna A. 356 90
302713 Gannon, Margt. 93 81
303279 Grayburn, Jno. 21 27
304876 Goldstrom, Jno. 56 99
307450 Gawn, Martha 61 26
307591 Gittins, Mary B. 893 52
309393 Giles, Jennie 121 84
322838 Green, Eliz. M. 1,338 24
325236 Gelb, Frances 1,772 64
330700 Guthrie, Jno. B. 472 53
396784 Gibish, Amelia 183 13
396856 Goetz, Barbara 342 32
396929 Gosinski, Lottie 228 17
397151 Grondzionski, Mike 571 92
399612 Griggs, Bouyer, ... 229 72
172421 Guinagh, Maggie 1,409 54
172809 Griffin, Margt. 770 79
397487 Guthrie, Jas. N. 588 00
223347 Getty, Jas. C. 1,542 94
225462 Greiner, Jos. 55 50
237022 Geyer, Clara 778 96
230911 Graham, Emilie K. 64 87
231211 Garman, Leora J. 1,371 86
231212 Garman, Mildred E. 1,434 02
232219 Gallagher, John 87 81
234785 Gillander, Jean 52 84
244001 Grange, Augustus B. 14 88
246227 Graham, Margt. I. 2,179 16
247411 Gallagher, John, ... 33 81
249413 Greenwalt, Stella E. 23 33
249948 Grady, Johanna 1,032 68
364431 Gimino, Thora 953 51
364956 Gaser, Chas. W. 73 89
366339 Gray, Amelia C. 66 03
366591 Gillander, Jas. R. 775 62
368409 Ging, Mary 112 60
369194 Gozakas, Kasimir 2,483 96
369574 Glass, Dora 1,704 99
369667 Gable, Ida 81 11
393669 Glassburner, Mary C. 974 32
394089 Godwin, Eliz. 567 24
394136 Gowda, Jno. 2,144 30
394227 Griebel, Mary 296 63
395186 Giesy, Geo. A. 113 67
373292 Grubbs, Adam M. 378 70
382557 Glass, Beulah E. 3,021 45

H.

13281 Heilman, Henry 130 99
21879 Hickey, Mary 704 36
22401 Herbster, Karl 826 62
78553 Holliedt, Matilda 2,598 29
81301 Hollinger, Robt. T. 12 87
82764 Herron, Chas. 92 30
98819 Hay, Maggie 161 89
104106 Hopper, Sam'l N. 49 98
104383 Helbig, Johann A. 8,917 14
112970 Hite, Annie E. 19 20
113077 Hoting, Martin 194 01
117525 Henderson, Mary F. 3,041 49
118795 Hazelbaker, Roxanna 142 59
119846 Howard, Wm. C. 17 21
122473 Hays, Caroline S. 38 00
123052 Hilton, Fred H. 26 61
127152 Hague, Wm. E. 205 77
135183 Hardie, Maggie 947 30
135732 Heisterman, Christian E. 1,461 94
139691 Hick, Gregory 2,293 55
143259 Harris, Thos. 76 04
147094 Hamilton, Belle J. 699 98
149143 Hastings, Jas. B. 200 98
150529 Harmeier, Laura A. 328 89
152814 Hernbrod, Anna C. 1,243 58
153804 Healy, Mary 25 70
157027 Hartley, Sarah E. 60 73
157995 Haun, Wilbert C. 398 03
159425 Harmon, Marion W. 775 25
161300 Haugh, Elvira 25 30
282060 Hopf, Adeline F. 37 26
282153 Hibbs, David 868 53
286863 Hansel, Chas. M. 18 77
287462 Hill, Maurice H. 1,638 83
287690 Hartman, Lillian 188 34
288728 Hughey, Julia 74 02
290155 Hughes, Anna B. 211 93
291410 Hallgren, Karl M. 103 16
292221 Hughes, Patrick 14 25
292751 Harper, Jno. 1,161 63
294391 Hughes, Roy V. 1,254 85
295101 Hawthorne, Maud E. 16 84
295265 Hogan, Delia 21 50
295745 Hershberger, Laura J. 23 03
296544 Hagerty, Bella 405 77
297334 Henderson, Melzena 1,410 91
298694 Highberger, Frank W. 119 80
299737 Higgins, Mary 21 17
311202 Hill, Annie R. 39 95
311637 Holman, Sarah M. 780 57
311817 Hogg, Mary M. 16 20
312789 Haas, Josephine E. 1,575 65
313290 Honeywell, Kate 59 92
314049 Hoffman, Louise 301 20
316413 Hickman, J. Park 16 20
318075 Hurley, Annie 1,277 09
320350 Hesh, Annie 567 07
320653 Hill, Magdalena 289 48
382889 Horn, Cecilia J. 3,378 46
383556 Hickey, Anna M. 170 53
384605 Hamilton, Jas. C. 697 49
384932 Hahn, Adam, Jr. 170 45
56656 Hoge, Jas. 26 89
110383 Herron, Mary T. 422 47

196232	Hamilton, Margt.	3,313 47
198253	Hirsch, Max	225 69
202687	Huzele, Chas.	980 42
204179	Hoffman, Hattie	2,413 69
212042	Hartzell, Edith I.	11 04
212612	Henninger, Hy.	5,248 63
214637	Houlahan, Margt.	127 28
215511	Hazlett, Maggie M.	1,131 49
217195	Hamerly, Teresa	1,249 88
217197	Hobe, Mary	432 67
220175	Hamilton, Jas. M.	919 43
331234	Hays, Edwin G.	46 96
332565	Holleran, Kath.	144 32
333049	Hoover, Emily J.	391 01
333854	Heil, Simon J.	59 08
334005	Hays, Nell M.	105 32
334739	Hutchins, Edw. M.	16 76
335588	Haering, Eliz. F.	20 70
336365	Humphreys, Eliz. S.	1,668 47
336370	Heath, Frances A.	57 42
337846	Haggerty, Julia	1,149 01
338054	Hoar, Jno.	3,060 75
338758	Hasley, Bertha E.	62 33
339431	Hinkle, Sallie	257 55
340138	Haffner, Maria	16 56
340690	Hutchinson, Anna E.	1,091 02
341533	Hardy, Sarah A.	133 88
341761	Hopkinson, Eliz. A.	4,880 87
342812	Herd, Nora	77 36
344168	Houston, Andrew C.	113 29
345537	Hewitt, Wm. E.	242 50
346610	Henkel, Jennie S.	118 15
348603	Hochstein, Annie	351 11
349898	Hepner, Harry	653 49
350334	Hindy, Jno. B.	407 84
350565	Heinemann, Edw. R.	151 91
388250	Heitz, Albert W.	1,235 13
389401	Howell, Jennie	354 55
389601	Holland, Cath. A.	142 25
389709	House, Jas. R.	99 54
387623	Hemmings, Mollie	3,301 44
251149	Holleran, Jas. G.	22 00
252442	Highley, Nellie	465 70
252668	Holsing, Mary A.	468 66
255375	Howard, Wm. B.	353 12
258494	Hill, Hannah	71 95
262085	Hunter, Maggie	1,317 30
262813	Holland, Agness	193 61
264757	Hawksworth, Benj.	54 68
265428	Hoyt, Martha C.	137 41
268652	Haag, Lorena M.	93 10
270211	Hanrahan, Mary	575 91
270662	Herbick, Nicholas	308 29
271133	Heath, Sarah	85 52
273597	Heighley, Robt. M.	38 80
274910	Heisterman, Christian E.	137 55
275979	Hodges, John H.	13 34
278336	Hemerly, Mary	528 55
279549	Henderson, Mary M.	490 07
280491	Harris, Sarah F.	112 30
351899	Hieber, Kath. C.	1,992 40
352169	Hickey, Nora	734 73
352358	Hamilton, Jno. A.	20 66
352656	Haas, Gertrude	47 85
353520	Hahn, Kath.	61 86
353597	Hollerick, Marya	22 59
354691	Hoffman, M. Magdalen	76 43
355653	Holmes, Lillian S.	177 01
355842	Hayashi, Andy T.	141 03
356713	Heagy, Frank F.	73 90
356806	Hale, Margt. E.	254 49
357524	Holtzman, Adam	1,495 63
357758	Hauck, Elsie J.	1,438 68
357856	Hays, Wm. E.	82 91
357902	Hill, Jacob C.	70 53
359085	Hughes, Vallie K.	69 79
359276	Huntley, Gladys G.	208 13
359752	Heckel, Kath. M.	94 51
360290	Havnar, Mary H.	43 94
360462	Hofmeister, Wm. P.	456 99
360593	Hays, John C.	18 20
371003	Hershey, Jas. W.	47 49
371345	Heape, Arthur W.	111 66
372438	Haller, Mary K.	726 21
372948	Henderson, Nellie K.	218 12
373243	Huttenhouer, Martha E.	276 59
373465	Holleran, Margt.	62 10
373564	Hershman, Lily	109 46
374200	Hollinger, Annie	191 30
374312	Henderson, Wm. J.	68 72
374838	Handel, Sallie	124 94
374989	Henry, Arthur B.	127 52
375834	Haney, Michl. T.	504 58
376153	Holloren, Mary	62 63
376908	Hargnett, Minnie E.	1,083 69
378192	Hilscher, Ernest	127 27
378200	Heinz, Henrietta D.	74 07
378929	Holland, Annie M.	58 07
379538	Haller, Frank W.	153 58
379658	Hassler, Anna R.	178 58
380958	Hecht, David H.	523 89
265703	Henderson, Anna M.	347 94
168823	Hill, Jacob C.	84 67
176360	Hertig, Owen L.	30 32
184035	Hunter, Sarah J.	373 36
186631	Holmes, Annie	1,380 80
190648	Haught, Annie	1,701 75
192334	Hutton, Geo.	727 86
194715	Harper, Tillie	1,034 52
195785	Heinrich, Mollie	824 26
304905	Handley, Jessie M.	152 67
305703	Hagen, Gustav	43 44
305721	Hiner, Jessie B.	2,140 61
306986	Hoehle, Albert H.	45 56
307700	Henry, Wm. Edm.	171 21
308644	Hepler, Esther A. W.	49 05
321011	Hopper, Margt.	200 47
321742	Herbick, Nich.	151 45
321938	Hammerley, Eliz.	809 04
324467	Harper, Wm. H.	801 02
326506	Hope, Janet	52 23
328361	Hood, David G.	25 24
396205	Hengstler, Estella M.	52 23
398301	Hibbard, Hester M.	55 87
398412	Hutchinson, Jos. E.	2,815 40
398725	Hall, Margt. A.	274 01
398826	Henry, Wm. La V.	274 98
398939	Himmelstein, Jos.	553 81
168218	Hutchinson, Kath.	23 94
176478	Hoffman, Mary J.	77 87
182192	Hamm, Emma J.	247 42
185855	Hayes, Mary M.	11 55
193165	Henderson, Wm.	9 08
323130	Hargrove, Spencer	13 62
328496	Hall, Annie	17 42
330462	Heil, Magdalena	19 21
330546	Hartell, Nancy	90 54
223078	Hobbs, Robt. G.	19 61
224507	Haarlander, Martha	978 52
227476	Hancock, Emma P.	243 06
228889	Hayes, Hattie J.	112 29
230989	Hoffman, Jennet	18 78
237634	Harper, Sarah	369 24
240318	Holmes, Carson	907 06
243385	Hudson, J. Percy	75 15
245071	Hopkinson, Jennie	121 84
245366	Harley, Liza	18 22
246003	Hoffman, John B.	1,454 12
248604	Holloday, Chas. H.	853 97
363042	Hammersley, Louisa	5,631 83
364931	Holl, Hanna A.	143 53
365130	Hornickel, Frank J.	1,071 87
365178	Harrison, Jno. S.	86 73
365701	Hanzel, Elmer J.	633 05
366153	Holliard, Russell S.	208 35
368261	Huston, Wm. E.	2,247 49
368528	Holland, Levi M.	57 19
369044	Hunt, Cora F.	332 03
369320	Heidler, Edna	1,179 17
369540	Hester, Jas.	140 29
391354	Hodgson, Jane E.	1,293 55
393648	Heagy, Isabella	345 00
393742	Hamberg, Jas. T.	589 65
395224	Hughes, Violet A.	46 27
231856	Horn, Alice	20 77

238792 Hughes, Martin J. 10 04
364728 Hunt, Wm. G. 54 19
365106 Hasley, Sam'l. 35 40

I.

94791 Isenthal, Leo R. 174 37
112984 Irwin, Mary 11 90
317995 Isman, Kate 89 31
199683 Isherwood, Brdgt. 255 08
215140 Irwin, Mary J. 2,544 19
341233 Imhoff, Mary J. 508 51
346774 Iams, Jas. E. 123 36
327961 Irwin, Geo. R. 1,371 43
396947 Immekus, Caroline E. 116 31
395587 Itell, Albert I. 1,276 12

J.

55520 Johnson, Frank B. Jr. 15 46
66380 Jacobs, Lottie 1,298 90
100091 Johnston, Geo. O. 222 60
100428 Jackson, Sarah 575 83
111796 Jepson, Hannah 57 61
138366 Jubb, Geo. S. 42 18
139987 Jordan, Calvin B. 36 13
147218 Johnston, Harriet 35 16
163576 Junk, Annie M. 31 29
297705 Jackson, Bessie 11 97
299199 Jorden, Mary 1,382 26
316041 Jafvert, Ida M. 116 14
381047 Jones, Daisy E. 32 61
383500 Jones, Margt. E. 227 88
385943 Jorden, Marg. S. 98 40
199250 Jackson, Sarepta 295 72
200547 Johnston, Ellen 11 69
205168 Jones, Arthur D. 78 08
212776 Jones, Sadie 10 77
215212 Jamison, Wm. H. 264 37
332092 Jennings, Margt. J. 43 06
333729 Joyce, Mary 848 10
334065 Johnson, Annie J. 208 89
335639 Jones, Thos. T. 677 95
335978 Johnston, Ed. A. 56 55
343655 Judge, Anna 287 07
345495 Jones, David J. 61 05
347501 Johnston, David C. 53 61
387197 Johnston, Geo. A. 62 29
386939 Johnston, Nettie 136 58
254030 Johnson, Carl 92 61
260348 Jackson, Mary A. 33 09
269600 Jones, Jas. 462 31
272538 Jones, Wm. J. 39 41
276288 Johnston, Fred'k C. 15 08
277708 Jamison, Maude A. 131 00
279697 Johnson, Artcher A. 347 36
351310 Jackson, Mary 939 89
351312 Jackson, Chas. T. 331 53
351361 Jacobson, Nathan 161 30
354892 Johnson, Geo. 88 44
355062 Johnston, Stanley 282 66
356226 James, Annie 81 71
357421 Jafvert, Ida M. 98 02
371991 James, Hallie L. 143 19
373359 Jones, Lennie W. 690 77
374685 Jones, Luvia K. 88 53
375781 Johnson, Etta M. 585 94
186040 Janata, Jean. R. 67 10
195973 Jennings, Jos. 3,182 98
304630 Jacobs, Margt. E. H. 1,281 39
329446 Jennings, Saml. D. 7,399 11
330287 Jackson, Leanora 141 16
190271 Johnston, Mary 770 94
228155 Jackson, Lily 52 98
230169 Jones, Geo. 563 06
231793 Jaffe, Bertha 1,460 45
233527 Jones, Wm. M. 1,960 30
233897 Jones, Amos 4,556 12
245176 John, Mary 314 94
362226 Jones, Rachel E. 21 55
362227 Jones, Frances S. 35 17
363685 Jones, Daisy E. 54 90
364798 Jones, Anna L. 408 46
367949 Jones, Nannie J. 612 42
368436 Jaworski, Jos. L. 71 87
370089 Jacobs, Emma 2,731 62
391158 Jennings, Chas. W. 180 94
242594 Jackson, Eliza E. 15 93

K.

17483 Kaiser, Jacob 210 35
17548 Kirkland, Jos. 598 11
58168 Kenning, Hannah 336 72
75881 Kane, Flor'e N. 22 97
78745 Keys, Wm. C. 177 02
83134 Kerr, Lide E. 25 86
89683 Kennedy, Lizzie 2,175 89
104571 Kenna, Bern'd P. 972 35
112252 Knauss, Mattie 139 99
116592 Kraus, Mary 1,910 60
124787 Kuntz, Christina 35 45
131122 King, Flora B. 359 79
157628 Keiser, Louise 61 62
159030 Krider, Conrad 143 33
163020 Kenney, Jane 943 71
164296 Kennan, Susan 149 57
282238 King, Annie E. 293 00
282733 King, Thos. K. 975 77
286125 Kim, Wm. C. 4,200 72
286246 Knorr, Marie A. 727 98
287540 Klein, Chas. L. 3,672 95
289786 Kistler, Mgt. M. 262 53
291389 Kelly, Mary 16 86
291781 Kerr, Eliz. M. 269 41
314351 Keagey, Annie E. 482 92
316102 Kretzler, Wm. 38 10
316696 Kaylor, Ida 534 41
317006 Koffler, Jos. A. 35 48
317012 Kelly, Edith B. 24 67
317256 Kirby, Patrick 92 90
317516 Kralik, Maria 117 74
318771 Kunkel, Wm. E. 923 06
319009 Kaltenhauser, Nellie 187 35
319035 Kearns, G. Edw. 529 38
319230 Krause, Verna E. 30 01
319681 King, Jas. H. 52 53
381931 Kiefer, Otto 61 51
382089 Kenstler, John 65 61
382282 Kartub, Sadie L. 38 68
384815 Kennelly, Anna J. 135 53
385619 Katz, Rose 1,266 09
197703 Kavanaugh, Delie 3,746 64
200663 King, Francis E. 702 87
208961 Kirk, Wm. N. 19 35
219626 King, Harvey C. 156 07
219685 Kinsley, Sarah 131 84
332804 Kleinhampl, Frk. 958 02
333297 Keys, Edw. J. 248 82
334792 Killiam, Paul 186 07
335578 Kennelly, Ellie 387 38
339411 Kaplan, Harry 265 15
339493 Keeler, Hy. A. 170 81
339908 Keller, Eliza C. M. 24 35
340215 Kapsinis, Peter J. 16 15
340752 Klinder, Sadie 100 50
340941 Kelly, Elizabeth 376 41
341538 Kiefer, Freda A. 65 57
341760 Kirk, Frank 324 74
342928 Kirsopp, Ewart 199 75
343958 Kuznicki, Feloks 50 31
344369 Kail, Martha E. 35 70
345000 Kiser, Jos. A. A. 266 42
345587 Kantork, Wm. 21 29
345617 Kurtz, Josephine 443 74
345834 Klinzing, Karl G. H. 5,243 44
347565 Kennan, Hetty B. 49 89
348440 Knapp, Mary A. 33 85
348973 Kress, Anna M. 156 39
349616 Kilgallon, Margt. 273 33
349675 Kane, Anna 1,049 76
349995 Krepps, Frank 494 15
386342 Klentz, Eliz. J. 420 79
386710 Kemler, Jane 177 59

387188	Kulik, Andy	1,228 05
388919	Kartub, Annyce L.	163 03
389002	Kunz, Gertr'e H.	166 64
389948	King, Ida E.	123 51
390265	Kennedy, Frk. T.	110 53
390641	Krieger, Lillie	84 44
386428	Kappler, Edna M.	71 03
252018	Keehen, Lizzie	20 58
260015	Krieger, Sadie	1,920 95
261839	Kremer, Wilhelm	3,242 53
263082	Kelly, Ellen	396 03
264269	Kidd, Jesse A.	60 10
266376	Kruse, Petronella	23 39
270347	Kearins, Matt.	544 33
271890	Kawaliawski, Enih	12 05
272694	Kahl, Catherine	970 60
276178	Kinczus, Apolinary	57 81
277084	Kerr, Emma	831 03
277144	Kelly, A. Holmes	74 37
279192	Krieger, Lillian	201 08
351576	Kerr, Howard B.	37 22
351633	Kruvitz, Minnie	19 22
351989	Kozcmiaka, John	162 75
352184	Kruczynna, Wm.	55 11
353071	Kane, Frances	128 57
353932	Koepke, Annabelle D.	1,494 22
354400	Kaintz, Albert	41 98
354505	Krings, John C.	27 68
355431	Koenig, Jos.	696 90
358097	Kelly, Mary A.	142 63
360236	Kirsch, Mathilda E.	71 44
360401	Kraly, Mary	58 70
371059	Klinhaus, Henry C.	324 72
371100	Kruck, Anni	127 15
371178	Kelly, Margt.	1,126 14
372455	Kelly, Annie	531 24
373162	Kramer, Rose	339 02
373751	Keating, Cath.	467 82
374465	Kiezek, Wincenty	1,134 46
377209	Klinger, Louisa	131 08
377659	Keliher, Julia	279 15
378234	Kissick, Ida M.	69 52
379249	Klammer, Ida	299 11
379559	King, Margt. J.	198 38
174508	Kelly, Patrick	14 77
176097	Keenan, Owen	1,675 93
177804	Kennedy, Mary E.	7,990 91
185275	Kirchner, Andw. J.	340 96
187517	Krater, Geo. F.	274 89
193220	Kelly, Annie M.	2,700 12
301452	Kletter, Amanda	666 75
301604	Kohler, David S.	103 32
304163	Kohlbeck, Frk. J.	795 84
304473	Kopp, Minnie	52 43
304760	Kim, Mary J.	29 35
305939	Kindle, Lulu	223 46
307608	Kerr, Jos. J.	46 87
308006	Kennedy, Sarah S.	84 08
321255	Kennan, Mary R.	193 04
321661	Kretzler, Wm.	30 25
321674	Konstanzer, Mary A.	75 20
321851	Kinson, Laura	605 84
323345	Kissock, Jos.	109 20
323426	Kennedy, Sarah S.	52 54
323682	Kevan, Jno. W.	68 09
325906	King, Mary E.	82 28
326049	Kelly, Jno.	244 97
326610	Kalb, Annie	35 17
327859	Kemp, Alexdr. B.	841 38
328429	Knapp, Kath.	224 93
328483	Kennedy, Francis T.	245 34
328605	Kennedy, Kath. B.	47 51
396002	Knopf, Edna M.	274 80
397306	Kine, Edith	110 18
397899	Klear, Mike	760 67
398211	Kress, Mary O.	3,283 28
399126	Kerrigan, Anna M.	110 40
399646	Klein, Hannah D.	219 33
399684	Klein, Golda	3,306 74
400124	Kelly, Mary A.	108 57
171728	Kramer, Frank B.	319 93
305349	Kennedy, Isabel	23 28
396826	Key, Oliver	40 87
222461	Kline, George	231 36
227329	Kunz, Kath.	402 22
228427	Kennedy, Flo B.	446 70
230976	Kelly, Katie	14 74
231969	King, Katie	265 93
233620	Kern, Moritz	54 81
234874	Kelly, Adaline	390 52
240586	Kalafud, Mary	144 79
242071	Kraus, Jacob	121 91
361256	Kefalas, Christos	452 79
362914	Kilpatrick, Grace	69 60
363809	Kalet, Harry J.	4,254 80
365312	Kappler, Rose	1,668 22
366136	Kerr, Mary	681 79
367490	King, Mary C.	620 95
367966	Kayser, Gustav H. F.	1,414 08
368256	Kenna, Mary	33 99
369561	Kearns, Cath. W.	374 71
391848	Kosak, Feliksa	617 40
395318	Kappler, Edna N.	70 21
243266	Kent, Jno. F.	40 32
261948	Kemmler, Wm., Jr.	580 83

L.

228557	Lanzer, Lina	2,252 79
229217	Ladley, Archie M.	436 90
229648	Leight, Elsie	607 94
233381	Law, Bessie L.	266 93
238284	Lewis, Katie I.	104 29
239317	Linhart, Jas. B.	701 46
239798	Longmore, Mary	227 54
242637	Lydon, Bridget	27 74
243109	Loughlin, Annie O.	399 81
244556	Lewis, Ida M.	941 65
246229	Loffert, Ella J.	67 21
363343	Lytle, Ralph McK.	198 98
363461	Leonard, Jno. E.	27 35
363594	Leibhart, Helen M.	70 62
364308	Lynch, Jno. E.	116 03
365093	Lorig, Frank W.	100 33
365353	Lyle, Eliz. T.	82 54
365402	Lynch, Mary	595 78
366700	Lillich, Chas. A.	182 41
367775	Lang, Jno. G.	297 44
368141	Lane, Lillie R.	572 24
391251	Lewis, Sarah	112 60
391463	Luty, Eliz. C.	130 91
394011	Lingenfelser, Henrietta G.	358 12
394700	Liberto, Louis	120 56
394722	Lang, Sophia	351 49
394847	Laurine, Sophie	233 49
395357	Lenchner, Arthur L.	109 81
395723	Lydiard, Henry C.	93 75
224988	Little, Albert L.	85 32
179504	Lynch, Jas. B.	7,478 25
191280	Lowers, Wm. C.	42 51
193823	Landau, Phil	128 92
303610	Lemmon, Eliz.	535 92
304041	Longabaugh, Sarah J.	75 80
305401	Lang, Hilda A.	50 67
307435	Lovett, Josephine	42 68
322137	Lewicki, Veronika	130 56
323083	Lubelsky, Lena	84 43
324269	Labagh, Mary	919 86
324666	Lederer, Jane	292 48
324733	Livolsi, Jas.	36 40
325497	Leech, Jos. A.	1,338 26
330062	Lang, Barbara	74 09
396180	Lietz, Walter M.	181 86
396783	Lesch, Amalia	282 64
397884	Lamont, Jos.	563 06
398042	Lowry, Annie L.	800 97
398722	Lawlor, Margt. F.	345 37
399456	Lindsay, Anna N.	550 19
400437	La Scala, Virginia	649 44
184860	Lowry, Annie L.	276 57
189612	Langhans, Meta	10 04
396097	Levine, Ray L.	46 19
399364	Livingston, Annie L.	1,881 74
253153	Lahr, Lizzie	58 90
257294	Lally, Edw.	19 20

257761 Lynch, Maria 306 34
258899 Leppig, Edmund J. 60 75
260223 Lutz, Margt. J. 33 58
263515 Leitch, Jos. Jr. 544 03
264576 Loughrey, John E. 34 42
264580 Luther, Alice 129 35
264958 Luther, Lizzie 188 54
268954 Lorchinger, Jacob 604 29
276107 Linehan, Katie M. 11 93
276902 Labanas, Selem. 480 63
277925 Long, Eliz. D. 50 03
278153 Leventon, Frank, ... 161 96
279890 Lienemann, Maria 354 31
351595 Littman, Bessie 46 86
352315 Lloyd, Cornelius J. 587 37
353167 Livingston, Jos. A. 1,535 59
354472 Letner, Mary 190 51
354546 Lupori, Frenk 566 16
354886 Letzelter, Nettie 631 65
355304 Lucchesi, Adualdo 249 52
355716 Lewis, Harry G. 105 18
357211 Lester, David M. 45 55
357706 Lapp, Amelia H. 87 01
358010 Lancaster, Evaline M. 45 54
358426 Lippard, Hazel 294 38
371822 Lewis, Louise P. 136 92
373151 Lemberger, Caroline K. 218 85
373466 Luxbacher, Mihtild 616 43
374831 Lieberman, Ray 887 76
374888 Long, Frank A. 136 33
376745 Lewis, Margt. 33 56
378160 Lauman, Walter H. 51 76
378768 Levy, Blanche B. 363 33
379448 Little, Cath. 157 92
379619 Lloyd, David 1,224 88
380197 Limegrover, Julia E. 65 88
199346 Lyon, Jno. S. 15 99
200079 Lippencott, Jennie B. 54 60
202157 Landy, Thos. 119 01
203433 Longenecker, Bertha H. 13 34
210618 Leidenroth, Hugo 77 93
216932 Lewis, Emma 148 32
333430 Lew, Emma 70 65
388240 Leisifer, Annie 527 36
339867 Lynch, Anna M. 20 06
341596 Lewis, Wilhelmina 806 90
341737 Lafgren, Anna 43 29
341961 Lott, Eliz. J. 1,103 01
342007 Lambert, Jennie M. 263 92
342829 Levin, Ida 613 43
342873 Logan, Carrie M. 2,297 32
343716 List, Annie R. 1,076 01
343737 Littman, David 223 26
344641 Lushen, Aaron F. 278 23
345965 Long, Jno. H. 30 73
346251 Lewis, Olive R. 454 02
386683 Lutz, M. Cath. 48 13
387400 Leventhal, Wm. 415 96
388532 Lowman, Anna R. 45 45
390232 Liberto, Teresa 85 35
390439 Levine, Helen 238 71
341053 Loder, Matilda 490 27
20069 Leek, Sarah A. 1,296 47
20332 Leek, Mary 1,749 78
42180 Lister, Sarah 4,371 06
43402 Lang, Mattie T. 59 88
77991 Lenfestey, Geo. 2,494 58
82238 Lee, Robert 16 60
107286 Lindberg, Adam W. 43 89
112188 Lindsay, Alex B. 1,299 89
144183 Long, Emma W. 21 66
145034 Lietz, Huldah 2,343 26
157461 Logue, Chas. M. 20 90
161437 Logan, Jennie F. 336 12
163914 Lovett, Ralph 63 81
281943 Landis, Wm. F. 620 53
282042 Lynn, James 86 00
284962 Lauffer, Francis 2,250 63
287561 Lenzinger, John A. 173 94
290050 Lutton, Kate A. 124 68
290320 Littmans, Peshe. 2,795 39
295911 Lee, Minnie 21 66
296080 Lee, Thos. 17 20
296880 Lowers, Matlilda 64 23
313601 Lingham, Margt. R. 26 77
319957 Lester, Eliz. A. 12 50
382506 Litten, Mary A. 93 17
383743 Lafferty, Maria L. 883 22
384058 Leech, Creighton D. 636 07
384344 Lancaster, Eva M. 74 41
384527 Levenson, Nellie 274 44
385830 Love, Kathleen McB. 688 33
63857 Lang, Jno. M. 20 47
88278 Lanigan, Sarah 1,046 89
319402 Lamont, Matilda 20 07
359147 Lowe, Mary V. 76 41
359571 Lindow, Elsie 758 00

M.

221271 Martin, Sadie E. 136 07
223516 Mittleman, Saml. 11 05
229445 Menussner, Christ A. 138 43
234849 Maloney, John 847 01
245353 Martin, Bridget J. 1,060 35
246458 Morris, John R. 1,335 94
361197 Mullen, Mary E. 460 59
362243 Mueller, Francis J. 1,069 60
362635 Montgomery, Olga G. 21 36
362493 Malyga, Marta 1,222 87
364311 Martin, Agnes 218 64
365301 Marcus, Elsie J. 275 73
365946 Meszaros, Jos. 48 80
366067 Muhl, Kathryn 77 53
366138 Mackin, Jno. T. 126 13
366363 Marshall, Meredith R. 289 59
366424 Montgomery, Eugene J. 83 78
366433 Minsky, Dora A. 536 18
366802 Mikin, Marie E. 73 71
367260 Metzger, Mary J. 509 04
367778 Maloy, Ida 438 50
368740 Miller, Jno. J. 97 86
368787 Murray, Ellen 66 20
369338 Morsaint, Gilhain J. 182 41
369386 Moore, Lottie F. 43 34
369432 Mertz, Eliz'b'th. 123 20
370457 Minick, Jno. 1,345 76
370891 Malloy, Della 73 03
391514 Myers, Selma 254 00
391996 Muhler, Jos. 67 73
292398 Miller, Elizabeth J. 333 65
393053 Moore, Jno. E. W. 1,450 31
393435 Marshall, Ella J. 730 20
394228 Myers, Angeline L. 918 63
394388 Makepeace, M'gt. K. 319 16
394583 Miller, Grace 81 62
395710 Meek, Marian 184 15
395984 Mack, Annie E. 578 09
166513 Moreland, Andy. M. 327 75
169977 Minahan, Mary 607 87
170746 Mazzette, Guiseppe 35 63
172222 Maude, De Ette. 233 44
173251 Merjot, Mary 1,440 36
173422 Maloney, Mary 50 19
179372 Mitchell, Jennie 443 46
179624 Mahl, Harrison L. 159 86
182895 Mays, Mary 20 44
185678 May, Lizzie 93 68
186019 Miller, Saml. F. 148 83
187491 Maust, Dora 1,563 39
188182 Morris, Mary D. 86 94
190131 Moriarty, Mary 3,150 78
190343 Merriman, Bella. 155 75
191360 Meerhoff, Adaline 909 45
193258 Munroe, Jno. 147 87
193390 Morrow, Bessie G. 177 81
193831 Morrow, Margt. A. 832 83
195143 Merriman, Jas. E. 695 04
301814 Murtin, Annie 238 29
304901 Murphy, Loretta E. 13 17
307292 Maloy, Kate 642 43
307535 Mausell, Cordelia S. 77 41
308308 Miller, Harry 26 25
310484 Matthews, Cath. 150 52
321481 Morozowicz, Margaret A. 58 01

321573	Miller, Lula J.	73 09
322323	Meldoum, Eva A.	2,273 19
322395	Markell, Jane H.	66 89
325558	Meyer, Wm.	172 50
326467	Myszkowska, Ursula	74 12
327603	Macrae, Annie	34 34
397687	Miller, Claire D.	91 28
396771	Malloy, Mary	70 87
253698	Malmberg, Chas. J.	20 90
254202	Madden, Patr'k.	263 28
254509	Master, Emma	80 23
254619	Matthias, Chas. W.	26 13
257376	Miller, Bessie C.	93 90
259921	Moore, Linnette L.	1,254 60
262656	Morris, David B.	79 46
263700	Martinko, Steve	64 23
264161	Manion, Johanna	724 40
264662	Martin, Mary	274 48
268395	Murphy, Lucy	8,733 43
272267	Mills, Jas. W.	453 54
272330	MacIntyre, Annie McL.	22 44
273156	Mendel, Emma	1,964 75
276014	Mullen, Thos. J.	30 77
278337	Morrison, Helena	6,795 84
280076	Marvin, Walter R.	445 68
351609	Mallon, Jos.	46 14
351650	Morrow, Bessie G.	82 27
352817	Mullen, Mich'l D.	54 66
352963	Mitchell, Florence B.	387 39
353003	MacClurg, Isobel M.	29 94
353220	Morris, Mary B.	164 29
353284	Myers, Virginia A.	296 35
353400	Malzi, Florence	71 86
353676	Miltner, Lucinda A.	15 04
353829	Miller, Dianna	563 06
354072	Mulholland, Maggie	634 03
354420	Mulligan, Mary J.	461 82
354779	Montgomery, Andrew T.	522 86
354813	Mehring, Cath.	44 94
355229	Meehan, Rich'd.	131 13
355906	Meyers, Saml. M.	26 68
356030	Meredith, Annie	567 05
356876	Miller, Lena	38 85
357417	Melnicoff, Ida	29 06
359299	Murphy, Clara	229 76
397332	Matters, Jno.	338 94
398016	Murphy, Mich'l.	112 62
398254	Murphy, Michl. J.	1,708 95
398587	Mackley, Kath. G.	168 75
398869	Mooney, Margt. A.	124 57
399407	Moran, Edwd. T.	66 40
400715	Margstein, Matilda	186 57
170767	Moore, Mary M.	534 21
173974	Mullooly, Teresa	13 41
191369	Moloney, Kate B.	388 87
304776	Moran, Joe D.	3,531 85
323170	Morse, Elma H.	17 08
323610	Mannheimer, Albert	17 79
327083	Mooney, Kath. T.	15 08
397323	Marvin, Walter R., Jr.	2,386 89
196362	Myers, Anna E.	93 59
197285	Milligan, Mary R.	871 29
202084	Meyers, Albert C.	1,960 30
202830	Monaghan, Bridget	133 84
203045	Mantz, Mary L.	4,129 52
203634	Moore, Carter	30 18
204230	Moore, Hugh D.	25 78
205156	Mosler, Lena	1,635 23
206329	Miller, Lillie	103 54
209291	Mozil, Annie	38 15
213879	Mingol, Frank	130 00
214258	Milligan, Grace	151 62
216648	Mulholland, Thryra N.	102 19
218161	Marks, Mary A.	322 39
218874	Miller, Fred	123 58
219507	Miller, Annie J.	70 68
220642	Montgomery, Martha B.	2,121 38
331072	Major, Benj. R.	99 22
331181	Martin, Jennie M.	507 09
331313	Monfalcone, Laura E.	17 08
231923	Martin, Albert M.	18 19
333136	Myers, Dorothy V.	293 20
334961	Miller, Jennie	459 77
336554	Moore, Selma P.	463 77
337319	MacMillan, Alice F.	68 05
338016	Moore, Mary E.	265 61
338111	Milligan, Marguerite S.	5,192 67
339031	Moodie, Wm.	116 54
338772	Moxey, Arthur C.	419 96
341071	Mynio, Joe	84 83
341743	Mackin, Mary V.	127 27
341769	Miller, Jno.	273 72
342733	Moretsky, Alex.	827 76
344151	Miller, Philipene	767 69
345904	Michaells, Laura	36 59
346357	Marcoz, Paul	274 40
359306	Martin, David E.	63 25
359395	Meyers, Anna J. C.	115 29
359433	Maits, Kath. R.	79 33
360873	Mulvihill, Bridget	344 60
371260	Martine, Florence M.	751 18
371543	Murphy, Cecelia	275 04
371734	Mueser, Annie	208 52
372390	Macyanskis, Jim	680 44
372511	Murphy, Philip	528 43
372960	Morris, John	1,102 79
373558	Marshall, Clarine L.	152 03
373691	Marx, Alexdr.	1,022 06
374700	Maxwell, Annie P.	111 54
374804	Marzkowski, Wachaw	812 79
374832	Michael, Ella M.	541 20
375035	Mendoza, Celia H.	142 77
375146	Mackin, John T.	116 53
375273	Martin, Sarah E.	272 40
375922	Moeller, Malinda M.	149 50
375983	Miller, Chas.	178 97
376160	Miller, Anna	84 98
376621	Moore, Geo. A.	264 09
377912	Marshall, Meredith R.	403 60
378193	Minsky, Harry	117 03
378302	MacKinnon, Christina	127 83
378429	Marcus, Sarah	713 93
378619	Matterer, Chas.	616 57
379345	Murphy, Mich'l	169 63
379861	Marsh, Sarah E.	137 75
379867	Muhl, Kathryn	69 12
379950	Meanor, Clif'd L.	67 54
380014	Miller, Alta G.	206 79
348084	Muhlheizler, Eliz. G.	235 56
348989	Meyer, Geo. G.	48 19
349676	Muller, Josef	17 71
387050	MacDonald, Jno.	1,185 03
387178	Minkszan, Helen	374 14
387213	Mantle, Ernest H.	3,010 64
387531	Monahan, Mary	541 30
389215	Meister, Christena	1,227 01
10008	Meharry, Marg't.	330 52
45933	Moffitt, Amanda	9 87
47902	Mitinger, Elsie A.	107 58
56392	Moore, Mary E.	21 11
57252	Moloney, Mary	3,112 28
69181	Milligan, Robert	24 73
70442	Means, Sam'l M.	94 08
93030	Marshall, Clara	18 55
93750	Miller, Jennie	21 15
95175	Miller, Clara B.	2,498 51
106813	Mainwaring, Mary	284 55
110702	Miller, Park H.	733 38
113861	Mallinee, Earl G.	23 26
120205	Moore, Sarah	18 85
124151	Marshall, Elmera H.	18 49
124223	Marbourg, Jordan M.	22 55
129785	Myer, Peter	64 31
130741	Meade, Mary A.	1,545 68
133491	Mitchell, Marg't M. M.	116 64
146577	Meybin, John	184 06
147102	Milton, Henry	16 06
147732	Miller, Augusta	35 05
152687	Morrow, Jno. C.	35 45
157252	Miller, Augusta	3,612 31
157697	Miller, Wm. H.	197 61
160117	Munk, Marg't E.	1,248 35
163671	Maizeland, Robt.	10 77
281006	Murphy, Thos.	403 87
281576	Martin, Hannorah	1,375 78

285123	Moore, Gertrude J.	112 22
285893	Minsky, Abe	69 60
286879	Murray, Wm.	117 19
288802	Mason, Tressa	84 13
289131	Muth, Elizabeth	2,164 84
289382	Madden, Marg't.	16 17
291049	Montgomery, Annie D.	230 35
291516	Moneghan, Bridget	149 36
291782	Morgan, Jennie	83 00
292338	Miller, W. Sophie	33 39
294409	Mulligan, Lizzie	2,541 13
295046	Mallory, Harry C.	324 63
296690	Morris, Sarah A.	55 87
296854	Mosler, Mary	1,782 98
298616	Meighan, Marg't.	11 09
311164	Moore, Katherine R.	676 18
311251	Metz, Blanche	40 13
311529	Meyer, Wm.	313 28
311969	Marx, Christina	271 42
313780	Mayo, Rachel A.	206 64
315111	Murphy, Mary	2,755 35
315470	Melvin, Anna E.	25 06
316992	Myers, Emery	339 27
320227	Murphy, James	1,865 72
381621	Mallinger, Max	130 07
383828	Monheim, Julia	213 15
385044	Musanti, Fannie	111 10
385399	Malet, Mary	754 50
385831	Mahaffey, Laura McB.	697 91
103381	Maloney, Kate	77 01
163192	Marshall, Jas.	22 88
114628	MacQueen, Eliza.	2,988 17
233013	Messner, Ferdinand	2,334 32
233146	Matthews, Harry	10 83
244424	Morrison, Mary T.	25 67
380882	Mastrangelo, Giovanina	26 09
380770	MacLure, Fern	716 44

Mc.

221039	McConnell, Mary J.	32 03
221544	McGeever, Annie	4,036 86
226619	McLaughlin, Agnes C.	1,051 20
228828	McDevitt, Mary E.	133 72
231164	McGlashan, Wm. W.	463 63
231393	McCann, Eliz. J.	340 84
231625	McCloy, Geo. M.	10 23
232987	McCarty, Robt. E.	130 43
235364	McElvany, Minnie	86 28
235681	McNulty, Bridget	280 32
240596	McClure, Eleanor	90 30
241614	McMonigel, Mary	59 57
362719	McMurray, Howard E.	521 32
362749	McClellan, Jno. W.	58 38
364329	McCosker, Eliz.	86 16
365007	McQuillen, Margt.	173 83
366853	McCormick, Wm. J.	1,527 66
367308	McDavid, Matilda	78 55
368553	McGinley, Margt.	926 66
370886	McGraw, Linda J.	183 86
391347	McNulty, Hannah E.	117 24
221463	McElvane, Harry A.	10 50
395467	McGreevy, Margt.	171 90
391202	McCallam, Eleanor G.	271 73
391690	McAleer, Cath.	150 77
168023	McGrady, Annie	176 31
172485	McKay, Isabella	231 26
176596	McClelland, Wm. J.	60 14
181531	McFarland, Robt.	77 52
182401	McCracken, Julia	237 04
189570	McGlumphy, Henrietta R.	225 20
191810	McIntyre, Chas. B.	26 80
304768	McCoy, Thos. J.	219 12
308872	McGreevey, Mary E.	1,896 90
309525	McMorran, Sarah E.	38 52
310100	McCusker, Thos.	134 46
310615	McClelland, Geo. Q.	27 08
322519	McGowan, Jno. L.	100 69
323863	McFall, Emma G.	297 51
326093	McGarvey, Kath. H.	112 52
329651	McMurtrie, Andw.	239 39
398105	McCandless, Helen D.	70 09
398446	McArdle, Eva K.	1,118 75
399947	McKee, Sarah	584 56
400208	McBride, Mary D.	437 04
400439	McFeely, Nancy K.	3,045 57
400648	McKinney, Lee R.	1,082 42
176553	McCartney, Wm. D.	15 85
182098	McConnell, Myrtle	11 92
188068	McCarty, Wm.	11 71
321287	McNamara, Delia	18 13
323102	McLees, Olive	747 55
324390	McCune, Tillie	1,960 86
328381	McDowell, Sarah R.	32 15
400577	McGonigal, Emma L.	539 41
252681	McDonald, Mary F. W.	45 24
254276	McCartney, Jas.	51 77
255630	McIntyre, Peter J.	102 11
256270	McKeown, John	61 64
266914	McKee, John	260 44
269467	McCaffrey, Ed.	602 40
273500	McBreavty, Eliz.	22 54
274354	McCabe, Jos. S.	184 15
276037	McClelland, Myra G.	1,418 50
277197	McCreedie, Jas. W.	93 31
278756	McLaughlin, Sam F.	31 17
279818	McCagh, Margt.	425 46
352463	McWilliams, Cliff F.	25 84
352976	McGowan, Rita P.	38 71
354997	McGrath, Jas.	912 86
355378	McKelvy, Edna	358 37
356273	McLaughlin, Bridget	365 91
356513	McLaughlin, Annie	596 27
358752	McNeil, Cora M.	544 06
358936	McNeal, Edw. W.	184 45
359972	McClure, Columbus C.	88 06
360017	McCutcheon, Jas. E.	1,471 20
371013	McCable, Jas. C.	409 43
371025	McNulty, John	1,363 86
371735	McClelland, Jas.	1,325 38
372746	McVeagh, Agnes	867 34
373287	McCord, Clara I.	606 90
374369	McBride, Jno. A.	2,606 16
376364	McEntee, Katie	774 00
378388	McCormick, Mary	2,562 18
379876	McGinley, Margt.	529 39
379962	McCully, Estella McK.	1,700 08
380246	McCallum, Bess	616 64
359718	McKee, Edna J.	175 60
376924	McGaw, Ida M.	269 74
379714	McCurry, Patk.	293 41
379722	McNulty, Jno.	663 97
196154	McCall, Clinton W.	82 82
197403	McGinley, Marie	11 34
200269	McCaffrey, Alicia	66 62
203402	McCaffrey, Jno.	184 94
205199	McCarthy, Mary J.	154 81
206923	McIlnay, Susan	61 30
208708	McCulloch, Mary D.	78 28
209326	McName, Cath.	616 44
217151	McCrumb, Sarah A.	40 96
219085	McArdle, Mary L.	16 15
219125	McKenna, Bridget	20 87
219659	McCoy, Walter	30 66
337321	McGrath, Mary	613 39
338301	McClain, Ellison	67 24
339021	McGing, Sarah	1,030 89
339764	McConegly, Jno. D.	507 09
340376	McKinney, Marie E.	191 63
341234	McKeown, Teresa	20 64
342755	McLean, Kath.	22 96
345695	McGill, David F.	348 74
347343	McGinnis, Kate	229 34
348015	McWilliams, Lillie C.	50 30
349289	McCluan, Jos.	95 61
388427	McFarland, Bridget	49 57
390105	McDonald, Mary	57 33
390930	McKenry, Marie	242 11
386283	McDonnell, Mary	1,912 25
28130	McNally, Bridget	159 12
33404	McCarthy, Annie	14 04
34478	McFarland, Eliza J.	118 97
50000	McKee, Marion F. D.	152 84
65891	McElroy, Maggie	32 46
77001	McDermott, Patk.	26 97
84751	McClurg, Laura B.	1,231 67

92289 McMaster, Jennie K. 355 07
94007 McLaughlin, Jno. 18 56
102534 McKee, Sarah J. 593 65
103179 McConnell, Ellie 644 41
108792 McKenzie, Wm. C. 28 75
123938 McAllister, Sarah A. 202 07
131214 McManus, Mary 4,738 40
146341 McIsaac, Robt. J. 10 97
147880 McDermott, Irene E. 151 17
152750 McCarthy, Calvin 15 68
157934 McNair, Sara B. 333 57
159112 McDonald, Florence 49 64
282897 McDonough, Barbara 223 43
286251 McLaughlin, Ella 57 72
297569 McClatchey, Anna 20 30
300428 McCready, John 176 79
311483 McCoy, Charlotte A. 524 00
313395 McGary, Anna M. E. 1,245 87
314236 McClure, Clara A. 31 15
316020 McCrery, Susannah 45 92
316838 McIntyre, Patk. 65 80
317588 McCormack, Alice 325 85
320823 McHugh, Norah 381 74
382524 McMahon, Patk. 225 83
382945 McNeilly, Mary J. 642 43
383398 McComb, Tillie 111 22
383416 McVay, Patrick 44 41
383772 McKenzie, Isabella 16 59
383926 McGill, David F. 410 66
385718 McMillan, Kath. I. 357 98
134555 McQuade, Jas. J. 49 66
315150 McGary, Clara M. 4,315 99
380246 McCallum, Bess 616 64

N.

67432 Nellis, Susie H. 13 73
76309 Neale, Jas. B. Jr. 113 59
89810 Newell, Edw. W. 50 60
91923 Nixon, Lillie L. 69 31
160761 Neeson, Annie J. 41 86
285187 Naumann, Herman 535 33
287218 Nelson, John O. 349 27
292603 Neeland, Marvin A. 21 49
313313 Nedde, Gertrude 18 94
313817 Norton, Bridget 150 56
320007 Neeland, Marie 19 04
381489 Newell, Jos. H. 65 20
383401 Newell, Jas. H. 255 52
384143 Nelson, Ellit S. 94 94
364337 Nihart, Lena 71 26
367428 Nulton, Kate 649 48
268842 Nicholas, Chas. 35 36
179440 Naismith, Jane 638 99
194162 Nagle, Bridget 760 42
330156 Neely, Jennie 61 85
252248 Neal, S. Forrester 1,222 87
257184 Niggel, Peter, ... 347 77
267070 Norris, Margt. W. 112 60
278704 Neumann, Fredk. 633 88
351574 Nicholson, Carrie 69 16
353106 Neale, Chas. T. III 520 86
356400 Newman, Jay R. 54 61
356629 Newell, Bridget 300 93
360526 Natali, Michael 163 24
375620 Neilson, Wm. 28 46
377884 Nelly, Alice S. 809 63
198523 Nixon, Wm. M. 136 45
212949 Nickel, Emma C. ..... .73 94
334408 Newman, Morris 563 06
335111 Notte, Felix 102 68
346907 Neely, Jas. H. 181 22
350608 Neupert, Alda 161 57
388317 Neumiller, Madgalena 432 58

O.

361581 O'Halloran, Lizzie 922 12
394318 Overdorff, Dan Jr. 937 24
394375 Overdorff, Mary C. 2,719 36
395472 Ostrowski, Zygmont P. 86 71
168003 Oesterling, Bertha M. 3,177 77
177836 O'Reilly, M. Ellie 1,749 57
304696 O'Kelly, Helen 44 74
306210 Owens, Jeannette W. 242 83
396855 O'Donnell, Eliz. 445 33
399960 O'Reilly, Kathleen C. 1,234 51
168016 O'Connell, Nora C. 6,864 61
170392 Ohl, Kate B. 18 82
183863 O'Rourke, Martha 25 30
323219 Oalla, Caterina 15 82
251760 O'Neill, Eliza 187 10
258965 Osborn, Frederica 600 36
264600 Orr, Christina 2,775 62
351949 O'Neill, Alice M. 127 22
353569 Owens, Earl A. 828 97
371581 Ohl, T. Errol 95 43
375552 O'Brien, Nora M. 757 62
378888 O'Hare, Cath. 319 89
371978 Ostrom, Jno. N. 136 68
208280 O'Connell, Margt. L. 6,016 49
208795 O'Donnell, Margt. J. 81 07
332484 O'Neil, Helen M. 88 23
334667 Osborne, Sarah M. 91 80
339743 O'Neil, Eugene J. 121 98
342872 O'Leary, Mgt. M. 69 88
346687 O'Donnell, Wm. P. 40 06
350114 O'Kefe, Jno. R. 233 26
350249 O'Hara, Susan 419 88
386982 Ogden, Mary M. 40 02
389857 O'Hara, Alice G. 1,572 59
215868 O'Leary, Johanna 608 72
46699 O'Reilly, Jeremiah 37 23
114835 Oakford, Jennie E. 29 74
131884 Ohl, Amos F. 104 62
284425 Osterreider, Mgt. 849 15
289444 Owens, Ellen 763 60
294504 O'Brien, Ellen 1,179 06
295379 Orr, Maxine L. 138 08
297435 O'Connors, Lizzie 2,264 26
312556 O'Brien, Delia 21 50
317770 Oliver, Laura S. 135 10
319408 O'Donnell, Mgt. J. 30 50
320485 O'Neil, Helen 160 96
381006 Owen, Harriet 40 75

P.

221566 Peterson, Maggie C. 336 20
222731 Paden, Edna K. 10 50
224323 Phillips, G. Albert 337 99
228552 Painter, W. Jas. 2,372 52
229999 Page, Arthur E. 23 93
236871 Pancake, Wm. H. 231 20
238267 Port, John Q. 38 94
243605 Paerson, Charley 30 18
250397 Pfeiffer, Eva M. 156 79
362319 Parker, Sarah E. 382 57
362780 Pittler, Etta 716 98
363120 Price, Jennie 172 10
366959 Pisano, Angelamaria 143 16
367030 Page, Chas. 158 31
367372 Paulin, Mary M. 154 47
367712 Petronio, Marietta 65 66
368444 Parry, Joseph 1,131 15
368490 Plunkett, Lester 807 63
369967 Painter, Mildred F. 353 53
391427 Patterson, Jno. A. B. 109 96
392382 Pressel, Mary 119 46
392711 Petri, Silvio 195 02
393948 Patterson, Jennie 179 81
361758 Pyle, Mary M. 80 87
362294 Phelos, Hilda 732 94
306915 Peters, Elmer S. 80 26
321465 Payne, Mary B. 35 86
327762 Passudori, Josfe 1,015 60
328354 Peciukas, Tadausz 453 14
330896 Peart, Minnie 327 38
396040 Piaggesi, Aladino 115 55
396864 Preston, Mary E. 56 97
397384 Parcola, Katie 532 79
397956 Paxson, Anna K. 112 17
171104 Piaget, Mary 138 07
171679 Percy, Etta V. 564 15
305756 Parry, Jno. S. 1,107 90

252090	Patton, Margt. M.	2,206 29
257181	Powell, Walter G.	83 71
265158	Philips, Eliz. I.	87 44
265970	Philips, Ora R.	15 77
271379	Plender, Martha B.	18 90
272901	Porter, Margt.	131 64
273904	Perry, Mary E.	386 51
274271	Pepper, Wm.	36 20
276718	Pitlack, Virchek	29 96
277551	Pearlman, Cella	83 88
280563	Platt, Lena	257 78
351685	Pehrson, Alf. K.	23 82
352893	Paulin, Anna L.	33 30
359161	Painter, Darwin A.	60 67
359665	Patton, Alex.	111 60
360246	Patterson, Martha	316 32
360652	Paterson, Annie T.	293 09
373156	Pudnik, Annie	442 01
373460	Poor, Anna E.	27 43
374432	Pohle, Wm. H.	34 18
374834	Parsons, Mary H.	25 44
375021	Peden, Irene E.	251 65
376139	Powers, Mellissia J.	909 64
378407	Prinppe, Mary	196 45
378902	Pethewic, Juzapas	270 60
379732	Pritchard, Mabel	1,538 76
380173	Pace, Annie	191 72
359746	Price, Kath.	91 33
198661	Pearson, Wm. N.	162 69
199489	Page, Margt. H.	64 41
203873	Pryor, Will	107 34
206929	Payne, Minnie	1,488 57
331153	Portman, Wm.	5,333 71
334061	Pahlman, Augusti	213 67
334303	Pearce, Tillie	68 47
335192	Porter, Goldie L.	63 57
336619	Potocki, Bruno	100 72
338021	Pilkington, Alice	545 58
338064	Peterson, Albert	177 75
338311	Piper, Bertha A.	15 95
338650	Prinskavitz, Joe	346 38
340971	Paterni, Guiseppe	135 30
344446	Parsons, Oliver	31 71
344882	Plum, Wm. B.	18 74
345859	Pollak, Anna	1,251 55
346035	Patanko, Maria	153 99
347120	Prescott, Sara E.	54 75
349246	Posch, Frank	57 42
349435	Penrod, Caroline J. D.	91 34
387231	Palupchik, Andy.	1,217 15
388835	Purucker, Louisa	613 45
389017	Palaska, Jno.	995 07
389965	Pearce, Nellie	47 69
390858	Pavletti, Mary	64 46
346158	Porter, Robt. J.	162 69
87673	Pollitt, Wm. W.	495 65
105331	Pickersgill, Lily V.	23 73
114205	Patterson, John A. B.	53 83
130140	Patterson, Sadie	31 74
135951	Proctor, Jennie M.	112 60
138070	Pearsall, Walter	174 98
139410	Pickering, Thos. Jr.	54 75
140809	Peterson, Marcus M.	279 40
144526	Pollitt, Wm.	28 60
146178	Pitcairn, Robt.	41 77
149147	Patterson, Frank	2,988 18
154922	Postler, Margie E.	147 03
157597	Pasquinelli, Giovanni	67 67
159867	Patton, Ellen M.	6,137 73
283975	Peaggesi, Maria	375 84
284080	Propes, Thos.	35 74
284407	Patterson, Lizzie P.	184 84
295018	Pease, Martha C. R.	18 63
296386	Phylbin, Delie	111 76
311780	Patterson, Caroline A.	248 58
312295	Pudnik, Jos.	1,203 75
313016	Petgen, Nannie E.	65 65
313991	Pearl, Tillie	83 65
315033	Powell, Edmund C. Jr.	26 86
316587	Poole, Nevin W.	131 26
381434	Phillips, Annie E.	133 28
381686	Patterson, Margt. J.	623 70
382725	Piasecki, Lena	389 22
383472	Pratt, Martha	189 94

Q.

270129	Queenan, Patrk.	478 08
191305	Quinn, Emma B.	1,141 42
290201	Quinn, Emma B.	194 01
386134	Quigley, Eliz.	421 68

R.

222551	Rankin, Calvin A.	3,353 47
222740	Roberts, Fronia S.	71 17
223295	Ridley, Thos. H.	56 72
224032	Rohm, Annie M.	12 84
226902	Roney, John	86 52
234486	Roach, Mary	2,197 08
237496	Rinehart, Eliz. R.	13 87
240535	Riggs, Margt. T.	286 23
241361	Rowan, Bridget	196 42
241832	Rogers, David B.	544 32
249218	Ruppert, Annie	88 78
362135	Rush, Bernard R.	94 28
363365	Rickenback, Lyda J.	1,065 95
363856	Reineman, Augustus R.	35 42
365464	Robertson, Dessa	640 41
366412	Reed, Margt. A. B.	1,418 69
366847	Ripp, Esther	229 56
367019	Rosenthal, Ruben	413 63
367397	Riefer, Francis N. A.	324 49
368452	Rapp, Hermann	212 04
368913	Ruben, Jacob A.	85 19
368932	Rahenkamp, Marie	130 26
369948	Ralston, Jno. A.	64 73
370040	Robinson, Wm. B.	478 42
370116	Rodgers, Margt.	2,544 94
392632	Renison, Carl A.	191 81
394365	Raucci, Mary S.	354 59
395136	Reeg, Marie J.	479 76
249555	Reed, Alice B.	146 43
363145	Ramsay, Lilly A.	113 75
393194	Riordan, Dan'l.	72 07
8847	Richardson, Fannie	48 84
39221	Richardson, Emmeli	1,132 24
41879	Robertson, Catherine L.	5,594 59
49505	Riffle, Margt.	25 10
73890	Rees, Dan'l.	6,700 25
75875	Reniziehausen, Emelie	164 86
77136	Rees, Thos. M.	97 26
92776	Robinson, Mary	299 36
98138	Richards, Ella	9,135 22
110074	Renshaw, Wm. A.	49 11
123774	Robinson, Kate W.	3,362 17
144249	Rees, Eliz. E.	986 48
149506	Reynolds, Wm.	78 42
162205	Robinson, Mary	517 35
164726	Richmond, Fannie G.	32 96
282583	Rimmel, Eliz.	17 80
284109	Rau, Marie	15 38
168345	Riter, Jno. A.	543 77
173697	Rogers, Sophie S.	82 47
178862	Robinson, Russel C.	2,752 52
182681	Rabold, Wm. A.	583 73
184012	Ritchie, Maggie B.	67 58
188794	Ross, Edwin B.	3,701 66
194962	Redmond, Ellen	1,046 40
302582	Runkel, Arthur C.	17 42
303196	Rowan, Patk. F.	703 76
303424	Rieger, Carrie B.	78 37
308723	Root, Martha L.	682 82
309891	Rettiger, Annie	44 05
321134	Reiber, F. Edwin	58 33
324426	Ruckman, Sam'l E.	57 84
324548	Rhodes, Henry C.	39 99
326258	Roth, Albert L.	118 81
327564	Roth, Melinda W.	115 28
328894	Rosenthall, Fannye	1,038 53
329994	Rosner, Karl	371 98
396461	Rosier, Wm. B.	433 86
397492	Reichenbach, Roy R.	170 02
398377	Reed, Wm.	1,678 18

399107	Roberts, Annie	480 45
399370	Rinker, Minnie D.	1,370 59
399371	Romanyoli, Maria	628 23
399869	Rawe, Louise S.	630 73
400348	Robinson, Jas. A.	216 48
173564	Ruprecht, Geo. J.	1,632 28
190038	Riott, Lawr'ce F.	196 81
305887	Ramsden, Wm.	1,987 76
252205	Rolfe, Mary E.	72 02
254209	Romer, Annie A.	42 60
256262	Rose, Anna	319 12
259738	Ross, Hattie C.	112 53
260757	Reed, Jas.	2,049 67
262116	Reeves, Franklin C.	1,338 18
264196	Rodgers, Martha	160 83
267496	Rowley, Emma	79 93
271727	Rees, Jane	51 77
271903	Rogers, Della	19 57
272867	Ravey, Katie	158 80
273563	Reese, Thos. O.	42 12
273863	Romaine, Annie	980 17
274594	Reiber, F. Edwin	14 25
280743	Roth, Paul W.	15 30
280894	Roney, Kath. M.	919 32
351486	Rodgers, Ada	322 99
351874	Romano, Serofina	783 39
353177	Reiser, Mabel D.	314 86
354269	Radall, Johan	3,754 24
355882	Rago, Maria	457 95
355943	Roncaglione, Martine	2,870 07
359975	Richter, Frank	24 30
360441	Reno, Florence M.	766 67
360869	Riemer, Cecelia	304 87
372469	Rettinger, Mary E.	62 27
372603	Ritchy, Grace C.	115 12
372915	Richardson, Annie A.	376 46
373420	Rankin, Maude F.	377 83
375754	Rostkowski, Franz	239 60
376594	Reed, Myrtle	805 65
376668	Redick, Mary P.	210 91
377310	Rodgers, Wm. L.	294 05
377533	Russell, John M.	1,784 48
377698	Robb, Clyde J.	71 25
378162	Reed, M. Howard	133 97
197267	Robertson, Jno. L.	39 63
199385	Roberts, Emma R.	23 01
200825	Rodgers, Sophie S.	51 65
200968	Ramsay, Margt.	374 04
204725	Ruddy, Jno.	293 41
206690	Ramsay, Robt. Jr.	22 40
209653	Rossi, Marianna	206 01
210860	Rafferty, Mary	26 88
215612	Rollinson, Eliza	644 39
217334	Rose, Geo. P.	143 65
218121	Richey, Carrie	557 59
219027	Robb, Sarah H.	183 56
331147	Rafferty, Katie	58 47
332514	Rintoul, Margt. J.	1,478 67
334355	Rubin, Sam'l.	66 78
337464	Reilly, Edw. I.	105 61
337871	Robertson, Jas. M.	953 61
338615	Rush, Jacob H.	16 29
341088	Roalman, Albina	48 13
342795	Ridgeway, Jas. I.	35 61
343634	Regine, Sam.	26 72
346089	Rudy, Andy	756 16
346310	Rapp, Anna K.	228 70
346817	Ross, Mary J. H.	112 60
348322	Ryan, Eliza	675 13
349062	Ritenour, Anna V.	1,895 38
349253	Rieger, Hy. F.	211 75
350023	Richards, Harry E.	20 24
350623	Richardson, Mary R.	74 82
350714	Rankin, Harry C.	54 95
387384	Reno, Edw. R.	194 42
388578	Richard, Wm.	450 14
389281	Russin, Mary	177 78
285446	Reis, Wm. E.	861 64
289456	Rudolph, Walter	296 72
295501	Russo, Ferunata	401 89
296674	Richards, Mame	28 95
296959	Rice, Annie	77 37
299033	Reed, Geo. M.	63 97
311242	Risker, Esther	1,380 37
312243	Raymont, Eliz	38 25
317681	Reid, Ellen	240 80
318243	Rylands, Annie E.	1,287 03
318445	Reynolds, Emily C.	74 20
318966	Riley, Ida E. I. J.	93 75
319265	Rees, Jas. I.	70 29
319594	Rockett, Josephine	124 86
381586	Ryan, Margt. I.	130 56
381623	Rochett, Antoinette	1,406 93
382682	Reichhold, Minnie M.	39 83
385025	Rappa, Frank	3,160 15
294859	Rhine, Mary C.	46 13
378774	Rynearson, Rossetta	73 27
380625	Rowse, Jos. S.	196 51
373758	Reilly, Jno.	137 04

S.

224241	Scott, Sara B.	948 48
225297	Starrett, Helen W.	19 30
227088	Staub, Hannah C.	324 64
228501	Sword, Alex.	40 03
229410	Showalter, Walton E.	309 89
232295	Schnabe, Emma	320 99
233066	Steel, Margt.	536 66
233086	Spence, Annie P.	5,765 32
234354	Sidoryock, Jno.	570 09
234430	Simmons, Wm. S.	1,483 12
235352	Simpson, Annie M.	1,642 57
236204	Smith, Lizzie B.	1,267 96
236280	Shearer, Louisa H.	96 84
236304	Satler, Amanda	816 97
239237	Seifert, Lizzie	9,245 85
238472	Sheridan, John	210 57
239365	Stoddart, Mary A.	311 58
240919	Salt, Mary A.	15 53
241930	Sanborn, Gert. D.	35 82
242708	Schatz, Kathren	2,800 45
243681	Sheraden, Annie	44 36
244734	Stolnacke, Maria	720 36
245306	Sullivan Tim'hy	639 28
245688	Schutte, Sophie	241 26
246568	Scanlon, Richard	4,721 05
249234	Smith, Euphemia	14 42
250901	Smith, Minnie E.	505 26
361013	Schneiderlochner, Martha	77 44
361677	Slattery, Sarah E.	126 63
361761	Sauerburger, Francis J.	199 26
361821	Skrak, Josephine M.	43 38
361972	Schmitt, Wm.	74 77
362083	Sinicrope, Marietta	93 19
362207	Stein, Harry	359 90
362211	Smith, Cath. W.	1,883 86
362330	Shubin, Clarisse	90 95
362578	Scuill, Maria	391 24
364031	Stankavick, Jno.	168 90
364079	Sullivan, Mary A.	190 83
364837	Seip, Adela M.	182 73
366530	Schafer, Annie H.	53 69
367181	Salria, Leonardo	46 80
367319	Solomon, Norma B.	238 30
367670	Schlasser, Ida	141 28
368205	Segal, Fannie M.	1,082 42
368835	Sigal, Frank	563 61
369259	Sacks, Chas.	37 15
369575	Speer, Etta	1,980 71
369836	Snyder, Henry	1,301 92
369869	Steel, Hugh H.	1,059 52
369999	Sybert, Dan'l E.	639 50
370328	Sunderman, Annie M.	100 04
370355	Shippey, Chas. M.	263 76
370473	Saddler, Linda	811 33
370816	Steinke, Chas. E.	112 65
391662	Simpson, Laura R.	293 95
391665	Smith, R. Templeton	134 25
393379	Shapiro, Frank	354 96
393395	Smigiel, Ewa	236 64
393929	Stuljo, Mike	1,126 14
394290	Shaw, Bertha G.	584 99
394468	Schmidt, Geo. J.	136 10
394656	Strathern, Mary F.	109 44
394923	Snyder, Geo. D.	1,167 73

395006	Schaffer, Anna	1,187 63
395175	Swick, Alex.	144 87
395276	Seel, Edw. M. Sr.	38 34
361341	Shepler, Elsie B.	988 43
363565	Severance, Frank W.	423 75
365459	Stewart, Jas. W.	48 21
172566	Stimple, Carrie A.	651 05
180325	Swartz, Minnie	1,960 18
180665	Schach, Fred	14 71
180895	Samson, Harry G.	108 96
183382	Scaife, Mary R.	350 22
184225	Skews, Jas.	3,282 50
185286	Scherf, Franziska	40 31
302426	Sullivan, Cornel's	355 30
302791	Strothers, Jas.	283 68
302852	Stein, Kath. B.	244 16
303176	Smith, Rachel C.	481 97
305454	Sproul, Harriet W.	398 74
306675	Smith, Emma L.	207 12
307087	Sauer, Clara B.	2,195 88
309180	Seibert, W. Casper	75 81
309626	Simmons, Rosanna	513 49
309785	Slagle, Jas. F.	6,649 28
323393	Smith, Lillian M.	111 90
323893	Sabanis, Lena	2,077 02
327301	Scheuenstuhl, Lena	1,701 91
327430	Stolzenberg, Anna	132 69
327443	Smolsky, Louis	68 31
429825	Simcsik, Annie	1,573 78
329881	Swartzlander, Margaret	88 43
330552	Severns, Jennie F.	154 77
330709	Snyder, Minnie	288 29
330743	Shea, Nora	63 77
396237	Sedlmair, Jos.	950 88
396879	Stuch, Dora	232 06
396904	Steele, Sadie	63 97
396907	Sheimeick, Jno.	1,684 14
387069	Standley, Cath. I.	212 87
397285	Schiller, Harry R.	172 78
397996	Scarem, Jno.	563 06
398904	Schmitzer, Ida	188 25
399057	Singer, G. Horton, Jr.	2,182 97
399291	Sullivan, Nellie	109 99
399686	Smoyer, Chas. W. D.	699 98
400647	Scott, Bessie McN.	357 18
400656	Solomon, Celia	215 75
169523	Shriver, Harry A.	1.515 50
179804	Singleton, Herbt. W.	12 45
180649	Shelton, Chas.	11 93
192777	Seidl, Reimund	78 98
193147	Soles, Sarah A.	27 60
306421	Suter, Margt.	4,563 22
308446	Seitz, Rachel	11 96
325863	Schmidt, Wm. H.	36 14
326349	Scroggins, Hattie M.	16 21
327915	Schenck, Chas.	17 45
397550	See, Theo. S.	255 25
254824	Staley, Theresa	40 04
255937	Signoretto, Francisco	500 39
200707	Simmons, Ralph J.	546 63
261415	Soisson, Chas. E.	25 76
263012	Somers, Sarah	31 64
263168	Stohlberg, Mathilda	87 34
264719	Schramm, Lizzie M.	186 50
265078	Schmid, Emil	13 10
265470	Stefanowicz, Wincenty	9,249 43
265946	Schuttenkopf, Otto	64 78
266967	Steinrok, Adelaide G.	149 19
266969	Sutch, Minnie R.	378 39
267772	Soltis, Mike	23 40
272297	Swisshelm, Jas., Jr.	598 46
275686	Solsberg, Eli	82 42
277231	Stark, Chas.	44 51
279836	Salsgiver, Alda B.	46 50
279927	Starr, Thos. M.	48 12
351218	Stutz, Alex. M.	55 46
351466	Smith, Clara B.	1,357 36
351701	Smith, Annie E.	55 10
352248	Sims, Wm. A.	15 17
352252	Sichelstiel, Anna L.	156 76
352281	Siedle, Vera C.	206 42
353297	Shankey, Ella K.	18 92
353692	Sommer, Salome	80 74
354106	Simpson, Eulialia	43 55
355324	Stuart, Reuben R.	129 88
355540	Skillcorn, Mary	481 16
355796	Shilds, Sarah	124 00
356940	Sylvester, Wm. Jr.	409 34
357871	Steiner, Harry E.	29 66
357988	Stein, Mathilda	47 47
358531	Silverman, Jos.	412 01
358807	Silverman, Abr'm	29 09
358962	Snider, Kath.	165 36
359086	Sperling, Jacob	1,635 84
359108	Schoenberger, Elizabeth	206 58
359197	Sterner, Pearl	94 33
359771	Snowden, Emma R.	591 43
360096	Schmucker, Annie J.	117 37
360192	Strauch, Henry	311 40
371201	Sutskis, Jusapas	308 36
371439	Stephenson, Bessie P.	1,222 68
371444	Speer, Howard B.	78 08
371549	Sassano, Stella	26 74
371638	Sherry, Mary E.	337 82
372364	Schultz, Doris	3,224 37
372740	Sheehy, Anna C.	128 21
372895	Snyder, Marcella C.	707 34
372902	Smith, Ida J.	27 69
375156	Sakrach, Jos.	70 65
375189	Silverman, Joe	273 47
375476	Sherry, Mary E.	117 67
376669	Smith, W. Allen	131 20
376156	Sculco, Angelo	393 95
376163	Sippel, Barbara	240 96
376663	Snyder, Minnie	56 63
376959	Stuart, Emma C.	129 26
377095	Schwalin, Bridget	270 81
377103	Sissler, Harry P.	38 66
377667	Strouss, John M.	26 55
377760	Schumaker, Cath.	505 92
377849	Scanlon, Lucinda K.	28 14
378415	Sellers, Hilda L.	381 01
378688	Schmitt, Conrad	127 27
378961	Schwamborn, Marie	388 49
379748	Schmelz, Nellie	213 91
379878	Stork, Eliz.	272 53
380166	Smith, Mary E.	659 64
380592	Snaith, Olive I.	318 43
380802	Schroeder, Thos. B.	121 10
196509	Skillen, Edith	207 37
197794	Scharpf, Fred J.	28 78
198381	Samson, Harry G.	89 23
199224	Stanton, Mary	277 79
200223	Smith, Jennie	347 05
200744	Schnaffnit, Laura M.	110 59
200763	Simmons, Peter H.	1,624 12
204043	Stadtfeld, Dora	5,630 48
204679	Sheaffer, Maggie	11 02
204931	Schmitt, Kate	337 64
207960	Simpson, Jno. C.	18 49
209844	Scarpine, Guiseppe	11 52
213206	Schafer, Mathilda	1,236 20
217576	Spring, Caroline	777 78
220544	Shupe, Abbie	389 72
331161	Smith, Nellie G.	1,421 49
331685	Stark, Fred M.	29 70
332741	Shannon, Linda E.	1,696 21
334356	Szimanski, Kazymierz	513 48
334431	Smith, Velma	83 82
334720	Stewart, Anna D.	40 02
335508	Smith, Elva S.	42 32
335526	Stroga, Frank	88 28
335950	Schwartz, H. Mgt.	118 56
337510	Stirling, Geo. W.	1,269 44
337811	Sarsfield, Mary	550 23
338134	Stevens, Eliz.	52 16
338156	Smith, Florence A.	74 16
339903	Schuster, Eliz.	549 48
340903	Steele, Lidie M.	668 19
342123	Shaw, Grace M.	35 78
341725	Seitzinger, Wm.	727 10
342205	Sharbaugh, Priscilla	62 39
342785	Sullivan, Mary D.	15 85
343126	Schmidt, Ella K.	298 01
291498	Smith, Wm. G.	192 97

292322	Scott, Hays B.	94 95
294218	Schenck, Fred. G.	95 73
294405	Stockton, Laura O.	46 16
294870	Stockdill, Jennie	188 08
295496	Smith, Jos.	1,695 49
296885	Stewart, Wm. E.	64 60
298078	Sabolis, Jos.	2,112 01
298596	Solamanto, Nicolo	68 34
299509	Smith, Agnes	142 00
311579	Schaefer, Emilie	1,933 80
312213	Stanton, John P.	973 45
312307	Sullivan, Edw. F.	19 96
313396	Skirble, Frank	539 32
313894	Seel, Ida M.	111 08
314097	Simon, Sam	33 40
314337	Stemm, Mike	937 67
314664	Szimenajci, Marclyan	23 01
315058	Strahler, Geo.	449 74
315117	Schovin, Rebecca	344 27
316139	Smith, Agnes A.	236 16
316217	Short, James A.	281 34
316234	Schunk, Frances M.	197 62
316702	Smith, Emily W.	2,013 36
317101	Steigner, Adam	456 76
317719	Stewart, Laura M.	670 96
319335	Smith, Max C.	136 81
319422	Sweeney, Patrick	590 09
381063	Snavely, Jesse K.	80 36
381095	Spargo, Clara B.	79 64
382781	Sephton, Ellen C.	383 33
383283	Shea, Margaret	114 13
383576	Stoernell, Jos. A.	508 07
384773	Stotler, Walter R.	1,817 86
384811	Smoot, Chester T.	48 44
135114	Schondelmeyer, E.	67 78
37380	Schuppert, Clara	7,765 59
56606	Sweeney, Mary	13 26
57727	Seaman, Carrie	10 16
57780	Smith, Horace P.	47 81
60211	Swindell, Katie	15 54
63371	Spaulding, Alice M.	2,450 70
82110	Sands, Jean S.	421 84
83196	Sunderland, Wm.	4,430 28
83807	Shields, Maggie	355 08
88766	Schuler, Dan'l	15 02
92670	Schwab, Maltida	262 54
116392	Scott, Martha J.	45 29
128311	Sorg, Almond J.	1,482 60
130112	Scarem, John	678 81
135114	Schondelmeyer, Jno. J.	2,861 97
142469	Schmidt, Catherine	14 47
143575	Sullivan, Katie	3,312 22
147972	Scott, Mary Ann	199 74
148087	Smith, Wm. Bell	604 29
155347	Smith, Lydia M.	18 49
158477	Sherrard, Dora	249 42
158743	Spivey, Chas. S.	131 14
163399	Suttor, Geo. S.	3,582 87
164380	Sutton, Will L.	15 84
281613	Stephens, Annie	528 99
284609	Scott, Lizzie E.	522 97
285778	Stanier, Wm.	20 72
285803	Sadwick, Annie	2,737 04
287446	Sweeney, Mary	300 41
287979	Sullivan, Cornelious	70 55
289499	Sullivan, Ellie	1,310 25
289998	Schindehutte, Wm. H.	402 73
291214	Schwarzel, Jno.	22 95
291287	Sweeney, Jas.	14 61
343515	Schamburg, Jno. H.	1,619 67
344472	Salzmann, Eva	49 85
344776	Simpson, Robt. M.	220 61
344788	Sullivan, R. E.	1,348 16
345578	Strawther, Amanda	296 37
347325	Snyder, Mary	612 08
347600	Schaffnit, Geo. W.	147 94
347661	Seel, Barbara M.	322 95
347686	Stepp, Howard L.	19 43
347869	Steele, Diena	632 01
348360	Schako, Hilda	80 46
348685	Sukies, Fred	53 84
349284	Smith, Margt.	1,127 04
349347	Sly, Mary E.	30 82
349876	Short, Anna	571 75
350463	Shanahan, Mary	1,061 57
386269	Shaffer, Annie	31 17
388950	Swantic, Mike	340 76
389889	Sander, Lina	819 98
390069	Schmitt, Margt.	3,378 46
390129	Stocker, Sophia	280 41
390887	Stewart, Chas. H.	60 23
204318	Schutte, Bernice B.	81 31
204561	Stevens, Leoti R.	201 84
348633	Sigal, Michael	305 17
350274	Stewart, Bessie I.	28 70
385166	Schlott, John H.	239 34
385277	Scanlon, Margt.	32 61
385859	Stegman, Jno. B.	876 05
385963	Steffaniak, Andy P.	35 78
163764	Shannon, Wm. W.	65 38

T.

226028	Thomas, Susie	53 85
233288	Tremelling, Hannah	29 62
238563	Turner, Lillian	606 36
361036	Tellalian, Levon	48 12
362710	Thomas, Ida M.	865 92
363892	Thompson, Annie B.	49 15
364598	Teissier, Elizabeth	79 10
368610	Turner, Ernest J.	128 05
369908	Trunick, Sarah E.	140 29
370614	Tanner, Mary J.	146 55
391877	Till, Sarah	3,526 64
393131	Tenanbaum, Sam	562 03
394046	Tener, Gertrude B.	685 47
394490	Tomlowovich, Katie	619 15
16929	Trunick, Emma E.	14 81
170040	Tucci, C. Dominick	28 49
193058	Tranger, Kate	103 63
304414	Tranger, Roland L.	37 29
310923	Townsend, Edith B.	42 76
324765	Tyman, Louise	30 08
328643	Tognette, Christina T.	28 84
396845	Taylor, Mary H.	3,814 95
397197	Thomas, Essie	966 76
398258	Thorpe, Alvin C.	1,178 53
398259	Thorpe, Evelyn E.	730 60
399053	Tick, Carl	99 32
399554	Tobin, Annie	274 17
399941	Tunney, Mary	1,198 59
400056	Tidball, Anna M.	193 53
400814	Trimbur, Mildred E.	158 25
175880	Templeton, Annie	46 38
326604	Thomas, Owen P.	12 92
253422	Tucker, Sarah J.	348 35
260598	Todd, Clyde S.	342 09
262885	Tobin, Markle,	1,194 58
275443	Thomas, Wm.	16 99
279438	Toomer, Kathrene K.	37 67
359082	Thomson, Edwin L.	36 42
372119	Todd, John W.	136 16
372835	Thomas, Ann	139 13
375470	Tompkins, Mary	347 15
377542	Teplitz, Nellie F.	24 38
378244	Taire, Anna V.	176 43
379461	Thoerner, Cath.	26 16
200062	Tindle, Alice J.	334 53
213060	Taylor, Thos.	55 82
215193	Thomas, Francis M.	10 70
334322	Thompson, Mary E.	717 12
338765	Thornton, Lelia	67 34
346452	Tyman, Michael	25 52
346885	Troutman, Mary C.	810 60
347159	Taylor, Mary J.	302 75
386931	Tunstall, Marie	225 72
388963	Traye, Rachel R.	580 21
389849	Tea, Chas. M.	111 55
300174	Thompson, Leona E.	58 64
390800	Thompson, Alex.	133 11
340260	Tomkinson, Esther A.	5,412 16
345981	Trust, Edw.	97 01
346106	Thompson, Jas. A.	2,378 64
4065	Thompson, Margaret J.	12 12
46228	Theis, Matilda	72 08

73845	Tener, Hampden E., Jr.	624 25
75470	Thomson, Elizabeth	66 46
117180	Tolbut, Emma S.	12 44
142447	Telthorster, Elsie	137 01
145094	Thompson, Annie J.	336 26
149052	Titzell, Geo. G.	94 92
164523	Thompson, Isadore E.	580 76
291519	Tibbs, Maria E.	583 72
291968	Tinney, Minta	42 15
312060	Thompson, Alberta C.	1,143 86
312386	Taylor, Geo. J.	584 02
316623	Thompson, Annie	201 76
384619	Thomas, Lillian	124 84
385102	Tisherman, Sam'l	62 85

U.

397178	Urbaitis, Anton	341 18
397471	Urban, Bessie E.	45 18
236553	Ubinger, Mary L.	2,883 18
369588	Underwood, Lillie K.	1,039 47
394957	Unruh, Ernest A.	47 50
280233	Urban, Arthur W.	27 17
356031	Uptegraft, Ida L.	498 43
356312	Urmilek, Malvino	565 32
360759	Urban, Harry E.	61 14
331950	Urban, Bessie S.	60 72
340273	Urling, Geo. A. Jr.	286 15
107105	Uptegraff, Alex G.	48 01
287073	Ulrich, August J.	55 62
320384	Urben, Jos. P.	17 84

V.

184722	Vogel, Christina C.	230 35
306874	Valentine, Rosie	160 30
308225	Varley, Myles	207 21
308673	Volper, Celia	379 07
236628	Vonderhide, Albert W.	4,066 20
240454	Valentine, Mamie	294 83
361606	Vaughan, Nora	239 94
364844	Vollmer, Elizabeth L.	99 66
365921	Vetter, Mary	59 80
369446	Voelker, Louise	859 20
392706	Veesey, Julia	1,667 55
393657	Volbrecht, Wm. J.	117 85
252935	Viducci, Guiseppe	579 15
280112	Vaughan, Margareth	788 01
359657	Vaughn, Lillie	42 49
375357	Valentiny, Jno. G.	34 26
377696	Vandevort, Robt. E.	47 63
337654	Vita, Nicola	156 42
341114	Vail, Martha M.	15 87
344394	Vogel, Geo. A. Jr.	825 45
345247	Van Tine, Blanche H.	657 73
90529	Vance, Delia	12 37
154194	Vandergrift, Eliz.	99 97
281518	Van Kirk, Annie D.	19 04
311348	Vitchestain, Jos. H.	172 72

W.

22946	Williams, Chas. H.	29 49
45603	Wilson, Agnes	820 96
48419	Wallace, Mary M.	23 56
71814	Wilson, Ada I.	53 29
74392	Wilson, Laura A.	48 14
88723	Wilson, Lizzie J.	230 86
89313	Winfield, Fannie K. McK.	41 62
91757	Welfer, Frank M.	980 54
92589	Welfer, John	400 87
93114	Woods, Agnes	293 84
93136	Warren, Chas. A.	22 76
104246	Wartman, Marie	11 02
106906	Welfer, Geo.	106 57
107947	Wheeler, Maggie	1,347 98
113148	Wilson, Bell F.	50 37
118200	Weiss, Julius	45 93
120584	Walton, Mima L.	1,313 37
129182	Weightman, Ella	25 06
136283	Wilmont, Mary	15 64
136681	Wingert, Magdalena	80 46
139902	Woernli, Anna M.	17 59
142723	Wagner, Hannah	812 30
114184	Wilson, Annie	195 66
149095	Walton, M. Agnes	218 41
160389	Williams, Ruth L.	68 98
162182	Wilson, Dillie M.	1,596 20
281259	Warren, Sarah E.	101 13
285858	Watson, Samantha	837 52
286517	Wert, Marguerite A.	83 59
286635	Washington, John A.	900 16
288852	Wain, Jane	644 49
289523	Webster, Wm. B.	35 73
290355	Wint, Marvin A.	13 48
290542	Warnock, Otis H.	51 37
292754	Williamson, Chas. E.	1,722 86
292847	Wilds, Katherine	38 95
293967	Weaver, Tecumseh S.	88 42
294470	Weber, Lena E.	104 72
294502	Winters, Kathryn	60 88
297146	Wormald, Alice	586 42
297247	Werle, Bessie E.	93 99
297290	Wootton, Eliz. B.	166 77
311562	Whitehead, Cortlandt	71 98
311602	Wetzel, John	76 51
312467	Weitzel, Martin K.	1,082 22
315501	Williams, Thos. B.	4,606 40
315867	Winkler, Chas.	115 90
317498	West, Sara T.	79 74
317858	Williams, Bertha	61 83
318153	Webster, Herbert	46 66
319018	Wehrli, Henry	100 19
319271	Worreli, Duncan A.	303 83
320140	Walsh, Maurice	31 25
381452	Wilson, Mary A.	1,339 55
381757	Watson, Geo.	237 22
382007	Wholey, Frances	64 33
382044	Wellens, Mary P.	263 93
382306	Wuerthele, Wm.	3,104 48
382983	Wadsworth, Leila T.	943 64
384205	Weightman, Ella S.	26 09
385776	Waddell, Amanda C.	189 99
385990	Wilson, Ellen	1,255 72
86023	Wall, Jas. B.	49 54
224125	Wood, Maggie C.	521 71
226962	Welfer, Mary E.	86 56
227839	Weston, Oliver L.	2,532 57
229696	White, Margt.	72 06
235757	Wurthner, Annie	41 06
237106	Walters, Mary A.	327 23
246006	Wernert, Leon	1,550 58
249843	Wilson, Maggie	10 11
361416	Wolfe, John N.	34 61
362239	Whitehouse, Hannah	166 49
362560	Wirth, Mary	144 51
362613	Wilcox, Harry	1,071 24
363275	Webb, Wm. P.	55 96
364668	Wilcox, Chas. C.	43 59
365300	Werner, Agnes K.	387 07
365524	Werner, Lillian	40 59
366044	Weber, Christine P.	124 89
366343	Willey, Hannah M.	180 38
366505	Warren, Mary	346 82
366967	Wilkins, Joe J.	154 83
367520	Webb, Addie J.	137 08
367593	Woomer, S. Clarence	375 80
367970	Wilson, Sarah A.	141 28
370329	Wrona, Zuzanna	1,020 92
370974	White, Mary L.	85 98
391851	Woolridge, Chas. L. Jr.	31 74
392512	Walls, Margt.	726 57
393074	Weber, Helen M.	936 74
393531	Walsh, Bridget	591 62
394456	Werner, Jno.	716 98
395133	Welsh, Elizabeth	40 67
395769	Wielgomas, Stanislaw	450 42
168241	Wright, Sara C.	104 54
173820	Welsh, Jennie	40 34
180928	Williams, Maggie	73 90
182455	Wach, Harriet	1,446 61
183266	Wilson, Ada S.	1,032 00
186194	Wright, Elmer	297 69
189927	Weber, Mary	379 56

190439	Weber, Ida M.	287 66
190765	Wilson, Esther	1,307 23
301036	Whitworth, Harry	57 42
303652	Walker, Sadie	33 94
307818	White, Sophie	64 79
307823	Wolpert, Sadie M.	293 82
309005	Wilhelm, Frank	1,097 65
310853	Woods, Cath.	267 07
321107	Wilbur, Sam'l P.	129 26
321705	Walper, Bernard	27 30
323619	Wenzel, Chas. A.	781 74
326398	Wetzel, Jno.	46 40
327028	Wagner, Agnes	71 51
327039	Wettengell, Wm. F.	91 38
327195	Walters, Ruth H.	63 96
328087	Watson, Mary M.	97 43
328184	Wilhelm, Hy.	105 25
329501	Walls, Mary	36 03
330650	Wurzell, Estella	128 79
396802	Wyland, Mary B.	978 04
398584	Welsh, Sarah	311 01
398918	Wolfe, Wm. E.	93 32
399768	Walsh, Patk. J.	109 32
399962	Walsh, Bridget	1,104 06
400519	Wells, Eagon C.	1,122 85
182507	Wiley, Mary J.	743 37
187381	Worthington, Carrie A.	950 04
190051	Walls, John	81 41
307019	Wood, Cora M.	37 21
325359	Wilson, Margt. McM.	16 53
251402	White, Clara V.	812 66
258409	Walbert, Annie	1,557 62
258600	Waseluoska, Jno.	1,606 42
258630	Weinman, Jas. B.	76 02
259011	Wiley, Robt.	667 25
259181	Wallace, Robt. J.	47 51
263880	Walker, Sarah E.	119 68
264044	Warczis, Geo.	478 91
264561	Williams, Minnie L.	212 86
265036	Wentling, Nancy J.	23 57
273651	Wildi, Anna M.	719 84
274718	Waltzer, Geo.	640 92
275891	Watson, Margt. T.	3,198 06
277744	Walker, Luella	25 29
278352	Welsh, Clara I.	94 52
351058	Wilhelm, Robt. W.	26 07
354396	Webb, Wm. P.	25 81
354644	Wholey, Robt. L.	4,177 17
354917	Walsh, John J.	43 40
355127	Wassell, Clara F.	158 04
355748	Wetzel, John	72 57
355831	Waters, Josepha	31 72
356125	Weaver, John F.	70 44
356292	Wilcox, Chas. C.	63 10
357533	Wightman, Ernest T.	24 83
357805	Ward, Mary A.	978 00
358499	Witherow, Myra J.	187 75
359986	Wilkes, Blanche E.	44 02
371640	Walsh, Eliz.	66 17
371694	Wells, Eliz. C.	597 45
272685	Walker, Carrie M.	84 42
372849	Westphal, Anna	378 06
373001	Wegerich, Anna A.	70 16
373221	Walker, Gilbert S.	203 08
374507	Wild, E. Beatrice	547 85
374923	Weaver, Ella	248 39
374949	Williams, W. Ward	79 41
201287	Wood, Wm. J.	2,252 13
204705	Wagner, Bessie E.	90 61
207392	Warren, Eliz. M.	66 92
208634	Walker, Maude J.	521 61
211453	Welsch, May	1,345 76
211762	Weir, Myra	804 68
216099	Weaver, Mary I.	72 47
218606	Wood, Bessie	1,026 37
331176	Ward, Annie M.	25 81
331773	Wuori, Sophie	153 18
332376	Wickersham, Morris S.	16 57
334986	Weinert, Hy O.	18 55
336364	Welfer, Annie H.	1,751 16
329574	Waggoner, Loretta V.	938 74
339758	Werle, Bessie E.	22 96
340001	Weaver, Dan'l S.	459 09
340822	Weir, E. Verne	62 84
344763	White, Ella R.	47 59
346085	Ward, Madeline F.	34 69
347059	Walcsak, Josefa	459 42
348629	Wallace, Glancy O.	86 03
349073	Williams, Bertha	37 76
350827	Wolfe, Jno. N.	46 12
386913	Winter, Adolph W.	56 30
387569	Whitney, Daniel B.	526 99
389767	Webster, Kath.	195 34
389912	Wilson, Angeline M.	66 93
390511	Wilesek, Barbara	60 24
346750	Walsh, Elizabeth	180 40
375409	Williams, Jno. W.	324 32
377038	Wyman, Dorothy E.	368 54
379338	Woodfield, Louisa S.	130 50
380269	Wallace, Wm. M.	38 84
380974	Wright, Clemo	60 99
359123	Wyllie, Marb't	2,993 82
325266	Westerman, Minnette W.	16 79

Y.

203870	Young, Anna M.	351 66
216525	Young, Elsie L.	14 15
218477	Young, Margt.	354 81
350723	Young, Dora	527 50
386372	Young, Margt. W.	131 16
386496	Yoder, Wm. B.	92 09
389228	Young, Beulah P.	350 36
217789	Young, Jennie L.	6,699 91
233486	Yenell, Anna L.	1,128 49
244477	Young, John H.	31 93
249824	Young, Hattie F.	11 75
364121	Yerx, Mollie B.	487 26
391577	Youden, Geo. S.	35 78
184361	Young, Lizzie A.	1,596 18
191614	Youden, Sydney	171 10
398250	Yakynick, Andw.	1,112 92
254753	Young, Jas. R.	11 75
354611	Yengst, Edith	29 04
375856	Yagle, Matilda E.	175 72
53509	Young, Sarah J.	1,060 74
61884	Yeo, George	1,090 00
140873	Young, Betsey M.	1,192 12
319717	Young, Stella A.	172 26

Z.

397103	Zehmasker, Mary	1,137 38
398491	Zell, Frances L.	560 47
399134	Zisek, Martin	219 33
400175	Zimmerman, Jos.	1,101 45
229170	Zortman, Emma	153 71
248704	Zimontis, Juzups	29 09
391252	Zimmer, Louisa	663 06
392295	Zarem, Isaac	238 96
392402	Zelk, Ida	2,252 65
394448	Zern, Jos. Z.	1,337 05
394689	Zaslaff, Harry T.	291 91
332721	Zeiner, Jacob W.	690 85
247082	Ziegler, Wm.	337 54
389274	Zetwo, Jos. R.	72 07
103674	Zeigler, Gottlieb M.	674 41
283308	Zehnacker, Barbara	707 82
316381	Zaidin, Werdi	2,457 32

CHARLES L. COLE,
Treasurer.

Pittsburgh, Pa., January 1st, 1925.

THE BUDGET OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA FOR THE BIENNIUM 1925 TO 1927

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LADIES AND GENTLEMEN OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY:

I have the honor to present to the General Assembly the second Budget in the history of this Commonwealth. This Budget is based on estimated revenues from tax laws now in effect, and it balances. In spite of collections of revenue in the present biennium falling millions below estimates, the Budget affords a complete balance between income and outgo in the coming two years.

The Budget does not include receipts in the coming two years from the emergency gasoline or the emergency profits taxes, both of which expire by limitation with this fiscal biennium.

It gives the items of the inherited debt and the details which prove that four-fifths of it had already been paid on November 1, 1924, and that the rest will be paid or contracted for by June 1st next. It shows that the State is already able to pay its current debts as they fall due. We are back on a substantial pay-as-you-go basis.

In a word, the State of Pennsylvania is once more solvent, and the mess brought upon this Commonwealth by the muddled practices of politicians has been cleaned up. This is the direct result of the reorganization and fiscal control established under the Administrative Code.

We have been so fortunate in the allotment of the money available for the present biennium, and the fiscal control has been so effective, that deficiency appropriations have practically disappeared. They have been reduced to a total of less than $200,000, or one-sixth of one per cent. of the total appropriations.

During this fiscal biennium the State will spend from the General Fund as estimated by the spending agencies a total of $136,380,026.75. Of this amount $28,377,277.49 will be on account of the old current debt of June 1, 1923, and $108,002,749.26 will be from the appropriations made by the Legislature of 1923. The total estimated expenditures from all sources in this biennium will be $211,154,000.

It is worth noting that in the present Budget the estimates of current operating expenses for every Department responsible to the Governor under the General Fund except the new Department of Welfare are still below the appropriations for the same purpose made by the Legislature of 1921.

The important increases recommended go direct to indemnities for tubercular cattle, to welfare institutions, and to subsidies for common schools. The latter call for $20,000,000 more in the next two years than was appropriated for that purpose by the Legislature of 1921.

You will find in the Budget a statement of actual expenditures by this Commonwealth in the biennium before the present; a statement of actual and estimated expenditures in the present biennium, now more than three-fourths over; and a forecast of expenditures for the coming biennium, based on the allotment of revenues estimated to be produced by tax laws now in effect, not including the emergency taxes. The basis for comparison thus supplied covers six years or three fiscal bienniums.

You will also find comments after many of the items which contain information as to additional and future needs of the Commonwealth, and a ten year building program. This is a new feature in budgets, and I hope will be found of use.

The basis for the estimate of revenue adopted by the Administration, which estimate is different from that of the Auditor General, and the reasons for that difference, are given in detail.

THE INHERITED DEBT

In presenting the Budget to the Legislature two years ago, I estimated that the appropriation liability on June 1, 1923, would be $29,000,000. This current debt was made up: 1. Of deficiency appropriations needed to cover unauthorized expenditures for the two years ending June 1, 1923; 2. Of appropriations by the Legislature of 1921 or previous Legislatures still unpaid as of June 1, 1923. Now that all the figures are available, it appears that the appropriation liability thus estimated was actually not $29,000,000 but $30,573,746.35.

If we add to the total of all unpaid continuing appropriations on June 1, 1923, which was $25,250,066.87, $6,604,361.76 of deficiency appropriations paid after June 1st out of the income of this biennium we have a total actual current debt of $31,854,425.63 on June 1, 1923. Of this total, $1,280,679.28 is estimated to lapse leaving a net actual current debt as of June 1, 1923, of $30,573,746.35.

Of this amount, $28,377,277.49 either has been or will be paid before June 1, 1925, and $2,196,468.86 will be under contract for payment shortly after that date. Thus the total appropriation liability which this Administration inherited, first estimated at $29,000,000 but actually more than a million and a half larger, will all be paid or contracted for within this biennium, and this in spite of the deficiency in revenue collection.

In wiping out this old debt of $30,573,746.35 we have paid off obligations due and unpaid for as long as fifteen years. This paid debt includes $6,872.28 due since 1909, $18,797.35 due since 1911, $59,236.44 due since 1913, $46,615.12 due since 1915, $548,567.59 due since 1917, and $3,383,066.25 due since 1919.

I have said that we are paying off this inherited debt at the rate of $40,000 every working day. Divide the $28,377,277.49, actually paid or that will be paid before June 1st, by the 600 working days in the two years, and you have an actual payment on these old debts of $47,295.46 for every working day.

DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATIONS

The Legislature of 1921 passed deficiency bills totaling $7,071,188.77. The Legislature of 1923 passed deficiency bills totaling $5,812,547.14. The present Budget carries deficiencies to a total of but $177,163.19, or less than one-thirtieth of the deficiencies of two years ago. The total amount which was appropriated by the last Legislature, but is estimated to be unspent and to lapse as of June 1st, next, is $1,416,495,99. This is nearly eight times as much as all deficiencies in this Budget.

ESTIMATES OF REVENUE

In November, 1922, the Auditor General estimated the income in the General Fund for the present fiscal biennium at $112,000,000. In December, 1922, he estimated it at $115,000,000, including the anthracite tax. In May, 1923, he estimated it at $119,000,000, exclusive of the anthracite tax then in litigation. In June, 1923, he estimated it at $124,000,000, including the anthracite tax. In eight months the Auditor General increased his estimate of receipts in the General Fund from $112,000,000 to $124,000,000, or a disparity in estimates of $12,000,000 within eight months.

On November 26, 1924, four weeks after the last date set by law for the receipt of estimates, the Budget Officers received from the Auditor General his estimate of income for the present and for the succeeding fiscal bienniums. The Auditor General's estimates for receipts in the General Fund for the biennium 1925-27, exclusive of all gasoline and emergency profits tax, was $117,062,500. The same tax laws will produce on his own estimate in the present biennium $120,714,406. This is a net decrease for the coming two years of about $3,700,000.

In the face of our increasing prosperity this estimate of reduced revenue could not pass unquestioned. Moreover, for the last twenty years and more the receipts in the General Fund have uniformly increased from one biennium to the next. Accordingly, under the authority given me by law, I directed that an examination of these estimates be made. This inquiry was made by McGee & Co., Certified Public Accountants of Philadelphia.

The examination raised further questions concerning the Auditor General's estimates of revenue. For example, it showed that his estimates of receipts from interest on bank deposits of General Funds was $125,057.10 for the present fiscal biennium. But during the first eighteen months of this same biennium receipts from this source totaling $161,262.39 had already been collected. In other words, the actual collections of eighteen months, within four days from the end of which the Auditor General's estimate was made, were $36,205.29 greater than his estimate for the twenty-four months of which the eighteen months are a part.

Again the Auditor General estimated that the General Fund would receive from the tax on building and loan stock for the present twenty-four months $83,739.84. But there was actually collected in the first eighteen months of that period $86,190.64.

In the same way the Auditor General's estimate ($112,001.60 of what fines will bring in during the twenty-four months of this biennium is $38,412.75 less than was actually collected ($151,404.35), during the first eighteen months; while his estimate for receipts from fines in the twenty-four months of the coming biennium was $50,000 less than was actually collected in the first eighteen months of the present biennium.

Unfortunately the effect of inaccuracies such as these is strengthened, when the Auditor General estimates that the tax on insurance premiums, which he does not collect, will bring in about a million and a half less than the Department which does collect it says it will bring in.

Because the Auditor General denied to McGee & Co. the data he had used in making his estimates of receipts for the next biennium, they were forced to prepare their estimates on the basis of actual cash receipts for a period of years. Their report is printed in full in this Budget.

The result of this inquiry is to show beyond question that a safe and conservative estimate for all General Fund receipts (including the ordinary gasoline tax and certain deferred collections from the emergency taxes) in the next biennium will be $132,850,000, or $8,850,000 more than the $124,000,000 estimated from these sources by the Auditor General. This is less than three-fourths of the increase the Auditor General himself made in his own estimates within eight months two years ago. I have, therefore, adopted the sum of $132,850,000 as a reasonable and conservative estimate of the normal revenues to be expected in the General Fund during the next two years on the basis of present tax laws, assuming that the emergency taxes will expire.

The receipts from the ordinary gasoline tax during the next biennium are estimated at $4,812,500. Since the Budget recommends that all receipts from this tax be transferred to the Motor Fund, $4,812,00 must be subtracted from the amount of $132,850,000, estimated by McGee and

Company as income available in the General Fund for the next biennium. This leaves $128,037,500 for General Fund uses. The Budget is made on this basis.

From this $128,000,000 we must still further deduct under-collections in this biennium of not quite $6,000,000 and continuing appropriations of about $2,000,000, leaving $120,000,000 (exactly $120,211,998.45) available for appropriations by the Legislature of 1925 for the next biennium. The sums recommended in the Budget total $120,211.464.

SPECIAL FUNDS

No suggestion is here made for change in the provisions of existing laws relating to such special funds as those for fish and game propagation and for banking inspection. These self-sustaining activities not only relieve the general taxpayer but also supply a sound reason for the fees and licenses which sustain each fund. The Budget accounts in as great detail for expenditures from these funds as it does for expenditures from the General Fund.

REVENUE COLLECTIONS

The problem of financing the State has been complicated by the failure of the Auditor General to collect by several millions the amount he estimated would be produced by the emergency profits tax. On June 11, 1923, the Auditor General wrote me that he estimated the receipts from the emergency profits tax at $8,000,000 for one year, or $16,-000,000 for the biennium. This estimate, which was also given to the Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, appeared to be excessive.

Accordingly I asked the Secretary of the Commonwealth for his estimate, which was based on the examination of Federal income tax returns. Upon this basis he reported probable receipts of not over $10,000,000. That estimate was approved by the Auditor General in his letter of June 29, 1923, as "logical, comprehensive, and conservative". I was therefore justified in counting upon receipts of that amount.

In place of receipts of $16,000,000 according to the Auditor General's own estimate, or of $10,000,000 according to the later estimate approved by him, his estimate of November 26, 1924, shows a total of but $3,030,460.52 to be collected in the present biennium from the emergency profits tax, and $2,125,000.00 in the next biennium. Had the Auditor General Collected the $10,000,000 of the estimate approved by him—to say nothing of the $16,000,000 of his own estimate—the Commonwealth would have completed the present two years with a cash balance of $3,600,000.

LAW ENFORCEMENT

An item of $500,000 for law enforcement is included in the estimate for the Department of Justice. The reasons for it will be described in a future message to the General Assembly.

EDUCATION

In the last biennium there was paid out of the General Fund for educational purposes $42,346,288, or 41 percent of the General Fund of that biennium. In the present two years the State will spend from the General Fund for educational purposes $57,683,475, or 46.9 percent of the General Fund of this biennium. The Budget recommends $65,640,-263, or 52.2 per cent of the General Fund for the next biennium. Including special funds and Federal aid, the amount recommended for the coming biennium is $67,582,-342, or six dollars for the education of our children where we spent one dollar twenty years ago. This is as it should be.

The normal school is the foundation of our public school system. Pennsylvania normal schools can supply only about half the new teachers needed each year to keep our schools going They must have help.

For this biennium the appropriation for maintenance was the same as that of 1921-23. The present Budget adds a total of two and a half million dollars to normal school appropriations. Of the amount one-half million is for increased maintenance due to increased attendance, one-half million for necessary repairs and for equipment, and one and one-half million dollars for new construction.

SCHOOL EMPLOYES RETIREMENT BOARD

This is a trust fund for the payment of pensions to teachers who have served the State for ten years or more and who are over 62 years of age. Half the cost is paid by the school teachers, one-quarter by the School Districts, and one-quarter by the State.

The total appropriation carried in the Budget for the School Employes Retirement Funds is $5,490,000. The amount recommended will, for the first time since the Funds were begun, meet in full the State's obligations to the teachers of Pennsylvania.

There is a special reason for appropriating the full amount recommended. The actuaries of the Funds have recommended that the percentage of the total pay rolls for past services to be paid into the Funds be reduced from 5.6% to 4% on the sole condition that the State hereafter shall make promptly all payments due. A bill to make this reduction possible will be presented. Its passage will save the State $1,025,000 in each biennium hereafter and will save the school districts an equal amount.

AGRICULTURE

The Budget carries a total of $2,933,563 for the coming biennum, or an increase of about $1,000,000, most of which goes to increase the amount available for paying indemnities on tubercular cattle. Pennsylvania ranks third among all the States in the value of her dairy products, sixth in the number of dairy cows, and only fourteenth in the number of cattle under supervision for the prevention and eradication of tuberculosis. If we allow this condition to continue we shall lose our market for dairy products to other States. New York, for example, is appropriating $4,000,000 in one year for this purpose. The longer this work is postponed the more it will cost.

HIGHWAYS

At present the State's share of the gasoline taxes goes into the General Fund. It should, in my judgment, go to the Highway Department. The receipts from motor license fees are increasing rapidly. They should, in my judgment, carry the interest and sinking fund payments on penses of maintaining the highways of the State. The highway bonds, since these are part of the legitimate ex-Budget, accordingly, recommends that all gasoline tax receipts shall, after June 1st next, be paid into the motor license fund, and that all expenses of maintaining highways, including interest and sinking fund payments on highway bonds, shall be met from that fund in the next biennium.

Including the proceeds from the two highway bond issues and the ordinary gasoline tax, the Highway Department will have from all sources to spend in the construction and maintenance of highways in this Commonwealth during the next biennium an estimated amount of $100,-066,025. Of this amount there will still be expended from the General Fund $2,406,961.

WELFARE

The Budget recommends a total increase in appropriations from the General Fund for welfare institutions of $4,500,000. This is the largest increase for any purpose except for schools. In the last biennium, $19,700,518 was spent from the General Fund for welfare purposes; $17,-794,638 is being spent in the present biennium; and $22,-269,100 is carried in the Budget for the next biennium. We are now spending from the State Treasury for welfare purposes three dollars for every dollar spent twenty years ago.

The Budget carries an increase of $280,000 for State-aided hospitals. I call special attention to the fact that instead of suffering from the reduction of appropriations necessarily made during the present biennium, these institutions are spending far more money and treating far more patients than ever before in the history of the State. To assert that they have decreased their service to the poor in these two years is a direct perversion of the facts.

The appropriations to these hospitals for this biennium were, for the first time, based on actual service rendered. They were made to individual institutions, some of which

rendered service up to the full amount, and some did not. But there is no way for those which have a surplus to assist those which have not. As a result about $100,000 will remain unexpended. The Budget recommends a lump sum appropriation so that the whole amount intended for these institutions may actually be used by them.

The present Budget carries $4,275,000 for penal and correctional institutions, including $1,000,000 toward a new Eastern Penitentiary. It carries a total of $9,480,000 for State Hospitals and schools for mental defectives, an increase of not quite $2,000,000.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

I desire to pay my grateful acknowledgment to the men and women, many thousands in number, who have contributed to the results here set forth, and especially to the executive officers in control who have cheerfully and unselfishly subordinated the immediate interests of their own particular work to the permanent advantage of the whole Commonwealth. In spite of reduced appropriations, they have rendered to the people of the State more varied and more useful service than was ever before given by their public servants in an equal time. Their record reflects high honor upon them.

PAY AS YOU GO

In conclusion it is no more than fair to say that the financial condition of the State is better than it has been for years. During the calendar year 1922 the bills on hand in the Treasury of this Commonwealth in excess of cash on hand, and due and unpaid for want of cash, averaged more than $13,000,000 at the end of each month. During the calendar year 1923 they averaged $6,100,000, or less than half. During the calendar year 1924 they averaged but $898,000, or about one-fifteenth of what they were when this Administration took office. The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania has reached a place where it can pay its obligations substantially on the nail.

January 27, 1925 GIFFORD PINCHOT.

THE BUDGET OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA FOR THE BIENNIUM 1925 TO 1927 PREPARED FOR THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY BY THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE AND FINANCE UNDER THE DIRECTION OF GIFFORD PINCHOT, GOVERNOR, JANUARY, 1925; CLYDE L. KING, SECRETARY OF THE COMMONWEALTH

TABLE I

GENERAL FUND SETTLEMENTS AND WARRANTS ON HAND IN OFFICE OF STATE TREASURER AND CASH BALANCES AT CLOSE OF EACH MONTH FROM NOVEMBER 30, 1921 TO DECEMBER 31, 1924

	Settlements and Warrants on hand.	Cash Balances	Settlements and Warrants in Excess of Cash	Cash in Excess of Settlements and Warrants
Nov. 30, 1921	$12,914,606 74	$4,117,900 75	$8,796,705 99	.....
Dec. 31, 1921	11,408,925 68	2,351 49	11,406,574 19	.....
Jan. 31, 1922	12,213,664 96	95,462 18	12,118,202 78	.....
Feb. 28, 1922	17,932,434 34	17,904 17	17,914,530 17	.....
Mar. 31, 1922	13,751,625 07	101,567 91	13,650,057 16	.....
Apr. 30, 1922	13,492,752 16	13,035 09	13,479,717 07	.....
May 31, 1922	12,376,461 13	236,204 64	12,140,256 49	.....
June 30, 1922	12,757,236 51	36,075 11	12,721,161 40	.....
July 31, 1922	12,511,847 22	389,877 61	12,121,969 61	.....
Aug. 31, 1922	18,384,219 46	343,771 85	18,040,447 61	.....
Sept. 29, 1922	17,003,329 83	49,765 58	16,953,564 25	.....
Oct. 31, 1922	14,118,388 23	1,684,502 43	12,433,885 80	.....
Nov. 29, 1922	8,492,946 04	1,949,837 53	6,543,108 51	.....
Dec. 29, 1922	8,768,659 35	506,703 79	8,261,955 56	.....
Jan. 31, 1923	8,539,370 92	374,826,13	8,164,544 79	.....
Feb. 28, 1923	4,893,137 16	110,653 30	4,782,483 86	.....
Mar. 31, 1923	1,540,129 25	353,638 67	1,186,490 58	.....
Apr. 30, 1923	11,109,074 74	114,637 86	10,994,436 88	.....
May 31, 1923	9,020,468 08	31,002 39	8,989,465 69	.....
June 30, 1923	10,096,417 38	456,302 11	9,640,115 27	.....
July 31, 1923	9,102,751 41	299,655 60	8,803,085 81	.....
Aug. 31, 1923	5,767,574 65	344,955 84	5,422,618 81	.....
Sept. 30, 1923	3,776,156 52	250,880 36	3,525,276 16	.....
Oct. 31, 1923	12,146,564 76	536,042 36	11,610,522 40	.....
Nov. 30, 1923	1,109,235 21	772,859 37	336,375 84	.....
Dec. 31, 1923	1,285,072 96	1,516,033 12	.....	$230,960 16
Jan. 31, 1924	1,369,118 70	1,184,856 38	184,262 32	.....
Feb. 29, 1924	1,091,140 68	4,760,052 10	.....	3,668,911 42
Mar. 31, 1924	3,296,983 26	332,741 83	2,964,241 43	.....
Apr. 30, 1924	2,732,339 69	324,751 13	2,407,588 56	.....
May 31, 1924	723,514 96	3,300,572 59	.....	2,577,057 63
June 30, 1924	1,467,463 11	1,755,343 51	.....	287,880 40
July 31, 1924	926,168 05	3,331,936 36	.....	2,405,768 31
Aug. 31, 1924	6,858,055 42	2,523,450 80	4,334,604 62	.....
Sept. 30, 1924	3,991,589 74	1,431,857 03	2,559,732 71	.....
Oct. 31, 1924	3,148,425 73	1,178,285 50	1,970,140 23	.....
Nov. 30, 1924	6,162,259 15	1,679,368 29	4,482,890 86	.....
Dec. 31, 1924	4,791,841 11	3,978,724 92	813,116 19	.....

TABLE II

THE APPROPRIATION LIABILITY AS OF MAY 31, 1923 AND PAYMENTS THEREON

(For Details see Table XVI)

Balance unpaid on continuing appropriations as of May 31, 1923:		
Acts prior to 1921	$4,063,155 03	
Acts of 1921	21,186,913 89	
Total balance unpaid on May 31, 1923, on continuing appropriations passed prior to 1923		$25,250,068 92
Deficiency appropriations by 1923 Legislature for expenditures of biennium 1921-23	5,812,552 19	
Non-appropriated balance—School Employes Retirement System appropriated by 1923 Legislature due 1921-23	1,996,965 00	
Total appropriations by 1923 Legislature to meet obligations of 1921-23	7,809,517 19	
Less payments prior to June 1, 1923	1,205,160 48	
Total to be paid from income of biennium 1923-25		6,604,356 71
Total appropriation liability as of May 31, 1923		31,854,425 63
Less balance estimated to lapse as of May 31, 1925		1,280,679 28
Actual appropriation liability as of May 31, 1923		$30,573,746 35
Total paid to November 1, 1924	23,677,907 10	
Total estimated to be paid from November 1, 1924 to May 31, 1925	4,699,370 39	
Total paid and estimated to be paid as of May 31, 1925	28,377,277 49	
Total estimated amount contracted for but not due as of May 31, 1925	2,196,468 86	
Total estimated to be paid or contracted for as of May 31, 1925		30,573,746 35

TABLE III

TOTAL AMOUNTS PAID FROM APPROPRIATIONS MADE FROM THE GENERAL FUND BY THE LEGISLATURE OF 1923 FOR THE BIENNIUM OF 1923-25

Total appropriations passed by 1923 Legislature		$133,960,480 01
Less emergency appropriation and appropriations from special funds as follows:		
Emergency interim appropriation (Act No. 39-A, 1923) to State Treasurer (1)	$500,000 00	
C. E. Coopedge—Damage to auto (From Motor Fund)	747 86	
Building Deer Fences (From Game Fund) 20,000 00		
Less amount vetoed by Governor 10,000 00	10,000 00	
Damages by bears (From Game Fund)	6,000 00	
Refunding motor licenses (From Motor Fund)	2,500 00	
Department of Agriculture (From Experimental Fund)	60,000 00	
Commission to investigate Battlefields, France and Belgium (From State Athletic Commission Receipts)	300,000 00	
Township rewards (From Motor Fund)	2,000,000 00	
Total emergency interim appropriation and appropriations from special funds		2,879,247 86
Total general fund appropriations passed by 1923 Legislature		131,081,232 15
Less amount vetoed by Governor		10,665,778 57
Total general fund appropriations passed by 1923 Legislature as approved by Governor		120,415,453 58
Less appropriations for 1921-1923 expenditures as follows:		
Total deficiency appropriations	5,812,552 19	
Non-appropriated balance—School Employes Retirement System	1,996,965 00	
Total (See Table II)		7,809,517 19
Total general fund appropriations available for biennium 1923-1925		112,605,936 39
Less appropriation for inaugural expenses of Governor paid prior to May 31, 1923		3,015 33
Total general fund appropriations available for cost payments for biennium 1923-1925		(2)112,602,921 06
Add estimated deficiencies for biennium 1923-1925 to be appropriated by 1925 Legislature (See Table XII)		(3)177,163 19
		$112,780,084 25
Deduct estimated unexpended balances as of May 31, 1925 as follows:		
Estimated to lapse	1,416,495 99	
Estimated continuing appropriations	3,360,839 00	
Total estimated unexpended balances		4,777,334 99

TABLE III—Concluded

Total estimated cost payments from 1923-1925 appropriations	$108,002,749 26

(1) Advances on Salaries due, repaid from department appropriation.

(2) This includes a total of $1,230,000 for the University of Pennsylvania. By error this amount was reduced by veto by $285,000 below this amount and a bill will be introduced to correct that error.

(3) This amount excludes estimated expenditures of $100,854.12 from the general fund appropriation to the Department of Agriculture for which a transfer of funds now available in the Dog Fund is required. See text discussion under Department of Agriculture.

TABLE IV

SUMMARY OF GENERAL FUND EXPENDITURES BIENNIUM 1923-1925

Total estimated expenditures from appropriation acts of 1923 (See Table III)	$108,002,749 26	
Total estimated expenditures from appropriation liability of May 31, 1923 (See Table II)	28,377,277 49	
Total estimated general fund expenditures 1923-1925		$136,380,026 75

TABLE V

SUMMARY OF TOTAL GENERAL FUND EXPENDITURES AND RECEIPTS 1923-25, AND CASH BALANCE IN TREASURY MAY 31, 1925 HAD RECEIPTS OF BIENNIUM BEEN $140,000,000 AS ESTIMATED AND APPROVED BY AUDITOR GENERAL, JUNE 29, 1923

Total estimated general fund receipts, June 1, 1923 to May 31, 1925	$140,000,000 00
Total estimated general fund expenditures June 1, 1923 to May 31, 1925 (See Table IV)	136,380,026 75
Total estimated general fund cash balance in Treasury as of May 31, 1925, that would have been available to meet appropriation balances not due in this biennium, as detailed in Table XII if collections had equalled estimate	$3,619,973 25

TABLE VI

SUMMARY OF TOTAL GENERAL FUND EXPENDITURES AND RECEIPTS JUNE 1, 1923 TO MAY 31, 1925. UNDER RECEIPTS OF $134,103,082.06 AS ESTIMATED BY AUDITOR GENERAL NOVEMBER 26, 1924

Total estimated general fund expenditures June 1, 1923 to May 31, 1925 (See Table IV)	$136,380,026 75
Total estimated general fund receipts, June 1, 1923 to May 31, 1925 (See Table XX and Part IV)	134,103,082 06
Estimated balance—Warrants due and unpaid as of May 31, 1925	$2,276,944 69

TABLE VII

GOVERNMENTAL COST PAYMENTS 1921-1927 BY MAIN FUNCTIONS

Appropriations are not identical with expenditures as the sums appropriated for a given purpose may not be spent in the biennial period for which appropriated. The following table presents the actual cost payments by main functions for the bienniums 1921-23 and 1923-25 and for 1925-27 as carried in this budget. In these governmental cost payments are included: (1) payments from appropriations by current legislatures for expenditures of that biennium: (2) payments from continuing appropriations in the biennium in which actually expended; (3) deficiency appropriations are included in the biennium in which the costs were incurred. These governmental cost payments are therefore the actual cost payments as reported by spending agencies in the biennium given regardless of the session of the legislature making the appropriation.

1. HIGHWAYS

GENERAL FUND

	1921-1923	Percent of Total	1923-1925	Percent of Total	1925-1927	Percent of Total
Administration, including Motor License collection cost	$1,529,617	15.89	$197,348	1.14	$24,000	1.
Rebuilding Inter-County Bridges destroyed by fire	.....	.....	60,000	.35	350,000	14.54
State Reward on Township Highways	1,096,434	11.39	582,450	3.37	.....	.....
State Aid Highway Construction, County Township and Borough	.....	.....	5,079,280	29.36	1,800,000	74.78
New Construction on State Highway System	1,548,519[1]	16.09	3,742,897	21.64	.....	.....
Maintenance and Replacements on State Highway System	953,035	9.9	498,800	2.88	219,323	9.11
Sinking Fund and interest on Highway Bonds	4,498,040	46.73	7,139,159	41.26	13,638	.57
Total	$9,625,645	100.	$17,299,934	100.	$2,406,961	100.

GENERAL AND SPECIAL FUNDS AND FEDERAL AID

Administration, including Motor License collection cost	$3,278,305	4.61	$6,054,206	6.61	$5,024,000	5.02
Rebuilding Inter-County Bridges destroyed by fire	.....	.....	60,000	.07	350,000	.35
State Reward on Township Highways	1,096,434	1.54	2,582,450	2.82	3,728,400	3.73
State Aid, Highway Construction, County Township and Borough	.....	.....	5,079,280	5.55	1,800,000	1.80
New Construction on State Highway System	43,886,340	61.55	32,900,560	35.94	35,909,852	35.88
Maintenance and Replacements on State Highway System	18,545,873	26.0	37,703,452	41.19	42,919,475	42.89
Sinking Fund and Interest on Highway Bonds	4,498,040	6.3	7,160,360	7.82	10,334,297	10.33
Total	$671,304,992	100.	$91,540,308	100.	$100,666,224	100.

2. EDUCATION

GENERAL FUND

Normal Schools	$4,149,667	9.79	$3,547,304	6.15	$6,000,000	9.14
County and Assistant Superintendents	905,478	2.14	1,050,730	1.82	1,152,000	1.76
Administration (including Library and Museum)	1,197,189	2.83	1,070,604	1.85	1,122,584	1.71
Licensing Boards	234,703	.55	131,002	.23	165,000	.24
Other Educational Agencies	722,673	1.71	513,500	.89	725,000	1.10
Deaf and Blind Institutions	1,241,030	2.93	913,000	1.58	1,200,000	1.83
Universities—						
Women's Medical College	20,000	.05	20,000	.03	100,000	.15
University of Pittsburgh	900,000	2.13	900,000	1.56	900,000	1.38
University of Pennsylvania	1,230,000	2.90	1,230,000	2.13	1,230,000	1.87
Temple University	270,000	.64	270,000	.47	270,000	.41
Pennsylvania State College	2,380,993	5.62	2,168,600	3.76	2,268,600	3.46
Total	4,800,993	11.34	4,588,600	7.95	4,768,600	7.27
Retirement of Employes—						
Administration	83,704	.2	80,000	.14	97,610	.15
Contingent Reserve	427,442	1.01	1,046,965	1.82	5,490,000	8.37
Annuity Reserve No. 2	1,189,661	2.81	4,785,678	8.29		
Total	1,700,807	4.02	5,912,643	10.25	5,587,610	8.52
Vocational and Special Education	1,388,598	3.28	1,587,044	2.75	2,878,000	4.38
Common Schools	26,005,150	61.41	38,369,048	66.53	42,041,469	64.05
Grand Total	$42,346,288	100.	$57,683,475	100.	$65,640,263	100.

(1) Net figure after the deduction of $107,219; the excess of refunds from aided districts over general expenditures for State-aid; Highway construction, county, township and borough, in this biennium.

GOVERNMENTAL COST PAYMENTS 1921-1927—Continued

GENERAL AND SPECIAL FUNDS AND FEDERAL AID

	1921-1923	Percent of Total	1923-1925	Percent of Total	1925-1927	Percent of Total
Normal Schools	$4,149,667	9.45	$3,547,304	5.97	$6,000,000	8.89
County and Assistant Superintendents	905,478	2.07	1,050,730	1.77	1,152,000	1.71
Administration (including Library and Museum)	1,282,098	2.92	1,155,112	1.93	1,205,589	1.78
Licensing Boards	259,409	.59	193,419	.33	204,060	.29
Other Educational Agencies	778,923	1.78	563,500	.96	775,000	1.12
Deaf and Blind Institutions	1,241,030	2.83	913,000	1.54	1,200,000	1.78
Universities—						
Women's Medical College	20,000	.05	20,000	.04	100,000	.15
University of Pittsburgh	900,000	2.05	900,000	1.51	900,000	1.33
University of Pennsylvania	1,230,000	2.81	1,230,000	2.07	1,230,000	1.82
Temple University	270,000	.62	270,000	.45	270,000	.40
Pennsylvania State College	3,176,088	7.25	3,054,614	5.14	3,154,614	4.67
Total	5,596,088	12.78	5,474,614	9.21	5,654,614	8.37
Retirement of Employes—						
Administration	83,704	.19	80,000	.13	97,610	.14
Contingent Reserve	427,442	.98	1,046,965	1.76	5,490,000	8.13
Annuity Reserve No. 2	1,189,661	2.71	4,785,678	8.05		
Total	1,700,807	3.88	5,912,643	9.94	5,587,610	8.27
Vocational and Special Education	1,917,077	4.37	2,260,110	3.80	3,762,000	5.57
Common Schools	26,005,150	59.33	38,369,048	64.55	42,041,469	62.22
Grand Total	$43,835,727	100.	$59,439,480	100.	$67,582,342	100.

3. WELFARE

GENERAL FUND

Administration	$185,000	0.94	$345,000	1.94	$375,000	1.68
Mothers Assistance	981,210	4.98	1,750,000	9.83	1,750,000	7.94
Homes and Agencies for Dependents:						
State Owned	217,050	1.10	200,000	1.12	280,000	1.27
State Aided	741,345	3.76	549,000	3.09	569,100	2.58
Total	$958,395	4.86	$749,000	4.21	$849,100	3.85
Penal and Correctional Institutions:						
Prison Industries	$100,000	0.51	$.....	.....	$.....	.....
Semi State	486,578	2.47	400,000	2.25	500,000	2.27
State Owned	2,491,415	12.65	2,284,456	12.84	3,775,000	16.87
Total	3,077,993	15.63	2,684,456	15.09	4,275,000	19.14
Hospitals and Schools for Mental Defectives:						
Semi State Owned	$354,831	1.80	$360,000	2.03	$330,000	1.48
State Owned	1,904,234	9.67	1,750,000	9.83	2,650,000	11.90
State, Semi State and County Hospitals	5,765,143	29.26	5,451,148	30.63	6,500,000	29.17
Total	8,024,208	40.73	7,561,148	42.49	9,480,000	42.55
Medical and Surgical Hospitals:						
State Owned	$1,365,383	6.93	$966,634	5.43	$1,540,000	6.90
State Aided	5,108,329	25.93	3,728,400	20.95	4,000,000	17.94
Total	6,473,712	32.86	4,695,034	26.38	5,540,000	24.84
Commission—State Site for Inebriates	.....	.....	10,000	0.06	.....	.....
Grand Total	$19,700,518	100.	$17,794,638	100.	$22,269,100	100.

GENERAL AND SPECIAL FUND AND FEDERAL AID

Administration	$185,000	0.90	$345,000	1.79	$375,000	1.55
Mothers Assistance	981,210	4.76	1,750,000	9.07	1,750,000	7.24
Homes and Agencies for Dependents:						
State Owned	217,050	1.06	200,000	1.03	280,000	1.16
State Aided	741,345	3.60	549,000	2.85	569,100	2.36
Total	$958,395	4.66	$749,000	3.88	$849,100	3.52
Penal and Correctional Institutions:						
Prison Industries	$974,051	4.74	$1,498,789	7.77	2,113,668	8.76
Semi State	486,578	2.36	400,000	2.07	500,000	2.06
State Owned	2,491,415	12.11	2,284,456	11.84	3,775,000	15.40
Total	3,952,044	19.21	4,183,245	21.68	6,388,668	26.22
Hospitals and Schools for Mental Defectives:						
Semi State Owned	$354,831	1.73	$360,000	1.87	$330,000	1.37
State Owned	1,904,234	9.25	1,750,000	9.07	2,650,000	10.87
State, Semi State and County Hospitals	5,765,143	28.02	5,451,148	28.25	6,500,000	26.60
Total	8,024,208	39.00	7,561,148	39.19	9,480,000	38.84
Medical and Surgical Hospitals:						
State Owned	$1,365,383	6.64	$966,634	5.02	$1,540,000	6.29
State Aided	5,108,329	24.83	3,728,400	19.32	4,000,000	16.34
Total	6,473,712	31.47	4,695,034	24.34	5,540,000	22.63
Commission—State Site for Inebriates	.....	.....	10,000	0.05	.....	.....
Grand Total	$20,574,569	100.	$19,293,427	100.	$24,382,768	100.

GOVERNMENTAL COST PAYMENTS 1921-1927—Concluded

4. OTHER APPOINTIVE DEPARTMENTS, BOARDS AND COMMISSIONS

(For Elective Departments, Judiciary, Legislative, etc., see next Table)

GENERAL FUND

	1921-1923	Percent of Total	1923-1925	Percent of Total	1925-1927	Percent of Total
Agriculture	$1,563,159	6.72	$810,854	4.50	$1,701,000	7.79
Banking	75,000	0.32	20,000	0.11	20,000	0.09
Fisheries	138,468	0.60	.....	.....	.....	.....
Forests and Waters	2,618,764	11.26	2,211,560	12.28	2,473,284	11.32
Game	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Governor's Office	97,447	0.42	102,835	0.57	126,000	0.58
Health	5,111,799	21.98	4,000,000	22.32	4,870,000	22.30
Insurance	225,395	0.97	179,243	0.99	194,000	0.88
Justice	253,767	1.09	228,300	1.25	892,300	4.09
Labor and Industry	1,803,217	7.76	1,490,000	8.27	1,745,000	7.99
Military Affairs (includes State Armory Board)	2,034,399	8.75	1,358,496	7.47	1,876,725	8.59
Mines	651,961	2.80	568,437	3.12	617,800	2.83
Pennsylvania State Police	1,837,946	7.91	1,500,000	8.24	1,887,000	8.64
Property and Supplies	5,336,058	22.95	4,190,937	23.38	3,955,152	18.11
Public Service	949,018	4.08	821,134	4.56	866,500	3.97
State and Finance (includes publishing Constitutional Amendments)	280,349	1.21	305,488	1.68	343,840	1.57
Miscellaneous Boards, Commissions and Unclassfied	274,891	1.18	227,031	1.26	274,000	1.25
Total	$23,251,638	100.	$18,014,315	100.	$21,842,601	100.

GENERAL AND SPECIAL FUNDS AND FEDERAL AID

Agriculture	$1,773,813	5.73	$1,940,840	6.77	$2,933,563	8.84
Banking	428,114	1.38	811,870	2.82	1,070,350	3.23
Fisheries	359,953	1.16	485,642	1.69	474,370	1.43
Forests and Waters	2,618,764	8.46	2,211,560	7.71	2,473,284	7.46
Game	1,063,195	3.43	1,353,747	4.71	1,479,300	4.46
Governor's Office	97,447	0.31	102,835	0.36	126,000	0.38
Health	5,205,161	16.81	4,215,140	14.68	5,007,620	15.11
Insurance	225,395	0.73	179,243	0.62	194,000	0.59
Justice	253,767	0.82	228,300	0.79	892,300	2.69
Labor and Industry	7,170,772	23.16	7,772,580	27.06	8,595,463	25.92
Military Affairs (includes State Armory Board)	2,034,399	6.57	1,358,496	4.73	1,876,725	5.66
Mines	651,961	2.11	568,437	1.98	617,800	1.86
Pennsylvania State Police	1,837,946	5.93	1,500,000	5.22	1,887,000	5.66
Property and Supplies (includes State Insurance Fund)	5,717,662	18.47	4,375,808	15.24	3,955,152	11.92
Public Service	968,440	3.13	846,634	2.95	893,300	2.69
State and Finance (includes publishing Constitutional Amendments)	280,349	0.91	307,897	1.07	343,840	1.04
Miscellaneous Boards, Commissions and Unclassfied	274,892	0.89	462,687	1.60	352,890	1.06
Total	$30,962,030	100.	$28,721,716	100.	$33,172,957	100.

TABLE VIII

SUMMARY OF GOVERNMENTAL COST PAYMENTS 1921-1927 BY MAIN FUNCTIONS

1. HIGHWAYS (INCLUDING SINKING FUND AND INTEREST ON HIGHWAY BONDS.)

From General Fund	Percent of Total		From General and Special Funds and Federal Aid	Percent of Total
9,625,645	9.4	1921-1923	71,304,992	40.9
17,299,934	14.0	1923-1925	91,540,308	43.4
2,406,961	1.9	1925-1927	100,066,024	41.9

2. EDUCATION

42,346,288	41.3	1921-1923	43,835,727	25.2
57,683,475	46.9	1923-1925	59,439,480	28.1
65,640,263	52.2	1925-1927	67,582,342	28.3

3. WELFARE

19,700,518	19.2	1921-1923	20,574,569	11.8
17,794,638	14.5	1923-1925	19,293,427	9.2
22,269,100	17.6	1925-1927	24,382,768	10.2

4. OTHER APPOINTIVE DEPARTMENTS, BOARDS AND COMMISSIONS

23,251,638	22.7	1921-1923	30,962,030	17.7
18,014,315	14.7	1923-1925	28,721,716	13.6
21,842,601	17.5	1925-1927	33,172,957	13.9

5. DELAWARE RIVER BRIDGE AND PHILADELPHIA JUDGMENT

From General Fund	Percent of Total		From General and Special Funds and Federal Aid	Percent of Total
673,557	0.7	1921-1923	673,557	0.4
5,130,416	4.2	1923-1925	5,130,416	2.4
5,606,001	4.5	1925-1927	5,606,001	2.3

6. ELECTIVE, JUDICIARY, LEGISLATIVE AND RETIREMENT OF STATE EMPLOYES

6,907,863	6.7	1921-1923	6,907,863	4.0
7,028,266	5.7	1923-1925	7,028,266	3.3
8,003,847	6.3	1925-1927	8,003,847	3.4

Total

102,505,509	100	1921-1923	174,258,738	100
122,951,044[1]	100	1923-1925	211,153,613[1]	100
125,768,773	100	1925-1927	238,813,939	100

(1) Includes payments on appropriation liability from prior biennium.

TABLE IX

SUMMARY OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES FOR MAJOR SPECIAL FUNDS 1921 TO 1927 AS ESTIMATED BY SPENDING AGENCIES

NAME OF FUND	1921-1923				1923-1925			1925-1927		
	Balance May 31, 1921	Receipts	Expenditures	Balance May 31, 1923	Receipts	Expenditures	Balance May 31, 1925	Receipts	Expenditures	Balance May 31, 1927
Public Instruction										
Engineers	.....	$84,218	$24,706	$59,512	$18,305	$62,417	$15,400	$25,000	$39,060	$1,340
School	.....	158,228	1,155	.....	237,187	2,560	.....	190,000	2,560	.....
Highways										
Motor	$5,564,708	28,949,666	21,560,693(8)	12,953,681	45,542,293	53,492,182(9)	5,003,792	49,850,000(11)	39,850,000(11)(10)	15,003,792
State Bond Road 1919-1923	7,079,673	39,211,249	42,390,651(8)	3,900,271	22,823,430	22,936,201(9)	3,787,500	53,600,000(11)	57,038,404(11)(10)	349,096
Welfare										
Prison Industries	3,729	1,143,114	874,051	272,792	1,619,664	1,498,789	393,667	2,125,668	2,113,668	405,667
Agriculture										
Experimental	82,823	.....	71,481(1)	11,342	4,182(3)	15,524	(13)	.....	.....	.....
Bureau of Markets	.....	755	647	108	2,342	900	1,550	3,040	2,300	2,290
Dog	.....	852,644	477,216(2)	375,428	1,219,197	1,053,561	541,064	1,231,000	1,230,263	541,801
Banking										
Banking Department	41,335	353,045	353,114	41,266	691,240	703,882	28,624	926,040	926,040	28,624
Securities Bureau	.....	.....	.....	.....	228,410	87,988	140,422	200,000	124,310	216,112
Fish Commission										
Fish Propogation	10,149	55,271	31,114	34,306	52,550	77,000	9,856	55,165	(6)	65,021
Resident Fish License	.....	332,754	190,371	142,383	449,307	408,642	183,048	485,500	474,370	194,178
Game Commission						16,000(5)				
Game	224,726	1,062,809	1,063,196	224,339	1,348,933	1,346,035	227,237	1,433,400	1,453,300	189,625
Bear Damage	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,000	4,212	1,788	.....	6,000	.....
Deer Proof Fence	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,000	3,500	6,500	.....	20,000	.....
Public Service										
Standardization Labratory	.....	.....	.....	.....	26,979	25,500	1,479	28,000	26,800	2,679
Property & Supplies										
State Fire Insurance	892,598	461,573	1,186,317(7)	167,854	64,827	184,871	47,810	52,000	99,810	.....
Labor & Industry										
Bedding & Upholstery	.....	.....	.....	.....	86,736	76,349	10,387	120,000	117,520	12,867
Elevator Inspection	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,972	4,972	.....	77,570	77,570	.....
Boiler Inspection	.....	.....	.....	.....	42,322	(4)	42,322	113,830	113,830	42,322
State Workmen's Ins. Fund	531,697	5,479,863	5,290,494	721,266	5,690,592	6,133,472	278,386	6,446,797	6,466,543	258,640
State and Finance										
Registered Names	.....	.....	.....	.....	11,160	2,409	8,751(12)	.....	.....	.....
State Athletic Commission	.....	.....	.....	.....	157,847	54,656	103,191	240,000	78,890	264,301
	.....	$78,145,189	$73,515,206	.....	$80,338,475	$88,191,622(14)	.....	$117,203,010	$110,261,238(15)	.....

(1) This item includes $60,000 appropriated from Experimental Fund, to Experimental Fund Executive Office.
(2) This item includes $278,691 which represents a transfer of funds to General Fund.
(3) This item excludes $60,000 transferred from previous biennium, see Note (1).
(4) These funds were not available to the Department of Labor & Industry for expenditure during 1923 to 1925 biennium.
(5) This figure includes $10,000 transferred to the Deer Fund, and $6,000 transferred to the Bear Fund.
(6) Receipts are to be allowed to accumulate for the 1925-27 biennium, in order to build up the fund.
(7) This includes $804,713 which was credited to State Fire Insurance Fund in error and is transferred to other funds.
(8) These figures include expenditures from $8,835,741 Federal Aid and $2,284,502 Borough and Local Aid & Refunds.
(9) These figures include expenditures from $4,545,486 Federal Aid and $2,543,739 Borough and Local Aid & Refunds.
(10) These figures include expenditures from $8,000,000 Federal Aid and $9,550,000 Borough and Local Aid & Refunds.
(11) These figures are exclusive of estimated receipts of $4,812,500 from gasoline tax recommended to be deposited in Motor Fund and estimated expenditures of $10,278,257 for cost of Highway Bonds recommended to be paid from Motor Fund.
(12) Balance of $8,751 reverts to the General Fund on May 31, 1925.
(13) Experimental Fund estimated to be closed out on May 31, 1925.
(14) This figure does not include $21,201 expended from interest on Agricultural College Land Script Fund.
(15) This figure does not include $42,402 estimated to be expended from interest on Agricultural College Land Script Fund.

TABLE X

SUMMARY OF DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATIONS TO COVER EXPENDITURES IN EXCESS OF AMOUNTS AUTHORIZED BY LAW 1919-1925

	Appropriated by 1921 Legislature for 1919-21 Expenditures	Appropriated by 1923 Legislature for 1921-23 Expenditures	To be appropriated by 1925 Legislature for 1923-25 Expenditures
Governor's Office	None	$200 00	None
Department of State & Finance	$94,500 00	102,074 26	None
Department of Auditor General	120,166 67	16,000 00	$10,086 20
Department of State Treasurer	32,666 67	86,527 00	11,500 00
Board of Finance & Revenue	None	40,000 00	5,839 00
Department of Internal Affairs	31,366 30	None	None
Department of Public Instruction	2,730,923 97	3,930,480 72	None
Department of Military Affairs	None	102,526 00	None
Insurance Department	3,500 00	None	None
Department of Agriculture	70,688 05	247,814 68	None
Department of Forests & Waters	73,000 00	248 71	None
Department of Mines	26,300 00	None	None
Department of Health	1,000 00	None	None
Department of Property & Supplies	1,368,921 28	610,092 00	None
Department of Penna. State Police	25,000 00	None	None
Public Service Commission	91,000 00	None	None
Department of Welfare	2,300,331 74	595,388 85	131,231 00
Senate	16,500 00	12,000 00	None
House of Representatives	16,000 00	None	None
Judiciary	53,675 00	69,194 92	891 75
Miscellaneous	15,649 09	None	17,281 90
	$7,071,188 77	$5,812,547 14	$176,829 85
Deficiencies not reported on budgets submitted by Departments:			
Department of Auditor General			166 67
Department of State Treasurer			166 67
Total Deficiencies	$7,071,188 77	$5,812,547 14	$177,163 19

TABLE XI

SUMMARY OF BALANCES DUE BUT NOT APPROPRIATED SCHOOL EMPLOYES RETIREMENT BOARD 1919-1925

	Appropriated by 1921 Legislature Due 1919-21	Appropriated by 1923 Legislature Due 1921-23	To be appropriated by 1925 Legislature Due 1923-25
Contingent Reserve Fund	$195,000 00	$346,965 00	$225,000 00
Annuity Reserve Fund No. 2	1,025,000 00	1,650,000 00	1,165,000 00
Total non-appropriated balances	$1,220,000 00	$1,996,965 00	$1,390,000 00

TABLE XII

SUMMARY OF CONTINUING APPROPRIATIONS NOT YET DUE AS OF MAY 31, 1925

General Fund appropriations passed by the 1923 Legislature, exclusive of deficiencies for 1921-23 expenditures, as follows:		
Rebuilding County Bridges	$290,000 00	
Painting and Retouching Portraits	1,500 00	
Delaware River Bridge Commission	3,044,339 00	
Control of Flood Waters	25,000 00	
Total (See Table III)		$3,360,839 00
General Fund appropriations passed by Legislatures prior to 1923, including deficiencies appropriated by the 1923 Legislature for 1921-1923 expenditures, as follows:		
Erecting monument to Col. Henry Bouquet	7,500 00	
Elimination of grade crossings	10,000 00	
Purchase of Relief Map—State Library	2,000 00	
Elimination of grade crossings	45,500 00	
State-Aid Highway Construction	1,900,000 00	
State-Aid Highway Maintenance	50,000 00	
Borough Maintenance & Repair Highway	50,000 00	
Consolidated Schools—closed	3,228 03	
Consolidated Schools—transportation	4,745 78	
Bureau of Vocational Education	119,000 02	
Encouraging & Promoting Vocational Education	4,495 03	
Total (See Table II)		$2,196,468 86
Total estimated continuing appropriations not due as of May 31, 1925		$5,557,307 86

TABLE XIII

ANALYSIS OF FUNDS AVAILABLE FOR GENERAL FUND APPROPRIATIONS FOR BIENNIUM 1925-1927

Total estimated general fund receipts June 1, 1925 to May 31, 1927 (See Table XX and Part IV)	$132,850,000 00
Less estimated gasoline tax receipts 1925-27 (1)	4,812,500 00
Estimated general fund receipts available for expenditures	128,037,500 00
Add estimated balance in Registered Names Fund as of May 31, 1925(2)	8,751 00
	$128,046,251 00
Less total estimated continuing appropriations not due as of May 31, 1925 (See Table XII)	5,557,307 86
	$122,488,943 14
Less total estimated warrants due and unpaid in the Treasury as of May 31, 1925 (See Table VI)	2,276,944 69
Total estimated general fund receipts available for appropriation by Legislature of 1925 for cost payments for biennium 1925-1927	120,211,998 45
Total appropriations recommended in this Budget for 1925-1927 biennium	$120,211,464 00

(1) It is recommended that all receipts for gasoline tax for the next biennium be credited to the Motor Fund, and that the Motor Fund then care for the interest and sinking fund requirements on Highway bonds. See text discussion under Department of Highways.

(2) Act No. 160, 1923, P. L. 246 provides that fees from the registration of first class corporations, etc., shall go into general fund after May 31, 1925.

GOVERNOR'S OFFICE

General Fund Expenditures 1921-1925

1. Salaries and Wages

Title of Position	Present Number of Employes	Present Rate Per Year	Actual Expenditures June 1, 1923 to May 31, 1924	Estimated Expenditures June 1, 1924 to May 31, 1925	Total Estimated Expenditures Biennium 1923-1925	Actual Expenditures Biennium 1921-1923
Governor	1	$18,000	$10,000	$10,000	$20,000	$20,000
Administrative Executive	1	7,500	7,500	7,500	15,000	
Executive Secretary	1	4,000	4,000	4,000	8,000	
Director of Public Information	1	4,000	1,218	4,000	5,218	
Standardization Accountant	.....	.....	.....	1,842	1,842	
Governor's Correspondent	1	3,600	3,188	3,600	6,788	
Stenographer	1	3,000	2,733	3,000	5,733	
Clerk	1	2,400	2,400	2,400	4,800	44,947
Stenographer-Secretary	1	1,500	1,500	1,500	3,000	
Stenographer-Class A	2	1,440	2,920	2,940	5,860	
Stenographer-Class A	1	1,440	440	1,380	1,820	
Head File Clerk	1	1,500	1,400	1,500	2,900	
Special Messenger	1	1,380	1,368	1,380	2,748	
Mail Clerk	1	1,140	1,112	1,140	2,252	
Unclassified	.....	.....	2,026	2,000	4,026	
Wages, fees, etc.	.....	.....	644	1,000	1,644	
Total Salaries and Wages			$42,449	$49,182	$91,631	$64,947

2. Expenditures by Accounts

Account Title						
Salaries and Wages (Total)	.....	.....	$42,449	$49,182	$91,631	$64,947
Office Supplies	.....	.....	3	50	53	
Motor Supplies	.....	.....	248	250	498	
Postage	.....	.....	1,069	1,200	2,269	
Express, Cartage, etc.	.....	.....	6	15	21	
Traveling Expenses	.....	.....	2,427	2,500	4,927	32,500
Printing	.....	.....	87	100	187	
Motor Equipment	.....	.....	94	100	194	
Other Items	.....	.....	1,055	2,000	3,055	
Total	.....	.....	$47,438	$55,397	$102,835	$97,447

SUMMARY

			1921-1923	1923-1925	Appropriation Recommended 1925-1927	Increase 1925-1927 over 1923-1925
Total general departmental expenditures,	.....	.....	119,164	112,819	.....	.....
Less amount expended from appropriations to Dept. of Property & Supplies for:						
Supplies & Equipment	.....	.....	8,844	3,430	.....	.....
Telephone & Telegraph	.....	.....	6,500	4,250	.....	.....
Printing	.....	.....	6,373	2,304	.....	.....
Total from Property & Supplies appropriations	.....	.....	21,717	9,984	.....	.....
Total net expenditures from appropriations to Governor's Office	.....	.....	97,447	102,835	.....	.....
General Fund appropriations to Governor's Office for:						
Governor's Salary	.....	.....	23,000	20,000	$36,000	$16,000
Clerk hire and incidental expenses	.....	.....	91,500	89,500	89,500	.....
Governor's Conference	.....	.....	300	500	500	.....
Total General Fund Appropriations	.....	.....	114,800	110,000	.....	.....
Deficiency—Governor's Conference	.....	.....	200[1]	None	.....	.....
Unexpended balance (to lapse)	.....	.....	17,552	7,165	.....	.....
[1]Total deficiency appropriation $200						

([1]) Total deficiency Appropriation $200.

The Governor's salary was increased from $10,000 to $18,000 per year to take effect at the beginning of this Administration. Governor Pinchot declined to accept the new salary until the State was on a better financial basis. He added that he might accept the larger salary in the latter part of his Administration in order that there might be no precedent embarrassing to a succeeding Governor. The appropriation has been restored to $36,000.

APPROPRIATION RECOMMENDED.

For the payment of the salary of the Governor, two years, the sum of thirty-six thousand dollars ($36,000,.

For the payment of the salaries, wages, or other compensation of the secretary to the Governor, and of such consultants, experts, accountants, investigators, inspectors, clerks, stenographers, messengers, and other employes, as may be required for the proper conduct of the work of the Governor's office and of the Executive Board, and the payment of the contingent traveling and incidental expenses including telegrams and telephone toll charges of the Governor, his secretary and other employes, and of the Executive Board, expenses incurred in the conduct of the Executive Mansion, the entertainment of official guests, the maintenance of an automobile, and the expenses not exceeding five hundred dollars ($500.00) incident to participation in the procedure of the Governor's Conference, two years, the sum of ninety thousand dollars ($90,000).

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR

General Fund Expenditures 1921-1925

2. Expenditures by Accounts

Account Title	Present Number of Employes	Present Rate Per Year	Actual Expenditures June 1, 1923 to May 31, 1924	Estimated Expenditures June 1, 1924 to May 31, 1925	Total Estimated Expenditures Biennium 1923-1925	Actual Expenditures Biennium 1921-1923
Lieutenant Governor	1	$5,000	$5,000	$5,000	$10,000	$10,000
Expenses	.....	.....	450	2,050	2,500	1,174
Total	.....	.....	$5,450	$7,050	$12,500	$11,174

SUMMARY

			1921-1923	1923-1925	Appropriation Recommended 1925-1927
Total expenditures for:					
Lieutenant Governor's salary	.....	.....	10,000	10,000	.....
Incidental expenses	.....	.....	1,174	2,500	.....
Total net expenditures from appropriations to Lieutenant Governor	.....	.....	11,174	12,500	.....
General fund appropriations to Lieutenant Governor for:					
Lieutenant Governor's salary	.....	.....	10,000	10,000	$10,000
Incidental expenses	.....	.....	2,500	2,500	2,500
Total General Fund Appropriations	.....	.....	12,500	12,500	.....
Unexpended balance (lapsed)	.....	.....	1,326	.....	.....

APPROPRIATION RECOMMENDED.

For the payment of the salary of the Lieutenant Governor, two years, the sum of ten thousand dollars ($10,000).

For all contingent expenses, including postage, telegrams, toll telephone charges and traveling, clerical, and stenographic expenses of the Lieutenant Governor, two years, the sum of two thousand five hundred dollars ($2,500).

DEPARTMENT OF STATE AND FINANCE

General Fund Expenditures 1921-1925

1. Salaries and Wages

Title of Position	Present Number of Employes	Present Rate Per Year	Actual Expenditures June 1, 1923 to May 31, 1924	Estimated Expenditures June 1, 1924 to May 31, 1925	Total Estimated Expenditures Biennium 1923-1925	Actual Expenditures Biennium 1921-1923
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY						
Secretary of the Commonwealth	1	$8,000	$8,000	$8,000	$16,000	
Stenographer-Secretary	1	1,800	1,733	1,800	3,533	
Principal Clerk	1	1,800	1,800	1,725	3,525	
Stenographer—Class A	1	1,380	1,434	1,230	2,664	
Stenographer—Class B	1	1,140	286	1,080	1,366	
Clerk—Class A	1	1,320	1,200	1,200	2,400	
Messenger	1	1,080	1,080	1,080	2,160	
Janitor	1	1,080	1,081	1,080	2,161	
Secy. Board of Pardons	1	2,200	2,083	2,300	4,383	
Stenographer—Class A	1	1,200	548	1,195	1,743	
Miscellaneous Temporary Employes	.....	.....	1,534	510	2,044	
	.....	.....	$20,779	$21,200	$41,979	
CORPORATION BUREAU						
Chief of Bureau	1	4,500	$4,133	$4,650	$8,783	
Asst. Chief of Bureau	1	3,360	3,000	3,480	6,480	
Principal Clerk	1	2,040	2,027	2,040	4,067	
Principal Clerk	1	2,000	2,000	2,000	4,000	
Principal Clerk	1	1,920	1,850	1,920	3,770	
Recorder	1	1,860	1,825	1,860	3,685	
Stenographer-Secretary	1	1,620	1,680	1,650	3,330	
Principal Clerk	1	1,680	1,640	1,560	3,200	
Clerk—Class A	1	1,440	1,460	1,440	2,900	
Clerk—Class A	1	1,200	1,200	1,200	2,400	
Stenog.-Clerk—Class A	1	1,320	463	1,320	1,783	
Stenographer—Class B	1	1,080	1,300	1,050	2,350	
Clerk-Typist	1	960	1,729	1,820	3,549	
Clerk-Typist	1	1,020				
Typist	1	960	2,294	1,950	4,244	
Stenographer-Typist	2	960	1,156	900	2,056	
	.....	.....	$27,757	$28,840	$56,597	
COMMISSION BUREAU						
Chief of Bureau	1	3,000	$3,000	$3,000	$6,000	
Asst. Chief of Bureau	1	2,200	2,083	2,200	4,283	
Engrosser	1	2,400	2,283	2,400	4,683	
Stenog.-Clerk—Class A	1	1,380	1,210	1,980	3,190	
Principal Clerk	.....	.....	923	.....	923	
Stenog.-Clerk—Class A	.....	.....	1,265	.....	1,265	
	.....	.....	$10,764	$9,580	$20,344	
ELECTION AND LEGISLATIVE BUREAU						
Chief of Bureau	1	3,000	$3,000	$3,000	$6,000	
Chief Clerk	1	2,400	2,333	2,400	4,733	
Stenog.—Class B	1	1,140	520	1,080	1,600	
Principal Clerk	.....	.....	750	.....	750	
Clerk	.....	.....	180	360	540	
Clerk-Typist	.....	.....	33	.....	33	
Statute Clerk	.....	.....	1,265	1,000	2,265	
Proofreader	.....	.....	709	750	1,459	
	.....	.....	$8,790	$8,590	$17,380	
BUREAU OF ACCOUNTS						
Accountant—Class A	.....	.....	$6,750	$5,900	$12,650	
Accountant—Class B	1	3,600	3,300	3,780	7,080	
Accountant—Class B	1	3,500	1,708	3,550	5,258	
Accountant—Class B	1	3,540	1,201	3,210	4,411	
Accountant—Class C	1	2,220	823	3,010	3,833	
Bookkeeper	1	1,680	690	1,770	2,460	
Standardization Accountant	1	5,000	3,605	858	4,463	
Asst. Standardization Accountant	1	3,300	1,137	3,150	4,287	
Asst. Jr. Standardization Accountant	1	2,160	.....	1,800	1,800	
Statisticians	.....	.....	.....	1,035	1,035	
Statistical Expert	.....	.....	.....	1,175	1,175	
Advisory Experts	.....	.....	3,198	3,187	6,385	
Chief Compiler	.....	.....	387	405	792	
Drafting Clerk	1	$1.00 per hr.	805	400	1,205	
Stenographer-Secretary	1	1,500	62	1,405	1,467	
Clerk—Class A	1	1,320	.....	1,060	1,060	
Clerk—Class B	.....	.....	160	.....	160	
Principal Clerk	.....	.....	83	.....	83	
Stenographer-Class B	1	1,140	640	1,080	1,720	
Stenographer-Class B	1	900	105	1,022	1,127	
Stenog.-Clerk—Class B	1	1,080	560	1,080	1,640	
Typist	1	900				
Clerical Assistants	1	900	65	1,567	1,632	
Key Punch Operators	.....	.....	.....	162	162	
		.....	$25,279	$40,606	$65,885	
SUMMARY—Salaries and Wages						
Office of Secretary	.....	.....	$20,779	$21,200	$41,979	
Corporation	.....	.....	27,757	28,840	56,597	
Commission	.....	.....	10,764	9,580	20,344	
Election and Legislative	.....	.....	8,790	8,590	17,380	
Bureau of Accounts	.....	.....	25,279	40,606	65,885	
Total Salaries and Wages	.....	.....	$93,369	$108,816	$202,185	$158,087

DEPARTMENT OF STATE AND FINANCE—Continued

General Fund Expenditures 1921-1925

2. Expenditures by Accounts

ACCOUNT TITLE	Present Number of Employes	Present Rate Per Year	Actual Expenditures June 1, 1923 to May 31, 1924	Estimated Expenditures June 1, 1924 to May 31, 1925	Total Estimated Expenditures Biennium 1923-1925	Actual Expenditures Biennium 1921-1923
Salaries and Wages (Total)			$93,369	$108,816	$202,185	$158,087
Office Supplies			8		8	
Motor Supplies						560
Postage			1,700	2,050	3,750	
Telephones			2		2	7,144
Telegrams			1		1	
Express, Cartage, etc.			7	8	15	
Traveling Expenses			587	4,200	4,787	73
Newspaper Advertising and Notices:						
(Publishing Constitutional Amendments)			30,538	63,000	93,538	111,723
Contracted Repairs			4		4	
Office Equipment			76	60	136	
Miscellaneous Equipment						1,616
Rents (Post Office Box)			12	16	28	32
Other Items			16	18	34	64
Notary Refunds			450	550	1,000	1,050
Total			$126,770	$178,718	$305,488	$280,349

REGISTERED NAMES FUND EXPENDITURES 1923-1925

1. Salaries and Wages

Title of Position						
Clerical Assistant	2	780		$1,839	$1,839	
Clerk-Typist	1	960		160	160	
Stenog. Clerk B	1	1,020				
TOTAL—Salaries and Wages				$1,999	$1,999	

2. Expenditures by Accounts

Account Title						
Salaries and Wages (Total)				$1,999	$1,999	
Postage				50	50	
Printing				10	10	
Office Equipment				350	350	
Total				$2,409	$2,409	

SUMMARY

			1921-1923	1923-1925	Appropriation Recommended 1925-1927	Decrease 1925-1927 under 1923-1925
Total general department expenditures			$184,840	$160,876		
Less amount expended from appropriations to Department of Property and Supplies for: Property and Supplies for:						
Supplies and equipment			4,896	7,500		
Telephone and telegraph			1,645	839		
Printing			10,723	11,587		
Total from Property and Supplies appropriations			$17,264	$19,926		
Total net expenditures from appropriations to Department of State and Finance:						
General Department			$167,576	$140,950		
Bureau of Accounts and Budget				70,000		
Registering Names of First Class Corporations				2,409		
Total expenditures			$167,576	$213,359		
General Fund appropriations to Department of State and Finance:						
General Department			$172,760	$150,000		
Bureau of Accounts				70,000		
Total General Fund appropriations			$172,760	$220,000	$217,840	$2,160
Special Fund Receipts from Registering Names of First Class Corporations				11,160		
Total funds available for expenditures			$172,760	$231,160		
Unexpended Balance (to lapse)			5,184	17,801		
Total expenditures for publishing Constitutional Amendments			$111,723	$93,538		
General Fund Appropriations to Department of State and Finance			60,000	175,000	$125,000	$50,000
Deficiency			51,723[1]	None		
Unexpended Balance (to lapse)				81,462		
Total expenditures for refunding Notary Public Fees			$1,050	$1,000		
General Fund Appropriations to Dept. of State & Finance			2,000	1,000	1,000	
Unexpended Balance (Lapsed)			$950			

[1]Total deficiency appropriation $53,028

STATE AND FINANCE—Concluded

The work of this Department has doubled in the past biennium. The Department will collect during the biennium 1923-1925 about $3,328,000 for the General Fund, and estimates a collection of $3,500,000 for the General Fund during the next biennium.

The Legislature of 1923 placed upon the Department the new duty of registering names of first class corporations. As no one could then estimate the cost of this new work the receipts from this source were earmarked for that purpose. During the succeeding biennium these receipts will go into the General Fund.

The decrease of $2,160 in the sum recommended for the General Department is due to the transfer of the janitor to the Department of Property and Supplies.

The estimate as to the amount needed for advertising Constitutional Amendments is based on the total number of lines in the resolutions on this subject passed by both houses.

The cost of advertising the Constitutional Amendments from 1888 to 1924, inclusive were as follows:

COST OF CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT ADVERTISING FROM 1888 TO 1924, INCLUSIVE.

	1888	$ 30,838.33	
	1889	38,977.48	
	1901	29,876.56	
	1902	36,136.14	
	1903	35,615.77	
	1909	134,360.36	
	1910	137,219.58	
	1911	92,709.25	
	1912	64,739.63	
	1913	149,354.75	
	1914	86,988.81	
	1915	150,795.52	
	1916	66,886.74	
	1917	119,523.61	
	1918	8,902.61	
	1919	122,791.59	
	1920	3,426.58	
	1921	158,422.12	
	1922	111,722.93	
	1923	30,538.11	
	1924	61,667.12	(Estimated)
Expenses of Commission on Revision of Constitution	1920	48,252.56	
	Total	$1,719,746.15	

APPROPRIATION RECOMMENDED.

For the payment of the salary of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, two years, the sum of sixteen thousand dollars ($16,000).

For the payment of the salaries, wages, or other compensation of such deputies, directors, superintendents, bureau or division chiefs, assistant directors, assistant superintendents, assistant chiefs, experts, scientists, engineers, surveyor, draftsmen, accountants, secretaries, auditors, inspectors, examiners, statisticians, marshals, clerks, stenographers, bookkeepers, messengers and other assistants and employes as may be required for the proper conduct of the work of the department, for the payment of the necessary postage, expressage, telegrams, telephone toll charges, traveling and contingent expenses of the Secretary of the Commonwealth and the other officers and employes of the department, for proof-reading the pamphlet laws, for expenses incurred in preparing the Budget under the direction of the Governor and in installing and maintaining uniform accounts, and for such investigational work as may be necessary therefor, two years, the sum of two hundred and one thousand eight hundred and forty dollars ($201,840).

For the payment of the expenses of publishing in the various newspapers in the State the several amendments to the Constitution of the Commonwealth, two years, the sum of one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars ($125,000).

For the purpose of refunding, under the provisions of the Act of June fourteenth, one thousand nine hundred and eleven (Pamphlet Laws, page nine hundred and thirty-six), fees paid for commissions to notaries public when such commissions have not been issued, or, if issued, have not been recovered and have been cancelled, two years, the sum of one thousand dollars ($1,000).

STATE EMPLOYES RETIREMENT BOARD

General Fund Expenditures 1921-1925

1. Salaries and Wages

Title of Position	Present Number of Employes	Present Rate Per Year	Actual Expenditures Nov. 1, 1923 to May 31, 1924	Estimated Expenditures June 1, 1924 to May 31, 1925	Total Estimated Expenditures Biennium 1923-1925	Actual Expenditures Biennium 1921-1923
Secretary	1	2,400	.....	2,300	2,300	
Actuary	1	1,080	950	1,080	2,030	
Advisor	.....	.....	300	.....	300	
Bureau Secretary	1	2,400	1,020	2,460	3,480	
Assistant to Secretary of Board	.....	.....	742	150	892	
Account Clerk	1	1,320	660	1,350	2,010	
Account Clerk	1	1,140	150	1,170	1,320	
Clerk Class A	1	1,320	555	1,285	1,840	
Clerk Class A	.....	.....	.....	1,500	1,500	
Clerk Class B	1	960	480	160	640	
Stenographer Class B	.....	.....	23	.....	23	
Typist	4	900	238	2,009	2,247	
Clerical Assistant	.....	.....	227	2,716	2,943	
File Clerk	.....	.....	69	917	986	
Total Salaries and Wages	.....	.....	$5,414	$17,097	$22,511	

2. Expenditures by Accounts

Account Title						
Salaries and Wages (Total)	.....	.....	$5,414	$17,097	$22,511	
Postage	.....	.....	100	190	290	
Telephones	.....	.....	4	.....	4	
Traveling Expenses	.....	.....	475	575	1,050	
Printing	.....	.....	91	553	644	
Office Equipment	.....	.....	1,609	3,600	5,209	
Total	.....	.....	$7,693	$22,015	$29,708	

STATE EMPLOYES RETIREMENT BOARD—Concluded

General Fund Expenditures 1921-1925

SUMMARY

	1921-1923	1923-1925	Appropriation Recommended 1925-1927	Increase + Decrease— 1925-1927 over 1923-1925
Total general fund expenditures for salaries and incidental expenses		$29,708		
General fund appropriations to State Employees Retirement Board				
Salaries and incidental expenses		50,000	$44,500	—$5,500
Retirement allowances			750,000	+$750,000
Total general fund appropriation		$50,000		
Unexpended balance (to lapse)		$20,292		

Pennsylvania has provided in three ways for State employes old in service; one is to provide pensions for them at full salaries by keeping them on the payrolls after their greatest usefulness is gone; the second is to retire such as may be singled out by the Governor under the Smith Act; the third is to provide impartially for the ultimate retirement of all who so elect, with half the cost of retirement borne by the employe and half by the State. This is the method of the new Retirement Law.

Under this Law a State employe sixty years of age or over with twenty-five years of service may retire at half pay, of which 50% is provided by the employe and 50% by the State. Half pay means half of the average salary during the last five years of service. The money the employes themselves invest in the Retirement Fund is returned to them with interest compounded at 4% if they leave State service before retirement.

For every new employe the State pays into a fund, to draw compound interest at 4%, money enough to provide one dollar for every dollar the employe will have paid into that fund at time of retirement. It is estimated that $10,000 will be needed for this purpose in the coming biennium.

For all of the employes with long terms of service, however, the State has not yet paid the necessary moneys into such a fund. The State must now provide in another fund a sufficient amount of money to underwrite, when compounded at 4%, the State's share in retiring these older employes. About 650 will be eligible for retirement in the next biennium and the amount of their retirement pay would equal the estimate of $740,000. But the retirement salaries paid in the next biennium may not exceed $200,000. If so, the balance of $540,000 will then be invested to provide for the future retirement of these employes.

Of this $740,000 at least $25,000 will be needed at once to meet retirement pay for employes who elected in 1924 and 1925 to retire under the Retirement Act. Although the Act provided no funds for such retirement in this biennium, it placed upon the Board the duty of accepting applications from eligible employes. Fifty-one employes have applied.

The item of $10,000 will have to be increased unless an amendment to the Act recommended by the Retirement Board is passed extending the period for membership in the system from six months to one year.

The amount recommended for salaries and incidental expenses is $5,500 less than the amount granted in 1923 despite the increasing number of employes electing to take advantage of the System.

APPROPRIATIONS RECOMMENDED.

For the payment of the necessary expenses of the State Employes' Retirement Board, including the salaries, wages or other compensation of such employes as may be necessary for the proper conduct of the work of the Board, the traveling and other expenses of members and employes of the Board, and the purchase of furniture, materials, equipment, stationery, and other necessary supplies, two years, the sum of forty-four thousand and five hundred dollars ($44,500).

For the payment into the State annuity reserve fund number two established by the Act of June twenty-seventh, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-three (Pamphlet Laws eight hundred fifty-eight), two years, the sum of seven hundred and forty thousand dollars ($740,000.

For the payment into the contingent reserve fund established by the Act of June twenty-seventh, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-three (Pamphlet Laws eight hundred fifty-eight), two years, the sum of ten thousand dollars ($10,000).

RETIRED STATE EMPLOYES

Under Act No. 231 May 24, 1923

2. Expenditures by Accounts — General Fund Expenditures 1921-1925

Account Title	Present Number of Employes	Present Rate Per Year	Actual Expenditures June 1, 1923 to Oct. 1, 1924	Estimated Expenditures Oct. 1, 1924 to May 31, 1925	Total Estimated Expenditures Biennium 1923-1925	Actual Expenditures Biennium 1921-1923
Subsidies			$95,576	$49,013	$144,589	$99,023

SUMMARY

	1921-1923	1923-1925	Appropriation Recommended 1925-1927	Increase 1925-1927 over 1923-1925
Total general fund expenditures for retirement allowances	$99,023	$144,589		
General Fund Appropriations	50,000	127,250	$130,000	$2,750
Add returned checks		57		
	$50,000	$127,307		
Deficiency	$49,023	$17,282		
Total deficiency appropriation $49,046				

RETIRED STATE EMPLOYES—Concluded

This Act was passed to provide retirement and pay for disabled employes who have served the State for at least 20 years. Eighty-eight employes are now receiving half-pay under this Act, most of whom are over 65 years of age.

Retirements under this Act are made at the discretion of the Governor only. Of the 88 receiving half pay under this Act 16 were retired in 1923 and 1924, and 5 died during these years, making a net increase of 11 in this biennium. Because the 1923 appropriation provided only for the number on the list in March, 1923, it falls short by $17,282 of meeting all payments now due. A deficiency appropriation of this amount must be passed if all employees on the list are to receive the payments due them from March to June 1925.

If all those now on the list should live the amount needed for 1925-27 would be $147,338.88. But it is believed that the amount requested ($130,000) will meet all of the needs of the next biennium.

No further retirements can be made under this Act, and future appropriations will diminish and in time disappear.

APPROPRIATION RECOMMENDED.

For the payment of salaries of State employes who have retired in accordance with the provisions of the Act of Assembly approved June fourteen, Anno Domini one thouand nine hundred and fifteen (Pamphlet Laws nine hundred and seventy-three) and amended June seven, Anno Domini one thousand nine hundred and seventeen (Pamphlet Laws five hundred and fifty-nine, two years, the sum of one hundred and thirty thousand dollars ($130,000).

Pensions and Gratuities—Military Service

	1921-1923	1923-1925	Appropriation Recommended 1925-1927	Decrease 1925-1927 Under 1923-25
Expenditures	$5,140	$6,000	.....	.....
Appropriation	10,000	6,000	$4,752	$1,248
Unexpended balance (lapsed)	$4,860	.....	.....	.....

The Legislature has passed special acts providing pensions and gratuities for some thirteen (13) persons. Of these seven are widows and children of National Guard Soldiers who were killed while in the service of the State, four are National Guardsmen injured in State service, one is a Civil War Veteran who does not receive a federal pension, and another is the daughter of a Veteran who was killed in the Civil War.

The appropriation of $4,752 is needed to continue these pensions and gratuities.

APPROPRIATION RECOMMENDED.

For the payment of pensions and gratuities that have been granted by Act of Legislature or that may hereafter be granted according to law, two years, the sum of four thousand seven hundred and fifty-two dollars ($4,752).

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

General Fund Expenditures 1921-1925

1. Salaries and Wages

Title of Position	Present Number of Employes	Present Rate Per Year	Actual Expenditures June 1, 1923 to May 31, 1924	Estimated Expenditures June 1, 1924 to May 31, 1925	Total Estimated Expenditures Biennium 1923-1925	Actual Expenditures Biennium 1921-1923
Attorney General	1	$12,000	$12,000	$12,000	$24,000	
First Deputy Attorney General	1	7,500	7,500	7,500	15,000	
Deputy Attorney General	4	6,000	21,814	24,000	45,814	
Special Deputy Attorney General	1	6,000	6,000	6,000	12,000	
Special Deputy Attorney General	1	3,000	1,911	3,000	4,911	
Special Deputy Attorney General	1	4,000	4,000	4,000	8,000	
Special Deputy Attorney General	1	1,000	1,000	1,000	2,000	
Law Clerk	1	3,000	3,000	3,000	6,000	
Principal Clerk	1	2,040	2,160	2,040	4,200	
Messenger	1	900	1,195	967	2,162	
Supervising Clerk Class A	.....	.....	.....	1,090	1,090	
Stenographer Class A	7	1,440	8,541	9,120	17,661	
Stenographer Class A	1	1,320	1,235	1,320	2,555	
Stenographer Class A	.....	.....	.....	800	800	
Stenographer Clerk Class A	1	1,440	1,200	1,200	2,400	$228.187
Stenographer Class B	2	1,080	335	2,040	2,375	
Chief Examiner	1	3,000	3,000	3,000	6,000	
Senior Examiner	1	2,160	2,000	2,000	4,000	
Examiner	1	1,860	465	1,860	2,325	
Examiner	2	1,800	3,667	3,600	7,267	
Examiner	1	1,500	1,500	1,500	3,000	
Janitress	1	840	450	840	1,290	
Janitor	1	360	770	360	1,130	
Bureau Secretary	.....	.....	1,350	.....	1,350	
Stenographers	.....	.....	1,280	.....	1,280	
Examiners	.....	.....	1,519	.....	1,519	
Wages and Fees	.....	.....	9,756	18,714	28,470	
Total Salaries and Wages			$97,648	$110,951	$208,599	$228,187

2. Expenditures by Accounts

Account Title						
Salaries and Wages (Total)	.....	.....	$97,648	$110,951	$208,599	$228,187
Office Supplies	.....	.....	34	100	134	
Postage	.....	.....	505	650	1,155	
Express, Cartage, etc.	.....	.....	1	10	11	
Traveling Expenses	.....	.....	4,894	7,200	12,094	18,850
Printing	.....	.....	125	100	225	
Office Equipment	.....	.....	732	1,050	1,782	
Total	.....	.....	$103,939	$120,061	$224,000	$247,037

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE—Concluded

General Fund Expenditures 1921-1925

SUMMARY

			1921-1923	1923-1925	Appropriation Recommended 1925-1927	Increase 1925-1927 over 1923-1925
Total general departmental expenditures			$255,155	$230,908		
Less amount expended from appropriations to Dept. of Property & Supplies for:						
Supplies and Equipment			3,389	3,431		
Telephone & Telegraph			1,921	1,317		
Printing			2,808	2,160		
Total from Property & Supplies appropriations			$8,118	$6,908		
Total net expenditures from appropriations to Dept. of Justice			$247,037	$224,000		
General fund appropriation to Department of Justice			$252,051	$224,000	$387,500	$163,500
Unexpended balance (lapsed)			$5,014			
Law Enforcement (new)					500,000	500,000

BOARD OF PARDONS

General Fund Expenditures 1921-1925

1. Salaries and Wages

Title of Position	Present Number of Employes	Present Rate Per Year	Actual Expenditures June 1, 1923 to May 31, 1924	Estimated Expenditures June 1, 1924 to May 31, 1925	Total Estimated Expenditures Biennium 1923-1925	Actual Expenditures Biennium 1921-1923
Members Board of Pardons	2	$500	$1,000	$1,000	$2,000	$4,624
Members Board of Pardons	2	500				
Fees of Experts			150	100	250	
Total Salaries and wages			$1,150	$1,100	$2,250	$4,624

2. Expenditures by Accounts

Account Title						
Salaries and Wages (Total)			$1,150	$1,100	$2,250	$4,624
Office Supplies			125	135	260	
Postage			50	60	110	800
Traveling Expenses			30	50	80	
Office Equipment			50	50	100	
Total			$1,405	$1,395	$2,800	$5,424

SUMMARY

			1921-1923	1923-1925	Appropriation Recommended 1925-1927	Decrease 1925-1927 Under 1923-1925
Total General Fund expenditures for salaries			$4,624	$2,000		
Incidental expenses			800	1,199		
Total expenditures			$5,424	$3,199		
Less amount expended from appropriation to Department of Property & Supplies for: Printing				$399		
Total net expenditures from appropriation to Board of Pardons			$5,424	$2,800		
General Fund appropriations to Board of Pardons for:						
Salaries			$5,000	$4,000	$2,000	$2,000
Incidental expenses			800	800	800	
Total General Fund appropriation			$5,800	$4,800		
Unexpended balance (to lapse)			$376	$2,000		

BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS ON UNIFORM STATE LAWS

General Fund Expenditures 1921-1925

2. Expenditures by Accounts

Account Title	Present Number of Employes	Present Rate Per Year	Actual Expenditures June 1, 1923 to May 31, 1924	Estimated Expenditures June 1, 1924 to May 31, 1925	Total Estimated Expenditures Biennium 1923-1925	Actual Expenditures Biennium 1921-1923
Traveling Expenses			$383	$417	$800	$806
Subsidies				700	700	500
Total			$383	$1,117	$1,500	$1,306

SUMMARY

			1921-1923	1923-1925	Appropriation Recommended 1925-1927	Increase 1925-1927 over 1923-1925
Total General Fund Expenditures			$1,306	$1,500		
Total General Fund Appropriation			2,000	1,500	2,000	500
Unexpended balance (lapsed)			$694			

The increase of $163,500 recommended for the Department Justice will enable the Attorney General to take over in full the legal work now being done in several different Departments. It involves no increase in the legal expenses of the Government. The work can be done in one office at much less expense than in many offices and with better results for the Commonwealth.

The surplus of $2,000 in the appropriation for the Pardon Board and the decrease of $2,000 in the amount recommended in the next biennium is due to the fact that the Secretary of the Commonwealth and the Attorney General have not collected the monies due for this ex officio service in this biennium and do not propose to do so in the next.

A new item of $500,000 is added for Law Enforcement. Respect for law and order is vital to the interests of the Commonwealth and there can be no such respect unless the Law of the Commonwealth is enforced. The best investment the State can make is in self respect.

The Board of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws is doing admirable work in cooperation with similar commissions in other states. An increase of $500 is recommended for their work.

APPROPRIATION RECOMMENDED.

For the payment of the salary of the Attorney General, two years, the sum of twenty-four thousand dollars ($24,000).

For the payment of the salaries, wages, or other compensation of such deputy attorneys general, special deputy attorneys general, law clerks, directors, superintendents, bureau or division chiefs, assistant directors, assistant superintendents, assistant chiefs, experts, scientists, engineers, surveyors, draftsmen, accountants, secretaries, auditors, inspectors, examiners, statisticans, marshals, clerks, stenographers, bookkeepers, messengers and other assistants and employes as may be necessary for the proper conduct of the work of the Department of Justice; for the payment of the salaries, wages or other compensation of such special deputy attorneys general, attorneys and law clerks as may be assigned by the Attorney General to other departments, boards or commissions, except the counsel and assistant counsel of the Public Service Commission of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania; for the payment of the compensation of attorneys employed by the several departments, boards and commissions with the approval of the Attorney General, except attorneys employed by the Auditor General with the approval of the Attorney General for the collection of State taxes, whose compensation may lawfully be deducted from the amounts collected; for costs, witness fees, postage, express charges, telephone toll charges, telegrams, and other contingent expenses; for the purchase of law books for the law library of the Department of Justice and for any other expenses which may be necessary for the conduct of the work of the Department of Justice and the prosecution and defense of litigation to which the Commonwealth is a party or in which the Commonwealth is interested, two years, the sum of three hundred sixty-three thousand five hundred dollars ($363,500).

For the payment of salaries, wages or other compensation of such deputy attorneys general, investigators, law clerks and other assistants and employes and of such other expenses of every kind and description as may be necessary in investigating violations or alleged violations of the laws of this Commonwealth and in taking such steps and adopting such means as may be reasonably necessary to enforce the laws of this Commonwealth, two years, the sum of five hundred thousand dollars ($500,000).

For the payment of the salaries of the members of the Board of Pardons and for Postage, express charges, clerk hire, and other incidental expenses of the Board of Pardons, two years, the sum of two thousand eight hundred dollars ($2,800).

For the payment of expenses and incidentals incurred by the Board of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws, two years, the sum of Two thousand dollars ($2,000).

AUDITOR GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT

General Fund Expenditures 1921-1925

1. Salaries and Wages

Title of Position	Present Number of Employes	Present Rate Per Year	Actual Expenditures June 1, 1923 to May 31, 1924	Estimated Expenditures June 1, 1924 to May 31, 1925	Total Estimated Expenditures Biennium 1923-1925	Actual Expenditures Biennium 1921-1923
ADMINISTRATION						
Auditor General	1	$10,000	$10,000	$10,000	$20,000	$20,000
Member Military Board	.....	600	25	.....	25	1,200
Member Bd. Finance & Rev.	.....	600	600	600	1,200	1,200
Member Bd. Public Grds. & Bldgs.	.....	600	600	600	1,200	1,200
Revenue Deputy Aud. Gen.,	1	7,500	7,500	7,500	15,000	15,000
Disbursing Deputy Aud. Gen.	1	7,500	7,500	7,500	15,000	15,000
Assistant Deputy Aud. Gen.	1	6,000	6,000	6,000	12,000	11,792
Special Deputy Aud. Gen.	1	6,000	1,250	6,000	7,250	.....
Office Supervisor	1	4,000	3,450	3,883	7,333	6,000
Chief Clerk	1	3,500	3,500	3,500	7,000	7,000
Executive Clerk	1	2,600	2,408	2,600	5,008	4,300
Private Secretary	1	2,400	2,400	2,400	4,800	4,300
BUREAU OF DISBURSEMENTS						
Chief Clerk	1	4,000	3,000	3,708	6,708	5,650
Engineer	1	3,000	2,000	3,000	5,000	.....
Auditor	1	3,000	.....	3,000	3,000	.....
Auditors	5	2,400	12,000	12,000	24,000	23,500
Auditors	3	2,200	4,621	6,499	11,120	12,000
Auditor	1	2,000	1,858	2,000	3,858	4,000
Law Clerk	1	3,000	2,083	2,825	4,908	.....
Statistician	1	2,500	2,500	2,500	5,000	5,000
Bookkeepers	2	2,400	4,800	4,800	9,600	9,200
Bookkeeper	1	2,000	1,858	2,000	3,858	4,000
Clerk	1	2,400	2,400	2,400	4,800	4,600
Clerks	2	2,000	4,000	4,000	8,000	7,600
Clerk	1	1,800	1,800	1,800	3,600	3,600
Secy. to Disbursing Dep.	1	2,000	1,700	2,000	3,700	3,800
Stenographer	1	1,500	300	1,500	1,800	.....
TRAVELING AUDITORS						
Traveling Auditors	10	2,400	24,373	24,000	48,373	44,400
Traveling Auditor	1	2,000	1,667	2,000	3,667	.....
PERSONNEL RECORDS						
Clerk	1	1,400	1,400	1,400	2,800	2,000
Clerk	1	1,400	.....	700	700	.....
GASOLINE BUREAU						
Chief Clerk	1	3,000	3,000	3,000	6,000	4,500
Clerks	5	2,000	9,200	9,666	18,866	13,500
Clerks	5	1,800	5,700	8,700	14,400	
Clerks	2	1,400	2,625	2,920	5,545	.....
Clerk	1	1,300	850	1,296	2,146	.....
Stenographer	1	1,500	1,500	1,500	3,000	.....
Stenographer	1	1,400	300	1,341	1,641	.....
ESCHEAT BUREAU						
Chief of Bureau	1	2,000	2,000	2,000	4,000	4,000
Chief Clerk	1	2,400	2,400	2,400	4,800	5,000
Clerks	2	5,000	10,000	10,000	20,000	20,000
Clerks	1	1,400	1,400	1,367	2,767	2,800
Stenographer	1	1,500	1,300	1,466	2,766	3,000
Temporary Clerks	.....	.....	.....	225	225	.....
MULTIGRAPH, ADDRESSOGRAPH & SUPPLY DIVISION						
Clerks	2	1,800	3,600	3,600	7,200	3,600
Clerk	1	1,500	1,208	1,296	2,504	.....
Clerk	1	1,400	900	1,341	2,241	2,400
DIVISION INVESTIGATION DEATH REGISTRATION						
Clerk	1	2,400	2,250	2,400	4,650	.....
Clerks	5	1,200	6,000	7,150	13,150	.....
Temporary Clerks	.....	.....	.....	300	300	.....
BUREAU OF CORPORATIONS						
Chief of Bureau	1	5,000	5,000	5,000	10,000	9,000
Asst. Chief of Bureau	1	4,500	4,500	4,500	9,000	5,500
Asst. Chief of Bureau	1	4,000	4,000	4,000	8,000	4,700
Tax Clerk	1	4,000	3,333	4,000	7,333	7,200
Special Chief of Bureau	1	3,200	3,200	3,200	6,400	6,000
Tax Clerks	4	3,000	10,804	11,841	22,645	16,800
Clerk	1	2,400	2,400	2,200	4,600	4,800
Clerks & Bookkeepers	8	2,400	16,083	19,050	35,133	24,000
Clerk	1	2,400	.....	1,200	1,200	.....
Clerks	4	2,200	8,142	8,800	16,942	15,500
Clerks	8	2,000	14,817	16,000	30,817	21,000
Clerk	1	2,000	.....	1,000	1,000	.....
Clerks	6	1,800	9,308	10,726	20,034	15,510
Clerks	2	1,500	3,200	3,200	6,400	.....
Clerks	3	1,500	4,167	3,312	7,479	.....
Clerks	6	1,400	4,331	8,141	12,472	5,500
Clerk	1	1,200	1,200	1,200	2,400	.....
Accountant Clerks	2	1,200	.....	1,200	1,200	.....
Temporary Clerks	.....	.....	.....	1,561	1,561	.....

AUDITOR GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT—Continued

General Fund Expenditures 1921-1925

1. Salaries and Wages

Title of Position	Present Number of Employes	Present Rate Per Year	Actual Expenditures June 1, 1923 to May 31, 1924	Estimated Expenditures June 1, 1924 to May 31, 1925	Total Estimated Expenditures Biennium 1923-1925	Actual Expenditures Biennium 1921-1923
STENOGRAPHIC BUREAU						
Secretary to Chief Clerk	1	2,200	2,000	2,200	4,200	3,800
Appeal Clerk	1	2,000	2,000	2,000	4,000	3,600
Assistant to Private Secretary & Executive Clerk	1	1,800	1,500	1,737	3,237	2,800
Stenographer Clerk	1	1,800	1,525	1,800	3,325	2,800
Stenographers	7	1,500	7,181	10,462	17,643	12,000
COUNTY BUREAU						
Director	1	4,000	2,333	4,000	6,333	8,000
Chief Clerk	1	3,000	3,000	3,000	6,000	5,200
Clerks	4	2,400	9,450	9,600	19,050	15,400
Clerks	4	2,000	7,625	8,000	15,625	12,000
Clerks	3	1,800	5,300	5,371	10,671	10,800
Clerk	1	1,600	1,600	1,600	3,200	3,200
Stenographer-Clerks	2	2,000	3,800	3,942	7,742	7,200
FILING & INDEX CLERKS						
Clerk	1	2,000	1,883	2,000	3,883	3,600
Clerks	10	1,800	14,684	17,700	32,384	28,400
MESSENGER & WATCHMEN						
Messenger and Clerk	1	1,800	.....	900	900	.....
Messenger and Clerk	1	1,700	1,700	1,700	3,400	3,400
Messenger and Clerk	1	1,500	1,454	1,500	2,954	3,000
Watchman	1	1,200	1,200	1,200	2,400	2,400
DISCOVERY & COLLECTION DELINQUENT TAXES						
Clerk	1	4,000	.....	3,833	3,833	.....
Clerks	5	2,400	7,000	11,300	18,300	3,200
Clerks	2	2,200	4,225	4,400	8,625	.....
Clerks	5	2,000	6,187	10,000	16,187	.....
Clerk	1	1,500	.....	1,063	1,063	.....
Stenographer	1	1,500	500	1,413	1,913	.....
Stenographer	1	1,200	.....	870	870	.....
Law Clerk	1	2,400	.....	1,200	1,200	.....
NET PROFITS TAX BUREAU						
Clerk	1	2,000	1,075	2,000	3,075	.....
Clerks	11	1,800	10,800	19,800	30,600	.....
EMPLOYES PAID FROM CONTINGENT FUND						
Janitors	2	1,200	2,400	2,400	4,800	4,800
Extra Janitor Service	.....	.....	344	157	501	.....
Outside Accountants	.....	.....	15,607	42,438	58,045	51,666
Total			$382,684	$484,400	$867,084	$597,918

2. Expenditures by Accounts

Account Title						
Salaries and Wages (Total)	.....	.....	$382,684	$484,400	$867,084	
Miscellaneous Supplies (Contingent expenses)	.....	.....	2,323	3,114	5,437	
Postage	.....	.....	5,026	9,974	15,000	$720,195
Telephones	.....	.....	15	24	39	
Express, Cartage	.....	.....	145	150	295	
Traveling Expenses	.....	.....	15,249	14,750	29,999	
Newspaper Advertising and Notices	.....	.....	18,222	26,828	45,050	27,165
Office Equipment	.....	.....	857	1,150	2,007	2,896
Refunding Inheritance Taxes	.....	.....	18,805	20,000	38,805	40,867
Balance due retired County Officers	.....	.....	155	1,000	1,155	1,286
Compensation of Informants in Escheats	.....	.....	1,006	4,000	5,006	1,336
Costs of Collecting Taxes	.....	.....	6,326	6,538	12,864	.....
Information furnished Departments	.....	.....	2,086	1,914	4,000	1,131
Mercantile Appraisers Mileage	.....	.....	6,906	9,000	15,906	15,779
Costs in Suits vs. delinquent dealers	.....	.....	3,104	4,400	7,504	6,981
Refunding Stock Transfer Stamps	.....	.....	.....	500	500	186
Total			$462,909	$587,742	$1,050,651	$817,822

AUDITOR GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT—Concluded

General Fund Expenditures 1921-1925

SUMMARY

		1921-1923	1923-1925	Appropriation Recommended 1925-1927	Decrease 1925-1927 over 1923-1925
Total general departmental expenditures	.....	$907,756	$1,105,736	.....	
Less amount expended from appropriations to Department of Property & Supplies for:					
Supplies and equipment	.....	38,683	23,994	.....	
Telephone and telegraph	.....	1,471	1,447	.....	
Printing	.....	49,780	29,644	.....	
Total from Property and Supplies appropriation	.....	$ 89,934	$ 55,085	.....	
Total net expenditures from Appropriation to Auditor General's Department	.....	$817,822	$1,050,651	.....	
General Fund appropriations	.....	$903,100	$1,299,100	$1,246,600	$52,500
Credits to appropriations	.....	11,525	.....	.....	
Total available funds	.....	$914,625	$1,363,085	.....	
Estimated deficiency on publishing monthly money statements	.....	$ 15,177*	$ 10,686		
Unexpended balance (to lapse)	.....	$111,980	$ 258,535		

* Total deficiency appropriation $16,000.

APPROPRIATION RECOMMENDED.

For the payment of the salary of the Auditor General, two years, the sum of Twenty-four thousand dollars ($24,000.00).

For the payment of the salary of the Revenue Deputy, two years the sum of fifteen thousand dollars ($15,000.00).

For the payment of the salary of the Disbursing Deputy, two years the sum of fifteen thousand dollars ($15,000.00).

For the payment of the salary of the Assistant Deputy, two years, the sum of twelve thousand dollars ($12,000.00).

For the payment of the salaries of the chief clerks, chief of bureau of corporations and assistants, traveling auditors, accountants, bookkeepers, and all other clerks and employes:

For the payment of compensation and expenses of persons appointed in pursuance of law to examine the property, methods, processes, and accounts of officers, corporations, and individuals required by law to make report to the Auditor-General of moneys or taxes due the Commonwealth, and for the payment of expenses of the Auditor-General, deputies, representatives, and traveling auditors, actually and necessarily incurred by them in the performance of the duties assigned them, as provided by law;

For the payment of persons employed by the Auditor-General to discover, prosecute and collect unpaid taxes, bonus, interest and penalties, and all public accounts;

For the payment of the costs of advertising required by any act of Assembly in connection with the escheat of monies and property to the Commonwealth, or in connection with the payment of unclaimed monies in the State Treasury, without escheat, and for the payment of any other costs connected with such escheats or the payment into the State Treasury without escheat; and for the payment of the salaries of experts, clerks and stenographers, and office equipment and incidental expenses to facilitate the collection of emergency taxes, the sum of nine hundred twenty-two thousand six hundred ($922,600.00) dollars.

For the purpose of refunding by the Auditor General to corporations, limited partnerships, and joint stock associations, monies paid on account of the emergency profits tax in excess of the amount found to be actually due, the sum of one hundred thousand ($100,000.00) dollars.

For the purchase of patent indices, records, law books and other books necessary for the proper conduct of the work of collecting taxes from corporations and auditing accounts, two years, the sum of three thousand dollars ($3,000.00).

For the payment of postage, express charges, cost of filing liens, and contingent expenses, two years, the sum of thirty thousand dollars ($30,000.00).

For the balance due or to become due retired county officers on account of overpayment of mercantile and other taxes collected for the Commonwealth, the sum of two thousand dollars ($2,000.00).

For the purpose of refunding by the Auditor General to purchasers of stock transfer stamps, under the act of June fourth, one thousand nine hundred and fifteen (Pamphlet Laws, page eight hundred and twenty-eight), any sums that may be due them upon the surrender and return of such stamps as may be spoiled, cancelled, mutilated, or defaced unintentionally, by accident or in error, the sum of one thousand dollars ($1,000.00).

For the payment of the compensation of informants in escheats, as provided for in the act of May second, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine, and amendments thereto, the fees and expenses of escheats, and the services of attorneys authorized by the Auditor General in connection with such escheat proceedings, and for the refund of monies to those entitled thereto upon the traverse of decrees in escheat, as provided by said act, for the two years beginning June first, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-five, the sum of ten thousand dollars ($10,000.00).

For the payment of the mileage of the appraisers of the mercantile and other license taxes of the several counties of the Commonwealth, two years, the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars ($25,000.00).

For the payment of costs in suits against delinquent dealers for mercantile and other licenses, incurred during the two fiscal years beginning June first, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-five, the sum of eight thousand dollars ($8,000.00).

For refunding inheritance taxes of all kinds, whether collateral, direct, transfer, or otherwise, paid in error, for two years, the sum of forty thousand dollars ($40,000.00).

For the payment of the expenses of publishing monthly statements of the general, sinking, and all other funds, as required by law; and for the payment of advertisements for proposals for publication of the decisions of the Supreme Court, under the provisions of an Act, approved the twelfth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight, two years, the sum of thirty-five thousand dollars ($35,000.00).

For the fees of county officers for furnishing information to the officers of the Commonwealth in accordance with the Act of April fourteenth, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven (Pamphlet Laws, twenty-two), two fiscal years, the sum of four thousand dollars ($4,000.00).

STATE TREASURY DEPARTMENT

General Fund Expenditures 1921-1925

1. Salaries and Wages

Title of Position	Present Number of Employes	Present Rate Per Year	Actual Expenditures June 1, 1923 to May 31, 1924	Estimated Expenditures June 1, 1924 to May 31, 1925	Total Estimated Expenditures Biennium 1923-1925	Actual Expenditures Biennium 1921-1923
State Treasurer	1	$10,000				
Assistant to Treasurer	1	6,000				
Cashier	1	5,000				
Assistant Cashier	1	5,000				
Assistant Cashier	1	3,600				
Corporation Clerk	1	4,000				
Assistant Corporation Clerk	1	2,500				
Appropriation Clerk	1	3,000				
Bond Clerk	1	3,000				
Clerk	1	4,800				
Clerk	1	4,000				
Clerks	4	3,000				
Clerks	3	2,500	$168,267	$186,933	$356,200	$330,000
Clerks	14	2,400				
Clerks	10	2,160				
Clerks	5	2,000				
Clerks	11	1,800				
Clerk	1	1,650				
Clerk	1	1,600				
Clerks	8	1,500				
Clerks	2	1,400				
Clerk	1	1,320				
Clerks	16	1,200				
Janitress	2	600				
Member Board of Public Grounds and Buildings	.....	.....	600	600	1,200	1,200
Member State Military Board	.....	.....	600	600	1,200	1,200
Member { Sinking Fund Commission / Revenue Commission }	.....	.....	600	600	1,200	1,200
Total Salaries and Wages	.....	.....	$170,067	$189,733	$359,800	$333,600

2. Expenditures by Accounts

Account Title						
Salaries and Wages (Total)	.....	.....	$170,067	$189,733	$359,800	$333,600
Office Supplies	.....	.....	189	200	389	525
Postage	.....	.....	530	8,500	9,030	16,366
Telephones	.....	.....	39	100	139	53
Express, Cartage, etc.	.....	.....	8	25	33	7
Traveling Expenses	.....	.....	1,958	2,000	3,958	2,049
Printing	.....	.....	18	150	168	524
Contracted Repairs	.....	.....	5	100	105	.....
Other Items	.....	.....	9,026	1,525	10,551	80,240
Total	.....	.....	$181,840	$202,333	$384,173	$433,364

SUMMARY

		1921-1923	1923-1925	Appropriation Recommended 1925-1927	Increase 1925-1927 Over 1923-1925
Total general fund departmental expenditures	.....	$487,478	$418,246	.....	
Less amount expended from appropriation to Department of Property and Supplies for:					
Supplies and equipment	.....	28,021	11,261	.....	
Telephone and telegraph	.....	3,613	1,671	.....	
Printing	.....	22,480	21,141	.....	
Total from Property and Supplies appropriations	.....	$54,114	$34,073	.....	
Total net expenditures from appropriation to State Treasurer	.....	$433,364	$384,173		
General fund appropriation to State Treasurer	.....	355,300	388,000	$406,400	$18,400
Deficiency (departmental expenses)	.....	$82,107*	11,500		
Unexpended balance (to lapse)	.....	4,043	15,327		

*Total deficiency appropriation $86,527.

The amount of $388,000 approved for the Treasury Department in this biennium was based ond the expenditures of the State Treasurer in the biennium 1921-23 plus $50,000 for the collection of the emergency taxes. The State Treasurer has since taken over a new duty—that of issuing checks for the Department of Highways and reconciling the bank accounts for that Department. It is estimated that this work will require $11,500 in this biennium. A deficiency for this amount is recommended.

The budget estimate covers the actual expenditures of this biennium, including this defict, plus the amount ($3500) the Highway Department is now spending for writing Highway checks. The State Treasurer recommends that this additional function be taken over by the incoming State Treasurer.

The increase of $4,000 for the salary of the State Treasurer is a net increase of but $800 for the biennium, since extra salaries of $3,600 for ex offico service on three boards cease by law at the same time.

APPROPRIATION RECOMMENDED.

For the payment of the salary of the State Treasurer, two years, the sum of twenty-four thousand dollars ($24,000.00).

For the payment of the salary of the Cashier, two years, the sum of ten thousand dollars ($10,000.00).

For the payment of the salary of the Assistant Cashier, two years, the sum of seven thousand two hundred dollars ($7,200).

STATE TREASURY DEPARTMENT—Concluded

For the payment of the salaries, compensation and expenses of deputies, experts, clerks, stenographers, typists, auditors, investigators, accountants, messengers, watchmen, and all other necessary employes; and for the payment of all expenses necessarily incurred by them and the State Treasurer in the performance of duties assigned them, two years, the sum of three hundred twenty-six thousand five hundred dollars ($326,500).

For the purchase of patent indices, records, law books and other books necessary for the proper conduct of the work of the Department, two years, the sum of seven hundred dollars ($700).

For the payment of postage, express, freight, contingent and incidental expenses, two years, the sum of thirty-five thousand dollars ($35,000).

For the payment of the salaries of the clerks and stenographers for the Board of Finance and Revenue, two years, the sum of three thousand dollars ($3,000).

BOARD OF FINANCE AND REVENUE

General Fund Expenditures 1921-1925

Expenditures by Appropriation Items	Actual Expenditures 1923-1924	Estimated Expenditures 1924-1925	Total Estimated Expenditures Biennium 1923-1925	Actual Expenditures 1921-1923
Clerical Assistants		$1,500	$1,500	$5,000
State Bond Road Sinking Fund, 1919-1925	$1,730,330	5,360,490	7,090,820	4,420,000
Old State Funded Debt		52,040	52,040	72,040
Compensation of Phila. Nat'l Bank as Fiscal Agent	500	500	1,000	1,000
Compensation of Phila. Nat'l Bank as Loan & Trans. Agent	10,625	4,375	15,000	
	$1,741,455	$5,418,905	$7,160,360	$4,498,040

SUMMARY

	1921-1923	1923-1925	Recommended 1925-1927 General Fund appropriation	Recommended 1925-1927 To be paid From Motor Fund	Increase+ Decrease— 1925-1927 over 1923-1925
Total expenditures	$4,498,040	$7,160,610			
Less amount expended from appropriation to Dept. of Property & Supplies for: Printing		250			
Total net expenditures from appropriation to Board of Finance & Revenue	4,498,040	7,160,360			
General fund appropriations to Board of Finance & Revenue for:					
Salaries & Expenses	5,000	3,000	3,000		
Interest & redemption of:					
Highway Bonds, Series of 1919	4,420,000	7,090,820		6,773,257	—317,563
Highway Bonds, Series of 1925				3,475,000	+3,475,000
Interest on Funded Debt	32,040	25,000	9,638		—15,362
Compensation of Phila. National Bank as Fiscal Agent	1,000	1,000	1,000		
Loan and Transfer Agent Series of 1919		15,000		15,000	
Loan and Transfer Agent Series of 1925				15,000	+15,000
	4,458,040	7,134,820	13,638	10,278,257	+3,157,075
Interest on Investments from Agricultural College Land Script Fund		21,201	42,402		+21,201
Total available funds	4,458,040	7,156,021	56,040	10,278,257	+3,178,276
Deficiency.					
Interest on funded debt	40,000*	5,839			
Unexpended balance (to lapse)		1,500			

*Total deficiency appropriation $40,000

The budget assumes that the principal, interest and sinking fund requirements for both the 1919 and the 1925 issues of road bonds, together with compensation for fiscal agent and loan and transfer agent, will be paid from the Motor Fund of the Highway Department. It also assumes that the receipts from the Gasoline Tax now available for General Fund purposes, estimated to yield $4,812,500. in the next biennium, will be deposited in the Motor Fund. Interest and principal sinking fund requirements will amount to $6,773,257, for the 1919 series, and $3,475,000 for the proposed 1925 series. The 1925-27 requirement for the 1919 series is $317,563. less because of redemption of $2,212,000 of road bonds maturing in the current biennium, for which interest has ceased. (See Highway Dept.)

The Agricultural Land Script Bond, in the amount of $500,000 matured February 1, 1922. Reinvestment was made in June 1924. The State is required by the deed of gift from the Federal government to guarantee a 5% yield, payable to Pennsylvania State College, and the $25,000 appropriated for this purpose fell short by $5,839 for which a deficiency appropriation is requested. Only $9,638 will be needed in the next biennium, as the reinvestment, made in municipal and government securities, will yield approximately 4.25%.

Section 5. For the payment of the interest on the funded debt of the Commonwealth which falls due on the first day of August, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-five, the first day of February, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-six, the first day of August, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-six, and the first day of February, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-seven, the sum of nine thousand six hundred and thirty-eight dollars ($9,638).

For the payment to the Philadelphia National Bank, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, the State's fiscal agent for the custody and safe-keeping of the books and records pertaining to loans of the Commonwealth, as per Act of April fourth, one thousand nine hundred and nineteen, two years, the sum of one thousand dollars ($1,000).

DEPARTMENT OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS

General Fund Expenditures 1921-1925

1. Salaries and Wages

Title of Position	Present Number of Employes	Present Rate Per Year	Actual Expenditures June 1, 1923 to May 31, 1924	Estimated Expenditures June 1, 1924 to May 31, 1925	Total Estimated Expenditures Biennium 1923-1925	Actual Expenditures Biennium 1921-1923
EXECUTIVE BUREAU						
Secretary	1	$8,000	$8,000	$8,000	$16,000	$16,000
Deputy Secretary	1	5,000	5,000	5,000	10,000	10,000
Chief Clerk	1	2,500	2,500	2,500	5,000	
Bookkeeper	1	2,000	2,000	2,000	4,000	
Messenger	1	1,200	960	1,200	2,160	19,772
Clerk and Stenographer	1	1,500	1,500	1,500	3,000	
Stenographers	2	1,300	2,600	2,600	5,200	
			$22,560	$22,800	$45,360	$45,772
LAND OFFICE BUREAU						
Chief Draftsman and Surveyor	1	$2,500	$2,500	$2,500	$5,000	$5,000
Draftsman and Surveyor	1	2,400	2,400	2,400	4,800	
Draftsmen	4	1,800	7,200	7,200	14,400	
Search Clerks	2	1,600	3,200	3,200	6,400	48,911
Clerks	5	1,500	7,937	7,500	15,437	
Clerk	.....	.....	.....	204	204	
			$23,237	$23,004	$46,241	$53,911
BUREAU OF STANDARDS						
Chief of Bureau	1	$4,000	$4,000	$4,000	$8,000	$8,000
Assistant Chief	.....	.....	300	.....	300	
Deputy Inspectors	3	2,500	9,999	7,500	17,499	65,626
Stenographer	1	1,300	1,300	1,300	2,600	
			$15,599	$12,800	$28,399	$73,626
BUREAU OF MUNICIPALITIES						
Director of Bureau	1	$4,500	$4,563	$4,500	$9,063	
Chief Division of City Planning and Municipal Engineering	1	4,800	4,400	.....	4,400	
Municipal Engineer	1	3,000	3,000	3,000	6,000	
Landscape Architect	1	2,000	2,240	2,000	4,240	
Compiler of Statistics	1	2,000	1,068	2,000	3,068	
Clerk and Stenographer	1	1,500	1,500	.....	1,500	
Clerk	1	1,200	1,200	1,200	2,400	
Draftsman	.....	.....	225	269	494	
Librarian	.....	.....	935	.....	935	
Stenographer	.....	.....	150	.....	150	
Multigraph Operator	.....	.....	150	.....	150	
Chief Division of Public Information	1	.....	.....	3,000	3,000	
Chief Statistical Clerk	1	.....	.....	2,500	2,500	
Expert Machine Operator	1	.....	.....	2,100	2,100	
			$19,431	$20,569	$40,000	$67,098
BUREAU OF STATISTICS AND INFORMATION						
Director of Bureau	1	$6,000	$6,062	$6,000	$12,062	
Division Chief, Industrial Statistics	1	3,000	3,075	3,000	6,075	
Division Chief, Public Utilities	1	3,000	3,075	3,000	6,075	
Division Chief, Public Information	.....	.....	3,038	.....	3,038	
Division Chief, Waterways	.....	.....	375	.....	375	
Statistician	.....	.....	250	.....	250	
Compilers of Tax Statistics	.....	.....	1,583	.....	1,583	
Chief Statistical Clerk	.....	.....	2,500	.....	2,500	
Editors of Reports	1	2,000	4,250	2,000	6,250	
Expert Tabulating Machine Operator	.....	.....	2,100	.....	2,100	
Tabulating Machine Operator	.....	.....	225	.....	225	
Statistical Clerk	1	1,800	3,375	1,005	4,380	
Clerks	.....	.....	700	.....	700	
Collectors of Statistics	.....	.....	1,250	.....	1,250	
Stenographers	.....	.....	500	.....	500	
Stenographers	.....	.....	1,187	.....	1,187	
Typist and Key Punch Operators	.....	.....	1,450	.....	1,450	
			$34,995	$15,005	$50,000	$144,493
DRAFTSMEN COPYING SURVEYS AND RECORDS						
Copyist	1	$1,800	$3,075	$1,200	$4,275	
Copyists	2	1,700	4,392	1,171	5,563	
Copyist	.....	.....	162	.....	162	
			$7,629	$2,371	$10,000	$29,927
WARRANTEE MAP WORK						
Draftsman	1	$2,000	$2,000	$2,000	$4,000	
Draftsman	1	1,800	2,025	1,800	3,825	
Draftsman	.....	.....	700	1,475	2,175	
			$4,725	$5,275	$10,000	$11,824

DEPARTMENT OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS—Continued

General Fund Expenditures 1921-1925

1. Salaries and Wages

Title of Position	Present Number of Employes	Present Rate Per Year	Actual Expenditures June 1, 1923 to May 31, 1924	Estimated Expenditures June 1, 1924 to May 31, 1925	Total Estimated Expenditures Biennium 1923-1925	Actual Expenditures Biennium 1921-1923
TAX STATISTICS						
County Commissioners' Offices	2		$255	$255	$510	
County Commissioners' Offices	2		225	225	450	
County Commissioners' Offices	7		656	656	1,312	
County Commissioners' Offices	10		750	750	1,500	
County Commissioners' Offices	18		1,215	1,215	2,430	
County Commissioners' Offices	3		191	191	382	
County Commissioners' Offices	15		788	788	1,576	
County Commissioners' Offices	6		270	270	540	
County Commissioners' Offices	4		150	150	300	
			$4,500	$4,500	$9,000	$12,000
INVESTIGATION OF VACANT LANDS						
Appraisers				$50	$50	$1,651
PAID FROM CONTINGENT						
Janitresses	3	$600	$1,800	$1,800	$3,600	
Window Cleaner	1	300	300	300	600	
Clipping Clerk			125		125	
Temporary Clerk			7		7	
Laundress			146	146	292	
Janitress			1		1	
			$2,379	$2,246	$4,625	$6,883
BUREAU OF TOPOGRAPHIC AND GEOLOGICAL SURVEY						
State Geologist			$243		$243	
Asst. State Geologist			208		208	
Executive Assistant			87		87	
Draftsman			87		87	
Draftsman			55		55	
Associate Geologist			167		167	
Associate Geologist			125		125	
Assistant Geologist			113		113	
Stenographer			75		75	
Stenographer			62		62	
Clerk			50		50	
Assistant			11		11	
Co-operating Topographic Engineers			967		967	
Rodman			14		14	
			$2,264		$2,264	$116,979
SUMMARY—SALARIES AND WAGES						
Executive Bureau			$22,560	$22,800	$45,360	$45,772
Land Office Bureau			23,237	23,004	46,241	53,911
Bureau of Standards			15,599	12,800	28,399	73,626
Bureau of Municipalities			19,431	20,569	40,000	67,098
Bureau of Statistics and Information			34,995	15,005	50,000	144,493
Draftsmen Copying Surveys and Records			7,629	2,371	10,000	29,927
Warrantee Map Work			4,725	5,275	10,000	11,824
Tax Statistics			4,500	4,500	9,000	12,000
Investigation of Vacant Lands				50	50	1,651
Paid from Contingent			2,379	2,246	4,625	6,883
Bureau of Topographic and Geological Survey			2,264		2,264	116,979
Total Salaries and Wages			$137,319	$108,620	$245,939	$564,164

2. Expenditures by Accounts

Account Title						
Salaries and Wages (Total)			$137,319	$108,620	$245,939	$564,164
Office Supplies			58	58	116	13,305
Motor Supplies			1,407	900	2,307	
Postage			1,576	1,266	2,842	5,527
Express, Cartage, etc.			11	10	21	
Traveling Expenses			4,308	2,500	6,808	48,402
Newspaper Advertising and Notices			59	60	119	100
Contracted Repairs			987	400	1,387	2,111
Office Equipment			99	300	399	10,689
Motor Equipment				2,000	2,000	
Rents			170	150	320	541
Other Items			54	34	88	163
Total			$146,048	$116,298	$262,346	$645,002

DEPARTMENT OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS—Concluded

General Fund Expenditures 1921-1925

SUMMARY

		1921-1923	1923-1925	Appropriation Recommended 1925-1927
Total general departmental expenditures	.....	$687,620	$283,660	.....
Less amount expended from appropriations to Dept. of Property and Supplies for:				
Supplies and equipment	.....	15,081	9,647	.....
Telephone and telegraph	.....	1,230	775	.....
Printing	.....	26,307	10,892	.....
Total from Property & Supplies appropriations	.....	$42,618	$21,314	.....
Total net expenditures from appropriations to Dept. of Internal Affairs	.....	$645,002	$262,346	.....
General Fund appropriations to Dept. of Internal Affairs General Dept.	.....	$501,600	$260,300	$260,300
Bureau of Topographic & Geological Survey	.....	150,000	a2,833	.....
Total General Fund Appropriations	.....	$651,600	$263,133	.....
Unexpended Balance (to lapse)	.....	$6,598	$787	.....

a—Balance of appropriation for 1923-25 and 1925-27 request transferred to and included in Department of Forests and Waters.

APPROPRIATION RECOMMENDED.

For the payment of the salary of the Secretary of Internal Affairs, two years, the sum of sixteen thousand dollars ($16,000).

For the payment of the salary of the Deputy Secretary of Internal Affairs, two years, the sum of ten thousand dollars ($10,000).

For the payment of the salary of the Chief of the Bureau of Standards in the Department of Internal Affairs, two years, the sum of eight thousand dollars ($8,000).

For the payment of the salary of the chief draftsman and surveyor, two years, the sum of five thousand dollars ($5,000).

For the payment of the salaries of other officials, clerks and employes in the Executive Bureau, the Land Office, and the Bureau of Standards, fixed by acts of Assembly and not otherwise provided for, two years, the sum of eighty-one thousand dollars ($81,000).

For the payment of the salaries of officials, clerks, and employes necessary for the proper conduct of the work of the Bureau of Statistics and Information, two years, the sum of fifty thousand dollars ($50,000).

For the payment of the salaries of officials, clerks, and employes necessary for the proper conduct of the work of the Bureau of Municipalities, two years, the sum of forty thousand dollars ($40,000).

For the payment of skilled draftsmen, surveyors, and other assistants necessary to the proper continuation of the warrantee map work, two years, the sum of ten thousand dollars ($10,000).

For the payment of services rendered and expenses incurred in the collection of tax statistics, and the compilation of the same (paid to the county commissioners), two years, the sum of nine thousand dollars ($9,000).

For the employment of draftsmen in copying the surveys or other ancient papers important to be preserved in the Land Office Bureau, two years, the sum of ten thousand dollars ($10,000).

For services and other expenses incident to the investigating and surveying of vacant and unappropriated land, two years, the sum of eight hundred dollars ($800).

For the payment of the expense of additional equipment and of maintenance of equipment for the Bureau of Standards, two years, the sum of five hundred dollars ($500).

For the payment of the incidental and traveling expenses of the secretary, and all other officers and employes of the department, for the payment of all postage, contingent and incidental expenses of the Department of Internal Affairs, with its several bureaus, two years, the sum of twenty thousand dollars ($20,000).

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

1. Salaries and Wages — General Fund Expenditures 1921-1925

Title of Position	Present Number of Employes	Present Rate Per Year	Actual Expenditures June 1, 1923 to May 31, 1924	Estimated Expenditures June 1, 1924 to May 31, 1925	Total Estimated Expenditures Biennium 1923-1925	Actual Expenditures Biennium 1921-1923
Superintendent	1	$12,000	$12,000	$12,000	$24,000	
Directors	2	6,600	12,000	13,300	25,300	
Directors	8	6,000	48,699	48,000	96,699	
Directors	7	5,500	36,791	39,100	75,891	
Directors	1	4,750	4,750	4,775	9,525	
Directors	4	4,500	3,493	11,400	14,893	
Assistant Directors	1	4,200	4,133	4,230	8,363	
Assistant Directors	1	4,500	5,000	4,500	9,500	
Assistant Directors	3	4,250	12,000	12,885	24,885	
Assistant Directors	3	4,000	7,200	10,827	18,027	
Assistant Directors	1	3,900	.....	.....	.....	
District Directors	4	3,750	10,500	11,450	21,950	
District Directors	3	4,500	15,000	13,500	28,500	
District Directors	1	4,000	4,000	4,040	8,040	
Supervisor	4	3,750	9,500	11,350	20,850	
Supervisor	1	3,750	3,750	3,750	7,500	
Supervisors	1	3,720	2,534	3,520	6,054	
Supervisors	1	3,540				
Supervisors	5	3,360	11,375	17,820	29,195	
Supervisors	7	3,000	6,000	6,120	12,120	
Supervisors	1	2,900	11,300	11,800	23,100	
Supervisors	1	2,760	2,700	2,730	5,430	
Supervisors	4	2,640				
Supervisors	3	2,760	15,000	17,580	32,580	
Supervisors	1	2,520	2,500	2,510	5,010	
Supervisors	2	2,160	1,800	3,300	5,100	
Supervisors	2	3,600	7,200	7,350	14,550	
Supervisors	1	3,120				
Supervisors	2	3,000	9,000	9,000	18,000	
Supervisors	3	2,760	6,500	7,100	13,600	
Architect	1	3,000	1,500	3,000	4,500	
Draftsman	2	3,000	.....	3,000	3,000	
Draftsman	1	1,860	.....	1,860	1,860	
Draftsman	1	1,500	.....	1,500	1,500	
Accountant Class B	1	3,660	.....	2,333	2,333	
Accountant Class B	1	3,540	2,925	3,480	6,405	
Bookkeeper	1	1,920	1,733	1,890	3,623	
Bookkeeper	1	1,680	.....	840	840	
Bureau Secretary	1	2,640	2,200	2,580	4,780	
Principal Clerks	2	2,040	4,520	4,080	8,600	
Stenographer Secretary	1	1,800	1,500	1,800	3,300	
Stenographer Secretary	1	1,560	1,500	1,590	3,090	
Stenographer Secretary	1	1,260	1,100	1,380	2,480	
Supervising Stenographer	1	1,380	1,240	1,350	2,590	
Supervising Stenographers	2	1,320	2,633	2,580	5,213	
Supervising Stenographers	2	1,140	1,678	2,400	4,078	
Supervising Clerk	1	1,380	1,280	1,380	2,660	
Supervising Clerk	1	1,320	1,220	1,350	2,570	
Supervising Clerk	1	1,200	1,200	1,260	2,460	
Clerks Class A	2	1,320	2,266	2,580	4,846	
Clerk Class B	1	1,140	1,160	1,140	2,300	
Clerks Class B	2	1,080	1,880	2,100	3,980	
Stenographer Class A	1	1,380	1,280	1,410	2,690	
Stenographer Class A	2	1,320	2,360	2,580	4,880	
Stenographers Class A	2	1,200	2,327	2,400	4,727	
Stenographer Clerk Class A	1	1,440	1,280	1,410	2,690	
Stenographer Clerk Class A	3	1,320	3,550	3,870	7,420	
Supervising Stenographer	1	1,260				
Stenographer Clerk Class A	1	1,200	2,153	2,400	4,553	
Supervising Stenographer	1	1,260				
Stenographer Class B	2	1,260	3,327	3,420	6,747	
Stenographer Class A	1	1,200				
Supervising Stenographer	1	1,260	2,028	2,340	4,368	
Stenographer Class B	1	1,020	.....	510	510	
Supervising Stenographer	1	1,260				
Stenographer-Clerk—Class A	1	1,200				
Stenographer-Clerks—Class B	3	1,200	11,261	13,556	24,817	
Stenographer-Clerks—Class B	12	1,140	7,880	8,790	16,670	
Stenographer-Clerks—Class A	2	1,200	1,996	5,310	7,306	
Stenographer-Clerks—Class B	3	1,080				
Supervising Clerks—Class C	1	1,260				
Stenographer-Clerks—Class B	2	1,020				
Stenographer-Clerks—Class B	7	780	.....	5,495	5,495	
Stenographer-Clerks—Class B	2	1,200	2,040	2,070	4,110	
Clerk-Typist	6	1,020	940	1,050	1,990	
Clerk-Typist	1	960	2,737	5,940	8,677	
Head File Clerk	1	1,620	1,500	1,590	3,090	
Head File Clerk	2	1,500	1,240	2,962	4,202	
File Clerk	1	1,020	940	1,050	1,990	
File Clerk	1	960	356	930	1,286	
File Clerk	2	780	.....	1,430	1,430	
Librarian	1	1,680	1,600	1,600	3,200	
Storekeeper	1	1,380	1,260	1,380	2,640	
Storekeeper	1	1,320	1,380	1,320	2,700	
Chauffeur	1	1,140	1,227	1,140	2,367	
Mail Clerk	1	960	440	990	1,430	
Messenger	1	1,080	.....	720	720	
Tabulating Machine Operator	2	900	.....	1,238	1,238	
Key Punch Operator	.....	.....	5,992	.....	5,992	
Americanization Bureau	.....	.....	20,302	.....	20,302	
Employes Resigned	7	.....	2,718	2,800	5,518	
Janitress	.....	.....	10,716	12,000	22,716	
Temporary Assistants						
Total Salaries and Wages	.....	.....	$391,030	$433,111	$824,141	$903,135

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION—Concluded

General Fund Expenditures 1921-1925

2. Expenditures by Accounts

Account Title			Actual Expenditures June 1, 1923 to May 31, 1924	Estimated Expenditures June 1, 1924 to May 31, 1925	Total Estimated Expenditures Biennium 1923-1925	Actual Expenditures Biennium 1921-1923
Salaries and Wages (Total)	.....	.....	$391,030	$433,111	$824,141	$903,135
Office Supplies	.....	.....	485	400	885	2,714
Motor Supplies	.....	.....	727	1,800	2,527	3,298
Postage	.....	.....	5,095	7,000	12,095	16,135
Express, Cartage, etc.	.....	.....	230	300	530	510
Traveling Expenses	.....	.....	38,211	53,759	91,970	124,044
Printing	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12,054
Miscellaneous Equipment	.....	.....	366	1,200	1,566	.....
Other Items	.....	.....	1,823	5,250	7,073	13,482
Total			$437,967	$502,820	(1)$940,787	(2)$1,075,372

(1) Includes $81,948 expended from Federal Aid.
(2) Includes $83,754 expended from Federal Aid.

STATE LIBRARY & MUSEUM

General Fund Expenditures 1921-1925

1. Salaries and Wages

Title of Position	Present Number of Employes	Present Rate Per Year	Actual Expenditures June 1, 1923 to May 31, 1924	Estimated Expenditures June 1, 1924 to May 31, 1925	Total Estimated Expenditures Biennium 1923-1925	Actual Expenditures Biennium 1921-1923
ADMINISTRATIVE						
Acting Director	1	$4,500	$5,937	$4,500	$10,437	.....
Assistant Director in Charge of Museum	1	4,000	4,000	4,000	8,000	$148,578
Bureau Secretary	1	3,000	3,000	3,000	6,000	1,016
Account Clerk	1	1,380	1,280	1,500	2,780	.....
Stenographer—Class A	1	1,380	1,100	1,388	2,488	.....
Clerk—Class A	1	1,500	1,427	1,470	2,897	.....
Messenger	1	1,080	1,013	1,050	2,063	.....
Night Watchman	1	780	600	810	1,410	.....
Cleaner	1	672	672	696	1,368	.....
Cleaner	1	468	468	534	1,002	.....
Cleaner	3	360	1,080	1,440	2,520	.....
Cleaner	1	456	456	456	912	.....
Total	.....	.....	$21,033	$20,844	$41,877	.....
GENERAL LIBRARY						
Librarian in Charge	1	3,000	.....	$1,500	$1,500	.....
Assistant Librarian	1	1,400	$1,400	1,630	3,030	.....
Cataloguer	1	1,380	1,200	1,350	2,550	.....
Assistant Cataloguer	1	1,200	.....	1,060	1,060	.....
Clerk-Typist	1	960	900	1,020	1,920	.....
Book Order Clerk	1	1,200	1,080	1,200	2,280	.....
Accession Clerk	1	1,200	1,013	1,170	2,183	.....
Charge of Circulation Desk	1	1,380	1,280	1,500	2,780	.....
Desk Assistant	1	1,200	1,013	1,170	2,183	.....
Mender	1	1,080	1,000	1,010	2,010	.....
Minor Library Assistant	1	960	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total			$8,886	$12,610	$21,496	.....
LAW LIBRARY						
Law Librarian	1	2,520	$2,400	$2,700	$5,100	.....
LIBRARY EXTENSION						
Extension Librarian	1	2,520	$2,400	$2,700	$5,100	.....
Stenographer—Class B	1	1,080	1,000	1,080	2,080	.....
Consulting Librarian	1	2,220	2,108	2,035	4,143	.....
Reference Librarian	1	1,500	1,400	1,540	2,940	.....
Librarian Traveling Library	1	1,740	.....	1,232	1,232	.....
Clerk-Typist	1	1,020	940	990	1,930	.....
Store Room Assistant	1	1,020	940	990	1,930	.....
Library Assistant	1	1,320	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	.....	.....	$8,788	$10,567	$19,355	.....
ARCHIVES & HISTORY						
Archivist	1	2,520	$2,400	$2,700	$5,100	.....
Stenographer—Class B	1	1,140	1,000	1,140	2,200	.....
Research Librarian	1	1,620	1,800	1,598	3,398	.....
Clerk—Class B	1	1,020	960	1,050	2,010	.....
Mender	1	900	900	930	1,830	.....
Mender	1	900	900	930	1,830	.....
Mender-Clerk—Class B	1	1,020	940	990	1,930	.....
Total	.....	.....	$8,960	$9,338	$18,298	.....

STATE LIBRARY AND MUSEUM—Concluded

General Fund Expenditures 1921-1925

1. Salaries and Wages

Account Title	Present Number of Employes	Present Rate Per Year	Actual Expenditures June 1, 1923 to May 31, 1924	Estimated Expenditures June 1, 1924 to May 31, 1925	Total Estimated Expenditures Biennium 1923-1925	Actual Expenditures Biennium 1921-1925
MUSEUM						
Curator	1	2,520	$2,400	$2,700	$5,100	.....
Stenographer—Class B	1	1,140	1,080	1,080	2,160	.....
Assistant Taxidermist	1	1,500	1,400	1,450	2,850	.....
Assistant In Charge of Lantern Slides	1	1,560	1,467	1,590	3,057	.....
Stenographer-Clerk—Class B	1	1,200	1,130	1,170	2,300	.....
Clerk and Assistant	1	960	900	1,020	1,920	.....
Charwoman	1	660	600	630	1,230	.....
Watchman	1	960	900	930	1,830	.....
Clerk—Class B	1	1,020	940	990	1,930	.....
Total	.....	.....	$10,817	$11,560	$22,377	.....
GENERAL LIBRARY						
Pages	2	@ 25¢ per hr.	.....	$500	$500	.....
LIBRARY EXTENSION						
Summer School Assistant	1	$60 per. Wk.	$60	60	120	.....
Summer School Assistant	1	$50 per. Wk.	.....	300	300	.....
Special Field Work	1	$50 per. Wk.	.....	150	150	.....
Withdrawals before September 1, 1924	.....	.....	6,483	455	6,938	.....
Total Salaries and Wages	.....	.....	$67,427	$69,084	$136,511	$149,594

2. Expenditures by Accounts

Account Title						
Salaries and Wages (Total)	.....	.....	$67,427	$69,084	$136,511	$149,594
Food and Forage	.....	.....	27	30	57	69
Miscellaneous Supplies	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	265
Postage	.....	.....	1,058	1,200	2,258	2,758
Express, Cartage, etc.	.....	.....	2,207	1,800	4,007	3,556
Traveling Expenses	.....	.....	911	1,800	2,711	4,032
Binding	.....	.....	.....	2,500	2,500	8,999
Miscellaneous Equipment	.....	.....	10,037	12,704	22,741	36,298
Other Items	.....	.....	.....	1,000	1,000	.....
Total			$81,667	$90,118	$171,785	$205,571

BLOOMSBURG STATE NORMAL SCHOOL

General Fund Expenditures 1921-1925

2. Expenditures by Accounts

Salaries and Wages (Total)	.....	.....	$171,354	$165,555	$336,909	$280,226
Office Supplies	.....	.....	1,942	2,900	4,842	8,984
Miscellaneous Supplies	.....	.....	18,251	14,950	33,201	31,742
Express, Cartage, etc.	.....	.....	66	50	116	62
Traveling Expenses	.....	.....	10,154	3,000	13,154	54,150
Printing	.....	.....	6,559	6,325	12,884	14,402
Heat, Light, Power and Water	.....	.....	14,206	15,100	29,306	20,667
Contracted Repairs	.....	.....	11,399	15,000	26,399	57,465
Miscellaneous Equipment	.....	.....	1,511	1,000	2,511	32,808
Land	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40
Buildings and Construction	.....	.....	174	.....	174	901
Undistributed Allotment	.....	.....	.....	.....	14,736	.....
Total			$235,616	$223,880	$474,232	$501,447

CALIFORNIA STATE NORMAL SCHOOL

Salaries and Wages (Total)	.....	.....	$123,279	$132,062	$255,341	$191,484
Office Supplies	.....	.....	3,254	3,725	6,979	4,183
Miscellaneous Supplies	.....	.....	6,889	7,350	14,239	12,241
Express, Cartage, etc.	.....	.....	101	150	251	526
Traveling Expenses	.....	.....	3,913	2,250	6,163	11,651
Printing	.....	.....	4,536	4,500	9,036	15,261
Heat, Light, Power and Water	.....	.....	14,269	14,100	28,369	18,831
Contracted Repairs	.....	.....	36,309	21,450	57,759	71,230
Miscellaneous Equipment	.....	.....	3,926	3,050	6,976	14,772
Buildings and Construction	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,853
Undistributed Allotment	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,497	.....
Total			$196,476	$188,637	$387,610	$344,032

CHEYNEY TRAINING SCHOOL

General Fund Expenditures 1921-1925

2. Expenditures by Accounts

Account Title			Actual Expenditures June 1, 1923 to May 31, 1924	Estimated Expenditures June 1, 1924 to May 31, 1925	Total Estimated Expenditures Biennium 1923-1925	Actual Expenditures Biennium 1921-1923
Salaries and Wages (Total)			$42,425	$45,796	$88,221	$58,738
Office Supplies			1,243	1,541	2,784	1,329
Motor Supplies			508	744	1,252	
Miscellaneous Supplies			11,951	12,537	24,488	18,838
Express, Cartage, etc.			336	410	746	477
Traveling Expenses			89	55	144	243
Printing			1,315	1,709	3,024	1,445
Heat, Light, Power and Water			6,668	8,050	14,718	11,399
Contracted Repairs			9,143	9,015	18,158	13,685
Miscellaneous Equipment			10,772	8,818	19,590	13,588
Buildings and Construction			3,025	7,750	10,775	1,141
Other Items Transfer of Funds—Loan to Supply Room			900		900	
Undistributed Allotment					2,625	
Total			$88,375	$96,425	$187,425	$120,883

CLARION STATE NORMAL SCHOOL

Salaries and Wages (Total)			$76,337	$97,498	$173,835	$136,004
Office Supplies			4,864	5,900	10,764	5,120
Miscellaneous Supplies			5,123	5,634	10,757	10,181
Express, Cartage, etc.			44	44	88	50
Traveling Expenses			3,598	2,500	6,098	6,674
Printing			1,373	1,250	2,623	6,243
Heat, Light, Power and Water			9,455	9,463	18,918	16,420
Contracted Repairs			9,637	9,316	18,953	22,324
Miscellaneous Equipment			13,118	11,193	24,311	45,817
Buildings and Construction			239	9,771	10,010	
Interest, etc.						2,709
Total			$123,788	$152,569	$276,357	$251,542

EAST STROUDSBURG STATE NORMAL SCHOOL

Salaries and Wages (Total)			$128,548	$146,422	$274,970	$228,700
Office Supplies			610	1,900	2,510	1,304
Miscellaneous Supplies			7,366	9,050	16,416	16,752
Traveling Expenses			2,632	3,000	5,632	4,700
Printing			5,163	6,500	11,663	56,043
Heat, Light, Power and Water			18,436	14,100	32,536	32,133
Contracted Repairs			22,057	15,050	37,107	23,685
Miscellaneous Equipment			4,225	8,550	12,775	33,324
Lands						495
Buildings and Construction			11		11	19,351
Undistributed Allotment				5,119	5,119	
Total			$189,048	$209,691	$398,739	$416,467

EDINBORO STATE NORMAL SCHOOL

Salaries and Wages (Total)			$123,941	$131,327	$255,268	$206,821
Office Supplies			828	1,225	2,053	2,351
Miscellaneous Supplies			8,098	11,035	19,133	20,035
Express, Cartage, etc.			333	350	683	423
Traveling Expenses			4,913	4,995	9,908	5,589
Printing			3,423	3,600	7,023	8,128
Heat, Light, Power and Water			10,832	12,400	23,232	25,930
Contracted Repairs			7,566	35,600	43,166	11,942
Miscellaneous Equipment			5,423	4,000	9,423	20,759
Buildings and Construction			400		400	30,396
Total			$165,757	$204,532	$370,289	$332,865

INDIANA STATE NORMAL SCHOOL

Salaries and Wages (Total)			$229,011	$230,367	$459,378	$359,606
Office Supplies			2,696	4,180	6,876	6,439
Miscellaneous Supplies			15,478	16,913	32,391	25,365
Express, Cartage, etc.			420	400	820	867
Traveling expenses			6,717	3,400	10,117	11,498
Printing			5,122	6,500	11,622	16,105
Heat, Light, Power and Water			30,010	35,015	65,025	70,498
Contracted Repairs			54,600	46,295	100,895	78,961
Miscellaneous Equipment			5,804	5,950	11,754	20,990
Land			25,000	3,411	28,411	12,823
Buildings and Construction				16,212	16,212	239
Other Items			3,076	2,650	5,726	3,910
Debt Service						270,262
Total			$377,934	$371,293	$749,227	$877,557

KUTZTOWN STATE NORMAL SCHOOL

General Fund Expenditures 1921-1925

2. Expenditures by Accounts

Account Title	Actual Expenditures June 1, 1923 to May 31, 1924	Estimated Expenditures June 1, 1924 to May 31, 1925	Total Estimated Expenditures Biennium 1923-1925	Actual Expenditures Biennium 1921-1923
Salaries and Wages (Total)	$105,144	$110,661	$215,805	$198,898
Office Supplies	991	1,100	2,091	2,518
Miscellaneous Supplies	12,228	14,225	26,453	26,785
Express, Cartage, etc.	212	250	462	169
Traveling expenses	3,557	2,100	5,657	3,464
Printing	6,408	8,000	14,408	43,947
Heat, Light, Power and Water	14,319	14,000	28,319	28,924
Contracted Repairs	38,005	19,050	57,055	35,804
Miscellaneous Equipment	2,331	6,150	8,481	14,996
Land	.....	2,500	2,500	.....
Buildings and Construction	11,132	6,500	17,632	4,045
Undistributed Allotment	.....	.....	3,322	.....
Total	$194,327	$184,536	$382,185	$359,550

LOCK HAVEN STATE NORMAL SCHOOL

Salaries and Wages (Total)	$94,167	$97,926	$192,093	$158,518
Office Supplies	2,545	2,600	5,145	4,141
Miscellaneous Supplies	6,657	4,440	11,097	8,270
Express, Cartage, etc.	713	600	1,313	1,167
Traveling expenses	1,030	1,350	2,380	1,326
Printing	1,981	3,300	5,281	4,908
Heat, Light, Power and Water	12,755	12,441	25,196	25,471
Contracted Repairs	14,742	11,550	26,292	25,931
Miscellaneous Equipment	970	1,325	2,295	2,065
Undistributed Allotment	.....	.....	15,779	.....
Total	$135,560	$135,532	$286,871	$231,797

MANSFIELD STATE NORMAL SCHOOL

Salaries and Wages (Total)	$133,307	$151,576	$284,883	$215,059
Office Supplies	1,471	1,904	3,375	3,129
Miscellaneous Supplies	3,370	3,910	7,280	7,933
Express, Cartage, etc.	340	350	690	775
Traveling expenses	4,103	3,300	7,403	4,410
Printing	2,368	3,700	6,068	6,898
Heat, Light, Power and Water	23,312	22,368	45,680	38,345
Contracted Repairs	15,651	19,500	35,151	72,122
Miscellaneous Equipment	6,613	8,899	15,512	11,921
Land and Buildings	11,708	2,800	14,508	54,872
Other Items Fixed Charges and Debt Service	4,913	4,607	9,520	24,783
Total	$207,156	$222,914	$430,070	$440,247

MILLERSVILLE STATE NORMAL SCHOOL

Salaries and Wages (Total)	$111,171	$112,445	$223,616	$197,970
Office Supplies	2,136	2,365	4,501	4,425
Miscellaneous Supplies	6,217	6,775	12,992	11,591
Telegrams	221	400	621	517
Traveling expenses	2,045	2,600	4,645	3,832
Printing	3,887	4,000	7,887	7,780
Heat, Light, Power and Water	18,788	26,000	44,788	44,899
Contracted Repairs	27,993	17,500	45,493	34,160
Miscellaneous Equipment	9,022	11,650	20,672	43,050
Buildings and Construction	4,564	10,000	14,564	20,638
Undistributed Allotment	.....	.....	2,298	.....
Total	$186,044	$193,735	$382,077	$368,862

SHIPPENSBURG STATE NORMAL SCHOOL

Salaries and Wages (Total)	$123,754	$126,609	$250,363	$185,706
Office Supplies	2,436	4,600	7,036	7,145
Miscellaneous Supplies	5,589	7,175	12,764	12,915
Traveling Expenses	2,544	3,650	6,194	5,546
Printing	2,000	3,000	5,000	5,016
Heat, Light, Power and Water	14,681	17,000	31,681	28,261
Contracted Repairs	60,461	62,655	123,116	80,157
Miscellaneous Equipment	5,058	7,400	12,458	15,637
Land and Buildings	22,351	3,854	26,205	15,400
Other Items (Lecture Course Entertainments)	2,650	3,000	5,650	4,416
Total	$241,524	$238,943	$480,467	$360,199

SLIPPERY ROCK STATE NORMAL SCHOOL

Salaries and Wages (Total)	$170,358	$172,755	$343,113	$288,955
Office Supplies	4,454	1,050	5,504	6,836
Miscellaneous Supplies	25,403	7,700	33,103	39,170
Express, Cartage, etc.	.....	.....	.....	75
Traveling Expenses	6,361	4,500	10,861	9,198
Printing	651	2,125	2,776	862
Heat, Light, Power and Water	7,748	8,400	16,148	15,598
Contracted Repairs	12,879	26,000	38,879	55,875
Miscellaneous Equipment	11,141	5,450	16,591	17,841
Land	.....	16,000	16,000	.....
Buildings and Construction	1,932	700	2,632	6,947
Undistributed Allotment	.....	.....	2,561	.....
Total	$240,927	$244,680	$488,168	$441,357

WEST CHESTER STATE NORMAL SCHOOL

General Fund Expenditures 1921-1925

2. Expenditures by Accounts

Account Title	Present Number of Employes	Present Rate Per Year	Actual Expenditures June 1, 1923 to May 31, 1924	Estimated Expenditures June 1, 1924 to May 31, 1925	Total Estimated Expenditures Biennium 1923-1925	Actual Expenditures Biennium 1921-1923
Salaries and Wages (Total)			$150,742	$181,290	$332,032	$256,981
Office Supplies			2,053	2,070	4,123	4,498
Miscellaneous Supplies			14,539	14,850	29,389	26,622
Express, Cartage, etc.						471
Traveling Expenses			1,527	1,675	3,202	2,187
Printing			5,470	5,500	10,970	9,276
Heat, Light, Power and Water			30,240	26,500	56,740	50,281
Contracted Repairs			23,562	52,400	75,962	34,693
Miscellaneous Equipment			1,485	2,325	3,810	37,632
Buildings and Construction						44,432
Bonuses for Practice Teacher Refund						830
Refund and transfer to bookroom						720
Musical Inst. & New Road, etc.						10,815
Temporary Loan			500		500	
Undistributed Allotment					767	
Total			$230,118	$286,610	$517,495	$479,438

BOARD OF CENSORS OF MOTION PICTURES

1. Salaries and Wages

Title of Position						
Chairman	1	$3,600	$3,600	$3,600	$7,200	$138,064
Vice Chairman	1	3,300	3,300	3,300	6,600	
Secretary	1	3,300	3,300	3,300	6,600	
Bureau Secretary	1	3,000	3,000	3,000	6,000	
Principal Clerk	1	1,800	1,800	1,800	3,600	
Account Clerk	1	1,200	1,200	400	1,600	
Clerk—Class A	1	1,560	1,640	1,560	3,200	
Clerk—Class B	1	1,080	1,080	1,080	2,160	
Clerk—Typist	2	1,080	2,160	2,160	4,320	
File Clerk		1,080	760		760	
Stenographer—Secretary	1	1,680	1,680	1,680	3,360	
Stenographer—Class A	1	1,200	1,450	1,200	2,650	
Stenographer—Clerk Class B	2	1,200	2,400	2,400	4,800	
Messenger	1	1,080	1,120	360	1,480	
Chief Inspector	1	1,920	1,920	1,920	3,840	
Inspectors	7	1,800	18,975	10,987	29,962	
Chief Operator	1	1,680	1,680	1,680	3,360	
Operators	4	1,500	7,000	6,000	13,000	
Temporary Stenographer	1			825	825	
			$58,065	$47,252	$105,317	$138,064

2. Expenditures by Accounts

Account Title						
Salaries and Wages (Total)			$58,065	$47,252	$105,317	$138,064
Miscellaneous Supplies			366	305	671	1,962
Postage			490	180	670	1,128
Express, Cartage, etc.			35	35	70	118
Traveling Expenses			2,213	1,059	3,272	14,444
Miscellaneous Equipment						443
Bonds						82
Total			$61,169	$48,831	$110,000	$156,241

PENNSYLVANIA HISTORICAL COMMISSION

1. Salaries and Wages

Title of Position						
Secretary—Curator		$2,400	$1,628	$2,400	$4,028	$2,700
Assistant Secretary		700		700	700	
Total Salaries and Wages			$1,628	$3,100	$4,728	$2,700

2. Expenditures by Accounts

Account Title						
Salaries and Wages (Total)			$1,628	$3,100	$4,728	$2,700
Miscellaneous Supplies				207	207	
Postage						50
Traveling Expenses			176	1,789	1,965	1,602
Printing				300	300	750
Other Items:						
Contracted Services in erection of makers, involving labor, use of derricks, trunks, etc.				300	300	9,276
Total			$1,804	$5,696	$7,500	$14,378

BOARD OF EXAMINERS OF ARCHITECTS

General Fund Expenditures 1921-1925

1. Salaries and Wages

Title of Position	Present Number of Employes	Present Rate Per Year	Actual Expenditures June 1, 1923 to May 31, 1924	Estimated Expenditures June 1, 1924 to May 31, 1925	Total Estimated Expenditures Biennium 1923-1925	Actual Expenditures Biennium 1921-1923
Secretary	1	$720	$710	$720	$1,430	$1,000
Stenographer	1	1,200	1,200	1,200	2,400	2,475
Members State Board of Examiners of Architects	5	$15 per day	195	420	615	1,270
Clerical Services, Examination Questions, Papers, Prof. Nolan	.....	$15 per day	165	420	585	1,025
Miscellaneous:		For Service dues				
National Council, E. S. Hall, Clerical Service	.....	$25 per yr.	25	25	50	52
Total Salaries and Wages	.....	.....	$2,295	$2,785	$5,080	$5,822

2. Expenditures by Accounts

Account Title						
Salaries and Wages (Total)	.....	.....	$2,295	$2,785	$5,080	$5,822
Postage	.....	.....	99	93	192	467
Traveling Expenses	.....	.....	209	420	629	1,711
Heat, Light, Power and Water	.....	.....	8	.....	8	.....
Other Items (Engrossing Certificates)	.....	.....	28	63	91	.....
Total			$2,639	$3,361	$6,000	$8,000

STATE DENTAL COUNCIL AND EXAMINING BOARD

1. Salaries and Wages

Title of Position						
Board Member—Secretary	.....	$15 per day	$1,800	$2,190	$3,990	
Board Member	.....	.....	1,260	1,650	2,910	
Board Member	.....	.....	1,260	1,650	2,910	
Board Member	.....	.....	1,260	1,650	2,910	$17,472
Board Member	.....	.....	1,260	1,650	2,910	
Board Member	.....	.....	1,260	1,650	2,910	
Stenographer Class A	.....	660	660	690	1,350	660
Investigator	.....	2,000	2,000	2,000	4,000	.....
Typist	.....	620	620	620	1,240	.....
Secretary	.....	600	600	600	1,200	.....
Total Salaries and Wages	.....	.....	$11,980	$14,350	$26,330	$18,132

2. Expenditures by Accounts

Account Title						
Salaries and Wages (Total)	.....	.....	$11,980	$14,350	$26,330	$18,132
Postage	.....	.....	359	350	709	656
Telephones	.....	.....	10	10	20	17
Telegrams	.....	.....	3	4	7	10
Express, Cartage, etc.	.....	.....	2	2	4	4
Traveling Expenses	.....	.....	2,970	3,000	5,970	5,374
Printing	.....	.....	375	375	750	846
Other Items including Att'y Fees	.....	.....	515	515	1,030	1,040
Total			$16,214	$18,606	$34,820	$26,079

STATE BOARD FOR REGISTRATION OF PROFESSIONAL ENGINEERS AND LAND SURVEYORS

Special Fund Expenditures 1921-1925

1. Salaries and Wages

Title of Position						
Secretary	1	$3,600	$3,600	$3,600	$7,200	$1,650
Office Assistant	1	1,380	1,380	1,500	2,880	1,810
Stenographer-Clerk	1	1,320	1,260	1,305	2,565	830
Stenographers	2	1,200	2,350	2,400	4,750	1,837
File Clerk	1	900	882	870	1,752	853
Board Members	5	$15.00 per diem	6,700	6,000	12,700	12,914
Stenographer	1	4.00 per diem	378	200	578	425
Stenographers	2	3.85 per diem	177	100	277	170
Clerk	1	3.00 per diem	51	100	151	.....
Stenographer	1	Special Work	8	50	58	276
Engrosser	2	35¢ per Certificate	406	600	1,006	.....
Temporary Stenographers	.....	Special Rates	15	100	115	1,849
Temporary Help	.....	Special Rates	181	30	211	36
Total Salaries and Wages	.....	.....	$17,388	$16,855	$34,243	$22,650

2. Expenditures by Accounts

Account Title						
Salaries and Wages (Total)	.....	.....	$17,389	$16,855	$34,244	$22,650
Miscellaneous Supplies	.....	.....	329	350	679	367
Postage	.....	.....	1,393	1,400	2,793	1,554
Telegrams	.....	.....	67	60	127	38
Contracted Repairs	.....	.....	43	50	93	14
Express, Cartage, etc.	.....	.....	1,745	2,000	3,745	43
Traveling Expenses	.....	.....	1,272	500	1,772	22
Printing	.....	.....	11	75	86	.....
Other Items	.....	.....	15,878	3,000	18,878	18
Total			$38,127	$24,290	$62,417	$24,706

STATE BOARD OF MEDICAL EDUCATION AND LICENSURE

General Fund Expenditures 1921-1925

1. Salaries and Wages

Title of Position	Present Number of Employes	Present Rate Per Year	Actual Expenditures June 1, 1923 to May 31, 1924	Estimated Expenditures June 1, 1924 to May 31, 1925	Total Estimated Expenditures Biennium 1923-1925	Actual Expenditures Biennium 1921-1923
Stenographer	1	$1,080	$840	$1,080	$1,920	.....
Stenographer	1	690	740	720	1,460	.....
Midwife Inspectors	24	.....	5,807	6,117	11,924	.....
			$7,387	$7,917	$15,304	$35,437
Board Member	1	$15 per day	$1,335	$1,500	$2,835	.....
Board Member	1	15 per day	1,125	1,500	2,625	.....
Board Member	1	15 per day	1,320	1,500	2,820	.....
Board Member	1	15 per day	1,290	1,500	2,790	.....
Board Member—President	1	15 per day	2,400	2,400	4,800	.....
			$7,470	$8,400	$15,870	.....
Total Salaries and Wages	.....	.....	$14,857	$16,317	$31,174	$35,437

2. Expenditures by Accounts

Account Title						
Salaries and Wages (Total)	.....	.....	$14,857	$16,317	$31,174	$35,437
Postage	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	315
Traveling Expenses	.....	.....	1,398	4,708	6,106	3,544
Total			$16,255	$21,025	$37,280	$39,296

STATE BOARD FOR THE REGISTRATION OF NURSES

General Fund Expenditures 1921-1925

1. Salaries and Wages

Title of Position						
Education Director	.....	$3,000	$716	$3,000	$3,716	$3,297
Clerk Class A	.....	1,500	1,112	1,170	2,282	.....
Stenographer Class B	.....	936	794	960	1,754	.....
Typist	.....	1,040	1,037	1,020	2,057	.....
Clerk Class B	2	1,200	.....	.....	.....	3,206
Temporary Help	.....	.....	268	200	468	.....
Janitor	.....	144	118	144	262	.....
	.....	.....	$4,045	$6,494	$10,539	$6,503
Board Member	.....	$15 per day	$715	$800	$1,515	$2,281
Board Member	.....	15 per day	544	600	1,144	2,511
Board Member	.....	15 per day	756	800	1,556	70
Board Member	.....	15 per day	614	800	1,414	876
Board Member—Secretary	.....	15 per day	2,547	3,000	5,547	2,423
	.....	.....	$5,176	$6,000	$11,176	$8,161
Total Salaries and Wages	.....	.....	$9,221	$12,494	$21,715	$14,664

2. Expenditures by Accounts

Account Title						
Salaries and Wages (Total)	.....	.....	$9,221	$12,494	$21,715	$14,664
Miscellaneous Supplies	.....	.....	837	800	1,637	2,102
Postage	.....	.....	498	500	998	350
Traveling Expenses	.....	.....	1,531	2,400	3,931	2,748
Printing	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	863
Newspaper Advertising and Notices	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13
Contracted Repairs	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15
Office Equipment	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	567
Rents	.....	.....	1,815	1,980	3,795	3,410
Other Items	.....	.....	131	150	281	609
Total			$14,033	$18,891	$32,357	$25,341

STATE BOARD OF OPTOMETRICAL EXAMINERS

General Fund Expenditures 1921-1925

1. Salaries and Wages

Title of Position						
Stenographer	1	$780	$720	$780	$1,500	$1,250
Board Members						
Jas. E. Bliss	.....	540	690	540	1,230	
C. J. Bushnell	.....	540	540	540	1,020	
H. M. Cook	.....	540	695	540	1,235	
Chester H. Johnson	.....	1,260	1,380	1,260	2,640	5,795
Thos. H. McKinley	.....	540	660	540	1,200	
Fred L. Nungesser	.....	540	330	540	870	
A. M. Peters	.....	540	540	540	1,080	
Investigator	1	2,000	306	2,000	2,306	.....
Total Salaries and Wages	.....	.....	$5,861	$7,280	$13,141	$7,045

STATE BOARD OF OPTOMETRICAL EXAMINERS—Concluded

General Fund Expenditures 1921-1925

2. Expenditures by Accounts

Account Title	Present Number of Employes	Present Rate Per Year	Actual Expenditures June 1, 1923 to May 31, 1924	Estimated Expenditures June 1, 1924 to May 31, 1925	Total Estimated Expenditures Biennium 1923-1925	Actual Expenditures Biennium 1921-1923
Salaries and Wages (Total)			$5,861	$7,280	$13,141	$7,045
Office Supplies						4
Postage			251	250	501	
Telephones			24	15	39	
Telegrams				20	20	
Express, Cartage, etc.			22	5	27	
Traveling Expenses			1,076	1,075	2,151	1,170
Printing			209	250	459	111
Heat, Light, Power and Water			4		4	21
Office Equipment						113
Rents			61		61	494
Other Items						
Materials for practical exams.			54	50	104	243
Subjects for practical exams.			119	120	239	
Deputy for practical exams.			75	75	150	
Premium on bond			5	5	10	
Total			$7,761	$9,070	$16,906	$9,201

BOARD OF OSTEOPATHIC EXAMINERS

General Fund Expenditures 1921-1925

1. Salaries and Wages

Title of Position

President of Board		$15 per day	$705	$255	$960	$705
Secretary of Board		15 per day	225	645	870	175
Board Member		15 per day	135	150	285	85
Board Member		15 per day	60	150	210	160
Stenographic Service			30		30	30
Board Member		15 per day	75		75	210
Total Salaries and Wages			$1,230	$1,200	$2,430	$1,365

2. Expenditures by Accounts

Account Title

Salaries and Wages (Total)			$1,230	$1,200	$2,430	$1,365
Office Supplies			7	18	25	36
Postage			16	16	32	60
Express, Cartage, etc.			31	10	41	20
Traveling Expenses			314	315	629	605
Printing			14	35	49	
Total			$1,612	$1,594	$3,206	$2,086

STATE BOARD OF PHARMACY

General Fund Expenditures 1921-1925

1. Salaries and Wages

Title of Position

Board Member	1	$15 per diem	$1,750	$2,093	$3,843	
Board Member	1	15 per diem	1,650	1,500	3,150	
Board Member	1	15 per diem	2,020	1,900	3,920	
Board Member	1	15 per diem	1,535	1,500	3,035	
Board Member, Secretary	1	15 per diem	3,958	3,900	7,858	
Inspector	1	1,500	1,250	1,560	2,810	
Clerk	1	900	825	960	1,785	
Clerk	1	900	375	375	750	
			$13,363	$13,788	$27,151	$25,730
Inspector's Assistant			2	12	14	
Assistants at Examinations			130	200	330	
Janitor Service			59	60	119	
Chemists			406	150	556	
Fees, Notary, Etc.			8		8	
			$605	$422	$1,027	
Total Salaries and Wages			$13,968	$14,210	$28,178	$25,730

2. Expenditures by Accounts

Account Title

Salaries and Wages (Total)			$13,968	$14,210	$28,178	$25,730
Miscellaneous Supplies			188	100	288	686
Postage			389	470	859	801
Telephones			20	19	39	37
Telegrams			10	11	21	13
Express, Cartage, etc.			62	62	124	105
Traveling Expenses			4,695	3,741	8,436	7,617
Printing			831	850	1,681	1,286
Office Equipment						60
Miscellaneous Equipment						9
Other Items			55	49	104	114
Total			$20,218	$19,512	$39,730	$36,458

STATE BOARD FOR THE EXAMINATION OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS

General Fund Expenditures 1921-1925

1. Salaries and Wages

Title of Position	Present Number of Employes	Present Rate Per Year	Actual Expenditures June 1, 1923 to May 31, 1924	Estimated Expenditures June 1, 1924 to May 31, 1925	Total Estimated Expenditures Biennium 1923-1925	Actual Expenditures Biennium 1921-1923
Joseph M. Pugh	.....	$15 per diem	$180	$425	$605	
Horace P. Griffith	.....	15 per diem	180	425	605	
Robert L. Wallace	.....	15 per diem	150	225	375	
Frank Wilbur Main	.....	15 per diem	150	425	575	
Total Salaries and Wages			$660	$1,500	$2,160	

2. Expenditures by Accounts

Account Title						
Salaries and Wages (Total)	.....	.....	$660	$1,500	$2,160	
Office Supplies	.....	.....	27	50	77	$31
Traveling Expenses, etc.	.....	.....	667	800	1,467	1,266
Printing	.....	.....	208	800	1,008	.....
Total			$1,562	$3,150	$4,712	$1,297

STATE BOARD OF UNDERTAKERS

General Fund Expenditures 1921-1925

1. Salaries and Wages

Title of Position						
Board Member	.....	$15 per diem	$45	$270	$315	.....
Board Member	.....	15 per diem	45	270	315	.....
Board Member	.....	15 per diem	45	270	315	.....
Board Member	.....	15 per diem	45	270	315	.....
Secretary	.....	15 per diem	330	2,340	2,670	$1,000
Stenographer	.....	$1,200	1,250	1,230	2,480	2,920
Clerk	.....	.....	733	.....	733	2,400
Extra Stenographic Service	.....	150	150	150	300	.....
Council Fees	.....	.....	400	400	800	1,550
Monitors	.....	20	20	20	40	.....
Janitor Service	.....	20	20	20	40	.....
Investigators	.....	1,500	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total Salaries and Wages	.....	.....	$3,083	$5,240	$8,323	$7,870

2. Expenditures by Accounts

Account Title						
Salaries and Wages (Total)	.....	.....	$3,083	$5,240	$8,323	$7,870
Office Supplies	.....	.....	81	100	181	130
Postage	.....	.....	210	300	510	900
Telephones	.....	.....	4	30	34	29
Telegrams	.....	.....	.....	20	20	22
Express, Cartage, etc.	.....	.....	50	20	70	.....
Traveling Expenses	.....	.....	2,143	2,500	4,643	4,157
Printing	.....	.....	3	100	103	782
Office Equipment	.....	.....	163	200	363	413
Other Items	.....	.....	165	165	330	.....
Total			$5,902	$8,675	$14,577	$14,303

STATE BOARD OF VETERINARY MEDICAL EXAMINERS

General Fund Expenditures 1921-1925

1. Salaries and Wages

Title of Position						
H. B. Cox—President	.....	$15 per diem	$150	$150	$300	
F. H. McCarthy	.....	15 per diem	150	150	300	
E E. Bittles	.....	15 per diem	150	150	300	
Chas. W. Boyd	.....	15 per diem	150	150	300	
H. W. Barnard—Secretary	.....	15 per diem	930	930	1,860	
Total Salaries and Wages	.....	.....	$1,530	$1,530	$3,060	$2,040

2. Expenditures by Accounts

Account Title						
Salaries and Wages (Total)	.....	.....	$1,530	$1,530	$3,060	$2,040
Postage	.....	.....	50	50	100	120
Telephones	.....	.....	10	10	20	.....
Telegrams	.....	.....	10	10	20	.....
Traveling Expenses	.....	.....	992	993	1,985	1,770
Printing	.....	.....	210	209	419	.....
Total			$2,802	$2,802	$5,604	$3,930

PENNSYLVANIA STATE ORAL SCHOOL

General Fund Expenditures 1921-1925

1. Salaries and Wages

Title of Position	Present Number of Employes	Present Rate Per Year	Actual Expenditures June 1, 1923 to May 31, 1924	Estimated Expenditures June 1, 1924 to May 31, 1925	Total Estimated Expenditures Biennium 1923-1925	Actual Expenditures Biennium 1921-1923
Principal	1	$2,500	$2,503	$2,500	$5,003	
Teacher	1	2,000	2,000	2,100	4,100	
Teacher	1	2,000	2,000	2,000	4,000	
Teacher	1	1,600	1,600	1,600	3,200	
Teacher	1	1,400	1,460	1,400	2,860	
Teacher	1	1,700	935	.....	935	
Teacher	1	1,600	980	1,400	2,380	
Teacher	1	850	840	1,000	1,840	
Teacher	1	.....	.....	1,250	1,250	
Teacher	1	.....	.....	1,100	1,100	
Matron	1	1,100	1,100	1,250	2,350	
Housemother	2	550	882	600	1,482	
Housemother	1	600	581	700	1,281	
Housemother	1	.....	.....	600	600	
Cook	1	650	608	650	1,258	
Cook	1	500	490	550	1,040	
Laundress	1	500	479	500	979	
Laundress	1	350	342	400	742	
Laundress	1	.....	.....	450	450	
Maid	1	350	325	400	725	
Maid	1	350	155	400	555	
Maid	1	550	605	550	1,155	
Engineer	1	1,500	1,285	1,500	2,785	
Fireman	1	1,200	347	800	1,147	
Janitor	1	780	640	780	1,420	
Carpenter	1	500	670	.....	670	
Laborers	.....	.....	1,148	.....	1,148	
Helper	1	.....	.....	300	300	
Physician	1	300	320	300	620	
Total Salaries and Wages	.....	.....	$22,295	$25,080	$47,375	

2. Expenditures by Accounts

Account Title						
Salaries and Wages (Total)	.....	.....	$22,295	$25,080	$47,375	
Office Supplies	.....	.....	449	600	1,049	
Food and Forage	.....	.....	6,085	7,350	13,435	
Miscellaneous Supplies	.....	.....	564	715	1,279	
Postage	.....	.....	90	90	180	
Telephones	.....	.....	150	150	300	
Telegrams	.....	.....	70	33	103	$113,092
Express, Cartage, etc.	.....	.....	25	25	50	
Traveling Expenses	.....	.....	580	500	1,080	
Printing	.....	.....	14	14	28	
Newspaper Advertising and Notices	.....	.....	15	15	30	
Heat, Light, Power and Water	.....	.....	3,042	3,500	6,542	
Contracted Repairs	.....	.....	5,183	5,322	10,505	
Other Items	.....	.....	59	50	109	
Total			$38,621	$13,448	$82,065	$113,092

HOME FOR THE TRAINING IN SPEECH OF DEAF CHILDREN BEFORE THEY ARE OF SCHOOL AGE

General Fund Expenditures 1921-1925

1. Salaries and Wages

Title of Position							
Principal	1	$1,500	$1,500	$1,500	$3,000	$37,538
Office Secretary	1	960	960	960	1,920	.....
Matron	1	720	660	720	1,380	.....
Teachers	2	1,020	1,965	2,040	4,005	.....
Teachers	1	840	828	885	1,713	.....
Teachers	2	720	1,390	1,510	2,900	.....
Teachers	1	540	393	540	933	.....
Teachers Physical Training	1	420	394	420	814	.....
Teachers Sloyd (8 mo)	1	420	420	420	840	.....
Teacher	1	.....	.....	540	540	.....
Teachers Substitutes	.....	.....	170	160	330	.....
Housemothers	1	600	480	.....	480	.....
Housemothers	3	480	1,361	1,440	2,801	.....
Housemothers	1	.....	.....	540	540	.....
Housemothers Substitute & Asst. Matron	1	540	384	540	924	.....
Gardener & Engineer	1	720	699	720	1,419	.....
Asst. Gardener & Engineer	1	540	461	540	1,001	.....
Stableman & Chauffeur	1	720	720	720	1,440	.....
Laundryman	1	660	602	660	1,262	.....
Laundress	1	480	435	480	915	.....
Chambermaid	2	480	513	960	1,473	.....
Waitresses	2	480	495	960	1,455	.....
Cook	2	600	1,037	1,200	2,237	.....
Housemaid	1	420	229	420	649	.....
Day workers	a.....	$2.79 per day	3,179	990	4,169	.....
Nurses	.....	.....	300	.....	300	.....
Notary fees	.....	.....	10	10	20	.....
Total Salaries and Wages	.....	.....	$19,585	$19,875	$39,460	$37,538

HOME FOR THE TRAINING IN SPEECH OF DEAF CHILDREN BEFORE THEY ARE OF SCHOOL AGE—Concluded

General Fund Expenditures 1921-1925

2. Expenditures by Accounts

Account Title	Present Number of Employes	Present Rate Per Year	Actual Expenditures June 1, 1923 to May 31, 1924	Estimated Expenditures June 1, 1924. to May 31, 1925	Total Estimated Expenditures Biennium 1923-1925	Actual Expenditures Biennium 1921-1923
Salaries and Wages (Total)	.....	.....	$19,585	$19,875	$39,460	$37,538
Office Supplies	.....	.....	79	150	229	326
Motor Supplies	.....	.....	81	75	156	.....
Food and Forage	.....	.....	11,427	11,427	22,854	22,847
Miscellaneous Supplies	.....	.....	4,305	4,005	8,310	8,834
Postage	.....	.....	46	70	116	140
Telephones	.....	.....	115	116	231	243
Telegrams	.....	.....	9	8	17	18
Traveling Expenses	.....	.....	9	70	79	162
Printing	.....	.....	6	325	331	509
Newspaper Advertising and Notices	.....	.....	123	125	248	323
Heat, Light, Power and Water	.....	.....	891	890	1,781	1,768
Contracted Repairs	.....	.....	1,846	2,500	4,346	4,593
Office Equipment	.....	.....	.....	5	5	.....
Motor Equipment	.....	.....	31	25	56	.....
Miscellaneous Equipment	.....	.....	564	600	1,164	3,285
Rent	.....	.....	17	17	34	34
Other Items	.....	.....	399	300	699	542
Total			$39,533	$40,583	$80,116	$81,162

PENNSYLVANIA SOLDIERS' ORPHANS' SCHOOL

General Fund Expenditures 1921-1925

1. Salaries and Wages

Title of Position						
Superintendent	1	$5,000	$5,000	$5,000	$10,000	.....
Assistant Superintendent	1	2,280	2,100	2,280	4,380	.....
Military Instructor	1	900	720	900	1,620	.....
Matrons	4	3,624	2,283	3,624	5,907	.....
Physician	1	840	840	840	1,680	.....
Nurse	1	960	840	960	1,800	.....
Nurse (2 weeks vacation period)	1	70	.....	70	70	.....
Baker	1	1,320	1,200	1,320	2,520	.....
Sewing Room	1	744	667	744	1,411	.....
Music Teacher and Band Leader	1	1,440	800	1,440	2,240	.....
Wood Working Dept.	1	1,380	1,248	1,380	2,628	.....
Print Shop	1	1,560	1,440	1,560	3,000	.....
Machine Shop	1	1,740	1,680	1,740	3,420	.....
Tailor	1	1,380	1,248	1,380	2,628	.....
School Principal	1	2,200	1,000	2,200	3,200	.....
Teacher	1	1,500	800	1,500	2,300	.....
Teacher, 4 @ $85 per mo.	4	3,400	4,000	3,400	7,400	.....
Engineer	4	5,700	5,400	5,700	11,100	.....
Farmer	1	1,200	1,200	350	1,550	.....
Watchman	1	840	840	840	1,680	.....
Shoe Maker	1	720	696	720	1,416	.....
Gardener	1	700	700	700	1,400	.....
Sewage	1	744	744	744	1,488	.....
Laborer, Farm	2	1,120	1,400	1,055	2,455	.....
Laborer	1	100	.....	100	100	.....
Dining Room	2	1,344	1,207	1,344	2,551	.....
Cooks	2	1,440	1,320	1,440	2,760	.....
Sewing Room	2	1,200	1,080	1,200	2,280	.....
Laundry	2	1,560	1,836	1,560	3,396	.....
Labor, Kitchen, Dining Room, Laundry 4 @ $40 per mo. for 10 mo. 2 additional 1925-27	4	1,620	.....	820	820	.....
Dentist 10 months	1	450	450	450	900	.....
Tailoress	1	660	576	660	1,236	.....
Bookkeeper and Clerk	1	1,200	1,500	1,200	2,700	.....
Secretary & Treasurer Board	1	1,500	1,500	1,500	3,000	.....
Total Salaries and Wages	.....	.....	$46,315	$50,721	$97,036	$100,611

2. Expenditures by Accounts

Account Title						
Salaries and Wages (Total)	.....	.....	$46,315	$50,721	$97,036	$100,611
Office Supplies	.....	.....	331	.....	331	350
Motor Supplies	.....	.....	1,766	1,000	2,766	3,592
Food and Forage	.....	.....	11,931	13,000	24,931	33,431
Miscellaneous Supplies	.....	.....	5,721	4,500	10,221	16,017
Postage	.....	.....	32	200	232	881
Telephones	.....	.....	595	600	1,195	1,760
Express, Cartage, etc.	.....	.....	6,628	7,103	13,731	14,847
Traveling Expenses	.....	.....	393	700	1,093	1,802
Printing	.....	.....	44	.....	44	785
Heat, Light, Power and Water	.....	.....	8,987	12,039	21,026	21,462
Contracted Repairs	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	47,676
Miscellaneous Equipment	.....	.....	17,516	17,237	34,753	62,348
Rents	.....	.....	12	12	24	262
Subsidies	.....	.....	21	.....	21	.....
Other Items	.....	.....	96	.....	96	550
Total			$100,388	$107,112	$207,500	$306,374

THADDEUS STEVENS INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL

General Fund Expenditures 1921-1925

1. Salaries and Wages

Title of Position	Present Number of Employes	Present Rate Per Year	Actual Expenditures June 1, 1923 to May 31, 1924	Estimated Expenditures June 1, 1924. to May 31, 1925	Total Estimated Expenditures Biennium 1923-1925	Actual Expenditures Biennium 1921-1923
Superintendent	1	$2,820	$2,820	$2,820	$5,640	$5,553
Instructors	7	12,900	12,683	12,900	25,583	25,002
Stenographer	1	1,200	1,074	1,200	2,274	1,963
Cooks	2	1,104	1,104	1,104	2,208	2,104
Waitress	1	432	432	432	864	864
Matrons	2	778	778	778	1,556	1,523
Laundress	1	420	504	420	924	1,008
Engineer	1	1,200	1,224	1,200	2,424	2,370
Night Watchman	1	864	864	864	1,728	1,679
Janitor	1	480	465	480	945	1,390
Farmer	1	864	864	864	1,728	1,487
Physician	1	100	100	100	200	200
Clerk of former Board of Trustees	1	.....	204	.....	204	700
Total Salaries and Wages	.....	.....	$23,116	$23,162	$46,278	$45,843

2. Expenditures by Accounts

Account Title						
Salaries and Wages (Total)	.....	.....	$23,116	$23,162	$46,278	$45,843
Office Supplies	.....	.....	33	33	66	103
Food and Forage	.....	.....	5,153	5,153	10,306	13,868
Miscellaneous Supplies	.....	.....	3,338	3,338	6,676	7,916
Postage	.....	.....	33	50	83	74
Telephones	.....	.....	63	70	133	110
Express, Cartage, etc.	.....	.....	1,735	1,000	2,735	2,157
Traveling Expenses	.....	.....	30	40	70	15
Printing	.....	.....	19	244	263	79
Newspaper Advertising and Notices	.....	.....	14	10	24	7
Heat, Light, Power and Water	.....	.....	2,752	3,153	5,905	7,478
Contracted Repairs	.....	.....	3,520	500	4,020	3,092
Office Equipment						17
Miscellaneous Equipment	.....	.....	416	416	832	4,119
Other Items	.....	.....	355	360	715	13,151
Total			$40,577	$37,529	$78,106	$97,029

THE PHILADELPHIA MUSEUMS

General Fund Expenditures 1921-1925

1. Salaries and Wages

Title of Position						
Preparation and Installation of Exhibits:						
Salaries	3	$5,100	$2,459	$4,425	$6,884	$6,783
Wages	.....	.....	682	1,175	1,857	6,727
			$3,141	$5,600	$8,741	$13,510
Distribution of Geographical Collections and Educational Material to the public and other free schools:						
Salaries	4	3,650	$5,022	$3,650	$8,672	$13,413
Wages	.....	.....	.....	500	500	1,418
			$5,022	$4,150	$9,172	$14,831
Total Salaries and Wages	.....	.....	$8,163	$9,750	$17,913	$28,341

2. Expenditures by Accounts

Account Title						
Salaries and Wages (Total)	.....	.....	$8,163	$9,750	$17,913	$28,341
Miscellaneous Supplies { Installation	.....	.....	669	854	1,523	4,300
Miscellaneous Supplies { School Work	.....	.....	505	576	1,081	4,655
Postage—School Work	.....	.....	138	100	238	475
Express, Cartage, etc.—School Work	.....	.....	104	200	304	460
Miscellaneous Equipment { Installation	.....	.....	435	1,800	2,235	2,189
Miscellaneous Equipment { School Work	.....	.....	206	1,500	1,706	9,580
Total			$10,220	$14,780	$25,000	$50,000

PENNSYLVANIA STATE NAUTICAL SCHOOL

General Fund Expenditures 1921-1925

1. Salaries and Wages

Title of Position	Present Number of Employes	Present Rate Per Year	Actual Expenditures June 1, 1923 to May 31, 1924	Estimated Expenditures June 1, 1924. to May 31, 1925	Total Estimated Expenditures Biennium 1923-1925	Actual Expenditures Biennium 1921-1923
Commanding Officer	1	$3,000	$2,783	$3,000	$5,783	
Chief Engineer	1	3,000	3,000	3,000	6,000	
Executive Officer	1	2,100	2,100	2,100	4,200	
Surgeon	1	1,800	1,675	1,800	3,475	
2nd Officer	1	2,040	2,040	2,040	4,080	
3rd Officer	1	1,920	1,920	1,920	3,840	
1st Assistant Engineer	1	2,100	2,100	2,100	4,200	
2nd Assistant Engineer	1	1,500	1,500	1,500	3,000	
3rd Assistant Engineer	1	1,200	625	1,200	1,825	
Boatswain	1	1,320	1,320	1,320	2,640	
Carpenter	1	1,200	917	1,200	2,117	
Chief Quartermaster	1	1,050	1,050	1,050	2,100	
1st Cook	1	1,200	1,200	1,200	2,400	
2nd Cook	1	1,020	1,020	1,020	2,040	
3rd Cook	1	720	159	240	399	
Commissary Steward	1	1,200	1,099	1,200	2,299	
Deck Engineer	1	900	890	900	1,790	
Sailmaker	1	1,050	271	1,050	1,321	
Fireman	4	720	2,493	2,820	5,313	
Water Tender	2	780	979	1,560	2,539	
Mess boy	4	540	1,921	2,160	4,081	
Wireless Operator	1	1,200	.....	400	400	
Seaman	1	720	641	720	1,361	
Fireman	2	720	1,378	480	1,858	
Water Tender	1	780	507	260	767	
Mess boy	2	540	507	360	867	
Coalpasser	3	600	502	600	1,102	
Accountant	1	200	176	200	376	
Clerk	1	400	400	400	800	
Total Salaries and Wages	.....	.....	$35,173	$37,800	$72,973	$77,780

2. Expenditures by Accounts

Account Title						
Salaries and Wages (Total)	.....	.....	$35,173	$37,800	$72,973	$77,780
Office Supplies	.....	.....	33	40	73	73
Food and Forage	.....	.....	12,835	13,200	26,035	32,511
Miscellaneous Supplies	.....	.....	2,239	4,525	6,764	8,714
Postage	.....	.....	.....	25	25	344
Telephones	.....	.....	2	25	27	7
Telegrams	.....	.....	1	60	61	105
Traveling Expenses	.....	.....	24	90	114	132
Printing	.....	.....	217	300	517	662
Heat, Light, Power and Water	.....	.....	5,001	10,040	15,041	24,263
Contracted Repairs	.....	.....	4	282	286	1,364
Office Equipment	.....	.....	60	200	260	74
Miscellaneous Equipment	.....	.....	977	1,100	2,077	2,217
Other Items	.....	.....	297	450	747	571
Total			$56,863	$68,137	$125,000	$148,817

SCHOOL EMPLOYES' RETIREMENT BOARD

General Fund Expenditures 1921-1925

1. Salaries and Wages

Title of Position						
Secretary of Board	1	$6,000	$5,725	$6,000	$11,725	
Principal Clerk	1	1,800	1,800	2,250	4,050	
Clerk—Class A	1	1,440	1,460	1,440	2,900	
Clerk—Class A	4	1,320	5,280	5,280	10,560	
Clerk—Class A	1	1,200	1,200	1,200	2,400	
Accountant Clerk	1	1,200	1,200	1,200	2,400	
Accountant Clerk	3	1,320	3,960	2,970	6,930	
Accountant Clerk	1	1,260	1,200	1,200	2,400	
Computing Clerk	1	1,020	1,000	1,000	2,000	
Clerk-Typist	2	1,080	1,995	1,995	3,990	
Clerk-Typist	1	780	956	780	1,736	
Clerk—Class B	1	1,080	965	1,080	2,045	
Head File Clerk	1	1,200	1,193	1,200	2,393	
File Clerk	1	1,080	1,080	1,080	2,160	
File Clerk	1	900	927	900	1,827	
Stenographer—Class A	1	1,320	1,280	1,280	2,560	
Stenographer—Class A	1	1,200	1,180	1,200	2,380	
Stenographer—Class B	1	1,140	1,120	1,140	2,260	
Stenographer—Class B	1	1,080	1,020	1,080	2,100	
Stenographer—Class B	1	1,020	940	1,020	1,960	
Messenger	1	480	185	480	665	
Janitor	1	300	310	300	610	
Actuary	1	1,500	1,500	1,500	3,000	
Special Actuarial Valuation	.....	.....	.....	1,677	1,677	
Total Salaries and Wages	.....	.....	$37,476	$39,252	$76,728	$73,544

2. Expenditures by Accounts

Account Title						
Salaries and Wages (Total)	.....	.....	$37,476	$39,252	$76,728	$73,544
Postage	.....	.....	.....	1,200	1,200	4,900
Traveling Expenses	.....	.....	642	675	1,317	1,517
Other Items	.....	.....	755	.....	755	3,743
Total			$38,873	$41,127	$80,000	$83,704

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

Summary of Expenditures and Appropriations—1921-27

		Expenditures						
		Biennium 1921-23					Biennium 1923-25	
		Grand Total From All Sources	Net Total After Deducting P. & S. Appropriations	From State Appropriations: Maintenance	From State Appropriations: Capital Outlay Including Add., Alter.. Equip. etc.	From P. & S. Appropriations	Grand Total From All Sources	Net Total After Deducting P. & S. Appropriations
	Administration:							
1	Department	(1)$1,231,927	(1)$1,075,372	$991,618	.....	$156,555	(2)$1,060,797	$940,787
2	Library and Museum	214,582	205,571	205,571	.....	9,011	176,998	171,785
3	Total Administration	$1,446,509	$1,280,943	$1,197,189	.....	$165,566	$1,237,795	$1,112,572
	State Normal Schools:							
4	Bloomsburg	501,447	501,447	268,012	35,999	.....	474,232	474,232
5	California	344,032	344,032	180,000	28,202	.....	387,610	387,610
6	Cheyney	120,883	120,883	85,989	20,610	.....	187,425	187,425
7	Clarion	251,542	251,542	159,308	44,896	.....	276,357	276,357
8	East Stroudsburg	416,467	416,467	244,506	46,000	.....	398,739	398,739
9	Edinboro	332,365	332,365	209,024	45,000	.....	370,289	370,289
10	Indiana	877,557	877,557	281,541	29,975	.....	749,227	749,227
11	Kutztown	359,550	359,550	184,992	16,421	.....	382,185	382,185
12	Lock Haven	231,797	231,797	164,326	17,863	.....	286,871	286,871
13	Mansfield	440,247	440,247	238,000	50,600	.....	430,070	430,070
14	Millersville	368,862	368,862	201,000	30,942	.....	382,077	382,077
15	Shippensburg	360,199	360,199	212,000	25,000	.....	480,467	480,467
16	Slippery Rock	441,357	441,357	244,833	33,999	.....	488,168	488,168
17	West Chester	479,438	479,438	257,000	42,000	.....	517,495	517,495
18	Reserve Fund							
19	Sub-Total	$5,525,743	$5,525,743	$2,930,531	$467,507	.....	$5,811,212	$5,811,212
20	Liquidating Indebtedness—Normal Schools	751,629	751,629	.....	751,629	.....	.....	.....
21	Total Normal Schools	$6,277,372	$6,277,372	$2,930,531	$1,219,136	.....	$5,811,212	$5,811,212
22	Pennsylvania State Board of Censors	$176,192	$156,241	$156,241	.....	$19,951	$123,662	$110,000
23	Pennsylvania Historical Commission	$14,378	$14,378	$14,378	.....	.....	$7,500	$7,500
	Professional Examining Boards:							
24	Architects	8,282	8,000	8,000	.....	282	6,330	6,000
25	Anthracite Mine Inspectors	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
26	Bituminous Mine Inspectors	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
27	Dental Council	26,079	26,079	2,865	.....	.....	34,820	34,820
28	Engineers and Land Surveyors	25,763	24,706	.....	.....	1,057	65,796	62,417
29	Medical Education and Licensure	39,296	39,296	39,518	.....	.....	37,530	37,280
30	Nurses	25,341	25,341	.....	.....	.....	32,357	32,357
31	Optometrical	10,123	9,201	.....	.....	922	17,496	16,906
32	Osteopathic	2,086	2,086	.....	.....	.....	3,206	3,206
33	Osteopathic Surgeons	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
34	Pharmacy	36,458	36,458	13,701	.....	.....	40,549	39,730
35	Public Accountants	1,297	1,297	.....	.....	.....	4,712	4,712
36	Undertakers	14,303	14,303	.....	.....	.....	14,577	14,577
37	Veterinary	3,930	3,930	.....	.....	.....	5,604	5,604
38	Total Examining Boards	$192,958	$190,697	$64,084	.....	$2,261	$262,977	$257,609
	Deaf and Blind Institutions: (State-Owned)							
39	Pennsylvania State Oral School	113,092	113,092	108,431	.....	.....	82,065	82,065
40	Home—Training in Speech Before School Age	81,162	81,162	78,091	.....	.....	80,116	80,116
41	Sub.-Total	$194,254	$194,254	$186,522	.....	.....	$162,181	$162,181
	(State-Aided)							
42	Pennsylvania Institution for the Deaf	585,452	585,452	510,000	.....	.....	575,603	575,603
43	Western Pennsylvania School for the Deaf	252,329	252,329	243,934	.....	.....	280,527	280,527
44	Pennsylvania Institution for Instructing the Blind	305,447	305,447	150,094	.....	.....	335,191	335,191
45	Western Pennsylvania School for the Blind	150,480	150,480	150,480	.....	.....	185,113	185,113
46	Sub-Total	$1,293,708	$1,293,708	$1,054,508	.....	.....	$1,376,434	$1,376,434
47	Total Deaf and Blind Institutions	$1,487,962	$1,487,962	$1,241,030	.....	.....	$1,538,615	$1,538,615
	Other Educational Agencies (State-Owned)							
48	Pennsylvania Soldiers' Orphans' School	306,374	306,374	243,000	63,374	.....	207,500	207,500
49	Thaddeus Stevens Industrial School	98,029	98,029	65,000	.....	.....	78,106	78,106
50	Sub-Total	$404,403	$404,403	$308,000	$63,374	.....	$285,606	$285,606
	(State-Aided)							
51	Downingtown Industrial and Agricultural School	104,609	104,609	39,990	.....	.....	77,281	77,281
52	Philadelphia School of Design for Women	100,441	100,441	25,000	.....	.....	105,461	105,461
53	Philadelphia Museums	50,000	50,000	50,000	.....	.....	25,000	25,000
54	Pennsylvania Museum and School of Industrial Arts	469,663	469,663	112,500	.....	.....	499,973	499,973
55	Pennsylvania State Nautical School	(6)148,817	(6)148,817	92,309	.....	.....	(7)125,000	(7)125,000
56	National Farm School	185,611	185,611	31,500	.....	.....	235,876	235,876
57	Sub-Total	$1,059,141	$1,059,141	$351,299	.....	.....	$1,068,591	$1,068,591
58	Total Other Educational Agencies	$1,463,544	$1,463,544	$659,299	$63,374	.....	$1,354,197	$1,354,197

For reference notes see page 4333.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION—Continued

Summary of Expenditures and Appropriations—1921-27

		Expenditures						
		Biennium 1921-23					Biennium 1923-25	
		Grand Total From All Sources	Net Total After Deducting P. & S. appropriations	From State Appropriations: Maintenance	From State Appropriations: Capital Outlay Including Add. Alter. Equip., etc.	From P. & S. Appropriations	Grand Total From All Sources	Net Total after Deducting P. & S. Appropriations
	Universities and Colleges:							
59	Womens' Medical College of Pennsylvania	135,342	135,342	20,000	.....	.....	151,105	151,105
60	Pennsylvania State College	(16)4,198,677	(16)4,198,677	*2,130,993	.....	.....	(17)4,826,701	(17)4,826,701
61	Pennsylvania State College (Buildings)	250,000	250,000	.....	250,000	.....	.....	.....
62	University of Pennsylvania	6,630,740	6,630,740	1,230,000	.....	.....	7,197,207	7,197,207
63	University of Pittsburgh	2,764,178	2,764,178	900,000	.....	.....	3,226,532	3,226,532
64	Temple University	1,448,915	1,448,915	270,000	.....	.....	1,697,839	1,697,839
65	Total Universities and Colleges	$15,427,852	$15,427,852	$4,550,993	$250,000	.....	$17,099,384	$17,099,384
		*Does not include amounts received as interest from the Agricultural College Land Script Fund.						
	Common Schools and Vocational Education:							
66	County Superintendents	454,005	454,005	454,005	.....	.....	503,230	503,230
67	Assistant County Superintendents	451,473	451,473	451,473	.....	.....	547,500	547,500
68	Vocational Education	(9)1,255,360	(9)1,255,360	726,881	.....	.....	(10)1,586,322	(10)1,586,322
69	Education of Blind Children	9,820	9,820	9,820	.....	.....	7,164	7,164
70	Blind—Instruction at Higher Learning	4,915	4,915	4,915	.....	.....	5,000	5,000
71	Consolidated Schools—Closed & Transportation	592,026	592,026	592,026	.....	.....	600,000	600,000
72	State Scholarships	44,900	44,900	44,900	.....	.....	53,300	53,300
73	Reimbursement to School Districts	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
74	Cornplanter Indians	2,200	2,200	2,200	.....	.....	2,100	2,100
75	Children Placed by Courts	*7,856	*7,856	7,856	.....	.....	.....	.....
76	Taxes on Land for Water Conservation	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,224	6,224
77	Support of Common Schools	26,005,150	26,005,150	26,005,150	.....	.....	38,369,048	38,369,048
78	Total Common Schools and Vocational Education	$28,827,705	$28,827,705	$28,299,226	.....	.....	(13)$41,679,888	(13)$41,679,888
		*Paid out of Common Schools Deficiency						
	School Employes Retirement Board:							
79	Expense Fund (Administration)	$91,862	$83,704	$83,704	.....	$8,158	$83,918	$80,000
80	Contingent Reserve Fund	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
81		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
82								
83		$427,442	$427,442	$427,442	.....	.....	$1,046,965	$1,046,965
84	State Annuity Reserve Fund No. 2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
85								
86		$1,189,661	$1,189,661	$1,189,661	.....	.....	$4,785,678	$4,785,678
87								
88	Total School Employes Retirement Board	$1,708,965	$1,700,807	$1,700,807	.....	$8,158	$5,916,561	$5,912,643
		*Non-appropriated balance		**Prior Appropriation.				
89	GRAND TOTAL	$57,023,437	$56,827,501	$40,813,778	$1,532,510	$195,936	$75,031,791	$74,883,620

For reference notes see page 4333.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION—Continued

Summary of Expenditures and Appropriations—1921-27

		Expenditures			Deficiency	Unexpended Balances		
		Biennium 1923-25			1921-23	1921-23		1923-25
		From State Appropriations		From P. & S. Appropriations	Actual Expenditures	Lapse	Liability	Lapse
		Maintenance	Capital Outlay Including Add. Alter. Equip., etc.					
	Administration:							
1	Department	$858,839	.....	$120,010	.....	$220,382	.....	$19,775
2	Library and Museum	171,785	.....	5,213	.....	619	(12)	.....
3	Total Administration	$1,030,624	.....	$125,223	.....	$221,001	.....	$19,775
	State Normal Schools:							
4	Bloomsburg	250,000	23,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5	California	185,000	39,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6	Cheyney	120,000	20,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
7	Clarion	180,000	46,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
8	East Stroudsburg	233,081	40,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
9	Edinboro	210,000	46,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10	Indiana	282,000	33,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
11	Kutztown	185,000	20,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
12	Lock Haven	180,000	21,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
13	Mansfield	275,000	51,126	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
14	Millersville	205,000	33,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
15	Shippensburg	215,000	30,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
16	Slippery Rock	245,000	35,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
17	West Chester	262,000	42,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
18	Reserve Fund	6,000	17,793	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
19	Sub-Total	$3,003,081	$496,919	.....	.....	$94,962	.....	.....
20	Liquidating Indebtedness—Normal Schools	.....	47,304	.....	.....	.....	73,371	26,067
21	Total Normal Schools	$3,003,081	$544,223	.....	.....	$94,962	$73,371	$26,067
22	Pennsylvania State Board of Censors	$110,000	.....	$13,662	.....	$8,279	.....	.....
23	Pennsylvania Historical Commission	$7,500	.....	.....	.....	$622	.....	.....
	Professional Examining Boards:							
24	Architects	6,000	.....	330	2,000	.....	.....	.....
25	Anthracite Mine Inspectors	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
26	Bituminous Mine Inspectors	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
27	Dental Council	2,700	.....	.....	.....	135	.....	.....
28	Engineers and Land Surveyors	.....	.....	3,379	.....	.....	.....	.....
29	Medical Education and Licensure	37,280	.....	250	.....	2,482	.....	.....
30	Nurses	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
31	Optometrical	.....	.....	590	.....	.....	.....	.....
32	Osteopathic	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
33	Osteopathic Surgeons	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
34	Pharmacy	7,503	.....	819	.....	3	.....	.....
35	Public Accountants	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
36	Undertakers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
37	Veterinary	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
38	Total Examining Boards	$53,483	.....	$5,368	$2,000	$2,620	.....	.....
	Deaf and Blind Institutions:							
	(State-Owned)							
39	Pennsylvania State Oral School	72,000	.....	.....	28,000	1,569	.....	.....
40	Home—Training in Speech Before School Age	70,000	.....	.....	9,591	.....	.....	.....
41	Sub-Total	$142,000	.....	.....	$37,591	$1,569	.....	.....
	(State-Aided)							
42	Pennsylvania Institution for the Deaf	366,000	.....	.....	100,000	.....	.....	.....
43	Western Pennsylvania School for the Deaf	190,000	.....	.....	5,934	.....	.....	.....
44	Pennsylvania Institution for Instructing the Blind	120,000	.....	.....	30,000	11,156	.....	.....
45	Western Pennsylvania School for the Blind	95,000	.....	.....	43,000	520	.....	.....
46	Sub-Total	$771,000	.....	.....	$178,934	$11,676	.....	.....
47	Total Deaf and Blind Institutions	$913,000	.....	.....	$216,525	$13,245	.....	.....
	Other Educational Agencies:							
	(State-Owned)							
48	Pennsylvania Soldiers' Orphans' School	$207,500	.....	.....	$30,374	.....	.....	.....
49	Thaddeus Stevens Industrial School	50,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
50	Sub-Total	$257,500	.....	.....	$30,374	.....	.....	.....
	(State-Aided)							
51	Downingtown Industrial and Agricultural School	56,000	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....
52	Philadelphia School of Design for Women	15,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
53	Philadelphia Museums	25,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
54	Pennsylvania Museum and School of Industrial Arts	60,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
55	Pennsylvania State Nautical School	75,000	.....	.....	.....	7,691	.....	.....
56	National Farm School	25,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
57	Sub-Total	$256,000	.....	.....	.....	$7,701	.....	.....
58	Total Other Educational Agencies	$513,500	.....	.....	$30,374	$7,701	.....	.....

For reference notes see page 4333.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION—Continued

Summary of Expenditures and Appropriations—1921-27

		Expenditures			Deficiency	Unexpended Balances		
		Biennium 1923-25			1921-23	1921-23		1923-25
		From State Appropriations		From P. & S. Appropriations				
		Maintenance	Capital Outlay Including Add., Alter., Equip. etc.		Actual Expenditures	Lapse	Liability	Lapse
	Universities and Colleges:							
59	Womens' Medical College of Pennsylvania	20,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....
60	Pennsylvania State College	*2,168,600	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	.....
61	Pennsylvania State College (Buildings)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
62	University of Pennsylvania	([8])1,230,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
63	University of Pittsburgh	900,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
64	Temple University	270,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
65	Total Universities and Colleges	$4,588,600	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	.....
	Common Schools and Vocational Education:							
66	County Superintendents	503,230	.....	.....	*4,992	4,487	.....	6,270
67	Assistant County Superintendents	547,500	.....	.....	*5,608	4,635	.....	2,000
68	Vocational Education	913,256	.....	.....	.....	247,624	([14])123,495	48,200
69	Education of Blind Children	7,164	.....	.....	.....	180	.....	836
70	Blind—Instruction at Higher Learning	5,000	.....	.....	.....	1,085	.....	5,000
71	Consolidated Schools—Closed & Transportation	600,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	([15])7,974	.....
72	State Scholarships	53,300	.....	.....	.....	11,100	.....	2,700
73	Reimbursement to School Districts	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,000	.....	.....
74	Cornplanter Indians	2,100	.....	.....	.....	1,800	.....	.....
75	Children Placed by Courts	.....	.....	.....	*7,856	.....	.....	.....
76	Taxes on Land for Water Conservation	6,224	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
77	Support of Common Schools	$38,369,048	.....	.....	3,422,150	.....	.....	434,198
78	Total Common Schools and Vocational Education	$41,006,822	.....	.....	$3,440,606	$280,911	$131,469	$499,204
	School Employes Retirement Board:							
79	Expense Fund (Administration)	$80,000	.....	$3,918	$3,704	.....	.....	....
80	Contingent Reserve Fund	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
81		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
82		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
83		$1,046,965	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
84	State Annuity Reserve Fund No. 2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
85		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	834,670	.....
86		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,008	.....
87		$4,785,678	.....	.....	.....	.....	$835,678	.....
88	Total School Employes Retirement Board	$5,912,643	.....	$3,918	$3,704	.....	$835,678	.....
89	GRAND TOTAL	$57,139,253	$544,223	$148,171	$3,693,209	$629,348	$1,040,518	$545,046

([1]) Includes $83,754 Federal Aid.

([2]) Includes $81,948 Federal Aid.

([3]) Re-appropriated by 1923 Legislature.

([4]) $3,704.10 of this amount re-appropriated by 1923 Legislature.

([5]) $2.51 of this amount re-appropriated by 1923 Legislature.

([6]) Includes $56.250 Federal Aid.

([7]) Includes $50,000 Federal Aid.

([8]) Owing to error $295,000 of this amount has not been paid by the State. Legislature will be requested to adjust this amount.

([9]) Includes $528,479 Federal Aid.

([10]) Includes $673,066 Federal Aid.

([11]) $352,000 in addition included in Administration

([12]) Liability on May 31, 1925 of $2,000 for purchase of relief maps. of the 1919-1921 bennium.

([13]) $236,338.31 appropriation for 1923 has been excluded as it covered expenses of 1919-1921 biennium.

([14]) $123,495.05 will also be a liability at May 31, 1925.

([15]) $7,974 will continue as a liability at May 31, 1925.

([16]) Excludes $573,055 Federal Aid for Agricultural Extension.

([17]) Excludes $673,974 Federal Aid for Agricultuarl Extension.

Note:—$212,306 re-appropriated to Normal Schools by 1921 Legislature covers deficiency in maintenance for biennium 1919-1921 and is not included in this statement.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION—Continued

Summary of Expenditures and Appropriations—1921-27

	Deficiency Appropriations passed by 1923 Legislature	State Appropriations 1921-23	State Appropriations 1923-25	Recommended 1925-1927	—Decrease +Increase 1925-27 over 1923-25	
Administration:						
1 Department		$1,212,000	$878,614	$873,584	—5,030	1
2 Library and Museum		206,190	171,785	200,000	+28,215	2
3 Total Administration		$1,418,190	$1,050,309	$1,073,584	+23,185	3
State Normal Schools:						
4 Bloomsburg		304,022	273,000			4
5 California		218,000	224,000			5
6 Cheyney		137,500	140,000			6
7 Clarion		225,000	226,000			7
8 East Stroudsburg		290,506	273,081			8
9 Edinboro		254,025	256,000	Allocation		9
10 Indiana		311,541	315,000			10
11 Kutztown		211,000	205,000	Made by		11
12 Lock Haven		195,000	201,000			12
13 Mansfield		288,600	296,126	Department		13
14 Millersville		234,000	238,000			14
15 Shippensburg		237,000	245,000			15
16 Slippery Rock		279,000	280,000			16
17 West Chester		299,000	304,000			17
18 Reserve Fund		8,806	23,793			18
19 Sub-Total		$3,493,000	$3,500,000	$6,000,000	+$2,500,000	19
20 Liquidating Indebtedness—Normal Schools		825,000	([8])73,371			20
21 Total Normal Schools		$4,318,000	$3,573,371	$6,000,000	+$2,426,629	21
22 Pennsylvania State Board of Censors		$164,520	$110,000	$134,400	+$24,400	22
23 Pennsylvania Historical Commission		$15,000	$7,500	$25,000	+$17,500	23
Professional Examining Boards:						
24 Architects	2,000	6,000	6,000	7,900	+1,900	24
25 Anthracite Mine Inspectors				3,500	+3,500	25
26 Bituminous Mine Inspectors				3,500	+3,500	26
27 Dental Council		3,000	2,700		—2,700	27
28 Engineers and Land Surveyors						28
29 Medical Education and Licensure		42,000	37,280	47,000	+9,720	29
30 Nurses						30
31 Optometrical						31
32 Osteopathic						32
33 Osteopathic Surgeons				1,200	+1,200	33
34 Pharmacy		([4])13,704	([5])7,503	9,500	+1,997	34
35 Public Accountants						35
36 Undertakers						36
37 Veterinary						37
38 Total Examining Boards	$2,000	$64,704	$53,483	$72,600	+$19,117	38
Deaf and Blind Institutions:						
(State-Owned)						
39 Pennsylvania State Oral School	28,000	82,000	72,000	117,000	+45,000	39
40 Home—Training in Speech Before School Age	10,000	68,500	70,000	97,000	+27,000	40
41 Sub-Total	$38,000	$150,500	$142,000	$214,000	+$72,000	41
(State-Aided)						
42 Pennsylvania Institution for the Deaf	100,000	410,000	366,000	Service		42
43 Western Pennsylvania School for the Deaf	5,934	238,000	190,000	on		43
44 Pennsylvania Institution for Instructing the Blind	30,000	131,250	120,000	Per Capita		44
45 Western Pennsylvania School for the Blind	43,000	108,000	95,000	Basis		45
46 Sub-Total	$178,934	$887,250	$771,000	$986,000	+$215,000	46
47 Total Deaf and Blind Institutions	$216,934	$1,037,750	$913,000	$1,200,000	+$287,000	47
Other Educational Agencies:						
(State-Owned)						
48 Pennsylvania Soldiers' Orphans' School	30,500	276,000	207,500	300,000	+92,500	48
49 Thaddeus Stevens Industrial School		65,000	50,000	85,000	+35,000	49
50 Sub-Total	$30,500	$341,000	$257,500	$385,000	+$127,500	50
(State-Aided)						
51 Downingtown Industrial and Agricultural School		40,000	56,000	90,000	+34,000	51
52 Philadelphia School of Design for Women		25,000	15,000	20,000	+5,000	52
53 Philadelphia Museums		50,000	25,000	25,000		53
54 Pennsylvania Museum and School of Industrial Arts		112,500	60,000	85,000	+25,000	54
55 Pennsylvania State Nautical School		100,000	75,000	75,000		55
56 National Farm School		31,500	25,000	25,000		56
57 Sub-Total		$359,000	$256,000	$320,000	+$64,000	57
58 Total Other Educational Agencies	$30,500	$700,000	$513,500	$705,000	+$191,500	58

For reference notes see page 4333.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION—Continued

Summary of Expenditures and Appropriations—1921-27

		Deficiency Appropriations passed by 1923 Legislature	State Appropriations 1921-23	1923-25	Recommended 1925-27	+Increase —Decrease 1925-27 over 1923-25	
	Universities and Colleges:						
59	Womens' Medical College of Pennsylvania	.....	20,000	20,000	100,000	+80,000	59
60	Pennsylvania State College	.....	*2,131,000	*2,168,600	2,268,600	+100,000	60
61	Pennsylvania State College (Buildings)	.....	250,000	.....	.....	.....	61
62	University of Pennsylvania	.....	1,230,000	1,230,000	1,230,000	.....	62
63	University of Pittsburgh	.....	900,000	900,000	900,000	.....	63
64	Temple University	.....	270,000	270,000	270,000	.....	64
65	Total Universities and Colleges	.....	$4,801,000	$4,588,600	$4,768,600	+$180,000	65
	Common Schools and Vocational Education:						
66	County Superintendents	.....	453,500				66
67	Assistant County Superintendents	.....	450,500				67
68	Vocational Education	236,338	(11)1,098,000				68
69	Education of Blind Children	.....	10,000				69
70	Blind—Instruction at Higher Learning	.....	6,000				70
71	Consolidated Schools—Closed & Transportation	.....	600,000				71
72	State Scholarships	.....	56,000				72
73	Reimbursement to School Districts	.....	10,000				73
74	Cornplanter Indians	.....	4,000				74
75	Children Placed by Courts	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	75
76	Taxes on Land for Water Conservation	.....	.....	2,702,780	4,030,000	+1,327,220	76
77	Support of Common Schools	3,440,977	22,583,000	38,803,246	41,910,000	+3,106,754	77
78	Total Common Schools and Vocational Education	$3,677,315	$25,271,000	$41,506,026	$45,940,000	+$4,435,974	78
	School Employes Retirement Board:						
79	Expense Fund (Administration)	$3,731	$80,000	$80,000	$97,610	+$17,610	79
80	Contingent Reserve Fund	.....	200,000	700,000	1,350,000	.....	80
81		.....	*195,000	*346,965	.....	.....	81
82		.....	**32,442	.....	.....	.....	82
83		.....	$427,442	$1,046,965	$1,350,000	+$303,035	83
84	State Annuity Reserve Fund No. 2	.....	1,000,000	2,300,000	4,140,000	.....	84
85		.....	*1,025,000	*1,650,000	.....	.....	85
86		.....	**339	**835,678	.....	.....	86
87		.....	$2,025,339	$4,785,678	$4,140,000	—$645,678	87
88	Total School Employes Retirement Board	$3,731	$2,532,781	$5,912,643	$5,587,610	—$325,033	88
89	GRAND TOTAL	$3,930,480	$40,322,945	$58,228,522	$65,506,794	+$7,278,272	89

SUPPLEMENTARY STATEMENT OF SCHOOL EMPLOYES' RETIREMENT BOARD—REQUESTED AMOUNT FOR 1925-27 BIENNIUM.

Contingent Reserve Fund:		
Estimated Requirements for 1925-27	$1,125,000	
Non-appropriated balance May 31, 1925	225,000	1,350,000
State Annuity Reserve Fund No. 2.		
Estimated Requirements for 1925-27	$2,975,000	
Non-appropriated balance May 31, 1925	1,165,000	4,140,000
Grand Total		$5,490,000

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION—Continued

APPROPRIATION RECOMMENDED.

SALARIES AND WAGES

For the payment of the salary of the Superintendent of Public Instruction, two years, the sum of twenty-four thousand dollars ($24,000).

For the payment of the salaries, wages and other compensation of such deputies, directors, superintendents, bureau or division chiefs, assistant directors, assistant superintendents, assistant chiefs, experts, scientists, engineers, surveyors, draftsmen, accountants, secretaries, auditors, inspectors, examiners, statisticians, marshals, clerks, stenographers, bookkeepers, messengers, and other assistants and employes as may be required for the proper conduct of the work of the department, for the purchase of supplies and equipment, for the purchase, maintenance and repair of automobiles, and for traveling, contingent, incidental and other expenses including postage, telegrams and telephone toll charges of the Superintendent of Public Instruction, and the other officers and employes of the department, for the expenses of the State Council of Education and for supplying the Pennsylvania School Journal to each board of school directors, two years, the sum of eight hundred and forty-nine thousand, five hundred and eighty-four dollars ($849,584).

THE LIBRARY AND MUSEUM

The increase of $28,215 for the Library is to complete necessary binding and replacements and to meet the increased demands for library and museum service.

APPROPRIATION RECOMMENDED

For the payment of the salaries, wages and other compensation of such officers and employes of the department as may be necessary for the maintenance and operation of the State Library and Museum, for supplies and equipment, for traveling, contingent, incidental and other expenses, and for the purchase of books, maps, charts, manuscripts, records, exchanges, pamphlets, illustrations, lantern slides, periodicals, parliamentary papers, legal books and periodicals, subscriptions to newspapers, binding of books, pamphlets and periodicals and any other expenses including postage expressage, telegrams and telephone toll charges, necessary for the proper conduct of the work of the State Library and Museum, two years, the sum of two hundred thousand dollars ($200,000).

STATE NORMAL SCHOOLS

The normal schools are the foundation of the public school system and must be properly organized, equipped, and administered if the common schools are to progress. The appropriation recommended for Normal Schools ($6,000,000) is nearly two and a half million dollars beyond the amount appropriated in this biennium which was the same as that appropriated in the previous biennium (1921-1923).

Of this $6,000,000 approximately $4,000,000 will be needed for instruction, operation, and maintenance of present Normal School equipment; $500,000 for alterations, equipment, and repairs, and $1,500,000 for new buildings and construction.

The Department of Public Instruction estimates that at least $8,000,000 more will be needed as soon as available for buildings and new construction in order to enable the Normal Schools of the State to turn out with proper training the number of teachers the schools of the State will require.

APPROPRIATION RECOMMENDED

For the support of State Normal Schools including instruction, operation, maintenance, expenses of boards of trustees, and the cost of such necessary additions, extensions, alterations, equipment, and repairs as may be authorized and approved by the Superintendent of Public Instruction, two years, the sum of four million five hundred thousand dollars ($4,500,000).

For buildings and construction of State Normal Schools as authorized and approved by the Superintendent of Public Instruction, two years, the sum of one million five hundred thousand dollars ($1,500,000).

CORRECTIVE LEGISLATION RECOMMENDED

AN ACT

Reappropriating to the Department of Public Instruction a part of the unused balance of an appropriation to said department for the liquidation of the indebtedness of the normal schools contained in the act approved the twenty-seventh day of May, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-one, (Appropriation Acts, page 33) entitled "An act to provide for the ordinary expenses of the Executive, Judicial, and Legislative Departments of the Commonwealth, interest on the public debt, and the support of the public schools, for the two fiscal years beginning June first, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-one; and for the payment of bills incurred and remaining unpaid at the close of the fiscal year ending May thirty-first, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-one" as amended.

WHEREAS by the act approved the twenty-seventh day of May, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-one (Appropriation Acts page thirty-three) entitled "An act to provide for the ordinary expenses of the Executive, Judicial, and Legislative Departments of the Commonwealth, interest on the public debt, and the support of the public schools, for the two fiscal years beginning June first, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-one; and for the payment of bills incurred and remaining unpaid at the close of the fiscal year ending May thirty-first, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-one" as amended by the act approved the thirteenth day of June, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-three (Appropriation Acts, page thirty) entitled "An act to amend part of section two of the act, approved the twenty-seventh day of May, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-one (Appropriation Acts, page thirty-three) entitled 'An act to provide for the ordinary expenses of the Executive, Judicial, and Legislative Departments of the Commonwealth, interest on the public debt, and the support of the public schools, for the two fiscal years beginning June first, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-one; and for the payment of bills incurred and remaining unpaid at the close of the fiscal year ending May thirty-first, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-one' " the sum of eight hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars ($825,000) was appropriated to the Department of Public Instruction for the payment and liquidation of the mortgage and note indebtedness of the several State Normal Schools of the Commonwealth and the accrued interest thereon due the noteholders, payment of which was agreed upon when the said normal schools were taken over by the Commonwealth; and

WHEREAS the East Stroudsburg State Normal School has a note indebtedness amounting to forty-seven thousand three hundred three dollars and sixty-five cents ($47,303.65) which was incurred while the said normal school was in process of being taken over by the Commonwealth, but after the date of the deed conveying the property of said school to the Commonwealth; and

WHEREAS it has been impossible to make payment of the said note indebtedness out of the aforesaid appropriation by reason of the circumstances above related; and

WHEREAS there is an unexpended balance of the said appropriation in the amount of seventy-three thousand three hundred and seventy-one dollars and thirty-eight cents ($73,371.38).

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That the sum of forty-seven thousand three hundred three dollars and sixty-five cents ($47,303.65) out of the unexpended balance of the said appropriation of May twenty-seventh, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-one is hereby reappropriated to the Department of Public Instruction for the purpose of paying the note indebtedness of the East Stroudsburg State Normal School incurred prior to January first, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-one.

Section 2. The remainder of the unexpended balance of said appropriation of May twenty-seven, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-one, to wit, twenty-six thousand sixty-seven dollars and seventy-three cents ($26,067.73) shall lapse into the General Fund of the State Treasury immediately upon the approval of this act.

THE SCHOOL EMPLOYES RETIREMENT SYSTEM

The total amounts recommended for the School Employees' Retirement System meet in full for the first time all payments due by the State, including $1,390,000 due in this biennium but not appropriated.

At present 57,000 Pennsylvania school teachers are members of the School Employees' Retirement System. Under this system half the cost of retirement allowances is borne by the teacher, one-fourth by the local school districts, and one-fourth by the State. The appropriation received for Administration is larger by $17,610 than the amount spent in this biennium, because of the increasing records to be kept.

The State's current payments for new members goes into the contingent fund. The State also pays into a reserve fund the amounts to underwrite the cost of retiring all teachers who are in service prior to the beginning of the System. As the Law now stands, the State is required to pay into this reserve fund 5.6% of the total payroll for past services each year, but a careful study of the soundness of existing reserves has been made by two actuaries and on the basis of their findings the Retirement Board recommends that this percentage be reduced to 4% per year, provided that the State makes full and prompt payment of all amounts when due. The adoption of this amendment will reduce the amounts due from the State and from the school districts of the State by $1,025,000 each for each biennium, or by a total of $2,050,000.

APPROPRIATION RECOMMENDED

For the payment of the salaries, wages and other compensation of the members, officers and employes of the State School Employes' Retirement Board; for equipment, supplies, contingent expenses, traveling expenses, incidental and other expenses including telegrams and telephone toll charges necessary for the proper conduct of the work of the State School Employes' Retirement Board, two years, the sum of ninety-seven thousand six hundred and ten dollars ($97,610).

For the payment into the contingent reserve fund of the Pennsylvania School Employes' Retirement Board, two years, the sum of one million three hundred and fifty thousand dollars ($1,350,000).

For the payment into the State annuity reserve fund number two of the Pennsylvania School Employes' Retirement Board, two years, the sum of four million one hundred and forty thousand dollars ($4,140,000).

PENNSYLVANIA STATE BOARD OF CENSORS

The increase of $24,400 for the Pennsylvania State Board of Censors is needed for repairs and replacement of projecting machinery and for additional field service because of the expansion and development of the moving picture industry.

APPROPRIATION RECOMMENDED

For the payment of salaries, wages and other compensation of the members, officers and employes of the Pennsylvania State Board of Censors, for equipment and supplies, contingent expenses, traveling expenses, incidental and other expenses including telegrams and telephone toll charges necessary for the proper conduct of the work of the Pennsylvania State Board of Censors, and for the necessary cost and expenses incurred in the prosecution of offenders or violators of the act creating the Pennsylvania State Board of Censors, its amendments and supplements, two years, the sum of one hundred thirty-four thousand four hundred dollars ($134,400).

PENNSYLVANIA HISTORICAL COMMISSION

The amount recommended for the Pennsylvania Historical Commission ($25,000) in this biennium is $17,500 more than in the previous biennium. This increase is recommended for an expansion in the number of historical monuments and markers erected throughout the State, and in the publishing and editing of historical documents.

APPROPRIATION RECOMMENDED

For the payment of the salaries, wages and other compensation of the members, officers, and employes of the Penn ylvania Historical Commission, and for supplies and equipment, contingent expenses, traveling expenses, incidental and other expenses including telegrams and telephone toll charges necessary for the proper conduct of the work of the said Commission, as authorized by the Superintendent of Public Instruction, two years, the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars ($25,000).

PROFESSIONAL EXAMINING BOARDS

The Department of Public Instruction recommends that all fees from all licensing boards and examining boards be turned into the general Treasury and all those boards be financed by direct appropriation, with the understanding that the fees of each be so fixed so as to turn into the Treasury a sum sufficient to cover fully the needs of each Board but not more. To make this shift the appropriation of $72,600 would have to be increased to a total of $282,440. Such an increase in the appropriation from the General Fund would be compensated fully by the fees now going into Special funds.

APPROPRIATION RECOMMENDED

For the payment of the salaries, wages and other compensation of the members, officers, and employes of the professional examining boards within the Department of Public Instruction, for supplies and equipment, contingent expenses, traveling expenses, incidental and other expenses necessary for the proper conduct of the work of the said Examining Boards, and for the necessary costs and expenses incurred in the prosecution of offenders or violators of the acts creating any of the said Examining Boards their amendments and supplements, as authorized and approved by the Superintendent of Public Instruction, two years, the sum of two hundred eighty-two thousand four hundred and forty dollars ($282,440).

RECOMMENDATION

AN ACT

Requiring all professional examining boards within the Department of Public Instruction to pay into the general fund of the State Treasury all fees received by them and all unexpended balances of moneys accrued from fees heretofore received abolishing all special funds in the State Treasury for any such boards, and transferring to the general fund of the State Treasury any unexpended balances in such funds.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That as soon after the effective date of this Act as all liabilities theretofore incurred shall have been fully paid, all professional examining boards within the Department of Public Instruction shall pay into the State Treasury any unexpended balances of moneys accrued from fees, fines and other income heretofore received by such boards under the provisions of the several acts of Assembly authorizing the collection of such fees, fines and other income.

Section 2. From and after the effective date of this act, all such professional examining boards within the Department of Public Instruction shall pay into the general fund of the State Treasury all fees, fines and other income received by them under the provisions of the several acts of Assembly authorizing the collection of such fees, fines and other income. Such payments into the State Treasury shall be made on the last day of each and every month during which any such fees shall have been received by such boards.

Section 3. As soon after the effective date of this act, as all outstanding liabilities payable out of any special funds in the State Treasury for professional examining boards within the Department of Public Instruction shall have been paid, all such special funds shall be abolished, and all unexpended balances in such funds shall be transferred to the general fund of the State Treasury.

Section 4. This act shall become effective on the first day of June, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-five.

RECOMMENDATION

AN ACT

Authorizing the Department of Public Instruction annually to fix the fees to be charged for the several professional examining boards within the said Department and prescribing the basis upon which such fees shall be fixed.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That the Department of Public Instruction be and hereby is authorized and directed annually at least three months prior to the end of the current fiscal year to fix the fees to be charged by the several professional examining boards within said Department during the ensuing fiscal year.

Section 2. The basis upon which the Department of Public Instruction shall fix the fees to be charged by any professional examining board under the provisions of this act shall be the cost of administering and enforcing the act or acts of Assembly under such professional examining board conducts examinations and causes licenses or certificates including renewals thereof to be issued. The Department shall estimate the proper cost of administering and enforcing such act or acts of Assembly during the ensuing fiscal year, the probable number of persons to be examined and the probable number of licenses or certificates including renewals to be issued; and it shall fix the fees to be charged by such board at such amounts that the estimated total receipts therefrom during such fiscal year shall as nearly as possible equal the estimated cost of administering such act or acts of Assembly.

Section 3. This Act shall become effective for the fiscal year beginning June first, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-five notwithstanding the date of its approval may be less than three months prior to the end of the current fiscal year.

Section 4. All acts and parts of Acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

HOME FOR TRAINING IN SPEECH OF DEAF CHILDREN BEFORE THEY ARE OF SCHOOL AGE

The amount recommended for this biennium ($97,000) is an increase of $27,000. Of this sum $20,000 is needed to replace the present heating system, and $7,000 for needed repairs, replacements, and equipment, and to provide for increased attendance.

APPROPRIATION RECOMMENDED

For the support of the Home for Training in Speech of Deaf Children Before they are of School Age, including instruction, operation, and maintenance, and such necessary additions, extensions, alterations, equipment, and repairs as may be authorized and approved by the Superintendent of Public Instruction, and the expenses of the Board of Trustees of said school, two years, the sum of ninety-seven thousand dollars ($97,000).

PENNSYLVANIA STATE ORAL SCHOOL

The $117,000 recommended is $45,000 more than for 1923-1925 in order to provide for needed equipment, repairs, and replacements, and to provide for an increased enrollment.

APPROPRIATION RECOMMENDED

For the support of the Pennsylvania State Oral School for the Deaf, Scranton, including instruction, operation, and maintenance, and such necessary additions, extensions, alterations, equipment, and repairs as may be authorized and approved by the Superintendent of Public Instruction, and the expenses of the Board of Trustees of said School, and for buildings and construction for the Pennsylvania State Oral School for the Deaf, as authorized and approved by the Superintendent of Public Instruction, two years, the sum of one hundred seventeen thousand dollars ($117,000).

PENNSYLVANIA SOLDIERS' ORPHANS SCHOOL

The appropriation of $300,000 is an increase of $92,500 over the present biennium. Of this increase $75,000 is needed for a gymnasium. The additional increase of $17,500 is for additional repairs, replacements, and equipment, and to permit increased enrollment.

APPROPRIATION RECOMMENDED

For the support of the Pennsylvania Soldiers' Orphans' School at Scotland, including instruction, operation, and maintenance, and such necessary additions, extensions, alterations, equipment, and repairs, as may be authorized and approved by the Superintendent of Public Instruction, and the expenses of the Board of Trustees of said School, and for buildings and construction for the Pennsylvania Soldiers' Orphans' School, as authorized and approved by the Superintendent of Public Instruction, two years, the sum of three hundred thousand dollars ($300,000).

THADDEUS STEVENS INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL

An increase of $35,000 is recommended for this state owned school. Of this sum $20,000 is needed for repairs and replacements, and $15,000 for the operation of the institution. This school is run in cooperation with the Thaddeus Stevens Orphans' Home.

APPROPRIATION RECOMMENDED

For the support of the Thaddeus Stevens Industrial School including instruction, operation, and maintenance, and such necessary additions, extensions, alterations, equipment, and repairs, as may be authorized and approved by the Superintendent of Public Instruction, and the expenses of the Board of Trustees of said School, two years, the sum of eighty-five thousand dollars ($85,000).

PENNSYLVANIA INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF
WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF
PENNSYLVANIA INSTITUTION FOR INSTRUCTING THE BLIND
WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND

The Department of Public Instruction recommends that instead of separate appropriations to these institutions as heretofore, the appropriations be made to the Superintendent of Public Instruction in order that he may compensate these institutions for services rendered to the State on a proper per capita basis.

Many deaf and blind children in the State are at present not receiving the training necessary for self-support and their own welfare. The law now provides that school districts and the State shall each pay half the total expense of maintaining such children in special institutions. This law has not been enforced. The Department of Public Instruction recommends that the present law be amended so that one-fourth of this expense shall be borne by the School Districts and three-fourths by the State. The increase of $215,000 on this basis will give institutional care and training for every deaf and blind child in the State.

APPROPRIATION RECOMMENDED

For providing special education and maintenance for Pennsylvania children in institutions or schools for the blind and for the deaf approved by the Superintendent of Public Instruction payments for such education and maintenance to be made upon a per capita basis, to be fixed by the Superintendent of Public Instruction and by him certified to the Auditor General and State Treasurer, payments from this appropriation to be made upon warrant of the Auditor General drawn upon the State Treasurer upon requisition of the several institutions approved by the Superintendent of Public Instruction, two years, the sum of nine hundred and eighty-six thousand dollars ($986,000).

COMMON SCHOOLS AND VOCATIONAL EDUCATION

The total of $45,940,000 recommended for common schools and vocational education is $4,433,974 more than the appropriation of 1923 and $20,669,000 more than the appropriation of 1921 for the same purposes.(1) Of this increase of $4,433,974, $3,106,754 is to meet the subsidies to common schools under the Edmond's Act and $1,327,220 is to meet requirements of acts making appropriations for County Superintendents and Assistant County Superintendents, vocational education, education of blind children, expenses of blind at institutions of higher learning, transportation, state scholarships, reimbursement to school districts, Cornplanter Indians, children placed by courts, taxes ond land for water conservation, and other minor statutory requirements. The Department of Public Instruction estimates that the combined need for these same purposes will approximate $70,000,000 by 1935.

Section 1413 of the School Code provides that one-half of the total expense for approved special education shall be

paid by the State. Such education may be given in institutions not controlled by the school district such as the schools for the deaf and blind or the instruction may be given in special classes or by special teachers as a part of the local school system. That part of this section which relates to teacher reimbursement is difficult to administer and should properly now be attached to the Edmonds Act as a definite part of the salary schedules. Legislation to this effect will be submitted.

(') Exclusive of deficiencies passed by the Legislature of 1923.

APPROPRIATION RECOMMENDED

For reimbursing school districts upon the salaries of school teachers as required by law, and for closed schools as required by law, for the two fiscal years beginning the first Monday of July, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-five, the sum of forty-one million nine hundred and ten thousand dollars ($41,910,000).

For the payment of the salaries and expenses of the county and assistant county superintendents of public schools as required by law, for expenses incidental to the notice of election of the county superintendents as required by law, for the training of vocational teachers in such institutions as the State Council of Education may designate and under such regulations as the State Council of Education may prescribe, for the transportation of school children as required by law, for reimbursement to school districts for special education as required by law, for aid to districts which now maintain or shall cause to be established and maintained as a part of the public school system, vocational schools or departments, schools for agricultural education, manual training, domestic science, and other vocational and practical education, for the investigation, transportation and necessary expense involved in the education of blind children as required by law, for the award of scholarships to graduates of secondary schools to aid them in obtaining higher education as required by law, for Cornplanter Indians as required by law, for the necessary expenses of blind students in attendance at institutions of higher learning as required by law, for payments to school districts the taxes of which are reduced by the acquisition of lands for the conservation of water as required by law, and for the maintenance of children placed in homes by the courts or other agencies as required by law, two years, the sum of four million and thirty thousand dollars ($4,030,000).

DOWNINGTOWN INDUSTRIAL AND AGRICULTURAL SCHOOL

This is a private school for vocational education and training of colored children The School under the direction of the late J. H. N. Waring rendered a great service in industrial training, particularly for those who came into industrial Pennsylvania from the agricultural South or who for other reasons lacked a school training fitting them for work in the industries of the state. An increase of $34,000 is recommended in order to provide for the increased needs of this school.

APPROPRIATION RECOMMENDED

AN ACT

Making an appropriation to the Downingtown Industrial and Agricultural School.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That the sum of ninety thousand dollars ($90,000) or so much thereof as may be necessary is hereby appropriated to the Downingtown Industrial Agricultural School at Downingtown, Pennsylvania, for the instruction of Pennsylvania pupils payments to be made to the said school on such per capita basis as shall be determined upon by the Superintendent of Public Instruction and certified to the Auditor General and State Treasurer, upon warrant of the Auditor General drawn upon the State Treasurer upon requisitions approved by the Superintendent of Public Instruction.

PHILADELPHIA SCHOOL OF DESIGN FOR WOMEN

and

PENNSYLVANIA MUSEUM AND SCHOOL OF INDUSTRIAL ART

These two private schools provide for training in art and in vocational training for the industries. The increased subsidy of $5,000 for the Philadelphia School of Design for Women, and $25,000 for the Pennsylvania Museum and School of Industrial Art will help meet the growing needs of these institutions.

APPROPRIATION RECOMMENDED

AN ACT

Making an appropriation to the Philadelphia School of Design for Women.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That the sum of twenty thousand dollars ($20,000), be and the same is hereby, specifically appropriated to the Philadelphia School of Design for Women, of Philadelphia, for maintenance for the two fiscal years beginning June first, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-five; payment to be made on requisitions approved by the Superintendent of Public Instruction: Provided, That in such schools there shall be maintained a free scholarship for one pupil of each county in the State, to be filled by appointment of the Governor of the Commonwealth, except that for counties having more than one Senator as many scholarships shall be provided as there are senatorial districts in such counties; and in the case of the failure of any county to be properly represented by an appointee or appointees at the opening of any school year, then the Governor shall have the power to fill the vacancy or vacancies by the appointment of applicants from other counties of the State. At the opening of each school year a statement shall be furnished the Superintendent of Public Instruction by the Board of Directors of the said institution, of the names and residences of all pupils filing free scholarships as provided by this act.

APPROPRIATION RECOMMENDED

AN ACT

Making an appropriation to the Pennsylvania Museum and School of Industrial Art.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That the sum of eighty-five thousand dollars ($85,000) be and the same is hereby specifically appropriated to the Pennsylvania Museum and School of Industrial Art, for maintenance and the purchase of apparatus, supplies and equipment, for the two fiscal years beginning June first, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-five; payment to be made on requisitions approved by the Superintendent of Public Instruction; Provided, That in said school there shall be maintained a free scholarship for one pupil from each senatorial district in the State to be filled by appointment by the Governor of the Commonwealth; and if any senatorial district is not properly represented by an appointee at the opening of any school year, the Governor may fill such vacancy by appointment of the pupil from any other part of the State.

PHILADELPHIA MUSEUM

APPROPRIATION RECOMMENDED

AN ACT

Making an appropriation to the Board of Trustees of the Philadelphia Museum.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars ($25,000), be and the same is hereby, specifically appropri-

ated to the Board of Trustees of the Philadelphia Museum, for the distribution of geographical collections and educational material among the public and other free schools of this Commonwealth, and for the preparation and installation of exhibits, for the two fiscal years beginning June first, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-five; payment to be made on requisitions approved by the Superintendent of Public Instruction.

THE NAUTICAL SCHOOL

APPROPRIATION RECOMMENDED

AN ACT

Making an appropriation to the Board of Commissioners of Navigation for the River Delaware.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That the sum of seventy-five thousand dollars ($75,000), or so much thereof as may be necessary, be and the same is hereby, specifically appropriated to the Board of Commissioners of Navigation for the River Delaware and its navigable tributaries, together with such other moneys as may be received by the State from the Federal Government in accordance with the Act of Congress of March fourth, one thousand nine hundred and eleven, for the maintenance of a nautical school, to be located at the port of Philadelphia; and the State Treasurer is hereby authorized to pay same to the Commissioners during the two fiscal years commencing on the first day of June, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-five, payments to be made upon the warrants of the Auditor General drawn upon the State Treasurer upon requisition of the Commissioners approved by the Superintendent of Public Instruction.

NATIONAL FARM SCHOOL

APPROPRIATION RECOMMENDED

AN ACT

Making an appropriation to the National Farm School at Doylestown.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars ($25,000) be and the same is hereby specifically appropriated to the National Farm School at Doylestown, Pennsylvania, for maintenance for the two fiscal years beginning June first, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-five; payment to be made on requisitions approved by the Superintendent of Public Instruction.

WOMAN'S MEDICAL COLLEGE

The Woman's Medical College this year celebrates its 75th anniversary. It is the oldest Woman's Medical College in the world and is now the only one on this Continent. The College has always maintained a Class A standing. Pennsylvania has done little for the advancement of the professional education of women. The increase of $80,000 recommended for Woman's Medical College will put it on a sound, permanent basis and will enable it to maintain its work on a plane worth of its long tradition and high standards in medical education, and worthy of this Commonwealth.

AN ACT

Making an appropriation to the Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That the sum of one hundred thousand dollars ($100,000), be and the same is hereby, specifically appropriated to the Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania, for maintenance for the two fiscal years beginning June first, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-five; payment to be made on requisition approved by the Superintendent of Public Instruction.

Universities and Colleges

PENNSYLVANIA STATE COLLEGE
UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA
UNIVERSITY OF PITTSBURGH
TEMPLE UNIVERSITY

Two years ago the State Council of Education made the following recommendations among others as to the policy of the State toward institutions of higher learning:

The first Constitution of the Commonwealth of 1776, expressly provided "that all useful learning shall be duly encouraged and promoted in one or more Universities," "conformable" to which constitutional mandate "the University of the State of Pennsylvania" (1779), later changed in name to "The University of Pennsylvania" (1791)—and "to fulfill" which "important constitutional injunction" the "Western University of Pennsylvania" (1819), now "the University of Pittsburgh," were duly chartered by the State; and have since been discharging their functions and duties, in accord with this constitutional mandate, and have received from time to time the aid of the State enabling them to do so. In the long lapse of years since their creation, these two venerable universities have attained their present proportions and preeminence in the realm of higher education; and of statewide usefulness to the people of the Commonwealth, in the various forms of public service which through their many departments, extension schools, and other ways and means they have been and are rendering to the State. Similarly the Pennsylvania State College (1855 and 1862) has a specific relationship to the State and has long been performing varied and valuable public service in many fields of educational endeavor, some of which are not covered by these two ancient universities. It seems to us, therefore, that the great work of these two existing universities, as well as the Pennsylvania State College, under a proper program of the State, should be encouraged and continued.

Doctor Russell H. Conwell, President of Temple University, appeared before the Committee and stated that the needs of the institution which he represents are temporary. He further stated that plans were being formulated which it was expected would relieve the institution from the necessity of calling for State aid after the expiration of four or five years. It is the judgment of the Committee that, in view of the type of work which this institution is performing and the very worthy and deserving people who are being served, the same appropriation should be made to this institution which was made by the Legislature of 1921, viz: $270,000.

In the budget of 1923 the maintenance for all four of these institutions was kept on the same basis as in 1921. Because of insufficient revenue no increase is included in the Budget for 1925-27 except an increase of $100,000 for agricultural extension work to State College. For this extension work the Federal Government gives one dollar for each dollar appropriated by the State. The $600,000 recommended will secure the maximum amount of money available from federal funds for this purpose.

A constitutional amendment providing an appropriation of $8,000,000 for buildings at State College will be before this session of the Legislature.

APPROPRIATIONS RECOMMENDED

A FURTHER SUPPLEMENT

To the act approved the first day of April one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three (Pamphlet Laws, two hundred and thirteen), entitled "An act to accept the grant of public lands by the United States to the several States for the endowment of agricultural colleges," and making an appropriation for carrying the same into effect.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That in order to carry into effect the act of Congress approved July second, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, granting public lands to the several States for educational purposes, and the act of the Legislature of Pennsylvania approved April first, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, accepting the provisions and conditions of said act of Congress and pledging the faith of the

State to carry the same into effect, the sum of two million two hundred and sixty-eight thousand six hundred dollars ($2,268,600) is hereby specifically appropriated for the two fiscal years beginning June first one thousand nine hundred and twenty-five, to the trustees of the Pennsylvania State College for general maintenance of Pennsylvania State College, the purchase of such apparatus and equipment as the trustees may deem necessary for the best interests of the College, maintenance of teaching faculties, and such other necessary expenditures as the trustees may deem necessary and practicable, as follows:

For the School of Liberal Arts, the sum of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars ($150,000) or so much thereof as may be necessary.

For the Schools of Engineering, Mines and Chemistry and Physics, including research, the sum of five hundred and forty thousand dollars ($540,000) or so much thereof as may be necessary.

For the School of Education, including resident instruction, summer sessions and extension classes, the sum of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars ($150,000) or so much thereof as may be necessary.

For organizing and maintaining extension instruction in engineering and mining, the sum of forty-five thousand dollars ($45,000) or so much thereof as may be necessary.

For the School of Agriculture and the agricultural experiment station and the institute of animal nutrition, including research work, and including advice to mutual rural electric companies and to rural electric districts, the sum of seven hundred and eighty-three thousand six hundred dollars ($783,600) or so much thereof as may be necessary.

For meeting the provisions of the act of Congress approved May eighth, one thousand nine hundred and fourteen, providing for agricultural and home economics extension, and for other forms of extension work in agriculture and home economics the sum of six hundred thousand dollars ($600,000).

AN ACT

Making an appropriation to the Trustees of the University of Pennsylvania.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That the sum of one million two hundred and thirty thousand dollars ($1,230,000), or so much thereof as may be necessary, be, and the same is hereby, specifically appropriated to the Trustees of the University of Pennsylvania for the two fiscal years beginning June first, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-five, for the general maintenance of the university, and the purchase of such apparatus and equipment as the trustees may deem necessary for the best interests of the University of Pennsylvania: Provided, however, That the sum of three hundred and thirty-nine thousand dollars ($339,000) thereof shall be used for the maintenance and equipment of the Colleges of Liberal Arts and Fine Arts, comprising the College of Arts and Science, Pre-Medical and Pre-Dental courses, the Graduate School, the Departments of Architecture, Fine Arts and Music and the University Museum; And provided further, that the sum of two hundred and twelve thousand dollars ($212,000) thereof shall be used for the maintenance and equipment of the technical courses, including the courses in Chemistry and Chemical Engineering, Civil Engineering and Mechanical Engineering in the Towne Scientific School; And provided further that the sum of one hundred thousand dollars ($100,000) thereof shall be used for the maintenance and equipment of the School of Education, including extension work in education; And provided further, that the sum of five hundred and nine thousand dollars ($509,000), thereof shall be used for the maintenance and equipment of the professional schools, including the schools of Law, Medicine, Hygiene and Public Health, Veterinary Medicine, Graduate School of Medicine, the Henry Phipps Institute for the Study, Treatment and Prevention of Tuberculosis, the Pepper Laboratory of Clinical Medicine, the Department of Cutaneous Medicine and the Department of Research Medicine; And provided further, that seventy thousand dollars ($70,000) thereof shall be used for the maintenance and equipment of Extension courses other than Education.

AN ACT

Making an appropriation to the Trustees of the University of Pittsburgh for the general maintenance of, and the purchase of equipment for, the University, and for the maintenance of teaching facilities for students in the School of Medicine.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That the sum of nine hundred thousand dollars ($900,000.00), or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby specifically appropriated to the Trustees of the University of Pittsburgh for the two fiscal years beginning June first, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-five for the general maintenance of the University of Pittsburgh, the purchase of such apparatus and equipment as the trustees may deem necessary for the best interests of the University, maintenance of teaching facilities in hospitals for students in the School of Medicine of the University including the Maternity Dispensary, as follows, namely

For Schools and Departments, Liberal and Fine Arts, three hundred and forty thousand dollars ($340,000).

For the Technical Schools, including Engineering and Mines and Chemical Engineering courses, two hundred and ten thousand dollars ($210,000).

For the School of Education, including extension work in Education, sixty thousand dollars ($60,000).

For the Professional Schools, including teaching facilities in hospitals for students in the School of Medicine and maintenance of the Maternity Dispensary, two hundred and ninety thousand dollars ($290,000).

AN ACT

Making an appropriation to the trustees of the Temple University of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Comomnwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That the sum of two hundred seventy thousand dollars ($270,000) or so much thereof as may be necessary is hereby specifically appropriated to the trustes of Temple University at Philadelphia for the two fiscal years beginning June first one thousand nine hundred and twenty-five the said amount to be applied as follows:

For the school of Liberal and Fine Arts the sum of ninety thousand dollars ($90,000) or so much thereof as may be necessary.

For the School of Education the sum of eighty thousand dollars ($80,000) or so much thereof as may be necessary.

For the professional schools the sum of one hundred thousand dollars ($100,000) or so much thereof as may be necessary.

Corrective Legislation Recommended for Appropriation to University of Pennsylvania.

AN ACT

Making an appropriation to the Trustees of the University of Pennsylvania.

WHEREAS, the General Assembly at its Session in the year one thousand nine hundred and twenty-three appropriated to the Trustees of the University of Pennsylvania for the two fiscal years beginning June first, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-three for the general maintenance of the University and the purchase of apparatus and equipment, and for the maintenance of the graduate school of medicine the sum of one million five hundred forty-one thousand three hundred and twelve dollars ($1,541,312); and

WHEREAS, the Governor on the thirteenth day of July Anno Domini, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-three approved said appropriation in the sum of eight hundred and ninety thousand dollars ($890,000) and withheld his approval from the remainder of said item; and

WHEREAS, the Governor intended to approve said item in the amount of one million one hundred eighty-five thousand dollars ($1,185,000), but failed to do so as the result of an error in calculation.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority

of the same, That the sum of two hundred and ninety-five thousand dollars ($295,000) or so much thereof as may be necessary be and the same is hereby specifically appropriated to the Trustees of the University of Pennsylvania for the remaining months of the fiscal year ending May thirty-first, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-five for the general maintenance of the University and the purchase of such apparatus and equipment as the Trustees may deem necessary for the best interests of the University of Pennsylvania.

STATE SCHOOL FUND

Statement of Cash Receipts and Expenditures 1921-1925

	2 yrs. 1921-1923	2 yrs. Estimated 1923-1925
Receipts:		
Cash,—balance as of June 1,	$31,935	$60,670
From Escheated Estates	14,601	19,603
From Sale of Land	1,446	89,600
From Sale of Land, Gravel, Timber, Stumpage, etc.	50,982	50,539
Sinking Fund, amortizing premium on bonds	2,475	2,804
Interest, on cash in bank	1,505	2,485
Interest on Bond Investment, less amortization	57,719	62,156
Matured Bonds, par value	29,500	10,000
Total	$190,163	$297,857
Expenditures:		
Accrued Interest, on bonds purchased	1,798	492
Refund, coupons returned—no funds		150
Aid to Poor School Districts	1,155	2,560
Invested in Bonds, includes premium	126,540	261,197
Uninvested balance, carried forward	60,670	33,458
Total	$190,163	$297,857

STATEMENT SHOWING CASH BALANCE AND INVESTMENT IN BONDS AS OF JUNE 1, 1924

			Debt	Credit
Gross Receipts	as per above statement	$942,884 05		
Less amount of Matured Bonds	$51,500 00			
Less Amortized Premium on Matured Bonds	426 05			
Less Refund of returned coupons—(No funds)	150 00	52,076 05	$890,808 00	
Expended for aid to Poor School Districts,	as per above statement			5,457 50
Accrued Interest on Bonds purchased	not included in cost			6,732 32
Cost of Bonds purchased	including premium	762,806 26		
Less amount of Matured Bonds	including premium	51,926 05		
Net Bond investment	including premium			710,880 21
*Uninvested Cash Balance				167.737 97
(*—$75,000 deposited in bank drawing 4% interest)			$890,808 00	$890,808 00

DEPARTMENT OF MILITARY AFFAIRS

General Fund Expenditures 1921-1925

1. Salaries and Wages

Title of Position	Present Number of Employes	Present Rate Per Year	Actual Expenditures June 1, 1923 to May 31, 1924	Estimated Expenditures June 1, 1924 to May 31, 1925	Total Estimated Expenditures Biennium 1923-1925	Actual Expenditures Biennium 1921-1923
THE ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE						
Adjutant General	1	$8,000	$7,979	$8,000	$15,979	$15,000
Adjutant General as Member State Military Board	1	600	600	600	1,200	1,200
Deputy Adjutant General	1	4,000	3,600	4,000	7,600	7,200
	.....	.....	$12,179	$12,600	$24,779	$23,400
DIVISION OF ADMINISTRATION						
Additional Clerks	.....	.....	.....	$1,200	$1,200	.....
Executive Secretary	1	3,900	3,600	3,900	7,500	.....
Head File Clerk	1	1,740	1,647	1,620	3,267	.....
Clerk-Typist	1	1,020	721	1,020	1,741	.....
Principal Clerk	1	2,040	2,027	2,040	4,067	.....
Stenographer-Clerk, Class A	1	1,230	1,497	1,200	2,697	.....
Stenographer, Class B	1	1,020	1,048	1,010	2,058	.....
Storeroom Assistant	1	1,140	1,327	1,140	2,467	.....
Messenger	1	1,080	1,097	.....	1,097	.....
	.....	.....	$12,964	$13,130	$26,094	.....
DIVISION OF ACCOUNTS						
(a) Finance Branch						
Bookkeeper	1	1,800	$1,800	$1,800	$3,600	.....
Bookkeeper & Warrant Clerk	1	2,000	2,000	2,000	4,000	.....
Stenographer-Clerk, Class A	1	1,320	1,220	1,320	2,540	.....
(b) Property Branch						
Stenographer-Clerk, Class A	1	1,440	1,493	1,440	2,933	.....
	.....	.....	$6,513	$6,560	$13,073	.....
DIVISION OF RECORDS						
(a) Personnel Branch						
Clerk, Class A	1	1,560	$1,573	$1,560	$3,133	.....
Stenographer-Clerk, Class A	1	1,200	1,168	1,200	2,368	.....
(b) Record Branch						
Principal Clerk	1	1,800	1,800	1,800	3,600	.....
Clerk, Class B	1	1,140	1,408	1,140	2,548	.....
Clerk, Class A	1	1,560	1,573	1,560	3,133	.....
Clerk-Typist	1	1,140	1,160	1,140	2,300	.....
	.....	.....	$8,682	$8,400	$17,082	.....
STATE ARSENAL						
Additional Clerks	.....	.....	.....	$1,200	$1,200	
(a) Administration Branch						
Superintendent	1	3,600	$3,600	3,600	7,200	
Bureau Secretary	1	2,400	2,267	2,400	4,667	
Account Clerk	1	1,440	1,460	1,440	2,900	
Receiving Clerk	1	1,400	1,400	1,400	2,800	
Stenographer-Clerk, Class A	1	1,400	1,400	1,400	2,800	
Stockkeeper	1	1,320	1,360	1,320	2,680	
Clerk, Class A	1	1,320	1,200	1,320	2,520	
(b) Warehouse						
Foreman	1	2,100	2,100	2,100	4,200	
Account Clerk	1	1,440	1,460	1,440	2,900	
Shipping Clerk	1	1,400	1,400	1,400	2,800	
Stenographer-Clerk, Class B	1	1,140	1,160	1,140	2,300	
(c) Manufacturing Branch						
Foreman	1	1,600	1,600	1,600	3,200	
Journeyman	2	1,400	2,800	2,800	5,600	
(d) Mechanical Branch						
Foreman	1	1,700	1,700	1,700	3,400	
Journeyman	1	1,440	1,427	1,440	2,867	
Journeyman	1	1,380	1,400	1,331	2,731	
Skilled Worker	1	1,200	{ 3,065	3,510	6,575	
Skilled Workers	3	1,260	{ 1,350	1,355	2,705	
General Helper	1	1,020	1,013	1,020	2,033	
Fireman	2	1,300	2,600	2,600	5,200	
Skilled Laborer	1	1,200	1,200	1,200	2,400	
Watchman	2	1,200	3,200	2,400	5,600	
(e) Garage						
Journeyman Foreman	1	1,680	1,653	1,680	3,333	
Journeyman	1	1,560	1,540	1,560	3,100	
Journeyman	1	1,380	1,252	1,320	2,572	
Chauffeurs	3	1,200	3,200	3,600	6,800	
	.....	.....	$47,807	$19,276	$97,083	$276,967
OFFICE U. S. P. & D. OFFICER						
(a) Finance, Transportation and Procurement						
Principal Clerk	1	2,040	$1,960	$2,040	$4,000	
Clerk, Class A	1	1,500	1,500	1,500	3,000	
Mail Clerk	1	1,140	1,160	1,140	2,300	
(b) Property Records						
Principal Clerk	1	1,680	1,765	1,680	3,445	
Clerk, Class A	1	1,320	1,448	1,320	2,768	
Account Clerk	1	1,200	1,200	1,260	2,460	
Traveling Inspectors	2	2,400	4,433	4,800	9,233	
	.....	.....	$13,466	$13,740	$27,206	

DEPARTMENT OF MILITARY AFFAIRS—Continued

General Fund Expenditures 1921-1925

1. Salaries and Wages

Title of Position	Present Number of Employes	Present Rate Per Year	Actual Expenditures June 1, 1923 to May 31, 1924	Estimated Expenditures June 1, 1924 to May 31, 1925	Total Estimated Expenditures Biennium 1923-1925	Actual Expenditures Biennium 1921-1923
MILITARY RESERVATION.						
Additional clerks	.....	.....	.....	$663	$663	
Superintendent,	1	3,600	$3,600	3,600	7,200	
Storekeeper	1	1,860	1,640	1,860	3,500	
Bookkeeper	1	1,680	1,467	1,500	2,967	
Stockman,	1	1,400	1,400	1,400	2,800	
Clerk, Class A	1	1,440	1,460	1,440	2,900	
Foreman	1	1,620	1,614	1,620	3,234	
Engineman	1	1,500	1,500	1,500	3,000	
Foreman	1	1,600	1,600	1,600	3,200	
Supervising Journeyman,	1	1,600	1,600	1,600	3,200	
Journeyman Foreman	1	1,600	1,533	1,600	3,133	
Journeyman,	2	1,440	1,427	1,440	2,867	
Journeyman,	1	1,400	2,800	2,800	5,600	
	.....	.....	$21,641	$22,623	$44,264	
DIVISION HEADQUARTERS.						
Division Commander	1	8,000	$7,533	$8,000	$15,533	
Division Adjutant	1	4,100	4,100	4,100	8,200	
Inspectors	2	3,840	7,680	7,680	15,360	
Aide	1	2,600	2,600	2,600	5,200	
Stenographer, Class A,	1	1,320	1,673	1,325	2,998	
Stenographer Clerk, Class B,	1	1,080	1,225	1,100	2,325	
Stenographer, Class B,	1	1,080	1,035	1,080	2,115	
	.....	.....	$25,846	$25,885	$51,731	
WORLD WAR RECORD DIVISION.						
Clerk	1	3,600	$3,600	$3,600	$7,200	
Stenographer	1	1,200	1,200	1,200	2,400	$4,970
Typist	1	1,200	1,200	1,200	2,400	
Clerk	1	1,200	1,250	400	1,650	
	.....	.....	$7,250	$6,400	$13,650	$4,970
MISCELLANEOUS						
National Guard Special Payrolls	.....	.....	$4,318	$4,581	$8,899	$2,910
National Guard yearly encampments	.....	.....	90,375	94,538	184,913	197,563
Arsenal, Special Payrolls	.....	.....	404	2,923	3,327	13,980
Arsenal, regular Payrolls	.....	.....	3,535	3,500	7,035	12,197
Mt. Gretna, Special payrolls	.....	.....	4,953	4,593	9,546	6,716
Mt. Gretna, regular payrolls	.....	.....	18,211	33,521	51,732	55,334
Division Hdqrs., Special payrolls	.....	.....	1,037	1,100	2,137	1,963
Industrial Disturbances, 1921	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	141,233
Total Salaries and Wages	.....	.....	$122,833	$144,756	$267,589	$431,896
SUMMARY—Salaries and Wages						
Adjutant Generals' Office	.....	.....	$12,179	$12,600	$24,779	$23,400
Division of Administration	.....	.....	12,964	13,130	26,094	.....
Division of Accounts	.....	.....	6,513	6,560	13,073	.....
Division of Records	.....	.....	8,682	8,400	17,082	.....
State Arsenal	.....	.....	47,807	49,276	97,083	276,967
Office U. S. P. & D. officer	.....	.....	13,466	13,740	27,206	.....
Military Reservation	.....	.....	21,641	22,623	44,264	.....
Division Headquarters	.....	.....	25,846	25,885	51,731	.....
World War Record Division	.....	.....	7,250	6,400	13,650	4,970
Miscellaneous	.....	.....	122,833	144,756	267,589	431,896
Total Salaries and Wages	.....	.....	$279,181	$303,370	$582,551	$737,233

2. Expenditures by Accounts

Account Title						
Salaries and Wages	.....	.....	$279,181	$303,370	$582,551	$737,233
Office Supplies	.....	.....	206	547	753	276
Motor Supplies	.....	.....	14,629	14,521	29,150	53,545
Food and Forage	.....	.....	2,458	4,382	6,840	50,963
Miscellaneous Supplies	.....	.....	1,992	2,504	4,496	22,001
Postage	.....	.....	1,406	4,595	6,001	4,260
Telephones	.....	.....	394	334	728	2,778
Telegrams	.....	.....	199	.....	199	164
Express, Cartage, etc.	.....	.....	3,539	5,934	9,473	24,863
Traveling Expenses	.....	.....	16,379	12,498	28,877	52,583
Printing	.....	.....	451	50	501	139
Newspaper Advertising and Notices	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	337
Heat, Light, Power and Water	.....	.....	2,079	2,057	4,136	3,492
Contracted Repairs	.....	.....	552	.....	552	26,728
Office Equipment	.....	.....	96	100	196	12
Motor Equipment	.....	.....	41	100	141	11,075
Miscellaneous Equipment	.....	.....	2,651	2,000	4,651	62,240
Land	.....	.....	5,600	.....	5,600	14,750
Buildings and Construction	.....	.....	4,768	9,632	14,400	41,587
Rents	.....	.....	13,066	11,409	24,475	35,924
Subsidies	.....	.....	240,527	75,791	316,318	262,882
Other Items	.....	.....	15,911	.....	15,911	80,128
Total			$606,125	$449,824	$1,055,949	$1,488,004

DEPARTMENT OF MILITARY AFFAIRS—Continued

SUMMARY

			1921-1923	1923-1925	Appropriation Recommended 1925-1927	Increase+ Decrease— 1925-1927 over 1923-1925
Total general departmental expenditures			$1,542,218	$1,086,553		
Less amount expended from appropriations to Department of Property and Supplies for:						
Supplies and equipment			34,522	18,266		
Telephone and telegraph			5,622	4,470		
Printing			14,070	7,868		
Total from Property and Supplies appropriations			$54,214	$30,604		
Total net expenditures from appropriations to Department of Military Affairs			$1,488,004	$1,055,949		
General Fund appropriations to Department of Military Affairs for:						
Salaries			$301,440	$301,800	$300,600	−$1,200
Purchase of Military stores			20,000	10,000	10,000	
Making Improvements Mt. Gretna			25,000	20,000	35,000	+15,000
Contingent expenses			10,000	10,000	10,000	
Compilation of Records			5,000	12,000	25,000	+13,000
Miscellaneous expenses and services			32,000			
Support of National Guard			700,000	700,000	950,000	+250,000
Riot and insurrection			300,000	200,000	200,000	
Expense of delegation to Presidential Inauguration at Washington					10,000	+10,000
Total General Fund appropriations			$1,393,440	$1,253,800		
Deficiency Support of National Guard			102,523			
Unexpended balance (to lapse)			7,959	197,851		

The decrease of $1,200 in salaries in the Department of Military Affairs is due to the transfer of Janitor Service from that Department to the Department of Property and Supplies.

A new appropriation is recommended of $21,400 for the purchase of additional land needed for the State Military Reservation at Mt. Gretna. This land adjoins the reservation. A decrease of $6,400 will meet the needs for other improvements for Mt. Gretna.

A Commission was provided by the Legislature of 1923 to investigate the condition of disabled world war veterans of Pennsylvania. At that time there was a prevaling public belief that the Veterans' Bureau at Washington was not so organized as to give promptly and completely the aid and service provided by law. Since that time the Veterans' Bureau has been entirely reorganized.

In lieu of continuing the Investigating Commission it is recommended that $13,000 be added to the World War Division of the Department of Military Affairs in order that needed specialists may be employed to investigate the claims of any disabled war veterans who are not in position to present their own claims. This work will be done in cooperation with organizations of veterans who are now through their committees doing substantially this work but are limited in funds.

The standards for the National Guard are set by the Federal Government and the Federal Government joins in financing approved units of the National Guard only when they are up to standard. The $950,000 recommended in an increase of $250,000 above that appropriaated in this biennium which will be necessary to meet in full the new standards set for the National Guard.

No changes are recommended in the amount necessary for the purchase of military stores or for contingent expenses or for emergency use in case of riot or insurrection.

APPROPRIATION RECOMMENDED

For the payment of the salary of the Adjutant General, two years, the sum of sixteen thousand dollars ($16,000).

For the payment of the salary of the division commander, two years, the sum of sixteen thousand dollars ($16,000).

For the payment of the salaries, wages, or other compensation of such deputies, directors, superintendents, bureau or division chiefs, assistant directors, assistant superintendents, assistant chiefs, experts, scientists, engineers, surveyors, draftsmen, accountants, secretaries, auditors, inspectors, examiners, statisticians, marshals, clerks, stenographers, bookkeepers, messengers and other assistants and employes as may be required for the proper conduct of the work of the Department of Military Affairs including Division Headquarters Office, the United States Property and Disbursing Office, State Arsenal, and State Military Reservation, two years, the sum of two hundred sixty-eight thousand six hundred dollars ($268,600).

For all necessary expenses, including annual allowances, armory rent, individual pay, officers' annual allowance, passenger and freight transportation, telegrams, telephone toll charges, the purchase, maintenance and repair of motor vehicles necessary for the maintenance, organization, government, and discipline of the Pennsylvania National Guard, two years, the sum of nine hundred and fifty thousand dollars ($950,000).

For the purchase of military stores to replace those sold or exchanged by the Adjutant General, or for such other military purposes as the department may direct, two years, the sum of ten thousand dollars ($10,000). Provided: That the Auditor General shall not, at any time, authorize the payment of any amounts hereunder in excess of the amount paid into the State Treasury by the Adjutant General as the proceeds of such sales or exchanges.

For the purpose of making improvements, additions, or repairs to buildings and roads on the State Military Reservation, at Mt. Gretna, construction of new buildings and other necessary permanent improvements, two years, the sum of thirteen thousand six hundred dollars ($13,600).

For the purchase of additional land to be added to the State Military Reservation at Mt. Gretna, Lebanon County, Pennsylvania, the sum of twenty-one thousand four hundred dollars ($21,400).

For the purpose of placing at the disposal of the Governor and making same available for replacing or repairing armory buildings owned by the Commonwealth and occupied by an organization of the Pennsylvania National Guard, for all necessary expenses in connection therewith, should such armory building be destroyed or damaged in whole or in part by fire, flood, storm, or other unavoidable cause, and to replace or repair military stores or supplies stored or used in such armory building and destroyed or damaged in whole or in part in like manner, and to pay for transportation, pay of officers and enlisted men, horse hire, subsistence, and quartermaster stores and other proper and necessary expenses incidental to actual service rendered by the Pennsylvania National Guard under orders of the Governor in repelling invasion, subduing insurrection, riot, tumult, or disorder, or imminent danger thereof, and when such Penn-

sylvania National Guard may be placed on duty, under orders of the Governor, under extraordinary circumstances for the protection of property or human life, and in the event of all or any portion of said Pennsylvania National Guard being called into active service of the United States, by the President of the United States, or in furnishing the quota of volunteers from the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania under a call made by the President of the United States, or for the payment of mileage and lawful expenses of commissioners to take the vote of Pennsylvania soldiers in Federal or State service when in the field on active duty, two years, the sum of two hundred thousand dollars ($200,000).

For the payment of postage, telegrams, traveling and other expenses including telephone toll charges, and other incidental and unforseen items, two years, the sum of ten thousand dollars ($10,000).

For the preparation and compiling of the records of the soldiers of Pennsylvania who participated in the World War, including the payment of clerical services, and for the investigation of the condition of any former soldiers, sailors, marines or nurses who were wounded or disabled in the World War, and the furnishing of assistance to any such soldiers, sailors, marines, or nurses in prosecuting any claims which they may have for assistance under the laws of the United States, two years, the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars ($25,000).

STATE ARMORY BOARD
General Fund Expenditures 1921-1925

1. Salaries and Wages

Title of Position	Present Number of Employes	Present Rate Per Year	Actual Expenditures June 1, 1923 to May 31, 1924	Estimated Expenditures June 1, 1924 to May 31, 1925	Total Estimated Expenditures Biennium 1923-1925	Actual Expenditures Biennium 1921-1923
Members of Board	5	$1,200	$6,000	$6,000	$12,000	$11,942
Secretary	1	500	500	500	1,000	1,000
Stenographer	1	350	350	350	700	650
Bookkeeper	1	350	350	350	700	650
File Clerk	1	250	250	250	500	450
Bookkeeper to Treasurer	1	300	300	300	600	600
Janitress	1	60	.....	120	120	.....
Total Salaries and Wages			$7,750	$7,870	$15,620	$15,292

2. Expenditures by Accounts

Account Title						
Salaries and Wages (Total)	.....	.....	$7,750	$7,870	$15,620	$15,292
Office Supplies	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	29
Express, Cartage, etc.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	86
Traveling Expenses	.....	.....	1,029	1,395	2,424	2,969
Newspaper Advertising and Notices	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,912
Contracted Repairs	.....	.....	4,771	18,500	23,271	24,081
Miscellaneous Equipment	.....	.....	.....	10,000	10,000	.....
Buildings and Construction	.....	.....	65,547	.....	65,547	334,453
Buildings and Construction (Appropriated by Commissioners Luzerne County)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	200,000
Rents	.....	.....	19,059	21,126	40,185	36,325
Subsidies from Appropriation	.....	.....	71,050	74,450	145,500	131,248
Subsidies from Rentals	.....	.....	51,985	50,000	101,985	102,615
Total			$221,191	$183,341	$404,532	$849,070

SUMMARY

			1921-1923	1923-1925	Appropriation Recommended 1925-1927	Increase 1925-1927 over 1923-1925
Total general departmental expenditures	.....	.....	$849,070	$404,532	.....	.....
Less amount expended from income other than State appropriation:						
Appropriated by Commissioners of Luzerne County	.....	.....	200,000	.....	.....	.....
From armory rentals	.....	.....	102,675	101,985	.....	.....
Total expenditures from miscellaneous income	.....	.....	$302,675	$101,985	.....	.....
Total net expenditures from appropriations to State Armory Board	.....	.....	$546,395	$302,547	.....	.....
General fund appropriations to State Armory Board for:						
Salaries	.....	.....	$12,000	$12,000	$12,000	.....
Maintenance and repairs to State armories	.....	.....	200,000	225,000	324,125	99,125
Erection of armories	.....	.....	400,000	65,547*	.....	.....
Total General fund appropriations	.....	.....	$612,000	$302,547	.....	.....
Unexpended balance (lapsed)	.....	.....	$58	.....	.....	.....
Unexpended balance (not lapsed)	.....	.....	$65,547*	.....	.....	.....

An increase of $99,125 is necessary to adequately repair and maintain the Armories of the State as many of the buildings are old. No appropriation has been included in this Budget for the building of new Armories as a constitutional amendment has passed one session of the Legislature and will be put before the session of 1925 making five million dollars available for this purpose.

APPROPRIATION RECOMMENDED

For the payment of salaries of members of the State Armory Board, two years, the sum of twelve thousand dollars ($12,000). Provided, That the Governor and Adjutant General, as members ex officio, shall receive no compensation for acting upon the said Board.

For the maintenance of armories by the State Armory Board, including necessary repairs, the leasing of armory and stable quarters for National Guard Units where State Armory buildings have not been erected, compensation insurance of caretakers, janitors, and other employes, actual traveling expenses of members of the State Armory Board, clerical, general and contingent expenses of the Board, expenses of inspection of armories, two years, the sum of three hundred twenty-four thousand one hundred and twenty-five dollars ($324,125).

INSURANCE DEPARTMENT

General Fund Expenditures 1921-1925

1. Salaries and Wages

Title of Position	Present Number of Employes	Present Rate Per Year	Actual Expenditures June 1, 1923 to May 31, 1924	Estimated Expenditures June 1, 1924 to May 31, 1925	Total Estimated Expenditures Biennium 1923-1925	Actual Expenditures Biennium 1921-1923
Insurance Commissioner	1	$7,500	$7,500	$7,500	$15,000	$15,000
Actuary	1	5,000	5,000	5,000	10,000	
Comptroller Actuary	1	4,400	4,600	4,400	9,000	
Accountant Class B	1	3,300	2,800	3,300	6,100	
Accountant Class B	3	3,660	9,600	10,980	20,580	
Accountant Class C	2	2,700	4,800	5,400	10,200	
Accountant Class C	2	2,460	4,800	4,920	9,720	
Accountant Class C	1	2,700	2,400	2,700	5,100	
Executive Secretary	1	3,300	3,000	3,600	6,600	
Investigator	3	2,400	7,467	7,200	14,667	
Assistant Investigator	1	2,000	2,000	2,000	4,000	
Assistant Investigator	1	1,860	1,840	1,860	3,700	
Senior Investigator	1	3,000	2,333	3,000	5,333	
Actuary's Clerk	1	2,000	4,000	4,000	8,000	190,975
Actuary's Clerk	1	2,200				
Bookkeeper	1	1,920	1,930	1,980	3,910	
Clerk Class A	3	1,560	4,953	4,680	9,633	
Clerk Class B	2	1,140	2,353	2,280	4,633	
Clerk Class B	1	1,020	.....	990	990	
Stenographer-Secretary	1	1,800	1,613	1,710	3,323	
Stenographer Class A	1	1,440	1,313	1,350	2,663	
Stenographer-Clerk Class B	1	1,200	1,233	1,200	2,433	
Stenographer-Typist	1	1,260	1,193	1,260	2,453	
Messenger	2	1,080	2,240	2,160	4,400	
Typist	1	1,000	42	1,000	1,042	
Janitress	1	480	480	480	960	
Four clerks, services rendered and clerks left service of Department prior to classification	.....	.....	1,156	1,500	2,656	.....
Total Salaries and Wages	.....	.....	$80,646	$86,450	$167,096	$205,975

2. Expenditures by Accounts

Account Title						
Salaries and Wages (Total)	.....	.....	$80,646	$86,450	$167,096	$205,975
Miscellaneous Supplies	.....	.....	15	20	35	.....
Postage	.....	.....	1,522	2,000	3,522	
Telephones	.....	.....	8	10	18	4,007
Telegrams	.....	.....	2	5	7	
Express, Cartage, etc.	.....	.....	120	25	145	
Traveling Expenses	.....	.....	2,299	3,000	5,299	11,808
Printing	.....	.....	1,325	1,325	2,650	2,650
Contracted Repairs	.....	.....	7	10	17	.....
Other Items	.....	.....	204	250	454	955
Total			$86,148	$93,095	$179,243	$225,395

SUMMARY

			1921-1923	1923-1925	Appropriation Recommended 1925-1927	Decrease 1925-1927 under 1923-1925
Total General departmental expenditures	.....	.....	$244,284	$189,047	.....	.....
Less amount expended from appropriations to Department of Property & Supplies for:						
Supplies and equipment	.....	.....	3,684	1,668	.....	.....
Telephone and Telegraph	.....	.....	1,855	848	.....	.....
Printing	.....	.....	13,350	7,288	.....	.....
Total from Property and Supplies appropriations	.....	.....	$18,889	$9,804	.....	.....
Total net expenditures from appropriations to Insurance Department	.....	.....	$225,395	$179,243	.....	.....
General fund appropriations to Insurance Department	.....	.....	240,600	200,000	$194,000	$6,000
Unexpended balance (to lapse)	.....	.....	$15,205	$20,757	.....	.....

The Insurance Department estimates a surplus in this biennium of $20,757.00.

The work of the Department is growing and the same total sum is recommended for the next biennium as for this. The deduction of $960, is due to the transfer of the janitor to the payroll of the Department of Property and Supplies.

APPROPRIATION RECOMMENDED

For the payment of the salary of the Insurance Commissioner two years, the sum of fifteen thousand dollars ($15,000).

For the payment of the salaries, wages, or other compensation of such deputies directors superintendents, bureau of division chiefs, assistant directors, assistant superintendents, assistant chiefs, experts, scientists, engineers, surveyors, draftsmen, accountants, secretaries, auditors, inspectors, examiners, statisticians, marshals, clerks, stenographers, bookkeepers, messengers and other assistants and employes as may be required for the proper conduct of the work of the department and for the payment of contingent, traveling and incidental expenses including telephone toll charges, telegrams, postage and expressage of the Insurance Commissioner and the employes of the department, two years, the sum of one hundred seventy-nine thousand dollars ($179,000).

DEPARTMENT OF BANKING
General Fund Expenditures 1921-1925

1. Salaries and Wages

Title of Position	Present Number of Employes	Present Rate Per Year	Actual Expenditures June 1, 1923 to May 31, 1924	Estimated Expenditures June 1, 1924 to May 31, 1925	Total Estimated Expenditures Biennium 1923-1925	Actual Expenditures Biennium 1921-1923
Senior B. & L. Examiner	1	$3,900				
Senior B. & L. Examiner	3	3,600	$2,400	$3,168	$5,568	
Senior B. & L. Examiner	1	3,360				
B. & L. Examiner	2	3,240				
B. & L. Examiner	8	3,000	5,000	5,520	10,520	$61,455
B. & L. Examiner	1	2,640				
Jr. B. & L. Examiner	6	2,400				
Jr. B. & L. Examiner	2	2,280	1,142	2,470	3,612	
Asst. B. & L. Examiner	1	1,800	None	300	300	
Notary Public						57
Total Salaries and Wages			$8,542	$11,458	$20,000	$61,512

2. Expenditures by Accounts

Account Title						
Salaries and Wages (Total)			$8,542	$11,458	$20,000	$61,512
Office Supplies						5
Postage						365
Telephones						76
Telegrams						1
Traveling expenses						13,041
Total			$8,542	$11,458	$20,000	$75.000

Banking Department Fund Expenditures 1921-1925

1. Salaries and Wages

Title of Position						
Secretary of Banking	1	$10,000	$9,917	$10,000	$19,917	
First Deputy Secretary	1	6,500	6,437	6,500	12,937	
Second Deputy Secretary	1	6,000	5,917	6,000	11,917	
Third Deputy Secretary	1	5,000	4,792	4,500	9,292	
Accountant-Class B	1	3,900	3,675	3,900	7,575	
Accountant-Class B	1	3,600	3,600	3,600	7,200	
Supervising Clerk	1	3,000	2,920	2,880	5,800	
Bookkeeper	1	2,040	2,160	2,040	4,200	
Principal Clerk	2	1,800		1,800		
Principal Clerk	1	1,740		1,740		
Principal Clerk	1	1,680	9,820		19,360	
Clerk-Class A	1	1,560		3,120		
Clerk-Class A	1	1,440		2,880		
Private Bank Inspector	1	2,400	1,950	2,400	4,350	
Private Bank Inspector	1	2,160	90	2,160	2,250	
Stenographer-Secretary	2	1,500		3,000		
Stenographer-Class A	1	1,440				
Stenographer-Class A	6	1,320		7,920		
Stenographer-Class A	1	1,260	11,183	1,260	29,543	
Stenographer-Class A	1	1,200		3,600		
Stenographer-Class B				1,200		
Stenographer-Typist	1	1,080		1,080		
Typist	1	960		960		
Typist	1	720	186	1,560	2,706	
Mail Clerk	1	1,140	1,069	1,140	2,209	
Janitress	1	480	480	480	960	
Chief Examiner	2	5,000	4,476	14,500	18,976	
Chief Examiner	1	4,500				
Senior Examiner	2	4,200				
Senior Examiner	2	4,020				
Senior Examiner	1	4,000	34,049	70,000	104,049	
Senior Examiner	2	3,720				
Senior Examiner	6	3,600				
Senior Examiner	3	3,360				
Examiner	1	3,360				
Senior Examiner	3	3,360				
Examiner	4	3,000				
Senior Examiner	1	3,720	29,449	60,000	89,449	
B. & L. Examiner	1	3,240				
Examiner	3	2,760				
Examiner	5	2,640				
Private Bank Examiner	1	2,280	16,107	10,000	26,107	
Assistant Examiner	2	2,280				
Junior Bank Examiner	3	2,160				
Junior B. & L. Examiner	1	2,160				
Junior Bank Examiner	1	2,160	9,218	25,000	34,218	
Assistant Examiner	2	1,800				
Assistant Examiner	1	1,980				
Assistant Examiner	2	1,680				
Senior B. & L. Examiner	1	3,900				
Senior B. & L. Examiner	3	3,600	11,634	14,892	26,526	
Senior B. & L. Examiner	1	3,360				
B. & L. Examiner	2	3,240				
B. & L. Examiner	8	3,000	25,767	33,000	58,767	
B. & L. Examiner	1	2,640				
Junior B. & L. Examiner	1	2,400				
Junior B. & L. Examiner	1	2,640				
Junior B. & L. Examiner	2	2,280	8,944	17,530	26,474	
B. & L. Examiner	3	2,640				
Junior Examiner	1	2,520				
Assistant B. & L. Examiner	1	1,800	225	1,500	1,725	
Total			$204,365	$322,142	$526.507	$264,524
Certified Public Accountant			$1,256	$1,300	$2,556	
Notary Public			7	22	29	
Labor			6	10	16	
Legal fees			20	30	50	
			$1.289	$1,362	$2,651	$457
Total Salaries and Wages			$205,654	$323,504	$529.158	$264,981

DEPARTMENT OF BANKING—Continued

Banking Department Fund Expenditures 1923-1925

2. Expenditures by Accounts

Account Title	Present Number of Employes	Present Rate Per Year	Actual Expenditures June 1, 1923 to May 31, 1924	Estimated Expenditures June 1, 1924 to May 31, 1925	Total Estimated Expenditures Biennium 1923-1925	Actual Expenditures Biennium 1921-1923
Salaries and Wages (Total)	.....	.....	$205,654	$323,504	$529,158	$264,981
Office Supplies	.....	.....	538	912	1,450	928
Miscellaneous Supplies	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	98
Postage	.....	.....	2,583	3,341	5,924	4,455
Telephones	.....	.....	389	1,067	1,456	484
Telegrams	.....	.....	44	68	112	59
Express, Cartage, etc.	.....	.....	185	314	499	294
Traveling Expenses	.....	.....	53,985	99,937	153,922	73,671
Printing	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,176
Contracted Repairs	.....	.....	4	28	32	66
Office Equipment	.....	.....	1,096	1,142	2,238	241
Rents	.....	.....	3,484	4,938	8,422	6,269
Other Items	.....	.....	310	359	669	392
Total	.....	.....	$268,272	$435,610	$703,882	$353,114

Securities Bureau Fund Expenditures 1923-1925

1. Salaries and Wages

Title of Position						
Deputy Secretary of Banking	1	$6,000	$5,145	$6,000	$11,145	
Deputy and Chief Investigator	1	6,000	5,145	6,000	11,145	
Assistant Investigator	1	4,800	1,077	4,800	5,877	
Assistant Investigator	1	4,000	1,957	4,000	5,957	
Assistant Investigator	1	3,000	1,519	3,000	4,519	
Accountant-Class B	1	3,000	218	3,000	3,218	
Expert Stenographer	2	1,860 }	3,322	5,500	8,822	
Expert Stenographer	1	1,800 }				
Accountant-Class C	1	2,100	823	1,950	2,773	
Stenographer-Class A	4	1,440 }	5,913	{ 3,520 }	10,633	
Stenographer-Class B	1	1,200 }		{ 1,200 }		
Stenographer-Typist	1	1,020	331	930	1,261	
Janitress	1	360	150	360	510	
Clerk	.....	.....	705	.....	705	
	.....	.....	$26,305	$40,260	$66,565	
Court reporters for transcript of testimony	.....	.....	$232	$250	$482	
Witness fees	.....	.....	59	100	159	
Prothonotary of Supreme Court	.....	.....	12	.....	12	
Notary Public	.....	.....	7	10	17	
Attorney fees	.....	.....	700	2,000	2,700	
Fees for serving subpoena	.....	.....	5	10	15	
Clerk of courts for copy of decree	.....	.....	1	.....	1	
	.....	.....	$1,016	$2,370	$3,386	
Total Salaries and Wages	.....	.....	$27,321	$42,630	$69,951	

2. Expenditures by Accounts

Account Title						
Salaries and Wages (Total)	.....	.....	$27,321	$42,630	$69,951	
Office Supplies	.....	.....	908	500	1,408	
Postage	.....	.....	868	1,000	1,868	
Telephones	.....	.....	42	200	242	
Express, Cartage, etc.	.....	.....	24	25	49	
Traveling Expenses	.....	.....	2,044	2,000	4,044	
Printing	.....	.....	1	.....	1	
Office Equipment	.....	.....	1,894	1,500	3,394	
Rents	.....	.....	2,022	3,900	5,922	
Other Items	.....	.....	509	600	1,109	
Total	.....	.....	$35,653	$52,355	$87,988	

The Banks of the State support in full the inspection and regulation of the banks and trust companies by the Banking Department. The same appropriation of $20,000 for the supervision of building and loan associations only is recommended for this biennium.

APPROPRIATION RECOMMENDED

For the payment of the salaries of employes and other expenses incident to the supervision and examination of building and loan associations two years, the sum of twenty thousand dollars ($20,000).

DEPARTMENT OF BANKING—Concluded

SUMMARY

	Totals—All Funds			Banking Fund			Securities Fund			Total Special Funds			General Fund		Appropriation Recommended	Decrease 1925-27 under
	1921-23	1923-25	1925-27	1921-23	1923-25	1925-27	1921-23	1923-25	1925-27	1921-23	1923-25	1925-27	1921-23	1923-25	1925-27	1923-25
Total expenditures	$438,795	$834,030	$1,070,350	$353,114	$703,882	$926,040	.....	$87,988	$124,310	$353,114	$791,870	$1,050,350	$85,681	$42,160	.....	.....
Less amount expended from appropriations to Department of Property and Supplies for:																
Supplies and equipment	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,076	10,660	.....	.....
Telephones and telegraph	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,409	2,000	.....	.....
Printing	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,196	9,500	.....	.....
Total from Property and Supplies appropriations	10,681	22,100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	$10,681	$22,160	.....	.....
Total net expenditures	$428,114	$811,870	$1,070,350	$353,114	$703,882	$926,040	.....	.....	$124,310	$353,114	$791,870	$1,050,350	$75,000	$20,000	.....	.....
General fund appropriations to Department of Banking for:																
Salaries and expenses	.....	.....	$20,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	$75,000	$20,000	$20,000	.....
Organization of Bureau of Securities	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,000	.....	$10,000
Emergency appropriation Bureau of Securities	.....	.....	10,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,000	10,000(1)	.....
Total general fund appropriations	$75,000	$40,000	$30,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	$75,000	$40,000	.....	.....
Other receipts	$353,045	$919,650	$1,126,040	$353,045	$691,240	$926,040	.....	$228,410	$200,000	$353,045	$919,650	$1,126,040	.....	.....	.....	.....
Balance available at beginning of biennium	41,335	41,266	169,046	41,335	41,266	28,624	.....	.....	140,422	41,335	41,266	169,046	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total available funds	$469,380	$1,000,916	$1,325,086	$394,380	$732,506	$954,664	.....	$228,410	$340,422	$394,380	$960,916	$1,295,086	$75,000	$40,000	.....	.....
Balance available at end of biennium	41,266	189,046	244,736	41,266	28,624	28,624	.....	140,422	216,112	41,266	169,046	244,736	.....	20,000	.....	.....
To lapse	.....	$20,000	$10,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	$20,000	$10,000(1)	.....

(1) $5,000 appropriated annually under Act 310, P. L. 1923, will not be called for.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

General Fund Expenditures 1921-1925

1. Salaries and Wages

Title of Position	Present Number of Employes	Present Rate Per Year	Actual Expenditures June 1, 1923 to May 31, 1924	Estimated Expenditures June 1, 1924 to May 31, 1925	Total Estimated Expenditures Biennium 1923-1925	Actual Expenditures Biennium 1921-1923
EXECUTIVE OFFICE						
Secretary of Agriculture	1	$8,000	$8,000	$8,000	$16,000	
Deputy Sec'y. of Agriculture	1	5,500	5,000	5,500	10,500	$67,895
Milk Plant Inspector	1	2,700	900	2,700	3,600	
Wages, Fees, etc.	.....	.....	889	.....	889	1,103
	.....	.....	$14,789	$16,200	$30,989	$68,998
BUREAU OF FOODS AND CHEMISTRY						
Director	1	$5,000	$5,000	$5,000	$10,000	
Asst. Director—Chief Chemist	1	5,000	5,000	5,000	10,000	
General Agent	1	3,600	3,600	3,600	7,200	
General Agent	1	2,220		2,220		
General Agent	1	2,400	5,590	2,400	12,070	
Special Agent	1	1,860		1,860		
Special Agents	15	2,100	33,886	31,500	65,386	
First Asst. Chemist	1	3,120	2,900	3,000	5,900	
Assistant Chemist—Micro Analyst	1	2,700	2,600	2,700	5,300	
Assistant Chemists	3	2,160	6,000	6,480	12,480	
Assistant Chemist	1	2,160	1,933	2,000	3,933	
Assistant Chemist	1	1,560	.....	1,467	1,467	
Chemist	1	2,820	2,600	2,700	5,300	$202,606
Bookkeeper-Clerk	1	1,920	1,800	1,920	3,720	
Bookkeeper	1	1,800	1,700	1,800	3,500	
Stenographer-Secretary	1	1,500	1,500	1,500	3,000	
Stenographer-Class A	1	1,260	1,200	1,260	2,460	
Stenographer-Class B	.....	.....	40	.....	40	
Stenographer-Typist	1	1,140	1,040	1,080	2,120	
Clerk Class A	2	1,560	3,000	3,000	6,000	
Clerk Class B	1	1,080	1,080	1,080	2,160	
Store-room Assistant	1	1,140	1,160	1,140	2,300	
Laboratory Assistants	2	1,200	2,400	2,400	4,800	
Elevatorman	.....	1,200	250	.....	250	
Watchman	1	510	64	510	574	
Charwoman	1	300	300	300	600	
Wages, Fees, etc.	.....	.....	16,156	23,090	39,246	32,735
	.....	.....	$100,799	$109,007	$209,806	$235,341
BUREAU OF STATISTICS						
Director	1	$4,000	$4,000	$4,000	$8,000	
Statistician	1	300	1,812	3,300	5,112	
Statistical Clerk	1	1,500	1,440	1,500	2,940	$15,964
Stenographer-Typist	1	780	1,020	1,000	2,020	
Clerk-Typist	1	1,140	171	2,000	2,171	
Wages, Fees, etc.	.....	.....	2,447	.....	2,447	7,405
	.....	.....	$10,890	$11,800	$22,690	$23,369
BUREAU OF PLANT INDUSTRY						
Director	1	$5,000	$4,435	$5,000	$9,435	
Pathologist	1	3,750		3,750		
Pathologist	1	3,300		3,300		
Pathologist	1	2,500	11,816	2,500	23,686	
Pathologist	1	2,400		2,320		
Entomologist	1	3,360		3,200		
Entomologist	1	2,850		2,850		
Entomologists	2	2,640	13,780	5,280	32,560	
Entomologist	1	2,650		2,650		
Entomologists	2	2,400		4,800		
Botanist	1	3,600	3,600	3,600	7,200	
Botanical Assistant	1	1,060	1,000	1,200	2,200	
Seed Analyst	1	2,000	1,667	2,240	3,907	
Inspector	1	3,120		2,850		
Inspectors	2	1,500		3,000		$182,216
Inspectors	4	2,100	17,760	2,100		
Inspectors	.....	.....		6,000	40,830	
Inspectors	2	1,860		3,720		
Inspectors	3	1,800	.....	5,400		
Scientific Assistant	.....	.....	700	.....	700	
Executive Assistant	.....	2,500	521	.....	521	
Assistant-Temporary	1	1,800	.....	1,800	1,800	
Stenographer-Secretary	1	1,680	1,525	1,620	3,145	
Stenographer-Clerk Class B	1	1,200	1,362	.....	1,362	
Stenographer Class A	1	1,200	.....	1,200	1,200	
Stenographer Class B	2	1,200	2,223	2,400	4,623	
Librarian	1	1,500	1,500	250	1,750	
File Clerk	1	1,080	1,053	1,140	2,193	
Clerical Assistant	2	780	.....	1,560	1,560	
Charwoman	1	600	600	600	1,200	
Wages, Fees, &c.	.....	.....	696	1,132	1,828	4,926
	.....	.....	$64,238	$77,462	$141,700	$187,142

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE—Continued

General Fund Expenditures 1921-1925

1. Salaries and Wages

Title of Position	Present Number of Employes	Present Rate Per Year	Actual Expenditures June 1, 1923 to May 31, 1924	Estimated Expenditures June 1, 1924 to May 31, 1925	Total Estimated Expenditures Biennium 1923-1925	Actual Expenditures Biennium 1921-1923
BUREAU OF MARKETS						
Director	1	$5,000	$5,000	$5,000	$10,000	
Assistant Director and In Charge Grain Marketing	1	3,720	3,567	3,600	7,167	
In Charge Fruit Marketing	1	2,320	2,167	2,320	4,487	
In Charge Poultry Marketing	1	1,920	450	1,950	2,400	
Market Analyst	1	3,000	.....	2,625	2,625	
Market Reporter	1	2,220	.....	2,220		
Market Reporter	1	600	.....	600		
Market Reporter	1	900	5,036	975	10,381	
Market Reporter	1	1,500	.....	1,250		
Market Reporter	1	300	.....	300		
Assistant	1	750	.....	656	656	$60,524
Inspectors (5) Temporary	.....	1,500	1,238	2,500	3,738	
Stenographer-Secretary	1	1,500	1,400	1,470	2,870	
Clerk Class A	1	1,260	1,200	1,260	2,460	
Clerk	1	600	.....	500	500	
Clerical Assistant	1	780	.....	682	682	
In Charge Cooperative Organization	.....	2,500	1,979	.....	1,979	
Assistant	.....	2,100	262	.....	262	
Agent-Temporary	.....	600	75	.....	75	
Pathologist	.....	625	52	.....	52	
Clerk Class B	.....	1,020	555	.....	555	
Wages, Fees &c.	.....	.....	375	500	875	110
	.....	.....	$23,356	$28,408	$51,764	$60,634
BUREAU OF ANIMAL INDUSTRY(1)						
Director	1	$5,000	$5,000	$5,000	$10,000	
Assistant Director	1	4,260	4,000	4,000	8,000	
In charge T. B. Eradication	1	3,900	3,646	3,750	7,396	
Bureau Secretary	1	2,520	2,400	2,520	4,920	
File Clerk	1	1,500	.....	1,500	.....	
File Clerk	2	1,020	2,548	2,040	6,088	
Computing Clerk	1	1,140	1,100	1,140	2,240	
Stenographer-Secretary	1	1,560	1,460	1,560	3,020	
Stenographer-Typist	1	1,140	1,040	1,140	2,180	
Stenographer-Clerk Class A	1	1,260		1,260		
Stenographer-Clerk Class A	1	1,260	2,380	1,200	4,840	
Stenographer-Clerk Class B	1	1,200		1,200		
Stenographer-Clerk Class B	4	1,140	6,070	3,420	12,850	
Stenographer-Clerk Class B	1	1,080		2,160		
Stenographer Class A	1	1,440		1,440		
Stenographer Class A	2	1,320		2,640		
Stenographer Class A	1	1,260	5,741	1,260	12,281	
Stenographer Class A	1	1,200		1,200		
Stenographer Class B	1	1,080	1,232	1,080	2,312	
Clerk Class A	1	1,560	2,920	1,560		
Clerk Class A	1	1,500		1,500	5,980	
Clerk Class B	2	1,020	1,920	2,040	3,960	
Clerical Assistant	1	900	225	900	1,125	
Clerk-Typist	1	780	.....	780	.....	
Clerk-Typist	1	1,020	.....	1,020	.....	
Clerk-Typist	1	1,080	852	1,080	3,732	
Messenger	1	1,200	1,190	1,200	2,390	
Watchman	1	1,080	1,080	135	1,215	
Charwoman	1	660	600	660	1,260	
(1) Included here due to ruling of Auditor General that certain employes of the Bureau of Animal Industry were engaged in Administrative work and that their salaries could not be paid from the "Dog Fund" under the provisions of Act 12 P. L. 23.	.....	.....	$45,404	$50,385	$95,789	
SUMMARY—SALARIES AND WAGES						
Executive Office	.....	.....	$14,789	$16,200	$30,989	$68,998
Bureau of Foods and Chemistry	.....	.....	100,799	109,007	209,806	235,841
Bureau of Statistics	.....	.....	10,890	11,800	22,690	23,369
Bureau of Animal Industry	.....	.....	64,238	77,462	141,700	187,142
Bureau of Markets	.....	.....	23,356	28,408	51,764	60,634
Bureau of Animal Industry	.....	.....	45,404	50,385	95,789	.....
Bureau of Animal Industry	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	267,154
Total-Salaries and Wages	.....	.....	$259,476	$293,262	$552,738	$842,638

2. Expenditures by Accounts

Account Title						
Salaries and Wages (Total)	.....	.....	$259,476	$293,262	$552,738	$842,638
Office Supplies	.....	.....	387	585	972	3,593
Motor Supplies	.....	.....	1,084	1,500	2,584	5,753
Miscellaneous Supplies	.....	.....	2,009	4,235	6,244	14,603
Postage	.....	.....	3,831	4,855	8,686	10,271
Telephones	.....	.....	734	956	1,690	993
Telegrams	.....	.....	3,323	800	4,123	3,844
Express, Cartage, etc.	.....	.....	711	942	1,653	2,063
Traveling Expenses	.....	.....	38,665	47,482	86,147	177,963
Printing	.....	.....	14	.....	14	10
Newspaper Advertising and Notices	.....	.....	1	.....	1	507
Heat, Light, Power and Water	.....	.....	19	50	69	1,576
Contracted Repairs	.....	.....	688	450	1,138	3,571
Office Equipment	.....	.....	213	1,068	1,281	1,438
Motor Equipment	.....	.....	32	750	782	1,848
Miscellaneous Equipment	.....	.....	1,385	1,522	2,907	1,988
Rents	.....	.....	1,863	1,657	3,520	10,639
Subsidies State Aid to Incorporated Agricultural Associations	.....	.....	59,988	40,012	100,000	(1)112,815
Other Items	.....	.....	2,795	3,510	6,305	2,054
Indemnity—Act of July 22, 1913	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	364,995
Total			$377,218	$423,636	$800,854	$1,563,159

(1) Under Auditor General 1921-1923.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE—Continued

1. Salaries and Wages — General Fund Expenditures—Control of Japanese Beetle 1921-1925

Account Title	Present Number of Employes	Present Rate Per Year	Actual Expenditures June 1, 1923 to May 31, 1924	Estimated Expenditures June 1, 1924 to May 31, 1925	Total Estimated Expenditures Biennium 1923-1925	Actual Expenditures Biennium 1921-1923
Title of Position						
BUREAU OF PLANT INDUSTRY						
Entomologist	1	$2,400	$2,200	$1,200	$3,400	$6,126(1)
Inspector	1	2,400				
Inspector	1	1,800	4,100	1,800	5,900	
Wages, Fees, etc Inspectors—Temporary	.....	.....	15,575	125	15,700	.....
Total—Salaries and Wages	.....	.....	$21,875	$3,125	$25,000	$6,126(1)

(1) Included in General Department expenditures 1921-1923 Shown for comparison only.

2. Expenditures by Accounts

Salaries and Wages (Total)	.....	.....	$21,875	$3,125	$25,000	$6,126(1)
Office Supplies	.....	.....	15	10	25	.....
Motor Supplies	.....	.....	256	224	480	.....
Miscellaneous Supplies	.....	.....	214	251	465	.....
Postage	.....	.....	15	20	35	.....
Telephones	.....	.....	99	1	100	.....
Telegrams	.....	.....	3	17	20	.....
Traveling expenses	.....	.....	2,368	534	2,902	3,809
Contracted Repairs	.....	.....	6	111	117	.....
Office Equipment	.....	.....	12	70	82	.....
Miscellaneous Equipment	.....	.....	167	33	200	.....
Rents	.....	.....	388	.....	388	.....
Other Items	.....	.....	186	.....	186	.....
Total			$25,604	$4,396	$30,000	$9,935

(1) Included in General Department expenditures 1921-1923.

1. Salaries and Wages — Executive Office Experimental Fund Expenditures 1923-1925

Title of Position						
Agricultural Engineer	1	$4,000	.....	$3,333	$3,333	
Accountant Class B	1	3,000	$2,900	3,000	5,900	
Accountant Class C	1	2,100	2,100	2,100	4,200	
Editor of Publications	1	3,300	.....	3,025	3,025	
Director of Publications	1	2,700	544	1,125	1,669	
Stenographer—Secretary	1	1,800	1,800	1,800	3,600	
Stenographer Class A	1	1,380	1,188	1,380	2,568	
Stenographer Class A	.....	1,200	900	.....	900	
Clerk—Typist	1	1,140	1,054	1,140	2,194	
Supervising Clerk	1	1,560	1,573	1,560	3,133	
Chauffeur	1	1,320	1,320	1,320	2,640	
Messenger	1	1,080	1,120	1,080	2,200	
Janitor	1	1,020	1,020	1,020	2,040	
Librarian	1	1,500	.....	1,250	1,250	
Wages, Fees etc.	.....	.....	.....	10,000	10,000	
Total—Salaries and Wages	.....	.....	$15,519	$33,133	$48,652	

2. Expenditures by Accounts

Account Title						
Salaries and Wages (Total)	.....	.....	$15,519	$33,133	$48,652	
Postage	.....	.....	400	400	800	
Traveling Expenses	.....	.....	.....	3,348	3,348	
Rents	.....	.....	3,400	3,800	7,200	
Total			$19,319	$40,681	$60,000	

1. Salaries and Wages — Dog Fund Expenditures 1921-1925

Title of Position						
BUREAU OF ANIMAL INDUSTRY						
In charge Meat Hygiene	1	3,600	$3,558	$3,600	$7,158	
In charge Laboratory	1	3,500	2,917	3,500	6,417	
Parasitologist	1	2,280	2,240	2,280	4,520	
Pathologist	1	3,240	4,192	3,000	7,192	
Laboratory Diagnostician	1	2,000	.....	2,000	2,000	
Bacteriologist-Serologist	1	2,760	2,638	2,640	5,278	
Specialist	3	3,000	8,000	9,000	17,000	
Field Veterinarian	1	2,220		2,160		
Field Veterinarian	3	2,400	34,060	14,400	70,780	
Field Veterinarian	3	2,520				
Field Veterinarian	7	2,640		20,160		$262,736
Agent-in-Charge	1	3,000		3,000		
Agent-in-Charge	1	2,820	27,186	2,820	54,126	
Agent-in-Charge	5	2,640				
Agent-in-Charge	3	2,760		21,120		
Field Agent	1	2,160	.....	2,160	2,160	
Field Agent	6	1,500	10,515	9,000	19,515	
Laboratory Technician	1	1,380	.....	1,320	1,320	
Laboratory Technician	1	1,200	.....	1,200	1,200	
Laboratory Technician	1	900	3,260	900	4,160	
Laboratory Assistant	1	960	600	960	1,560	
Wages, Fees etc.	.....	.....	5,784	7,000	12,784	4,418
Total Salaries and Wages	.....	.....	$104,950	$112,220	$217,170	$267,154

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE—Continued

Dog Fund Expenditures 1921-1925

2. Expenditures by Accounts

Account Title	Present Number of Employes	Present Rate Per Year	Actual Expenditures June 1, 1923 to May 31, 1924	Estimated Expenditures June 1, 1924 to May 31, 1925	Total Estimated Expenditures Biennium 1923-1925	Actual Expenditures Biennium 1921-1923
Salaries and Wages (Total)	.....	.....	$104,950	$112,220	$217,170	$267,154(1)
Office Supplies	.....	.....	1,410	1,500	2,910	642
Motor Supplies	.....	.....	344	544	888	1,252
Miscellaneous Supplies	.....	.....	10,704	13,817	24,521	4,832
Postage	.....	.....	230	820	1,050	1,950
Telephones	.....	.....	1,723	3,576	5,299	265
Telegrams	.....	.....	157	123	280	42
Express, Cartage, etc.	.....	.....	288	360	648	238
Traveling Expenses	.....	.....	30,511	37,328	67,839	56,614
Printing	.....	.....	1,043	493	1,536	.....
Newspaper Advertising and Notices	.....	.....	2	.....	2	148
Heat, Light, Power and Water	.....	.....	1,767	1,555	3,322	1,496
Contracted Repairs	.....	.....	93	70	163	458
Office Equipment	.....	.....	1,564	1,500	3,064	240
Motor Equipment	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	272
Miscellaneous Equipment	.....	.....	1,264	584	1,848	480
Rents	.....	.....	653	781	1,434	1,310
Subsidies (Indemnity—Act of July 22, 1913)	.....	.....	233,008	66,992	300,000	364,995
Other Items	.....	.....	702	922	1,624	607
Total			$390,413	$243,185	$633,598	$702,995(1)

(1) Used for comparative purposes only. Paid from the General Fund Appropriation 1921-1923.

Dog Fund— Dog Licensure Division Expenditures 1921-1925

1. Salaries and Wages

Title of Position						
BUREAU OF ANIMAL INDUSTRY—DOG LICENSURE DIVISION						
In Charge of Division	1	$3,420	$3,300	$3,420	$6,720	
General Agent	1	2,400	2,400	2,400	4,800	
Field Agent	18	1,800	.....	32,400	32,400	
Field Agent	4	1,500	.....	6,000	6,000	
Field Agent	1	1,200	31,403	1,200	32,603	
Supervising Clerk	1	1,740	340	1,620	1,960	
Clerk	1	1,500	1,500	1,500	3,000	$46,115
Clerk—Typist	1	960	.....	960	960	
Clerk—Typist	2	1,020	2,527	2,040	4,567	
File Clerk	.....	960	700	700	1,400	
Clerical Assistant	.....	900	262	500	762	
Stenographer-Clerk—Class A	2	1,200	1,260	1,200	2,460	
Stenographer—Typist	1	1,140	2,300	2,160	4,460	
Wages, Fees etc.	.....	.....	26,704	43,471	70,175	40,447
Total Salaries and Wages	.....	.....	$72,696	$99,571	$172,267	$86,562

Dog Fund— Dog Licensure Division Expenditures 1921-1925

2. Expenditures by Accounts

Account Title						
Salaries and Wages (Total)	.....	.....	$72,696	$99,571	$172,267	$86,562
Office Supplies	.....	.....	478	450	928	271
Motor Supplies	.....	.....	246	275	521	385
Miscellaneous Supplies	.....	.....	5,262	5,500	10,762	8,592
Postage	.....	.....	2,175	1,050	3,225	1,040
Telephones	.....	.....	133	140	273	46
Telegrams	.....	.....	3	5	8	3
Express, Cartage, etc.	.....	.....	102	100	202	284
Traveling Expenses	.....	.....	22,305	25,695	48,000	26,739
Printing	.....	.....	2,805	3,867	6,672	3,449
Newspapers Advertising and Notices	.....	.....	30	30	60	222
Heat, Light, Power and Water	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	178
Contract Repairs	.....	.....	35	40	75	108
Office Equipment	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	263
Motor Equipment	.....	.....	86	500	586	740
Miscellaneous Equipment	.....	.....	478	962	1,440	295
Rents	.....	.....	12	20	32	45
Subsidies (Indemnity and Costs—Act May 11, 1921)	.....	.....	72,230	102,394	174,624	69,260
Other Items	.....	.....	148	140	288	43
Total			$179,224	$240,739	$419,963	$198,525

Bureau of Animal Industry Experimental Fund Expenditures 1921-1925

2. Expenditures by Accounts

Account Title						
Salaries and Wages (Total)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	$11,373
Heat, Light, Power and Water	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	108
Land	.....	.....	$8,014	.....	$8,014	.....
Buildings and Construction	.....	.....	.....	$7,510	7,510	.....
Total	.....	.....	$8,014	$7,510	$15,524	$11,481

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE—Continued.

Milk Testers License Fees Fund Expenditures 1921-1925

1. Salaries and Wages

Title of Position	Present Number of Employes	Present Rate Per Year	Actual Expenditures June 1, 1923 to May 31, 1924	Estimated Expenditures June 1, 1924 to May 31, 1925	Total Estimated Expenditures Biennium 1923-1925	Actual Expenditures Biennium 1921-1923
Milk Plant Inspector	1	$2,700	$1,800	.....	$1,800	$868

2. Expenditures by Accounts

Account Title						
Salaries and Wages (Total)	.....	.....	$1,800	.....	$1,800	$868
Miscellaneous Supplies	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10
Postage	.....	.....	2	.....	2	2
Telephone	.....	.....	3	.....	3	5
Telegrams	.....	.....	2	.....	2	1
Traveling Expenses	.....	.....	788	$1,500	2,288	1,208
Other Items	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
Total			$2,595	$1,500	$4,095	$2,098

Bureau of Markets Fund Expenditures 1921-1925

2. Expenditures by Accounts

Account Title						
Motor Supplies	.....	.....	.....	$300	$300	.....
Traveling Expenses	.....	.....	.....	600	600	$647
Total				$900	$900	$647

SUMMARY

	Total all Funds			Experimental Fund		Bureau of Markets Fund		
	1921-1923	1923-1925	1925-1927	1921-1923	1923-1925	1921-1923	1923-1925	1925-1927
Total expenditures	$1,837,090	$1,986,127	$2,986,563	$11,481	$15,524	$647	$900	$2,300
Less amount expended from appropriations to Department of Property and Supplies for:								
Supplies and equipment	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Telephone and telegraph	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Printing	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total from Property and Supplies appropriations	$61,180	$41,193	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Net expenditures from appropriations to Department of Agriculture for:								
General Department	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Indemnity—Act of July 22, 1913	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Control of Japanese Beetle	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
State aid to incorporated Agricultural associations	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total net expenditures	$1,775,910	$1,944,934	$2,986,563	$11,481	$15,524	$647	$900	$2,300
Appropriations to experimental fund—Executive office	60,000	.....	.....	(1)60,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Appropriations to general fund	278,691	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total expenditures and appropriations to other funds	$2,114,601	$1,944,934	$2,986,563	$71,481	$15,524	$647	$900	$2,300
General fund appropriations to Department of Agriculture for:								
General Department	.....	.....	666,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Indemnity—Act of July 22, 1913	.....	.....	800,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Control of Japanese Beetle	.....	.....	150,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
State aid to incorporated Agricultural associations	.....	.....	120,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Control of Cornborer	.....	.....	15,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total appropriations	$1,346,740	$770,000	$1,751,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Special fund receipts	856,229	1,228,789	1,237,040	.....	4,182	755	2,342	3,040
Balance available at beginning of biennium	84,346	389,133	543,842	$82,823	11,342	.....	108	1,550
Total available funds	$2,287,315	$2,387,922	$3,531,882	$82,823	$15,524	$755	$2,450	$4,590
Deficiencies:								
Indemnity—Act of July 22, 1913	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
State aid to incorporated Agricultural associations	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
General department	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total deficiencies	$247,810	$100,854	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Unexpended balances:								
General department	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Japanese beetle	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Unexpended balance (lapsed)	$31,391	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total balances available at end of biennium	$389,133	$543,842	$545,319	$11,342	.....	$108	$1,550	$2,290

For reference notes see page 4356.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

SUMMARY—Continued

	Dog Fund			Milk Testers License Fees Fund(1)		
	1921-1923	1923-1925	1925-1927	1921-1923	1923-1925	1925-1927
Total expenditures	(1)$198,525	$1,053,561	$1,230,263	$2,098	$4,095	$3,000
Less amount expended from appropriations to Department of Property and Supplies for:						
Supplies and equipment	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Telephone and telegraph	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Printing	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total from Property and Supplies appropriations	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Net expenditures from appropriations to Department of Agriculture for:						
General Department	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Indemnity—Act of July 22, 1913	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Control of Japanese Beetle	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
State aid to incorporated Agricultural associations	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total net expenditures	$198,525	$1,053,561	$1,230,263	$2,098	$4,095	$3,000
Appropriations to experimental fund—Executive office	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Appropriations to general fund	278,691	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total expenditures and appropriations to other funds	$477,216	$1,053,561	$1,230,263	$2,098	$4,095	$3,000
General fund appropriations to Department of Agriculture for:						
General Department	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Indemnity—Act of July 22, 1913	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Control of Japanese Beetle	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
State aid to incorporated agricultural associations	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Control of Cornborer	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total appropriations	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Special fund receipts	852,644	1,219,197	1,231,000	2,830	3,068	3,000
Balance available at beginning of biennium	.....	375,428	541,064	1,528	2,255	1,228
Total available funds	$852,644	$1,594,625	$1,772,064	$4,353	$5,323	$4,228
Deficiencies:						
Indemnity—Act of July 22, 1913	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
State aid to incorporated agricultural associations	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
General department	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total deficiencies	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Unexpended balances:						
General department	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Japanese beetle	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Unexpended balance (lapsed)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total balances available at end of biennium	$375,428	$541,064	$541,801	$2,255	$1,228	$1,228

(1) Exclusive of amount paid from General fund appropriation 1921-23
(2) Paid from Dog Fund—1923-1925
(3) Due to Auditor General's ruling that certain employes of the Bureau of Animal Industry were engaged in administrative work and that their sa could not be paid from the Dog Fund under Act 12, P. L. 1923. A transfer of funds is required to adjust this
(4) Inclusive of $60,000 appropriated from Experimental Fund to Executive office included in General Fund appropriations
(5) Total deficiency appropriation $235,000
(6) Total deficiency appropriation $12,814.68
(7) Retained by Department of Agriculture

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

SUMMARY—Continued

	Total Special Funds			General Fund		Appropriation Recommended 1925-1927	Increase 1925-1927 over 1923-1925
	1921-1923	1923-1925	1925-1927	1921-1923	1923-1925		
Total expenditures	$212,751	$1,074,080	$1,235,563	$1,624,339	$912,047	.....	.....
Less amount expended from appropriations to Department of Property and Supplies for:							
Supplies and equipment	.....	.....	.....	26,204	17,484	.....	.....
Telephone and telegraph	.....	.....	.....	7,854	2,940	.....	.....
Printing	.....	.....	.....	27,122	20,769	.....	.....
Total from Property and Supplies appropriations	.....	.....	.....	$61,180	$41,193	.....	.....
Net expenditures from appropriations to Department of Agriculture for:							
General Department	.....	.....	.....	1,075,414	740,854	.....	.....
Indemnity—Act of July 22, 1913	.....	.....	.....	364,995	(2)	.....	.....
Control of Japanese Beetle	.....	.....	.....	9,935	30,000	.....	.....
State aid to incorporated Agricultural associations	.....	.....	.....	112,815	100,000	.....	.....
Total net expenditures	$212,751	$1,074,080	$1,235,563	$1,563,159	$870,854	.....	.....
Appropriations to experimental fund—Executive office	60,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Appropriations to general fund	278,691	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total expenditures and appropriations to other funds	$551,442	$1,074,080	$1,235,563	$1,563,159	$870,854	.....	.....
General fund appropriations to Department of Agriculture for:							
General Department	.....	.....	.....	1,106,740	(4)640,000	666,000	26,000
Indemnity—Act of July 22, 1913	.....	.....	.....	130,000	(2)	750,000	.....
Control of Japanese Beetle	.....	.....	.....	10,000	30,000	150,000	120,000
State aid to incorporated agricultural associations	.....	.....	.....	100,000	100,000	120,000	20,000
Control of Cornborer	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15,000	15,000
Total appropriations	.....	.....	.....	$1,346,740	770,000	.....	.....
Special fund receipts	3,585	1,228,789	1,237,040	.....	.....	.....	.....
Balance available at beginning of biennium	936,990	389,133	543,842	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total available funds	$940,575	$1,617,922	$1,780,882	$1,346,740	$770,000	.....	.....
Deficiencies:							
Indemnity—Act of July 22, 1913	.....	.....	.....	(5)234,995	none (2)	.....	.....
State aid to incorporated agricultural associations	.....	.....	.....	(6)12,815	none	.....	.....
General department	.....	.....	.....	none	(3)100,854	.....	.....
Total deficiencies	.....	.....	.....	$247,810	$100,854	.....	.....
Unexpended balances:							
General department	.....	.....	.....	31,326	.....	.....	.....
Japanese beetle	.....	.....	.....	65	.....	.....	.....
Unexpended balance (lapsed)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total balances available at end of biennium	$389,133	$543,842	$545,319	$31,391	.....	.....	.....

Exclusive of Animal Industry and Special Items, the sum of $666,000 is recommended to carry on the general work of the Department of Agriculture. This sum is $103,387.92 less than was appropriated for the same purposes for the biennium of 1921-1923, and $26,000 more than was appropriated for the biennium 1923-1925.

This increase of $26,000 is needed to expand the work in poultry marketing, in grading and inspection of farm products, in assisting cooperative marketing organizations, in analysing seeds to protect the seed supply of the farmers, and to guard further against the introduction and spread of destructive plant diseases and insects.

SPECIAL ITEMS

For State aid to incorporated agricultural fair associations in accordance with act 412, an increase of $20,000, is necessary to meet the provisions of the law.

For carrying out an effective Japanese Beetle farm products quarantine, an increase of $120,000, is necessary, assuming that the Federal Government wlil appropriate a like or greater amount. The larger area necessarily quarantined each year, the greatly increasing number of beetles, and the additional number of products to be inspected increase the cost of carrying out an effective quarantine. If the spread of the beetle is not retarded, the value of the crops destroyed will be very much greater than the cost of the quarantine.

For control of the European Corn Borer, $15,000, is recommended. This is a new item. This destructive insect pest on both field corn and sweet corn is present only in Erie, Crawford and Warren Counties. The protection of the rest of the State calls for an effective quarantine. The work will be carried on in cooperation with the Federal Government which has provision in its budget for more than $15,000.

BUREAU OF ANIMAL INDUSTRY

The budget assumes that the Bureau of Animal Industry will continue to use the moneys received from the enforcement of the Dog Law.

The principal increase for this Bureau is for indemnities paid to all owners of tuberculous animals which must be slaughtered. All the indemnity money ($500,000) came from the Dog Fund during the present biennium. During the coming biennium it is estimated that $250,000 will be available from the Dog Fund for this purpose. In addition, an appropriation of $750,000 is recommended from the General Fund. With 200,000 animals awaiting test in the State at the present time, even this total sum of $1,000,000 will not enable the Department to meet the requests for testing during the coming two years. For this purpose $2,000,000 at least would be required.

The recent outbreak of European Fowl Plague has probably occasioned a loss of $100,000 to the State. Poultry is the second largest livestock industry in the State. A larger expenditure will be made from the Dog Fund for controlling this plague in the next biennium.

The present force of two men in meat hygiene work is inadequate for inspecting 2,400 slaughter houses and the thousands of butcher shops over the State, and this force will be increased.

TRANSFER OF MONEYS FROM THE DOG FUND TO THE GENERAL FUND OF THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

The Department requests the transfer of $100,854, or so much thereof as may be necessary, from the Dog Fund to the General Fund of the Department of Agriculture, the unexpended balance to remain in the Dog Fund. This transfer is to replace moneys advanced from the General Fund of the Department of Animal Industry due to a ruling of the Auditor General that certain employes of the Bureau of Animal Industry were engaged in "Administrative" work and could not be paid from the "Dog Fund". The Department requests that this transfer be made by March 1st, for by this time the money available in the General Fund for the work of the Department will be exhausted and all work, other than that supported by the Dog Fund, will have to stop.

APPROPRIATION RECOMMENDED

For the payment of the salaries of the Secretary of Agriculture, two years, the sum of sixteen thousand dollars ($16,000).

For the payment of the salaries, wages, or other compensation of such deputies, directors, superintendents, bureau or division chiefs, assistant directors, assistant superintendents, assistant chiefs, experts, scientists, engineers, surveyors, draftsmen, accountants, secretaries, auditors, inspectors, examiners, statisticians, marshals, clerks, stenographers, bookkeepers, messengers and other assistants and employes as may be required for the proper conduct of the work of the department, for traveling, contingent and incidental expenses, including postage, telephone toll charges, telegrams, equipment, scientific apparatus and supplies, chemicals, books, and other materials, for the purchase, maintenance and repair of motor equipment, for all expenses incident to and general maintenance of field offices and labortories, for the cost of maintaining an agricultural library, for premiums and other expenses incident to the State Farm Products Show and agricultural meetings held in connection therewith, including the compensation and expense of lectures, for the payment of the expense of collecting, compiling and publishing facts and statistics relating to the agricultural industries and interests of the State, for the payment of compensation and expense of experts, engineers, counselors and investigators, for the payment of indemnity for animals afflicted with dangerous, contagious or infectious diseases but not in excess of seven hundred fifty thousand dollars ($750,000) and for the general maintenance of the Department of Agriculture including such other items of expense as are not specifically provided for, necessary in the enforcement of any and all Acts of Assembly, which it is the duty of the Secretary of Agriculture or the Department of Agriculture to enforce, including the Acts of Assembly formerly chargeable for enforcement to the several bureaus of the Department, two years, the sum of one million four hundred thousand dollars ($1,400,000).

For the payment to incorporated agricultural associations, as provided by law, for exhibits of live stock, live stock products, horticultural products, handiwork, cereals, bees, and bee products, subject to the filing of such reports by said associations as may be required by the Secretary of Agriculture, and on condition that the Secretary of Agriculture shall certify as to every such agricultural association for payment to, which out of this appropriation the Secretary of Agriculture shall draw a requisition, that after inspection or other investigation he is satisfied that neither gambling nor other illegal or immoral practices were permitted at or in conjunction with the fair of such agricultural association, two years, the sum of one hundred and twenty-thousand dollars ($120,000).

For the purpose of control and quarantine work in carrying out the provisions of the Act approved the second day of July, A. D. one thousand nine hundred and twenty-three entitled "An act providing for the quarantine and control of the Japanese beetle; imposing certain powers and duties on the Department of Agriculture; providing penalties; and making an appropriation" and for the payment of salaries, the purchase of supplies, and the payment of traveling and other expense of every kind and description incident to such control and quarantive work, two years, the sum of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars ($150,000).

For salaries, the purchase of supplies and traveling and other expenses of every kind and description necessary for protecting the agricultural and horticultural crops of the Commonwealth from ravages of the European Corn Borer, including investigations of the prevalence of this insect and means whereby it may be controlled and its dissemination, and the establishment of quarantines and quarantine restrictions in affected areas and areas adjacent thereto, two years, the sum of fifteen thousand dollars ($15,000).

AN ACT

To amend section sixteen of the Act aproved the eleventh day of May, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-one (Pamphlet Laws five hundred and twenty-two) entitled "An act relating to dogs, and the protection of live stock and poultry from damage by dogs; providing for the licensing of dogs by the Secretary of Agriculture; providing for the enumeration of dogs by assessors; regulating the keeping of dogs, and authorizing their destruction in certain cases; providing for the protection of licensed dogs, and for dogs temporarily imported for trial, show, and breeding purposes; prescribing certain privileges for hunting dogs, and dogs owned or used by the Board of Game Commissioners; providing for the assessment of damages done to live stock and poultry by dogs, and for the illegal killing of licensed dogs, and the payment of such damages by the Commonwealth; imposing powers and duties on certain State, county, city, borough, town and township officers and employes; directing the payment of all moneys collected into the State Treasury; and making an appropriation thereof; and providing penalties", as amended by appropriating the money received from dog licenses for the enforcement of said act, the payment of indemities for animals afflicted with disease and the payment of the general expenses of the Department of Agriculture.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That section sixteen of the act approved the eleventh day of May, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-one (Pamphlet Laws five hundred and twenty-two) entitled "An act relating to dogs, and the protection of live stock and poultry from damage by dogs; providing for the licensing of dogs by the Secretary of Agriculture; providing for the enumeration of dogs by assessors; regulating the keeping of dogs, and authorizing their destruction in certain cases; providing for the protection of licensed dogs, and for dogs temporarily imported for trial show and breeding purposes; prescribing certain privileges for hunting dogs and dogs owned or used by the Board of Game Commissioners; providing for the assessment of damages done to live stock and poultry by dogs and for the illegal killing of licensed dogs and the payment of such damages by the Commonwealth; imposing powers and duties on certain State, county, city, borough, town and township officers and employes; directing the payment of all moneys collected into the State Treasury; and making an appropriation thereof; and providing penalties" as amended by the act approved the nineteenth day of March, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-three (Pamphlet Laws sixteen) entitled "An act to amend sections sixteen, twenty-six, twenty-seven, twenty-eight, and twenty nine of the act approved the eleventh day of May, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-one (Pamphlet Laws, five hundred and twenty-two), entitled 'An act relating to dogs, and the protection of live stock and poultry from damage by dogs; providing for the licensing of dogs by the Secretary of Agriculture; providing for the enumeration of dogs by assessors; regulating the keeping of dogs, and authorizing their destruction in certain cases; providing for the protection of licensed dogs, and for dogs temporarily imported for trial, show, and breeding purposes; prescribing certain privileges for hunting dogs, and dogs owned or used by the Board of Game Commissioners; providing for the assessment of damages done to live stock and poultry by dogs and for the illegal killing of licensed dogs, and the payment of such damages by the Commonwealth; imposing powers and duties on certain State, county, city, borough, town and township officers and employes; directing the payment of all moneys collected into the State Treasury; and making an appropriation thereof; and providing penalties' by appropriating the

money received from dog licenses for all purposes administered by the Bureau of Animal Industry and changing the procedure for assessing damages done by dogs" is hereby amended to read as follows:

Section 16. The State Treasurer shall establish a seperate fund, to be known as the "Dog Fund" into which all moneys collected under the provisions of this act shall be paid, and from which all expenditures necessary in the carrying into effect the provisions of this act shall be paid. All moneys in the dog fund from time to time are hereby specifically appropriated to the Department of Agriculture for the purpose of carrying into effect the provisions of this act, [and] for the payment of indemnities for animals afflicted with dangerous, contagious or infectious diseases as provided by law, and for the payment of the salaries and expenses of [the director, deputy director, officers, agents and employes, of the Bureau of Animal Industry of the Department of Agriculture, and for the enforcement of the provisions of the several acts of Assembly charged to the Bureau of Animal Industry] such deputies, directors, superintendents, bureau or division chiefs, assistant directors, assistant superintendents, assistant chiefs, experts, scientists, engineers, surveyors, draftsmen, accountants, secretaries, auditors, inspectors, examiners, statisticians, marshals, clerks, stenographers, bookkeepers, messengers and other assistants and employes as may be required for the proper conduct of the work of the department, for the purchase through the Department of Property and Supplies as purchasing agency of furniture, equipment, materials, supplies, motor vehicles and any other articles which may be necessary for the work of the Department, for the payment of the telegrams, postage, telephone toll charges and any other expenses of any kind or description which may be reasonably necessary for the proper conduct of the work of the Department.

The money in the dog fund shall be paid to the use of the Department of Agriculture, in advance, from time to time, as the same is required, upon requisition by the Secretary of Agriculture. The Auditor General shall, upon requisition from time to time, of the Secretary of Agriculture, and the proper accounting for moneys already advanced from the fund draw his warrant upon the State Treasurer for the amount specified in such requisition, not exceeding, however, the amount in such fund available for the purposes herein specified at the time such requisition is made.

TRANSFERS RECOMMENDED

AN ACT

To amend those parts of Section two of the Act approved the thirtieth day of June one thousand nine hundred and twenty-three (Appropriation Acts page thirty-five) entitled "An act to provide for the ordinary expenses of the Executive, Judicial, and Legislative Department of the Commonwealth, interest on the public debt, and the support of the public schools, for the two fiscal years beginning June first, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-three; and for the payment of bills incurred and remaining unpaid at the close of the fiscal year ending May thirty-first, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-three," which make appropriations to the Department of Agriculture and the Department of Mines.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That that part of section two of the Act approved the thirtieth day of June, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-three (Appropriation Acts page thirty-five) entitled "An act to provide for the ordinary expenses of the Executive, Judicial and Legislative Departments of the Commonwealth, interest on the public debt, and the support of the public schools, for the two fiscal years beginning June first, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-three; and for the payment of bills incurred and remaining unpaid at the close of the fiscal year ending May thirty-first, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-three," which makes an appropriation to the Department of Agriculture be and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

For the payment of the salary of the Secretary of Agriculture, two years, the sum of sixteen thousand dollars ($16,000).

For the payment of the salaries, wages or other compensation of such deputy secretaries, directors or chiefs of bureaus, deputy directors, or chiefs of bureaus, attorneys, specialists, chemists, advisers, inspectors, agents, special agents, clerks, reporters, stenographers, and other employes, as may be required for the proper conduct of the work of the department, for the payment of traveling, postage, contingent, and incidental expenses of the Secretary of Agriculture and the officers and employes of the department of supplies, including scientific apparatus, chemicals, samples of food, books, and other materials, cost of maintenance of field laboratories, premiums and other expense incident to the State Farm Products Show and agricultural meetings held in connection therewith, including the compensation and expenses of lectures, of the cost of maintaining an agricultural library and issuing and distributing agricultural bulletins and of other publicity, of the expenses incident to the establishment and enforcement of quarantines of the expense of regulating the weighing, testing, buying, and selling of milk and cream, for the scouting and control of imported white pine blister, the Japanese beetle, the potato wart disease and generally of the diseases of poultry, animals, and plants, for the inspection of and supervision over cold storage plants, for the inspection of and anyalysis of concentrated commercial feeds, fertilizers, lime used for agricultural purposes, linseed oil, paints, seeds, and insecticides, for the payment of the expense of collecting and publishing facts relating to the transportation and marketing of farm products, and the statistics relating to the agricultural industries and interests of the State, and for the enforcement of any and all acts of Assembly, which is the duty of the department to enforce, two years, (not including, however, appropriations for the payment of indemnity for animals afflicted with dangerous, contagious or infectious diseases, which shall be paid from the Dog Law Fund, [but not in excess of three hundred thousand dollars]) the sum of five hundred and eighty-four thousand dollars ($584,000).

For the payment to incorporated agricultural associations, as provided by law, for exhibits of live stock products, horticultural products, handiwork, cereals, bees, and bee products, subject to the filing of such reports by said association as may be required by the Secretary of Agriculture two years, the sum of one hundred thousand dollars ($100,000).

Section 2. That that part of section two of the said act which makes an appropriation to the Department of Mines be and the same hereby is amended to read as follows:

See Department of Mines.

For the payment of the salary of the Chief or Secretary of the department, the sum of twelve thousand dollars ($12,000).

For the payment of the salaries, wages or other compensation of such deputies, attorneys, clerks, statisticians, stenographers, messengers, janitors, and such expert service as may be required for the proper conduct of the work of the department, of the traveling, incidental and contingent expenses of the chief of the department and other officials and employes thereof, of the cost of books, instruments, electrical equipment, chemicals, plans, freight, expressage, postage, and other supplies required for the proper conduct of the work of the department, [two years, the sum of fifty-nine thousand eight hundred dollars, ($59,800)] and for [For] the payment of the salaries of the inspectors of coal mines as provided by law, and for the payment of the actual traveling expenses of the inspectors, and for their office rent, stationery, postage, telegrams, express charges, instruments, typewriters, furniture, and all other actual necessary expenses, two years, the sum of [four] five hundred [ninety-two] fifty-two thousand [seven] five hundred dollars [($492,700)] ($552,500).

For the payment of the compensation and expenses attending the examination of candidates for inspectors of coal mines, mine foreman, assistant mine foremen, and fire bosses as provided for by the acts of Assembly relating thereto, two years, the sum of four thousand dollars ($4,000).

DEPARTMENT OF FORESTS AND WATERS

FORESTRY DIVISION

General Fund Expenditures 1921-1925

1. Salaries and Wages

Title of Position	Present Number of Employes	Present Rate Per Year	Actual Expenditures June 1, 1923 to May 31, 1924	Estimated Expenditures June 1, 1924 to May 31, 1925	Total Estimated Expenditures Biennium 1923-1925	Actual Expenditures Biennium 1921-1923
SECRETARY'S OFFICE						
Secretary	1	$8,000	$8,000	$8,000	$16,000	
Stenographer Secretary	1	1,800	1,800	1,800	3,600	
	.....	.....	$9,800	$9,800	$19,600	
DEPUTY SECRETARY'S OFFICE						
Deputy Secretary	1	6,000	$6,000	$6,000	$12,000	
Stenographer Secretary	1	1,500	1,440	1,500	2,940	
Stenographer-Typist	1	960	455	960	1,415	
Chauffeur	1	1,200	1,280	1,230	2,510	
Assistant Chief Operations	.....	.....	933	.....	933	
	.....	.....	$10,108	$9,690	$19,798	
OFFICE OF ACCOUNTS AND MAINTENANCE						
Chief	1	$3,600	$3,400	$3,600	$7,000	
Stenographer Secretary	1	1,500	1,204	1,440	2,644	
Accountant	1	2,400	2,300	2,400	4,700	
Bookkeeper	1	1,920	1,760	1,920	3,680	
Account Clerk	1	1,500	.....	1,560	1,560	
Account Clerk	1	1,320	1,160	2,490	3,650	
Account Clerk	1	1,200				
Storekeeper	1	1,500	1,380	1,500	2,880	
Multigraph Operator	1	1,260	1,200	1,230	2,430	
Statistical Clerk	1	1,500	1,600	1,500	3,100	
Stenographer—Class B	1	1,200	1,160	1,260	2,420	
Stenographer-Typist	1	1,200	344	1,200	1,544	
Clerk—Class B	1	1,020	.....	510	510	
Mimeograph Operator	.....	.....	1,120	540	1,660	
Messenger	1	900	780	900	1,680	
Janitress	1	780	563	780	1,343	
Cleaner	1	84	84	84	168	
Stenographer	.....	.....	116	.....	116	
	.....	.....	$18,171	$22,914	$41,085	
OFFICE OF INFORMATION AND FOREST RESEARCH						
Chief	1	4,500	$4,333	$4,500	$8,833	
Forester	2	2,160	3,440	3,840	7,280	
Stenographer Secretary	1	1,620	1,125	1,620	2,745	
Stenographer—Class B	1	1,200	1,180	1,230	2,410	
Exhibitor	1	2,160	1,625	1,920	3,545	
Forester	.....	.....	450	.....	450	
Motion Picture Operator	.....	.....	375	.....	375	
	.....	.....	$12,528	$13,110	$25,638	
BUREAU OF FOREST EXTENSION						
Chief	1	4,200	$4,133	$4,200	$8,333	
Stenographer Secretary	1	1,500	1,440	1,500	2,940	
Stenographer—Class B	1	1,200	1,200	1,230	2,430	
Forester	.....	.....	375	.....	375	
	.....	.....	$7,148	$6,930	$14,078	
BUREAU OF LANDS AND MANAGEMENT						
(Deputy Secretary in direct charge)						
Acting Chief	1	4,200	$4,133	$4,200	$8,333	
Forester	1	2,580	2,520	2,580	5,100	
Draftsman	1	2,220	2,180	2,220	4,400	
Surveyor	1	2,100	2,100	2,100	4,200	
Stenographer Secretary	1	1,500	1,440	1,500	2,940	
Assistant Draftsman	.....	.....	300	.....	300	
	.....	.....	$12,673	$12,600	$25,273	
BUREAU OF FOREST PROTECTION						
Chief	1	5,000	$4,333	$4,500	$8,833	
Assistant Chief	2	3,300	5,858	6,600	12,458	
Stenographer Secretary	1	1,500	1,400	1,500	2,900	
Account Clerk	1	1,200	1,160	1,200	2,360	
Stenographer—Class B	2	1,200	2,360	2,400	4,760	
Forester	.....	.....	772	.....	772	
Draftsman	.....	.....	21	.....	21	
	.....	.....	$15,904	$16,200	$32,104	
STATE FOREST SCHOOL						
Director	1	$4,200	$4,083	$4,200	$8,283	
Professor	1	2,400	2,333	3,402	5,735	
Professor	1	2,200	2,200	1,750	3,950	
Professor	1	2,100	1,920	2,000	3,920	
Professor	1	1,920	1,785	1,700	3,485	
Forester	1	2,340	2,107	2,160	4,267	
Registrar	1	2,160	1,325	1,800	3,125	
Matron	1	1,020	900	1,020	1,920	
Skilled Laborer	1	1,140	1,060	1,140	2,200	
Cook	1	720	480	720	1,200	
Instructor	.....	.....	.....	1,600	1,600	
	.....	.....	$18,193	$21,492	$39,685	

DEPARTMENT OF FORESTS AND WATERS—Continued

FORESTRY DIVISION

General Fund Expenditures 1921-1925

1. Salaries and Wages

Title of Position	Present Number of Employes	Present Rate Per Year	Actual Expenditures June 1, 1923 to May 31, 1924	Estimated Expenditures June 1, 1924 to May 31, 1925	Total Estimated Expenditures Biennium 1923-1925	Actual Expenditures Biennium 1921-1923
STATE FOREST DISTRICTS						
District Foresters	12	$2,640	$57,713	$63,000	$120,713	
	2	2,700				
	1	2,760				
	7	3,000				
Assistant District Foresters	1	1,200	17,955	17,000	34,955	
	1	1,800				
	1	1,980				
	1	2,100				
	5	2,160				
Nurserymen	1	1,452	463	3,012	3,475	
	1	1,560				
Clerks (Field)	1	540	22,993	26,500	49,493	
	1	900				
	3	960				
	3	1,020				
	7	1,080				
	7	1,140				
	3	1,200				
Rangers	8	900	67,085	68,620	135,705	
	9	960				
	14	1,020				
	15	1,080				
	6	1,140				
	8	1,200				
	2	1,260				
	1	1,320				
Investigator	1	1,740	1,500	1,740	3,240	
Telephone Expert	1	1,680	1,500	1,500	3,000	
Association Secretary	1	2,700	1,295	1,350	2,645	
Surveyor			503		503	
			$171,007	$182,722	$353,729	
Wages			$111,073	$278,700	$389,773	
			$282,080	$461,422	$743,502	

SUMMARY OF SALARIES AND WAGES

Salaries:						
Secretary's Office			$9,800	$9,800	$19,600	
Deputy Secretary's Office			10,108	9,690	19,798	
Office of Accounts and Maintenance			18,171	22,914	41,085	
Office of Information and Forest Research			12,528	13,110	25,638	
Bureau of Forest Extension			7,148	6,930	14,078	
Bureau of Lands and Management			12,673	12,600	25,273	
Bureau of Forest Protection			15,904	16,200	32,104	
State Forest School			18,193	21,492	39,685	
State Forest Districts			171,007	182,722	353,729	
			$275,532	$295,458	$570,990	$585,410
Wages			$111,073	$278,700	$389,773	$712,925
Total Salaries and Wages			$386,605	$574,158	$960,763	$1,298,335

2. Expenditures by Accounts

Account Title						
Salaries and Wages (Total)			$386,605	$574,158	$960,763	$1,298,335
Office Supplies			233	100	333	
Motor Supplies			7,145	13,300	20,445	112,816
Food and Forage			10,107	15,000	25,107	
Miscellaneous Supplies			10,597	30,000	40,597	
Postage			5,578	6,205	11,783	
Telephones			5,745	6,885	12,630	36,657
Telegrams			29	35	64	
Express, Cartage, etc.			1,098	1,200	2,298	
Traveling Expenses			15,545	24,500	40,045	81,514
Printing						828
Newspaper Advertising and Notices			3	200	203	2,915
Heat, Light, Power and Water			474	600	1,074	2,724
Contracted Repairs			2,090	6,100	8,190	10,358
Office Equipment			542	350	892	
Motor Equipment			4,310	12,400	16,710	137,714
Miscellaneous Equipment			4,019	16,100	20,119	
Buildings and Construction			8,236	7,000	15,236	5,034
Rents			6,382	7,268	13,650	12,768
Subsidies			59,586	60,000	119,586	110,000
Other Items			2,275	3,000	5,275	7,526
Total			$530,599	$784,401	$1,315,000	$1,819,189

DEPARTMENT OF FORESTS AND WATERS—Continued

DIVISION OF WATERS

General Fund Expenditures 1921-1925

1. Salaries and Wages

Title of Position	Present Number of Employes	Present Rate Per Year	Actual Expenditures June 1, 1923 to May 31, 1924	Estimated Expenditures June 1, 1924 to May 31, 1925	Total Estimated Expenditures Biennium 1923-1925	Actual Expenditures Biennium 1921-1923
Water Supply Commissioners	.....	.....	$375	.....	$375	$18,000
Engineer Member of Water & Power Resources Board	1	$3,000	1,800	$3,150	4,950	.....
Chief Engineer	1	5,000	4,534	5,000	9,534	
Division Engineer	1	4,000	3,667	4,000	7,667	
Division Engineer	1	3,600	3,400	3,600	7,000	
Assistant Engineer	4	3,600	13,600	12,000	25,600	
Assistant Engineer	1	1,500	1,500	1,500	3,000	
Hydrographer	1	1,800	1,800	1,800	3,600	67,685
Bureau Secretary	1	2,400	2,600	2,400	5,000	
Principal Clerk	1	1,800	1,867	1,800	3,667	
Statistical Clerk	1	1,620	1,527	1,620	3,147	
Clerk Class A	1	1,560	1,536	1,440	2,976	
Stenographer—Clerk Class A	1	1,200	1,510	350	1,860	
Janitor	1	420	315	420	735	
Stream Observer	55	90				
Stream & Rainfall Obsr.	1	120	5,503	5,220	10,723	13,234
Rainfall Observer	4	36				
Director of Waters	.....	.....	1,125	.....	1,125	.....
Engineer	.....	.....	625	.....	625	4,028
Total Salaries	.....	.....	$47,284	$44,300	$91,584	$102,947
Wages	.....	.....	$56	$55	$111	$1,381
Total Salaries and Wages	.....	.....	$47,340	$44,355	$91,695	$104,328

2. Expenditures by Accounts

Account Title						
Salaries and Wages (Total)	.....	.....	$47,340	$44,355	$91,695	$104,328
Office Supplies	.....	.....	5	.....	5	.....
Miscellaneous Supplies	.....	.....	67	250	317	100
Postage	.....	.....	425	375	800	583
Telephones	.....	.....	24	.....	24	.....
Express, Cartage, etc.	.....	.....	8	60	68	51
Traveling Expenses	.....	.....	2,501	2,956	5,457	6,713
Newspaper Advertising and Notices	.....	.....	173	.....	173	.....
Contracted Repairs	.....	.....	9	.....	9	.....
Office Equipment	.....	.....	55	.....	55	.....
Miscellaneous Equipment	.....	.....	2	50	52	100
Rents	.....	.....	155	240	395	150
Total	.....	.....	$50,764	$48,286	$99,050	$112,025

FORT WASHINGTON PARK COMMISSION

2. Expenditures by Accounts

General Fund Expenditures 1921-1925

Account Title						
Interest on Mortgages on Park Land belonging to the Commonwealth ($41,750)	.....	.....	$2,505	$3,758	$6,263	$249

FRENCH CREEK IMPROVEMENT

1. Salaries and Wages

General Fund Expenditures 1921-1925

Real Estate Expert	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	$340
Total Wages	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	$340

2. Expenditures by Accounts

Account Title						
Salaries and Wages (Total)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	$340
Traveling Expenses	.....	.....	$42	.....	$42	$237
Total	.....	.....	$42	.....	$42	$577

LAKE ERIE AND OHIO RIVER CANAL BOARD

1. Salaries and Wages

General Fund Expenditures 1921-1925

Title of Position						
Executive Clerk	1	$2,500	$625	$2,007	$2,632	
Wages	.....	.....	42	1,559	1,601	
Total Salaries and Wages			$667	$3,566	$4,233	

2. Expenditures by Accounts

Account Title						
Salaries and Wages (Total)	.....	.....	$667	$3,566	$4,233	
Office Supplies	.....	.....	.....	25	25	
Postage	.....	.....	2	40	42	
Telephones	.....	.....	12	219	231	
Telegrams	.....	.....	.....	10	10	9,580
Express, Cartage, etc.	.....	.....	.....	15	15	
Traveling Expenses	.....	.....	.....	384	384	
Printing	.....	.....	.....	45	45	
Office Equipment	.....	.....	.....	15	15	
Total	.....	.....	$681	$4,319	$5,000	$9,580

DEPARTMENT OF FORESTS AND WATERS—Continued

MATAMORAS DIKE

General Fund Expenditures 1921-1925

2. Expenditures by Accounts

Account Title	Present Number of Employes	Present Rate Per Year	Actual Expenditures June 1, 1923 to May 31, 1924	Estimated Expenditures June 1, 1924 to May 31, 1925	Total Estimated Expenditures Biennium 1923-1925	Actual Expenditures Biennium 1921-1923
Traveling Expenses			$37		$37	
Buildings and Construction				1,963	1,963	
Total			$37	$1,963	$2,000	

PYMATUNING RESERVOIR PROJECT

General Fund Expenditures 1921-1925

1. Salaries and Wages

Assistant Engineers						$3,250
Real Estate Expert						1,280
Potter Title and Trust Company						11,106
Total Salaries and Wages						15,636

2. Expenditures by Accounts

Salaries and Wages (Total)						$15,636
Miscellaneous Supplies			$6		$6	
Telephones			10		10	
Traveling Expenses						2,300
Land			20,052		20,052	367,700
Rents			40		40	
Other items						532
Total			$20,108		$20,108	$386,168

JOSEPH T. ROTHROCK MEMORIAL COMMISSION

General Fund Expenditures 1921-1925

1. Salaries and Wages

Wages				$200	$200	

2. Expenditures by Accounts

Salaries and Wages (Total)				$200	$200	
Miscellaneous Supplies				100	100	
Express, Cartage, etc.,				15	15	
Traveling Expenses				250	250	
Miscellaneous Equipment				300	300	
Contract for model				375	375	
Dedication Excercises				100	100	
Total				1,340	1,340	

WASHINGTON CROSSING PARK COMMISSION

General Fund Expenditures 1921-1925

1. Salaries and Wages

Superintendent	1	$1,000	$1,086	$1,041	$2,127	$1,000
Stenographer & Bkpr.	1	600	225	625	850	
			$1,311	$1,666	$2,977	$1,000
Wages			$13,016	$13,887	$26,903	$10,391
Total Salaries and Wages			$14,327	$15,553	$29,880	$11,391

2. Expenditures by Accounts

Salaries and Wages (Total)			$14,327	$15,553	$29,880	$11,391
Miscellaneous Supplies			2,493	2,955	5,448	3,319
Postage						16
Telephones						35
Express, Cartage, etc.			24	25	49	
Traveling Expenses			178		178	32
Contracted Repairs			149	2,000	2,149	
Miscellaneous Equipment			633	1,318	1,951	750
Land			56,267		56,267	14,371
Buildings and Construction			1,776		1,776	
Rents			2,106		2,106	
Other Items			196		196	62
Total			$78,149	$21,851	$100,000	$30,000

VALLEY FORGE PARK COMMISSION

1. Salaries and Wages

General Fund Expenditures 1921-1925

Superintendent	1	$1,500	$1,813	$1,500	$3,313	
Asst. Superintendent	1	1,500	1,500	1,500	3,000	
Farmer	1	1,080	970	1,080	2,050	
Caretaker	1	864	1,922	864	864	
Guards	3	900		1,875	3,797	
Asst. Secretary	1	300	387	300	687	
Asst. Treasurer			83		83	
Total Salaries			$6,675	$7,119	$13,794	
Wages			$2,753	$9,941	$12,694	
Total Salaries and Wages			$9,428	$17,060	$26,488	

DEPARTMENT OF FORESTS AND WATERS—Continued

VALLEY FORGE PARK COMMISSION

General Fund Expenditures 1921-1925

2. Expenditures by Accounts

ACCOUNT TITLE	Present Number of Employes	Present Rate Per Year	Actual Expenditures June 1, 1923 to May 31, 1924	Estimated Expenditures June 1, 1924 to May 31, 1925	Total Estimated Expenditures Biennium 1923-1925	Actual Expenditures Biennium 1921-1923
Salaries and Wages (Total)			$9,428	$17,060	$26,488	
Office Supplies				100	100	
Motor Supplies			342	500	842	
Food and Forage				250	250	
Miscellaneous Supplies			387	550	937	
Postage			1	15	16	
Telephones			114	140	254	
Telegrams				15	15	
Express, Cartage, etc.			6	25	31	100,976
Traveling Expenses			263	300	563	
Heat, Light, Power and Water			150	160	310	
Contracted Repairs			1,828	2,500	4,328	
Office Equipment			65	100	165	
Motor Equpment			30	200	230	
Miscellaneous Equipment			26	400	426	
Land			411,292	62,298	473,590	
Other Items				45	45	
Total			$423,932	$84,658	$508,590	$100,970

PENNSYLVANIA STATE PARK AND HARBOR COMMISSION OF ERIE

1. Salaries and Wages

General Fund Expenditures 1921-1925

Superintendent			$15,914	$16,574	$32,488	$3,000
Bookkeeper & Stenographer	1	1,044	908	1,093	2,001	
Watchman	1	1,500	750	1,500	2,250	
Park Police (2)				1,125	1,125	
			$4,533	$6,843	$11,376	3,000
Wages			$11,381	$9,731	$21,112	
Total Salaries and Wages			$15,914	$16,574	$32,488	$3,000

2. Expenditures by Accounts

Salaries and Wages (Total)			$15,914	$16,574	$32,488	$3,000
Office Supplies			18	50	68	
Motor Supplies			42	200	242	
Miscellaneous Supplies			2,111	1,000	3,111	
Postage			26	25	51	
Telephones			62	75	137	
Telegrams				5	5	
Express, Cartage, etc.			10	20	30	
Traveling Expenses			154	100	254	7,000
Heat, Light, Power and Water			300		300	
Contracted Repairs			11	500	511	
Office Equipment			1,545	300	1,845	
Motor Equipment				200	200	
Miscellaneous Equipment			7,578	2,000	9,578	
Rents			485	485	970	
Bridging Basins				210	210	
Total			$28,256	$21,744	$50,000	$10,000

TOPOGRAPHIC AND GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

1. Salaries and Wages

General Fund Expenditures 1921-1925

State Geologist	1	$7,000	$6,708	$7,000	$13,708	$13,769
Asst. State Geologist	1	5,000	4,792	5,000	9,792	7,083
Chief, Metals	1	4,000	3,833	4,000	7,833	8,000
Chief, Coal	1	3,600	3,075	3,600	6,675	5,025
Chief, Oil—Gas	1	3,000	788	2,536	3,324	4,625
Geologists and Engineers. (Resigned $1,800-$3,600)						3,551
Cooperating Topographic Engineers—$900--3,000			2,702	13,000	15,702	34,769
Draftsman	1	2,100	2,013	2,100	4,113	3,050
Draftsman	1	1,860		1,860	1,860	
Draftsman (Resigned or to be appointed—$1,320 $2,600)			495	1,320	1,815	4,490
Stenographer—Secretary	1	1,800	1,813	1,800	3,613	3,573
Stenographer—Clerk	1	1,440	1,485	1,440	2,925	2,159
Stenographer	1	1,320	1,318	1,320	2,638	2,475
Stenographer (Resigned $900-$1,380)						647
Office Asistant	1	1,320	1,150	1,200	2,350	1,961
Janitress	1	300	215		215	
Cooperating Geologists (Past and future $2.50-$15 per day)			1,050	1,845	2,895	16,130
Cooperating Topographic Aids $2. per day			2,244	5,000	7,244	4,510
Temporary Office Assistants			3	1,000	1,003	800
Total Salaries and Wages			$33,684	$54,021	$87,705	$116,979

2. Expenditures by Accounts

Salaries and Wages (Total)			$33,684	$54,021	$87,705	$116,979
Office Supplies						92
Motor Supplies			12	40	52	
Miscellaneous Supplies			23	60	83	471
Postage			135	420	555	113
Telephones						68
Telegrams						38
Express, Cartage, etc.			8	10	18	78
Traveling Expenses			1,168	16,739	17,907	28,900
Contracted Repairs			82	85	167	35
Office Equipment			90	250	340	998
Motor Equipment			33	50	83	1,218
Miscellaneous Equipment						817
Rents			137	70	207	163
Other Items			24	25	49	
Total			$35,396	$71,770	$107,166	$150,000

DEPARTMENT OF FORESTS AND WATERS—Continued

GENERAL FUND SUMMARY

	Total Expenditures 1921-1923	Less amount expended from Property and Supplies 1921-1923	Total net expenditures from appropriations 1921-1923	Total Expenditures 1923-1925	Less amount expended from Property and Supplies 1923-1925	Total net expenditures from appropriations 1923-1925	Appropriations 1921-1923	Appropriations 1923-1925
Forestry Division	$1,864,883	$45,694	$1,819,189	$1,356,064	$41,064	$1,315,000	$1,870,000	$1,315,000
Waters Division	115,104	3,079	112,025	104,807	5,757	99,050	115,400	100,000
Control of Flood Waters	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25,000
County and Road Taxes (6)	.....	.....	.....	3,985	.....	3,985	.....	3,985
Fort Washington Park Commission	249	.....	249	6,263	.....	6,263	.....	6,453
French Creek Improvements	577	.....	577	42	.....	42	50,000	(2)49,423
Dike at Lackawaxen Pike County	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,000	(2)5,000
Lake Erie and Ohio River Canal Board	9,580	.....	9,580	5,000	.....	5,000	10,452	5,000
Matamoras Dike Pike County	.....	.....	.....	2,000	.....	2,000	.....	2,000
Pymatuming Reservoir Project	386,168	.....	386,168	20,108	.....	20,108	396,458	(5)20,108
Joseph T. Rothrock Memorial Commission	.....	.....	.....	1,340	.....	1,340	.....	1,500
Washington Crossing Park Commission	30,000	.....	30,000	100,006	6	100,000	30,000	100,000
Valley Forge Park Commission	100,976	.....	100,976	508,661	71	508,590	101,000	535,000
Penna. State Park and Harbor Commission of Erie	10,000	.....	10,000	50,041	41	50,000	50,000	(3)50,000
Topographic and Geologic Survey	.....	.....	.....	140,083	32,917	107,166	.....	(1)107,166
Totals	$2,517,537	$48,773	$2,468,764	$2,298,400	$79,856	$2,218,544	$2,628,310	$2,325,635

	Appropriation Recommended 1925-1927	Increase+ Decrease— 1925-1927 over 1923-1925	Deficiency 1921-1923	Unexpended Balance Lapse 1921-1923	Unexpended Balance To Lapse 1923-1925	Unexpended Balance (Continuing Appropriation) 1921-1923	Unexpended Balance (Continuing Appropriation) 1923-1925
Forestry Division	$1,707,000	+392,000	.....	$50,811	.....	.....	.....
Waters Division	146,000	+ 46,000	.....	3,375	$950	.....	.....
Control of Flood Waters	.....	— 25,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	$25,000
County and Road Taxes (6)	5,274	+ 1,289	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fort Washington Park Commission	5,010	— 1,443	(4)$249	.....	190	.....	.....
French Creek Improvements	.....	— 49,423	.....	.....	49,381	(2)$49,423	.....
Dike at Lackawaxen Pike County	.....	— 5,000	.....	.....	6,000	(2)5,000	.....
Lake Erie and Ohio River Canal Board	5,000	.....	.....	872	.....	.....	.....
Matamoras Dike Pike County	.....	— 2,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pymatuning Reservoir Project	.....	— 20,108	.....	.....	.....	(2)10,290	.....
Joseph T. Rothrock Memorial Commission	.....	— 1,500	.....	.....	160	.....	.....
Washington Crossing Park Commission	120,000	+ 20,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Valley Forge Park Commission	250,000	—285,000	.....	24	26,410	.....	.....
Penna. State Park and Harbor Commission of Erie	75,000	+ 25,000	.....	.....	.....	(3)40,000	.....
Topographic and Geologic Survey	135,000	+ 27,834	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals	.....	.....	$249	$55,082	$82,091	$104,713	$25,000

In addition to the general fund expenditures reported and summarized above, this Department makes additional expenditures from miscellaneous revenue as summarized below. These funds are all retained by the spending agency with the exception of the Contribution and Telephone Fund, receipts of which are deposited with the State Treasurer in the general fund but are ear-marked for the use of the Department of Forests and Waters exclusively.

	Contribution and Telephone Fund	Operation Fund	Valley Forge Park Wood and Bequest Fund	Penna. State Park & Harbor Commission Special Road Fund	Total Miscellaneous Funds
Balance available 6-1-21	.....	$1,919	.....	$7,137	$9,056
Receipts during biennium 1921-23	$48,661	85,876	7,822	60,075	202,434
Expenditures during biennium 1921-23	45,223	77,172	4,185	7,137	133,717
Balance available 6-1-23	3,438	10,623	3,637	60,075	77,773
Receipts during biennium 1923-25	46,127	197,014	3,368	21,913	268,422
Expenditures during biennium 1923-25	48,107	195,260	2,280	81,988	327,635
Balance available 6-1-25	1,458	12,377	4,725	.....	18,560
Estimated receipts during biennium 1925-1927	60,000	230,000	3,562	.....	293,562
Estimated expenditures during biennium 1925-1927	59,495	220,810	2,250	.....	282,555
Estimated balance available 6-1-27	1,963	21,567	6,037	.....	29,567

(1) Expenditures for 1921-1923 and $2,834 for 1923-1925 shown under Department of Internal Affairs

(2) Balance reported as lapsed by Auditor General—held as available by Department of Forests and Waters.

(3) $40,000 balance continuing appropriation carried forward into 1923-1925.

(4) Total deficiency appropriation $248.71.

(5) Includes $9,818 general fund receipts ear-marked for Department of Forests and Waters.

(6) Appropriation formerly made to Auditor General.

DEPARTMENT OF FORESTS AND WATERS—Continued

FOREST SERVICE

An increase of $392,000 for general administration and protection is recommended over the appropriation for the forest work of the Department for the present biennium. This increase will be used to meet the following needs:

1. To make more serviceable for forest protection and administration the 4,000 miles of roads, 3,500 miles of trails, 547 buildings and other equipment under the jurisdiction of the Forest Service ($161,000.)

2. The Survey of the remaining unsurveyed 450 miles of State forest boundary lines ($25,000).

3. The production of an additional 6,000,000 forest tree seedlings to meet the demand for them from citizens of the State ($15,000).

4. To remodel the dormitory and class room building, to provide a new building for class rooms, laboratories and auditorium, and to provide additional living quarters and equipment at the State Forest School, Mont Alto, ($191,000).

APPROPRIATION RECOMMENDED

For the payment of the salary of the Secretary of Forests and Waters, two years, the sum of sixteen thousand dollars ($16,000).

For the payment of salaries, wages or other compensation of such deputies, directors, superintendents, bureau or division chiefs, assistant directors, assistant superintendents, assistant chiefs, experts, scientists, engineers, surveyors, draftsmen, accountants, secretaries, auditors, inspectors, examiners, statisticians, marshals, clerks, stenographers, bookkeepers, messengers and other assistants and employes as may be required for the proper conduct of the work of the Department with respect to Forests and Parks, the Geographic Board, the State Forest Commission, and the Fort Washington Park Commission, and for the payment of traveling, contingent and other necessary expenses, including telephone toll charges and the cost of telegrams of the Secretary of Forests and Waters, the officers and employes of the Department engaged in the forest and park work of the Department, and of the Geographic Board, the State Forest Commission and the Fort Washington Park Commission, for the purchase, maintenance and repair of automobiles necessary in carrying on the forest and park activities of the Department and said board and commission, for the purchase of telephone equipment and the cost of telephone rentals at towers, district offices, ranger stations and other necessary locations, for expenses incurred in the erection and repair of buildings, the purchase or lease of suitable agricultural areas for the production of forest trees, the maintenance, planting, improvement and use of State Forests and the encouragement and promotion of proper forest practices, for the payment of the cost of surveying, mapping and marking boundaries of State Forest land, for the maintenance and development of the Pennsylvania State Forest School at Mont Alto, for the payment of the costs of supplies and equipment, for forest protection expenses including the prevention and discovery of forest fires, and for any other expenses necessary to the conduct of the forest and park work of the Department or of the said board and commission, two years, the sum of one million, three hundred and seventy-five thousand and thirty dollars ($1,375,030).

For the payment of expenses incurred for the extinction and control of forest fires, two years, the sum of two hundred thousand dollars ($200,000).

For the payment of annual fixed charges for road, school and county purposes on lands owned by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and held and administered by it as State Forest and for the payment of the annual fixed charges for road and school purposes on lands classified as auxiliary forest reserves, two years, the sum of one hundred and fifteen thousand, nine hundred and seventy dollars ($115,970).

WATER RESOURCES SERVICE AND WATER AND POWER RESOURCES BOARD

The amount and importance of the work of the Water Resources Service and the Water and Power Resources Board has been increased during this biennium by the administration of the Water Power Act of June 14, 1923.

There are approximately six thousand (6,000) dams in the State of which six hundred (600) are important structures. It is imperative that these structures, for which permits are issued by the Board be examined at frequent intervals to insure their being in safe condition. It is essential, also, that all new dams be supervised by the Board's representatives during the course of construction.

Three new projects demanding immediate attention are: studies of adequate capacities for spillways and dams; of the culm situation as it affects stream encroachment; and of the establishment of channel lines in cooperation with local authorities to prevent flood damage. These projects are vital in the intelligent and effective handling of flood control. For these reasons an increase of $31,000.00 is recommended in the appropriation of this work.

APPROPRIATION RECOMMENDED

For the payment of the compensation of the engineer appointed as a member of the Water and Power Resources Board, two years, the sum of six thousand dollars, ($6,000).

For the payment of salaries, wages or other compensation of such deputies, directors, superintendents, bureau or division chiefs, assistant directors, assistant superintendents, assistant chiefs, experts, scientists, engineers, surveyors, draftsmen, accountants, secretaries, auditors, inspectors, examiners, statisticians, marshals, clerks, stenographers, bookkeepers, messengers and other assistants and employes as may be required for the proper conduct of the work of the Department with respect to waters and of the Water and Power Resources Board, and for the payment of traveling, contingent and other necessary expenses, including telephone toll charges and the cost of telegrams of the officers and employes of the Department engaged in its work with respect to waters and of the members, officers and employes of the Water and Power Resources Board, for the purchase, maintenance and repair of automobiles necessary to the work of the Department with respect to Waters and of the said board for telephone rentals at field stations, for the payment of the cost of supplies and equipment, for all expenses incurred in making examinations and reports upon applications for water and water power company charters, mergers, consolidations, and new or additional sources of supply for water and water power companies, investigations and reports upon the status of water and water power company charters, investigations, inspections and reports in connection with the construction and maintenance of power projects built under limited power permits, and examinations, investigations and reports upon protests lodged with the department or the Water and Power Resources Board, for the cost of establishing, maintaining, and operating stream gauging and flood warning stations, for examinations and reports upon dams and other encroachments now existing or hereafter to be placed in or along any of the streams of the Commonwealth, for establishing channel lines and for performing any other duties imposed upon the Department with respect to waters or upon the Water and Power Resources Board, two years, the sum of one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars ($125,000).

DELAWARE RIVER TREATY COMMISSION

The proposed Delaware River Treaty between Pennsylvania, New Jersey and New York provides for the creation of a permanent commission to be composed of appropriate State officers designated by the respective Governors.

The item of fifteen thousand dollars ($15,000) for this Commission is to cover the equipment, services, and facilities to enable it to properly and efficiently exercise the powers and perform the duties prescribed by the Treaty.

APPROPRIATION RECOMMENDED

For the payment of salaries, wages, and other compensation and expenses, for services and facilities necessary for the Department to exercise properly and efficinetly the powers and perform the duties defined in the Delaware River Treaty under the direction of the Tri-State Delaware River Commission, two years, the sum of fifteen thousand dollars ($15,000).

REIMBURSEMENT OF TAXES
APPROPRIATION RECOMMENDED

For the payment of county, township and road taxes imposed upon the Commonwealth by the provisions of the Act of May thirty-first, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-

three (Pamphlet Laws four hundred and eighty-seven), two years, the sum of five thousand, two hundred and seventy-four dollars ($5,274).

TOPOGRAPHIC AND GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

This is an increase of twenty-five thousand dollars ($25,000) over the appropriation to the Topographic and Geological Survey for the present biennium. This increase will be used:

For topographic mapping of the State in cooperation with the U. S. Geological Survey on the basis of equal expense to State and Federal Governments; to obtain reliable information regarding recently opened oil and gas fields; to study new methods of oil recovery; to study clay deposits; to study underground water resources.

APPROPRIATION RECOMMENDED

For the payment of salaries, wages or other compensation of such geologists, mineralogists, directors, superintendents, bureau or division chiefs, assistant directors, assistant superintendents, assistant chiefs, experts, scientists, engineers, surveyors, draftsmen, accountants, secretaries, auditors, inspectors, examiners, statisticians, marshals, clerks, stenographers, bookkeepers, messengers and other assistants and employes as may be required for the proper conduct of the work of the Department in connection with the Topographic and Geological Survey, and for the payment of traveling, contingent and other necessary expenses, including telephone toll charges and the cost of telegrams of the officers and employes of the Department engaged in the work of the Topographic and Geological Survey, for the purchase, maintenance and repair of automobiles necessary to the work of the Department in connection with said Survey, for the cost of supplies and equipment, and for any other expenses necessary to enable the Department to carry on the work of said Topographic and Geological Survey, two years, the sum of one hundred and thirty-five thousand dollars ($135,000).

VALLEY FORGE PARK COMMISSION

There is now owned by the Commonwealth within the Valley Forge Park approximately 1,450 acres. During the present biennium a half-million dollars has been paid for lands condemned by previous Commissions. There remain from these land condemnations obligations amounting to approximately eighty-thousand dollars ($80,000) to cover unpaid interest charges and title insurance. This will make a total of $1,086,242 spent to date by the State for the land and buildings in this park.

The appropriation item for the Commission includes the sum needed to meet these obligations and to maintain the park, including the improvement of all the roads within the Park. To put the roads of the Park in first class shape will require at least $120,000. The Park is visited annually by thousands of citizens of this and other States. During 1924 over 100,000 people visited Washington's Headquarters alone. The increasing tourist traffic requires new and larger expenditures for properly guarding the grounds and buildings.

APPROPRIATION RECOMMENDED

For the use of the Valley Forge Park Commission in the payment of salaries, wages and other compensation of such superintendents, guards, wardens and workmen as may be needed for the repair and construction of roads, removal or improvement of buildings, grading, seeding, mowing, planting and other work necessary in the care, preservation and maintenance of Valley Forge Park; for the expense of the members of the Commission its officers and employes, including office rent, freight, postage, telegrams, telephone charges and other incidental expenses, for the purchase of fertilizers, seeds, weed killers, flags, markers, trucks, mowers, fuel and other materials, equipment and supplies necessary in the development and improvement of the park; and for interest charges and title examinations, incident to the condemnation of park areas under the act of July eleventh, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-three, P. L. seventy-six, two years, the sum of two hundred and fifty-thousand dollars ($250,000).

AN ACT

Authorizing the Valley Forge Park Commission to make use of the moneys now in its possession known as the "Wood Fund".

WHEREAS, there is now in the possession of the Valley Forge Park Commission a fund known as the "Wood Fund" approximately eight thousand dollars ($8,000) in amount, which fund has accrued from the proceeds of the sale of timber and other natural products grown on or taken from the Commonwealth's property at Valley Forge Park; and

WHEREAS, said Valley Forge Park Commission does not have authority to make use of the moneys in the said fund;

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That the Valley Forge Park Commission be and hereby is authorized to expend the moneys in the said "Wood Fund" for the payment of the salaries, wages or other compensation of necessary employes, for the purchase of supplies or equipment, and for any other expenses necessary in connection with the proper maintenance of Valley Forge Park. Provided, however, that said Valley Forge Park Commission shall render an accounting to the Auditor General of this Commonwealth for the moneys in the said fund showing in detail the purposes for which they shall have been expended.

WASHINGTON CROSSING PARK COMMISSION

There have been purchased or condemned by the Washington Crossing Park Commission 322 acres for inclusion within the Park. These lands comprise the "Valley of Concentration", the "Place of Embarkation", the old Ferry House and Hotel, the Island in the Delaware River at the Crossing and the Continental Army's main Camp Ground at Neely's Mills and Bowman's Hill. The area acquired or under condemnation is all the land deemed necessary by the Commission for acquisition by the Commonweath for many years.

Of the appropriation recommended for the Commission, eighty-five thousand dollars ($85,000) is to complete the purchase of areas within the Park and thirty-five thousand dollars ($35,000) is for Park improvement and maintenance.

APPROPRIATION RECOMMENDED

For the use of the Washington Crossing Park Commission in the payment of salaries, wages or other compensation of necessary employes in maintaining and improving Washington Crossing Park, and the buildings thereon, for the purchase of materials, tools, and other supplies, for office rent and for the expenses of the members of the Commission and its employes including postage, freight, telephone rents and toll charges, telegrams and other incidental expenses, two years, the sum of thirty-five thousand dollars ($35,000).

For the use of the Washington Crossing Park Commission in acquiring additional lands and property in the manner provided by the Act approved the twenty-fifth day of July, one thousand nine hundred and seventeen (Pamphlet Laws, one thousand two hundred and nine), entitled "An act to authorize the acquisition, by purchase or condemnation, of lands for a park, and erection of a monument commemorative of Washington crossing the River Delaware, and for the appointment of a Commission to acquire said lands and erect such monument; and making an appropriation for the purpose of this act", two years, the sum of eighty-five thousand dollars ($85,000).

PENNSYLVANIA STATE PARK AND HARBOR COMMISSION OF ERIE

This state park (Presque Isle) comprises approximately 3,200 acres, situated on the shore of Lake Erie. The harbor of Erie is also within the Commission's jurisdiction. The development and improvement of the park is conducted cooperatively by the Commonwealth and the County and the City of Erie.

The $75,000. recommended is sufficient only for necessary salaries and urgently needed work in dock improvement, public recreational facilities, park maintenance and equipment. The road work done cooperatively during the present biennium has greatly increased the public use of the park.

The bathing beach alone, the best on the Great Lakes, is attracting growing numbers of tourists and visitors every year. The park is the centre of outdoor recreation in northwestern Pennsylvania.

APPROPRIATION RECOMMENDED

For the use of the Pennsylvania State Park and Harbor Commission of Erie for the payment of salaries, wages and other compensation of employes, office rents, planting trees, clearing trails, constructing roads, bath houses, camp sites, park gates and docks, the purchase of necessary supplies, materials and equipment and for the expense of the members of the Commission and its employes, including postage, freight, telegrams, telephone toll charges and for other incidental expenses, two years, the sum of seventy-five thousand dollars ($75,000).

LAKE ERIE AND OHIO RIVER CANAL BOARD
APPROPRIATION RECOMMENDED

For the use of the Lake Erie and Ohio River Canal Board for the payment of expenses incurred in printing, distributing or in otherwise making available for public use reports, maps, documents and records issued by or in the possession of the Board; for the payment of expenses incurred in doing such things as the Board may deem expedient to secure the cooperation and aid of the government of the United States and other public authorities in the construction of the canal or waterway to be constructed by the Act of June twenty-seventh, one thousand nine hundred and thirteen (Pamphlet Laws six hundred and fifty-two) and for the payment of traveling and other expenses of the Board, its officers and employes and the payment of the salaries, wages, or other compensation of such engineers, draftsmen and other employes as may be necessary for the work of the Board, two years, the sum of five thousand dollars ($5,000).

FORT WASHINGTON PARK COMMISSION

The Fairmount Park Commission was authorized in 1915 and 1917 (Appro. Act 1917 213 A.) to condemn a strip of land from sixty to one hundred feet wide, running from the upper end of Wissahickon Park up to and including a park covering Fort Hill and Militia Hill. This is a pleasure boulevard. It passes no industrial towns or cities. It follows the Wissahickon from the end of the Wissahickon Park in Philadelphia County up to Fort Hill.

This Commission has now power to condemn the property not is excess of 1,100 acres without any appropriation made by the State and the State would then have to pay whatever condemnation values were found plus six per cent interest until the owners of the property were compensated.

The Commission by the above act was given $50,000 for purchase of land. It applied this as part purchase on tracts of land aggregating about one hundred and sixty-six acres and took a mortgage on the balance in excess of the sum appropriated. The sum recommended ($5,010) is necessary to pay the interest on this mortgage. It is estimated that the land when condemned will cost not less than a quarter of a million dollars.

In view of the other urgent needs of this Commonwealth it is recommended that this bill be repealed and that the act be re-enacted when the State is able financially to care first adequately for its school children and the inmates of its Welfare institutions.

APPROPRIATION RECOMMENDED

For the payment of interest on mortgages on property belonging to the Commonwealth within the boundaries of Fort Washington Park, two years, the sum of five thousand and ten dollars ($5,010).

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY

General Fund Expenditures 1921-1925

1. Salaries and Wages

Title of Position	Present Number of Employes	Present Rate Per Year	Actual Expenditures June 1, 1923 to May 31, 1924	Estimated Expenditures June 1, 1924 to May 31, 1925	Total Estimated Expenditures Biennium 1923-1925	Actual Expenditures Biennium 1921-1923
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY						
Secretary	1	$10,000	$10,000	$10,000	$20,000	$20,000
DEPARTMENTAL SERVICE						
Executive Secretary	1	3,720	3,566	3,720	7,286	
Stenographer-Secretary	1	1,680	1,625	1,680	3,305	
Stenographer-Secretary	1	1,620	874	1,620	2,494	
Assistant Editor	1	1,680	1,015	910	1,925	
Head File Clerk	1	1,560	1,500	1,560	3,060	
File Clerk	1	960	900	280	1,180	
File Clerk-Typist	1	900	.....	860	860	
Storekeeper	1	1,260	1,200	1,260	2,460	
Chauffeur	1	1,200	1,500	1,154	2,654	
Multigraph Operator	1	1,140	1,050	1,140	2,190	
Duplicating Machine Operator	1	1,020	1,020	298	1,318	
Duplicating Machine Operator	1	1,140	1,060	1,140	2,200	73,563
Clerical Assistant	1	900	.....	553	553	
Stenographer Class B	.....	.....	700	.....	700	
Balance of Stores Clerk	1	1,020	450	85	535	
Messenger	1	900	1,160	888	2,048	
Elevatormen	2	1,260	2,400	2,505	4,905	
Policeman	1	1,260	1,200	1,253	2,453	
Janitor (Foreman)	1	1,500	1,500	1,500	3,000	
Janitor	1	900	300	150	450	
Stenographer-Typist	.....	.....	425	.....	425	
Wages	.....	.....	235	100	335	
	.....	.....	$23,680	$22,656	$46,336	$73,563
ACCOUNTING SERVICE						
Accountant Class B	1	3,660	$3,500	$3,660	$7,160	
Stenographer-Secretary	1	1,500	1,500	1,500	3,000	
Stenographer-Secretary	.....	.....	792	.....	792	$13,567
Statistical Clerk	.....	.....	438	.....	438	
	.....	.....	$6,230	$5,160	$11,390	$13,567
INDUSTRIAL BOARD						
Members	4	10 per diem	20	620	640	7,570
INDUSTRIAL STANDARDS BUREAU						
Chief	1	3,000	$2,440	$3,000	$5,440	
Principal Clerk	1	1,800	1,800	1,800	3,600	
Stenographer-Clerk Class A	1	1,440	1,460	1,440	2,900	
						24,830
Stenographer Class A	1	1,200	1,200	1,200	2,400	
Stenographer-Typist	1	1,140	1,120	1,140	2,260	
Stenographer-Clerk Class B	1	1,020	1,020	.....	1,020	
	.....	.....	$9,040	$8,580	$17,620	$24,830
INSPECTION BUREAU						
Chief Inspector	1	5,000	$5,000	$5,000	$10,000	
Ass't. to Chief Inspector	1	3,720	3,400	3,720	7,120	
Stenographer-Secretary	1	1,560	1,500	1,560	3,060	
Stenographer Class A	1	1,680	1,800	1,680	3,480	
Clerk-Typist	1	1,080	975	1,080	2,055	
Clerk-Typist	1	900	900	900	1,800	
Key Punch Operator	1	960	960	1,000	1,960	
Headquarters Inspector	1	3,000	.....	1,500	1,500	
Supervising Inspector	4	3,000	12,600	12,000	24,600	
Supervising Inspector	2	2,760	4,804	5,520	10,324	
Inspector	1	2,400	2,266	2,400	4,666	
Inspector	1	2,280	1,960	2,280	4,240	
Inspector	2	2,040	4,053	4,080	8,133	
Inspector	4	1,980	10,968	7,920	18,888	
Inspector	12	1,860	24,121	22,320	46,441	
Inspector	2	1,860	27,659	25,670	53,329	
Inspector	12	1,800				
Inspector	7	1,740	13,287	12,035	25,322	
Inspector	2	1,620	4,439	3,848	8,287	
Inspector	11	1,500	17,901	15,938	33,839	
Ass't. to Supervising Insp.	1	2,280	2,006	2,280	4,286	
Ass't. to Supervising Insp.	1	2,100	1,917	2,100	4,017	
Clerk Class A (Lancaster)	1	1,320	1,380	1,320	2,700	476,370
Clerk Class B (Scranton)	1	1,140	1,066	1,140	2,206	
Stenographer-Clerk Class B	5	1,080	5,300	5,400	10,700	
Stenographer-Typist (Pittsburgh)	1	960	960	900	1,860	
Clerk-Typist (Pittsburgh)	1	1,020	1,020	1,020	2,040	
Clerk-Typist (Lancaster)	1	960	960	960	1,920	
Chief Safety Section	1	3,120	3,060	3,120	6,180	
Medical Inspector	1	2,580	2,553	2,580	5,133	
Stenographer-Clerk Class B	1	1,140	1,050	1,140	2,190	
Stenographer-Clerk Class B	1	1,080	1,080	1,080	2,160	
Chief Motion Picture Sec.	1	2,100	2,050	2,100	4,150	
Clerk-Typist	1	1,080	1,080	1,080	2,160	
Stenographer Class B	1	960	933	960	1,893	
Bur. B'lding Section	1	3,000	3,000	3,000	6,000	
Stenographer-Clerk Class A	1	1,200	1,200	1,192	2,392	
Stenographer Class B	1	1,020	.....	525	525	
Typist	1	900	.....	450	450	
Janitress	1	720	720	330	1,050	

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY—Continued

General Fund Expenditures 1921-1925

1. Salaries and Wages

Title of Position	Present Number of Employes	Present Rate Per Year	Actual Expenditures June 1, 1923 to May 31, 1924	Estimated Expenditures June 1, 1924 to May 31, 1925	Total Estimated Expenditures Biennium 1923-1925	Actual Expenditures Biennium 1921-1923
INSPECTION BUREAU (Cont.)						
Special Inspector	.....	.....	$1,460	.....	$1,460	
Special Inspector	.....	.....	1,503	.....	1,503	
Stenographer A	.....	.....	700	.....	700	
Chief Boiler Section	1	$2,400	2,200	$2,400	4,600	
Headquarters Inspector	1	3,000	7,966	9,200	17,166	
Boiler Inspectors	2	2,400				
Boiler Inspector	1	2,220	1,050	2,220	3,270	
Stenographer-Clerk A	1	1,200	1,000	1,080	2,080	
Stenographer-Clerk B	1	1,020	530	990	1,520	
Clerk-Typist	1	960	760	960	1,720	
Clerical Assistant	1	780	.....	648	648	
Temporary Typist	1	780	.....	446	446	
Chief Elevator Section	1	3,000	2,313	2,250	4,563	
Elevator Inspector	2	2,100	3,650	3,150	6,800	
Elevator inspector	2	1,860	.....	1,858	1,858	
Stenographer-Clerk A	1	1,260	938	945	1,883	
Stenographer-Clerk B	1	1,020	1,205	743	1,948	
Wages	.....	.....	82	100	182	
EMPLOYMENT BUREAU	.....	.....	$195,285	$190,118	$385,403	$476,370
Director	1	5,000	$5,000	$5,000	$10,000	
Chief Licensed Agents Sec.	1	3,600	3,500	3,600	7,100	
Licensed Agents Inspector (Pittsburgh)	1	1,980	1,043	1,980	3,023	
Licensed Agents Inspector (Philadelphia)	1	2,000	2,000	2,000	4,000	
Licensed Agents Inspector (Philadelphia)	1	1,800	1,800	1,800	3,600	
Licensed Agents Inspector (Pittsburgh)	.....	.....	1,325	.....	1,325	
Clerk A	1	1,200	1,200	1,200	2,400	
Stenographer B	1	1,140	1,060	1,140	2,200	
Stenographer-Secretary	1	1,500	1,500	1,500	3,000	
Stenographer-Clerk B	.....	.....	881	.....	881	
Superintendent	1	1,920	1,800	1,920	3,720	
Examiner-Clerk	1	1,600	1,600	1,600	3,200	
Stenographer-Clerk A	1	1,320	1,200	1,290	2,490	
Interviewer	1	900	900	900	1,800	
Janitor	1	900	900	900	1,800	
Superintendent (Phila.)	1	3,900	3,000	3,825	6,825	
Interviewer	2	1,920	3,840	3,680	7,520	
Interviewer	1	1,620	1,620	1,620	3,240	
Ass't Interviewer	1	1,500	1,500	1,500	3,000	
Stenographer-Clerk B	1	1,200	1,200	1,200	2,400	
Clerk B	1	1,140	1,020	1,105	2,125	
Janitor	1	1,080	1,120	1,080	2,200	$163,500
Sup't Woman's Div. (Phila.)	1	1,860	1,810	1,860	3,670	
Stenographer A	1	1,200	250	1,100	1,350	
Superintendent (Pgh.)	1	3,000	2,771	3,000	5,771	
Interviewer	1	1,980	1,905	1,980	3,885	
Interviewer	1	1,440	1,235	1,440	2,675	
Interviewer	1	1,500	1,500	1,500	3,000	
Stenographer-Examiner	1	1,320	1,320	385	1,705	
File Clerk	1	1,200	1,200	1,200	2,400	
Janitor	1	1,080	1,144	1,080	2,224	
Sup't Colored Div. (Pgh.)	1	1,500	1,445	1,500	2,945	
Interviewer	1	900	860	900	1,760	
Interviewer	1	1,440	1,463	1,440	2,903	
Stenographer-Clerk B	1	1,020	880	1,020	1,900	
Sup't (Williamsport)	1	600	250	600	850	
Sup't (Allentown)	1	600	12	600	612	
Sup't (Lancaster)		600	13	600	613	
Sup't (Du Bois)	1	600	.....	600	600	
Sup't (Oil City)	1	600	.....	450	450	
Sup't (McKeesport and New Kensington)	2	1,500	1,050	.....	1,050	
Stenographer-Clerk	2	960	510	.....	510	
Wages	.....	.....	335	325	660	
REHABILITATION BUREAU	.....	.....	$58,968	$60,420	$119,388	$163,500
Chief	1	5,000	$5,000	$5,000	$10,000	
Adjuster in charge (Phila.)	1	2,400	2,433	2,400	4,833	
Adjuster in charge (Pgh.)	1	2,400	2,158	1,725	3,883	
Adjuster in charge (Du Bois)	1	2,000	2,000	2,000	4,000	
Adjuster in charge (Wilkes-Barre)	1	2,000	2,000	1,842	3,842	
Adjuster in charge (Hbg.)	1	2,000	2,000	417	2,417	
Adjuster (Altoona)	1	1,860	1,840	1,860	3,700	
Adjuster (Pottsville)	1	1,800	1,800	1,800	3,600	
Adjuster (Harrisburg)	1	1,800	1,062	1,800	2,862	
Adjuster (Pittsburgh)	1	1,800	1,113	1,800	2,913	
Adjuster-Stenographer (Du Bois)	1	1,600	1,600	1,600	3,200	
Adjuster (Phila.)	1	1,400	1,400	1,400	2,800	76,600
Adjuster (Hbg.-Wilkes-Barre)	2	1,500	1,800	2,375	4,175	
Sten-Clerk A (Phila.)	1	1,200	1,200	1,200	2,400	
Stenographer-Clerk B	2	1,080	2,020	2,039	4,059	
Stenographer-Secretary	1	1,140	1,060	1,140	2,200	
Stenographer-Clerk B	2	1,020	2,040	2,040	4,080	
File Clerk	1	1,020	915	1,020	1,935	
Photographer's Ass't	1	1,080	970	1,080	2,050	
Photographer-Investigator	.....	.....	1,000	.....	1,000	
Clerk Typist	.....	.....	1,075	.....	1,075	
Stenographer A	.....	.....	408	.....	408	
Wages	.....	.....	102	160	262	
BUREAU OF INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS	.....	.....	$36,996	$34,698	$71,694	$76,600
Director	1	3,000	$1,588	$625	$2,213	
Mediator	1	2,000	3,500	1,375	4,875	
Mediator	1	2,400	.....	1,700	1,700	
Mediator	1	1,740	.....	1,740	1,740	30,400
Mediator	.....	.....	982	.....	982	
Clerk A	1	1,620	720	473	1,193	
	.....	.....	$6,790	$5,913	$12,703	$30,400

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY—Continued

General Fund Expenditures 1921-1925

1. Salaries and Wages

Title of Position	Present Number of Employes	Present Rate Per Year	Actual Expenditures June 1, 1923 to May 31, 1924	Estimated Expenditures June 1, 1924 to May 31, 1925	Total Estimated Expenditures Biennium 1923-1925	Actual Expenditures Biennium 1921-1923
BUREAU OF STATISTICS						
Chief	1	$3,120	$2,000	$3,120	$5,120	
Statistical Clerk	1	1,740	1,397	1,740	3,137	
Statistical Clerk	1	1,680	1,420	1,680	3,100	
Statistical Clerk	1	1,500	1,164	1,500	2,664	
Stenographer-Clerk A	1	1,320	1,010	1,320	2,330	
Stenographer-Clerk B	1	1,080	585	1,080	1,665	
Clerk-Typist	1	1,020	280	1,020	1,300	
Assistant Editor	1	1,680	950	770	1,720	
Clerical Assistant	2	780	.....	752	752	
Actuary	.....	.....	1,042	.....	1,042	
	.....	.....	$9,848	$12,982	$22,830	
WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION BUREAU						
Director	1	5,000	$5,000	$5,000	$10,000	
Chief Adjuster	1	3,000	3,000	3,000	6,000	
Adjuster	1	2,400	2,433	2,400	4,833	
Adjuster	1	2,040	1,960	2,040	4,000	
Adjuster	3	1,800	5,467	5,400	10,867	
Adjuster	2	1,620	2,880	3,240	6,120	
Adjuster	1	1,500	250	1,500	1,750	
Stenographer-Secretary	1	1,500	1,500	1,500	3,000	
Stenographer A	1	1,440	1,380	1,417	2,797	
Supervising Clerk A	1	3,000	3,000	3,000	6,000	
Supervising Clerk A	1	2,500	2,500	2,500	5,000	
Supervising Clerk A	1	2,400	2,200	2,400	4,600	
Supervising Clerk B	2	1,800	3,600	3,600	7,200	
Supervising Clerk C	1	1,500	1,500	1,500	3,000	
Clerk A	5	1,500	7,500	7,500	15,000	
Clerk A	1	1,440	1,400	1,440	2,840	
Clerk A	1	1,200	1,200	1,200	2,400	
Statistical Clerk	1	1,620	1,620	1,620	3,240	
Code Clerk A	2	1,200	2,440	2,400	4,840	
Code Clerk B	3	1,080	3,140	3,240	6,380	
Key Punch Operator	2	960	1,050	1,920	2,970	$195,411
Key Punch Operator	1	900	.....	600	600	
Clerk-Typist	2	1,080	2,073	2,160	4,233	
Clerk-Typist	11	1,020	11,220	11,220	22,440	
Typist	3	1,020	3,060	3,060	6,120	
Clerk B	2	1,020	2,040	2,040	4,080	
File Clerk	3	1,020	3,060	3,060	6,120	
Stenographer-Clerk A	1	1,380	1,320	1,380	2,700	
Stenographer-Clerk B	1	1,200	1,080	1,200	2,280	
Stenographer A	1	1,260	1,130	1,260	2,390	
Stenographer A	1	1,200	1,058	900	1,958	
Stenographer-Typist	1	1,140	1,060	1,140	2,200	
Clerk-Typist	2	900	.....	1,445	1,445	
Code Clerk B	1	1,020	400	298	698	
Janitor	1	1,080	1,080	1,080	2,160	
Janitor	1	900	900	900	1,800	
Statistical Clerk	.....	.....	600	.....	600	
Tabulating Machine Operator	.....	.....	267	.....	267	
Tabulating Machine Operator	.....	.....	233	.....	233	
Stenographer-Clerk A	.....	.....	200	.....	200	
Actuary	.....	.....	2,083	.....	2,083	
	.....	.....	$87,884	$89,560	$177,444	$195,411
WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION REFEREES						
Referees	10	5,000	$50,981	$50,000	$100,981	
Clerk to Referee	10	1,800	21,600	18,953	40,553	
Stenographer to Referee	3	1,500	7,801	5,081	12,882	
Stenographer A	1	1,440	1,200	1,440	2,640	$215,348
Stenographer A	1	1,320	1,200	1,320	2,520	
Stenographer A	5	1,200	4,520	6,000	10,520	
Stenographer-Clerk B	1	1,080	1,007	1,080	2,087	
Wages	.....	.....	101	250	351	
	.....	.....	$88,410	$84,124	$172,534	$215,348
WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION BOARD						
Chairman	1	9,000	$9,000	$9,000	$18,000	
Members	2	8,500	16,598	17,000	33,598	
Counsel (Pittsburgh)	1	3,500	3,500	3,500	7,000	
Counsel (Philadelphia)	1	3,000	2,000	167	2,167	
Counsel (Scranton)	1	3,000	3,000	3,000	6,000	
Physician (Philadelphia)	1	3,360	3,000	3,345	6,345	
Physician (Pittsburgh)	.....	.....	1,650	.....	1,650	
Stenographer-Secretary	3	1,500	1,800	1,500	3,300	
Principal Clerk (Philadelphia)	1	1,800	1,800	1,910	3,710	
Assistant to Chairman	1	2,400	1,500	2,400	3,900	
Stenographer A (Philadelphia)	1	1,200	1,200	1,100	2,300	
Stenographer-Clerk B	2	1,200	1,900	2,400	4,300	
Telephone Operator (Philadelphia)	1	900	900	900	1,800	$173,470
Stenographer A (Pittsburgh)	1	1,320	1,200	1,320	2,520	
Stenographer-Clerk B (Pittsburgh)	1	1,080	1,180	1,080	2,260	
Telephone Operator (Pittsburgh)	1	1,020	1,020	1,020	2,040	
Secretary	1	4,020	5,000	4,265	9,265	
Appeal Clerk	1	2,000	2,000	2,000	4,000	
Clerk A	1	1,200	1,200	1,200	2,400	
Stenographer-Clerk B	1	1,020	915	1,020	1,935	
Clerk-Typist	2	960	1,250	1,920	3,170	
Stenographer-Clerk B	1	1,140	1,060	1,140	2,200	
Assistant Secretary	1	3,600	3,600	900	4,500	
Stenographer-Secretary	.....	.....	150	.....	150	
Special Investigator	1	2,400	.....	400	400	
Wages	.....	.....	3,860	4,298	8,158	
	.....	.....	$70,283	$66,785	$137,068	$173,470

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY—Continued

General Fund Expenditures 1921-1925

1. Salaries and Wages

Title of Position	Present Number of Employes	Present Rate Per Year	Actual Expenditures June 1, 1923 to May 31, 1924	Estimated Expenditures June 1, 1924 to May 31, 1925	Total Estimated Expenditures Biennium 1923-1925	Actual Expenditures Biennium 1921-1923
SUMMARY OF SALARIES AND WAGES						
Secretary			$10,000	$10,000	$20,000	$20,000
Departmental Service			23,680	22,656	46,336	73,563
Accounting Service			6,230	5,160	11,390	13,567
Industrial Board			20	620	640	7,370
Industrial Standards Bureau			9,040	8,580	17,620	24,830
Inspection Bureau			195,285	190,118	385,403	476,370
Employment Bureau			58,968	60,420	119,388	163,500
Rehabilitation Bureau			36,996	34,698	71,694	76,600
Industrial Relations Bureau			6,790	5,913	12,703	30,400
Statistics Bureau			9,848	12,982	22,830	
Workmen's Compensation Bureau			87,884	89,560	177,444	195,411
Workmen's Compensation Referees			88,410	84,124	172,534	215,348
Workmen's Compensation Board			70,283	66,785	137,068	173,470
Total Salaries and Wages			$603,434	$591,616	$1,195,050	$1,470,429
2. Expenditures by Accounts						
Accounts Title						
Salaries and Wages (Total)			$603,434	$591,616	$1,195,050	$1,470,429
Office Supplies			2,041	3,200	5,241	10,790
Motor Supplies			264	650	914	
Miscellaneous Supplies			76	67	143	
Postage			12,403	14,000	26,403	
Telephones			303	450	753	
Telegrams			81	150	231	28,143
Express, Cartage, etc.			351	450	801	
Traveling Expenses			69,954	78,000	147,954	212,220
Printing						207
Newspaper Advertising and Notices			231	250	481	242
Heat, Light, Power and Water			1,592	1,000	2,592	1,505
Contracted Repairs			324	450	774	1,851
Office Equipment			433	400	833	3,073
Motor Equipment			177	600	777	
Rents			754	400	1,154	2,018
Rehabilitation Bureau (School Costs)			12,611	12,950	25,561	33,379
Rehabilitation Bureau (Art. Appliances)			4,980	9,160	14,140	17,469
Workmen's Compensation paid to injured employees of the Commonwealth of Penna.			62,995	70,990	133,985	98,952
Total			$773,004	$784,783	$1,557,787	$1,880,279

Elevator Inspection Fund Expenditures 1923-1925

1. Salaries and Wages

Title of Position						
Chief	1	$3,000	$460	$750	$1,210	
Elevator Inspector	2	2,100	700	1,050	1,750	
Elevator Inspector	2	1,860	50	645	695	
Stenographer-Clerk A	1	1,260	200	315	515	
Stenographer-Clerk B	1	1,020	160	250	410	
Clerk-Typist	1	960	160	230	390	
Total Salaries and Wages			$1,730	$3,240	$4,970	
2. Expenditures by Accounts						
Account Title						
Salaries and Wages (Total)			$1,730	$3,240	$4,970	
Refund			2		2	
Total			$1,732	$3,240	$4,972	

Bedding and Upholstery Fund Expenditures 1923-1925

1. Salaries and Wages.

Title of Position						
BEDDING AND UPHOLSTERY DIVISION						
Chief	1	$3,000	$1,250	$2,708	$3,958	
Stenographer A	1	1,380	550	633	1,183	
Stenographer-Typist	1	1,020	375	1,020	1,395	
Clerk-Typist	1	1,080	372	1,080	1,452	
Stenographer-Clerk B	1	900		810	810	
Stenographer A	1	1,200		1,025	1,025	
Principal Clerk	1	1,680		1,178	1,178	
File Clerk	1	960		680	680	
Inspector (Pittsburgh)	1	1,860	355	1,833	2,188	
Inspector (Philadelphia)	1	1,500	158	1,500	1,658	
Inspector (Harrisburg)	1	1,500		1,332	1,332	
Inspector (Harrisburg)	1	1,860		1,555	1,555	
Inspector (Tyrone)	1	1,500		1,227	1,227	
Inspector (Wilkes-Barre)	1	1,500		1,227	1,227	
Inspector (Philadelphia)	1	1,860		830	830	
Inspector (Erie)	1	1,560		780	780	
Janitress	1	720		390	390	
Ass't. to Chief Inspector	1	3,720		310	310	
Wages				7,500	7,500	
Total Salaries and Wages			$3,060	$27,618	$30,678	

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY—Continued

Bedding and Upholstery Fund Expenditures 1923-1925

2. Expenditures by Accounts

Account Title	Present Number of Employes	Present Rate Per Year	Actual Expenditures June 1, 1923 to May 31, 1924	Estimated Expenditures June 1, 1924 to May 31, 1925	Total Estimated Expenditures Biennium 1923-1925	Actual Expenditures Biennium 1921-1923
Salaries and Wages (Total)			$3,060	$27,618	$30,678	
Office Supplies			88	75	163	
Postage				1,700	1,700	
Telegrams				10	10	
Express, Cartage, etc.			46	50	96	
Traveling Expenses			370	6,750	7,120	
Printing			1,988	4,800	6,788	
Office Equipment				150	150	
Miscellaneous Equipment				35	35	
Tag Material			10,769	18,840	29,609	
Totals			$16,321	$60,028	$76,349	

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY—Continued

SUMMARY

	Total—All Funds			Bedding and Upholstering Fund		Boiler Inspection Fund		Elevator Inspection Fund		Total Special Funds		General Fund		Appropriation Recommended	Increase 1925-27 over 1923-25
	1921-23	1923-25	1925-27	1923-25	1925-27	1923-25	1925-27	1923-25	1925-27	1923-25	1925-27	1921-23	1923-25	1925-27	
Total expenditures	$1,924,848	$1,596,753	$1,903,920	$76,349	$117,520(2)	$113,830		$4,972	$77,570	$81,321	$308,920	$1,924,848	$1,515,432	.....	.....
Less amount expended from appropriations to Department of Property and Supplies for:															
Supplies and equipment	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	63,572	38,658	.....	.....
Telephone and telegraph	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	36,295	16,120	.....	.....
Printing	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	43,555	36,852	.....	.....
Total from Propery and Supplies appropriation	143,522	91,630	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	143,522	91,630	.....	.....
Total net expenditures	$1,781,326	$1,505,123	$1,903,920	$76,349	$117,520	.....	$113,830	$4,972	$77,570	$81,321	$308,920	$1,781,326	$1,423,802	.....	.....
General fund appropriations to Department of Labor and Industry	$1,749,800	$1,395,000	$1,595,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	$1,749,800	$1,395,000	$1,595,000	$200,000
Federal aid received for Industrial Rehabilitation	77,061	67,787	75,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	77,061	67,787	.....	.....
Total special fund receipts	.....	$134,030	$311,400	$86,736	$120,000	$42,322	$113,830	$4,972	$77,570	$134,030	$311,400	.....	.....	.....	.....
Balance available at beginning of biennium	.....	.....	52,709	.....	10,387	.....	42,322	.....	.....	.....	52,709	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total available funds	$1,826,861	$1,596,817	$2,034,109	$86,736	$130,387	$42,322	$156,152	$4,972	$77,570	$134,030	$364,109	$1,826,861	$1,462,787	.....	.....
Unexpended balance (not lapsed)	.....	91,694	130,189	10,387	12,867	42,322	42,322	.....	.....	52,709	55,189	.....	38,985(1)	.....	.....
Unexpended balance (lapsed)	45,535	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	45,535	.....	.....	.....
								Compensation for Injured State Employes							
Total expenditures for compensation for injured State employes	$98,952	$133,985	$150,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	$98,952	$133,985	.....	.....
General fund appropriations to Department of Labor and Industry for injured State Employes	$100,000	$95,000	$150,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	$100,000	$95,000	$150,000	$55,000
Deficiency	.....	38,985(1)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	38,985(1)	.....	.....
Unexpended balance (lapsed)	1,048	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,048	.....	.....	.....

(1)This represents a decrease in general department expenditure made necessary in order to meet additional costs of compensation for injured State employes.
(2)These funds not available for expenditure by Department of Labor and Industry during biennium 1923-25, but recommended for 1925-27 for boiler inspection work.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY—Continued

An increase of $200,000. is recommended for the general work of the Department of Labor and Industry for the next biennium. In addition the Harrisburg custodial service, amounting to about $18,000. in this biennium will be transferred to the Department of Property and Supplies during the next biennium. Furthermore the Department decreased its estimated expenditures about $39,000. this biennium to provide for additional compensation for injured State employes, which compensation is provided for in a separate item for the next biennium. This gives a net increase for the Department of $257,000. The total will still be $109,000. less than the amount expended for comparable items in 1921-1923.

This increase of $257,000. is needed for the following purposes:

1. An increase of $170,000. for the Bureau of Inspection beyond the $549,820. expended during this biennium to raise its value to the State as a safety organization, and for the creation of a section dealing particularly with women and children in industry.

2. An increase of $37,000. for the Employment Bureau beyond the $126,700. expended in this biennium to establish offices in six important centers not now covered by this service and to better the service in present centers.

3. An increase of $30,000. for the Bureau of Rehabilitation beyond the $124,750. expended during this biennium to aid injured workers. One-half of all such expenditures are refunded from the Federal appropriations, making the net increase from State funds $15,000.

4. An increase of $20,000. for the Workmen's Compensation Board beyond the $342,000. expended during this biennium to extend its service, particularly to claimants not able to afford their own medical testimony and legal services.

5. An increase of $15,000. for the Bureau of Industrial Standards beyond the $19,320. expended during this biennium in order that this Bureau may give more complete service to the industries and the State.

In addition to the above the Department requests that the receipts in the Boiler Inspection Fund be earmarked for boiler inspection work in order that the motive for payment of the fees may be preserved and in order that inspection of boilers throughout the State may be made to a degree reasonably necessary for the prevention of life and property.

The number of State employes receiving compensation for injuries necessarily increases with increasing personnel. It will take $150,000. in the next biennium to provide for the number now receiving compensation together with a reasonable allowance for increase.

APPROPRIATION RECOMMENDED

For the payment of the salary of the Secretary of Labor and Industry the sum of twenty thousand dollars ($20,000).

For the payment of the salaries, wages, or other compensation of the members of the Workmen's Compensation Board, Workmen's Compensation Referees, the members of the Industrial Board, and such deputies, directors, superintendents, bureau or division chiefs, assistant directors, assistant superintendents, assistant chiefs, experts, scientists, engineers, surveyors, draftsmen, accountants, secretaries, auditors, inspectors, examiners, statisticians, marshals, clerks, stenographers, bookkeepers, messengers and other assistants and employes as may be required for the proper conduct of the work of the Department, the Workmen's Compensation Board and the Industrial Board: for the payment of the traveling and other expenses including telephone toll calls and telegrams of the Secretary of Labor and Industry and all other officers and employes of the department, the Workmen's Compensation Board, the Workmen's Compensation Referees and the Industrial Board and of all contingent and incidental expenses necessary for carrying out the provisions of the various acts of Assembly relating to the department; for the payment of the cleaning and care of branch offices outside of Harrisburg for the Department, the Workmen's Compensation Board and the Workmen's Compensation Referees; for the purchase maintenance and repair of automobiles necessary for the proper conduct of the work of the department; for the purchase of supplies; and for the payment of artificial appliances, and of maintenance costs for physically handicapped persons in training, and all other expenses, incidental to carrying out the provisions of the Rehabilitation Acts, two years, the sum of one million five hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars ($1,575,000).

For the payment of the statutory amounts of Workmen's Compensation and of medical, hospital, surgical and burial expenses which may become due and payable during the period beginning June first, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-five and ending May thirty-first, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-seven to injured employes and dependents of deceased employes of the various departments of the government of this Commonwealth upon claims arising under the provisions of the Workmen's Compensation Act of one thousand nine hundred and fifteen, its amendments and supplements, and for the payment of expenses incurred by the Bureau of Workmen's Compensation in the investigation and adjustment of claims of such employes and dependents; or at the option of the Secretary of Labor and Industry with the approval of the Governor, for the payment of claims arising out of injuries sustained by State employes including fatal accidents which occurred prior to June first, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-five and for the payment of the premium or premiums upon an insurance policy or policies insuring the Commonwealth against Workmen's compensation liability for injuries to or the death of State employes occurring during the period beginning June first, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-five and ending May thirty-first, one thousand nine hundred twenty-seven or any part or parts thereof, two years the sum of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars ($150,000). All payments to State employes or their dependents out of this appropriation shall be made by the State Treasurer upon warrant of the Auditor General upon certificates furnished by the Secretary of Labor and Industry.

BOILER INSPECTION FUND

AN ACT

To amend section nineteen of the Act approved the second day of May, one thousand nine hundred and five (Pamphlet Laws three hundred and fifty-two) entitled "An act to regulate the employment, in all kinds of industrial establishments, of women and children employed at wages or salary, by regulating the age, at which minors can be employed and the mode of certifying the same, and by fixing the hours of labor for women and minors; to provide for the safety of all employes in all industrial establishments, and of men, women, and children in schoolhouses, academies, seminaries, colleges, hotels, hospitals, storehouses, office buildings, public halls, and places of amusements, in which proper fire escapes, exits, and extinguishers are required; to provide for the health of all employés, and of men, women, and children in all such establishments, storehouses, and buildings, by proper sanitary appliances; and to provide for the appointment of inspectors, office clerks and others, who, with the Chief Factory Inspector, shall constitute the Department of Factory Inspection; to enforce the same, and providing penalties for violations of the provisions thereof; fixing the term and salaries of the Chief Factory Inspector and his appointees" as amended by appropriating to the Department of Labor and Industry all fees received by it for boiler inspections.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That section nineteen of the Act approved the second day of May, one thousand nine hundred and five (Pamphlet Laws three hundred and fifty-two) entitled "An act to regulate the employment, in all kinds of industrial establishments, of women and children employed at wages or salary, by regulating the age at which minors can be employed and the mode of certifying the same, and by fixing the hours of labor for women and minors; to provide for the safety of all employes in all industrial establishments, and of men, women, and children in schoolhouses, academies, seminaries, colleges, hotels, hospitals, storehouses, office buildings, public halls, and places of amusements, in which proper fire escapes, exits, and extinguishers are required; to provide for the health of all employes, and of men, women, and children in all establishments, storehouses, and buildings, by proper sanitary appliances; and to provide for the appointment of inspectors, office clerks and others, who, with the Chief Factory Inspector, shall constitute

the Department of Factory Inspection; to enforce the same, and providing penalties for violations of the provisions thereof; fixing the term and salaries of the Chief Factory Inspector and his appointees" as amended by the act approved the twelfth day of July one thousand nine hundred and nineteen (Pamphlet Laws nine hundred and twenty-four) and as further amended by the act approved the fourteenth day of June, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-three (Pamphlet Laws seven hundred and fifty-one) entitled "An act to amend section nineteen of the Act approved the second day of May, one thousand nine hundred and five (Pamphlet Laws three hundred and fifty-two) entitled 'An act to regulate the employment, in all kinds of industrial establishments, of women and children employed at wages or salary, by regulating the age at which minors can be employed and the mode of certifying the same, and by fixing the hours of labor for women and minors; to provide for the safety of all employes in all industrial establishments, and of men, women, and children in schoolhouses, academies, seminaries, colleges, hotels, hospitals, storehouses, office buildings, public halls, and places of amusements, in which proper fire escapes, exits and extinguishers are required; to provide for the health of all employes, and of men, women, and children in all establishments, storehouses, and buildings, by proper sanitary appliances; and to provide for the appointment of inspectors, office clerks and others, who, with the Chief Factory Inspector, shall constitute the Department of Factory Inspection; to enforce the same, and providing penalties for violations of the provisions thereof; fixing the term and salaries of the Chief Factory Inspector and his appointees' by providing for inspection of boilers by the Department of Labor and industry; for examination and certification of boiler inspectors and a fee therefor; for insurance of certificates of operation, and a fee therefor; and for the use of the fees collected", is hereby further amended to read as follows:

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That section nineteen of an act, approved the second day of May, one thousand nine hundred and five (Pamphlet Laws, three hundred and fifty-two) entitled "An act to regulate the employment, in all kinds of industrial establishments, of women and children employed at wages or salary, by regulating the age at which minors can be employed and the mode of certifying the same, and by fixing the hours of labor for women and minors; to provide for the safety of all employes in all industrial establishments, and of men, women, and children in schoolhouses, academies, seminaries, colleges, hotels, hospitals, storehouses, office buildings, public halls, and places of amusements, in which proper fire escapes, exits, and extinguishers are required; to provide for the health of all employes, and of men, women, and children in all establishments, storehouses, and buildings, by proper sanitary appliances; and to provide for the appointment of inspectors, office clerks and others, who, with the Chief Factory Inspector, shall constitute the Department of Factory Inspection; to enforce the same, and providing penalties for violations of the provisions thereof; fixing the term and salaries of the Chief Factory Inspector and his appointees", as amended by the act, approved the twelfth day of July, one thousand nine hundred and nineteen (Pamphlet Laws, nine hundred and twenty-four), is hereby further amended to read as follows:

Section 19. Every boiler used for generating steam or heat in any establishment, as defined in section one of this act, shall be constructed, installed, and operated in accordance with the rules and regulations of the Department of Labor and Industry and shall be inspected, as provided in this section, by a boiler inspector who holds a commission as a boiler inspector under the rules and regulations of said department. If such boiler is insured in a company authorized to insure in this Commonwealth against loss from explosion of steam boilers, such inspector shall be in the employ of said company, and the only fee collectible for inspection of such insured boiler shall be the certificate fee of one dollar hereinafter provided for in this section.

If such boiler is not insured and is located in a city having a boiler inspection department now established by ordinance, such inspector shall be the duly appointed city boiler inspector of such city, or, if not so located, such inspector shall be a salaried employe of said Department of Labor and Industry. Every such boiler shall be inspected, internally and externally, while not under pressure, at least once in every twelve months, by an inspector described in this section, and shall also be inspected, by such an inspector, at least once in every twelve months while it is under operating conditions. The fee for each annual internal and external inspection while not under pressure, when made by an inspector in the employe of the Department of Labor and Industry, shall be six dollars and fifty cents, and the fee for each inspection under operating conditions made by an inspector in the employ of said department, shall be two dollars and fifty cents; Provided, That the fees for any one boiler, inspected by an inspector in the employ of said department, shall not exceed ten dollars for any one year; and the fee for the inspection of a miniture boiler, by an inspector in the employ of said department, shall not exceed two dollars. Every inspector described in this section, within thirty days after his annual internal and external inspection, while not under pressure, of a boiler that is not located in a city having a boiler inspection department now established by ordinance, shall send a full report of his inspection to the Department of Labor and Industry, and, if the report shows that said boiler is not unsafe to operate at the pressure limit named in said report, the department shall issue a certificate permitting the operation of such boiler, at a pressure not exceeding that stated in the report, for not more than thirteen months from the date of said inspection, unless such certificate is earlier revoked because the boiler is found to be unsafe. The Department of Labor and Industry shall collect from the owner or operator of said boiler a fee of one dollar for its said annual certificate. All fees provided for by this act shall be paid to the [Commissioner of the] Department of Labor and Industry [who] which shall transmit the same to the State Treasurer, and all such moneys shall be accounted for in a special fund to be known as the "Boiler Fund." All moneys in said fund from time to time are hereby specifically appropriated to the Department of Labor and Industry for the payment of salaries, wages or other compensation of employes necessary for the conduct of the work of the Department, for the purchase of supplies and equipment or for any other expenses of any kind or description reasonably necessary in connection with the conduct of the work of the Department. Nothing contained in this section shall apply to boilers subject to Federal inspection and control (including marine boilers, boilers of steam locomotives, and other self-propelled railroad apparatus), nor to boilers on automobiles, boilers of steam fire engines brought into this Commonwealth for temporary use in times of emergency for the purpose of checking conflagration, nor to boilers used exclusively in connection with the operation of an oil well, nor to boilers carrying a pressure of less than fifteen pounds per square inch which are equipped with safety devices approved by the Department of Labor and Industry. A commission as a boiler inspector shall not be granted to any person by the Department of Labor and Industry unless such person has passed satisfactorily, a written examination of uniform standard, under the rules and regulations of said department, for the administration of the Boiler Code. Every applicant for such examination shall, upon the filing of his application, pay to the [Commissioner] Department of Labor and Industry a fee of ten dollars.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY—Continued

State Workmen's Insurance Fund Expenditures 1921-1925

1. Salaries and Wages

Title of Position	Present Number of Employes	Present Rate Per Year	Actual Expenditures June 1, 1923 to May 31, 1924	Estimated Expenditures June 1, 1924 to May 31, 1925	Total Estimated Expenditures Biennium 1923-1925	Actual Expenditures Biennium 1921-1923
EXECUTIVE SECTION						
Manager	1	$7,500	$7,500	$7,500	$15,000	
Asst. Manager	1	4,900	6,000	4,900	10,900	
Counsel	1	5,000	5,000	5,000	10,000	
Sten. Sec'y.	1	1,680	1,770	1,680	3,450	
Sec. to Board	1	360	420	.....	420	
Clerk-Treas. Dept.	1	1,500	1,000	.....	1,000	
Associate Counsel	1	1,500	875	.....	875	
Janitor	1	1,200	800	.....	800	
Tioga Dist. Adjuster	1	2,400	1,400	.....	1,400	
Chauffeur	1	1,500	1,052	.....	1,052	
Sten-Clerk	1	1,020	1,020	413	1,432	
	.....	.....	$26,837	$19,493	$46,330	
ACCOUNTING SECTION						
Chief Accounting Section	1	3,000	3,000	3,000	6,000	
Principal Clerk	1	2,000	2,000	2,000	4,000	
Bookkeeper	2	1,800	3,600	3,600	7,200	
Bookkeeper	3	1,680	4,350	5,040	9,390	
Clerk A	1	1,560	1,650	1,560	3,210	
Clerk-Typist	4	1,020	3,840	4,080	7,920	
Stenographer Class B	2	1,020	1,920	2,100	4,020	
Clerk A	1	1,200	1,500	963	2,463	
Accountant C	1	2,220	2,000	2,220	4,220	
Bookkeeper	1	1,500	1,500	63	1,563	
Payroll Auditor	1	1,800	1,725	.....	1,725	
Clerk-Typist	1	960	960	135	1,095	
Clerk-Typist	1	960	360	.....	360	
Bookkeeper (Transferred)	1	1,800	2,050	500	2,550	
Clerk (Information)	1	960	640	.....	640	
Stenographer	1	1,080	810	.....	810	
Account Clerk	1	1,140	.....	475	475	
Sten-Typist	1	960	.....	400	400	
Clerks (Temporary)	2	780	.....	390	390	
	.....	.....	$31,905	$26,526	$58,431	
UNDERWRITING SECTION						
Chief Underwriting Sect.	1	3,000	3,000	3,000	6,000	
Sten-Clerk A	1	1,200	1,200	1,200	2,400	
Underwriter	1	1,800	1,800	1,800	3,600	
Clerk-Typist	1	1,080	1,080	1,080	2,160	
File Clerk	1	1,080	1,080	1,080	2,160	
Clerk B	1	1,140	1,200	1,140	2,340	
Chief Field Force	1	4,000	4,000	4,000	8,000	
Field Representative	1	1,860	1,800	1,860	3,660	
Asst. Chief Field Force	1	3,000	2,000	.....	2,000	
Asst. Underwriter	1	2,000	2,000	83	2,083	
Underwriting Clerk	1	1,500	1,500	125	1,625	
Stenographer A	1	1,200	200	.....	200	
Underwriting Clerk	1	1,020	675	.....	675	
Temporary Clerks	4	780	.....	1,680	1,680	
	.....	.....	$21,535	$17,048	$38,583	
TYPIST SECTION						
Supervising Clerk B	1	2,400	2,400	2,400	4,800	
Clerk Typist	1	1,080	1,080	1,080	2,160	
Clerk Typist	1	1,020	960	1,020	1,980	
Typist	5	1,020	4,800	5,100	9,900	
Dup. Machine Operator	1	900	1,200	793	1,993	
Clerical Assistant	1	780	1,080	585	1,665	
Sten-Clerk	1	960	960	213	1,173	
Dup. Machine Operator	1	1,200	1,200	50	1,250	
Typists (Temporary)	2	900	.....	750	750	
	.....	.....	$13,680	$11,991	$25,671	
FILING SECTION						
Supervising Clerk B	1	2,220	2,000	2,220	4,220	
File Clerk	1	1,080	1,080	1,080	2,160	
File Clerk	3	1,020	2,880	3,060	5,940	
File Clerk	1	.....	.....	450	450	
File Clerk	2	960	680	.....	680	
Filing Clerks (Temporary)	2	900	.....	750	750	
	.....	.....	$6,640	$7,560	$14,200	
STATISTICAL SECTION						
Chief Statistical Sect.	1	$3,000	$3,000	$3,000	$6,000	
Key Punch Operator	1	960	960	960	1,920	
Tab. Machine Operator	1	1,200	1,200	1,200	2,400	
File Clerk	1	1,020	960	1,020	1,980	
Typist	1	1,020	960	1,020	1,980	
Clerk Typist	2	1,020	1,920	2,040	3,960	
Store Keeper	1	1,200	1,200	1,200	2,400	
Watchman	1	1,200	1,200	1,200	2,400	
Janitress	1	600	600	600	1,200	
Stenographer	1	960	960	.....	960	
	.....	.....	$12,960	$12,240	$25,200	

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY—Continued

State Workmen's Insurance Fund Expenditures 1921-1925

1. Salaries and Wages

Title of Position	Present Number of Employes	Present Rate Per Year	Actual Expenditures June 1, 1923 to May 31, 1924	Estimated Expenditures June 1, 1924 to May 31, 1925	Total Estimated Expenditures Biennium 1923-1925	Actual Expenditures Biennium 1921-1923
INSPECTION SECTION						
Chief Inspection Section	1	3,000	3,000	3,000	6,000	
Inspectors	1	2,000	2,000	2,050	4,050	
Inspector	1	1,860	1,860	1,860	3,720	
Stenographer A	1	1,380	1,350	1,380	2,730	
Sten-Typist	1	1,020	960	1,020	1,980	
Inspector	1	1,800	2,000	1,883	3,883	
Inspector	1	1,980	1,860	1,920	3,780	
	.....	.....	$13,030	$13,113	$26,143	
CLAIM SECTION						
Chief Claim Section	1	3,000	3,000	3,000	6,000	
Dist. Representative B	1	2,040	1,800	2,040	3,840	
Principal Clerks	2	2,000	4,000	4,000	8,000	
Principal Clerk	1	1,860	1,800	1,830	3,630	
Field Representative	1	2,000	833	2,000	2,833	
Field Representative	1	2,400	2,400	2,400	4,800	
File Clerk	1	1,020	960	1,020	1,980	
File Clerk	1	960	.....	600	600	
Typist-Clerk	1	900	38	900	938	
Clerk A	2	1,320	2,400	2,640	5,040	564,856
Clerk A	1	1,560	2,400	1,560	3,960	
Clerk A	1	1,200	400	1,200	1,600	
Clerk B	1	1,140	1,350	1,140	2,490	
Clerk B	2	1,080	2,160	2,160	4,320	
Clerk B	1	1,020	960	1,020	1,980	
Sten-Clerk B	1	1,080	960	1,020	1,980	
Clerk-Typist	4	1,020	3,840	4,080	7,920	
Supervising Typist	2	1,140	2,160	2,280	4,440	
Clerk-Typist	3	1,080	3,240	3,240	6,480	
Clerk-Typist	1	1,140	1,200	1,140	2,340	
Sten-Clerk A	1	1,200	1,200	1,200	2,400	
Stenographer B	2	1,080	2,160	2,160	4,320	
Claim Adjuster	1	1,620	1,500	1,620	3,120	
Claim Adjuster	2	1,800	3,900	3,600	7,500	
Claim Adjuster	1	1,620	300	1,590	1,890	
Claim Adjuster	2	1,500	.....	1,625	1,625	
Typist	1	1,080	720	.....	720	
Claim Adjuster	1	1,350	1,350	56	1,406	
Typist	1	1,020	720	.....	720	
Comptometer Operator	1	1,020	90	.....	90	
Typist	2	960	1,040	.....	1,040	
	.....	.....	$48,881	$51,121	$100,002	
PITTSBURGH DISTRICT						
District Representative A	1	3,000	2,700	3,000	5,700	
Claim Adjuster	3	1,800	7,050	5,400	12,450	
Payroll Auditor	1	1,620	1,500	1,620	3,120	
Sten-Clerk B	1	1,200	1,200	1,200	2,400	
Claim Adjuster	1	1,620	.....	1,013	1,013	
Payroll Auditor	1	1,500	178	.....	178	
	.....	.....	$12,628	$12,233	$24,861	
ALTOONA DISTRICT						
District Representative A	1	2,400	2,000	2,400	4,400	
Sten-Clerk B	1	1,020	960	1,050	2,010	
Claim Adjuster	2	1,800	3,375	3,600	6,975	
	.....	.....	$6,335	$7,050	$13,385	
SCRANTON DISTRICT						
Dist Representative A	1	2,700	2,400	2,700	5,100	
Sten-Clerk B	1	1,080	1,080	1,080	2,160	
Payroll Auditor	1	1,800	1,500	1,800	3,300	
Claim Adjuster	1	1,800	1,500	1,800	3,300	
	.....	.....	$6,480	$7,380	$13,860	
PHILADELPHIA DISTRICT						
Dist Representative A	1	2,700	2,700	2,813	5,513	
Payroll Auditor	1	1,860	2,000	1,860	3,860	
Sten-Clerk B	1	1,200	1,200	1,200	2,400	
Payroll Auditor	1	1,740	2,000	1,766	3,766	
Payroll Auditor	1	1,500	1,725	1,063	2,788	
Payroll Auditor	1	1,500	.....	1,000	1,000	
Claim Adjuster	1	1,650	963	.....	963	
Field Representative	1	2,400	1,400	.....	1,400	
Industrial Inspector	1	1,800	1,200	.....	1,200	
Payroll Auditor	1	1,500	750	.....	750	
Field Representative	1	2,000	1,916	.....	1,916	
Payroll Auditor	1	1,800	1,200	.....	1,200	
	.....	.....	$17,054	$9,702	$26,756	
LUZERNE DISTRICT						
Dist Representative B	1	2,400	2,400	2,400	4,800	
Claim Adjuster	1	1,620	600	1,620	2,220	
	.....	.....	$3,000	$4,020	$7,020	

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY—Continued

State Workmen's Insurance Fund Expenditures 1921-1925

1. Salaries and Wages

Title of Position	Present Number of Employes	Present Rate Per Year	Actual Expenditures June 1, 1923 to May 31, 1924	Estimated Expenditures June 1, 1924 to May 31, 1925	Total Estimated Expenditures Biennium 1923-1925	Actual Expenditures Biennium 1921-1923
FRANKLIN DISTRICT						
Dist Representative B	1	$2,220	$2,000	$2,220	$4,220	
Claim Adjuster	1	1,500	813	1,560	2,373	
Sten Clerk B	1	1,020	900	1,020	1,920	
POTTSVILLE DISTRICT	.....	.....	$3,713	$4,800	$8,513	
Dist Representative B	1	1,860	1,880	1,860	3,740	
Claim Adjuster	2	1,800	2,400	2,550	4,950	
Sten Clerk B	1	1,020	.....	510	510	
LOCK HAVEN DISTRICT	.....	.....	$4,280	$4,920	$9,200	
Dist Representative B	1	1,800	$1,650	$1,800	$3,450	
CHESTER DISTRICT						
Dist Representative B	1	$1,800	$1,800	$1,800	$3,600	
GREENSBURG DISTRICT						
Chief Mine Inspector	1	3,600	3,600	3,750	7,350	
Rating Engineer	1	2,400	2,400	2,400	4,800	
Mine Inspectors	1	2,400	14,000	14,400	28,400	
Mine Inspector	1	2,220	2,400	2,265	4,665	
Sten-Clerk A	1	1,200	960	1,200	2,160	
Sten Clerk B	1	1,020	960	1,020	1,980	
Sten Clerk B	1	1,080	960	1,080	2,040	
Clerk Typist	1	960	840	960	1,800	
Claim Adjuster	2	1,680	3,300	3,360	6,660	
Stenoclerk	1	900	.....	555	555	
JOHNSTOWN DISTRICT	.....	.....	$29,420	$30,990	$60,410	
Dist Representative B	1	2,040	1,800	2,040	3,840	
Sten Clerk B	1	1,080	.....	855	.....	
Claim Adjuster	1	1,500	1,200	1,320	2,520	
ALLENTOWN DISTRICT	.....	.....	$3,000	$4,215	$7,215	
Dist Representative B	1	2,220	1,800	2,220	4,020	
Sten-Clerk B	1	1,020	840	1,020	1,860	
SUNBURY DISTRICT	.....	.....	$2,640	$3,240	$5,880	
Dist Representative B	1	2,220	2,100	2,220	4,320	
Claim Adjuster	1	1,620	1,500	1,620	3,120	
Stenographer-Clerk B	1	1,020	1,200	1,065	2,265	
YORK DISTRICT	.....	.....	$4,800	$4,905	$9,705	
District Representative B	1	1,980	$1,860	$1,890	$3,690	

NOTE—Following temporary employees are included in the expenditures for the year June 1, 1924 to May 31, 1925.

Accounting Section: 2 temporary clerks 3 months annually.

Underwriting Section: 4 temporary clerks 6 months annually.

Typing Section: 2 temporary typists 6 months annually (Calculated on the basis of 5 months for year ending 5-31-25)

Filing Section: 2 temporary file clerks 6 months annually (Calculated on the basis of 5 months for year ending 5-31-25).

The extra employees are required due to the fact that all policies with the State Workmen's Insurance Fund expire December 31 of each year thereby entailing extra work from November 15 to May 15 of the succeeding year.

SUMMARY OF SALARIES AND WAGES

Executive Section	.....	.....	$26,837	$19,493	$46,330	
Accounting Section	.....	.....	31,905	26,526	58,431	
Underwriting Section	.....	.....	21,535	17,048	38,583	
Typist Section	.....	.....	13,680	11,991	25,671	
Filing Section	.....	.....	6,640	7,560	14,200	
Statistical Section	.....	.....	12,960	12,240	25,200	
Inspection Section	.....	.....	13,030	13,113	26,143	
Claim Section	.....	.....	48,881	51,121	100,002	
Pittsburgh District	.....	.....	12,628	12,233	24,861	
Altoona District	.....	.....	6,335	7,050	13,385	
Scranton District	.....	.....	6,480	7,380	13,860	$564,856
Philadelphia District	.....	.....	17,054	9,702	26,756	
Luzerne District	.....	.....	3,000	4,020	7,020	
Franklin District	.....	.....	3,713	4,800	8,513	
Pottsville District	.....	.....	4,280	4,920	9,200	
Lock Haven District	.....	.....	1,650	1,800	3,450	
Chester District	.....	.....	1,800	1,800	3,600	
Greensburg District	.....	.....	29,420	30,990	60,410	
Johnstown District	.....	.....	3,000	4,215	7,215	
Allentown District	.....	.....	2,640	3,240	5,880	
Sunbury District	.....	.....	4,800	4,905	9,705	
York District	.....	.....	1,800	1,890	3,690	
	.....	.....	$274,068	$258,037	$532,105	

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY—Continued

State Workmen's Insurance Fund Expenditures 1921-1925

2. Expenditures by Accounts

Account Title	Present Number of Employes	Present Rate Per Year	Actual Expenditures June 1, 1923 to May 31, 1924	Estimated Expenditures June 1, 1924 to May 31, 1925	Total Estimated Expenditures Biennium 1923-1925	Actual Expenditures Biennium 1921-1923
Administration						
Salaries and Wages (Total)			$274,068	$258,037	$532,105	$564,856
Office Supplies			7,956	11,500	19,456	12,864
Motor Supplies			3,918	1,200	5,118	2,102
Miscellaneous Supplies			5,943	5,000	10,943	20,231
Postage			11,833	12,000	23,833	21,608
Telephones			2,451	2,400	4,851	6,273
Telegrams			112	150	262	
Express, Cartage, etc.			164	160	324	375
Traveling Expenses			53,043	53,000	106,043	101,951
Printing			7,947	9,000	16,947	26,026
Heat, Light, Power and Water			2,615	3,000	5,615	3,293
Office Equipment			4,100	4,500	8,600	14,855
Rents			20,003	25,000	45,003	38,089
Total			$394,153	$384,947	$779,100	$812,523
Other items						
Investments			$779,780	$329,000	$1,108,780	$396,227
Reinvestments				21,000	21,000	
Accrued Interest			4,914	3,000	7,914	
Main & Company			39,443	20,000	59,443	
Defaulted Checks			184		184	
Re-Insurance			40,000	25,750	65,750	84,400
Refund to Policy Holders			154,033	200,000	354,033	865,422
Loss Payments			1,790,483	1,800,000	3,590,483	2,785,365
Penna. Rating Bureau			50,411	80,000	130,411	114,727
Coal Operators Mutual			9,374	7,000	16,374	29,830
Loan Refund with Interest						202,000
Total			$2,868,622	$2,485,750	$5,354,372	$4,477,971

State Workmen's Insurance Fund

SUMMARY

			1921-1923	1923-1925	Estimated 1925-1927
Expenditures for:					
Administration			$812,523	$779,100	$830,043
Other Items			4,477,971	5,354,372	5,636,500
Total Expenditures			$5,290,494	$6,133,472	$6,466,543
Amount received for:					
Premiums			4,134,153	4,902,440	5,518,297
Interest (Mortgage Bond and Bank)			539,752	526,827	600,000
Matured Investments			456,600	213,500	310,500
Temporary loans			300,000		
Coal Operators Mutual			30,000	28,000	
Miscellaneous			19,358	19,825	18,000
Total receipts			$5,479,863	$5,690,592	$6,446,797
Balance available at beginning of biennium			$531,897	$721,266	$278,386
Total Available funds			$6,011,760	$6,411,858	$6,725,183
Unexpended balance (not lapsed)			$721,266	$278,386	$258,640

Note: Balance shown above are cash balances only, exclusive of invested principal.

DEPARTMENT OF MINES

General Fund Expenditures 1921-1925

1. Salaries and Wages

Title of Position	Present Number of Employes	Present Rate Per Year	Actual Expenditures June 1, 1923 to May 31, 1924	Estimated Expenditures June 1, 1924 to May 31, 1925	Total Estimated Expenditures Biennium 1921-1925	Actual Expenditures Biennium 1921-1923
Secretary	1	$6,000	$6,000	$6,000	$12,000	
Deputy Secretary	1	4,500	4,133	4,500	8,633	
Executive Secretary	1	3,000	2,800	3,000	5,800	
Statistical Clerk	2	1,620	2,933	3,120	6,053	
Clerk Class A	1	1,500	1,667	1,500	3,167	
Clerk Class A	1	1,440	1,427	1,440	2,867	
Clerk Class A	1	1,380				
Clerk Class A	1	1,320	2,475	2,640	5,115	$53,880
Stenographer-Clerk Class A	1	1,380	1,313	1,320	2,633	
Stenographer-Clerk Class B	1	1,200	1,222	1,200	2,422	
Stenographer-Clerk Class A	1	1,320	1,200	1,200	2,400	
Clerk Class B	1	1,140	1,160	1,140	2,300	
Clerk Class B	1	960				
Clerical Assistant	1	780	.....	1,560	1,560	
Janitress	1	420	500	420	920	
Mine Inspectors	50	4,800	239,058	229,707	468,765	510,000
Typewriting inspector's annual reports	.....	.....	1,552	1,200	2,752	3,745
Other typwriting for inspectors	.....	.....	17	25	42	39
Janitors inspectors' offices	.....	.....	82	60	142	.....
Mine Foremen's Examining Boards	29	$6.00 day	360	1,644	2,004	14,489
Mimeographing & typewriting for boards	.....	.....	37	129	166	.....
Attorney's fees electrical expert	.....	.....	50	50	100	500
Notary and prothonotary fees	.....	.....	2	4	6	.....
Total Salaries and Wages	.....	.....	$267,988	$261,859	$529,847	$582,653

2. Expenditures by Accounts

Account Title						
Salaries and Wages (Total)	.....	.....	$267,988	$261,859	$529,847	$582,653
Office Supplies	.....	.....	113	.....	113	2,494
Miscellaneous Supplies	.....	.....	86	10	96	368
Postage	.....	.....	1,553	1,485	3,038	3,815
Telephones	.....	.....	2,992	2,495	5,487	6,941
Telegrams	.....	.....	6	10	16	.....
Express, Cartage etc.	.....	.....	159	112	271	401
Traveling Expenses	.....	.....	18,259	16,680	34,939	45,979
Printing	.....	.....	339	12	351	1,311
Newspaper Advertising and Notices	.....	.....	48	48	96	.....
Heat, Light, Power and Water	.....	.....	37	20	57	108
Contracted Repairs	.....	.....	54	40	94	.....
Office Equipment	.....	.....	.....	25	25	.....
Miscellaneous Equipment	.....	.....	87	.....	87	1,122
Rents	.....	.....	6,328	3,565	9,893	19,359
Total			$298,049	$286,361	$584,410	$664,551

SUMMARY

			1921-1923	1923-1925	Appropriation Recommended 1925-1927	Increase 1925-1927 over 1923-1925
Total general departmental expenditures	.....	.....	$678,538	$589,595	.....	.....
Less amount expended from appropriations to Department of Property & Supplies for:						
Supplies and Equipment	.....	.....	1,713	1,152	.....	.....
Telephone and telegraph	.....	.....	1,507	505	.....	.....
Printing	.....	.....	10,767	3,528	.....	.....
Total from Property and Supplies appropriations	.....	.....	$13,987	$5,185	.....	.....
Total net expenditures from appropriations to Department of Mines	.....	.....	$664,551	$584,410	.....	.....
General fund appropriation to Department of Mines	.....	.....	$676,300	$568,500	$617,800	$49,300
Fees from Mines Foreman's Examining Boards	.....	.....	$12,590	$15,973	17,000	1,027
Total funds available for expenditure	.....	.....	$688,890	$584,473	634,800	50,327
Unexpended balance (to lapse)	.....	.....	$24,339	$63	.....	.....

The appropriation recommended for the Department of Mines totals $617,800, which is $49,300 more than in the present biennium. The appropriation asked for the salary and expenses of the Department office force, however, is $5,000 less than in this biennium.

An increase of $48,000 is provided for the salaries and expenses of the 55 Mine Inspectors authorized by law. This amount is exclusive of an estimated income of $17,000 from the Mine Examining Boards, earmarked for this purpose. The $10,000 recommended for the Mine Foremen Boards is an increase of $6,000 over the previous biennium and will be necessary if the full $17,000 income anticipated through their work is to be realized.

The Department has, through strict economy, kept a surplus of about $13,000 out of its appropriation for office work and asks that this amount be transferred for the payment of salaries and expenses of inspectors in this biennium. (See Agricultural Department for Transfer Act).

DEPARTMENT OF MINES—Concluded

APPROPRIATION RECOMMENDED

For the payment of the salary of the Secretary of Mines, two years, the sum of twelve thousand dollars ($12,000).

For the payment of the salaries, wages, or other compensation of such deputies, directors, superintendents, bureau or division chiefs, assistant directors, assistant superintendents, assistant chiefs, experts, scientists, engineers, surveyors, draftsmen, accountants, secretaries, auditors, inspectors, examiners, statisticians, marshals, clerks, stenographers, bookkeepers, messengers and other assistants and employes as may be required for the proper conduct of the work of the department, of the traveling, incidental and contingent expenses of the Secretary of the department and officials and employes thereof, of the cost of books, instruments, electrical equipment, chemicals, telephone toll charges, plans, freight, expressage, postage, the acquisition and maintenance of and repairs to automobiles and of other expenses of the department, two years, the sum of fifty-four thousand eight hundred dollars ($54,800).

For the payment of the salaries of the inspectors of coal mines as provided by law, and for the payment of the actual traveling expenses of the inspectors, and for their postage, telegrams, express charges, and other actual necessary expenses, two years, the sum of five hundred forty-one thousand dollars ($541,000).

For the payment of the compensation and expenses attending the examination of candidates for mine foremen, assistant mine foremen, and fire bosses as provided for by the acts of Assembly relating thereto, two years, the sum of ten thousand dollars ($10,000).

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

General Fund Expenditures 1921-1925

1. Salaries and Wages

Title of Position	Present Number of Employes	Present Rate Per Year	Actual Expenditures June 1, 1923 to May 31, 1924	Estimated Expenditures June 1, 1924 to May 31, 1925	Total Estimated Expenditures Biennium 1923-1925	Actual Expenditures Biennium 1921-1923
EXECUTIVE BUREAU						
Secretary of Health	1	$10,000	$10,000	$10,000	$20,000	
Deputy Secretary	1	7,500	7,333	7,500	14,833	
Superintendent of Grounds and Buildings at Sanatoria	1	4,000	3,792	4,000	7,792	
Stenographer—Secretary	1	1,800		1,800		
Stenographer—Secretary	1	1,680		1,800		
Stenographer—Secretary	1	1,500		1,800		
Principal Clerk	1	1,800		1,860		
Supervising Clerk Class C	1	1,560		1,680		
Supervising Clerk Class C	1	1,440		1,500		
Foreman	1	1,740		1,740		
Chauffeurs	2	1,320		2,640		$142,720
Mail Clerk	1	1,140	29,887	1,140	55,027	
File Clerk	1	900		960		
Computing Clerk	1	1,140		1,140		
Clerk Class B	1	1,140		1,140		
Clerk Class B	1	1,080		1,140		
Clerk Class A	1	1,440		1,500		
Clerk—Typist	1	1,140		1,140		
Clerical Assistants	2	$40		1,560		
Clerical Assistant	1	720		720		
Wa[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1,020	
	.....	.....	$51,532	$47,140	$98,672	$142,720
FINANCE						
Chief	1	$5,000		$5,000		
Accountant Class C	1	2,700		2,760		
Supervising Clerk Class B	1	2,100		2,160		
Principal Clerk	1	2,040		2,040		
Principal Clerk	1	1,800		1,860		
Clerk Class A	1	1,500	$23,980	1,560	$47,960	$58,961
Account Clerk	2	1,200		2,520		
Account Clerk	2	1,140		2,400		
Stenographer—Clerk Class A	1	1,320		1,400		
Stenographer—Clerk Class B	1	1,080		1,200		
Clerk & Typist	1	1,080		1,140		
Purchasing Agent	1	3,720		3,720		
Assistant Purchasing Agent	1	2,400		2,400		
Stenographer—Clerk Class A	1	1,440		1,440		
Stenographer—Clerk Class B	1	1,200		1,200		
			14,280		28,560	54,600
Account Clerk	1	1,080		1,140		
Clerk Class B	1	1,080		1,140		
Clerk Class B	2	1,020		2,160		
Clerk-Typist	1	1,020		1,080		
Chief	1	3,720		3,720		
Assistant Chief	1	1,500		1,620		
Journeyman	1	1,700		1,740		
Stenographer Class A	1	1,440		1,440		
Storeroom Assistants	5	1,140		5,700		
Storeroom Assistants	2	1,020		2,160		
Stenographer—Clerk Class A	1	1,320		1,380		
			29,920		59,652	61,840
Clerk Class B	4	1,020		4,320		
Balance of Stores Clerk	1	1,020		1,020		
Clerk-Typist	1	1,020		1,080		
Cleaner	1	648		648		
Cleaner	1	444		444		
Cleaner	1	420		420		
Cleaners	12	360		4,320		
Wages and Fees	.....	.....	7	.....	7	
	.....	.....	$68,087	$68,092	$136,179	$155,401

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH—Continued

1. Salaries and Wages

General Fund Expenditures 1921-1925

Account Title	Present Number of Employes	Present Rate Per Year	Actual Expenditures June 1, 1923 to May 31, 1924	Estimated Expenditures June 1, 1924 to May 31, 1925	Total Estimated Expenditures Biennium 1923-1925	Actual Expenditures Biennium 1921-1923
MEDICAL SCHOOL						
ief	1	$4,000	$4,000	$4,000	$8,000	
edical Supervisor	1	3,000	3,052	3,000	6,052	
pervisor of School Sanitation	1	3,240	3,160	3,240	6,400	
sistant Supervisor of School Sanitation	1	2,400	2,400	2,400	4,800	
incipal Clerk	1	1,680		1,680		
enographer—Clerk Class A	1	1,260		1,260		
enographer—Clerk Class A	1	1,200		1,200		
enographer—Clerk Class B	1	1,080		1,140		
			17,437		33,757	$220,000
erk Class A	2	1,200		2,400		
erk Class B	6	1,020		6,480		
mputing Clerk	1	1,020		1,080		
pist	1	1,020		1,080		
dical Supervisors, Part-Time Supervisors, hool Inspectors	500	.....	36,621	37,345	73,966	
	.....	.....	$66,962	$66,805	$133,767	$220,000
PRE-SCHOOL (CHILD WELFARE)						
ief	1	4,000	$4,000	$4,000	$8,000	
ief	1	4,000	3,583	4,000	7,583	
mmunity Organizers	3	1,500		4,500		
enographer—Clerk Class A	1	1,440	6,636	1,440	13,776	
enographer—Clerk Class B	1	1,200		1,200		
eld Assistant	1	3,000		3,000	3,000	$87,060
enographer—Clerk Class B	1	1,080		1,200	8,684	
			7,484			
rical Assistant	1	780		840	840	
erk Class B	1	960		1,020	1,020	
alth Center Physicians	42	1.50 per hr.	3,105	12,000	15,105	
	.....	.....	$24,808	$33,200	$58,008	$87,060
DENTAL (CHILD WELFARE)						
ief	1	$4,000	$3,792	$4,000	$7,792	
enographer Class A	1	1,440	2,968	1,440	5,608	$24,112
al Hygienist	1	1,200		1,200		
	.....	.....	$6,760	$6,640	$13,400	$24,112
DRUG CONTROL						
ef	1	$4,000	$3,792	$4,000	$7,792	
ef Inspector	1	3,000	2,750	3,000	5,750	
pectors	3	2,400		7,200		
						$39,499
ervising Clerk Class C	1	1,560	15,560	1,560	26,640	
ographer Class A	1	1,200		1,260		
k Class B	1	1,020		1,060		
	.....	.....	$22,102	$18,080	$40,182	$39,499
NURSING						
ector	1	$3,500	$3,500	$3,500	$7,000	
stant Director	1	2,100	2,032	2,200	4,232	
ographer—Secretary	1	1,560		1,560		
ographer—Clerk Class A	1	1,260		1,320		
puting Clerk	1	1,080		1,140		
—Typist	1	1,080		1,080		
rict Adviser	4	2,100	203,908	8,400	414,088	$410,296
al Worker	1	840		840		
es	128	1,500		192,000		
es	2	1,200		2,400		
	1	1,440		1,440		
es, Fees, etc.	.....	.....	26	.....	26	
	.....	.....	$209,466	$215,880	$425,346	$410,296

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH—Continued

General Fund Expenditures 1921-1925

1. Salaries and Wages

Title of Position	Present Number of Employes	Present Rate Per Year	Actual Expenditures June 1, 1923 to May 31, 1924	Estimated Expenditures June 1, 1924 to May 31, 1925	Total Estimated Expenditures Biennium 1923-1925	Actual Expenditures Biennium 1921-1923
TRANSMISSIBLE DISEASES						
Chief	1	$5,000	$4,584	$5,000	$9,584	
Chief of Restaurant Hygiene	1	2,500	2,396	2,500	4,896	
Acting Chief	1	2,400	2,160	2,400	4,560	
Inspector	1	2,160		2,160		
Inspector	1	1,500		1,500		
Supervising Clerk Class B	1	1,800		1,800		
Stenographer—Secretary	1	1,500		1,560		
Stenographer—Clerk Class B	1	1,200		1,200		
Stenographer Class B	1	1,020		1,080		
Clerk B	3	1,080		3,240		
Clerk B	1	960		1,020		
Computing Clerk	1	1,080		1,080		
File Clerks	2	1,080		2,160		
Clerk—Typist	1	1,000		1,000		
County Medical Director	2	3,500		7,000		
County Medical Director	1	2,500		2,500		
County Medical Director	1	2,000		2,000		
County Medical Director	9	1,200		10,800		
County Medical Director	15	1,000		15,000		
County Medical Director	1	900	142,744	900	312,304	400,2
County Medical Director	14	800		11,200		
County Medical Director	2	600		1,200		
County Medical Director	6	500		3,000		
County Medical Director	7	400		2,800		
County Medical Director	4	200		800		
Health Officer	1	2,160		2,160		
Health Officers	30	1,920		57,600		
Health Officers	10	1,800		18,000		
Health Officers	2	1,620		3,240		
Health Officer	1	1,500		1,500		
Health Officer	1	1,380		1,380		
Health Officer	1	1,200		1,200		
Health Officer	4	1,080		4,320		
Health Officers	4	900		3,600		
Health Officers	1	960		960		
Health Officer	1	600		600		
Health Officers and Guards	213	4.00 per trip	56,107	42,000	98,107	
	.....	.....	$207,991	$221,460	$429,451	$400,2
GENITO-URINARY						
Director	1	$4,200	$4,117	$4,200	$8,317	
Assistant Director	1	3,500	3,500	3,500	7,000	
Clerk Class A	1	1,260		1,320		
Stenographer—Clerk Class A	1	1,260		1,320		
Stenographer Class A	1	1,200		1,260		
Clerk Class B	1	1,080		1,080		
Janitor	1	420		420		
Clinic Doctor	1	1,200		1,200		
Clinic Doctor	1	780		780		
Clinic Doctor	1	720		720		
Clinic Doctors	2	660		1,320		
Clinic Doctors	4	600	21,320	2,400	42,314	
Clinic Doctors	2	540		1,080		
Clinic Doctor	1	480		480		
Clinic Doctor	1	420		420		
Clinic Doctors	8	360		2,880		
Clinic Doctor	1	324		324		
Clinic Doctors	4	300		1,200		
Clinic Doctor	3	240		720		
Clinic Doctors	1	180		180		
Clerk Class A	1	1,200		1,200		
Clerk Class A	1	420		420		
Clerk Class A	1	240		240		
Janitress	1	30		30		
Janitresses	3	15.00 per lecture	1,491	2,000	3,491	
Lecturers	2					
	.....	.....	$30,428	$30,694	$61,122	$100,8
TUBERCULOSIS DISPENSARIES						
Chief Tuberculosis Clinics	1	$4,000		$4,000		
Statistical Clerk	1	1,620		1,680		
Accounting Clerk	1	1,260		10,320		
Stenographer-Clerk Class A	1	1,260		1,320		
Chest Clinic Doctor	1	300		300		
Clerk	1	1,200		1,260		
Clerk	1	840		900		
Clerk	1	600		660		
Clerk	1	420	$13,828	420	$26,586	$99,4
Clerk	1	60		70		
Janitress	1	288		288		
Janitress	1	150		150		
Janitress	1	120		120		
Janitress	1	72		72		
Janitress	1	60		60		
Janitresses	2	48		96		
Janitress	1	30		30		
Janitress	1	12		12		
Chest Clinic Doctor	100	2.00 per hr.				
Chest Clinic Doctor	8	1.50 per hr.				
Chest Clinic Doctor	9	1.25 per hr.				
Chest Clinic Doctor	6	1.00 per hr.				
Janitress	1	.75 per hr.	29,693	30,000	59,693	
Janitress	1	.25 per hr.				
Janitress	1	.75 per wk.				
Janitress	1	1.00 per cleaning				
Janitress	1	1.00 per cleaning				
Janitress	1	2.00 per cleaning				
	.....	.....	$43,521	$42,758	$86,279	$99,4

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH—Continued

1. Salaries and Wages

General Fund Expenditures 1921-1925

Title of Position	Present Number of Employes	Present Rate Per Year	Actual Expenditures June 1, 1923 to May 31, 1924	Estimated Expenditures June 1, 1924 to May 31, 1925	Total Estimated Expenditures Biennium 1923-1925	Actual Expenditures Biennium 1921-1923
PUBLIC HEALTH EDUCATION						
Director	1	$4,000	$4,000	$4,000	$8,000	
Stenographer Class A	1	1,380	6,342	1,380	10,122	$34,650
Clerk Class A	2	1,200		2,400		
Wages & Fees			4		4	
			$10,346	$7,780	$18,126	$34,650
LABORATORY						
Director	1	$5,000	$5,000	$5,000	$10,000	
Assistant Director	1	4,000	3,792	4,000	7,792	
Bacteriologist	1	3,000		3,000		
Bacteriologists	2	2,400		4,800		
Bacteriologist	1	2,000		2,000		
Assistant Bacteriologist	1	1,200		1,200		
Serologist	1	1,320		1,320		
Assistant Serologist	1	2,160		2,160		
Alternate Technician	1	1,200		1,200		
Pathologic Technician	1	1,200		1,200		
Pathologist	1	1,200		1,200		
Research Technician	1	1,200		1,200		
Media Technician	1	1,200		1,200		
Supervising Clerk Class B	1	1,560		1,560		
Supervising Clerk Class C	1	1,800		1,860		
Clerk Class B	1	1,260	36,864	1,320	76,424	$92,020
File Clerk	1	1,000		1,080		
Stock Clerk	1	1,000		1,080		
Clerk—Typist	1	1,000		1,080		
Stenographer Class A	1	1,080		1,140		
Shipper	1	1,200		1,260		
Messenger	1	1,020		1,080		
Clerk—Typist	1	1,020		1,080		
Clerk—Typist	1	1,140		1,140		
Diener	2	1,000		2,280		
Cleaners	1	900		960		
Cleaners' Helper	2	780		1,560		
Wages and Fees	1	600		600		
			299	300	599	
			$45,955	$48,860	$94,815	$92,020
ENGINEERING AND HOUSING						
Chief Engineer	1	$7,000	$7,000	$7,000	$14,000	
Assistant Chief Engineer	1	5,000	5,000	5,000	10,000	
Chief of Milk Control Section	1	4,000	4,000	4,000	8,000	
Chief of W & S S Section	1	4,000	3,451	4,000	7,451	
Chief of Chemical Laboratory	1	3,600	3,350	3,600	6,950	
Chief of R. S. S. Section	1	3,500	3,291	3,500	6,791	
Assistant Chief Milk Control Section	1	3,000	3,009	3,000	6,000	
Assistant Engineer	1	3,000		3,000		
Assistant Engineer	1	2,640				
Assistant Engineer	1	2,520		7,200		
Assistant Engineer	1	2,400				
Assistant Engineer	1	2,820		2,820		
Assistant Engineer	1	2,160		2,160		
Assistant Civil Engineer	1	3,500		3,500		
District Engineers	6	3,600		21,600		
Nuisance Officer	1	2,640		2,640		
Engineering Assistants	2	1,800		3,600		
Engineering Assistants	2	1,500	68,823	3,000	140,923	$230,022
Chemist	1	2,500		2,500		
Supervising Clerk Class B	1	2,040		2,080		
Stenographer—Clerk Class A	1	1,440		1,440		
Stenographer—Clerk Class B	1	1,200		1,200		
Stenographer—Secretary	2	1,500		3,120		
Stenographer Class B	6	1,200		7,200		
Draftsman	1	1,860		1,860		
Clerk—Typist	1	1,080		7,140		
File Clerk	1	1,080		1,080		
Clerk Class B	1	900		960		
Wages and Fees			23		23	
			$97,938	$102,200	$200,138	$230,022

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH—Continued

General Fund Expenditures 1921-1925

1. Salaries and Wages

Title of Position	Present Number of Employes	Present Rate Per Year	Actual Expenditures June 1, 1923 to May 31, 1924	Estimated Expenditures June 1, 1924 to May 31, 1925	Total Estimated Expenditures Biennium 1923-1925	Actual Expenditures Biennium 1921-1923
VITAL STATISTICS						
State Registrar	1	$4,000	$4,017	$4,000	$8,017	
Bureau Secretary	1	2,520		2,400		
Supervising Clerk Class B	1	2,100		2,240		
Supervising Clerk Class C	2	1,800		1,740		
Supervising Clerk Class C	1	1,560		1,560		
Code Clerk Class A	1	1,560		1,560		
Clerk Class A	4	1,320		3,960		
Clerk Class A	1	1,440		1,440		
Clerk Class A	1	1,260		2,520		
Clerk Class A	1	1,620		1,620		
Clerk Class A	3	1,200		3,600		
Clerk Class B	4	1,140		4,560		
Clerk Class B	1	1,080		1,140		
Clerk Class B	6	1,020		3,060		
Clerk Class B	3	960	60,205	5,760	118,005	$138,400
File Clerk	1	1,020		1,080		
File Clerk	2	960		2,040		
Stenographer—Clerk Class B	1	1,200		1,200		
Stenographer—Clerk Class B	1	1,080		1,140		
Stenographer Class B	1	1,200		1,200		
Stenographer Class B	1	1,080		1,140		
Stenographer—Secretary	1	1,620		1,680		
Typist	3	1,020		3,060		
Traveling Inspector	1	1,980		1,920		
Clerk—Typist	3	1,020		3,240		
Tabulating Machine Operator	1	1,260		1,260		
Clerical Assistant	1	840		900		
Storeroom Assistant	1	720		780		
Transcribers		.04 & .05 ea. copy	3,059	4,000	7,059	
	.....	.....	$67,281	$65,800	$133,081	$138,400
MONT ALTO (SANATORIUM)						
Medical Director	1	4,000				
Chief Medical Service	1	2,500				
Accountant	1	1,200				
Consultant ($25.00 per visit) (Estimate 1,000)	1	1,000				
Pharmacist and X-Ray Technician	1	1,320				
Resident Dentist	1	800				
Resident Physicians	2	1,800				
Interne Physician	1	300				
Physician	1	1,200				
Oral Hygienist	1	540				
Relief Telephone Operator	1	60				
Telephone Operators	2	144				
Telephone Operator	1	240				
Typist	1	300				
Clerk	1	840				
Superintendent	1	1,800				
Laboratory Helper	1	300				
Laboratory Helpers	2	180				
Chief Clerk	1	1,200				
Clerk	1	540				
Teacher	1	720				
Teachers	2	660				
Nurses	8	840				
Nurse	1	600				
Head Nurse	1	1,800				
Assistant Head Nurse	1	1,120				
Assistant Head Nurse	1	960				
Night Nurses	1	960				
Pupil Nurses	8	180				
Pupil Nurse	1	480				
Pupil Nurse	1	420				
Pupil Nurse	2	240				
Assistant Nurse	1	360				
Assistant Nurses	3	480				
Chart Clerks	3	120				
Chart Clerks	2	180				
Scout Master	1	240				
Scout Mistresses	2	180				
Head Orderly	1	300				
Disinfector	1	420				
Medical Orderlies	2	300				
Orderly	1	264				
Orderlies	2	240				
Orderlies	4	192				
Orderlies	9	180				
Cleaners	4	336				
Cleaner	1	300				
Cleaners	6	288				
Cleaner	1	360				
Cleaners	4	408				
Cleaners	2	312				
Ward Maid	1	240				
Ward Maid	1	216				
Ward Maid	1	192				
Ward Maids	8	180				
Ward Maid	1	60				
Ward Maid	1	168				
Housekeeper	1	1,200				
Assistant Housekeeper	1	600				
Assistant Housekeeper	1	780				
Vegetable Peeler	1	384				
Head Waitress	1	420				
Waitresses	5	408				
Waitress	1	360				
Waitresses	16	288				
Waitresses	3	336				

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH—Continued

1. Salaries and Wages

General Fund Expenditures 1921-1925

Title of Position	Present Number of Employes	Present Rate Per Year	Actual Expenditures June 1, 1923 to May 31, 1924	Estimated Expenditures June 1, 1924 to May 31, 1925	Total Estimated Expenditures Biennium 1923-1925	Actual Expenditures Biennium 1921-1923
MONT ALTO (Cont'd.)						
Waitresses	7	180				
Waitresses	2	240				
Waitresses	4	312				
Waitresses	2	192				
Waitress	1	264				
Kitchen Helper	1	408				
Kitchen Helper	1	360				
Kitchen Helper	1	300				
Kitchen Helpers	12	540				
Kitchen Helpers	2	480				
Cooks, 1st and 2nd	2	$840				
Cooks	2	600				
Cooks	2	480				
Milk Pasteurizer	1	900				
Baker	1	1,080				
Butcher	1	840				
Storekeeper	1	1,500				
Assistant Storekeeper	1	360				
Stock-men	2	720				
Laundryman	1	1,200				
Laundresses	10	288				
Laundress	1	384				
Laundress	1	312				
Machine Helper	1	336				
Machine Operator	1	420				
Sorters	3	336				
Head Seamstress	1	360				
Seamstress	1	300				
Seamstress	1	240				
Ice Plant Operator	1	1,140				
Pumpman	1	360				
Pumpman	1	300				
Filter Plant Operator	1	840				
Head Fireman	1	1,120				
Firemen	3	1,170	$101,830	$136,200	$238,030	
Truck Drivers	2	540				
Truck Driver	1	720				
Truck Driver	1	900				
Poultryman	1	900				
Assistant Poultryman	1	360				$288,000
Stableman	1	600				
Helper (Hog Farm)	1	720				
Farmer	1	720				
Electrician	1	840				
Gardner	1	540				
Mechanic (Motor)	1	1,240				
Mechanic	1	540				
Plumber	1	1,240				
Cement Worker	1	792				
Teamster	1	750				
Caretaker	1	300				
Watchman	1	360				
Watchmen	2	480				
Watchman	1	300				
Carpenter	1	1,020				
Carpenters	5	900				
Carpenters	2	660				
Laborers (Foreman)	1	1,240				
Laborers	8	675				
Laborers	5	792				
Machinist	1	1,080				
Painter (Foreman)	1	1,240				
Painter	1	720				
Painter	1	660				
Painter	1	300				
Steamfitter (Foreman)	1	1,240				
Steamfitter	1	1,020				
Steamfitter	1	1,200				
Tinsmith	1	1,020				
Ground Keepers	2	300				
Wages	.....	.....	17,039	.....	17,039	113,221
	.....	.....	$118,869	$136,200	$255,069	$401,221

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH—Continued

1. Salaries and Wages — General Fund Expenditures 1921-1925

Title of Position	Present Number of Employes	Present Rate Per Year	Actual Expenditures June 1, 1923 to May 31, 1924	Estimated Expenditures June 1, 1924 to May 31, 1925	Total Estimated Expenditures Biennium 1923-1925	Actual Expenditures Biennium 1921-1923
HAMBURG (SANATORIUM)						
Medical Director	1	$4,000				
Chief Medical Service	1	2,500				
Physician	1	1,800				
Physician	1	900				
Physician	1	300				
Visiting Laryngologist	1	720				
Visiting Dentist	1	720				
Visiting Roentgenologist	1	360				
Oral Hygienist	1	360				
Druggist	1	360				
Laboratory Helper	1	120				
Chief Clerk	1	1,200				
Clerk	1	720				
Clerk	1	840				
Clerk	1	480				
Telephone Operator	1	270				
Telephone Operator	1	240				
Telephone Operator and X-Ray Technician	1	480				
Messenger	1	360				
Head Nurse	1	1,500				
Assistant Head Nurse	1	1,000				
Nurses	6	840				
Night Nurses	2	900				
Nurses	1	480				
Nurse Aides	6	180				
Nurse Aides	3	240				
Nurse Aides	2	360				
Head Orderlies	2	540				
Orderlies	3	204				
Orderlies	9	240				
Orderlies	3	228				
Orderlies	10	180				
Gardner	1	504				
Assistant Gardner	1	120				
Laundry Sorter	1	180				
Inspector	1	60				
Cleaners	2	312				
Cleaner	1	288				
Cleaners	2	408				
Cleaners	7	360				
Cleaner	1	120				
Cleaner	1	600				
Cleaners	2	300				
Carpenter	1	180				
Painters	2	180				
Wardmaids	6	144				
Wardmaids	4	180				
Wardmaids	5	240				
Wardmaid	1	204				
Housekeeper	1	1,320	$99,415	$100,000	$199,415	$269,901
Assistant Housekeeper	1	600				
Chef	1	1,200				
First Assistant Chef	1	960				
Engineer Pasteurizing Plant	1	600				
Baker	1	1,080				
Kitchen Helper	1	540				
Waitresses	11	288				
Waitresses	2	312				
Waitresses	3	336				
Vegetable Cleaner	1	360				
Kitchenmen	11	540				
Kitchenman	1	600				
Butcher	1	1,056				
Cellarman	1	180				
Cellarmen	2	780				
Cellarman	1	840				
Storekeeper	1	1,380				
Laundryman	1	960				
Laundry Helper	1	600				
Body Machine Operator	1	480				
Laundresses	2	336				
Laundress	1	288				
Laundresses	2	180				
Laundress	1	216				
Engineer Disposal Plant	1	480				
Head Pumpman	1	300				
Pumpmen	2	240				
Engineer Light, Heat and Power	1	960				
Ice Plant Operator	1	960				
Firemen	3	1,140				
Engineer	1	1,320				
Engineer	1	1,200				
Coal Truck Driver	1	900				
Truck Driver	1	1,140				
Farm Manager	1	1,800				
Farm Hands	2	720				
Farm Hand	1	960				
Garbagemen	3	300				
Stableman	1	480				
Swineherd	1	960				
Watchmen	2	300				
Mechanic	1	900				
Mechanic	1	1,020				
Mechanic	1	600				
Mechanics	2	1,140				
Mechanic	1	420				
Superintendent Grounds and Buildings	1	1,800				
Master Mechanic	1	1,800				
Electrician	1	1,260				
Carpenters	3	Hourly Basis	4,744			
Painters	3	Hourly Basis	3,612			
Blacksmith	1	Hourly Basis	1,114			
Laborers	14	Hourly Basis	9,752	22,000	42,232	
Plasterer	1	Hourly Basis	1,010			
	.....	.....	$119,647	$122,000	$241,647	$269,901

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH—Continued

1. Salaries and Wages — General Fund Expenditures 1921-1925

Title of Position	Present Number of Employes	Present Rate Per Year	Actual Expenditures June 1, 1923 to May 31, 1924	Estimated Expenditures June 1, 1924 to May 31, 1925	Total Estimated Expenditures Biennium 1923-1925	Actual Expenditures Biennium 1921-1923
CRESSON (Sanatorium)						
Medical Director	1	$4,000				
Chief Medical Service	1	2,500				
Assistant Physician	1	2,000				
Assistant Physician	1	1,800				
Visiting Laryngologist	1	600				
Visiting Dentist	1	900				
Secretary	1	1,200				
Stenographer	1	420				
Timekeeper	1	240				
Timekeeper	1	300				
Telephone Operators	5	180				
Clerk	1	660				
Clerk	1	144				
Clerk	1	480				
Laboratory Helper	1	600				
Laboratory Helpers	2	300				
Laboratory Helpers	2	180				
Head Nurse	1	1,800				
Assistant Head Nurse	1	1,200				
Night Nurses	4	900				
Nurses	7	840				
Assistant Nurses	3	660				
Assistant Nurses	4	480				
Assistant Nurse	1	360				
Assistant Nurses	6	300				
Assistant Nurse	1	720				
Assistant Nurse	1	240				
Assistant Nurses	11	180				
Chart Clerk	9	180				
Chart Clerks	1	144				
Head Orderly	1	540				
Assistant Head Orderly	1	420				
Orderly	1	360				
Orderlies	2	300				
Orderlies	10	240				
Orderlies	20	180				
Orderlies	5	72				
Wardmaster	1	480				
Wardmasters	5	180				
Wardmaid	1	300				
Wardmaids	2	180				
Wardmaids	5	144				
Wardmaids	3	72				
Wardmaids	2	240				
Seamstresses	2	300				
Seamstresses	4	$180				
Principal of Schools	1	900				
Teacher	1	480				
Teacher	1	360				
Teachers	2	300				
Teacher	1	240				
Teachers	5	180	$100,048	$100,000	$200,048	
Stewardess	1	1,200				
Pasteurizing Operator	1	1,020				
Chef	1	1,044				
Cook	1	960				
Cook	1	720				
Cook	1	540				
Cook	1	420				
Kitchenman	1	540				
Kitchenman	1	480				
Kitchenman	1	420				
Kitchenman	1	360				
Dishwasher	1	288				
Dishwashers	3	240				
Head Waitress	1	420				
Waitress	1	312				
Waitresses	6	288				
Waitresses	3	264				
Waitresses	7	240				
Vegetable Cleaner	1	264				
Vegetable Cleaners	3	240				
Chambermaids	4	288				
Cleaners	2	360				
Cleaner	1	312				
Cleaners	2	240				
Cleaners	4	480				
Cleaners	14	288				
Baker	1	780				
Butcher	1	900				
Storekeeper	1	1,200				
Assistant Storekeeper	1	360				
Assistant Storekeeper	1	300				
Ice Plant Operator	1	420				
Ice Plant Helpers	2	240				
Laundry Manager	1	840				
Washers	2	420				
Laundress	1	336				
Laundress	1	312				
Laundress	1	288				
Laundresses	4	240				
Engineer	1	300				
Engineer	4	240				
Pumprunners	3	300				
Elevatormen	2	240				
Elevatormen	6	180				
Poultryman	1	840				
Poultryman	1	720				
Assistant Poultrymen	5	240				
Manager Hog Farms	1	798				
Farm Helper	1	540				

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH—Continued

1. Salaries and Wages

General Fund Expenditures 1921-1925

Title of Position	Present Number of Employes	Present Rate Per Year	Actual Expenditures June 1, 1923 to May 31, 1924	Estimated Expenditures June 1, 1924 to May 31, 1925	Total Estimated Expenditures Biennium 1923-1925	Actual Expenditures Biennium 1921-1923
CRESSON—(Cont.)						
Farm Helpers	2	288				
Stableman	1	600				
Watchman	1	300				
Watchman	1	240				
Master Mechanic	1	1,800				
Plumber	1	1,200				
Plumber's Helper	1	360				
Painter	1	600				
Painter	1	288				
Carpenter	1	600				
Carpenter	1	300				
Gatekeeper	1	240				
Gardner	1	240				
General Helpers	16	240				
Firemen	3	.....	5,465			
Electricians	1	.....	1,420			
Painter	1	.....	1,440			
Carpenters	4	.....	6,553			
Machinists	2	.....	3,140			
Blacksmith	1	.....	1,463			
Mason	1	.....	1,345	50,000	101,639	$299,34
Team Drivers	3	.....	3,566			
Barn Boss	1	.....	217			
Truck Drivers	3	.....	4,820			
Chauffeurs	1	.....	1,806			
Outside Foreman	1	.....	1,477			
Assistant Storekeeper	1	.....	1,462			
Laborers	18	.....	17,465			
			$151,687	$150,000	$301,687	$299,34
Summary—Salaries and Wages						
Executive Bureau	.....	.....	$51,532	$47,140	$98,672	$142,72
Finance	.....	.....	68,087	68,092	136,179	155,40
Medical School	.....	.....	66,962	66,805	133,767	220,00
Pre-School (Child Welfare)	.....	.....	24,808	33,200	58,008	87,06
Dental (Child Welfare)	.....	.....	6,760	6,640	13,400	24,11
Drug Control	.....	.....	22,102	18,080	40,182	39,49
Nursing	.....	.....	209,466	215,880	425,346	410,29
Transmissible Diseases	.....	.....	207,991	221,460	429,451	400,20
Genito-Urinary	.....	.....	30,428	30,694	61,122	100,81
Tuberculosis Dispensaries	.....	.....	43,521	42,758	86,279	99,40
Public Health Education	.....	.....	10,346	7,780	18,126	34,65
Laboratory	.....	.....	45,955	48,860	94,815	92,02
Engineering and Housing	.....	.....	97,938	102,200	200,138	280,02
Vital Statistics	.....	.....	67,281	65,800	133,081	138,46
Mont Alto (Sanatorium)	.....	.....	118,869	136,200	255,069	401,22
Hamburg (Sanatorium)	.....	.....	119,647	122,000	241,647	269,90
Cresson (Sanatorium)	.....	.....	151,687	150,000	301,687	299,34
Total—Salaries and Wages	.....	.....	$1,343,380	$1,383,589	$2,726,969	$3,195,12

2. Expenditures by Accounts

General Fund Expenditures 1921-1925

Account Title						
Salaries and Wages (Total)	.....	.....	$1,343,380	$1,383,589	$2,726,969	$3,195,12
Office Supplies	.....	.....	2,145	2,005	4,150	6,28
Motor Supplies	.....	.....	15,267	21,230	36,497	44,80
Food and Forage	.....	.....	249,870	391,320	641,190	760,93
Miscellaneous Supplies	.....	.....	193,807	371,938	565,745	638,11
Postage	.....	.....	23,096	28,372	51,468	53,60
Telephones	.....	.....	3,023	3,541	6,564	6,86
Telegrams	.....	.....	90	205	295	
Express, Cartage, etc.	.....	.....	4,697	5,792	10,489	84,00
Traveling Expenses	.....	.....	77,049	121,426	198,475	228,02
Printing	.....	.....	727	1,050	1,777	4,78
Newspaper Advertising and Notices	.....	.....	613	945	1,558	88
Heat, Light, Power and Water	.....	.....	8,360	9,850	18,210	20,21
Contracted Repairs	.....	.....	4,922	8,472	13,394	34,43
Office Equipment	.....	.....	375	700	1,075	4,21
Motor Equipment	.....	.....	4,089	600	4,689	20,61
Miscellaneous Equipment	.....	.....	22,932	12,835	35,767	159,67
Buildings and Construction	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	289,94
Rents	.....	.....	2,488	2,950	5,438	18,09
Other Items	.....	.....	1,767	15,638	17,405	11,14
Total	.....	.....	$1,958,697	$2,382,458	$4,341,155	$5,581,76

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH—Continued

SUMMARY

	1921-1923	1923-1925	Appropriation Recommended 1925-1927	Increase 1925-1927 over 1923-1925
Total general Departmental expenditures	$5,775,638	$4,445,341		
Less amount expended from appropriation to Property & Supplies for:				
Supplies and equipment	81,537	29,326		
Telephone and Telegraph	14,699	11,460		
Printing	97,640	63,400		
Total from Property and Supplies appropriations	193,876	104,186		
Total net expenditures from appropriation and Federal Aid	5,581,762	4,341,155		
Less expenditures from Federal Aid	93,362	341,155		
Net expenditures from appropriation	5,488,400	4,000,000		
General Fund appropriation to Department of Health	5,300,120	4,000,000	$4,770,000	$770,000
Balance from 1919-1921 reappropriated	69,254			
Income from Maintenance of Soldiers in State Sanatoria	367,734	119,673		
Borough refunds	8,867	6,342		
Federal Aid (Sheppard-Towner & Social Hygiene Fund)	93,362	215,140		
Total available funds	5,839,337	4,341,155		
Unexpended balance (Lapsed)	257,575			
Sanitary Water Board			100,000	100,000

The appropriation recommended for the Health Department is $770,000 greater than for 1923. The increase is needed for the following purposes:

1. For maintaining the three tuberculosis sanatoria at full capacity (2,000 patients) at a per capita of $1.60 per day ($538,610). These sanatoria are now at this capacity. Their full capacity must be maintained because under the decision of the Supreme Court declaring the act providing for county sanitoria unconstitutional, many of the counties do not and will not soon have the facilities for caring for their indigent tubercular.

2. The School Code places upon the Department of Health the medical inspection of the pupils in the fourth class districts and the supervision of inspection in the third class districts. An increase of $161,390, will enable the Department to have that inspection done in these districts, and to inaugurate a follow-up system to secure the correction of defects.

3. The present contract under which the Department is purchasing antitoxin will expire June 1, 1925. Present prices are higher, the need is growing, and an increased allowance of $70,000. for this purpose will be necessary.

The Sanitary Water Board was created by the Legislature of 1923 to administer anti-stream pollution laws and to investigate the methods of preventing stream pollution. No specific appropriation was made to the Board so that any field or office work done by the Board has been done through the cooperation of the Departments whose Chiefs constitute the Board.

An appropriation of $100,000. is recommended for this Board in the next biennium.

The prevention of stream pollution is one of the most important problems before the State. It is closely related to the prevention of Industrial Waste as many industrial wastes undoubtedly contain recoverable by-products of value and when discharged into the streams of the State cause financial loss to the Industries as well as pollution to the streams. Many of the Industries of the State are ready to cooperate in raising funds to aid the Sanitary Water Board in the work it can do under the appropriation recommended for it. It is particularly important to enlarge the chemical laboratory work to be done for this Board in order to do the work essential to research on Industrial Wastes.

APPROPRIATION RECOMMENDED

For the payment of the salary of the Secretary of Health, two years, the sum of twenty thousand dollars ($20,000).

For the payment of the salaries, wages, or other compensation of such deputies, directors, superintendents, bureau or division chiefs, assistant directors, assistant superintendents, assistant chiefs, experts, scientists, engineers, surveyors, draftsmen, accountants, secretaries, auditors, inspectors, examiners, statisticians, marshals, clerks, stenographers, bookkeepers, messengers and other assistants and employes as may be required for the proper conduct of the work of the department, including county medical directors and rural health officers, of the traveling, incidental and contingent expenses of the Secretary of Health and his assistants, and the other employes of the Department, and of the Advisory Health Board, of the cost of diphtheria antitoxin and other biological products for free distribution, of collecting, compiling and publishing vital and morbidity statistics, of maintaining laboratories and experimental stations, of educational work, of improving and conserving child health, of maintaining genito-urinary dispensaries, of investigating and regulating housing conditions, of the department's work in dental health, of narcotic drug control, of supervising epidemics of diseases, for the purpose of maintaining the department's sanatoria and dispensaries for the free treatment of indigent persons affected with tuberculosis, including the purchase of food supplies and other necessities, additions, and the salaries and wages of employes; for the medical inspection of the public schools in accordance with the provisions of the school Code, and incidental expenses in connection therewith; for equipment and supplies; for the purchase, maintenance and repair of telegrams, telephone toll charges; and for the payment of all other necessary expenses of the Department in the performance of duties imposed upon it by the acts of Assembly, two years, the sum of four million seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars ($4,750,000).

For the payment of the salaries, wages, or other compensation of such engineers, chemists, stenographers, clerks, and other employes as may be required for the proper conduct of the Sanitary Water Board, of the traveling, incidental and contingent expenses of the Sanitary Water Board, its assistants and employes, of the equipment and maintenance of laboratories, field offices and drafting rooms for the work of the Sanitary Water Board, of the cost of studies and investigations toward determining reasonable and practicable ways and means for the disposal of industrial wastes to be conducted either by the Sanitary Water Board, its employes and assistants, or by the cooperation of the Sanitary Water Board pursuant to the provisions of duly executed agreements with persons, firms, corporations, municipalities or any groups thereof, for the purpose of abatement of stream pollutions, two years, the sum of one hundred thousand dollars ($100,000).

DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAYS

General Fund Expenditures

1. Salaries and Wages

Title of Position	Present Number of Employes	Present Rate Per Year	Actual Expenditures June 1, 1923 to May 31, 1924	Estimated Expenditures June 1, 1924 to May 31, 1925	Total Estimated Expenditures Biennium 1923-1925	Actual Expenditures Biennium 1921-1923
Secretary of Highways	1	$12,000	$12,000	$12,000	$24,000	$10,134

2. Expenditures by Accounts

Account Title						
Salaries and Wages (Total)			**$12,000**	**$12,000**	**$24,000**	**$10,134**
Buildings and Construction				10,000	10,000	
Refund of Motor Licenses						1,000
Other Items			9,500		9,500	
Total			**$21,500**	**$22,000**	**$43,500**	**$11,134**

General Fund Expenditures 1917-1919-1921 Appropriations

1. Salaries and Wages

Title of Position						
Salaries			$14,961		$14,961	**$2,513,578**
Wages				$181,252	181,252	

2. Expenditures by Accounts

Account Title						
Salaries and Wages (Total)			**$14,961**	**$181,252**	**$196,213**	**$2,513,578**
Office Supplies			26,684		26,684	98,586
Motor Supplies			23,813		23,813	88,518
Miscellaneous Supplies			14,753		14,753	54,737
Telephones			1,162		1,162	4,658
Telegrams			15		15	29
Express, Cartage, etc.			76		76	262
Traveling Expenses			4,674		4,674	17,469
Printing			2,914		2,914	10,773
Newspaper Advertising and Notices			118		118	291
Heat, Light, Power and Water			34		34	116
Contracted Repairs			1,442		1,442	5,241
Office Equipment			51,082		51,082	189,253
Motor Equipment			25,087		25,087	92,879
Miscellaneous Equipment			8,768		8,768	32,610
Buildings and Construction			354,612	11,214,113	11,568,725	1,314,288
Rents			4,931		4,931	18,343
Subsidies			180,737	380,621	561,358	669,954
Other Items			84,617		84,617	313,578
Total			**$800,480**	**$11,775,986**	**$12,576,466**	**$5,425,158**

General Fund Expenditures 1921-1925 for Inter County Bridges Destroyed by Fire

2. Expenditures by Accounts

Account Title						
Buildings and Construction				$60,000	$60,000	

General Fund Expenditures 1921-1925 for State Highway Bridges

2. Expenditures by Accounts

Account Title						
Buildings and Construction			$61,890	$152,044	$213,934	$358,218

Motor Fund Expenditures 1921-1925

1. Salaries and Wages

Title of Position						
Wages			$6,453,678	$8,926,667	$15,380,345	$10,096,315
EXECUTIVE						
Deputy Secretary of Highways	1	$12,000	$12,000	$12,000	$24,000	
Executive Secretary	1	4,000	4,000	4,000	8,000	
Location Engineer	1	7,200	7,200	7,200	14,400	
			$23,200	$23,200	$46,400	

DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAYS—Continued.

Motor Fund Expenditures 1921-1925

1. Salaries and Wages

Title of Position	Present Number of Employes	Present Rate Per Year	Actual Expenditures June 1, 1923 to May 31, 1924	Estimated Expenditures June 1, 1924 to May 31, 1925	Total Estimated Expenditures Biennium 1923-1925	Actual Expenditures Biennium 1921-1923
ENGINEERING (CONSTRUCTION DIVISION)						
Headquarters Field Engineer	1	$6,300	$6,300	$6,300	$12,600	
Deputy Engineering Executive	1	7,200	7,200	7,200	14,400	
Bureau Secretary	1	2,700	2,700	2,700	5,400	
Principal Clerk	1	1,920	1,920	1,920	3,840	
Principal Clerk	1	1,740	1,740	1,740	3,480	
Assistant Engineer—A	2	3,000	6,000	6,000	12,000	
Assistant Engineer—A	1	3,300	3,300	3,300	6,600	
Assistant Engineer—A	1	3,600	3,600	3,600	7,200	
Chief Draftsman	1	3,600	3,600	3,600	7,200	
Draftsman	2	1,500	3,000	3,000	6,000	
Draftsman	4	1,620	6,480	6,480	12,960	
Draftsman	2	1,680	3,360	3,360	6,720	
Draftsman	1	1,800	1,800	1,800	3,600	
Draftsman	1	1,860	1,860	1,860	3,720	
Draftsman	3	1,740	5,220	5,220	10,440	
Clerk-Class A	1	1,500	1,500	1,500	3,000	
Clerk-Class A	1	1,320	1,320	1,320	2,640	
Assistant Draftsman—A	2	1,200	2,400	2,400	4,800	
Assistant Draftsman	1	1,260	1,260	1,260	2,520	
Assistant Draftsman—A	1	1,320	1,320	1,320	2,640	
Assistant Draftsman—A	3	1,380	4,140	4,140	8,280	
Assistant Draftsman—A	1	1,500	1,500	1,500	3,000	
Blue Print Operator	1	1,500	1,500	1,500	3,000	
Senior Draftsman	1	1,800	1,800	1,800	3,600	
Senior Draftsman	1	1,920	1,920	1,920	3,840	
Senior Draftsman	1	1,980	1,980	1,980	3,960	
Senior Draftsman	3	2,100	6,300	6,300	12,600	
Senior Draftsman	1	2,160	2,160	2,160	4,320	
Senior Draftsman	1	2,220	2,220	2,220	4,440	
Asst. Blue Print Operator	1	900	900	900	1,800	
Assistant Draftsman—B	2	900	1,800	1,800	3,600	
Assistant Draftsman—B	2	1,080	2,160	2,160	4,320	
Assistant Draftsman—B	1	1,140	1,140	1,140	2,280	
Bridge Engineer	1	4,500	4,500	4,500	9,000	
Adv. Bridge Engineer	1	3,600	3,600	3,600	7,200	
Bridge Designer—A	1	2,640	2,640	2,640	5,280	
Bridge Designer—A—Temp.	1	2,400	2,400	2,400	4,800	
Stenographer-Class A	2	1,320	2,640	2,640	5,280	
Engr. Grade Crossing Elim.	1	3,600	3,600	3,600	7,200	
Bridge Draftsman	1	1,500	1,500	1,500	3,000	
Bridge Draftsman	2	1,740	3,480	3,480	6,960	
Senior Inspector	1	1,980	1,980	1,980	3,960	
Bridge Designer—B	2	2,280	4,560	4,560	9,120	
Assistant Engineer—B, Temp.	1	2,400	2,400	2,400	4,800	
Engr. of Tests and Matl. Inves.	1	5,200	5,200	5,200	10,400	
Clerk-Typist	1	960	960	960	1,920	
Assistant Engr. of Materials	1	3,600	3,600	3,600	7,200	
Physicist	1	2,160	2,160	2,160	4,320	
Watchman	1	900	900	900	1,800	
Laboratory Assistant—A	2	1,500	3,000	3,000	6,000	
Laboratory Assistant—A	2	1,680	3,360	3,360	6,720	
Senior Material Inspector	1	1,860	1,860	1,860	3,720	
Senior Material Inspector	1	1,980	1,980	1,980	3,960	
Senior Material Inspector	1	2,100	2,100	2,100	4,200	
Senior Material Inspector	2	2,400	4,800	4,800	9,600	
Assistant Field Engineer	1	2,280	2,280	2,280	4,560	
Chemist	1	2,280	2,280	2,280	4,560	
Chemist	1	2,160	2,160	2,160	4,320	
Material Inspector	2	1,500	3,000	3,000	6,000	
Material Inspector	1	1,620	1,620	1,620	3,240	
Material Inspector	1	1,740	1,740	1,740	3,480	
Material Inspector	2	1,800	3,600	3,600	7,200	
Assistant Material Inspector—Temp.	4	1,080	4,320	4,320	8,640	
Assistant Material Inspector—Temp.	1	1,140	1,140	1,140	2,280	
Assistant Material Inspector	5	1,200	6,000	6,000	12,000	
Assistant Material Inspector	3	1,320	3,960	3,960	7,920	
Assistant Material Inspector	1	1,500	1,500	1,500	3,000	
Stenographer-Typist, Temp.	1	900	900	900	1,800	
Stenographer-Typist	1	1,080	1,080	1,080	2,160	
Laboratory Assistant—B	2	1,440	2,880	2,880	5,760	
Laboratory Assistant—B	1	1,080	1,080	1,080	2,160	
Chauffeur	1	1,200	1,200	1,200	2,400	
Assistant Chemist	1	1,500	1,500	1,500	3,000	
Laboratory Assistant—C	2	900	1,800	1,800	3,600	
Laboratory Assistant—C	1	1,080	1,080	1,080	2,160	
Assistant Material Inspector—B	1	1,140	1,140	1,140	2,280	
Assistant Material Inspector—A	1	1,500	1,500	1,500	3,000	
Total Salaries and Wages	.....		$206,380	$206,380	$412,760	
ENGINEERING (TOWNSHIP DIVISION)						
Advisory Township Engineer	1	$6,600	$6,600	$6,600	$13,200	
Assistant Township Engineer	1	4,500	4,500	4,500	9,000	
Assistant Engineer—A	1	3,000	3,000	3,000	6,000	
Principal Clerk	1	1,920	1,920	1,920	3,840	
Principal Clerk	1	1,800	1,800	1,800	3,600	
Clerk-Class B	1	1,140	1,140	1,140	2,280	
Clerk Typist—Temp.	1	840	840	840	1,680	
Total Salaries and Wages	.....	.....	$19,800	$19,800	$39,600	
PUBLICITY						
Director of Publicity	1	$4,000	$4,000	$4,000	$8,000	
Field Representative	1	2,400	2,400	2,400	4,800	
Clerk-Class B	1	1,080	1,080	1,080	2,160	
Clerk-Class B	1	1,020	1,020	1,020	2,040	
Photographer	1	2,100	2,100	2,100	4,200	
Clerk-Class A	1	1,320	1,320	1,320	2,640	
Total Salaries and Wages	.....	.....	$11,920	$11,920	$23,840	

DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAYS—Continued.

Motor Fund Expenditures 1921-1925

1. Salaries and Wages

Title of Position	Present Number of Employes	Present Rate Per Year	Actual Expenditures June 1, 1923 to May 31, 1924	Estimated Expenditures June 1, 1924 to May 31, 1925	Total Estimated Expenditures Biennium 1923-1925	Actual Expenditures Biennium 1921-1923
AUTOMOBILE						
Registrar	1	$6,000	$6,000	$6,000	$12,000	
Assistant Registrar	1	4,000	4,000	4,000	8,000	
Bureau Secretary	1	3,000	3,000	3,000	6,000	
Supervising Clerk Class-B	1	2,280	2,280	2,280	4,560	
Supervising Clerk Class-B	1	1,800	1,800	1,800	3,600	
Supervising Clerk Class-B—Temp.	1	1,560	1,560	1,560	3,120	
Clerk Class-A, Temp.	3	1,080	3,240	3,240	6,480	
Clerk Class-A	5	1,200	6,000	6,000	12,000	
Clerk Class-A	2	1,320	2,640	2,640	5,280	
Clerk Class-A	1	1,500	1,500	1,500	3,000	
Shipping Clerk-B	1	2,280	2,280	2,280	4,560	
Clerk-Typist	6	960	5,760	5,760	11,520	
Clerk-Typist	1	1,140	1,140	1,140	2,280	
Clerical Assistant	17	900	15,300	15,300	30,600	
Clerical Assistant	62	840	52,080	52,080	104,160	
Clerical Assistant	1	960	960	960	1,920	
Clerical Assistant	101	780	78,780	78,780	157,560	
Stenographer-Class A	6	1,320	7,920	7,920	15,840	
Stenographer-Class A	2	1,200	2,400	2,400	4,800	
Stenographer-Clerk—B	1	1,020	1,020	1,020	2,040	
Stenographer-Clerk—B	1	1,140	1,140	1,140	2,280	
Head File Clerk	2	1,500	3,000	3,000	6,000	
File Clerk	4	960	3,840	3,840	7,680	
File Clerk	8	1,020	8,160	8,160	16,320	
File Clerk	17	900	15,300	15,300	30,600	
File Clerk	3	1,080	3,240	3,240	6,480	
General Helper	56	960	53,760	53,760	107,520	
General Helper	10	1,000	10,000	10,000	20,000	
General Helper	8	1,020	8,160	8,160	16,320	
Typist	15	900	13,500	13,500	27,000	
Typist	12	960	11,520	11,520	23,040	
Correspondent	1	1,500	1,500	1,500	3,000	
Correspondent	1	1,200	1,200	1,200	2,400	
Correspondent	1	960	960	960	1,920	
Correspondent	2	1,320	2,640	2,640	5,280	
Stenographer-Class B	4	1,020	4,080	4,080	8,160	
Stenographer-Class B	2	1,140	2,280	2,280	4,560	
Stenographer-Class B	5	1,080	5,400	5,400	10,800	
Stenographer-Class B—Temp.	1	900	900	900	1,800	
Mail Clerk—Temp.	2	900	1,800	1,800	3,600	
Mail Clerk	1	960	960	960	1,920	
Mail Clerk—Temp.	1	780	780	780	1,560	
Mail Clerk	2	1,140	2,280	2,280	4,560	
Cashier	1	2,400	2,400	2,400	4,800	
Clerk Class-B	5	1,020	5,100	5,100	10,200	
Clerk Class-B	22	960	21,120	21,120	42,240	
Clerk Class-B	5	900	4,500	4,500	9,000	
Clerk Class-B—Temp.	2	900	1,800	1,800	3,600	
Clerk Class-B	1	1,000	1,000	1,000	2,000	
Clerk Class-B	1	1,200	1,200	1,200	2,400	
Assistant Title Specialist	1	2,400	2,400	2,400	4,800	
Assistant Title Specialist—Temp.	3	1,140	3,420	3,420	6,480	
Assistant Title Specialist	3	1,080	3,240	3,240	6,480	
Graphotype Operator	4	1,020	4,080	4,080	8,160	
Graphotype Operator	2	960	1,920	1,920	3,840	
Graphotype Operator—Temp.	1	960	960	960	1,920	
Graphotype Operator	7	900	6,300	6,300	12,600	
Graphotype Operator—Temp.	10	900	9,000	9,000	18,000	
Receiving Teller	1	1,080	1,080	1,080	2,160	
Sr. Motor Vehicle Inspector	1	3,000	3,000	3,000	6,000	
Motor Vehicle Inspector	2	2,400	4,800	4,800	9,600	
Stenographer-Typist	2	1,080	2,160	2,160	4,320	
Skilled Worker	4	1,320	5,280	5,280	10,560	
Storeroom Assistant	3	1,020	3,060	3,060	6,120	
Storeroom Assistant	1	1,140	1,140	1,140	2,280	
Messenger—Temp.	1	780	780	780	1,560	
Janitor	1	900	900	900	1,800	
Janitor—Temp.	3	960	2,880	2,880	5,760	
Janitor	1	840	840	840	1,680	
Watchman	2	900	1,800	1,800	3,600	
Journeyman	1	1,500	1,500	1,500	3,000	
Journeyman	1	1,320	1,320	1,320	2,640	
Duplicator Machine Operator	1	1,140	1,140	1,140	2,280	
Duplicator Machine Operator—Temp.	1	900	900	900	1,800	
Supervising Clerk Class-A	1	3,000	3,000	3,000	6,000	
Supervising Clerk Class-A	1	2,400	2,400	2,400	4,800	
Supervising Clerk Class-A—Temp.	1	1,800	1,800	1,800	3,600	
Accountant Clerk	1	1,320	1,320	1,320	2,640	
Tabulating Machine Operator	1	1,140	1,140	1,140	2,280	
Key Punch Operator	1	900	900	900	1,800	
Title Supervisor	1	2,400	2,400	2,400	4,800	
Title Specialist	1	1,680	1,680	1,680	3,360	
Supervising Clerk Class-B	1	2,000	2,000	2,000	4,000	
Supervising Clerk Class C—Temp.	1	1,080	1,080	1,080	2,160	
Supervising Clerk Class C	2	1,260	2,520	2,520	5,040	
Supervising Clerk Class C	2	1,380	2,760	2,760	5,520	
Supervising Clerk Class C	1	1,560	1,560	1,560	3,120	
Supervising Clerk Class C	1	1,200	1,200	1,200	2,400	
Motor Patrol Captain	1	2,100	2,100	2,100	4,200	
Motor Patrol Lieutenant	2	1,680	3,360	3,360	6,720	
Motor Patrol Corporal	12	1,200	14,400	14,400	28,800	
Motor Patrol Sergeant	1	1,380	1,380	1,380	2,760	
Motor Patrolmen	110	1,080	118,800	118,800	237,600	
Total Salaries and Wages			$622,880	$622,880	$1,245,760	

DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAYS—Continued.

1. Salaries and Wages — Motor Fund Expenditures 1921-1925

Title of Position	Present Number of Employes	Present Rate Per Year	Actual Expenditures June 1, 1923 to May 31, 1924	Estimated Expenditures June 1, 1924 to May 31, 1925	Total Estimated Expenditures Biennium 1923-1925	Actual Expenditures Biennium 1921-1923
MANAGEMENT						
ffice Director	1	$6,000	$6,000	$6,000	$12,000	
ield Office Inspector	1	1,800	1,800	1,800	3,600	
ield Office Inspector	1	2,160	2,160	2,160	4,320	
rincipal Clerk	1	2,040	2,040	2,040	4,080	
toreroom Assistant	1	1,020	1,020	1,020	2,040	
toreroom Assistant	1	960	960	960	1,920	
toreroom Assistant	1	1,140	1,140	1,140	2,280	
upervisor of Office Equipment and Supplies	1	2,880	2,880	2,880	5,760	
erk-Class A	1	1,500	1,500	1,500	3,000	
notographer	1	1,620	1,620	1,620	3,240	
erk-Class A	1	1,320	1,320	1,320	2,640	
erical Assistant	2	900	1,800	1,800	3,600	
essenger	1	1,080	1,080	1,080	2,160	
alance of Stores Clerk	1	900	900	900	1,800	
ultigraph Operator	1	1,260	1,260	1,260	2,520	
ultigraph Operator	1	1,080	1,080	1,080	2,160	
ultigraph Operator—Temp.	1	1,020	1,020	1,020	2,040	
ultigraph Operator	1	1,140	1,140	1,140	2,280	
tenographer-Class A	5	1,440	7,200	7,200	14,400	
tenographer-Class A	4	1,320	5,280	5,280	10,560	
upervising Typist	1	1,140	1,140	1,140	2,280	
ypist	6	900	5,400	5,400	10,800	
ypist	2	960	1,920	1,920	3,840	
ypist—Temp.	1	840	840	840	1,680	
ypist—Temp.	4	780	3,120	3,120	6,240	
tenographer-Class B	1	1,020	1,020	1,020	2,040	
tenographer-Class B	2	1,200	2,400	2,400	4,800	
tenographer-Typist	1	1,140	1,140	1,140	2,280	
tenographer-Typist	2	1,080	2,160	2,160	4,320	
tenographer-Typist	1	1,020	1,020	1,020	2,040	
tenographer-Typist—Temp.	1	900	900	900	1,800	
ureau Secretary	1	2,640	2,640	2,640	5,280	
upervising Clerk-Class B	1	1,800	1,800	1,800	3,600	
erical Assistant	6	780	4,680	4,680	9,360	
uplicator Machine Operator	1	1,020	1,020	1,020	2,040	
le Clerk	1	1,020	1,020	1,020	2,040	
le Clerk—Temp.	1	840	840	840	1,680	
le Clerk—Temp.	1	780	780	780	1,560	
le Clerk	1	900	900	900	1,800	
ead File Clerk	1	1,740	1,740	1,740	3,480	
ail Clerk—Temp.	1	960	960	960	1,920	
Total Salaries and Wages			$80,640	$80,640	$161,280	
CONTRACT						
ttorney	1	$4,000	$4,000	$4,000	$8,000	
rincipal Clerk	1	1,920	1,920	1,920	3,840	
erk-Class A	1	1,380	1,380	1,380	2,760	
essenger	1	900	900	900	1,800	
raftsman	1	1,800	1,800	1,800	3,600	
Total Salaries and Wages			$10,000	$10,000	$20,000	
ACCOUNTING						
ccountant—Class A	1	$5,000	$5,000	$5,000	$10,000	
aymaster	1	2,400	2,400	2,400	4,800	
ssistant Paymaster	3	1,800	5,400	5,400	10,800	
ssistant Paymaster	3	1,860	5,580	5,580	11,160	
ssistant Paymaster	1	1,920	1,920	1,920	3,840	
ssistant Paymaster	1	2,040	2,040	2,040	4,080	
rincipal Clerk	2	1,680	3,360	3,360	6,720	
rincipal Clerk	2	1,800	3,600	3,600	7,200	
ccount Clerk	2	1,080	2,160	2,160	4,320	
ccount Clerk	3	1,140	3,420	3,420	6,840	
ccount Clerk	2	1,200	2,400	2,400	4,800	
ccount Clerk	1	1,440	1,440	1,440	2,880	
ccount Clerk	2	1,380	2,760	2,760	5,520	
erk—Class B	3	1,080	3,240	3,240	6,480	
erk—Class B—Temp.	3	900	2,700	2,700	5,400	
erk—Class B	1	960	960	960	1,920	
rk—Class B—Temp.	1	840	840	840	1,680	
ccount Clerk—Temp.	1	780	780	780	1,560	
erical Assistant	10	780	7,600	7,800	15,600	
ccountant—Class C	1	2,400	2,400	2,400	4,800	
okkeeper	1	1,800	1,800	1,800	3,600	
pervising Clerk—Class C	1	1,320	1,320	1,320	2,640	
pervising Clerk—Class B	1	2,400	2,400	2,400	4,800	
st Accountant	1	2,640	2,640	2,640	5,280	
y Punch Operator—Temp.	2	780	1,560	1,560	3,120	
y Punch Operator	2	900	1,800	1,800	3,600	
y Punch Operator	2	960	1,920	1,920	3,840	
bulating Machine Operator—Temp.	1	960	960	960	1,920	
bulating Machine Operator	2	1,140	2,280	2,280	4,560	
bulating Machine Operator	2	1,200	2,400	2,400	4,800	
le Clerk—Class B	1	1,020	1,020	1,020	2,040	
tistical Clerk	2	1,500	3,000	3,000	6,000	
tistical Clerk	1	1,440	1,440	1,440	2,880	
e Clerk	2	900	1,800	1,800	3,600	
okkeeping Machine Operator	1	900	900	900	1,800	
nputing Clerk	1	900	900	900	1,800	
nputing Clerk	1	1,020	1,020	1,020	2,040	
okkeeping Machine Operator	2	1,020	2,040	2,040	4,080	
rk—Class A	2	1,200	2,400	2,400	4,800	
rk—Class A	1	1,320	1,320	1,320	2,640	
rk—Class A	1	1,560	1,560	1,560	3,120	
ef Account Clerk	1	1,920	1,920	1,920	3,840	
le Clerk—Temp.	1	1,000	1,000	1,000	2,000	
le Clerk—Temp.	1	960	960	960	1,920	
le Clerk	2	1,080	2,160	2,160	4,320	
ffice Specialist	1	1,800	1,800	1,800	3,600	
neral Helper	1	960	960	960	1,920	
Total Salaries and Wages			$105,480	$105,480	$210,960	

DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAYS—Continued.

1. Salaries and Wages

Motor Fund Expenditures 1921-1925

Title of Position	Present Number of Employes	Present Rate Per Year	Actual Expenditures June 1, 1923 to May 31, 1924	Estimated Expenditures June 1, 1924 to May 31, 1925	Total Estimated Expenditures Biennium 1923-1925	Actual Expenditures Biennium 1921-1923
EQUIPMENT DIVISION						
Equipment & Transport Engr.	1	$6,600	$6,600	$6,600	$13,200	
Assistant Engineer—B	1	2,700	2,700	2,700	5,400	
Principal Clerk	1	1,800	1,800	1,800	3,600	
Principal Clerk	1	2,040	2,040	2,040	4,080	
Clerk—Class A	2	1,560	3,120	3,120	6,240	
Clerk—Class A	1	1,440	1,440	1,440	2,880	
Draftsman	1	1,800	1,800	1,800	3,600	
Equipment Supervisor	1	2,400	2,400	2,400	4,800	
Clerk—Class B	2	1,080	2,160	2,160	4,320	
Clerk—Class B	1	1,140	1,140	1,140	2,280	
Total Salaries and Wages			$25,200	$25,200	$50,400	
PURCHASING						
Purchasing Agent	1	$3,000	$3,000	$3,000	$6,000	
Account Clerk	2	1,320	2,640	2,640	5,280	
Supervising Clerk—Class C	1	1,440	1,440	1,440	2,880	
Clerical Assistant	1	780	780	780	1,560	
Clerk—Class B—Temp.	1	900	900	900	1,800	
Clerk—Class B—Temp.	1	1,140	1,140	1,140	2,280	
Total Salaries and Wages			$9,900	$9,900	$19,800	
EQUIPMENT (GARAGE)						
Asst. Equipment Superintendent	1	$2,580	$2,580	$2,580	$5,160	
Equipment Operator Assistant	1	2,400	2,400	2,400	4,800	
Clerk—Class A	1	1,320	1,320	1,320	2,640	
Clerk—Class A	3	1,440	4,320	4,320	8,640	
Clerk—Class A	1	1,200	1,200	1,200	2,400	
Stenographer Clerk—Class A	1	1,320	1,320	1,320	2,640	
Clerk Typist	1	780	780	780	1,560	
Clerk Typist	1	960	960	960	1,920	
Senior Equipment Inspector	1	2,220	2,220	2,220	4,440	
Senior Equipment Inspector	3	2,100	6,300	6,300	12,600	
Equipment Inspector	1	1,620	1,620	1,620	3,240	
Equipment Inspector	1	1,680	1,680	1,680	3,360	
Equipment Inspector	1	1,800	1,800	1,800	3,600	
Messenger	1	1,080	1,080	1,080	2,160	
Typist—Temp.	1	780	780	780	1,560	
Chauffeur	1	1,200	1,200	1,200	2,400	
Chauffeur	1	1,260	1,260	1,260	2,520	
Chauffeur	4	1,320	5,280	5,280	10,560	
Skilled Worker	1	1,320	1,320	1,320	2,640	
Storage Superintendent	1	1,980	1,980	1,980	3,960	
Watchman	3	1,080	3,240	3,240	6,480	
Asst. Garage Superintendent	1	1,860	1,860	1,860	3,720	
Garage Superintendent	1	2,640	2,640	2,640	5,280	
Janitor	1	1,000	1,000	1,000	2,000	
Fireman	2	1,200	2,400	2,400	4,800	
Total Salaries and Wages			$52,540	$52,540	$105,080	
EQUIPMENT (MOTOR TRANSPORT)						
Transport Survey Party Chief	11	$1,100	$12,100	$5,000	$17,100	
Transport Survey Pit Party Chief	1	1,250	1,250	500	1,750	
Transport Survey Recorder	32	1,000	32,000	13,000	45,000	
Total Salaries and Wages			$45,350	$18,500	$63,850	
PERSONNEL						
Research Engineer	1	$6,000	$6,000	$6,000	$12,000	
Assistant Engineer—B	1	3,000	3,000	3,000	6,000	
Technical Assistant	1	1,680	1,680	1,680	3,360	
Clerk—Class A	1	1,200	1,200	1,200	2,400	
Typist	1	1,020	1,020	1,020	2,040	
Typist—Temp.	1	840	840	840	1,680	
Clerical Assistant	2	780	1,560	1,560	3,120	
Total Salaries and Wages			$15,300	$15,300	$30,600	
DIVISION NO. 1						
Division Engineer	1	$6,000	$6,000	$6,000	$12,000	
Assistant Division Engr.—C	1	2,700	2,700	2,700	5,400	
Stenographer—Clerk—Class B—Temp.	1	960	960	960	1,920	
Chauffeur	1	1,200	1,200	1,200	2,400	
Total Salaries and Wages			$10,860	$10,860	$21,720	
DIVISION NO. 2						
Division Engineer	1	$6,000	$6,000	$6,000	$12,000	
Assistant Division Engr.—B	1	2,700	2,700	2,700	5,400	
Stenographer—Clerk—Class B	1	900	900	900	1,800	
Chauffeur—Temp.	1	1,080	1,080	1,080	2,160	
Total Salaries and Wages			$10,680	$10,680	$21,360	
DIVISION NO. 3						
Division Engineer	1	$6,000	$6,000	$6,000	$12,000	
Assistant Division Engr.—B	1	2,700	2,700	2,700	5,400	
Stenographer—Clerk—Class B	1	1,020	1,020	1,020	2,040	
Chauffeur—Temp.	1	960	960	960	1,920	
Total Salaries and Wages			$10,680	$10,680	$21,360	

DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAYS—Continued.

1. Salaries and Wages

Motor Fund Expenditures 1921-1925

Title of Position	Present Number of Employes	Present Rate Per Year	Actual Expenditures June 1, 1923 to May 31, 1924	Estimated Expenditures June 1, 1924 to May 31, 1925	Total Estimated Expenditures Biennium 1923-1925	Actual Expenditures Biennium 1921-1923
DIVISION NO. 4						
Division Engineer	1	$6,000	$6,000	$6,000	$12,000	
Assistant Division Engr.—C	1	2,400	2,400	2,400	4,800	
Stenographer—Clerk—Class B	1	1,080	1,080	1,080	2,160	
Chauffeur	1	1,200	1,200	1,200	2,400	
Total Salaries and Wages			$10,680	$10,680	$21,360	
DISTRICT NO. 1						
District Engineer—B	1	$3,600	$3,600	$3,600	$7,200	
Asst. District Engr.—C	2	2,160	4,320	4,320	8,640	
Asst. District Engr.—A	1	2,700	2,700	2,700	5,400	
Principal Clerk	1	1,920	1,920	1,920	3,840	
Stenographer-Typist Class B	1	1,080	1,080	1,080	2,160	
Chauffeur	1	1,020	1,020	1,020	2,040	
Janitress	1	180	180	180	360	
Stenographer-Clerk-Class B	1	1,140	1,140	1,140	2,280	
Stenographer-Clerk-Class B	4	1,020	4,080	4,080	8,160	
Maintenance Superintendent—B	1	2,100	2,100	2,100	4,200	
Maintenance Superintendent—C	2	2,100	4,200	4,200	8,400	
Maintenance Superintendent—B	1	2,400	2,400	2,400	4,800	
Supervising Foreman	1	1,500	1,500	1,500	3,000	
General Foreman	1	1,500	1,500	1,500	3,000	
Senior Draftsman	1	2,100	2,100	2,100	4,200	
Draftsman	4	1,680	6,720	6,720	13,440	
Draftsman	1	1,740	1,740	1,740	3,480	
Draftsman	1	1,500	1,500	1,500	3,000	
Assistant Draftsman—A	3	1,320	3,960	3,960	7,920	
Assistant Draftsman—A	6	1,380	8,280	8,280	16,560	
Assistant Draftsman—B—Temp.	1	720	720	720	1,440	
Assistant Draftsman—B	1	1,080	1,080	1,080	2,160	
Assistant Draftsman—B	3	900	2,700	2,700	5,400	
Assistant Draftsman—A	6	1,200	7,200	7,200	14,400	
Senior Inspector	1	1,920	1,920	1,920	3,840	
Senior Inspector	1	1,980	1,980	1,980	3,960	
Senior Inspector	1	2,100	2,100	2,100	4,200	
Inspector	7	1,800	12,600	12,600	25,200	
Inspector	3	1,500	4,500	4,500	9,000	
Assistant Inspector—B	1	1,320	1,320	1,320	2,640	
Assistant Inspector—A	5	1,380	6,900	6,900	13,800	
Assistant Inspector—A	2	1,320	2,640	2,640	5,280	
Assistant Inspector—A	4	1,500	6,000	6,000	12,000	
Inspector	1	1,620	1,620	1,620	3,240	
Inspector	2	1,680	3,360	3,360	6,720	
Inspector	1	1,740	1,740	1,740	3,480	
Chief of Party—B	2	1,680	3,360	3,360	6,720	
Chief of Party—B	3	1,800	5,400	5,400	10,800	
Chief of Party—A	1	1,860	1,860	1,860	3,720	
Chief of Party—B	1	1,380	1,380	1,380	2,760	
Instrumentman	3	1,200	3,600	3,600	7,200	
Instrumentman—Temp.	1	1,080	1,080	1,080	2,160	
Instrumentman	2	1,440	2,880	2,880	5,760	
Instrumentman	1	1,500	1,500	1,500	3,000	
Rodman	1	1,020	1,020	1,020	2,040	
Rodman	2	1,080	2,160	2,160	4,320	
Rodman—Temp.	1	900	900	900	1,800	
Rodman—Temp.	1	960	960	960	1,920	
Chainman	8	900	7,200	7,200	14,400	
Chainman—Temp.	1	900	900	900	1,800	
Chainman	20	780	15,600	15,600	31,200	
Total Salaries and Wages			$164,220	$164,220	$328,440	
DISTRICT NO. 2						
District Engineer—A	1	$4,200	$4,200	$4,200	$8,400	
Asst. District Engr.—B	2	3,000	6,000	6,000	12,000	
Asst. District Engr.—B	1	2,520	2,520	2,520	5,040	
Principal Clerk	1	1,920	1,920	1,920	3,840	
Chauffeur	1	1,140	1,140	1,140	2,280	
Stenographer-Clerk-Class B	2	1,200	2,400	2,400	4,800	
Stenographer-Clerk-Class A	1	1,200	1,200	1,200	2,400	
Stenographer-Clerk-Class B	1	1,020	1,020	1,020	2,040	
Stenographer-Typist—Temp.	1	900	900	900	1,800	
Stenographer-Clerk-Class A	1	1,380	1,380	1,380	2,760	
Stenographer-Clerk-Class A	1	1,320	1,320	1,320	2,640	
Clerical Assistant	1	780	780	780	1,560	
Clerical Typist—Temp.	1	900	900	900	1,800	
Maintenance Superintendent—A	2	2,700	5,400	5,400	10,800	
Maintenance Superintendent—A	1	2,820	2,820	2,820	5,640	
Maintenance Superintendent—A	1	2,100	2,100	2,100	4,200	
Acting Maint. Supt.—A, Temp.	1	2,100	2,100	2,100	4,200	
Asst. Maint. Supt.—B	4	1,860	7,440	7,440	14,880	
Senior Inspector	1	1,860	1,860	1,860	3,720	
Senior Draftsman	1	2,100	2,100	2,100	4,200	
Senior Inspector	2	2,100	4,200	4,200	8,400	
Assistant Inspector—A	2	1,380	2,760	2,760	5,520	
Assistant Inspector—A	3	1,500	4,500	4,500	9,000	
Assistant Draftsman—A	3	1,380	4,140	4,140	8,280	
Assistant Draftsman—A	2	1,200	2,400	2,400	4,800	
Assistant Draftsman—A	1	1,320	1,320	1,320	2,640	
Assistant Draftsman—A	1	1,500	1,500	1,500	3,000	
Assistant Draftsman—B	1	1,080	1,080	1,080	2,160	
Draftsman	2	1,800	3,600	3,600	7,200	
Draftsman	5	1,500	7,500	7,500	15,000	
Chief of Party—A	1	2,100	2,100	2,100	4,200	
Chief of Party—B	1	1,500	1,500	1,500	3,000	
Chief of Party—B	1	1,800	1,800	1,800	3,600	
Chief of Party—B	1	1,680	1,680	1,680	3,360	

DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAYS—Continued.

1. Salaries and Wages — Motor Fund Expenditures 1921-1925

Title of Position	Present Number of Employes	Present Rate Per Year	Actual Expenditures June 1, 1923 to May 31, 1924	Estimated Expenditures June 1, 1924 to May 31, 1925	Total Estimated Expenditures Biennium 1923-1925	Actual Expenditures Biennium 1921-1923
DISTRICT NO. 2—Continued.						
Rodman	4	1,020	4,080	4,080	8,160	
Instrumentman	2	1,320	2,640	2,640	5,280	
Instrumentman	1	1,260	1,260	1,260	2,520	
Instrumentman	1	1,500	1,500	1,500	3,000	
Instrumentman	2	1,200	2,400	2,400	4,800	
Inspector	1	1,860	1,860	1,860	3,720	
Inspector	1	1,500	1,500	1,500	3,000	
Chainman	2	780	1,560	1,560	3,120	
Chainman	6	900	5,400	5,400	10,800	
Chainman—Temp.	2	780	1,560	1,560	3,120	
Total Salaries and Wages			$113,340	$113,340	$226,680	
DISTRICT NO. 3						
District Engineer—B	1	$3,600	$3,600	$3,600	$7,200	
Asst. District Engr.—A	1	3,000	3,000	3,000	6,000	
Asst. District Engr.—C	1	2,160	2,160	2,160	4,320	
Principal Clerk	1	1,680	1,680	1,680	3,360	
Clerk-Class B	1	1,080	1,080	1,080	2,160	
Stenographer-Clerk Class B	2	1,080	2,160	2,160	4,320	
Clerical Assistant	1	900	900	900	1,800	
Clerical Assistant	2	780	1,560	1,560	3,120	
Stenographer-Clerk-Class B, Temp.	1	960	960	960	1,920	
Stenographer-Clerk-Class B, Temp.	1	900	900	900	1,800	
Maintenance Superintendent—B	2	2,520	5,040	5,040	10,080	
Maintenance Superintendent—C	1	2,220	2,220	2,220	4,440	
Maintenance Superintendent—C	1	1,860	1,860	1,860	3,720	
Maintenance Superintendent—B	1	2,400	2,400	2,400	4,800	
Supervising Foreman	1	1,800	1,800	1,800	3,600	
Supervising Foreman	1	1,500	1,500	1,500	3,000	
General Foreman	1	1,500	1,500	1,500	3,000	
Senior Inspector	2	1,980	3,960	3,960	7,920	
Chauffeur	1	1,080	1,080	1,080	2,160	
Senior Inspector	2	2,100	4,200	4,200	8,400	
Inspector	2	1,800	3,600	3,600	7,200	
Inspector	2	1,500	3,000	3,000	6,000	
Assistant Inspector—A	4	1,500	6,000	6,000	12,000	
Assistant Inspector—A	2	1,380	2,760	2,760	5,520	
Assistant Inspector—A	1	1,260	1,260	1,260	2,520	
Senior Draftsman	1	2,100	2,100	2,100	4,200	
Draftsman	4	1,800	7,200	7,200	14,400	
Assistant Draftsman—A	1	1,500	1,500	1,500	3,000	
Draftsman	2	1,620	3,240	3,240	6,480	
Draftsman	2	1,500	3,000	3,000	6,000	
Assistant Draftsman—B	1	1,200	1,200	1,200	2,400	
Assistant Draftsman—A	3	1,200	3,600	3,600	7,200	
Assistant Draftsman—A	1	1,500	1,500	1,500	3,000	
Assistant Draftsman—B—Temp.	2	780	1,560	1,560	3,120	
Draftsman	1	1,680	1,680	1,680	3,360	
Chief of Party—A	1	1,980	1,980	1,980	3,960	
Chief of Party—A	1	1,800	1,800	1,800	3,600	
Chief of Party—B	5	1,800	9,000	9,000	18,000	
Chainman	15	900	13,500	13,500	27,000	
Chainman	1	960	960	960	1,920	
Instrumentman—Temp.	1	1,080	1,080	1,080	2,160	
Instrumentman	3	1,200	3,600	3,600	7,200	
Instrumentman	1	1,440	1,440	1,440	2,880	
Total Salaries and Wages			$120,120	$120,120	$240,240	
DISTRICT NO. 4						
District Engineer—A	1	$4,200	$4,200	$4,200	$8,400	
Asst. District Engr.—A	1	3,000	3,000	3,000	6,000	
Assistant Engineer—C	2	2,160	4,320	4,320	8,640	
Assistant Engineer—C	1	2,220	2,220	2,220	4,440	
Principal Clerk	1	1,680	1,680	1,680	3,360	
Stenographer-Clerk-Class B	1	1,080	1,080	1,080	2,160	
Stenographer-Clerk-Class A	1	1,080	1,080	1,080	2,160	
Stenographer-Clerk-Class B	1	1,020	1,020	1,020	2,040	
Clerical Assistant	1	780	780	780	1,560	
Janitress	1	240	240	240	480	
Chauffeur	1	1,020	1,020	1,020	2,040	
Maintenance Superintendent—B	1	2,400	2,400	2,400	4,800	
Maintenance Superintendent—C	1	2,400	2,400	2,400	4,800	
Supervising Foreman	2	1,500	3,000	3,000	6,000	
Senior Inspector	3	1,980	5,940	5,940	11,880	
Senior Inspector	1	1,740	1,740	1,740	3,480	
Senior Inspector	1	2,100	2,100	2,100	4,200	
Senior Inspector	1	1,860	1,860	1,860	3,720	
Senior Inspector	2	1,920	3,840	3,840	7,680	
Senior Inspector	1	1,800	1,800	1,800	3,600	
Inspector	7	1,500	10,500	10,500	21,000	
Inspector	7	1,800	12,600	12,600	25,200	
Inspector	1	1,560	1,560	1,560	3,120	
Assistant Inspector—A	8	1,380	11,040	11,040	22,080	
Assistant Inspector—A	2	1,320	2,640	2,640	5,280	
Inspector	6	1,680	10,080	10,080	20,160	
Inspector	2	1,740	3,480	3,480	6,960	
Assistant Inspector—A	4	1,500	6,000	6,000	12,000	
Inspector	10	1,620	16,200	16,200	32,400	
Senior Draftsman	1	2,100	2,100	2,100	4,200	
Draftsman	3	1,620	4,860	4,860	9,720	
Assistant Draftsman—B	2	1,200	2,400	2,400	4,800	
Assistant Draftsman—A	1	1,320	1,320	1,320	2,640	
Assistant Draftsman—B	1	900	900	900	1,800	
Chief of Party—B	3	1,800	5,400	5,400	10,800	
Instrumentman	1	1,200	1,200	1,200	2,400	
Chainman	3	900	2,700	2,700	5,400	
Chainman—Temp.	2	780	1,560	1,560	3,120	
Rodman	2	1,020	2,040	2,040	4,080	
Total Salaries and Wages			$144,300	$144,300	$288,600	

DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAYS—Continued.

1. Salaries and Wages — Motor Fund Expenditures 1921-1925

Title of Position	Present Number of Employes	Present Rate Per Year	Actual Expenditures June 1, 1923 to May 31, 1924	Estimated Expenditures June 1, 1924 to May 31, 1925	Total Estimated Expenditures Biennium 1923-1925	Actual Expenditures Biennium 1921-1923
DISTRICT NO. 5						
District Engineer—A	1	$4,200	$4,200	$4,200	$8,400	
Assistant Engineer—B	1	2,700	2,700	2,700	5,400	
Assistant Engineer—C	2	2,100	4,200	4,200	8,400	
Assistant Engineer—B	1	3,000	3,000	3,000	6,000	
Principal Clerk	1	2,040	2,040	2,040	4,080	
Stenographer-Clerk—Class A	1	1,200	1,200	1,200	2,400	
Stenographer—Class B	1	1,080	1,080	1,080	2,160	
Stenographer-Typist	1	1,140	1,140	1,140	2,280	
Clerk-Typist	2	960	1,920	1,920	3,840	
Clerk-Typist	1	900	900	900	1,800	
Clerk-Typist—Temp.	1	900	900	900	1,800	
Stenographer-Clerk—Class A	1	1,440	1,440	1,440	2,880	
Stenographer—Class B	1	1,020	1,020	1,020	2,040	
Chauffeur	1	1,200	1,200	1,200	2,400	
Maintenance Superintendent—A	1	2,700	2,700	2,700	5,400	
Maintenance Superintendent—B	1	2,400	2,400	2,400	4,800	
Senior Draftsman	2	1,860	3,720	3,720	7,440	
Senior Draftsman	1	2,100	2,100	2,100	4,200	
Draftsman	1	1,620	1,620	1,620	3,240	
Draftsman	3	1,500	4,500	4,500	9,000	
Draftsman	1	1,680	1,680	1,680	3,360	
Draftsman	4	1,800	7,200	7,200	14,400	
Assistant Draftsman—B	1	960	960	960	1,920	
Assistant Draftsman—A	1	1,440	1,440	1,440	2,880	
Assistant Draftsman—A	3	1,200	3,600	3,600	7,200	
Senior Inspector	4	2,100	8,400	8,400	16,800	
Senior Inspector	3	1,860	5,580	5,580	11,160	
Senior Inspector	1	1,920	1,920	1,920	3,840	
Senior Inspector	1	1,980	1,980	1,980	3,960	
Inspector	1	1,500	1,500	1,500	3,000	
Inspector	2	1,620	3,240	3,240	6,480	
Inspector	2	1,680	3,360	3,360	6,720	
Inspector	2	1,800	3,600	3,600	7,200	
Assistant Inspector—A	4	1,500	6,000	6,000	12,000	
Assistant Inspector—A	1	1,380	1,380	1,380	2,760	
Assistant Inspector—A	5	1,200	6,000	6,000	12,000	
Assistant Inspector—A	2	1,320	2,640	2,640	5,280	
Assistant Inspector—B	2	1,200	2,400	2,400	4,800	
Assistant Inspector—B	1	1,020	1,020	1,020	2,040	
Chief of Party—A	1	1,980	1,980	1,980	3,960	
Chief of Party—B	3	1,800	5,400	5,400	10,800	
Chief of Party—B	1	1,680	1,680	1,680	3,360	
Chief of Party—B	1	1,500	1,500	1,500	3,000	
Rodman	4	1,080	4,320	4,320	8,640	
Rodman	2	1,020	2,040	2,040	4,080	
Chainman	12	900	10,800	10,800	21,600	
Chainman—Temp.	1	780	780	780	1,560	
Instrumentman	1	1,500	1,500	1,500	3,000	
Instrumentman	3	1,200	3,600	3,600	7,200	
Instrumentman	1	1,320	1,320	1,320	2,640	
Total Salaries and Wages	.....	.....	$142,800	$142,800	$285,600	
DISTRICT NO. 6						
District Engineer—B	1	$3,900	$3,900	$3,900	$7,800	
Assistant District Engineer—B	1	2,700	2,700	2,700	5,400	
Stenographer-Clerk—Class A	1	1,380	1,380	1,380	2,760	
Stenographer-Clerk—Class A	1	1,080	1,080	1,080	2,160	
Stenographer-Clerk—Class B—Temp.	1	960	960	960	1,920	
Stenographer-Clerk—Class B	1	1,020	1,020	1,020	2,040	
Principal Clerk	1	1,620	1,620	1,620	3,240	
Principal Clerk—Temp.	1	1,500	1,500	1,500	3,000	
Clerk-Typist	1	960	960	960	1,920	
Clerk-Typist	1	900	900	900	1,800	
Maintenance Superintendent—A	1	2,820	2,820	2,820	5,640	
Maintenance Superintendent—A	2	2,700	5,400	5,400	10,800	
Assistant Maintenance Superintendent	1	1,800	1,800	1,800	3,600	
Chauffeur	1	1,200	1,200	1,200	2,400	
Assistant Maintenance Superintendent	1	1,860	1,860	1,860	3,720	
Senior Draftsman	1	1,920	1,920	1,920	3,840	
Draftsman	4	1,800	7,200	7,200	14,400	
Draftsman	3	1,500	4,500	4,500	9,000	
Assistant Draftsman—A	1	1,380	1,380	1,380	2,760	
Assistant Draftsman—A	1	1,500	1,500	1,500	3,000	
Assistant Draftsman—A	2	1,200	2,400	2,400	4,800	
Assistant Draftsman—B	1	900	900	900	1,800	
Assistant Draftsman—B	1	1,020	1,020	1,020	2,040	
Senior Inspector	1	1,860	1,860	1,860	3,720	
Senior Inspector	2	2,100	4,200	4,200	8,400	
Inspector	6	1,800	10,800	10,800	21,600	
Inspector	3	1,500	4,500	4,500	9,000	
Inspector	2	1,680	3,360	3,360	6,720	
Assistant Inspector—A	1	1,440	1,440	1,440	2,880	
Assistant Inspector—A	1	1,320	1,320	1,320	2,640	
Assistant Inspector—A	2	1,380	2,760	2,760	5,520	
Assistant Inspector—A	3	1,200	3,600	3,600	7,200	
Assistant Inspector—A	1	1,500	1,500	1,500	3,000	
Assistant Inspector—B	2	1,200	2,400	2,400	4,800	
Assistant Inspector—B	8	900	7,200	7,200	14,400	
Assistant Inspector—B	1	960	960	960	1,920	
Chief of Party—A	1	1,980	1,980	1,980	3,960	
Chief of Party—B	1	1,680	1,680	1,680	3,360	
Chief of Party—B	1	1,800	1,800	1,800	3,600	
Chief of Party—B	1	1,500	1,500	1,500	3,000	
Chainman	3	960	2,880	2,880	5,760	
Chainman	7	900	6,300	6,300	12,600	
Chainman—Temp.	1	900	900	900	1,800	
Chainman—Temp.	11	780	8,580	8,580	17,160	
Rodman	2	1,140	2,280	2,280	4,560	
Rodman	1	1,020	1,020	1,020	2,040	
Instrumentman	1	1,320	1,320	1,320	2,640	
Instrumentman	1	1,500	1,500	1,500	3,000	
Instrumentman	2	1,200	2,400	2,400	4,800	
Total Salaries and Wages	.....	.....	$129,960	$129,960	$259,920	

1. Salaries and Wages

DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAYS—Continued.
Motor Fund Expenditures 1921-1925

Title of Position	Present Number of Employes	Present Rate Per Year	Actual Expenditures June 1, 1923 to May 31, 1924	Estimated Expenditures June 1, 1924 to May 31, 1925	Total Estimated Expenditures Biennium 1923-1925	Actual Expenditures Biennium 1921-1923
DISTRICT NO. 7						
District Engineer	1	$4,399	$4,399	$4,399	$8,798	
Asst. District Engr.—B	2	3,000	6,000	6,000	12,000	
Assistant Engineer—C	1	2,220	2,220	2,220	4,440	
Assistant Engineer—C	1	2,100	2,100	2,100	4,200	
Principal Clerk	1	1,980	1,980	1,980	3,960	
Stenographer- Class A	1	1,200	1,200	1,200	2,400	
Stenographer-Clerk-Class A	1	1,320	1,320	1,320	2,640	
Stenographer-Clerk-Class A	2	1,200	2,400	2,400	4,800	
Clerk-Typist	4	960	3,840	3,840	7,680	
Clerk-Typist	1	1,020	1,020	1,020	2,040	
Stenographer-Typist	2	1,080	2,160	2,160	4,320	
Clerk-Typist	1	1,140	1,140	1,140	2,280	
Chauffeur	1	1,200	1,200	1,200	2,400	
Maintenance Superintendent—A	1	2,820	2,820	2,820	5,640	
Asst. Maintenance Superintendent—A	1	2,700	2,700	2,700	5,400	
Maint. Supt.—A Temp.	1	2,400	2,400	2,400	4,800	
Asst. Maint. Superintendent	3	1,860	5,580	5,580	11,160	
Maint. Superintendent—B	1	2,400	2,400	2,400	4,800	
Asst. Maint. Supt.—Temp.	1	1,800	1,800	1,800	3,600	
Senior Inspector	4	1,980	7,920	7,920	15,840	
Senior Inspector	5	2,100	10,500	10,500	21,000	
Senior Inspector	1	1,920	1,920	1,920	3,840	
Inspector	9	1,800	16,200	16,200	32,400	
Inspector	4	1,680	6,720	6,720	13,440	
Inspector	8	1,620	12,960	12,960	25,920	
Assistant Inspector—A	1	1,500	1,500	1,500	3,000	
Assistant Inspector—A	5	1,500	7,500	7,500	15,000	
Assistant Inspector—A	2	1,320	2,640	2,640	5,280	
Assistant Inspector—A	5	1,440	7,200	7,200	14,400	
Assistant Inspector—A	2	1,380	2,760	2,760	5,520	
Senior Draftsman	1	1,920	1,920	1,920	3,840	
Draftsman	1	2,100	2,100	2,100	4,200	
Draftsman	2	1,620	3,240	3,240	6,480	
Draftsman	3	1,500	4,500	4,500	9,000	
Draftsman	1	1,800	1,800	1,800	3,600	
Assistant Draftsman—A	2	1,680	3,360	3,360	6,720	
Assistant Draftsman—A	1	1,320	1,320	1,320	2,640	
Assistant Draftsman—A	1	1,500	1,500	1,500	3,000	
Chief of Party—A	1	1,380	1,380	1,380	2,760	
Chief of Party—A	1	1,980	1,980	1,980	3,960	
Chief of Party—B	1	1,860	1,860	1,860	3,720	
Rodman	2	1,680	3,360	3,360	6,720	
Rodman	1	1,020	1,020	1,020	2,040	
Chainman—Temp.	3	1,080	3,240	3,240	6,480	
Chainman—Temp.	4	780	3,120	3,120	6,240	
Instrumentman	4	900	3,600	3,600	7,200	
Instrumentman	3	1,200	3,600	3,600	7,200	
Instrumentman—Temp.	1	1,320	1,320	1,320	2,640	
	1	1,020	1,020	1,020	2,040	
Total Salaries and Wages	.....	.....	$171,739	$171,739	$343,478	
DISTRICT NO. 8						
District Engineer—B	1	$4,000	$4,000	$4,000	$8,000	
Asst. District Engr.—B	1	2,700	2,700	2,700	5,400	
Assistant Engineer—C	1	2,400	2,400	2,400	4,800	
Assistant Engineer—C	2	2,160	4,320	4,320	8,640	
Principal Clerk	1	1,980	1,980	1,980	3,960	
Stenographer-Clerk-Class B Temp.	1	900	900	900	1,800	
Stenographer-Clerk-Class B	2	1,020	2,040	2,040	4,080	
Stenographer-Typist— Temp.	1	780	780	780	1,560	
Chauffeur	1	1,020	1,020	1,020	2,040	
Supervising Clerk	1	1,020	1,020	1,020	2,040	
Supervising Foreman	1	1,500	1,500	1,500	3,000	
General Foreman	1	1,200	1,200	1,200	2,400	
Maintenance Superintendent—B	2	2,400	4,800	4,800	9,600	
Maintenance Superintendent—C	1	2,100	2,100	2,100	4,200	
Senior Draftsman	2	2,100	4,200	4,200	8,400	
Draftsman	1	1,620	1,620	1,620	3,240	
Draftsman	1	1,680	1,680	1,680	3,360	
Draftsman	1	1,740	1,740	1,740	3,480	
Assistant Draftsman—B	4	1,800	7,200	7,200	14,400	
Assistant Draftsman—B	1	1,020	1,020	1,020	2,040	
Assistant Draftsman—A	1	1,200	1,200	1,200	2,400	
Assistant Draftsman—A	1	1,200	1,200	1,200	2,400	
Assistant Draftsman—A	2	1,500	3,000	3,000	6,000	
Senior Inspector	1	1,440	1,440	1,440	2,880	
Senior Inspector	2	1,980	3,960	3,960	7,920	
Senior Inspector	3	2,100	6,300	6,300	12,600	
Senior Inspector	3	1,860	5,580	5,580	11,160	
Inspector	1	1,920	1,920	1,920	3,840	
Inspector	5	1,500	7,500	7,500	15,000	
Inspector	4	1,800	7,200	7,200	14,400	
Inspector	7	1,620	11,340	11,340	22,680	
Inspector	2	1,680	3,360	3,360	6,720	
Assistant Inspector—B	3	1,740	5,220	5,220	10,440	
Assistant Inspector—A	1	1,200	1,200	1,200	2,400	
Assistant Inspector—A	9	1,200	10,800	10,800	21,600	
Assistant Inspector—A	1	1,440	1,440	1,440	2,880	
Assistant Inspector—A	5	1,500	7,500	7,500	15,000	
Assistant Inspector—A	1	1,260	1,260	1,260	2,520	
Assistant Inspector—A	1	1,320	1,320	1,320	2,640	
Assistant Inspector—B	2	1,380	2,760	2,760	5,520	
Chief of Party—B	6	1,080	6,480	6,480	12,960	
Chief of Party—B	2	1,500	3,000	3,000	6,000	
Chief of Party—B	3	1,800	5,400	5,400	10,800	
Chief of Party—B	2	1,680	3,360	3,360	6,720	
Instrumentman	1	1,380	1,380	1,380	2,760	
Instrumentman	3	1,200	3,600	3,600	7,200	
Instrumentman	1	1,080	1,080	1,080	2,160	
Chainman	1	1,320	1,320	1,320	2,640	
Chainman	8	780	6,240	6,240	12,480	
Rodman	6	900	5,400	5,400	10,800	
	1	1,020	1,020	1,020	2,040	
Total Salaries and Wages	.....	.....	$172,000	$172,000	$344,000	

DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAYS—Continued.

1. Salaries and Wages — Motor Fund Expenditures 1921-1925

Title of Position	Present Number of Employes	Present Rate Per Year	Actual Expenditures June 1, 1923 to May 31, 1924	Estimated Expenditures June 1, 1924 to May 31, 1925	Total Estimated Expenditures Biennium 1923-1925	Actual Expenditures Biennium 1921-1923
DISTRICT NO. 9						
District Engineer—B	1	$3,999	$3,999	$3,999	$7,998	
Asst. District Engr.—B	1	2,700	2,700	2,700	5,400	
Assistant Engineer—C	1	2,160	2,160	2,160	4,320	
Principal Clerk	1	1,680	1,680	1,680	3,360	
Clerical Assistant	2	900	1,800	1,800	3,600	
Stenographer-Clerk Class-B	1	1,140	1,140	1,140	2,280	
Stenographer-Clerk Class-B	1	1,080	1,080	1,080	2,160	
Stenographer-Clerk Class-B	1	1,200	1,200	1,200	2,400	
Stenographer-Typist	1	1,080	1,080	1,080	2,160	
Clerk-Typist—Temp.	2	900	1,800	1,800	3,600	
Maintenance Superintendent—A	2	2,700	5,400	5,400	10,800	
Asst. Maintenance Superintendent	1	1,800	1,800	1,800	3,600	
Supervising Foreman	1	1,500	1,500	1,500	3,000	
Chauffeur	1	960	960	960	1,920	
Senior Draftsman	1	1,920	1,920	1,920	3,840	
Senior Draftsman	1	1,980	1,980	1,980	3,960	
Assistant Draftsman—A	3	1,320	3,960	3,960	7,920	
Assistant Draftsman—B	1	1,200	1,200	1,200	2,400	
Assistant Draftsman—A	1	1,380	1,380	1,380	2,760	
Assistant Draftsman—A	1	1,500	1,500	1,500	3,000	
Assistant Draftsman—A	1	1,200	1,200	1,200	2,400	
Draftsman	2	1,680	3,360	3,360	6,720	
Draftsman	1	1,500	1,500	1,500	3,000	
Draftsman	2	1,800	3,600	3,600	7,200	
Senior Inspector	1	2,100	2,100	2,100	4,200	
Senior Inspector	1	1,920	1,920	1,920	3,840	
Inspector	1	1,680	1,680	1,680	3,360	
Inspector	2	1,800	3,600	3,600	7,200	
Inspector	3	1,620	4,860	4,860	9,720	
Assistant Inspector—A	3	1,380	4,140	4,140	8,280	
Assistant Inspector—A	2	1,320	2,640	2,640	5,280	
Assistant Inspector—A	1	1,200	1,200	1,200	2,400	
Assistant Inspector—B	4	1,200	4,800	4,800	9,600	
Assistant Inspector—A	2	1,500	3,000	3,000	6,000	
Chainman	10	780	7,800	7,800	15,600	
Chief of Party—B	4	1,800	7,200	7,200	14,400	
Chief of Party—B Temp.	1	1,380	1,380	1,380	2,760	
Rodman	2	900	1,800	1,800	3,600	
Rodman	1	1,020	1,020	1,020	2,040	
Instrumentman	4	1,200	4,800	4,800	9,600	
Instrumentman—Temp.	1	1,080	1,080	1,080	2,160	
Chief of Party—B	1	1,620	1,620	1,620	3,240	
Total Salaries and Wages	.....	.....	$106,539	$106,539	$213,078	
DISTRICT NO. 10						
District Engineer—B	1	$3,900	$3,900	$3,900	$7,800	
Asst. District Engr.—B	1	3,000	3,000	3,000	6,000	
Assistant Engineer—C	1	2,400	2,400	2,400	4,800	
Asst. District Engr.—B	1	2,700	2,700	2,700	5,400	
Principal Clerk	1	1,800	1,800	1,800	3,600	
Clerk-Typist—Temp.	1	780	780	780	1,560	
Stenographer-Class B	2	1,080	2,160	2,160	4,320	
Clerical Assistant	1	780	780	780	1,560	
Stenographer-Clerk Class-B	1	960	960	960	1,920	
Stenographer-Clerk Class-B	1	1,020	1,020	1,020	2,040	
Chauffeur	1	1,140	1,140	1,140	2,280	
Maintenance Superintendent—C	1	2,100	2,100	2,100	4,200	
General Foreman	1	1,200	1,200	1,200	2,400	
Supervising Foreman	1	1,800	1,800	1,800	3,600	
Supervising Foreman	1	1,500	1,500	1,500	3,000	
Maintenance Superintendent—B	1	2,400	2,400	2,400	4,800	
Maintenance Superintendent—C	2	2,100	4,200	4,200	8,400	
Senior Draftsman	1	1,920	1,920	1,920	3,840	
Senior Draftsman	2	2,100	4,200	4,200	8,400	
Draftsman	1	1,980	1,980	1,980	3,960	
Draftsman	6	1,800	10,800	10,800	21,600	
Draftsman	1	1,500	1,500	1,500	3,000	
Draftsman	3	1,620	4,860	4,860	9,720	
Draftsman	2	1,680	3,360	3,360	6,720	
Assistant Draftsman—A	1	1,500	1,500	1,500	3,000	
Assistant Draftsman—B	1	1,200	1,200	1,200	2,400	
Assistant Draftsman—A	3	1,380	4,140	4,140	8,280	
Assistant Draftsman—A	1	1,320	1,320	1,320	2,640	
Assistant Draftsman—B Temp.	1	780	780	780	1,560	
Inspector	1	1,560	1,560	1,560	3,120	
Senior Inspector	2	1,860	3,720	3,720	7,440	
Senior Inspector	1	1,920	1,920	1,920	3,840	
Inspector	7	1,620	11,340	11,340	22,680	
Inspector	4	1,800	7,200	7,200	14,400	
Inspector	3	1,500	4,500	4,500	9,000	
Inspector	3	1,680	5,040	5,040	10,080	
Assistant Inspector—A	10	1,500	15,000	15,000	30,000	
Assistant Inspector—A	3	1,260	3,780	3,780	7,560	
Assistant Inspector—A	4	1,320	5,280	5,280	10,560	
Assistant Inspector—B	1	1,200	1,200	1,200	2,400	
Assistant Inspector—A	2	1,200	2,400	2,400	4,800	
Assistant Inspector—A	4	1,380	5,520	5,520	11,040	
Chief of Party—A	1	1,920	1,920	1,920	3,840	
Chief of Party—B	1	1,620	1,620	1,620	3,240	
Chief of Party—B	2	1,500	3,000	3,000	6,000	
Chief of Party—B	1	1,800	1,800	1,800	3,600	
Rodman	2	1,020	2,040	2,040	4,080	
Rainman	14	900	12,600	12,600	25,200	
Rainman—Temp.	3	780	2,340	2,340	4,680	
Instrumentman	1	1,080	1,080	1,080	2,160	
Instrumentman	5	1,200	6,000	6,000	12,000	
Instrumentman	1	1,320	1,320	1,320	2,640	
Instrumentman	1	1,500	1,500	1,500	3,000	
Total Salaries and Wages	.....	.....	$175,080	$175,080	$350,160	

DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAYS—Continued.

Motor Fund Expenditures 1921-1925

1. Salaries and Wages

Title of Position	Present Number of Employes	Present Rate Per Year	Actual Expenditures June 1, 1923 to May 31, 1924	Estimated Expenditures June 1, 1924 to May 31, 1925	Total Estimated Expenditures Biennium 1923-1925	Actual Expenditures Biennium 1921-1923
DISTRICT NO. 11						
District Engineer—B	1	$3,600	$3,600	$3,600	$7,200	
Asst. District Engr.—A	1	3,000	3,000	3,000	6,000	
Assistant Engineer—C	2	2,400	4,800	4,800	9,600	
Principal Clerk	1	1,680	1,680	1,680	3,360	
Stenographer-Typist	1	1,020	1,020	1,020	2,040	
Clerical Assistant	2	780	1,560	1,560	3,120	
Stenographer-Clerk Class—B	3	1,200	3,600	3,600	7,200	
Stenographer-Clerk Class—B	1	1,080	1,080	1,080	2,160	
Maintenance Superintendent—C	1	2,220	2,220	2,220	4,440	
Maintenance Superintendent—B	1	2,520	2,520	2,520	5,040	
Maintenance Superintendent—C	1	2,100	2,100	2,100	4,200	
Supervising Foreman	1	1,500	1,500	1,500	3,000	
Chauffeur	1	1,080	1,080	1,080	2,160	
Senior Draftsman	1	2,100	2,100	2,200	4,200	
Draftsman	1	1,620	1,620	1,620	3,240	
Assistant Draftsman—B	2	960	1,920	1,920	3,840	
Assistant Draftsman—A	1	1,320	1,320	1,320	2,640	
Assistant Draftsman—A	1	1,380	1,380	1,380	2,760	
Senior Inspector	1	2,100	2,100	2,100	4,200	
Inspector	4	1,680	6,720	6,720	13,440	
Inspector	7	1,800	12,600	12,600	25,200	
Inspector	2	1,620	3,240	3,240	6,480	
Inspector	4	1,500	6,000	6,000	12,000	
Assistant Inspector—A	6	1,500	9,000	9,000	18,000	
Assistant Inspector—A	9	1,320	11,880	11,880	23,760	
Assistant Inspector—A	8	1,440	11,520	11,520	23,040	
Assistant Inspector—A	3	1,380	4,140	4,140	8,280	
Assistant Inspector—A	2	1,200	2,400	2,400	4,800	
Assistant Inspector—B	1	1,080	1,080	1,080	2,160	
Chainman	1	900	900	900	1,800	
Chainman—Temp.	5	780	3,900	3,900	7,800	
Rodman	1	1,020	1,020	1,020	2,040	
Instrumentman	4	1,320	5,280	5,280	10,560	
Chief of Party—B	1	1,800	1,800	1,800	3,600	
Chief of Party—B	1	1,500	1,500	1,500	3,000	
General Foreman	1	1,380	1,380	1,380	2,760	
Total Salaries and Wages	.....	.....	$124,560	$124,560	$249,120	
DISTRICT NO. 12						
District Engineer—B	1	$4,000	$4,000	$4,000	$8,000	
Asst. District Engr.—B	1	2,700	2,700	2,700	5,400	
Assistant Engineer—C	3	2,160	6,480	6,480	12,960	
Assistant Engineer—C	1	2,400	2,400	2,400	4,800	
Principal Clerk	1	1,920	1,920	1,920	3,840	
Stenographer-Clerk Class-B	1	1,140	1,140	1,140	2,280	
Stenographer-Clerk Class-B	1	1,080	1,080	1,080	2,160	
Stenographer-Clerk Class-B	1	1,020	1,020	1,020	2,040	
Clerk-Typist	1	960	960	960	1,920	
Stenographer-Clerk-B	1	1,200	1,200	1,200	2,400	
Clerk-Typist—Temp.	1	840	840	840	1,680	
Maintenance Superintendent—B	1	2,400	2,400	2,400	4,800	
Maintenance Superintendent—B	2	2,400	4,800	4,800	9,600	
Maintenance Superintendent—C	2	2,100	4,200	4,200	8,400	
Supervising Foreman	2	1,680	3,360	3,360	6,720	
Senior Draftsman	1	2,100	2,100	2,100	4,200	
Draftsman	2	1,920	3,840	3,840	7,680	
Draftsman	1	1,500	1,500	1,500	3,000	
Senior Draftsman	1	1,980	1,980	1,980	3,960	
Senior Draftsman	2	1,920	3,840	3,840	7,680	
Draftsman	2	1,800	3,600	3,600	7,200	
Assistant Draftsman—A	2	1,380	2,760	2,760	5,520	
Assistant Draftsman—A	1	1,500	1,500	1,500	3,000	
Assistant Draftsman—B	1	900	900	900	1,800	
Draftsman	1	1,680	1,680	1,680	3,360	
Assistant Draftsman—A	1	1,200	1,200	1,200	2,400	
Draftsman	1	1,620	1,620	1,620	3,240	
Draftsman	4	1,500	6,000	6,000	12,000	
Draftsman	1	1,740	1,740	1,740	3,480	
Draftsman	1	1,800	1,800	1,800	3,600	
Inspector	4	1,800	7,200	7,200	14,400	
Inspector	4	1,680	6,720	6,720	13,440	
Inspector	1	1,560	1,560	1,560	3,120	
Inspector	3	1,620	4,860	4,860	9,720	
Assistant Inspector—A	1	1,380	1,380	1,380	2,760	
Assistant Inspector—A	5	1,500	7,500	7,500	15,000	
Assistant Inspector—A	2	1,380	2,760	2,760	5,520	
Assistant Inspector—A	2	1,200	2,400	2,400	4,800	
Assistant Inspector—B	1	1,200	1,200	1,200	2,400	
Instrumentman	2	1,380	2,760	2,760	5,520	
Instrumentman	7	1,200	8,400	8,400	16,800	
Instrumentman	1	1,500	1,500	1,500	3,000	
Chief of Party—B	1	1,680	1,680	1,680	3,360	
Chief of Party—B	5	1,800	9,000	9,000	18,000	
Chainman	27	900	24,300	24,300	48,600	
Rodman	4	1,080	4,320	4,320	8,640	
Senior Inspector	1	1,920	1,920	1,920	3,840	
Senior Inspector	1	1,980	1,980	1,980	3,960	
General Foreman	1	1,500	1,500	1,500	3,000	
Total Salaries and Wages	.....	.....	$167,500	$167,500	$335,000	

DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAYS—Continued.

Motor Fund Expenditures 1921-1925

1. Salaries and Wages

Title of Position	Present Number of Employes	Present Rate Per Year	Actual Expenditures June 1, 1923 to May 31, 1924	Estimated Expenditures June 1, 1924 to May 31, 1925	Total Estimated Expenditures Biennium 1923-1925	Actual Expenditures Biennium 1921-1923
DISTRICT NO. 13						
District Engineer—A	1	$4,800	$4,800	$4,800	$9,600	
Asst. District Engr.—A	1	3,000	3,000	3,000	6,000	
Assistant Engineer—C	1	2,400	2,400	2,400	4,800	
Assistant Engineer—C	3	2,220	6,660	6,660	13,320	
Principal Clerk	1	1,680	1,680	1,680	3,360	
Stenographer-Clerk Class-B	1	1,200	1,200	1,200	2,400	
Clerical Assistant	1	840	840	840	1,680	
Clerical Assistant	1	900	900	900	1,800	
Stenographer-Typist	1	1,080	1,080	1,080	2,160	
Stenographer-Clerk Class-B	3	1,080	3,240	3,240	6,480	
Clerk-Typist	1	900	900	900	1,800	
Chauffeur—Temp.	1	1,080	1,080	1,080	2,160	
Maintenance Superintendent—C	2	2,100	4,200	4,200	8,400	
Maintenance Superintendent—B	1	2,580	2,580	2,580	5,160	
Asst. Maint. Supt.—Temp.	1	1,500	1,500	1,500	3,000	
Supervising Foreman	1	1,680	1,680	1,680	3,360	
Senior Draftsman	2	2,100	4,200	4,200	8,400	
Senior Draftsman	1	2,220	2,220	2,220	4,440	
Senior Draftsman	2	1,860	3,720	3,720	7,440	
Draftsman	1	1,860	1,860	1,860	3,720	
Draftsman	3	1,680	5,040	5,040	10,080	
Draftsman	2	1,620	3,240	3,240	6,480	
Draftsman	2	1,500	3,000	3,000	6,000	
Draftsman	2	1,560	3,120	3,120	6,240	
Senior Draftsman	1	1,920	1,920	1,920	3,840	
Assistant Draftsman—A	2	1,500	3,000	3,000	6,000	
Assistant Draftsman—A	1	1,320	1,320	1,320	2,640	
Senior Inspector	1	1,860	1,860	1,860	3,720	
Senior Inspector	1	2,040	2,040	2,040	4,080	
Senior Inspector	4	2,100	8,400	8,400	16,800	
Senior Inspector	6	1,920	11,520	11,520	23,040	
Inspector	1	1,860	1,860	1,860	3,720	
Inspector	5	1,800	9,000	9,000	18,000	
Inspector	1	1,740	1,740	1,740	3,480	
Inspector	4	1,680	6,720	6,720	13,440	
Inspector	6	1,560	9,360	9,360	18,720	
Inspector	4	1,500	6,000	6,000	12,000	
Inspector	5	1,620	8,100	8,100	16,200	
Assistant Inspector—A	5	1,500	7,500	7,500	15,000	
Instrumentman	1	1,380	1,380	1,380	2,760	
Instrumentman	5	1,200	6,000	6,000	12,000	
Instrumentman	2	1,320	2,640	2,640	5,280	
Chief of Party—B	2	1,680	3,360	3,360	6,720	
Chief of Party—B	2	1,620	3,240	3,240	6,480	
Chainman	17	900	15,300	15,300	30,600	
Chainman	1	960	960	960	1,920	
Rodman	4	1,020	4,080	4,080	8,160	
Rodman	2	1,080	2,160	2,160	4,320	
Total Salaries and Wages	.....	.....	$183,600	$183,600	$367,200	
DISTRICT NO. 14						
District Engineer—A	1	$4,200	$4,200	$4,200	$8,400	
Assistant Engineer—C	1	2,400	2,400	2,400	4,800	
Assistant Engineer—C	1	2,160	2,160	2,160	4,320	
Asst. District Engr.—B	1	3,000	3,000	3,000	6,000	
Principal Clerk	1	1,620	1,620	1,620	3,240	
Clerk-Typist	1	900	900	900	1,800	
Clerk-Typist—Temp.	1	840	840	840	1,680	
Stenographer-Clerk Class—B	2	1,080	2,160	2,160	4,320	
Stenographer-Clerk Class—B	1	1,200	1,200	1,200	2,400	
Stenographer-Clerk Class—B Temp.	1	900	900	900	1,800	
Clerk-Typist—Temp.	1	720	720	720	1,440	
Chauffeur	1	1,080	1,080	1,080	2,160	
Maintenance Superintendent—A	2	2,700	5,400	5,400	10,800	
Senior Draftsman	1	2,100	2,100	2,100	4,200	
Draftsman	2	1,680	3,360	3,360	6,720	
Draftsman	5	1,800	9,000	9,000	18,000	
Draftsman	1	1,500	1,500	1,500	3,000	
Assistant Draftsman—B	1	900	900	900	1,800	
Assistant Draftsman—B	1	1,500	1,500	1,500	3,000	
Senior Inspector	1	1,920	1,920	1,920	3,840	
Senior Inspector	1	2,100	2,100	2,100	4,200	
Senior Inspector	3	2,040	6,120	6,120	12,240	
Inspector	6	1,680	10,080	10,080	20,160	
Inspector	2	1,500	3,000	3,000	6,000	
Inspector	6	1,800	10,800	10,800	21,600	
Inspector	2	1,620	3,240	3,240	6,480	
Assistant Inspector—A	5	1,500	7,500	7,500	15,000	
Assistant Inspector—A	4	1,380	5,520	5,520	11,040	
Assistant Inspector—A	9	1,260	11,340	11,340	22,680	
Chief of Party—B	4	1,500	6,000	6,000	12,000	
Chief of Party—B	1	1,620	1,620	1,620	3,240	
Chainman—Temp.	2	780	1,560	1,560	3,120	
Chainman	9	900	8,100	8,100	16,200	
Rodman	2	1,080	2,160	2,160	4,320	
Rodman	1	1,020	1,020	1,020	2,040	
Instrumentman	3	1,200	3,600	3,600	7,200	
Total Salaries and Wages	.....	.....	$130,620	$130,620	$261,240	

DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAYS—Continued.

Motor Fund Expenditures 1921-1925

1. Salaries and Wages

Title of Position	Present Number of Employes	Present Rate Per Year	Actual Expenditures June 1, 1923 to May 31, 1924	Estimated Expenditures June 1, 1924 to May 31, 1925	Total Estimated Expenditures Biennium 1923-1925	Actual Expenditures Biennium 1921-1923
DISTRICT No. 15						
District Engineer—B	1	$3,999	$3,999	$3,999	$7,998	
Assistant District Engineer—B	1	2,700	2,700	2,700	5,400	
Assistant Engineer—C	1	2,400	2,400	2,400	4,800	
Assistant Engineer—C	2	2,160	4,320	4,320	8,640	
Principal Clerk	1	1,800	1,800	1,800	3,600	
Clerical Assistant	1	840	840	840	1,680	
Stenographer-Clerk Class-B	3	1,080	3,240	3,240	6,480	
Stenographer-Clerk Class-B	1	1,020	1,020	1,020	2,040	
Stenographer-Typist	1	1,020	1,020	1,020	2,040	
Chauffeur-Temporary	1	960	960	960	1,920	
Maintenance Superintendent—B	1	2,400	2,400	2,400	4,800	
Maintenance Superintendent—C	1	2,400	2,400	2,400	4,800	
Maintenance Superintendent—C	2	2,100	4,200	4,200	8,400	
General Foreman	2	1,500	3,000	3,000	6,000	
Supervising Foreman	1	1,500	1,500	1,500	3,000	
Draftsman	2	1,620	3,240	3,240	6,480	
Draftsman	3	1,800	5,400	5,400	10,800	
Draftsman	5	1,500	7,500	7,500	15,000	
Draftsman	1	1,980	1,980	1,980	3,960	
Draftsman	1	1,680	1,680	1,680	3,360	
Draftsman	1	1,560	1,560	1,560	3,120	
Assistant Draftsman—A	1	1,380	1,380	1,380	2,760	
Assistant Draftsman—A	5	1,500	7,500	7,500	15,000	
Assistant Draftsman—B	1	1,080	1,080	1,080	2,160	
Senior Inspector	3	1,920	5,760	5,760	11,520	
Senior Inspector	2	1,980	3,960	3,960	7,920	
Senior Inspector	4	2,100	8,400	8,400	16,800	
Inspector	12	1,800	21,600	21,600	43,200	
Inspector	5	1,620	8,100	8,100	16,200	
Inspector	5	1,680	8,400	8,400	16,800	
Inspector	4	1,500	6,000	6,000	12,000	
Assistant Inspector—A	12	1,500	18,000	18,000	36,000	
Assistant Inspector—A	3	1,320	3,960	3,960	7,920	
Assistant Inspector—A	2	1,380	2,760	2,760	5,520	
Assistant Inspector—A	4	1,200	4,800	4,800	9,600	
Assistant Inspector—A	3	1,440	4,320	4,320	8,640	
Assistant Inspector—B	10	1,200	12,000	12,000	24,000	
Assistant Inspector—B	2	1,080	2,160	2,160	4,320	
Instrumentman	7	1,200	8,400	8,400	16,800	
Instrumentman	1	1,080	1,080	1,080	2,160	
Rodman	2	1,020	2,040	2,040	4,080	
Chainman	16	900	14,400	14,400	28,800	
Chainman	6	780	4,680	4,680	9,360	
Chief of Party—B	4	1,800	7,200	7,200	14,400	
Chief of Party—B	1	1,380	1,380	1,380	2,760	
Chief of Party—B	1	1,680	1,680	1,680	3,360	
Total Salaries and Wages	.....	.....	$218,199	$218,199	$436,398	
SUMMARY OF SALARIES AND WAGES						
Executive	3	.....	$23,200	$23,200	$46,400	
Engineering (Construction)	111	.....	206,380	206,380	412,760	
Engineering (Township Div.)	7	.....	19,800	19,800	39,600	
Publicity	6	.....	11,920	11,920	23,840	
Automobile	611	.....	622,880	622,880	1,245,760	
Office Management—(Stenographic, Filing and Mailing)	65	.....	80,640	80,640	161,280	
Contract	5	.....	10,000	10,000	20,000	
Accounting	81	.....	105,480	105,480	210,960	
Equipment	12	.....	25,200	25,200	50,400	
Purchasing	7	.....	9,900	9,900	19,800	
Equipment (Garage)	35	.....	52,540	52,540	105,080	
Equipment (Motor Transport)	44	.....	45,350	18,500	63,850	
Personnel	8	.....	15,300	15,300	30,600	
Division No. 1	4	.....	10,860	10,860	21,720	
Division No. 2	4	.....	10,680	10,680	21,360	
Division No. 3	4	.....	10,680	10,680	21,360	
Division No. 4	4	.....	10,680	10,680	21,360	
District No. 1	123	.....	164,220	164,220	328,440	
District No. 2	74	.....	113,340	113,340	226,680	
District No. 3	82	.....	120,120	120,120	240,240	
District No. 4	91	.....	144,300	144,300	288,600	
District No. 5	96	.....	142,800	142,800	285,600	
District No. 6	96	.....	129,960	129,960	259,920	
District No. 7	107	.....	171,739	171,739	343,478	
District No. 8	116	.....	172,000	172,000	344,000	
District No. 9	75	.....	106,539	106,539	213,078	
District No. 10	119	.....	175,080	175,080	350,160	
District No. 11	84	.....	124,560	124,560	249,120	
District No. 12	115	.....	167,500	167,500	335,000	
District No. 13	119	.....	183,600	183,600	367,200	
District No. 14	87	.....	130,620	130,620	261,240	
District No. 15	149	.....	218,199	218,199	436,398	
	.....	.....	$3,536,067	$3,509,217	$7,045,284	$924,2

DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAYS—Continued.

Motor Fund Expenditures 1921-1925

2. Expenditures by Accounts

Account Title	Actual Expenditures June 1, 1923 to May 31, 1924	Estimated Expenditures June 1, 1924 to May 31, 1925	Total Estimated Expenditures Biennium 1923-1925	Actual Expenditures Biennium 1921-1923
Salaries and Wages (Total)	$9,989,745	$12,435,884	$22,425,629	$11,020,519
Office Supplies	91,226	100,736	191,962	(1)98,024
Motor Supplies	987,173	1,108,098	2,095,271	1,070,882
Miscellaneous Supplies	576,405	679,969	1,256,374	625,032
Postage	210,930	302,209	513,139	228,722
Telephones	23,618	25,184	48,802	25,296
Telegrams	1,789	2,518	4,307	1,054
Express, Cartage, etc	42,510	20,147	62,657	45,323
Traveling Expenses	328,933	347,540	676,473	356,258
Printing	41,063	50,368	91,431	44,269
Newspaper Advertising and Notices	3,918	2,518	6,436	4,216
Heat, Light, Power and Water	3,137	2,518	5,655	3,162
Contracted Repairs	75,750	105,773	181,523	82,213
Office Equipment	175,669	125,920	301,589	189,723
Motor Equipment	280,682	337,466	618,148	304,611
Miscellaneous Equipment	312,015	362,650	674,665	338,339
Buildings and Construction	5,759,125	14,951,246	20,710,371	6,168,110
Rents	326,353	445,758	772,111	354,150
Subsidies	289,331	2,118,086	2,407,417	313,043
Other Items	181,271	266,951	448,222	287,747
Total	$19,700,643	$33,791,539	$53,492,182	$21,560,693

(1) Expenditures except A-1 and A-2 not classified during this period, all other expenditures during this period are prorated.

State Bond Road Fund Series 1919, Expenditures 1921-1925

2. Expenditures by Accounts

Account Title						
Salaries and Wages (Total)						$1,172,029
Buildings and Construction			$4,352,299	$3,583,902	$7,936,201	$41,218,622

State Bond Road Fund Series 1925, Expenditures 1923-1925

Buildings and Construction				$15,000,000	$15,000,000	

DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAYS—Continued.

Motor Fund Expenditures 1921-1922

SUMMARY

	Total All Funds			Motor Fund(3)		
	1921-1923	1923-1925	1925-1927	1921-1923	1923-1925	1925-1927
Total expenditures	$69,976,794	$89,700,772	$102,442,227	$21,560.693	$53,492,182	$39,850,000
Less amount expended from Appropriations to Department of Property and Supplies for: Supplies and Equipment	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Telephone and Telegraph	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Printing	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total from Property and Supplies	231,940	167,316	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total net expenditures	$69,745,854	$89,533,456	$102,442,227	$21,560,693	$53,492,182	$39,850,000
Balance 1917-1919 Appropriations	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Balance 1921 Appropriations (1)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Appropriations for Salary of Secretary	.....	.....	$24,000	.....	.....	.....
Refund of Motor license fees	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rebuilding county bridges	.....	.....	60,000	.....	.....	.....
Erecting highway bridges	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Interstate bridges	.....	.....	19,328	.....	.....	.....
Balance beginning of period	.....	.....	11,081,292	$5,564,708	$12,953,681	$5,003,792
Federal Aid	.....	.....	8,000,000	398,278	1,214,961	.....
Local aid	.....	.....	12,560,000	121,772	528,953	.....
Refunds	.....	.....	150,000	115,606	167,695	150,000
Interest on deposits	.....	.....	1,215,680	221,675	625,081	715,680
Fines	.....	.....	467,180	297,575	411,811	467,180
Licenses, Fees, etc.	.....	.....	48,517,140	27,794,760	42,593,792	48,517,140
Sale of bonds and accrued interest	.....	.....	35,700,000	.....	.....	.....
Transfer of Local aid reimbursements (2)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Less transferred to Bond fund Local Authorities	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total available funds	$98,852,503	$100,403,575	$117,795,115	$34,514,374	$58,495,974	$54,853,792
Unexpended balance to continue	$29,050,054	$11,081,292	$15,352,888	$12,953,681	$5,003,792	$15,003,792
Lapses Property Damage—1919-21	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
General salary & expenses 1919	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Salary Highway Commissioner 1919	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Township Reward—1919-21	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total lapses	$56,595	$138,827	.....	.....	.....	.....

(1) The appropriations to the Department by the acts of 1921 amount to $12,121,000. Of this amount $567,451.37 was requisitioned prior to June 1, 1921.

(2) This transfer as shown on the ledgers of the Department of Highways represents reimbursements from the local authorities which were placed in the State Bond Road Fund by the Treasury Department because the original payments were made from the State Bond Road Fund, notwithstanding the fact that the requisitions were drawn on the General Fund by the Department. This transfer reimburses the State Bond Road Fund for local authorities share of construction work.

(3) It is recommended to turn over to the Motor Fund all receipts from the gasoline tax during the next biennium. These receipts are estimated to amount to about $4,812,500 which will make available in the Motor Fund approximately $59,516,292 for the biennium 1925-1927. It is further recommended that the Highway Department then assume all obligations for principal and interest requirements and charges of all Highway bonds. The estimated requirements for this purpose for the next biennium are $10,278,257. This will leave an approximate balance in the Motor Fund of $49,238,035, which, with $39,987, 500 estimated as available in the State Bond Road Fund will approximate $89,387,035 for construction and maintenance of highways for the next biennium. In addition to this Federal and local aid, refunds to be received will amount to about $17,550,000, making a grand total of $106,775,535.

(4) Expenditures under appropriations for 1921-1923 and 1923-1925 bienniums will appear under the Department of Property and Supplies.

DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAYS—Continued.

SUMMARY—Continued.

	State Bond Road Fund			Total Special Funds		
	1921-1923	1923-1925	1925-1927	1921-1923	1923-1925	1925-1927
Total expenditures	$42,390,651	$22,936,201	$57,038,404	$63,951,344	$76,428,383	$96,888,404
Less amount expended from Appropriations to Department of Property and Supplies for:						
Supplies and Equipment	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Telephone and Telegraph	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Printing	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total from Property and Supplies	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total net expenditures	$42,390,651	$22,936,201	$57,038,404	$63,951,344	$76,428,383	$96,888,404
Balance 1917-1919 Appropriations	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Balance 1921 Appropriations (1)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Refund of Motor license fees	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rebuilding county bridges	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Erecting highway bridges	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Interstate bridges	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Balance beginning of period	$7,079,673	$3,900,271	$3,787,500	$12,644,381	$16,853,952	$8,791,292
Federal Aid	8,437,463	3,330,525	8,000,000	8,835,741	4,545,486	8,000,000
Local aid	2,001,535	1,833,771	9,400,000	2,123,307	2,362,724	9,400,000
Refunds	45,589	13,320	.....	161,195	181,015	150,000
Interest on deposits	403,536	199,330	500,000	625,211	824,411	1,215,680
Fines	.....	.....	.....	297,575	411,811	467,180
Licenses, Fees, etc.	.....	.....	.....	27,794,760	42,593,792	48,517,140
Sale of bonds and accrued interest	26,692,792	15,937,500	35,700,000	26,692,792	15,937,500	35,700,000
Transfer of Local aid reimbursement (2)	1,630,334	1,508,984	.....	1,630,334	1,508,984	.....
Less transferred to Bond fund Local Authorities	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total available funds	$46,290,922	$26,723,701	$57,387,500	$80,805,296	$85,219,675	$112,241,292
Unexpended balance to continue	$3,900,271	$3,787,500	$349,096	$16,853,952	$8,791,292	$15,352,888
Lapses						
Property Damage—1919-21	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
General salary & expenses 1919	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Salary Highway Commissioner 1919	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Township Reward—1919-21	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total lapses	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

For Reference Notes see page 4406.

DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAYS—Continued.

SUMMARY—Continued.

	General Fund		Appropriation Recommended 1925-1927	Increase+ Decrease— 1925-1927 over 1923-1925
	1921-1923	1923-1925		
Total expenditures	$6,026,450	$12,922,389	.....	.....
Less amount expended from Appropriations to Department of Property and Supplies for:				
Supplies and Equipment	108,483	62,616	.....	.....
Telephone and Telegraph	14,647	12,660	.....	.....
Printing	108,810	92,040	.....	.....
Total from Property and Supplies	231,940	167,316	.....	.....
Total net expenditures	$5,794,510	$12,755,073	.....	.....
Balance 1917-1919 Appropriations	$5,254,601	.....	.....	.....
Balance 1921 Appropriations (1)	12,125,701	$12,196,102	.....	.....
	.....	24,000	$24,000	.....
Refund of Motor license fees	.....	9,500	.....	—$9,500
Rebuilding county bridges	.....	350,000	60,000	.....
Erecting highway bridges	.....	10,000	.....	—10,000
Interstate bridges	.....	.....	19,323(4)	+ 19,323
Balance beginning of period	.....	.....	.....	.....
Federal Aid	12,505	334,529	.....	.....
Local aid	2,243,043	2,255,150	.....	.....
Refunds	41,691	4,619	.....	.....
Interest on deposits	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fines	.....	.....	.....	.....
Licenses, Fees, etc.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sale of bonds and accrued interest	.....	.....	.....	.....
Transfer of Local aid reimbursement (2)	.....	.....	.....	.....
Less transferred to Bond Local Authorities	19,674,541	15,183,900	.....	.....
Total available funds	1,630,334	.....	.....	.....
	$18,047,207	$15,183,900	.....	.....
Unexpended balance to continue	$12,196,102	$2,290,000	.....	.....
Lapses				
Property Damage—1919-21	19,870	18,827	.....	.....
General salary & expenses 1919	409	.....	.....	.....
Salary Highway Commissioner 1919	7,782	.....	.....	.....
Township Reward—1919-21	28,534	120,000	.....	.....
Total lapses	$56,595	138,827	.....	.....

For Reference Notes see page 4406.

DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAYS

The following are the estimated receipts, exclusive of any appropriations that may be made from the general fund, and the estimated expenditures of the Department of Highways until December 31, 1927.

MAINTENANCE

The maintenance figures are on a calendar year basis as each year's maintenance work is financed from each year's motor receipts. The basis for the estimated requirements can be readily understood from the following figures representing the general highway departmental maintenance expenditures for the year 1924:

General repairs, resurfacing, replacement, guard rail, etc.	$17,512,704.97
Grade crossing elimination, culverts, bridges etc.	1,468,585.41
General administrative expense of the Bureau of Motor Vehicles, including the equipping of the Highway Motor Patrol	1,700,000.00
Purchase of road equipment and tools, office supplies and equipment, rental of garages and offices, erection of garages, shops, etc., and general administrative and office expense of the Department of Highways	2,818,709.62
(Including estimated expenditures for December, 1924)	
Total	$23,500,000.00

This figure can be compared with the estimated maintenance receipts for the succeeding years.

As a matter of fact, the Department's estimated requirements greatly exceed the estimated Motor Fund receipts, but will have to be reduced to conform more nearly to the estimated motor revenue, as shown in the following tabulation:

Year	Motor Fund Receipts	Maintenance Requirements
1925	$22,120,000	$29,135,000
1926	24,776,000	30,705,000
1927	27,253,000	31,415,000

It will be seen by the above that all of the estimated motor revenue will be badly needed to finance the maintenance work of the Department.

Of the $50,000,000 bond issue, $10,000,000 has been allocated for construction on the secondary system on the 50-50 basis,—that is, the county and the state each pay one-half the cost, thus leaving $40,000,000 of bond fund money for construction on the primary system. This $40,000,000 will be augumented by about $8,690,000 of Federal Aid and interest, making a total of $48,690,000.

When the constitutionality of the Enabling Act was questioned and the bonds could not be sold, it became necessary to finance the highway construction of 1924 from other sources. This was done from old balances that were available from Federal Aid in the amount of about $1,600,000 of the 1925 motor receipts were used to make payments up to January 15. A total of $9,000,000 of State funds will probably be required by April 1, 1925. Assuming that the motor fund will be reimbursed from the bond fund for this amount, $9,000,000, of which $8,500,000 was for primary construction and $500,000 for secondary construction, the balances available for construction on the primary system will be about $38,590,000 and the balance available for construction on the secondary system will be about $9,500,000. With the latter sum it is estimated that 410 miles can be constructed on the secondary system.

If the entire primary system is paved from the bond issue, and about 410 miles on the secondary system out of a total of 4,591 miles of unpaved roads this will still leave about 3,488 miles of unimproved roads on the highway system. To pave this mileage and thus complete the paving of the highway system will require an additional sum of about $175,000,000.

APPROPRIATION RECOMMENDED

For the payment of the salary of the Secretary of Highways, two years, the sum of twenty-four thousand dollars.

For the purpose of completing the rebuilding of any county bridge or bridges, the construction of which has been undertaken by the department under the provisions of the Act approved the eleventh day of July one thousand nine hundred and twenty-three (Pamphlet Laws one thousand seventy) entitled "An Act empowering the State Highway Department to rebuild certain inter-county bridges located on the routes of State Highways, which bridges cross rivers and have been heretofore destroyed by fire and making an appropriation" the sum of sixty thousand dollars ($60,000).

For the maintenance of inter-state bridges over the Delaware River, other than those the maintenance of which may be paid for out of the State Motor License Fund, two years, the sum of nineteen thousand three hundred and twenty-three dollars ($19,323).

PAYMENT OF HIGHWAY BOND CHARGES OUT OF MOTOR FUND.

AN ACT

Making an appropriation to the Board of Finance and Revenue out of the Motor License Fund for the payment of interest and sinking fund charges on bonds of this Commonwealth heretofore or hereafter issued for the purpose of improving and rebuilding highways and for the payment of compensation to the Commonwealth's fiscal agent.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That the sum of ten million two hundred and seventy-eight thousand two hundred and fifty-seven dollars ($10,278,257) or so much thereof as may be necessary is hereby appropriated to the Board of Finance and Revenue out of the Motor License Fund for the two fiscal years beginning June first, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-five for the payment of the interest and sinking fund charges on bonds of this Commonwealth heretofore or hereafter issued for the purpose of improving and rebuilding highways and for the payment of compensation to the State's fiscal agent for services in registering, transferring and paying the interest on such bonds as follows:

(a) The sum of eight million fifty-seven thousand eight hundred dollars ($8,057,800) or so much thereof as may be necessary for the payment of interest on the said bonds.

(b) The sum of two million one hundred and ninety thousand four hundred and fifty-seven dollars ($2,190,457) or so much thereof as may be necessary for making payments into the sinking fund, and

(c) The sum of thirty thousand dollars ($30,000) or so much thereof as may be necessary for the payment of compensation to the Commonwealth's loan and transfer agent. Of this loan and transfer agent shall receive the sum of seven thousand five hundred dollars ($7,500) per annum payable in semi-annual installments for services rendered in connection with the registration, transfer, and payment of interest on highway bonds issued prior to January first, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-five. The remaining fifteen thousand dollars ($15,000) of this item or so much thereof as may be necessary shall be paid to the said loan and transfer agent at such time, in such amounts and upon such basis as may be provided by law or agreed upon between the Board of Finance and Revenue and such loan and transfer agent.

Sestion 2. All payments out of the Motor License Fund under the provisions of this act shall be upon warrant of the Auditor General drawn upon the State Treasurer upon requisition of the State Treasurer pursuant to the resolution of the Board of Finance and Revenue. The State Treasurer shall not, however, honor any warrant for the payment of interest or sinking fund charges under the provisions of this act earlier than the fifteenth day prior to the due date of the interest or payment date of the sinking fund charge for which said warrant is drawn; and the Board of Finance and Revenue shall semi-annually notify the Secretary of Highways of the amounts which will be withdrawn from the Motor License Fund during the ensuing six months' period under the provisions of this act.

TRANSFER OF GASOLINE TAX TO MOTOR FUND

AN ACT

To amend section nine of the Act approved the fifteenth day of June, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-three (Pamphlet Laws, eight hundred and thirty-four) entitled "An act imposing a State tax, including an additional em-

ergency State tax, on liquid fuels, including all liquids ordinarily, practically and commercially usable in internal combustion engines for the generation of power, and all distillates of, and condensates from, petroleum, natural gas, coal, coal tar and vegetable ferments so usable and sold in this Commonwealth, except for the purpose of resale; providing for the collection of such tax, and for the distribution and use of the revenues derived therefrom; providing for the filing of certificates and reports of the sale of such liquid fuels to dealers; and fixing penalties", providing that the Commonwealth's share of the revenue from the said tax and said emergency tax shall be paid into the Motor License Fund and appropriating moneys paid into said Motor License Fund hereunder.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That section nine of the act approved the fifteenth day of June, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-three (Pamphlet Laws eight hundred and thirty-four) entitled "An act imposing a State tax, including an additional emergency State tax on liquid fuels, including all liquids ordinarily, practically, and commercially usable in internal combustion engines for the generation of power, and all distillates of, and condensates from, petroleum, natural gas, coal, coal tar, and vegetable ferments so usable and sold in this Commonwealth, except for the purpose of resale; providing for the collection of such tax, and for the distribution and use of the revenues derived therefrom; providing for the filing of certificates and reports of the sale of such liquid fuels to dealers; and fixing penalties" be and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:

Section 9. Fifty per centum of all taxes collected under the provisions of this act, except the additional emergency State tax imposed by the provisions of this act, shall be credited to the county where the tax was collected, and shall be used only for that purpose of the construction, reconstruction, maintenance, and repair of roads and highways, and for the payment of the interest on county bonds issued for road purposes, and shall be paid over to such county semi-annually on the first day of August and February of each year. The remaining fifty per centum of said tax and the whole amount of the additional emergency State tax imposed by the provisions of this act shall prior to the first day of June one thousand nine hundred and twenty-five be paid into the general fund of the State Treasury for the use of the Commonwealth. On and after the first day of June one thousand nine hundred and twenty-five fifty per centum of said tax and the whole amount of the emergency State tax imposed by the provisions of this act shall be paid into the Motor License Fund in the State Treasury. All moneys paid into the Motor License Fund hereunder specifically appropriated to the Department of Highways to be used by that Department for the purposes for which other moneys in the said Motor License Fund may be used by that Department under the provisions of the several acts of Assembly of this Commonwealth.

AN ACT

To amend sections eleven and twelve of an Act approved the thirtieth day of June one thousand nine hundred and nineteen (Pamphlet Laws six hundred and seventy-eight) entitled "An act relating to and regulating the use and operation of motor vehicles and vehicles propelled by, or trailing after motor vehicles; requiring the registration of the same, and the licensing of all operators thereof; providing for the fees therefor, and the disposition of such fees; prohibiting the unauthorized use of, and tampering with, motor vehicles; limiting and defining the powers of cities, boroughs, incorporated towns, townships, and counties, as to the regulation of the use and equipment of motor vehicles, and the taxing, registration, or licensing thereof; miposing certain duties on the State Highway Commissioners, and on proprietors of public garages; providing procedure and penalties for violations thereof: and the disposition of fines collected, and regulating the service of process and proceedings in actions for damages arising from the use of any motor vehicle", as amended.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That section eleven of the Act approved the thirtieth day of June one thousand nine hundred and nineteen (Pamphlet Laws six hundred and seventy-eight) entitled "An Act relating to and regulating the use and operation of motor vehicles and vehicles propelled by, or trailing after motor vehicles; requiring the registration of the same, and the licensing of all operators thereof; providing the fees therefor, and the disposition of such fees; prohibiting the unauthorized use of, and tampering with, motor vehicles; limiting and defining the powers of cities, boroughs, incorporated towns, townships, and counties, as to the regulation of the use and equipment of motor vehicles, and the taxing, registration, or licensing thereof; imposing certain duties on the State Highway Commissioner, and on proprietors of public garages; providing procedure and penalties for violation thereof; and disposition of fines collected, and regulating the service of process and proceedings in actions for damages arising from the use of any motor vehicle," as amended by the Act approved the fourteenth day of June one thousand nine hundred and twenty-three (Pamphlet Laws seven hundred and eighteen) entitled "An Act to amend an act, approved the thirtieth day of June, one thousand nine hundred and nineteen (Pamphlet Laws, six hundred and seventy-eight) entitled 'An act relating to and regulating the use and operation of motor vehicles and vehicles propelled by, or trailing after motor vehicles; requiring the registration of the same, and the licensing of all operators thereof; providing the fees therefor, and the disposition of such fees; prohibiting the unauthorized use of, and tampering with, motor vehicles; limiting and defining the powers of cities, boroughs, incorporated towns, townships, and counties, as to the regulation of the use and equipment of motor vehicles, and the taxing, registration, or licensing thereof; imposing certain duties on the State Highway Commissioner, and on proprietors of public garages; providing procedure and penalties for violations thereof; and the disposition of fines collected, and regulating the service of process and proceedings in actions for damages arising from the use of any motor vehicle' as amended; by further regulating the use of registration plates; prescribing fees for omnibuses, and changing other existing fees; changing the date for the licensing year; limiting the weights of certain trailers; providing for the examination of operators; authorizing the State Highway Commissioner to publish and sell lists of registrations; authorizing municipalities to enact certain ordinances; making an appropriation for refunding moneys; and providing penalties; and repealing section seventeen of said act" is hereby further amended to read as follows:

Section 11. The [Commissioner] Secretary of Highways is authorized to [make requisition on the Department of Public Printing and Binding for] order through the Department of Property and Supplies as purchasing agency the printing of necessary forms, bulletins, and other printed matter required for carrying out the provisions of this act and for the dissemination of information to the public.

Section 2. That section twelve of said act as amended by said act of the fourteenth day of June one thousand nine hundred and twenty-three is hereby amended to read as follows:

Section 12. Moneys derived under the provisions of this act from registration and license fees and from fines and penalties collected under the provisions of this act for violations of the same and forfeited bail and other miscellaneous receipts shall be paid by the [State Highway] Department of Highways into the State Treasury [and the same] there to be kept seperate and from all other moneys in the State Treasury, and to be known as the "Motor License Fund". Except to the extent that the moneys in the said Motor License Fund shall be necessary for the payment by the Board of Finance and Revenue of interest and sinking fund charges on bonds of this Commonwealth issued for the purpose of improving and rebuilding highways and for the payment of the compensation of the State's fiscal agent for services in registering, transferring and paying the interest of such bonds, the moneys which may be from time to time in the said Motor License Fund from whatever source derived are hereby specifically appropriated to the [State Highway] Department of Highways to carry out and enforce the provisions of the act to which this is an amendment, and all amendments and supplements thereto, including the penal provisions thereof, for the purpose of assisting in the maintenance, construction, replacement, reconstruction, improvement and repairs of State Highways and of State-aid Highways, for the maintenance of interstate bridges over the Delaware River between this Com-

monwealth and the State of New Jersey at Milford, Easton, Riegelsville, Point Pleasant, New Hope, Washington Crossing, Yardley and Norrisville, and of inter-state bridges between this Commonwealth and the State of New York at Hancock, Shohola, and Matamoras, [and] for the payment of the salaries, wages or other compensation of such deputies, directors, superintendents, bureau or division chiefs, assistant chiefs, experts, scientists, engineers, surveyors, draftsmen, accountants, secretaries, auditors, inspectors, examiners, statisticians, clerks, stenographers, bookkeepers, messengers, laborers, and other assistants as may be required for the proper conduct of the work of the Department of Highways, for the payment of the traveling and other expenses of the Secretary of Highways and the other officers and employes of the Department, for the purchase through the Department of Property and Supplies as purchasing agency of furniture, furnishings, stationery, supplies, materials, equipment, fuel, motor vehicles, and printing and binding necessary for the conduct of the work of the Department, for the payment of rentals for branch offices or any other grounds, buildings or quarters necessary for the work of the Department, for the erection and repairs of buildings, for the payment of postage, telegrams, telephone rentals and toll charges and rentals for or royalties upon leased office or other devices or machines and for any and all other expenses of every kind and description necessary to effectually carry on the work of the [State Highway] Department of Highways as described in the Act of Assembly, approved the thirty-first day of may, one thousand nine hundred and eleven, known as the State Highway Act, and the amendments and supplements thereto, and to carry out and enforce the provisions of the Act to which this is an amendment, and all amendments and supplements thereto, including the penal provisions thereof, and for that purpose the Commissioner is hereby authorized to appoint such employes as in his discretion are necessary said money to be paid from the State Treasury upon requisition of the [State Highway Commissioner] Secretary of Highways and after audit and approval by the Auditor General and State Treasurer in the usual manner. Provided, however, that it shall not be necessary for the Department of Highways to purchase through the Department of Property and Supplies as purchasing agency materials, supplies and equipment materials, supplies and equipment shall be purchased through the Department of Property and Supplies as heretofore provided.

Provided, that in case any moneys are or have been paid to the State Treasurer as provided for in this section, and to which it appears the department is not rightfully entitled, the person or persons who have paid the same may present a claim to the department for a refund. The said claim, and all evidence presented therewith, shall be presented to the Auditor General, State Treasurer, and Attorney General, who shall consider the same, and if in their opinion, the department has no valid claim to such moneys, and the same properly belong to claimant or claimants and ought in equity and good faith to be refunded to him or them, they shall so certify, under their hands and official seals, specifying the amount or amounts to be refunded and the person or persons to whom the same are to be paid respectively. The said certificate shall be filed in the office of the Auditor General, who shall thereupon draw his warrant upon the State Treasurer, payable to said claimant or claimants for the amount found to be due him or them. The said claim to be paid out of the moneys derived under the provisions of this act from registration and license fees and from fines and forfeited bail and other miscellaneous receipts.

DEPARTMENT OF PROPERTY AND SUPPLIES

1. Salaries and Wages — General Fund Expenditures 1921-1925

Title of Position	Present Number of Employes	Present Rate Per Year	Actual Expenditures June 1, 1923 to May 31, 1924	Estimated Expenditures June 1, 1924 to May 31, 1925	Total Estimated Expenditures Biennium 1923-1925	Actual Expenditures Biennium 1921-1923
Secretary	1	$8,000	$7,958	$8,000	$15,958	
Deputy Secretary	1	6,000	6,000	6,000	12,000	
Supervising Architect	1	6,000	2,500	3,500	6,000	
Director of Standards and Purchases	1	5,000	4,375	5,000	9,375	
Executive Secretary	1	3,000	3,000	3,000	6,000	
Accountant—Class C	1	2,700	2,625	2,700	5,325	
Accountant—Class C	1	2,500	2,500	2,500	5,000	
Principal Clerk	1	2,040	1,932	2,040	3,972	
Account Clerk	2	1,440	2,540	2,880	5,420	
Account Clerk	2	1,320	2,347	2,640	4,987	
Storekeeper	1	2,400	1,896	2,400	4,296	
Assistant Storekeeper	1	1,620	1,580	1,620	3,200	
Storeroom Assistant	1	1,080	1,080	1,080	2,160	
Clerk-Typist	1	1,080	1,080	1,080	2,160	
Stenographer-Secreary	2	1,500	2,812	3,000	5,812	
Stenographer-Secretary and Stenographer Secretary to Board	1	1,800	1,800	1,800	3,600	
Stenographer-Clerk A	1	1,320	1,320	1,320	2,640	
Typist	2	900	1,369	1,920	3,289	
Messenger	2	1,080	2,173	2,160	4,333	
Custodian Newspaper Room	1	1,500	1,500	1,500	3,000	
Foreman	4	1,500	6,000	6,000	12,000	
Foreman	2	1,620	2,990	3,240	6,230	
Foreman	1	1,400	1,400	1,400	2,800	
Foreman	25	1,260	30,000	31,500	61,500	
Policemen	1	960	960	960	1,920	
General Helper	6	1,020	6,080	6,120	12,200	
General Helper	1	1,560	1,560	1,560	3,120	
Skilled Worker	5	1,320	6,233	6,600	12,833	
Skilled Worker	8	1,200	9,600	9,600	19,200	
Skilled Worker	3	1,800	5,400	5,400	10,800	
Supervising-Journeymen	16	1,440	22,226	23,040	45,266	
Journeymen	4	1,500	6,000	6,000	12,000	
Journeymen	7	1,320	9,240	9,240	18,480	
Journeymen	1	1,560	1,560	1,560	3,120	
Journeyman	42	960	38,700	43,400	82,100	
Janitor	1	1,000	.....	.....	.....	
Janitor	2	600	1,200	1,200	2,400	
Matrons	2	600	1,200	1,200	2,400	
Janitress	1	3,000	3,000	3,000	6,000	
Chief Engineer	1	2,400	2,400	2,400	4,800	
Assistant Chief Engineer	3	1,560	4,680	4,860	9,540	
Enginemen	7	1,440	10,080	10,120	20,200	
Firemen	11	1,200	13,200	13,860	27,060	
Elevatormen	1	1,800	1,800	1,800	3,600	
Elevator Machinist	1	1,080	855	1,080	1,935	
General Helper	1	900	825	900	1,725	
Butler	1	720	540	720	1,260	
Housekeeper	1	480	360	480	840	
Housemaid	1	480	360	480	840	
Laundress	1	720	540	720	1,260	
Cook	1	780	675	780	1,455	
Houseman	1	720	574	720	1,294	
Footman	1	1,200	1,200	1,245	2,445	
Night Watchman	1	1,200	1,200	1,200	2,400	
Chauffeur						
Miscellaneous: This amount represents reduction in number of employes during year 1923-1924	.....	.....	12,921	.....	12,921	
New Employes:						
Foreman of Maintenance	1	2,500	.....	1,040	1,040	
Elevatormen	10	960	.....	4,800	4,800	
Policemen	10	1,200	.....	5,400	5,400	
Janitor	15	960	.....	4,800	4,800	
Electrical Inspector	1	3,000	.....	2,500	2,500	
Assistant Foreman of Charmen	1	1,500	.....	875	875	
Matron	1	600	.....	250	250	
Motor Tender	1	1,080	.....	540	540	
Electrician	1	1,800	.....	750	750	
Electrician	1	1,500	.....	625	625	
Firemen	3	1,440	.....	600	600	
Steam Fitter	1	1,500	.....	625	625	
Janitress	2	600	.....	500	500	
Total Salaries and Wages	.....	.....	$257,946	$281,830	$539,776	$569,308

NOTE: Salaries of Janitor, Policemen and Elevatormen paid for several Departments from their own funds.

2. Expenditures by Accounts

Account Title						
Salaries and Wages (Total)	.....	.....	$257,946	$281,830	$539,776	$569,308
Office Supplies	.....	.....	88,731	110,300	199,031	(2)925,411
Motor Supplies	.....	.....	111	250	361	.....
Food and Forage	.....	.....	23	100	123	.....
Miscellaneous Supplies	.....	.....	63,285	128,000	191,285	.....
Telephones	.....	.....	51,580	63,471	115,051	152,922
Telegrams	.....	.....	6,819	8,130	14,949	19,078
Express, Cartage, etc.	.....	.....	1,375	3,500	4,875	.....
Newspaper Advertising and Notices	.....	.....	4,600	5,400	10,000	12,000
Heat, Light, Power and Water	.....	.....	28,176	31,824	60,000	60,836
Contracted Repairs	.....	.....	275	32,000	32,275	.....
Office Equipment	.....	.....	60,973	63,500	124,473	.....
Miscellaneous Equipment	.....	.....	17,099	34,500	51,599	.....
Buildings and Construction	.....	.....	390,319	878,681	1,269,000	1,314,130
Rents	.....	.....	148,733	126,267	275,000	357,500
Other Items	.....	.....	230	250	480	.....
Bonds—Employees	.....	.....	7,563	12,000	19,563	.....
State Art Commission	.....	.....	.....	.....	(1)	11,612
Total	.....	.....	$1,127,838	$1,780,003	$2,087,841	$3,422,797

(1) Included in General Departmental expenditures, 1923-1925

(2) Includes Contracted Repairs, Express, Cartage and Equipment

DEPARTMENT OF PROPERTY AND SUPPLIES—CONTINGENT FUND

General Fund Expenditures 1921-1925

1. Salaries and Wages

Title of Position	Present Number of Employes	Present Rate Per Year	Actual Expenditures June 1, 1923 to May 31, 1924	Estimated Expenditures June 1, 1924 to May 31, 1925	Total Estimated Expenditures Biennium 1923-1925	Actual Expenditures Biennium 1921-1923
Extra Fireman, labor, removing snow, etc.	.....	.....	$1,331	$3,500	$4,831	.....

2. Expenditures by Accounts

Account Title						
Salaries and Wages (Total)	.....	.....	$1,331	$3,500	$4,831	
Office Supplies	.....	.....	52	100	152	
Motor Supplies	.....	.....	2	2	4	
Miscellaneous Supplies	.....	.....	26	100	126	
Postage	.....	.....	793	1,300	2,093	$20,493
Express, Cartage, etc.	.....	.....	844	1,100	1,944	
Traveling Expenses	.....	.....	100	500	600	
Contract Repairs	.....	.....	50	100	150	
Miscellaneous Equipment	.....	.....	79	150	229	
Other Items	.....	.....	40	50	90	
Total	.....	.....	$3,317	$6,902	$10,219	$20,493

DEPARTMENT OF PROPERTY AND SUPPLIES

BUREAU OF PUBLICATIONS

General Fund Expenditures 1921-1925

1. Salaries and Wages

Title of Position						
Director of Publications	1	$6,000	$4,375	$6,000	$10,375	$10,000
Acting Director	.....	.....	2,244	2,500	4,744	6,000
Bureau Secretary	1	2,400	2,400	2,400	4,800	4,800
Editor	1	2,400	4,540	2,800	7,340	4,000
Expert Clerk	1	2,400				
Bookkeeper	1	1,680	1,739	1,680	3,419	3,300
Chief of Distribution	1	3,000	3,000	3,000	6,000	6,000
Prin. Clerk	1	1,800	1,760	1,800	3,560	3,600
Prin. Clerk	1	1,740	1,570	1,740	3,310	3,000
Clerk Typist	2	1,140	1,880	2,280	4,160	6,000
Clerk Class A	1	1,560	1,590	1,560	3,150	3,300
Clerk Class A	1	1,500	2,000	1,500	3,500	3,300
Chauffeur	1	1,200	1,200	1,200	2,400	1,200
Mail Clerk	3	1,140	3,173	3,420	6,593	15,000
Stenographer	1	1,020	112	900	1,012	3,000
Janitress	2	180	360	360	720	720
Window Cleaner	1	60	60	60	120	120
Contingent Expenses	.....	.....	844	.....	844	3,205
Total Salaries and Wages	.....	.....	$32,847	$33,200	$66,047	$76,545

2. Expenditures by Accounts

Account Title						
Salaries and Wages (Total)	.....	.....	$32,847	$33,200	$66,047	$76,545
Postage	.....	.....	5,770	17,000	22,770	38,400
Telegrams	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7
Express, Cartage, etc.	.....	.....	4,281	6,000	10,281	10,134
Traveling Expenses	.....	.....	120	300	420	38
Printing	.....	.....	166,832	647,969	814,801	1,210,147
Newspaper Advertising and Notices	.....	.....	.....	1,500	1,500	5,026
Office Equipment	.....	.....	3	.....	3	177
Motor Equipment	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	648
Rents	.....	.....	16	16	32	32
Other Items	.....	.....	4	.....	4	507
Total	.....	.....	$209,873	$705,985	$915,858	$1,341,681

DEPARTMENT OF PROPERTY AND SUPPLIES

Purchase of Copyright and Compilation of Smull's Legislative Hand Book

General Fund Expenditures 1921-1925

1. Salaries and Wages

Title of Position						
Editor	1	.....	.....	$1,237	$1,237	
Clerk, Class A	1	$1,500	$813	1,620	2,433	(1)$3,000
Clerk Typist	1	960	360	960	1,320	
Typist	1	900	324	660	984	
Total Salaries and Wages	.....	.....	$1,497	$4,777	$5,974	(1)$3,000

2. Expenditures by Accounts

Account Title						
Salaries and Wages (Total)	.....	.....	$1,497	$4,777	$5,974	$3,000
Postage	.....	.....	20	.....	20	.....
Other Items	.....	.....	10,000	.....	10,000	.....
Total	.....	.....	$11,517	$4,477	$15,994	$3,000

(1) Included 1921-1923 under Legislature

FIRE COMPANIES OF CITY OF HARRISBURG

General Fund Expenditures 1921-1925

2. Expenditures by Accounts

Account Title	Present Number of Employes	Present Rate Per Year	Actual Expenditures June 1, 1923 to May 31, 1924	Estimated Expenditures June 1, 1924 to May 31, 1925	Total Estimated Expenditures Biennium 1923-1925	Actual Expenditures Biennium 1921-1923
Total Expenditures			$2,500	$2,500	$5,000	$6,400

PENNA. & N. J. TOLL BRIDGES

General Fund Expenditures 1921-1925

Contracted Repairs			$36,148	$56,748	$92,896	$349,352
Other Items			104		104	
Total			$36,252	$56,748	$93,000	$349,352

PENNA. & N. Y. TOLL BRIDGES

General Fund Expenditures 1921-1925

Total Expenditures			$1,292	$13,708	$15,000	$144,123

ROBERT MORRIS MEMORIAL COMMISSION

General Fund Expenditures 1921-1925

Total Expenditures				$4,000	$4,000	

GALUSHA PENNYPACKER MEMORIAL COMMISSION

General Fund Expenditures 1921-1925

Total Expenditures			$2,000	$35,000	$37,000	

MEADE MEMORIAL COMMISSION

General Fund Expenditures 1921-1925

Total Expenditures			$29,292	$103,422	$132,714	

PAINTING AND RETOUCHING PORTRAITS

General Fund Expenditures 1921-1925

Total Expenditures			$750	$500	$1,250	$2,242

MURAL ART PAINTINGS

General Fund Expenditures 1921-1925

Total Expenditures			$2,400	$4,672	$6,872	$6,000

IMPROVEMENTS TO CAPITOL PARK

General Fund Expenditures 1921-1925

Total Expenditures						$64,607

PERRY MEMORIAL COMMISSION

General Fund Expenditures 1921-1925

Total Expenditures				$46,189	$46,189	

DEPARTMENT OF PROPERTY AND SUPPLIES—Continued.

SUMMARY

PURPOSE OF APPROPRIATION	General Fund Expenditures 1921-1923	General Fund Expenditures 1923-1925	Deficiency 1921-1923	Unexpended Balances 1921-1923 Lapsed	Unexpended Balances 1921-1923 Continuing Appropriations	Unexpended Balances 1923-1925 To Lapse	Unexpended Balances 1923-1925 Continuing Appropriations	1921-1923 Deficiency Appropriations passed by 1923 Legislature	General Fund Appropriations 1921-1923	General Fund Appropriations 1923-1925	Appropriation Recommended 1925-1927	Increase+ Decrease— 1925-1927 over 1923-1925
Salaries	$ 569,308	$ 539,776	$ 38,201	$ 5,104	.....	$ 1,182	.....	$ 40,000	(3)$ 536,211	$ 540,958	$816,000	+ 275,042
Advertising Annual Schedules	12,000	10,000	2,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,000	10,000	10,000	16,000	+ 6,000
South Office Building	1,314,130	1,050,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,314,130	1,050,000	350,000	— 700,000
Rents	357,500	275,000	17,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	17,500	340,000	275,000	290,000	+ 15,000
Telephone and Telegraph	172,000	130,000	47,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	47,000	125,060	130,060	150,000	+ 20,000
General Supplies	759,936	604,502	184,936	.....	.....	15,498	.....	185,000	575,000	620,000	770,000	+ 150,000
Boards General Fund	165,475	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	175,000	.....	.....	.....
Heat, Light and Power	51,259	60,000	16,259	9,525	.....	1,000	.....	16,900	35,000	53,000	58,000	— 3,000
Water	9,577	.....	.....	2,423	.....		.....	.....	12,000	8,000	.....	.....
Cost of Procuring Bonds—Employes	.....	19,563	.....	.....	.....	10,437	.....	.....	.....	30,000	23,000	— 7,000
Architect—South Office Building	.....	69,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	69,000	5,000	— 64,000
Capitol Power Plant—Additions and Alterations	.....	150,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	150,000	80,000	— 70,000
Contingent Fund	20,493	10,219	.....	(1) 9,507	.....	14,781	.....	.....	30,000	25,000	17,000	— 8,000
Bureau of Publications	1,341,681	915,858	300,000	1,656	(2) $64,801	49,235	.....	300,000	(5) 1,108,138	(13) 965,093	789,000	— 111,292
Purchase and Compilation of Smull's	3,000	15,994	.....	3,000	.....	6	.....	.....	(6) 6,000	16,000	.....	— 16,000
Fire Companies of Harrisburg	6,400	5,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,400	5,000	5,000	.....
Pennsylvania—New Jersey Toll Bridges	349,352	93,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	(7) 349,352	93,000	(16)	.....
Pennsylvania—New York Toll Bridges	144,123	15,000	.....	13,548	.....	.....	.....	.....	(8) 157,671	15,000	(16)	.....
Robert Morris Memorial Commission	.....	4,000	.....	.....	6,166	2,166	.....	.....	(9) 6,166	(14) 6,166	(17) 6,000	+ 6,000
Galusha Pennypacker Memorial Commission	.....	37,000	.....	.....	42,000	5,000	.....	.....	(10) 42,000	(14) 42,000	(15) 5,000	+ 5,000
Meade Memorial Commission	.....	132,714	.....	.....	133,817	1,103	.....	.....	(11) 133,817	(14) 133,817	232,000	+ 232,000
Painting and Retouching Portraits	2,242	1,250	.....	8	.....	.....	$1,500	.....	2,250	2,750	.....	— 2,750
Mural Art Paintings	6,000	6,872	.....	.....	6,872	.....	.....	.....	(12) 12,872	(14) 6,872	35,612	+ 35,612
State Art Commission	11,612	(15)	1,612	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,692	10,000	(15)	.....	.....
Improvements to Capitol Park	64,607	.....	.....	1,393	.....	.....	.....	.....	66,000	.....	150,000	+ 150,000
Express Cartage and Postage	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	(19) 45,000	+ 45,000
Repairs, elevators, etc.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	(20) 86,000	+ 86,000
Reimburse L. B. Smith	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40	+ 40
Col. Bouquet Monument	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,500	.....	7,500	.....	(14) 7,500	(14) 7,500	.....	.....
Advertising Highway Loans	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,500	+ 7,500
Perry Memorial Commission	.....	46,189	.....	.....	46,189	.....	.....	.....	(14) 46,189	(14) 46,189	.....	.....
Automobile Liability Insurance	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	(20) 10,000	+ 10,000
Total	$5,360,695	$4,190,937	$607,508	$46,164	$307,345	$100,408	$9,000	$610,092	$5,106,696	$4,300,345	$3,946,152	.....

(1) Includes $1,007 returned to State Treasurer unexpended.
(2) Balance of deficiency appropriation not expended due to litigation.
(3) Includes credit to appropriation of $51.
(4) Includes reappropriation of $714,130.
(5) Includes a credit of $24,638 received for fire insurance.
(6) Appropriation made to Legislature for Salaries. Printing cost 1921–1923 $74,084.
(7) Includes an unexpended balance from prior appropriations of $224,352.
(8) Includes an unexpended balance from prior appropriations of $17,671.
(9) Continuing appropriation balance.
(10) Includes a reappropriation of $12,000.
(11) Includes an unexpended balance from prior appropriations of $83,817.
(12) Continuing appropriation balance.
(13) Includes unexpended balance of $64,801 of 1921—1923 deficiency appropriation.
(14) Continuing appropriations.
(15) Included in general departmental appropriations and expenditures.
(16) Appropriation recommended for the biennium 1925—1927 for Interstate bridges appears under the Department of Highways.
(17) Includes request for reappropriation of unexpended balance of $2,166.
(18) Request for reappropriation of unexpended balance of $5,000.
(19) Previously paid from appropriations for General Supplies, Contingent Fund and Bureau of Publications.
(20) New function.

DEPARTMENT OF PROPERTY AND SUPPLIES.

The amount recommended for salaries $816,000 is a net increase of $203,042 over the appropriation to the General Department for salaries and wages in this biennium, as $72,000 for salaries and wages in the Bureau of Publications is merely a transfer.

This increase is due to the following:

1. The budget assumes a transfer from Various Departments of custodial services now budgeted for by the various departments. This transfer will cost the State not more money but less. The total carried on the Department payrolls as now transferred amounts to about $96,000, and it is estimated that about $83,000 will carry this work when under central supervision.

2. The new South Office Building requires many new employes, mostly in the custodial service. The amount needed for this purpose as now estimated is $100,000.

3. An increase of $20,000 is due to the employment of superintendents of new construction as required by law.

The Budget assumes throughout that the Department of Property and Supplies will take over the purchasing of equipment and supplies for several departments heretofore paying for their own supplies. An increase of $150,000 is needed for this purpose, which will mean a net saving in present total expenditures by spending agencies.

The amount recommended for printing and binding for the Bureau of Publications is the same as that appropriated in this biennium. The budget assumes that self-sustaining agencies, such as highways, fish and game, will pay for their own printing, but that other agencies now paying for their printing will secure through the Department of Property and Supplies. The one will about balance the other.

An increased amount will be needed for advertising unservicable property as required by law.

The reduction of $3,000 in the recommendation for heat, light, power and water is due to vacating several offices outside of the Capitol Building.

The increase for expressage, postage and cartage is nominal only, as the sum asked for is the total spent from the different appropriations to the Department for this purpose in this biennium.

The Budget assumes that the Department of Property and Supplies will take over all office rentals now budgeted by the various departments except for self-sustaining departments and the State Police. An increase of $15,000 will be necessary for this transfer. This will mean a saving to the State in the total expenditures for rent.

The budget assumes also that this Department will pay for all telephone rentals, except for self-supporting departments, and will pay the telephone charges for the Legislature and the Judiciary. The telephone rentals recently advanced 33%. Twenty thousand dollars ($20,000) additional will be required to meet this increase in telephone rentals and to take over telephone rentals now paid by the various departments. The budget assumes that long distance calls and telegrams will be paid for by each of the spending agencies as there is no economy in the purchase of these in quantities and responsibility for economy in their use should rest upon each spending agency.

A sum of $350,000 will be needed to complete the South Office Building and install fixtures, making the total cost of that building, including fixtures, $3,250,000.

The needs of the South Office Building will require an auxiliary power plant engine and generator for relief and emergency uses, and $80,000 will be required for this purpose.

Through the cancellation of unnecessary bonds and by reduction of rates, the cost of bonding employes has been reduced $7,000 for the next biennium.

The appropriations recommended for the various memorials are necessary for their completion.

Violet Oakley had a contract for certain mural decorations in the Supreme Court Room. Money has not been available for carrying out the State's part of this contract. The $35,612 is to enable the State to meet its contract.

The appropriation of $86,000 is recommended for installing electric elevators and for changing the voltage for electric current. This will save the State $14,000 per year hereafter.

The $150,000 recommended for improvements to Capitol Park is for road-ways and for curbing and paving in front of and around the South Office Building.

A new item of $7,500 will be needed for advertising the highway road bonds authorized by the recent constitutional amendment.

Several of the Departments have carried liability insurance on their State cars. An appropriation of $10,000 is recommended for the Department of Property and Supplies in order that one department may purchase this insurance and thus save money by central purchasing, and also secure uniform contracts.

Mr. L. B. Smith, of Wellsville, made over-payment of $40 on a purchase of unserviceable property, and reimbursement can be made only through direct appropriation.

APPROPRIATION RECOMMENDED

For the payment of the salary of the Secretary of Property and Supplies, two years, the sum of sixteen thousand dollars ($16,000).

For the payment of the salaries, wages and other compensation of such deputies, directors, superintendents, bureau or division chiefs, assistant directors, assistant superintendents, assistant chief, expert, scientists, engineers, surveyors, draftsmen, accountants, secretaries, auditors, inspectors, examiners, statisticians, marshals, clerks, stenographers, bookkeepers, messengers and other assistants and employes as may be required for the proper conduct of the work of the department and of the Board of Commissioners of Public Grounds and Buildings, the State Art Commission, the Capitol Police, and the several monument commissions within the department, and for the payment of the traveling and other expenses of the Secretary of Property and Supplies, the several boards and commissions attached to the department, and the officers and employes of the department and such boards and commissions, two years, the sum of eight hundred thousand dollars ($800,000): Provided, however, that the Department shall not use any part of this appropriation for the payment of the salaries, wages or other compensation of employes necessary for the cleaning and care of offices or other quarters either in the Capitol buildings or elsewhere used by the Legislature, the Judicial Department the Department of the Auditor General, the Treasury Department, the Department of Internal Affairs, the Department of Banking, the Department of Highways, the Board of Game Commissioners, the Board of Fish Commissioners or the State Workmen's Insurance Board, for the cleaning and care of offices or other quarters outside of the City of Harrisburg used by any other department, board or commission, or for the cleaning and care of the State Arsenal or any barracks used by the Pennsylvania State Police.

For the purchase of fuel, repairs, alterations and improvements for the State Capitol Buildings and the public grounds and buildings connected with the State Capitol, including the State Arsenal and the Executive Mansion; for the purchase of supplies as set forth in the general schedule of supplies for the State government including furniture, furnishings, stationery, supplies and other matter required by the Legislature, the Executive Mansion, and the several departments, boards, and commissions of the State government, for the purchase of any article of furniture, furnishings, stationery, supplies, fuel, or any other matter or thing the want of which was not anticipated at the time of the making of the annual schedule and for which requisition is made; for the payment of any emergency or other unforeseen repairs alterations or improvements; and for the payment of any bills for plans, designs and specifications, two years, the sum of seven hundred seventy thousand dollars ($770,000): Provided, however, that no part of this appropriation shall be expended in making purchases for the Department of Highways, the Board of Game Commissioners, the Board of Fish Commissioners, the Boards of Trustees of State Institutions, the State Workmen's Insurance Board, or any temporary boards and commissions created by Act of Assembly, or purchases for the Department of Welfare for use in the conduct of industries within the several State penal institutions, or purchases of military stores and equipment for the use of the Pennsylvania National Guard and the several State armories, or purchases of medicines, medical and surgical supplies required by the Department of Health, or furniture, materials and supplies for the tuberculosis sanatoria maintained by said Department of Health. And provided further, that any department, board or commission which has the right to requisition for supplies purchased under this paragraph and

also the right to purchase supplies out of its own appropriation, shall not be required to postpone purchase of supplies out of its own appropriation until the appropriation made by this paragraph shall have been exhausted; and provided further, that nothing in this act contained shall be construed to alter or modify the provisions of law requiring certain departments, boards and commissions to purchase supplies through the Department of Property and Supplies as purchasing agency.

For the purchase of any emergency supplies or equipment, the want of which may not have been anticipated at the time of the making of the annual schedule for which requisition shall be made, or for the payment of the cost of emergency repairs and of temporary help for the care, maintenance and preservation of the public grounds and buildings, including the Executive Mansion, or for any other unforseen expenses of the Department, two years, the sum of seventeen thousand dollars ($17,000), which appropriation shall be known as the contingent fund.

For the payment of printing, binding, ruling, lithographing, color printing, engraving, paper, envelopes, cloth and other substances on which printing is done, plates, cuts, electrotypes, dies, stamps, and other printing and binding supplies, such printing, binding and other items to be furnished as provided by law to the Legislature, the Governor, the Judicial Department, and the several administrative departments, boards and commissions of the State government, except the Department of Highways, the Board of Game Commissioners, the Board of Fish Commissioners, the Boards of Trustees of State institutions, the State Workmen's Insurance Board, any temporary boards or commissions created by Act of Assembly, the Department of Welfare insofar as concerns printing supplies for use in printing plants in penal institutions and the Department of Labor and Industry insofar as tags and labels required to enforce the Act of June fourteenth, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-three (Pamphlet Laws eight hundred and two) are concerned, two years, the sum of seven hundred eighty-nine thousand dollars ($789,000).

For the cost of advertising schedules of supplies, the sale of unservicable property, proposals for executing the State printing and binding, readvertising any schedules or proposals when necessary, and all other advertisements necessary for the proper conduct of the work of the department, two years, the sum of sixteen thousand dollars ($16,000).

For the payment of the cost of water furnished by the City of Harrisburg, and for electric current, gas and steam for the public grounds and buildings when not supplied from the Capitol power plant, two years the sum of fifty-eight thousand dollars ($58,000).

For the cost of freight, express, drayage, storage, and postage, and incidental expenses of the Department and the several boards and commissions attached thereto, two years, the sum of forty-five thousand dollars ($45,000).

For the payment of the rent of offices and rooms outside of the Capitol Building, when necessary for the accomodation of any department, board or commission of the State government except the Pennsylvania State Police, the Department of Highways, the Department of Banking, the Board of Game Commissioners, the Board of Fish Commissioners, the Board of Trustees of State Institutions, the State Workmen's Insurance Board, and any temporary boards or commissions created by Act of Assembly, two years, the sum of two hundred ninety thousand dollars ($290,000),

For the payment of telephone toll charges and telegrams for the Legislature, the Judicial Department and the Department of Property and Supplies, and the boards and commissions connected with said department, and for the payment of rental charges for telephone service and patented leased office devices, for the Legislature, the Governor, the Executive Mansion, the judicial department and the several administrative departments, boards and commissions of the State government, except the Department of Highways, the Department of Banking, the Board of Game Commissioners, the Board of Fish Commissioners, and the Boards of Trustees of State Institutions, the State Workemen's Insurance Board, any temporary boards or commissions created by Act of Assembly and excluding royalties and rentals paid by the Department of Welfare for the operation of machinery in industries in penal institutions, two years, the sum of one hundred fifty thousand dollars ($150,000).

For the purpose of carrying on the work of completing an office building in Capitol Park in accordance with the plans outlining the proposed improvements to Capitol Park and Capitol Park Extension as made by Arnold W. Brunner, architect, which plans are now on file in the office of the department, and as authorized by an Act, approved the eighteenth day of July, one thousand nine hundred and nineteen (Pamphlet Laws, one thousand and fifty-three), entitled "An act authorizing the Board of Commissioners of Public Grounds and Buildings to erect, construct, and complete an office building in the Capitol Park, and to grade and terrace the ground in connection therewith; providing for the letting of contracts therefor; authorizing the appointment of a superintendent of construction; and making an appropriation for the payment thereof", two years, the sum of three hundred fifty thousand dollars ($350,000).

For the purpose of making alterations and extensions to the Capitol power plant, the sum of eighty thousand dollars ($80,000), or so much thereof as may be necessary.

For the payment of the cost of procuring bonds required to be given to the Commonwealth by department heads and other State officers and employes, two years, the sum of twenty-three thousand dollars ($23,000).

For the payment due to A. W. Brunner, architect and enginer, for services rendered in connection with alterations to the Capitol power plant and the plans for the improvement of the Capitol grounds, the sum of five thousand dollars ($5,000).

For cost of completing the George Gordon Meade Statue at Washington, D. C., in accordance with such plans as may be adopted by the Department of Property and Supplies with the approval of the General George Gordon Meade Statue Commission, and for the reasonable expenses necessary in connection with the dedication of the said Statue, the sum of two hundred thirty-two thousand dollars ($232,000).

For the payment of amounts due or to become due by the Commonwealth to the sculptor and others on account of the erection of the Robert Morris Monument at Philadelphia, and for the expenses of dedicating the said monument, the sum of six thousand dollars ($6,000).

For the completion and dedication of the General Galushia Pennypacker Monument at Philadelphia, the sum of five thousand dollars ($5,000).

For the payment of amounts due or to become due to Violet Oakley for mural paintings in the Supreme Court room of the Capitol, as provided in contracts heretofore made for the Commonwealth by the Board of Commissioners of Public Grounds and Buildings, the sum of thirty-five thousand six hundred and twelve dollars ($35,612).

For changing motors and other equipment on Capitol elevators from hydraulic to electric, and changing the voltage of the Capitol electric plant from two hundred and twenty to one hundred and ten, the sum of eighty-six thousand dollars ($86,000).

For the improvement of the west capitol terrace and approaches, and for grading and other improvements to grounds adjacent to the South Office Building, the sum of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars ($150,000).

For necessary advertising in connection with the issuance of State bonds for the purpose of improving and rebuilding the highways of the Commonwealth, two years, the sum of seven thousand five hundred dollars ($7,500).

For payments to the several fire companies of the city of Harrisburg, said payments to be distributed among said companies in equal amounts, two years, the sum of five thousand dollars ($5,000).

For procuring automobile liability insurance covering the operation of vehicles owned by the Commonwealth or such part of them as may be deemed advisable, such insurance in all cases to protect both the Commonwealth and the employe thereof operating the same against claims for damages for injury to person or property within such amount as the Department of Property and Supplies shall deem appropriate, two years, the sum of ten thousand dollars ($10,000). Provided, however, that no part of this appropriation shall be expended in procuring such insurance for vehicles operated by the Department of Highways, the Board of Game Commissioners or the Board of Fish Commissioners.

To enable the Department to refund to Mr. L. B. Smith, Wellsville, Pennsylvania, for an erroneous overpayment made by said L. B. Smith for unserviceable property purchased from the Department at public sale, the sum of forty dollars ($40.00).

DEPARTMENT OF PROPERTY AND SUPPLIES—Continued.

State Fire Insurance Fund Expenditures 1921-1925

1. Salaries and Wages

Title of Position	Present Number of Employes	Present Rate Per Year	Actual Expenditures June 1, 1923 to May 31, 1924	Estimated Expenditures June 1, 1924 to May 31, 1925	Total Estimated Expenditures Biennium 1923-1925	Actual Expenditures Biennium 1921-1923
Superintendent of Construction	.....	.....	$1,716	$2,000		
Miscellaneous Wages:						
Western State Penitentiary	.....	.....	412	.....	$4,128	.....
Total Salaries and Wages	.....	.....	$2,128	$2,000	$4,128	

2. Expenditures by Accounts

Account Title						
Salaries and Wages (Total)	.....	.....	$2,128	$2,000	$4,128	
Traveling Expenses	.....	.....	1,427	1,500	2,927	$381,604
Contracted Repairs	.....	.....	72,316	105,500	177,816	
Total	.....	.....	$75,871	$109,000	$184,871	$381,604

SUMMARY

			1921-1923	1923-1925	Estimated 1925-1927
Total expenditures	.....	.....	$381,604	$184,871	$99,810
Transferred to Other Funds	.....	.....	(1) 804,713	.....	
Cash Balance June 1st	.....	.....	892,598	167,854	47,810
Receipts	.....	.....	461,573	64,827	52,000
Total available for expenditure	.....	.....	$1,354,171	$232,681	$99,810
Unexpended Balance	.....	.....	$167,854	$47,810	

(1) Credited to State Fire Insurance Fund by error.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE POLICE

General Fund Expenditures 1921-1925

1. Salaries and Wages

Title of Position	Present Number of Employes	Present Rate Per Year	Actual Expenditures June 1, 1923 to May 31, 1924	Estimated Expenditures June 1, 1924 to May 31, 1925	Total Estimated Expenditures Biennium 1923-1925	Actual Expenditures Biennium 1921-1923
EXECUTIVE						
Superintendent	1	$6,000	$6,000	$6,000	$12,000	
Deputy Superintendent	1	4,000	4,000	4,000	8,000	
Executive Secretary	1	3,000	2,940	3,000	5,940	
Accountant Class C	1	2,520	2,520	2,550	5,070	
Accountant Class C	1	2,220	2,100	2,130	4,230	
Janitress	1	480	480	480	960	
Clerk Class A	1	1,560	1,440	1,500	2,940	
Statistical Clerk	1	1,560	1,580	1,500	3,080	
Principal Clerk	1	1,560				
Principal Clerks	2	1,680	5,522	7,320	12,842	
Clerk—Typists	3	1,200				
Stenographer—Clerk Class A	1	1,260		1,200	1,200	$95,811
Stenographer—Clerk Class A	1	1,320	2,640	2,670	5,310	
Stenographer—Clerk Class A	1	1,380				
Stenographer—Clerk Class A	4	1,380	8,281	8,280	16,561	
Stenographer—Clerk Class A	3	1,440				
Stenographer—Clerk Class A	3	1,440	4,320	4,320	8,640	
Stenographer—Secretary	1	1,800	1,780	1,800	3,580	
Principal Clerk	2	1,680				
Principal Clerk	1	1,620	7,693	7,920	15,613	
Supervising Clerk Class C	2	1,560				
	.....	.....	$51,296	$54,670	$105,966	$95,811
PENNSYLVANIA STATE POLICE FORCE						
Captains	6	$2,400	$14,187	$13,825	$28,012	$28,800
Lieutenants	7	1,800	11,250	12,600	23,850	25,050
First Sergeants	5	1,500	7,246	7,750	14,996	15,000
Sergeants	26	1,380	33,125	34,880	68,005	71,760
Corporals	48	1,320	63,373	66,147	129,520	135,408
Privates	168	1,200	202,699	216,000	418,699	637,033
Continuous Service Pay	.....	.....	38,704	40,255	78,959	85,198
	.....	.....	$370,584	$391,457	$762,041	$998,249
WAGES						
Chemist Fees	.....	.....	$7,487	$5,473	$12,960	
Medical Fees	.....	.....	1,233	1,300	2,533	
Veterinary	.....	.....	323	300	623	$14,953
Legal	.....	.....	992	900	1,892	
Miscellaneous	.....	.....	559	600	1,159	
	.....	.....	$10,594	$8,573	$19,167	$14,953
BUREAU OF FIRE PROTECTION						
Chief	1	$4,000	$4,000	$4,000	$8,000	$8,000
Assistant Chief	.....	.....	834	.....	834	7,667
Supervising Investigator	1	3,000	3,000	3,000	6,000	6,000
Executive Clerk	1	2,400	2,400	2,400	4,800	4,800
District Inspectors	.....	.....	3,175	.....	3,175	23,650
Investigator	1	1,800	275	1,400	1,675	3,600
Investigator	1	1,500	1,420	1,450	2,870	3,000
Stenographer—Clerk	1	1,200	1,200	1,260	2,460	2,373
Stenographer Class B	1	1,200	1,200	1,260	2,460	2,400
Stenographer Class B	1	1,140	1,087	1,200	2,287	2,245
Clerk Class B	1	1,200	1,200	1,200	2,400	2,400
Stenographer—Typist	1	840	280	840	1,120	1,689
Clerk	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,620
Multigraph Operator	1	1,260	1,306	1,260	2,566	2,800
Clerk—Typist	1	1,020	830	1,080	1,910	2,005
Assistants' Fees	.....	.....	3,657	7,864	11,521	11,494
Miscellaneous Wages	.....	.....	298	300	598	
	.....	.....	$26,162	$28,514	$54,676	$85,734
CRIMINAL IDENTIFICATION & INFORMATION						
Chief	1	$3,600	$3,600	$3,600	$7,200	
Assistant Chief	1	2,400	2,190	2,400	4,590	
Fingerprint Operators	2	1,500	2,995	3,000	5,995	
Fingerprint Operators	2	1,620	3,140	3,030	6,170	$36,051
Fingerprint Operators	2	1,680	2,380	3,228	5,608	
Inspector	1	2,160	.....	2,160	2,160	
Photographer	1	1,920	1,920	1,920	3,840	
	.....	.....	$16,225	$19,338	$35,563	$36,051
SUMMARY—SALARIES AND WAGES						
Executive	.....	.....	$51,296	$54,670	$105,966	$95,811
Pennsylvania State Police Force	.....	.....	370,584	391,457	762,041	998,249
Wages	.....	.....	10,594	8,573	19,167	14,953
Bureau of Fire Protection	.....	.....	26,162	28,514	54,676	85,734
Criminal Identification and Information	.....	.....	16,225	19,338	35,563	36,051
Total—Salaries and Wages	.....	.....	$474,861	$502,552	$977,413	$1,230,798

PENNSYLVANIA STATE POLICE—Continued.

General Fund Expenditures 1921-1925

2. Expenditures by Accounts

Account Title	Present Number of Employes	Present Rate Per Year	Actual Expenditures June 1, 1923 to May 31, 1924	Estimated Expenditures June 1, 1924 to May 31, 1925	Total Estimated Expenditures Biennium 1923-1925	Actual Expenditures Biennium 1921-1923
Salaries and Wages (Total)	.....	.....	$474,861	$502,552	$977,413	$1,230,798
Office Supplies	.....	.....	65	120	185	250
Motor Supplies	.....	.....	12,473	13,000	25,473	37,134
Food and Forage	.....	.....	25,082	28,300	53,382	66,173
Miscellaneous Supplies	.....	.....	22,968	26,810	49,778	112,674
Postage	.....	.....	2,362	2,610	4,972	5,936
Telephones	.....	.....	1,360	1,500	2,860	2,906
Telegrams	.....	.....	388	460	848	857
Express, Cartage, etc.	.....	.....	2,255	2,390	4,645	7,786
Traveling Expenses	.....	.....	150,404	165,708	316,112	283,436
Newspaper Advertising and Notices	.....	.....	99	100	199	201
Heat, Light, Power and Water	.....	.....	4,175	4,500	8,675	8,865
Contracted Repairs	.....	.....	3,609	3,100	6,709	12,031
Office Equipment	.....	.....	93	115	208	421
Motor Equipment	.....	.....	8,564	5,400	13,964	28,503
Miscellaneous Equipment	.....	.....	380	12,000	12,380	22,150
Rents	.....	.....	8,770	11,840	20,610	17,400
Other Items	.....	.....	627	960	1,587	425
Total	.....	.....	$718,535	$781,465	$1,500,000	$1,837,946

SUMMARY

			1921-1923	1923-1925	Appropriation Recommended 1925-1927	Increase 1925-1927 over 1923-1925
Total general departmental expenditures	.....	.....	$1,874,834	$1,527,501		
Less amount expended from appropriations to Department of Property and Supplies for:						
Supplies and Equipment	.....	.....	18,893	11,914		
Telephone and telegraph	.....	.....	8,983	8,550		
Printing	.....	.....	9,012	7,037		
Total from Property & Supplies appropriations	.....	.....	$36,888	$27,501		
Total net expenditures from appropriations to Department of State Police	.....	.....	$1,837,946	$1,500,000		
General fund appropriations to Department of State Police	.....	.....	$1,897,645	$1,500,000	$1,887,000	$387,000
Unexpended balance (lapsed)	.....	.....	$59,699	.....		

PENNSYLVANIA STATE POLICE—Concluded.

The increase of $387,000 recommended for the State Police is needed for the following purposes:

1. To provide an increase in service pay from $5.00 a month to $10.00 a month each year for the second to fifth years of service and a further increase of $5.00 per month for the sixth and seventh years of service. This will require about $80,000. The longer the service of State Police the greater their value to the State. This increased service pay is necessary to keep competent men in the service. The final salary after six years of service will then be about equal to the beginning salary of policemen in the larger cities at the present time, while of the two the beginning pay of a State policeman will still be from $400 to $500 lower.

2. The increase of $307,000 in addition to the $80,000 needed for service pay will keep the force up to about 300 men. The strength provided by Law is 421 men.

APPROPRIATION RECOMMENDED

For the payment of the salary of the Superintendent of State Police, two years, the sum of twelve thousand dollars ($12,000).

For the payment of the salaries, wages or other compensation of the State Police Force and such deputies, chiefs, statisticians, clerks, experts, and other assistants as may be necessary for the work of the Force, chemists' fees, veterinary fees, medical attendance, and hospital charges for members of the State Police Force injured in the line of duty, fees for mileage and reporting fires, inspection of property, keep of horses, rent of barracks, maintenance of substations and of motor-vehicles, transportation and traveling expenses, investigation of incendiary fires, cost of taking testimony and serving of process, removal of dangerous fire hazards, preparing and disseminating knowledge of fire protection, the purchase of suitable uniforms, arms and equipment, horses, horse equipment and motor vehicles, and any other necessary expenses including telegrams and telephone toll charges incurred in the discretion of the superintendent, in the proper operation of the Pennsylvania State Police and the State Police Force, two years, the sum of one million eight hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars ($1,875,000).

AN ACT

To amend Section seven of the act approved the third day of June one thousand nine hundred and nineteen (Pamphlet Laws three hundred and sixty-six entitled "An act reorganizing the Department of State Police; creating therein a Bureau of Fire Protection; providing for a State Police Force, and defining the powers and duties of the same, including the enforcement of laws relating to game, fish, forestry, and water supply, and certain other laws, and including the collection of information useful for the detection of crime, and the apprehension of criminals; providing for the equipment, maintenance and transportation of such police; providing for barracks and substations therefor; and prescribing penalties", as amended.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That section seven of the act approved the third day of June, one thousand nine hundred and nineteen, (Pamphlet Laws three hundred and sixty-six) entitled "An act reorganizing the Department of State Police; creating therein a Bureau of Fire Protection; providing for a State Police Force, and defining the powers and duties of the same, including the enforcement of laws relating to game, fish, forestry, and water supply and certain other laws, and including the collection of information useful for the detection of crime, and the apprehension of criminals; providing for the equipment, maintenance and transportation of such police; providing for barracks and substations therefor; and prescribing penalties" as amended by the act approved the twenty-first day of May, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-one (Pamphlet Laws one thousand and sixty-one) entitled "An act to amend section six and seven of the act, approved the third day of June, one thousand nine hundred and nineteen (Pamphlet Laws, three hundred sixty-six), entitled 'An act reorganizing the Department of State Police; creating therein a Bureau of Fire Protection; providing for a State Police Force, and defining the powers and duties of the same, including the enforcement of laws relating to game, fish, forestry, and water supply, and certain other laws, and including the collection of information useful for the detection of crime and the apprehension of criminals; providing for the equipment, maintenance, and transportation of such police; providing for barracks and substations therefor; and prescribing penalties'" be and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:

Section 7. The Superintendent of the Pennsylvania State Police shall be appointed by the Governor for a term of four years from the third Tuesday of January next following the election of the Governor and until his successor shall have been appointed and qualified. The members of the State Police Force shall be enlisted for a period of two years, and the officers and enlisted men of the State Police Force shall receive an increase of [sixty] one hundred and twenty dollars per annum after one year's service and an additional increase of [sixty] one hundred and twenty dollars per annum during continuous service for each of the following [five] three years; and an additional increase of sixty dollars per annum during continuous service for each of the following two years: Provided, That this section shall not apply to the Superintendent of the Pennsylvania State Police and [deputy superintendent of the Department of State Police] the deputies, chiefs, statisticians, clerks, experts and other assistants engaged in the work of the Pennsylvania State Police who are not members of the State Police Force and whose compensation under existing law is fixed by the Superintendent of the Pennsylvania State Police with the approval of the Governor.

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

General Fund Expenditures 1921-1925

1. Salaries and Wages

Title of Position	Present Number of Employes	Present Rate Per Year	Actual Expenditures June 1, 1923 to May 31, 1924	Estimated Expenditures June 1, 1924 to May 31, 1925	Total Estimated Expenditures Biennium 1923-1925	Actual Expenditures Biennium 1921-1923
CHAIRMAN AND COMMISSIONERS						
Chairman	1	$10,500	$10,500	$10,500	$21,000	$21,000
Commissioners	6	10,000	52,176	59,866	112,042	120,000
Examiner	1	3,000	3,000	3,000	6,000	6,000
Principal Clerk	1	1,620	1,814	1,620	3,434	4,000
Chief Reporter	1	3,000	3,000	3,250	6,250	8,016
Clerk Typist	1	1,140	1,080	1,140	2,220	
Stenographic Reporters hired on a per folio basis	.....	.....	10,364	15,430	25,794	31,715
Janitor Service on Daily Basis	.....	.....	176	178	354	646
Experts In Bell Telephone Case	.....	.....	.....	523	523	.....
	.....	.....	$82,110	$95,507	$177,617	$191,377
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY						
Administrative Executive	1	$6,000	$6,000	$6,000	$12,000	
Executive Secretary	1	3,000	3,125	2,335	5,460	
Supervising Clerk, Class B	1	2,400	2,400	2,400	4,800	
Supervising Clerk, Class B	1	1,800	1,683	1,800	3,483	
Clerk Class A	1	1,560	1,525	1,560	3,085	
Clerk Class A	2	1,440	2,930	2,880	5,810	
Multigraph Operator	1	1,260	1,373	1,350	2,723	
Supervising Stenographer, Class B	1	1,500	1,500	1,500	3,000	
Stenographer Secretary	2	1,560	2,720	3,000	5,720	
Stenographer Clerk, Class A	1	1,320	1,320	1,265	2,585	
Stenographer Clerk, Class A	1	1,260	1,200	1,260	2,460	
Stenographer Clerk, Class A	1	1,200	1,130	1,200	2,330	$106,627
Stenographer Clerk, Class A	2	1,260	2,400	2,460	4,860	
Stenographer Clerk, Class B	2	1,140	2,160	2,181	4,341	
Stenographer, Class A	1	1,320	880	1,320	2,200	
Stenographer, Class A	3	1,260	3,435	3,692	7,127	
Stenographer, Class B	.....	1,080	1,228	1,155	2,383	
Stenographer Typist	2	1,140	2,160	2,280	4,440	
Stenographer Typist	1	1,020	340	1,050	1,390	
Clerk Typist	2	1,140	2,160	2,265	4,425	
Clerk Typist	1	1,140	1,080	1,110	2,190	
File Clerk	1	960	1,016	930	1,946	
Messengers	2	960	1,635	1,800	3,435	
Proof Reader	.....	.....	933	.....	933	
Storekeeper	1	1,860	1,800	1,860	3,660	
Clerk Typist	1	1,140	1,080	1,140	2,220	
Elevator Men	3	1,200	3,577	3,600	7,177	
Watchman	1	1,200	1,200	1,200	2,400	25,757
Janitors	2	960	2,775	2,790	5,565	
Janitors	1	900				
Janitress	1	660	638	630	1,268	
	.....	.....	$57,403	$58,013	$115,416	$132,384
BUREAU OF LAW						
Counsel	1	$7,500	$7,500	$7,500	$15,000	
Assistant Counsel	1	5,000	5,000	4,375	9,375	
Legal Assistant	1	3,600	1,365	3,600	4,965	$37,572
Law Clerk	.....	3,360	2,325	1,902	4,227	
Stenographer Class A	1	1,320	1,320	1,320	2,640	
Stenographer Class A	1	1,260	1,200	1,260	2,460	
	.....	.....	$18,710	$19,957	$38,667	$37,572
BUREAU OF PUBLIC CONVENIENCE						
Chief of Bureau	1	$6,000	$5,000	$6,000	$11,000	
Bureau Secretary	.....	.....	2,525	1,250	3,775	
Stenographer Class A	1	1,320	827	1,320	2,147	
Stenographer Class A	1	1,200	700	1,200	1,900	
Stenographer Class A	2	1,260	6,542	6,060	12,602	$30,582
Stenographer Class B	3	1,200				
Principal Clerk	1	2,000	2,000	2,000	4,000	
Mail Clerk	.....	1,140	1,000	427	1,427	
Principal Clerk	1	1,680	.....	1,030	1,030	
	.....	.....	$18,594	$19,287	$37,881	$30,582
BUREAU OF ACCIDENTS						
Chief of Bureau	1	$5,000	$5,000	$5,000	$10,000	
Principal Clerk	1	2,040	2,060	2,130	4,190	
Inspector	1	2,220	2,000	2,220	4,220	$31,455
Inspector	2	1,800	3,600	3,600	7,200	
Stenographer Clerk Class A	.....	.....	.....	700	700	
	.....	.....	$12,660	$13,650	$26,310	$31,455
BUREAU OF RATES AND TARIFFS						
Chief of Bureau	1	$5,000	$5,000	$5,000	$10,000	
Rate Expert	1	2,100	2,100	2,430	4,530	
Tariff Examiner	1	1,980	1,825	1,845	3,670	
File Clerk	.....	.....	1,275	.....	1,275	$35,959
Stenographer Clerk Class A	1	1,400	1,400	1,480	2,880	
Stenographer Clerk Class B	1	1,140	1,105	1,290	2,395	
Stenographer Clerk Class B	1	1,200	513	1,234	1,747	
	.....	.....	$13,218	$13,279	$26,497	$35,959

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION—Continued.

General Fund Expenditures 1921-1925

1. Salaries and Wages

Title of Position	Present Number of Employes	Present Rate Per Year	Actual Expenditures June 1, 1923 to May 31, 1924	Estimated Expenditures June 1, 1924 to May 31, 1925	Total Estimated Expenditures Biennium 1923-1925	Actual Expenditures Biennium 1921-1923
BUREAU OF ENGINEERING						
Chief of Bureau	1	$8,000	$8,000	$8,000	$16,000	
Assistant Chief of Bureau	1	5,500	5,430	5,750	11,180	
Chief Railway Section	.....	.....	3,000	.....	3,000	
Street Railway Engineer	1	4,000	4,000	4,000	8,000	
Electrical Engineers	2	4,000	3,644	8,000	11,644	
Water Works Engineer	1	3,720	3,208	3,720	6,928	
Assistant Engineer	1	3,720	3,208	3,720	6,928	
Assistant Engineer	1	3,500	3,500	3,500	7,000	$118,548
Mechanical Engineer	1	2,880	2,430	2,820	5,250	
Bureau Secretary	1	3,000	2,700	2,850	5,550	
Draftsman	1	2,400	1,800	2,280	4,080	
Assistant Draftsman	1	1,200	.....	287	287	
Stenographer Secretary	1	1,560	1,395	1,500	2,895	
Stenographer Clerk Class A	1	1,320	1,200	1,290	2,490	
Stenographer Clerk Class A	3	1,260	4,730	4,920	9,650	
Stenographer Clerk Class A	1	1,200				
Gas Engineer	.....	.....	.....	2,380	2,380	
Telephone Engineer	.....	.....	.....	2,380	2,380	
Valuation Engineer	.....	.....	.....	2,065	2,065	
LABORATORY SECTION*						
Chief, Standardization Laboratory	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,458
Meter Prover Tester	.....	.....	300	.....	300	4,800
Water Standards Tester	.....	.....	250	.....	250	4,000
Laboratory Assistant	.....	.....	150	.....	150	2,400
	.....	.....	$48,945	$59,462	$108,407	$134,206
BUREAU OF ACCOUNTS AND STATISTICS						
Accountant Class A	1	$5,000	$4,884	$5,000	$9,884	
Accountant Class B	2	3,420	7,075	11,304	18,379	
Accountant Class B	1	3,300				
Accountant Class C	2	2,700	5,075	5,400	10,475	
Bureau Secretary	1	2,400	2,400	2,460	4,860	
Bookkeeper	1	1,920	1,625	1,950	3,575	$83,597
Principal Clerk	1	2,040	2,013	2,040	4,053	
Statistical Clerk	1	1,620	3,050	3,210	6,260	
Clerk Class A	1	1,560				
Clerk Class B	1	1,080	975	1,140	2,115	
Stenographer Clerk Class A	1	1,440	1,320	1,440	2,760	
Stenographer Clerk Class A	1	1,200	.....	1,729	1,729	
Stenographer Clerk Class B	1	1,140	1,080	1,140	2,220	
			$29,497	$36,813	$66,310	$83,597
SUMMARY OF SALARIES AND WAGES						
Chairman and Commissioners	.....	.....	$82,110	$95,507	$177,617	$191,377
Office of the Secretary	.....	.....	57,403	58,013	115,416	132,384
Bureau of Law	.....	.....	18,710	19,957	38,667	37,572
Bureau of Public Convenience	.....	.....	18,594	19,287	37,881	30,582
Bureau of Accidents	.....	.....	12,660	13,650	26,310	31,455
Bureau of Rates and Tariffs	.....	.....	13,218	13,279	26,497	35,959
Bureau of Engineering	.....	.....	48,945	59,462	108,407	134,206
Bureau of Accounts and Statistics	.....	.....	29,497	36,813	66,310	83,597
Total Salaries and Wages	.....	.....	$281,137	$315,968	$597,105	$677,132

2. Expenditures by Accounts

Account Title						
Salaries and Wages (Total)	.....	.....	$281,137	$315,968	$597,105	$677,132
Office Supplies	.....	.....	108	170	278	5,325
Motor Supplies	.....	.....	12	.....	12	733
Miscellaneous Supplies	.....	.....	22	25	47	211
Postage	.....	.....	2,305	3,100	5,405	4,344
Express, Cartage, etc.	.....	.....	66	70	136	150
Traveling Expenses	.....	.....	12,183	18,000	30,183	33,813
Printing	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	76
Newspaper Advertising and Notices	.....	.....	120	400	520	455
Contracted Repairs	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	249
Office Equipment	.....	.....	31	100	131	194
Motor Equipment	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	46
Miscellaneous Equipment	.....	.....	3	.....	3	.....
Rents	.....	.....	40	40	80	32
Other Items	.....	.....	1,424	1,735	3,159	2,563
Buildings and Construction (Elimination of Grade Crossings 1917-1919-1921)	.....	.....	89,800	149,775	239,575	223,695
Land	.....	.....				
Total	.....	.....	$387,251	$489,383	$876,634	$949,018

*Represents salaries paid from Commission's General Fund prior to enactment of Act No. 387—P. L. 968—1923.

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION—Concluded.

1. Salaries and Wages — Standardization Laboratory Fund Expenditures 1921-1925

Title of Position	Present Number of Employes	Present Rate Per Year	Actual Expenditures June 1, 1923 to May 31, 1924	Estimated Expenditures June 1, 1924 to May 31, 1925	Total Estimated Expenditures Biennium 1923-1925	Actual Expenditures Biennium 1921-1923
BUREAU OF ENGINEERING						
Chief, Standardization Laboratory	1	$3,000	$2,500	$3,000	$5,500	$4,458*
Meter Prover Tester	1	2,400	2,100	2,400	4,500	4,800*
Water Standards Tester	1	2,000	1,750	2,000	3,750	4,000*
Laboratory Assistant	1	1,320	1,070	1,320	2,390	2,400*
Watchman	1	510	514	510	1,024	.....
Janitress	1	300	262	300	562	.....
Services of Consulting Engineer	.....	.....	100	.....	100	.....
Total Salaries and Wages			$8,296	$9,530	$17,826	$15,658*

*Paid from General Fund (See Bureau of Engineering). Included here for comparative purposes only.

2. Expenditures by Accounts

Account Title						
Salaries and Wages (Total)	.....	.....	$8,296	$9,530	$17,826	$15,658*
Office Supplies	.....	.....	12	.....	12	.....
Motor Supplies	.....	.....	38	304	342	733*
Miscellaneous Supplies	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....
Express, Cartage, etc.	.....	.....	16	36	52	33*
Traveling Expenses	.....	.....	1,760	2,525	4,285	2,709*
Contracted Repairs	.....	.....	154	120	274	243*
Motor Equipment	.....	.....	.....	1,490	1,490	46*
Miscellaneous Equipment	.....	.....	501	652	1,153	.....
Rents	.....	.....	11	54	65	.....
Total			$10,789	$14,711	$25,500	$19,422

*Paid from General Fund. Included here for comparative purposes only.

SUMMARY

	Totals			Stadardization Laboratory Fund Estimated			General Fund		Appropriation Recommended 1925-27	Increase 1925-27 over 1923-25
	1921-23	1923-25	1925-27	1921-23	1923-25	1925-27	1921-23	1923-25		
Total expenditures	1,031,986	949,418	.....	(1)	25,500	$26,800	1,031,986	$868,418		
Less amount expended from appropriations to Department of Property and Supplies for:										
Supplies and equipment	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	51,884	22,100		
Telephone and telegraph	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,684	5,674		
Printing	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20,400	19,510		
Total from Property and Supplies appropriation	82,968	47,284	.....	.....	.....	.....	82,968	47,284		
Total net expenditures from appropriations	949,018	902,134	.....	.....	25,500	$26,800	949,018	821,134		
General fund appropriations to Public Service Commission	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	733,000	640,000	$811,000	$171,000
1917-1919-1921 General fund appropriation for elimination of grade crossings	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	463,270	239,575		
Balance available at beginning of biennium	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,479	.....	.....		
Stanadrdization Laboratory Fund receipts	.....	.....	.....	.....	26,979	28,000	.....	.....		
Total available funds	1,196,270	879,575	.....	.....	26,979	29,479	1,196,270	879,575		
Unexpended balance (to lapse)	7,677	2,941	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,677	2,941		
Unexpended balance (not lapsed)	239,575	1,479	.....	.....	1,479	2,679	239,575	55,500		

Note:—Grade Crossing and Land Damage Fund receipts and expenditures for the biennium 1921-23 were $294,590.18 and for the biennium 1923-25 will be $15,649.99

The appropriation of $790,000 for the Public Service Commission is an increase of $171,000 beyond that granted in the present biennium. This increase is needed to meet the necessary costs of investigations in important cases now, or shortly to come, before the Commission and in the valuation of properties in gas cases now pending before it in Western Pennsylvania.

For the payment of the salary of the chairman, two years, the sum of twenty-one thousand dollars ($21,000).

For the payment of the salaries of the commissioners, other than chairman, of the secretary, counsel, assistant counsel, marshal, and investigator of accidents, and the salaries, wages, or other compensation of such deputies, directors, superintendents, bureau or division chiefs, assistant directors, assistant superintendents, assistant chiefs, experts, scientists, engineers, surveyors, draftsmen, accountants, secretaries, auditors, reporters, inspectors, investigators, examiners, statisticians, testers, clerks stenographers, bookkeepers, messengers and other assistants and employes as may be required for the proper conduct of the work of the commission; fees and expenses of witnesses; the purchase of laboratory apparatus, laboratory supplies and of postage, books, stationery, and other materials; for express service; for advertising and publication of legal notices; in the making of special field examinations, valuations, and appraisals of plants, facilities and properties of public service companies; inspection and regulation of grade crossings and other facilities; inspection and testing of meters, lamps and standards; inspection and regulation of safety devices, safeguards and other facilities necessary for prevention of accidents; investigation of accidents; examination, analysis and investigation of rates and tariffs; special field examination and analysis of accounts and records; development and administration of system of accounts to be prescribed; development and administration of reports to be prescribed; examination and analysis of reports and compilation of data, information and statistics respecting public service company development, and also the activities of the commission; the formulation, supervision and analysis of applications, complaints, petitions and other proceedings; reporting and recording of testimony; economics, engineering, accounting and judicial research by the commission, and its agents, and their cooperation with other bodies engaged in such research; classification, indexing and filing of documents, reports, tariffs, records, correspondence, et cetra; conduct of hearings and investigations before the commission; and for meeting all other responsibilities and performing all other duties prescribed by the Public Service Company Law, and the amendments thereto, and for the traveling and other expenses, including telephone toll charges and telegrams of commissioners, counsel, experts, engineers, inspectors, examiners, accountants, investigators and other employes, two years, the sum of seven hundred ninety thousand dollars ($790,000).

DEPARTMENT OF WELFARE

1. Salaries and Wages

General Fund Expenditures 1921-1925

Title of Position	Present Number of Employes	Present Rate Per Year	Actual Expenditures June 1, 1923 to May 31, 1924	Estimated Expenditures June 1, 1924 to May 31, 1925	Total Estimated Expenditures Biennium 1923-1925	Actual Expenditures Biennium 1921-1923
SECRETARY'S OFFICE						
Secretary of Welfare	1	$10,000	$10,000	$10,000	$20,000	$18,305
Administrative Executive	1	7,500	7,500	7,500	15,000	10,562
Stenographer-Secretary	1	1,800	1,700	1,800	3,500	3,037
Stenographer-Secretary	1	1,560	1,475	1,560	3,035	2,425
Accountant	1	5,000	1,523	5,000	6,523	.....
Field Representative	1	2,400	.....	2,400	2,400	2,227
Field Representative	1	3,000	1,167	3,000	4,167	1,500
Field Representative	1	1,800	.....	1,500	1,500	.....
Special Representative	1	3,000	1,202	3,000	4,202	.....
Agriculturist	1	.....	.....	2,100	2,100	.....
Consulting Engineer	1	5,000	2,083	5,000	7,083	.....
Assistant Engineer	1	3,540	.....	3,055	3,055	.....
Architect	1	2,760	.....	2,120	2,120	.....
Principal Clerk	1	2,000	833	2,000	2,833	.....
Supr. Instl. Management	1	3,500	3,458	3,500	6,958	.....
Nursing Supervisor	1	.....	.....	2,400	2,400	.....
Nutrition Supervisor	1	.....	.....	2,250	2,250	.....
Social Ser. Consultant	1	4,250	2,302	4,250	6,552	.....
Bookkeeper	1	1,860	1,775	1,860	3,635	1,312
Stenographer—Class A	1	1,260	1,012	1,350	2,362	674
Stenographer Clerk Class B	1	1,140	890	1,140	2,030	687
Stenographer Clerk Class B	1	1,140	1,219	1,110	2,329	675
Stenographer Clerk Class B	1	1,080	553	1,050	1,603	249
Clerical Assistants	3	840	110	2,340	2,450	287
Head File Clerk	1	1,500	783	1,500	2,283	1,277
File Clerk	1	1,080	.....	1,080	1,080	.....
Mail—Stores Clerk	1	1,020	992	990	1,982	2,000
Dup. Mach. Operator	1	1,140	1,093	1,140	2,233	1,000
Messenger	1	900	900	900	1,800	1,500
Chauffeur	1	1,320	1,250	1,320	2,570	1,982
Janitor	1	420	223	680	903	671
Clerk Class B	1	960	.....	788	788	.....
Clerk Class B	1	900	.....	315	315	.....
Statistician	1	2,400	.....	1,725	1,725	.....
Special Representative	1	2,750	.....	2,750	2,750	.....
Total	.....	.....	$44,043	$84,473	$128,516	$50,379
BUREAU OF ASSISTANCE						
Director	1	$5,000	$5,000	$5,000	$10,000	$8,750
Stenographer-Secretary	1	1,620	1,530	1,620	3,150	2,625
Field Representative	2	3,000	6,000	6,000	12,000	19,250
Field Representative	.....	.....	2,400	.....	2,400	.....
Social Service Worker	4	2,000	3,410	8,000	11,410	.....
Total	.....	.....	$18,340	$20,620	$38,960	$30,625
BUREAU OF CHILDREN						
Director	1	$5,000	$5,000	$5,000	$10,000	$8,333
Assistant Director	1	3,000	3,000	3,000	6,000	4,125
Stenographer—Secretary	1	1,500	1,407	1,530	2,937	1,760
Stenographer-Clerk Class B	1	1,320	1,380	1,320	2,700	1,637
Clerk Class A	1	1,200	1,000	1,110	2,110	.....
Field Representative	2	2,000	2,733	4,200	6,933	4,799
Field Representative	1	1,860	1,050	1,890	2,940	.....
Field Representative	1	3,000	1,000	1,000	2,000	.....
Field Representative	1	3,000	.....	1,000	1,000	.....
Total	.....	.....	$16,570	$20,050	$36,620	$20,654
BUREAU OF MENTAL HEALTH						
Director	1	$7,500	$7,500	$7,500	$15,000	$12,708
Stenographer-Clerk Class A	1	1,380	1,357	1,410	2,767	2,185
Chief Division Trans. & Stat.	1	2,400	2,433	2,400	4,833	4,375
Stenographer-Typist	1	1,020	1,045	1,110	2,155	.....
Criminologist	1	4,500	1,190	4,500	5,690	.....
Field Representative	1	4,000	600	3,767	4,367	.....
Field Representative	2	2,400	4,000	4,300	8,300	4,274
Field Representative	1	1,800	1,125	1,860	2,985	.....
Field Representative	1	1,800	.....	1,860	1,860	.....
Total	.....	.....	$19,250	$28,707	$47,957	$23,542
BUREAU OF RESTORATION						
Director	1	$5,000	$3,925	$5,000	$8,925	$6,667
Stenographer-Typist	1	1,140	757	1,290	2,047	.....
Field Representative	1	3,000	3,000	3,000	6,000	5,375
Total	.....	.....	$7,682	$9,290	$16,972	$12,042
SUMMARY OF SALARIES AND WAGES						
Secretary's Office	.....	.....	$44,043	$84,473	$128,516	$50,370
Bureau of Assistance	.....	.....	18,340	20,620	38,960	30,625
Bureau of Children	.....	.....	16,570	20,050	36,620	20,654
Bureau of Mental Health	.....	.....	19,250	28,707	47,957	23,542
Bureau of Restoration	.....	.....	7,682	9,290	16,972	12,042
Total Salaries and Wages	.....	.....	$105,885	$163,140	$269,025	$137,233

DEPARTMENT OF WELFARE—Continued.

General Fund Expenditures 1921-1925

2. Expenditures by Accounts

Account Title	Present Number of Employes	Present Rate Per Year	Actual Expenditures June 1, 1923 to May 31, 1924	Estimated Expenditures June 1, 1924 to May 31, 1925	Total Estimated Expenditures Biennium 1923-1925	Actual Expenditures Biennium 1921-1923
Salaries and Wages (Total)			$105,885	$163,140	$269,025	$137,237
Office Supplies			153	180	333	690
Motor Supplies			700	900	1,600	820
Miscellaneous Supplies			197	240	437	345
Postage			1,198	1,500	2,698	1,624
Telephones			211	180	391	150
Telegrams			57	72	129	54
Express, Cartage, etc.			29	24	53	9
Traveling Expenses			23,598	34,400	57,998	20,677
Contracted Repairs			598	480	1,078	435
Office Equipment				120	120	1,657
Motor Equipment			2,000		2,000	4,495
Miscellaneous Equipment			772	300	1,072	527
State Charities						10,830
Other Items			5,728	2,338	8,066	5,450
Total			$141,126	$203,874	$345,000	$185,000

MOTHERS' ASSISTANCE FUND

General Fund Expenditures 1921-1925

1. Salaries and Wages

State Supervisor	1	$3,000	$1,129	$3,000	$4,129	$5,943
Asst. State Supervisor	1	2,400	2,699	2,350	5,049	2,322
Principal Clerk	1	1,860	1,800	1,830	3,630	3,600
Stenographer—Clerk Class B	1	1,080	788	1,110	1,898	
Clerical Assistant	1	1,020		85	85	1,051
Clerical Assistant	1	780		65	65	
Total			$6,416	$8,440	$14,856	$12,916

2. Expenditures by Accounts

Account Title

Salaries and Wages (Total)			$6,416	$10,500	$16,916	$12,917
Office Supplies						46
Miscellaneous Supplies						264
Postage			851	1,740	2,591	494
Telephones			20	24	44	27
Telegrams			5	24	29	25
Traveling Expenses			1,241	4,087	5,328	3,319
Office Equipment				24	24	
Miscellaneous Equipment			44	24	68	10
Subsidies			723,165	1,001,835	1,725,000	964,108
Total			$731,742	$1,018,258	$1,750,000	$981,210

Total and General Fund Expenditures 1921-1925

Expenditure by Department of Welfare Accounts

Institution and Account Title

ALLENTOWN STATE HOSPITAL

Administration			$25,582	$25,983	$51,565	
Household			172,252	169,180	341,432	
Operation of plant and in care of grounds			56,640	50,426	107,066	
Repairs and Upkeep			52,787	49,275	102,062	
Shoes and Clothing			16,776	16,675	33,451	
Professional care of patients			80,127	89,806	169,933	
Auxiliary Agencies and Sundry Activities			7,311	9,516	16,827	
Agricultural Activities			37,822	37,972	75,794	
Industries			14,662	14,812	29,474	
Total Allentown State Hospital			$463,959	$463,645	$927,604	$929,358

DANVILLE STATE HOSPITAL

Administration			$27,060	$28,075	$55,135	
Household			209,783	197,745	407,528	
Operation of plant and in care of grounds			97,771	96,430	104,201	
Repairs and Upkeep			42,635	34,065	76,700	
Shoes and Clothing			17,653	15,920	33,573	
Professional care of patients			136,767	137,265	274,032	
Auxiliary Agencies and Sundry Activities			13,595	14,450	28,045	
Agricultural Activities			57,418	56,560	113,978	
Industries			20,618	20,217	40,835	
Total Danville State Hospital			$623,300	$600,727	$1,224,027	$1,055,127

DIXMONT HOSPITAL

Administration			$24,137	$24,050	$48,187	
Household			134,886	133,750	268,636	
Operation of plant and in care of grounds			69,444	75,200	144,644	
Repairs and Upkeep			24,733	27,650	52,383	
Shoes and Clothing			14,482	15,450	29,932	
Professional care of patients			67,417	75,175	142,592	
Auxiliary Agencies and Sundry Activities			1,818	2,325	4,143	
Agricultural Activities			32,636	37,775	70,411	
Total Dixmont Hospital			$369,553	$391,375	$760,928	$673,593

DEPARTMENT OF WELFARE—Continued.

Total and General Fund Expenditures 1921-1925

Institution and Account Title			Actual Expenditures June 1, 1923 to May 31, 1924	Estimated Expenditures June 1, 1924 to May 31, 1925	Total Estimated Expenditures Biennium 1923-1925	Actual Expenditures Biennium 1921-1923
FARVIEW STATE HOSPITAL						
Administration			$18,471	$18,117	$36,588	
Household			73,597	74,772	148,369	
Operation of plant and in care of grounds			29,778	27,424	57,202	
Repairs and Upkeep			19,584	17,850	37,434	
Shoes and Clothing			4,812	5,355	10,167	
Professional care of patients			35,159	41,286	76,445	
Auxiliary Agencies and Sundry Activities			5,298	5,070	10,368	
Agricultural Activities			39,686	30,679	70,365	
Industries			12,584	10,928	23,512	
Total Farview State Hospital			$238,969	$231,481	$470,450	$436,560
HARRISBURG STATE HOSPITAL						
Administration			$24,342	$26,037	$50,379	
Household			163,415	171,292	334,707	
Operation of plant and in care of grounds			54,322	53,670	107,992	
Repairs and Upkeep			32,549	31,150	63,699	
Shoes and Clothing			26,166	24,460	50,626	
Professional care of patients			78,330	89,762	168,092	
Auxiliary Agencies and Sundry Activities			5,327	5,364	10,691	
Agricultural Activities			29,761	28,165	57,926	
Industries			21,080	20,470	41,550	
Total Harrisburg State Hospital			$435,292	$450,370	$885,662	$871,954
NORRISTOWN STATE HOSPITAL						
Administration			$35,172	$35,690	$70,862	
Household			416,034	400,170	816,204	
Operation of plant and in care of grounds			127,346	126,490	253,836	
Repairs and Upkeep			94,227	95,810	190,037	
Shoes and Clothing			26,930	24,610	51,540	
Professional care of patients			175,775	178,540	354,315	
Auxiliary Agencies and Sundry Activities			5,450	5,600	11,050	
Agricultural Activities			64,262	64,310	128,572	
Industries			9,858	14,570	24,428	
Total Norristown State Hospital			$955,054	$945,790	$1,900,844	$2,074,919
TORRANCE STATE HOSPITAL						
Administration			$13,712	$18,775	$32,487	
Household			33,570	34,455	68,025	
Operation of plant and in care of grounds			12,030	12,500	24,530	
Repairs and Upkeep			11,816	11,400	23,216	
Shoes and Clothing			3,880	6,400	10,280	
Professional care of patients			12,925	15,055	27,980	
Auxiliary Agencies and Sundry Activities			1,184	1,550	2,734	
Agricultural Activities			21,125	16,925	38,050	
Total Torrance State Hospital			$110,242	$117,060	$227,302	$193,582
WARREN STATE HOSPITAL						
Administration			$30,191	$31,096	$61,287	
Household			223,243	227,314	450,557	
Operation of plant and in care of grounds			87,273	89,890	177,163	
Repairs and Upkeep			49,893	53,500	103,393	
Shoes and Clothing			18,452	19,000	37,452	
Professional care of patients			102,562	105,639	208,201	
Auxiliary Agencies and Sundry Activities			5,088	5,250	10,338	
Agricultural Activities			48,698	51,640	100,338	
Industries			6,380		6,380	
Total Warren State Hospital			$571,780	$583,329	$1,155,109	$1,247,797
WERNERSVILLE STATE HOSPITAL						
Administration			$22,367	$24,185	$46,552	
Household			118,187	121,348	239,535	
Operation of plant and in care of grounds			43,421	42,564	85,985	
Repairs and Upkeep			37,863	41,225	79,088	
Shoes and Clothing			19,282	17,037	36,319	
Professional care of patients			67,648	67,805	135,453	
Auxiliary Agencies and Sundry Activities			2,388	2,629	5,017	
Agricultural Activities			43,676	42,055	85,731	
Industries			15,431	12,319	27,750	
Total Wernersville State Hospital			$370,263	$371,167	$741,430	$539,164
LAURELTON STATE VILLAGE						
Administration			$13,024	$13,719	$26,744	
Household			18,166	23,020	41,186	
Operation of plant and care of grounds			7,739	10,117	17,856	
Repairs and Upkeep			4,187	10,870	15,057	
Shoes and Clothing			3,772	4,700	8,472	
Professional care of patients			6,126	11,669	17,795	
Auxiliary Agencies and Sundry Activities			725	1,760	2,485	
Agricultural Activities			10,392	12,943	23,335	
Industries						
Total Laurelton State Village			$64,141	$88,789	$152,930	$102,237
PENNHURST STATE SCHOOL						
Administration			$22,072	$22,289	$44,361	
Household			142,543	158,200	200,843	
Operation of plant and care of grounds			62,320	63,070	125,400	
Repairs and Upkeep			23,161	24,400	57,621	
Shoes and Clothing			26,869	37,865	64,734	
Professional care of patients			31,870	48,217	80,087	
Auxiliary Agencies and Sundry Activities			13,602	15,755	29,357	
Agricultural Activities			68,287	72,691	141,078	
Industries			1,198	1,372	2,570	
Total Pennhurst State School			$392,032	$454,019	$846,051	$838,211

DEPARTMENT OF WELFARE—Continued.

Total and General Fund Expenditures 1921-1925

Institution and Account Title			Actual Expenditures June 1, 1923 to May 31, 1924	Estimated Expenditures June 1, 1924 to May 31, 1925	Total Estimated Expenditures Biennium 1923-1925	Actual Expenditures Biennium 1921-1923
POLK STATE SCHOOL						
Administration			25,627	27,745	53,372	
Household			223,989	256,532	480,521	
Operation of plant and care of grounds			72,613	75,371	147,984	
Repairs and Upkeep			39,583	64,120	103,703	
Shoes and Clothing			36,055	43,650	79,705	
Professional care of patients			75,308	91,680	166,988	
Auxiliary Agencies and Sundry Activities			17,646	25,975	43,621	
Agricultural Activities			75,516	79,121	154,637	
Total Polk State School			$566,337	$664,194	$1,230,531	$1,265,461
ASHLAND STATE HOSPITAL						
Administration			$14,449	$16,820	$31,269	
Household			75,678	85,280	160,958	
Operation of plant and care of grounds			27,285	31,800	59,085	
Repairs and Upkeep			14,581	25,700	40,281	
Fixed Charges			595	335	930	
Professional care of patients			81,953	91,580	173,533	
Out Patient Department				1,737	1,737	
Total Ashland State Hospital			$214,541	$253,252	$467,793	$524,099
BLOSSBURG STATE HOSPITAL						
Administration			$3,085	$3,058	$6,143	
Household			28,730	26,747	55,477	
Operation of plant and care of grounds			9,983	9,209	19,192	
Repairs and Upkeep			3,636	3,070	6,706	
Fixed Charges			1,257	1,009	2,266	
Professional care of patients			36,168	37,843	74,011	
Out Patient Department			10	14	24	
Total Blossburg State Hospital			$82,869	$80,950	$163,819	$154,464
COALDALE STATE HOSPITAL						
Administration			11,196	13,117	24,313	
Household			23,312	23,812	47,124	
Operation of plant and care of grounds			8,493	10,071	18,564	
Repairs and Upkeep			3,893	2,624	6,517	
Fixed Charges			1,473	1,497	2,970	
Professional care of patients			17,722	20,513	38,235	
Social Service Department			92	92	184	
Total Coaldale State Hospital			$66,181	$71,726	$137,907	$113,295
NANTICOKE STATE HOSPITAL						
Administration			$5,723	$6,280	$12,003	
Household			29,261	31,330	60,591	
Operation of plant and care of grounds			10,597	10,856	21,453	
Repairs and Upkeep			9,313	7,200	16,513	
Fixed Charges			127	201	328	
Professional care of patients			31,895	38,905	70,800	
Out Patient Department			197	300	497	
Total Nanticoke State Hospital			$86,613	$95,072	$181,685	$171,552
SCRANTON STATE HOSPITAL						
Administration			$13,832	$16,940	$30,772	
Household			70,326	79,000	149,326	
Operation of plant and care of grounds			24,471	25,350	49,821	
Repairs and Upkeep			5,789	6,600	12,389	
Fixed Charges			2,307	2,950	5,257	
Professional care of patients			43,024	52,915	95,939	
Out Patient Department			712	800	1,512	
Total Scranton State Hospital			$160,461	$184,555	$345,016	$353,098
SHAMOKIN STATE HOSPITAL						
Administration			$11,353	$12,021	$23,274	
Household			26,633	24,977	51,610	
Operation of plant and care of grounds			12,124	10,885	23,009	
Repairs and Upkeep			5,460	4,070	9,530	
Fixed Charges			105	105	210	
Professional care of patients			19,444	18,307	37,751	
Total Shamokin State Hospital			$75,119	$70,365	$145,484	$158,257
CONNELLSVILLE STATE HOSPITAL						
Administration			$3,247	$3,272	$6,519	
Household			12,379	12,070	24,449	
Operation of plant and care of grounds			3,012	2,979	5,991	
Repairs and Upkeep			3,241	3,320	6,561	
Fixed Charges			356	326	682	
Professional Care of Patients			10,463	10,985	21,448	
Total Connellsville State Hospital			$32,698	$32,952	$65,650	$62,097

DEPARTMENT OF WELFARE—Continued.

Total and General Fund Expenditures 1921-1925

Institution and Account Title			Actual Expenditures June 1, 1923 to May 31, 1924	Estimated Expenditures June 1, 1924 to May 31, 1925	Total Estimated Expenditures Biennium 1923-1925	Actual Expenditures Biennium 1921-1923
HAZELTON STATE HOSPITAL						
Administration			18,546	19,649	38,195	
Household			47,267	49,463	96,730	
Operation of plant and care of grounds			17,397	18,280	35,677	
Repairs and Upkeep			1,880	6,768	8,648	
Fixed Charges			365	168	533	
Professional care of patients			28,918	32,681	61,599	
Total Hazelton State Hospital			$114,373	$127,009	$241,382	$223,116
PHILIPSBURG STATE HOSPITAL						
Administration			4,741	5,425	10,166	
Household			17,581	20,118	37,699	
Operation of plant and care of grounds			6,692	7,245	13,937	
Repairs and Upkeep			1,826	1,300	3,126	
Fixed Charges			370	90	460	
Professional care of patients			15,938	21,538	37,476	
Out Patient Department			1,128	276	1,404	
Total Philipsburg State Hospital			$48,276	$55,992	$104,268	$90,587
PENNSYLVANIA SOLDIERS AND SAILORS HOME, ERIE						
Administration			$9,150	$10,989	$20,139	
Household			37,331	37,110	74,441	
Operation of plant and care of grounds			23,038	25,425	48,463	
Repairs and Upkeep			4,434	4,640	9,074	
Shoes and Clothing			3,307	3,300	6,607	
Professional care of patients			13,254	12,949	26,203	
Auxiliary Agencies and Sundry Activities			5,789	4,537	10,326	
Agricultural Activities			4,914	11,250	16,164	
Total Pennsylvania Soldiers and Sailors Home, Erie			$101,217	$110,200	$211,417	$244,919
PENNSYLVANIA STATE REFORMATORY HUNTINGDON						
Administration			$28,173	$29,968	$58,141	
Household			55,669	67,636	123,305	
Operation of plant and care of grounds			50,004	52,733	102,737	
Repairs and Upkeep			13,217	17,200	30,417	
Shoes and Clothing			14,298	16,680	30,978	
Professional care of patients			58,498	61,801	120,299	
Auxiliary Agencies and Sundry Activities			56,866	62,360	119,226	
Agricultural Activities			14,271	20,961	35,232	
Total Pennsylvania State Reformatory, Huntingdon			$290,996	$329,339	$620,335	$666,134
PENNSYLVANIA TRAINING SCHOOL, MORGANZA						
Administration			$25,106	$26,320	$51,426	
Household			93,344	94,400	187,744	
Operation of plant and care of grounds			56,170	58,710	114,880	
Repairs and Upkeep			40,311	29,900	70,211	
Shoes and Clothing			18,351	17,250	35,601	
Professional care of patients			17,521	20,920	38,441	
Auxiliary Agencies and Sundry Activities			32,346	34,967	67,313	
Agricultural Activities			37,278	38,810	76,088	
Total Pennsylvania Training School, Morganza			$320,427	$321,277	$641,704	$613,394
STATE INDUSTRIAL HOME FOR WOMEN, MUNCY, PENNSYLVANIA						
Administration			$14,521	$15,305	$29,826	
Household			22,521	20,235	42,756	
Operation of plant and care of grounds			8,975	8,800	17,775	
Repairs and Upkeep			15,888	19,225	35,113	
Shoes and Clothing			4,932	4,075	9,007	
Professional care of patients			10,844	11,095	21,939	
Auxiliary Agencies and Sundry Activities			6,179	6,197	12,376	
Agricultural Activities			20,041	22,828	42,869	
Total State Industrial Home for Women, Muncy, Pennsylvania			$103,901	$107,760	$211,661	$145,601
EASTERN STATE PENITENTIARY						
Administration			$79,891	$79,891	$159,782	
Household			222,711	222,711	445,422	
Operation of plant and care of grounds			62,127	62,127	124,254	
Repairs and Upkeep			70,232	113,629	183,861	
Shoes and Clothing			70,568	70,568	141,136	
Professional care of patients			160,524	158,941	319,465	
Auxiliary Agencies and Sundry Activities			45,695	45,695	91,390	
Total Eastern State Penitentiary			$711,748	$753,562	$1,465,310	$1,120,589
WESTERN STATE PENITENTIARY (Rockview & Pittsburgh)						
Administration			$76,009	$82,013	$158,022	
Household			273,243	297,690	570,933	
Operation of plant and care of grounds			71,043	79,167	150,210	
Repairs and Upkeep			47,500	61,623	109,123	
Shoes and Clothing			64,553	73,675	138,228	
Professional care of patients			211,079	234,591	445,670	
Auxiliary Agencies and Sundry Activities			47,233	57,950	105,183	
Agricultural Activities			37,839	38,325	76,164	
Total Western State Penitentiary			$828,499	$925,034	$1,753,533	$1,460,547

DEPARTMENT OF WELFARE—Continued.

General Fund Appropriations and Expenditures 1921-1925

STATE AIDED HOSPITALS

Name & Location	Expenditures 1921-1923	Expenditures 1923-1925	Appropriation 1921-1923	Appropriation 1923-1925
A. C. Milliken Hospital, Pottsville	$5,250	$3,200	$6,000	$3,200
Adrian Hospital Assoc., Punxsutawney	40,500	22,000	40,500	22,000
Allegheny General Hos., Pittsburgh	175,000	125,000	175,000	125,000
Allegheny Valley Hospital, Tarentum	16,200	11,000	16,200	11,000
Allentown Hospital, Allentown	45,000	34,000	45,000	34,000
Altoona Hospital, Altaoona	54,000	42,000	54,000	42,000
American Hosp. for Diseases of the Stomach, Philadelphia	15,000	13,500	15,000	13,500
American Oncologic Hos., Philadelphia	23,000	18,000	23,000	18,000
Annie M. Warner Hosp., Gettysburg		2,500	4,000	2,500
Barnes, S. H. Memorial Hosp., Susquehanna	4,000	3,000	4,000	3,000
Beaver Valley Gen. Hosp., New Brighton	22,000	15,000	22,000	15,000
Bellefonte Hospital, Bellefonte	18,000	10,000	18,000	10,000
Belvedere General Hosp., Pittsburgh				
Berwick Hospital, Berwick	10,000	7,000	10,000	7,000
Blair, J. C. Memorial Hosp., Huntingdon	13,458	8,100	13,500	8,100
Bloomsburg Hospital, Bloomsburg	11,000	8,000	11,000	8,000
Bon Air Sanatorium, Bells Camp	3,938	3,000	4,500	3,000
Braddock General Hosp., Braddock	40,000	28,000	40,000	28,000
Bradford Hospital, Bradford	24,000	17,000	24,000	17,000
Brookville Hospital, Brookville	6,000	4,000	6,000	4,000
Brownsville General Hosp., Brownsville	19,019	13,000	20,000	13,000
Butler County Gen. Hosp., Butler	17,389	11,700	20,000	11,700
Cannonsburg General Hosp., Canonsburg	4,600	4,500	4,600	4,500
Carbondale Emergency Hosp., Carbondale	29,631	18,000	30,000	18,000
Carlisle Hospital, Carlisle	14,119	11,000	16,000	11,000
Chambersburg Hospital, Chambersburg	10,600	7,000	10,600	7,000
Charleroi-Monessen Hospital, Lock No. 4	5,000	4,000	5,000	4,000
Chester County Hospital, West Chester	16,200	12,000	16,200	12,000
Chester Hospital, Chester	66,500	45,000	66,500	45,000
Chestnut Hill Hospital of Phila.			1,000	
Children's Homeo. Hosp. of Phila.	54,000	42,000	54,000	42,000
Children's Hospital of Pittsburgh	54,000	54,000	54,000	54,000
Christion H. Buhl Hospital, Sharon	27,000	12,500	27,000	12,500
Citizens General Hospital, New Kensington	14,000	10,800	14,000	10,800
Clearfield Hosptal, Clearfield	25,000	18,000	25,000	18,000
Coatesville Hospital, Coatesville	22,000	17,000	22,000	17,000
Columbia Hospital, Columbia	14,000	9,000	14,000	9,000
Columbia Hospital, Wilkinsburg			44,000	
Conemaugh Valley Memorial Hosp., Johnstown	72,000	42,200	72,000	42,200
Corry Hospital, Corry	9,760	7,000	10,000	7,000
Coudersport General Hospital, Coudersport	2,000	1,500	2,000	1,500
Du Bois Hospital, Du Bois			22,500	
Diagnostic Hospital, Philadelphia	4,000		4,000	
Eagleville Sanatorium for Consumptives, Philadelphia	80,000	60,000	80,000	60,000
Easton Hospital, Easton	26,000	18,000	26,000	18,000
Elk Co. General Hospital, Ridgway	20,000	14,000	20,000	14,000
Ellwood City Hospital, Ellwood City	4,000	3,000	4,000	3,000
Eye and Ear Hospital, Pittsburgh	31,000	22,500	31,000	22,500
Frankford Hospital, Philadelphia	60,000	45,000	60,000	45,000
Franklin Hospital, Franklin	12,243(1)	8,000	12,000	8,000
Fredrick Douglass Memorial Hosp. & Training School, Phila. re-appropriation	22,000		22,000	
Frederick Douglass Memorial Hosp. & Training School, Phila.	19,948	15,000	20,000	15,000
Garretson Hospital, Philadelphia	16,000	12,000	16,000	12,000
General Hospital, East Stroudsburg	5,000	2,500	5,000	2,500
Germantown Disp. & Hospital, Phila.	27,000	15,000	27,000	15,000
Good Samaritan Hospital, Lebanon	20,000	15,000	20,000	15,000
Good Samaritan Hospital, Westfield	2,000	1,500	2,000	1,500
Grand View Hospital, Sellersville	10,000	6,000	10,000	6,000
Grand View Institution, Oil City	4,500	3,500	4,500	3,500
Greenville Hospital, Greenville	7,574	8,000	10,000	8,000
Grove City Hospital, Grove City	12,000	8,500	12,000	8,500
Gynecean Hospital, Philadelphia	19,001	8,000	22,500	8,000
Hahnemann Hospital, Philadelphia	130,000	110,000	130,000	110,000
Hahnemann Hospital, Scranton	50,000	37,000	50,000	37,000
Hamot Hospital, Erie	52,500	40,000	52,500	40,000
Harrisburg Hospital, Harrisburg	37,500	30,000	37,500	30,000
Harrisburg Polyclinic Hosp., Harrisburg	7,004	6,000	8,000	6,000
Homeopathic Hospital, Pottstown	2,000	1,600	2,000	1,600
Homeopathic Hospital, West Chester	14,000	10,000	14,000	10,000
Homeo. Medical & Surgical Hospital & Dispensary, Pittsburgh	130,000	95,000	130,000	95,000
Homeo. Medical & Surgical Hospital, Reading	20,000	14,000	20,000	14,000
Homestead Hospital, Homestead	26,000	16,000	26,000	16,000
Howard Hospital, Philadelphia	18,000	14,000	18,000	14,000
Indiana Hospital, Indiana	27,000	21,000	27,000	21,000
Jefferson Medical College Hosp., Phila.	180,000	150,000	180,000	150,000
Jewish Hospital Assoc., Phila.	80,000		80,000	
Kane Summit Hospital, Kane	11,500	8,000	11,500	8,000
Kensington Hosp. for Women, Phila.	22,000	13,500	22,000	13,500
Kittanning General Hospital, Kittanning	3,655	5,200	9,000	5,200
Lancaster General Hospital, Lancaster	45,000	37,000	45,000	37,000
Lankenau Hospital, Philadelphia	22,500		22,500	
Latrobe Hospital Assoc., Latrobe	14,000	13,000	16,000	13,000
Lewistown Hospital, Lewistown	18,000	9,900	18,000	9,900
Lock Haven Hospital, Lock Haven	45,000	35,000	45,000	35,000
Locust Mountain Hospital, Shenandoah	10,000		10,000	
Lying-in-Charity Hospital, Philadelphia	26,000	19,000	26,000	19,000
Maple Ave. Hospital Assoc., Du Bois	7,000	5,400	7,000	5,400
Mary M. Packer Hospital, Sunbury	15,000	10,000	15,000	10,000
Maternity Hospital, Philadelphia	7,000	5,000	7,000	5,000
McKeesport Hospital, McKeesport	100,000	54,000	100,000	54,000
Meadville City Hospital, Meadville	21,000	12,000	21,000	12,000
Medico-Chirurgical Hospital, Phila	50,000	38,000	50,000	38,000
Memorial Hosp. Assoc., Mongahela City	12,229	12,600	19,000	12,600
Memorial Hospital, Roxborough, Phila.	40,000	30,000	40,000	30,000
Mercy Hospital, Altoona	17,000	13,500	17,000	13,500

DEPARTMENT OF WELFARE—Continued.

General Fund Appropriations and Expenditures 1921-1925

STATE AIDED HOSPITALS

Name & Location			Expenditures 1921-1923	Expenditures 1923-1925	Appropriation 1921-1923	Appropriation 1923-1925
Mercy Hospital, Johnstown					55,000	
Mercy Hospital, Philadelphia			37,000	29,000	37,000	29,000
Mercy Hospital, Pittsburgh					185,000	
Mercy Hospital, Wilkes-Barre			71,091	65,000	90,000	65,000
Midvalley Hospital, Blakely			18,000	10,500	18,000	10,500
Miners Hospital of Northern Cambria, Spangler			14,500	11,500	14,500	11,500
Miserecordia Hospital, Philadelphia					135,000	
Montefoire Hospital, Pittsburgh					40,000	
Montgomery Hospital, Norristown			16,383	13,000	18,000	13,000
Mt. Pleasant Memorial Hosp., Mt. Pleasant			24,063	12,000	27,000	12,000
Mount Sinai Hospital, Philadelphia			115,000	90,000	115,000	90,000
Mudgett Hosp. & Training School for Nurses, Philadelphia			5,625		7,500	
Nason Hospital, Roaring Springs			$12,600	$7,500	$12,600	$7,500
National Stomach Hospital, Philadelphia			4,000	2,200	4,000	2,200
Nesbit West Side Hospital, Dorrancetown			7,500		7,500	
New Castle Hospital					27,000	
Northeastern Hospital of Philadelphia			4,500	3,000	4,500	3,000
North Peunsylvania General Hospital & Sanatorium, Austin			5,400	4,000	5,400	4,000
Northwestern General Hospital, Phila.			22,000	16,000	22,000	16,000
Ohio Valley General Hospital, McKees Rocks			30,000	19,000	30,000	19,000
Oil City Hospital, Oil City			15,000	11,000	15,000	11,000
Passavant Hospital, Pittsburgh					27,000	
Pennsylvania Epileptic Hospital & Colony Farm, Oakbourne			16,500	14,000	16,500	14,000
Philadelphia Orthopaedic Hospital & Infirmary for nervous disease, Phila.			42,000	30,000	42,000	30,000
Phoenixville Hospital, Phoenixville			24,000	16,000	24,000	16,000
Pittsburgh Hospital Assoc., Pittsburgh					80,000	
Pittston Hospital, Pittston			25,000	14,400	25,000	14,400
Polyclinic Hospital, Philadelphia			90,000	70,000	90,000	70,000
Pottstown Hospital, Pottstown			12,000	9,000	12,000	9,000
Pottsville Hospital, Pottsville			45,000	30,000	45,000	30,000
Presbyterian Hospital, Pittsburgh					36,000	
Providence General Hosp., Philadelphia			3,000	1,000	3,000	1,000
Providence Hospital of Beaver County					22,500	
Punxsutawney Hospital Assoc., Punxsutawney			21,000	13,000	21,000	13,500
Reading Hospital, Reading			45,000	35,000	45,000	35,000
Renovo Hospital, Renovo			7,500	5,300	7,500	5,300
Robert Packer Hospital, Sayre			40,000	31,000	40,000	31,000
Rochester General Hospital, Rochester			32,000	25,000	32,000	25,000
Roosevelt Hospital, Philadelphia			18,000	12,000	18,000	12,000
Roseia Foundling Asylum & Maternity Hospital, Pittsburgh			30,000	5,000	30,000	5,000
Rush Hospital for Consumptives, Phila.			70,000	56,000	70,000	56,000
Sacred Heart Hospital, Allentown					18,000	
Saint Agnes Hospital, Philadelphia				2,600	57,000	2,600
Saint Christopher's Hospital for Children, Philadelphia			17,000	13,000	17,000	13,000
Saint Francis' Hospital, Pittsburgh			185,000	128,000	185,000	128,000
Saint John's General Hospital, of Philadelphia			22,500	16,000	22,500	16,000
Saint Joseph's Hospital of Philadelphia					65,000	
Saint Joseph's Hospital & Dispensary, Pittsburgh					45,000	
Saint Joseph's Hospital, Reading					35,000	
Sant Luke's Hospital, Bethlehem			40,000	22,000	40,000	22,000
Saint Luke's Homeopathic Hospital, Phila.			36,000	27,000	36,000	27,000
Saint Mary's Hospital, Philadelphia					100,000	
Saint Mary Keller's Memorial Hospital, Scranton					9,000	
Saint Vincent's Hospital, Erie			52,946	40,000	57,000	40,000
Samaritan Hospital, Philadelphia			75,000	65,000	75,000	65,000
Sewickley Valley Hospital, Sewickey			18,000	14,000	18,000	14,000
Shenango Valley Hospital, New Castle			24,000	18,000	24,000	18,000
South Side Hospital of Pittsburgh			100,000	75,000	100,000	75,000
Spencer Hospital, Meadville			12,396	8,000	14,000	8,000
Stetson Hospital, Philadelphia			4,725	3,500	5,400	3,500
Suburban General Hospital, Bellevue			15,000	10,000	15,000	10,000
Taylor Hospital Association, Taylor			25,000	16,000	25,000	16,000
Taylor Hospital, Ridley Park			10,000	6,500	10,000	6,500
Titusvile Hospital, Titusville			10,000	7,000	10,000	7,000
Tuberculosis League of Pittsburgh			25,491	18,000	27,000	18,000
Uniontown Hospital, Uniontown			42,000	31,000	42,000	31,000
University of Penna. Hospital, Phila.			180,000	150,000	180,000	150,000
Warren General Hospital, Warren			6,553	11,000	20,000	11,000
Washington Hospital, Washington			23,000	18,000	23,000	18,000
Wayne County Memorial Hospital, Honesdale			3,600	3,000	3,600	3,000
Waynesborough Hospital, Waynesborough						
Waynesburg Hospital, Waynesburg			8,000	6,200	8,000	6,200
Western Pennsylvania Hospital, Pittsburgh			110,000	85,000	110,000	85,000
Westmoreland Hospital Assoc., Greensburg			35,000	27,000	35,000	27,000
West Mountain Sanatorium, Scranton			2,569		7,200	
West Phila. General Homeo. Hosp. Phila.			17,000	12,000	17,000	12,000
West Phila. Hospital for Women, Phila.			22,500	17,000	22,500	17,000
West Side Hospital Assoc., Scranton			45,000	36,000	45,000	36,000
Wilkes-Barre City Hospital, Wilkes-Barre			120,000	90,000	120,000	90,000
Williamsport Hospital, Williamsport			60,000	45,000	60,000	45,000
Williams Valley Hospital, Wiliamstown			5,000		5,000	
Wills Hospital, Philadelphia			54,000	43,000	54,000	43,000
Women's Homeo. Hospital, Philadelphia			37,500	31,000	37,500	31,000
Women's Hospital of Philadelphia, Phila.			60,000	48,500	60,000	48,500
Women's Medical College, Philadephia			44,000	38,000	44,000	38,000
Women's Southern Homeo. Hospital, Phila.			18,000	12,000	18,000	12,000
Wyoming Valley Homeo. Hosp., Wilkes-Barre			9,000	7,500	9,000	7,500
York Hospital & Dispensary, York			22,568	21,000	27,000	21,000
Total			$5,108,329(1)	$3,728,400	$6,280,300	$3,728,400

(1) Includes $243.30 credit to appropriation.

DEPARTMENT OF WELFARE—Continued.

General Fund Appropriations and Expenditures 1921-1925

And Appropriations Recommended 1925-1927

STATE AIDED HOMES

NAME AND LOCATION	Expenditures 1921-1923	Expenditures 1923-1925	Appropriation 1921-1923	Appropriation 1923-1925	Appropriation Recommended 1925-1927
Beacon Light Mission, Bradford		$2,400	$2,000	$2,400	$2,000	$2,000
Beaver County Children's Home, New Brighton		5,478	5,000	6,500	5,000	5,000
Benevolent Association Home for Children, Pottsville		4,000		4,000		
Bethel Orphanage, Osceola		1,000		1,000		2,500
Bethesda Home, Pittsburgh		5,000	3,000	5,000	3,000	
Boys Industrial Home, Oakdale		20,000	13,600	20,000	13,000	13,000
Boys Industrial Home, Williamsport		189		3,400		
Buelah Anchorage, Reading		4,000	2,000	4,000	2,000	2,000
Catholic Home for Destitute Children, Philadelphia				18,000		
Chester Day Nursery & Children's Boarding Home, Chester		2,896	2,000	3,000	2,000	2,000
Children's Aid Society of Franklin County, Chambersburg		2,000	1,000	2,000	1,000	1,000
Children's Aid Society of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia		54,000	45,000	54,000	45,000	55,000
Children's Aid Society of Western Pennsylvania, Pittsburgh		18,000	16,000	18,000	16,000	18,000
Children's Home of South Bethlehem		2,529	2,500	4,000	2,500	2,500
Children's Industrial Home, Harrisburg		7,500	6,000	7,500	6,000	6,000
Christian Home, Johnstown		5,000	3,000	5,000	3,000	3,000
Christian Home for Women, Pittsburgh		2,200	1,500	2,200	1,500	1,500
Coleman Industrial Home for Colored Boys, Pittsburgh		3,600		3,600		3,000
Colored Women's Relief Association of West Pennsylvania, Pittsburgh		2,200		2,200		3,000
Curtis Home for Destitute Women and Children, Pittsburgh		6,500	5,000	6,500	5,000	5,000
Easton Home for Friendless Children, Easton		10,000	7,500	10,000	7,500	7,500
Elmwood Home, Erie		2,000	1,500	2,000	1,500	
Erie Home for the Friendless, Erie		16,403	13,000	18,000	13,000	13,000
Erie Infants Home and Hospital, Erie		2,700	2,000	2,700	2,000	2,000
First Allegheny Day Nursery & Temporary Home for Children, Pittsburgh		4,396	3,000	4,500	3,000	3,000
Florence Crittenton Circle, Wilkes-Barre		1,600	1,000	1,600	1,000	1,000
Florence Crittenton Home, Erie		450	500	600	500	500
Florence Crittenton Home, Harrisburg		1,600	900	1,600	900	1,000
Florence Crittenton Home, Philadelphia		4,000	2,000	4,000	2,000	2,000
Florence Crittenton Home and Rescue Association, Pittsburgh				1,400		
Florence Crittenton Mission, Scranton				4,000		
Florence Crittenton Mission, Williamsport		1,567	1,000	2,000	1,000	1,000
Friend's Home for Children, Philadelphia		3,400	2,500	3,400	2,500	2,500
George Junior Republic Association, Grove City		8,500	6,000	8,500	6,000	6,000
G. W. & Agnes Hoffman Orphanage, Adams County				3,000		
Hebrew Sheltering Home & Day Nursery for Children, Philadelphia				9,000		
Home for Colored Children, Pittsburgh		4,500	3,500	4,500	3,500	3,500
Home for Friendless Children, Lancaster		10,000	6,500	10,000	6,500	6,500
Home for Friendless Children, Reading		4,500	3,400	4,500	3,400	3,400
Home for Friendless, Williamsport		16,500	10,000	16,500	10,000	10,000
Home for Friendless Women & Children, Scranton		12,000	8,000	12,000	8,000	8,000
Home for the Homeless, Philadelphia		1,875		2,500		
Home of the Good Shepherd, Pittsburgh				21,000		
Home of the Good Shepherd, N. S. Pittsburgh				22,500		
House of the Good Shepherd, Germantown				9,000		
House of the Good Shepherd, Philadelphia				22,500		
House of the Good Shepherd, Reading				18,000		
House of the Good Shepherd, Scranton				18,000		
Industrial Home for Crippled Children, Pittsburgh		27,000	20,000	27,000	20,000	20,000
Meadville Children's Aid Society and Home for the Age, Meadville		6,000	3,500	6,000	3,500	3,500
Messiah Orphanage, York County				3,200		
Midnight Rescue Mission, Philadelphia		3,600	2,000	3,600	2,000	1,500
Northern Home for Friendless Children, Philadelphia		18,000	14,000	18,000	14,000	14,000
Northern Tier Home, Harrison Valley		2,500	3,500	2,500	3,500	3,500
Nursery Home, Harrisburg		6,000	4,500	6,000	4,500	4,500
Orphan Asylum of the Holy Family, Emsworth		45,000	29,000	45,000	29,000	29,000
Philadelphia Home for Infants, Philadelphia		5,400	4,000	5,400	4,000	4,000
Philadelphia Protectory for Boys, Philadelphia				27,000		
Pittsburgh Home for Babies, Pittsburgh		15,000	10,500	15,000	10,500	10,500
Pittsburgh & Allegheny Home for the Friendless, Pittsburgh		18,000	11,000	18,000	11,000	10,000
Pittsburgh Newsboys Home, Pittsburgh		18,000	10,000	18,000	10,000	
Providence Mission & Rescue Home, Pittsburgh				1,600		
Robert Wood Home of Philadelphia		2,400	1,500	2,400	1,500	2,000
St. Edmonds Home for Crippled Children, Philadelphia				2,700		
St. John's Orphan Asylum, Philadelphia				20,000		
St. Joseph's Infants Asylum & Maternity Hospital, Scranton				19,000		
St. Joseph's Protectory, Norristown				7,000		
St. Joseph's Protectory for Homeless Boys, Pittsburgh				8,000		
St. Patrick's Orphan Asylum, Scranton				5,000		
St. Rita's L. C. B. A. Home for Infants, Pittsburgh				10,000		
St. Stanislaus Orphanage, Sheatown				3,000		
St. Vincent's Home, Lansdowne				18,000		
St. Vincent's Home & Maternity Hospital, Philadelphia				16,000		
St. Vincent's Orphan Asylum, Philadelphia				5,400		
Salvation Army and Rescue Home, Bellevue				2,000		

DEPARTMENT OF WELFARE—Continued.

General Fund Appropriations and Expenditures 1921-1925

And Appropriations Recommended 1925-1927

STATE AIDED HOMES—Continued.

NAME AND LOCATION		Expenditures 1921-1923	Expenditures 1923-1925	Appropriation 1921-1923	Appropriation 1923-1925	Appropriation Recommended 1925-1927
Salvation Army Rescue Home & Hospital, Philadelphia	.....	.....	.....	2,500	.....	.....
Salvation Army Social Settlement & Day Nursery, Pittsburgh	.....	.....	.....	2,700	.....	.....
Sisters of Charity of St. Catherine's Orphan Asylum, Reading	.....	.....	.....	2,000	.....	.....
Society to Protect Children from Cruelty, Philadelphia	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,000
Sylvan Heights Home for Orphan Girls, Harrisburg	.....	.....	.....	10,000	.....	.....
	.....	10,000	6,500	10,000	6,500	6,500
Tabor Home for Children, Doylestown	.....	1,948	1,800	2,700	1,800	1,800
United Charities Home for Children, Hazleton	.....	.....	.....	3,600	.....	.....
United Evangelical Home, Lewisburg	.....	12,000	9,000	12,000	9,000	9,000
Westmoreland Children's Aid Society, Greensburg	.....	5,000	3,000	5,000	3,000	2,000
Western Temporary Home, Philadelphia	.....	7,200	6,000	7,200	6,000	7,000
Williamsport Training Home for Girls	.....	10,000	6,000	10,000	6,000	6,000
York Society to Protect Children & Aged Persons	.....	3,000	1,200	3,000	1,200	1,200
Woods Run Settlement Association, Pittsburgh						

STATE AIDED HOSPITALS

Aged Colored Women's Home, Williamsport	.....	$2,081	$2,000	$2,400	$2,000	$2,000
Almira Home Association, New Castle	.....	6,991	6,500	8,400	6,500	6,500
Berean Manuel Training School	.....	15,000	10,000	15,000	10,000	10,000
Berks County Tuberculosis Society	.....	3,125	.....	5,000	.....	.....
Evangelical Home for the Aged, Philadelphia	.....	.....	.....	4,500	.....	.....
German Baptist Home, Lawndale, Philadelphia	.....	.....	.....	4,500	.....	.....
German Protestant Home for the Aged, Fair Oaks	.....	.....	.....	4,600	.....	.....
Home for Aged, Mt. Vernon St., Philadelphia	.....	5,400	4,500	5,400	4,500	4,500
Home for Aged and Infirm Women, Easton	.....	6,300	5,000	6,300	5,000	5,000
Home for Aged and Infirm Colored Women, Pittsburgh	.....	6,300	4,500	6,300	4,500	4,500
Home for the Friendless, Harrisburg	.....	6,383	6,000	7,200	6,000	6,000
Home for Industry for Discharged Prisoners, Philadelphia	.....	4,500	3,500	4,500	3,500	3,500
Home for Veterans of G. A. R. & Wives, Philadelphia	.....	24,024	22,000	27,000	22,000	22,000
Home for Widows & Single Women, Lebanon	.....	4,000	3,000	4,000	3,000	3,000
Home for Widows & Single Women, Reading	.....	1,986	3,500	4,000	3,500	3,500
Jewish Sheltering Home, Philadelphia	.....	.....	.....	6,000	.....	.....
Julia White Priscilla Home for Colored People, La Mott	.....	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Ladies of the G. A. R. Home, Hawkins Station	.....	32,000	27,000	32,000	27,000	27,000
Messiah Rescue and Benevolent Home, Harrisburg	.....	.....	.....	2,500	.....	.....
Nazarene Home for Aged, Philadelphia	.....	6,500	5,000	6,500	5,000	5,000
Old Ladies Home, Philadelphia	.....	12,500	11,500	12,500	11,500	11,500
Passavant Memorial Home for Care of Epileptics, Rochester	.....	10,487	.....	13,500	.....	.....
Pennsylvania Association for the Blind, Pittsburgh	.....	13,500	10,000	13,500	10,000	10,000
Pennsylvania Home Teaching Society & Free Circulating Library for the Blind, Philadelphia	.....	13,500	10,000	13,500	10,000	10,000
Pennsylvania Memorial Home, Brookville	.....	15,337	12,000	16,000	12,000	12,000
Pennsylvania Association for Protection of Colored Women, Philadelphia	.....	4,500	4,500	4,500	4,500	4,500
Pennsylvania Asylum for Indigent Widows and Single Women, Philadelphia	.....	900	.....	7,200	.....	.....
Pennsylvania Working Home for the Blind, Philadelphia	.....	45,000	45,000	45,000	45,000	50,000
Pennsylvania Seaman's Friend Society, Philadelphia	.....	3,500	2,700	3,500	2,700	2,700
Philadelphia Home for Incurables	.....	22,000	22,000	22,000	20,000	20,000
Union Home for Old Ladies, W. Philadelphia	.....	4,000	3,500	4,000	3,500	3,500
United Zion Home, Lititz	.....	.....	.....	5,400	.....	.....
Total	.....	$741,345	$549,000	$1,112,800	$549,000	$569,100

DEPARTMENT OF WELFARE—Continued.

SUMMARY

	Biennium 1921-1923 Expended from State Appropriations			Biennium 1923-1925 Expended from State Appropriations		
	Total Maintenance Expenses	For Maintenance	For Capital Outlay	Total Maintenance Expenses	For Maintenance	For Capital Outlay
ADMINISTRATION						
Total expenditures	$208,439	.....	.....	$369,913		
Less expended from appropriation to Property & Supplies	23,439	.....	.....	24,913		
Net expenditures	$185,000	$185,000	.....	$345,000	$345,000	.....
MOTHER'S ASSISTANCE FUND						
Total expenditures	$981,232	.....	.....	$1,750,000		
Less expended from appropriation to Property & Supplies	22	.....	.....	.....		
Net expenditures	$981,210	$981,210	.....	$1,750,000	$1,750,000	.....
HOSPITALS AND SCHOOLS FOR MENTAL DEFECTIVES STATE, SEMI-STATE AND COUNTY HOSPITALS						
Allentown State Hospital		.....	$89,997		.....	$75,000
Danville State Hospital		.....	130,997		.....	175,000
Dixmont Semi. State Hospital		.....	.....		.....	.....
Farview State Hospital	$8,022,049	$70,000	57,986	$8,293,350	.....	25,430
Harrisburg State Hospital		.....	158,696		.....	28,200
Norristown State Hospital		.....	68,940		.....	50,000
Torrance State Hospital		$4,215	130,221		.....	293,100
Warren State Hospital		.....	59,974		.....	151,908
Wernersville State Hospital		.....	92,217		.....	15,000
Removal of Patients	3,550	3,550	.....	1,300	$1,300	.....
Counties for Insane	No Data	1,729,662	.....	No Data	1,808,588	.....
Other Care and Treatment of Indigent Insane	.....	3,138,694	.....	.....	$2,827,622	.....
Sub Total	.....	$4,976,121	$789,021	.....	$4,637,510	$813,638
STATE SCHOOLS FOR MENTAL DEFECTIVES						
Laurelton Village	$102,237	$99,054	$103,755	$152,930	$125,000	$66,000
Pennhurst State School	838,211	594,628	99,998	846,051	550,000	10,000
Polk State School	1,265,461	949,939	56,860	1,230,531	930,000	69,000
Sub Total	$2,205,909	$1,643,621	$260,613	$2,229,512	$1,605,000	$145,000
SEMI-STATE SCHOOLS FOR MENTAL DEFECTIVES						
Elwyn	No Data	354,831	.....	No Data	$360,000	.....
Total Classification	.....	$6,974,573	$1,049,635	.....	$6,602,510	$958,638
Commission, State site for Inebriates					$10,000	.....
MEDICAL AND SURGICAL HOSPITALS—STATE OWNED						
Ashland	$524,099	$375,623	$26,385	$467,793	$243,274	$23,500
Blossburg	154,464	(1)64,000	11,089	163,819	73,543	3,500
Coaldale	113,295	(1)82,616	30,499	137,907	101,124	.....
Connellsville	62,097	37,000	4,906	65,650	24,000	.....
Hazleton	223,116	124,792	6,932	241,382	97,668	.....
Locust Mountain	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mercer	36,776	17,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Philipsburg	90,587	52,500	52,500	104,268	35,000	.....
Nanticoke	171,552	84,998	8,000	181,685	78,025	.....
Scranton	353,098	244,989	2,500	345,016	190,000	5,000
Shamokin	158,257	122,071	16,983	145,484	90,000	2,000
Sub Total	$1,887,341	$1,205,589	$159,794	$1,853,004	$932,634	$34,000
State Aided (See detail Page 177-178)	No Data	$5,108,329	.....	No Data	$3,728,400	.....
Total Classification	.....	$6,313,918	$159,794	.....	$4,661,034	$34,000

For reference notes see page 4437

DEPARTMENT OF WELFARE—Continued

SUMMARY

	State Appropriations (Other than Deficiencies) 1921-1923	1923-1925	Appropriation Recommended 1925-1927	Increase+ Decrease— 1925-1927 over 1923-1925	Deficiencies 1921-1923	1923-1925
ADMINISTRATION						
Total expenditures						
Less expended from appropriation to Property & Supplies						
Net expenditures	$185,000	$345,000	$375,000	+$30,000	.....	.....
MOTHER'S ASSISTANCE FUND						
Total expenditures						
Less expended from appropriation to Property & Supplies						
Net expenditures	$1,000,000	$1,750,000	1,750,000	.....	.....	.....
HOSPITALS AND SCHOOLS FOR MENTAL DEFECTIVES						
STATE, SEMI-STATE AND COUNTY HOSPITALS						
Allentown State Hospital	$90,000	$75,000	110,000	+35,000	.....	.....
Danville State Hospital	131,000	175,000	320,000	+145,000	.....	.....
Dixmont Semi-State Hospital	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Farview State Hospital	85,000	25,430	90,000	+64,570	70,000	None
Harrisburg State Hospital	171,900	28,200	15,000	—13,200	.....	.....
Norristown State Hospital	68,940	50,000	150,000	+100,000	.....	.....
Torrance State Hospital	200,000	293,100	310,000	+16,900	.....	.....
Warren State Hospital	61,550	151,908	140,000	—11,908	.....	.....
Wernersville State Hospital	94,000	15,000	90,000	+75,000	.....	.....
Removal of Patients	3,550	1,300	.....	.....	.....	.....
Counties for Insane	1,729,662	1,808,588	5,325,000	+725,000	171,906	37,510
Other Care and Treatment of Indigent Insane	2,966,788	2,790,112	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sub Total	$5,602,390	$5,413,638	6,550,000	+$1,136,362	$241,906	$37,510
STATE SCHOOLS FOR MENTAL DEFECTIVES						
Laurelton Village	$207,000	$191,000	$670,000	+$479,000	.....	.....
Pennhurst State School	700,000	560,000	740,000	+180,000	.....	.....
Polk State School	1,034,500	999,000	1,190,000	+191,000	.....	.....
Sub Total	$1,941,500	$1,750,000	$2,600,000	+$850,000	.....	.....
SEMI-STATE SCHOOLS FOR MENTAL DEFECTIVES						
Elwyn	$420,000	$360,000	$330,000	—$30,000	.....	.....
Total Classification	$7,963,890	$7,523,638	$9,480,000	+$1,956,362	$241,906	$37,510
Commission, State site for Inebriates	.....	$10,000	.....	—$10,000	.....	.....
MEDICAL AND SURGICAL HOSPITALS—STATE OWNED						
Ashland	$285,500	$273,500	$250,000	—$23,500	$116,511	None
Blossburg	(1)57,000	55,500	105,000	+49,500	18,089	21,543
Coaldale	(2)113,116	60,000	(7)368,000	+308,000	None	41,124
Connellsville	29,000	24,000	30,000	+6,000	13,000	None
Hazleton	133,000	125,000	105,000	—20,000	.....	.....
Locust Mountain	.....	200	65,000	+64,800	.....	.....
Mercer	17,000	500	.....	—500	.....	.....
Philipsburg	90,000	35,000	(8)205,000	+170,000	15,000	None
Nanticoke	93,000	80,000	75,000	—5,000	.....	.....
Scranton	237,500	196,500	235,000	+38,500	44,989	None
Shamokin	107,000	92,000	102,000	+10,000	32,071	None
Sub Total	$1,162,116	$942,200	$1,540,000	+$597,800	$239,660	$62,667
State Aided (See detail Page 177-18)	$6,280,300(3)	$3,728,400	4,000,000	+271,600	.....	.....
Total Classification	$7,442,416	$4,670,600	$5,540,000	+$869,400	$239,660	$62,667

DEPARTMENT OF WELFARE—Continued.

SUMMARY

	Deficiency Appropriations 1921-1923	Unexpended Balances 1921-1923		Balances To Lapse 1923-1925
		Lapsed	Liability	
ADMINISTRATION				
Total expenditures				
Less expended from appropriation to Property & Supplies				
Net expenditures	.....	.....	.....	.....
MOTHER'S ASSISTANCE FUND				
Total expenditures				
Less expended from appropriation to Property & Supplies				
Net expenditures	.....	$18,790	.....	.....
HOSPITALS AND SCHOOLS FOR MENTAL DEFECTIVES STATE, SEMI-STATE AND COUNTY HOSPITALS				
Allentown State Hospital	.....	$3	.....	.....
Danville State Hospital	.....	3	.....	.....
Dixmont Semi-State Hospital	.....	.....	.....	.....
Farview State Hospital	$70,000	27,020	.....	.....
Harrisburg State Hospital	.....	13,204	.....	.....
Norristown State Hospital	.....	.....	.....	.....
Torrance State Hospital	.....	35,564	.....	.....
Warren State Hospital	.....	1,576	.....	.....
Wernersville State Hospital	.....	1,783	.....	.....
Removal of Patients	.....	.....	.....	.....
Counties for Insane	175,000	.....	.....	.....
Other Care and Treatment of Indigent Insane	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sub Total	$245,000	$79,153	.....	.....
STATE SCHOOLS FOR MENTAL DEFECTIVES				
Laurelton Village	.....	$4,191	.....	.....
Pennhurst State School	.....	5,374	.....	.....
Polk State School	.....	27,701	.....	.....
Sub Total	.....	$37,266	.....	.....
SEMI-STATE SCHOOLS FOR MENTAL DEFECTIVES				
Elwyn	.....	$65,169	.....	.....
Total Classification	$245,000	$181,588	.....	.....
Commission, State site for Inebriates	.....	.....	.....	.....
MEDICAL AND SURGICAL HOSPITALS—STATE OWNED				
Ashland	$116,5[illegible]	$3	.....	$6,726
Blossburg	22,811	.....	.....	.....
Coaldale	22,528	1	.....	.....
Connellsville	13,000	94	.....	.....
Hazleton	.....	1,276	.....	27,332
Locust Mountain	.....	.....	.....	500
Mercer	.....	.....	.....	500
Philipsburg	15,000	.....	.....	.....
Nanticoke	.....	2	.....	1,975
Scranton	45,000	35,000	.....	1,500
Shamokin	35,000	17	.....	.....
Sub Total	$269,899	$36,393	.....	$38,233
State Aided (See detail Page 177-178)	.....	(1)1,171,971	.....	.....
Total Classification	$269,899	$1,208,364	.....	$38,233

DEPARTMENT OF WELFARE—Continued.

SUMMARY

	Biennium 1921-1923 Expended from State Appropriations			Biennium 1923-1925 Expended from State Appropriations		
	Total Maintenance Expenses	For Maintenance	For Capital Outlay	Total Maintenance Expenses	For Maintenance	For Capital Outlay
HOMES AND AGENCIES—STATE OWNED						
Soldiers and Sailors Home, Erie	$244,919	$217,050	.....	$211,417	$200,000	.....
State Aided (See detail Page 179-180)	No Data	741,345	.....	No Data	549,000	.....
Total Classification	.....	$958,395	.....	.....	$749,000	.....
PENAL AND CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS—STATE OWNED						
Huntingdon Reformatory	$666,134	$386,425	.....	$620,335	$352,871	.....
Morganza Training School	613,394	167,989	$54,823(5)	641,704	143,500	$69,500
Muncy Farms	145,601	120,000	29,031	211,661	90,000	18,000
Eastern State Penitentiary	1,120,589	448,826	.....	1,465,310	490,000	.....
New Eastern State Penitentiary	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Western State Penitentiary (Pittsburgh)	1,460,547	642,191	.....	1,753,533	581,054	.....
Western State Penitentiary (Rockview)	.....	.....	605,755	.....	.....	539,531
Sub Total	$4,006,265	$1,765,431	$689,609	$4,692,543	$1,657,425	$627,031
SEMI-STATE						
Glen Mills	$929,397	$486,578	.....	$1,033,568	$400,000	.....
Prison Industries	974,051	100,000	.....	1,498,789	.....	.....
Total Classification	$5,918,713	$2,352,009	$689,609	$7,224,900	$2,057,425	$627,031
Grand Total—Welfare	.....	$17,765,105	$1,899,038	.....	$16,174,969	$1,619,669

(1) Blossburg—exclusive of $4,722—1919-21 Deficiency Appropriation.

(2) Coaldale—exclusive of $4,912.04—1919-21 Deficiency Appropriation.

(3) Includes $1,083 000 declared to be Sectarian under Supreme Court decision.

(4) Incudes $342,600 declared to be sectarian under Supreme Court decison.

(5) Excludes $36,375 for erection of two cottages paid prior to 5-31-21

(6) Includes $100,000 for new buildings.

(7) Includes $125,000 for new buildings.

DEPARTMENT OF WELFARE—Continued.

SUMMARY—Continued.

	State Appropriations (Other than Deficiencies) 1921-1923	State Appropriations (Other than Deficiencies) 1923-1925	Appropriation Recommended 1925-1927	Increase+ Decrease— 1925-1927 over 1923-1925	Deficiencies 1921-1923	Deficiencies 1923-1925
HOMES AND AGENCIES—STATE OWNED						
Soldiers and Sailors Home, Erie	$240,000	$200,000	$280,000	+$80,000	.....	.....
State Aided (See detail Page 179-180)	1,114,800	(4)549,000	569,100	+20,100	.....	.....
Total Classification	$1,354,800	$749,000	$849,100	+$100,100	.....	.....
PENAL AND CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS—STATE OWNED						
Huntingdon Reformatory	$389,528	$359,900	$580,000	+$220,100	$490	None
Morganza Training School	222,825	(1)213,000	390,000	+177,000	20,000	None
Muncy Farms	176,100	108,000	130,000	+22,000	.....	.....
Eastern State Penitentiary	397,500	490,000	620,000	+130,000	60,000	None
New Eastern State Penitentiary	.....	.....	1,000,000	+1,000,000	.....	.....
Western State Penitentiary (Pittsburgh)	665,924	550,000	850,000	+300,000	None	$31,054
Western State Penitentiary (Rockview)	900,286	539,531	205,000	—40,000	.....	.....
Sub Total	$2,752,163	$2,260,431	$3,775,000	+$1,809,100	$80,490	$31,054
SEMI-STATE						
Glen Mills	$486,578	$400,000	$500,000	+$100,000	.....	.....
Prison Industries	100,000	100,000	.....	—100,000	.....	.....
Total Classification	$3,338,741	$2,760,431	4,275,000	+ 1,809,100	$80,490	$31,054
Grand Total—Welfare	$21,284,847	$17,808,669	$22,269,100	+$4,754,962	$562,056	$131,231

For reference notes see page 4437

SUMMARY—Continued.

	Deficiency Appropriations 1921-1923	Unexpended Balances 1921-1923 Land	Unexpended Balances 1921-1923 Liability	Balances To Lapse 1923-1925
HOMES AND AGENCIES—STATE OWNED				
Soldiers and Sailors Home, Erie	.....	$22,950	.....	.....
State Aided (See detail Page 179-180)	.....	(4)373,455	.....	.....
Total Classification	.....	$396,405	.....	.....
PENAL AND CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS—STATE OWNED				
Huntingdon Reformatory	$490	$3,593	.....	$7,029
Morganza Training School	20,000	20,013	.....	.....
Muncy Farms	.....	27,069	.....	.....
Eastern State Penitentiary	60,000	8,674	.....	.....
New Eastern State Penitentiary				
Western State Penitentiary (Pittsburgh)	.....	23,733	.....	.....
Western State Penitentiary (Rockview)	.....	.....	$294,531	.....
Sub Total	$80,490	$83,082	$294,531	$7,029
SEMI-STATE				
Glen Mills				
Prison Industries	.....	.....	.....	$100,000
Total Classification	$80,490	$83,082	$294,531	$107,029
Grand Total—Welfare	$595,389	$1,888,229	$294,531	$145,262

For reference notes see page 4437

DEPARTMENT OF WELFARE—Continued.

Per Capita Costs June 1, 1923-May 31, 1924

STATE MENTAL HOSPITALS

This table sets forth the cost per capita per week of caring for patients in State Mental Hospitals. The costs represent only the functions which have to do with the care of patients. The expense of operating the farms and productive industries is not included. The value of produce and products, however, which consumed in the care of patients is included in computing the per capita costs.

	Allentown	Danville	Farview	Harrisburg	Norristown	Torrance	Warren	Wernersville	Average
Weeks of Service	64,043	82,791	29,827	69,924	152,006	16,432	86,599	56,847	
Administration	$.399	$.316	$.619	$.348	$.231	$.832	$.348	$.393	$.350
Household	2.689	2.521	2.467	2.337	2.709	2.018	2.577	2.079	2.514
Operation Plant & Care of Grounds	.884	1.173	.998	.776	.895	.725	1.007	.763	.924
Repair & Upkeep	.824	.427	.656	.465	.611	.712	.576	.666	.595
Shoes & Clothing	.261	.212	.161	.374	.177	.236	.213	.339	.239
Professional Care of Patients	1.201	1.588	1.178	1.120	1.156	.786	1.184	1.190	1.224
Auxiliary Agencies	.114	.163	.177	.076	.035	.072	.058	.042	.081
Total	$6.422	$6.400	$6.256	$5.496	$5.814	$5.381	$5.963	$5.472	$5.927

An increase of $30,000, for salaries and expenses for the general administration of the Department of Welfare is recommended in order to meet the new duties placed upon that Department and, also to meet the increase in demand made by local communities for mental health clinic service and for the supervision of the feeble minded outside of institutions and by the Directors of the Poor, Hospitals, and Children's Homes and for other types of social service.

A total increase of $1,736,900 is recommended for the maintenance of State, semi-State and County Institutions. This increase is necessary to provide for the normal increase in population in the hospitals for the Insane and Institutions for the Feeble Minded, and to meet the legal requirements as to per capita rate of compensation for State and County institutions, to meet the expenses of the increased capacity of the State-owned General Hospitals; and also in part to provide for the necessary increases to secure a better type of prison guard.

There is a total increase of $1,502,099, for repairs, alterations and equipment for State Institutions necessary to keep all existing buildings and equipment in a good state of repair and to make necessary replacements.

The State has assumed the responsibility for care for the Insane, Feeble-Minded and for the inmates of the Reformatories and Penitentiaries. The Department of Welfare estimates that at least $49,790,000 is needed in a minimum ten-year program for urgent building needs for State-owned institutions. This budget provides a total of $2,155,000 for buildings, or $1,304,263 more than was appropriated in the previous biennium. The Budget carries $225,000 for Torrance State Hospital to relieve to that extent the over-crowding in mental hospitals;$500,000, for Laurelton State Village to relieve the overcrowding in feeble-minded institutions; $1,000,000, for a new location and to start a building program for Eastern Penitentiary; $205,000 to continue necessary construction at Western Penitentiary at Rockview and to provide better housing for present inmates; $125,000 to Coaldale State Hospital; and $100,000 for Philipsburg State Hospital for increased accommodations.

The appropriation recommended to State-aided hospitals is $4,000,000, and to State-aided homes is $569.100. This is an increase of $281,700 over the amount available in this biennium for that purpose. There may be an additional $100,000 available because certain hospitals did not earn to this extent the amounts appropriated to them. Pennylsvania is the only State now undertaking to provide in any considerable amounts from State taxes for relief of private contributors to local hospitals. It would take more than $8,000,000 at a $3.00 per diem rate to relieve contributors to local hospitals entirely of all contributions for the care of the local indigent sick.

APPROPRIATION RECOMMENDED

For the payment of the salary of the Secretary of Welfare, two years, the sum of twenty thousand dollars ($20,000).

For the payment of the salaries, wages, or other compensation of such deputies, directors, superintendents, bureau or division chiefs, assistant directors, assistant superintendents, assistant chiefs, experts, scientists, engineers, surveyors, draftsmen, accountants, secretaries, auditors, inspectors, examiners, statisticians, marshals, clerks, stenographers, bookkeepers, messengers and other assistants and employes as may be required for the proper conduct of the work of the department and for the purchase of materials, supplies, apparatus and equipment; for the purchase, maintenance and repair of automobiles; for postage, telephone toll charges and express charges; for traveling and other expenses of the Secretary of Welfare and the officers and employes of the Department and of the State Welfare Commission and for any other expenses which may be necessary for the proper conduct of the work of the Department, two years, the sum of three hundred and fifty-five thousand dollars ($355,000).

For the use of the Board of Trustees of the Eastern State Penitentiary for salaries, insurance, repairs to buildings and equipment transfer of prisoners, parole expenses, gratuities, clothing for discharged convicts, supplies and any other expenses necessary for the proper conduct of the work of the Board, two years, the sum of six hundred thousand dollars ($600,000).

For the use of the Board of Trustees of the Eastern State Penitentiary for general repairs, for the purchase of fuel saving equipment and instruments on boilers, for improvement of electrical system and for correction of conditions constituting serious hazards to property and life, two years, the sum of twenty thousand dollars ($20,000).

For the use of the Board of Trustees of the Western State Penitentiary for salaries, insurance, repairs to buildings and equipment, medical and surgical instruments, transportation, gratuities, clothing for discharged prisoners, supplies, the return of escaped prisoners, and any other expenses necessary for the proper conduct of the work of the Board, two years, the sum of eight hundred and fifteen thousand dollars ($815,000)

For the use of the Board of Trustees of the Western State Penitentiary for general repairs, the purchase of fuel saving equipment and instruments on boilers, improvement of the electrical system and correction of conditions constituting serious hazards to property and life, two years, the sum of thirty-five thousand dollars ($35,000).

For the use of the Board of Trustees of the Western State Penitentiary for continuation of the erection, construction, and equipment of the said Western State Penitentiary in Centre County authorized by the Act entitled "An Act providing for the selection and purchase, or the appropriation from the State Forest reserves of a tract of land and the erection thereon of buildings for the Western Penitentiary; making an appropriation therefore; authorizing the removal thereto of the inmates of the said penitentiary; and directing the sale of the site now occupied by the said penitentiary, and the buildings and materials thereon," approved the thirtieth day of March, one thou-

sand nine hundred and eleven its amendments and supplements, two years, the sum of two hundred and five thousand dollars ($205,000).

For the use of the Board of Trustees of the Pennsylvania Industrial Reformatory for salaries, boiler insurance, library books, tools, materials and supplies for instructional purposes in vocational departments, lectures and entertainments, gratuities, parole department, and any other expenses necessary for the conduct of the work of the Board, two years, the sum of four hundred and fifty thousand dollars ($450,000).

For the use of the Board of Trustees of the Pennsylvania Industrial Reformatory for general repairs, purchase of machinery and equipment, essential additional structures, purchase of additional lands, for drinking water supply, construction of drainage sewers, surface drains for pipe line to carry water from Price's Spring to engine room, improvement of water system, correction of conditions constituting serious hazards to property and life, fuel equipment and instruments on boilers, and for improvement to the electrical system, two years, the sum of one hundred and thirty thousand dollars ($130,000).

For the use of the Board of Trustees of the State Industrial Home for women, for maintenance, including salaries, wages or other compensation of a superintendent and assistant and employes, the cost of supplies and equipment, postage, expressage, telephone rentals and toll charges and such other expenses of every kind and description as may be necessary for the proper conduct of the work of the Board and the operation of the institution, two years, the sum of one hundred thousand dollars ($100,000).

For the use of the Board of Trustees of the State Industrial Home for Women for completion of barn, the erection of a machinery shed and corn-crib, for the correction of conditions constituting serious hazards to property and life, improvement of the water system, a new single meter and alteration of electrical system, construction and equipment of green-house and for the improvement of the sewage disposal plant, two years, the sum of thirty thousand dollars ($30,000).

For the use of the Board of Trustees of the Pennsylvania Training School, for maintenance, including salaries, wages or other compensation of a superintendent and assistants and employes, the cost of supplies and equipment, postage. expressage, telephone rentals and toll charges and such other expenses of every kind and description as may be necessary for the proper conduct of the work of the Board and the operation of the institution, for repairs, for painting and glazing and for the purchase of library books, two years, the sum of two hundred thousand dollars ($200,000).

For the use of the Board of Trustees of the Pennsylvania Training School for improvement and necessary enlargement of power plant and its equipment, to improve fire protection, a root cellar, electric extensions and repairs, improvements and repairs to water dam, pumping station and filtration plant, equipment and repairs in the main kitchen, new equipment for bake shop, equipment and tools for the various shops and industrial buildings, repairs to farm houses and barns, sanitary plumbing, paving, repairs to chapel organ, refrigeration, equipment for new laundry building, purchase of land to protect water shed, purchase of fuel saving equipment and instruments on boilers, and the correction of conditions constituting serious hazards to property and life, two years, the sum of one hundred ninety thousand dollars ($190,000).

For the use of the Board of Trustees of the Pennsylvania Soldiers' and Sailors' Home, for maintenance, including salaries, wages, or other compensation of a superintendent and assistants and employes, the cost of supplies and equipment, postage, expressage, telephone rentals and toll charges and such other expenses of every kind and description as may be necessary for the proper conduct of the work of the Board and the operation of the institution, two years, the sum of two hundred thousand dollars ($200,000).

For the use of the Board of Trustees of the Pennsylvania Soldiers' and Sailors' Home for alterations, repairs and equipment of buildings and grounds including new traps to outside conductor pipes, new top coping on boiler house stack, cement floors, metal work, fire escapes, two toilet rooms, new electric elevator in hospital and in west wing of administration building, dumbwaiter in hospital, refrigerator system, new boilers, new chassis for auto bus, new kitchen ranges and equipment, new harrow for farm, new laundry equipment, steam garment press and miscellaneous repairs necessary to put the institution in good condition of repair, safety and service, two years, the sum of eighty thousand dollars ($80,000).

For the use of the Baord of Trustees of the Allentown State Hospital for the purchase and installation of equipment to increase heating capacity, rental of necessary rooms outside of the institution, replacement of obsolete switch board in power house, fire alarm system, motor driven fire truck, the erection of two fire proof stairways and necessary alterations to nurses' home for men, construction of two story porches, out-door day space and alteration of connecting day halls of men's and women's wards, canning equipment, purchase and installation of material for replacement of lighting system in tunnels, purchase replacement of gates and control on elevators in D building, replacement of hoisting machine and its control in I building, laboratory equipment, laundry equipment, farm implements, purchase and installation of a garden irrigating system, repairs to grounds and roadways, purchase of motor driven sewing machine equipment, purchase and installation of material for lighting of grounds and extensions and alterations to electric lighting and power system, refrigerating machine, water softening plant, the correction of conditions constituting serious hazards to property and life, fuel saving equipment and instruments on boilers, improvements to electrical system, for extensions and improvement to bakery, two years, the sum of one hundred ten thousand dollars ($110,000).

For the use of the Board of Trustees of the Danville State Hospital completing the construction and equipment of the new power plant, extension and equipment to provide for a modern central kitchen, reflooring and repainting of wards, relocation of operating room in female infirmary, relocation of the hydro in female acute ward, porch extensions on male and female acute wards, remodeling of old power house to provide store rooms, improvement of water and sewage system, correction of conditions constituting serious hazards to property and life and for improvement to electrical system, two years, the sum of three hundred twenty-thousand dollars ($320,000).

For the use of the Board of Trustees of the Farview State Hospital for completing the corridor connecting Ward H to patients' dining room, the purchase of two plots of land consisting of a hundred twenty-four acres, the improvement of the water system, for the correction of conditions constituting serious hazards to property and life, and fuel saving equipment and instruments on boilers, two years, the sum of sixty-five thousand dollars ($65,000).

For the use of the Board of Trustees of the Farview State Hospital for extra maintenance, care, and treatment due to the character of patients kept at such institutions and the small number of patients. two years, the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars ($25.000).

For the use of the Board of Trustees of the Harrisburg State Hospital for remodeling the North Dorthy Dix Cottage, making improvements to water supply system and the refrigerating system, the purchase of fuel saving equipment and instruments on boilers, improvement of electrical system and the correction of conditions constituting serious hazards to property and life, two years, the sum of fifteen thousand dollars ($15.000).

For the use of the Board of Trustees of the Norristown State Hospital for concrete porches to replace present ward porches which are unsanitary and cannot be kept clean, new mangle for laundry to replace one worn out, motor driven hair picker, canning equipment, hot water circulating equipment to force constant circulation of hot water through system at a saving in fuel, reslating and re-roofing three sections on two refectories, reroofing piggery, cow barn and storage barn, new four hundred gallon rendering tank, gas ranges, new sinks in large central kitchen, electric trucks with heating units to convey food to ward dining rooms, storm sewers to replace outlets now insufficient for drainage, sanitary sewers for the cow barn, Getty Farm House and piggery, repairs and improvement of driveways, metal ceilings in Ward Buildings Nos. 13 and 14, fuel saving equipment and instruments on boilers, improvement to electrical system and the correction of conditions constituting serious hazards of property and life, two years, the sum of one hundred fifty thousand dollars ($150,000).

For the use of the Board of Trustees of the Torrance State Hospital for the purchase of several tracts of land for water shed control on Shirey Run and three other small tracts of land of great importance to the institution,

completing and furnishing Ward Building No. 1, laundry equipment, improving of water system, correction of conditions constituting serious hazards to property and life, fuel saving equipment and instruments on boilers and improvement to electrical system, two years, the sum of eighty-five thousand dollars ($85,000).

For the use of the Board of Trustees of the Torrance State Hospital for construction and equipment of a new ward building, two years, the sum of two hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars ($225,000).

For the use of the Board of Trustees of the Warren State Hospital for a new carpenter shop, remodeling old power house to provide for store room and bakery, new bake ovens, laundry machinery and equipment, improvements to power plant, replacement of hospital equipment and furnishings, night watchman's clock system, repairing root cellar, repairing roof, correction of conditions constituting serious hazards to property and life, fuel saving equipment and instruments on boilers, and improvement to electrical system, two years, the sum of one hundred forty thousand dollars ($140,000).

For the use of the Board of Trustees of the Wernersville State Hospital for repairs to clock tower, purchase of poultry and swine to replace diseased stock, bridge replacements, improvement of water and sewage system; the correction of conditions constituting serious hazards to property and life, fuel saving equipment and instruments on boilers, and the improvement of electrical improvement of electrical system, two years, the sum of ninety thousand dollars ($90,000).

For the use of the Board of Trustees of the Ashland State Hospital for maintenance, including salaries, wages or other compensation of a superintendent and assistants and employes, the cost of supplies and equipment, postage, expressage, telephone rentals and toll charges and such other expenses of every kind and description as may be necessary for the proper conduct of the work of the Board and the operation of the institution, two years, the sum of two hundred forty-five thousand dollars ($245,000).

For the use of the Board of Trustees of the Ashland State Hospital for correction of conditions constituting serious hazards to property and life, improvement to electrical system and general repairs, two years, the sum of five thousand dollars ($5,000).

For the use of the Board of Trustees of the Blossburg State Hospital for maintenance, including salaries, wages or other compensation of a superintendent and assistants and employes, the cost of supplies and equipment, postage, expressage, telephone rentals and toll charges and such other expenses of every kind and description as may be necessary for the proper conduct of the work of the Board and the operation of the institution, two years, the sum of sixty-five thousand dollars ($65,000).

For the use of the Board of Trustees of the Blossburg State Hospital for alterations to present building, refrigerator system, fire escapes, and the correction of conditions constituting serious hazards to property and life, rewiring present hospital building and the improvement to electrical system, two years, the sum of forty thousand dollars ($40,000).

For the use of the Board of Trustees of the Coaldale State Hospital for maintenance, including salaries, wages or other compensation of a superintendent and assistants and employes, the cost of supplies and equipment, postage, expressage, telephone rentals and toll charges and such other expenses of every kind and description as may be necessary for the proper conduct of the work of the Board and the operation of the institution, two years, the sum of one hundred thirty thousand dollars ($130,000).

For the use of the Board of Trustees of the Coaldale State Hospital for equipment of the new hospital annex, the alteration and repair of the main hospital building, the purchase of a one-ton truck, the erection of a fire-proof garage, grading and paving, storm sewer system from buildings, to complete fencing, the improvement of the electrical system, and the correction of conditions constituting serious hazards to life and property, two years, the sum of one hundred thirteen thousand dollars ($113,000).

For the use of the Board of Trustees of the Connellsville State Hospital for maintenance, including salaries, wages or other compensation of a superintendent and assistant and employes, the cost of supplies and equipment, postage, expressage, telephone rentals and toll charges and such other expenses of every kind and description as may be necessary for the proper conduct of the work of the Board and the operation of the institution, two years, the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars ($25,000).

For the use of the Board of Trustees of the Connellsville State Hospital for general repairs to buildings and grounds, interior painting, remodeling of sun porch and installing bath room, remodeling middle semi-private room, construction of garage for ambulance, purchase of new mangle, construction of a root cellar, the improvement of the electrical system, and the purchase of an adding machine, two years, the sum of five thousand dollars ($5,000).

For the use of the Board of Trustees of the Hazleton State Hospital for maintenance, including salaries, wages or other compensation of a superintendent and assistant and employes, the cost of supplies and equipment, postage, expressage, telephone rentals and toll charges and such other expenses of every kind and description as may be necessary for the proper conduct of the work of the Board and the operation of the institution, two years, the sum of one hundred five thousand dollars ($105,000).

For the use of the Board of Trustees of the Locust Mountain State Hospital for maintenance including salaries, wages or other compensation of a superintendent and assistants and employes, the cost of supplies and equipment, rental of buildings or rooms outside of the institution, postage, expressage, telephone rentals and toll charges and such other expenses of every kind and description as may be necessary for the proper conduct of the work of the board and the operation of the institution, two year, the sum of fifty-five thousand dollars ($55,000).

For the use of the Board of Trustees of the Locust Mountain State Hospital for the purchase of equipment for the new hospital, two years, the sum of ten thousand dollars ($10,000).

For the use of the Board of Trustees of the Nanticoke State Hospital for maintenance, including salaries, wages or other compensation of a superintendent and assistants and employes, the cost of supplies and equipment, postage, expressage, telephone, rental and toll charges and such other expenses of every kind and description as may be necessary for the proper conduct of the work of the Board and the operation of the institution, two years, the sum of seventy-five thousand dollars ($75,000).

For the use of the Board of Trustees of the Philipsburg State Hospital for maintenance, including salaries, wages or other compensation of a superintendent and assistants and employes, the cost of supplies and equipment, postage, expressage, telephone rental and toll charges and such other expenses of every kind and description as may be necessary for the proper conduct of the work of the Board and the operation of the institution, two years, the sum of fifty-

For the use of the Board of Trustees of the Philipsburg five thousand dollars ($55,000).
State Hospital for equipment of the new hospital building, two years, the sum of fifty thousand dollars ($50,000).

For the use of the Board of Trustees of the Scranton State Hospital for maintenance including salaries, wages or other compensation of a superintendent and assistants and employes, the cost of supplies and equipment, rental of buildings or rooms outside of the Institution, postage, expressage, telephone rentals and toll charges and such other expenses of every kind and description as may be necessary for the proper conduct of the work of the board and the operation of the institution, two years, the sum of one hundred ninety thousand dollars ($190.000).

For the use of the Board of Trustees of the Scranton State Hospital for new elevators, remodeling of one old building to take care of the laundry, fire escapes, and the correction of conditions constituting serious hazards to property and life, and general repairs, two years, the sum of forty-five thousand dollars ($45,000).

For the use of the Board of Trustees of the Shamokin State Hospital for maintenance, including salaries, wages or other compensation of a superintendent and assistants and employes, the cost of supplies and equipment, postage, expressage, telephone rentals and toll charges and such other expenses of every kind and description as may be necessary for the proper conduct of the work of the Board and the operation of the institution, two years, the sum of eighty-five thousand dollars ($85,000).

For the use of the Board of Trustees of the Shamokin State Hospital for the purchase of an ambulance, plumbing, beds and bedding, laundry machinery, improvement of fire system and correction of conditions constituting serious haz-

ards to property and life, and general repairs, two years, the sum of seventeen thousand dollars ($17,000).

For the use of the Board of Trustees of the Laurelton State Village, for maintenance, including salaries, wages or other compensation of a superintendent and assistants and employes, the cost of supplies and equipment, postage, expressage, telephone rentals and toll charges and such other expenses of every kind and description as may be necessary for the proper conduct of the work of the Board and the operation of the institution, two years, the sum of one hundred sixty thousand dollars ($160,000).

For the use of the Board of Trustees of the Laurelton State Village for correction of conditions constituting serious hazards to property and life, two years, the sum of ten thousand dollars ($10,000).

For the use of the Board of Trustees of the Laurelton State Village for the erection and equipment of additional units to increase the capacity of the institution with the auxiliary power plant, laundry water and sewage systems, two years, the sum of five hundred thousand dollars ($500,000).

For the use of the Board of Trustees of the Pennhurst State School for the maintenance and training of inmates at the annual rate of two hundred and seventy-five dollars ($275) per annum for each inmate, maintenance, to include salaries, wages or other compensation of a superintendent and assistants and employes, the cost of supplies and equipment, the rental of farm lands for institutional use, postage, expressage, telephone rentals and toll charges and such other expenses of every kind and description as may be necessary for the proper conduct of the work of the Board and the operation of the institution, two years, the sum of six hundred sixty thousand dollars ($660,000).

For the use of the Board of Finance of the Pennhurst State School for general repairs, the improvement of water and sewage system, the correction of conditions constituting serious hazards to property and life, fuel saving equipment and instruments on boilers, improvement to electrical system and the purchase of a water softening plant, two years the sum of eighty thousand dollars ($80,000).

For the use of the Board of Trustees of the Polk State School for the maintenance and training of inmates at the annual rate of two hundred and fifty dollars ($250) per annum for each inmate, for maintenance including salaries, wages or other compensation of a superintendent and assistants and employes, the cost of supplies and equipment, postage, expressage, telephone rentals, and toll charges and such other expenses of every kind and description as may be necessary for the proper conduct of the work of the board and the operation of the institution, two years, the sum of one million twenty-five thousand dollars ($1,025,000).

For the use of the Board of Trustees of the Polk State School for improvements to power plant including addition to building, new boiler, exterior coal pocket, coal crusher, feed pumps and assessories, reconstruction of stairways in hospital and boys' cottage group, finishing and furnishing dormitaries of the third story of the girls' cottage group, farm improvements including new buildings, repairs and alterations to old buildings, clearing, draining, and fencing, farm machinery and two horses, covering pipes and tanks with heat insulating material, refrigerator lines, improvement of sewage system, correction of conditions constituting serious hazards to property and life, fuel saving equipment and instruments on boilers. two years. the sum of one hundred sixty-five thousand dollars ($165,000).

APPROPRIATIONS RECOMMENDED

AN ACT

Making an appropriation to pay for the care, treatment, removal, and maintenance of the indigent insane for two years ending the thirty-first day of May, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-seven.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That the sum of five million three hundred twenty-five thousand dollars ($5,325,000), or so much thereof as may be necessary, be, and the same is hereby, specifically appropriated to pay for the care, treatment, removal, and maintenance of the indigent insane for and during the two years, beginning June first, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-five, and ending May thirty-first, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-seven.

The said appropriation shall be paid on the warrant of the Auditor General, on the basis of settlement by that officer and the State Treasury; but no warrant shall be drawn or settlement made until the directors or managers of the several hospitals and asylums for the insane shall have made, on oath or affirmation, to the Auditor General, a quarterly report setting forth the actual number of indigent persons received and maintained in said hospitals and asylums for the insane, respectively, during the quarter for which the report is made, with the dates of their admission and discharge or death, respectively, and the actual time during which each of said indigent insane persons was treated, maintained, and cared for during said quarter: Provided also, That no payment shall be made on account of the care and treatment of the insane until the Secretary of Welfare shall have certified to the Auditor General that the quarterly report of the cost of such care and treatment contains no charge except for "care, treatment, removal, and maintenance," which words, as used in this act, shall be construed to mean medical and surgical treatment and nursing, food, and clothing, and absolutely necessary repairs to existing buildings of such hospitals and asylums.

Section 2. It shall be the duty of the commissioners of the several counties of the Commonwealth, or the directors or overseers of the poor of different counties or poor districts of the State, to report, under oath, to the Auditor General, on the first day of September, December, March and June of each year, the number of indigent insane persons transferred from said counties or poor districts, respectively, to the State hospitals or asylums for the insane in their respective districts. Said report shall contain the name of every indigent insane person so transferred or maintained at said hospitals or asylums, and shall set forth when he or she was admitted, the length of time cared for in said hospital or asylum, and the date of discharge or death.

APPROPRIATIONS RECOMMENDED

AN ACT

Making an appropriation to pay for the treatment of the indigent sick or injured in medical and surgical hospitals not owned by the Commonwealth for the two years ending the thirty-first day of May, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-seven.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That the sum of four million dollars, ($4,000,000) or so much thereof as may be necessary, be, and the same is hereby specifically appropriated to pay for the treatment of the indigent sick or injured in medical and surgical hospitals not owned by the Commonwealth for and during the two years beginning June first, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-five and ending May thirty-first, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-seven, payments to be made at the rate of three dollars ($3) per diem for the medical and surgical treatment rendered to, and maintenance of, each person treated in said hospitals who is entitled to free service, and for each day of part pay service such proportion of the aforesaid three dollars ($3) per diem rate as the part of the regular ward charge which the person so treated is not able to pay bears to the regular ward charge for such free service: Provided, however, That no hospital shall receive compensation at a rate exceeding the actual cost of service per capita in the public ward of said hospital.

The said appropriation shall be paid on the warrant of the Auditor General, on the basis of settlement by that officer and the State Treasurer; but no warrant shall be drawn or settlement made until the directors or managers of the several medical and surgical hospitals shall have made, on oath or affirmation, to the Auditor General, a quarterly report setting forth the names of the indigent sick or injured persons received and treated in said hospitals for the sick and injured respectively during the quarter for which the report is made with the dates of their admission and discharge or death, respectively, and the actual time during which each of said indigent sick or injured person was treated during said quarter; Provided also, That no payment shall be made on account of the treatment of said indigent sick or injured persons until the Secretary of Welfare shall have certified to the Auditor General that the quarterly report setting forth the names of said indigent sick or injured persons contains no name

other than that of patients entitled to receive care and treatment at the expense, in full or in part, of the State. And further provided, That not more than one-eighth of the sum hereby appropriated shall be paid out in any one quarter and that no hospital shall during any one year receive more than seventy-five thousand dollars, ($75,000).

APPROPRIATIONS RECOMMENDED

AN ACT

Making an appropriation to carry into effect the provisions of an act approved the tenth day of July one thousand nine hundred and nineteen (Pamphlet Laws eight hundred ninety-three) entitled "An act providing for assistance to certain mothers; providing for the appointment of boards of trustees for the several counties of the Commonwealth, and for the appointment of a State Supervisor and assistants and fixing the salaries of such State Supervisor and assistants; defining the powers and duties of boards of trustees, including the power of appointing assistants and investigators, and the distribution of funds at their disposal; providing for the apportionment of the State appropriation among the several counties, and requiring counties coming under the provisions of the act to appropriate certain moneys; and providing penalties" as amended.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That the sum of one million seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars ($1,750,000) is hereby specifically appropriated for the two fiscal years beginning June first one thousand nine hundred and twenty-five for the purpose of carrying into effect the provisions of the act approved the tenth day of July one thousand nine hundred and nineteen (Pamphlet Laws eight hundred ninety-three) entitled "An act providing for assistance to certain mothers; providing for the appointment of boards of trustees for the several counties of the Commonwealth, and for the appointment of a State Supervisor and assistants, and fixing the salaries of such State Supervisor and assistants; defining the powers and duties of boards of trustees, including the power of appointing assistants and investigators, and the distribution of funds at their disposal; providing for the apportionment of the State appropriation among the several counties, and requiring counties coming under the provisions of the act to appropriate certain moneys; and providing penalties", as amended by the act approved the twenty-seventh day of May one thousand nine hundred and twenty-one (Pamphlet Laws one thousand one hundred and seventy-five) and by the act approved the twenty-second day of May, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-three (Pamphlet Laws three hundred and seven).

Section 2. Upon the approval of this act the State Treasurer, after deducting from the entire amount appropriated the sums hereinafter designated for salaries and expenses, shall divide the balance into two equal parts.

The one part hereinafter referred to as the second part, shall be held intact for distribution on and after the first day of June one thousand nine hundred and twenty-six, in the manner hereinafter provided.

The other part shall, upon the approval of this act, be distributed and apportioned to the several counties of the State, according to the following classification:

First Class.—Counties with a population of more than one million five hundred thousand inhabitants, twenty-four per centum.

Second Class.—Counties with a population of more than one million and not more than one million five hundred thousand inhabitants, sixteen per centum.

Third Class.—Counties with a population of more than two hundred thousand and not more than one million inhabitants, equal parts of nineteen per centum.

Fourth Class.—Counties with a population of more than one hundred thousand and not more than two hundred thousand inhabitants, equal parts of twenty-six per centum.

Fifth Class.—Counties with a population of more than fifty thousand and not more than one hundred thousand inhabitants, equal parts of nine per centum.

Sixth Class.—Counties with a population of twenty-five thousand and not more than fifty thousand inhabitants, equal parts of four and one-fourth per centum.

Seventh Class.—Counties with a population of twenty-five thousand inhabitants or less, equal parts of one and three-fourths per centum.

Section 3. On the first day of June, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-six, the State Treasurer shall set aside out of the second part to each county then organized under the Mothers' Assistance System, a sum equal to that apportioned to it under the preceding section. Except as in section five of this act provided, the amount so set aside to any county together with the unexpended balance of the amount apportioned to the county during the first year, shall constitute the State's assistance during the second year to such county.

Section 4. No county shall receive any sum from the State, under sections two and three of this act, unless such county shall appropriate a like sum for the same purpose.

Section 5. The money set aside on the approval of this act to counties that were not at that time organized under the Mothers' Assistance System and which did not come into the system during the year ending May thirty-first one thousand nine hundred and twenty-six, together with the balance of the second part remaining after the proper amounts have been set aside as provided in section three, shall constitute a fund to be known as the surplus fund.

A county organized under the Mothers' Assistance System prior to or during the year ending May thirty-first, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-six, may receive, during the second year, out of the surplus fund, a sum additional to that apportioned and set aside to it under sections two and three.

Section 6. No county shall receive its allotment of the State appropriation available for any year under the classification appointed by this act, unless such county has accepted the provisions of the Act of July tenth, one thousand nine hundred and nineteen (Pamphlet Laws eight hundred ninety-three as amended and has placed at the disposal of the board of trustees a sum equal to the amount available from the State appropriation for such year. But a county may participate in the surplus fund if in addition to the appropriations and provisions hereinbefore required, it shall appropriate a sum equal to the amount which it desires from the surplus fund.

No county shall be permitted to participate in such surplus fund to an amount in excess of twenty-five per centum of the aggregate sum apportioned and set aside by the State Treasury to that county for the entire two year period.

Section 7. Out of the amount hereinbefore appropriated, the sum of thirty-six thousand dollars ($36,000) or so much thereof as may be necessary shall be set apart and applied for the payment of the salaries of the State Supervisor of the Mothers' Assistance Fund and of such assistants, clerks, and other employes as may be required for the proper conduct of the work of the Supervisor, for the traveling, hotel and other expenses of the Supervisor and her assistants, for the cost of making special investigations and for incidental contingent and other expenses of every kind and description necessary for the proper administration of the Mothers' Assistance System.

APPROPRIATIONS RECOMMENDED

AN ACT

Making an appropriation to the Pennsylvania Training School for Feeble-Minded Children, located at Elwyn, Delaware County, Pennsylvania.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That the sum of three hundred thirty thousand dollars ($330,000), or so much thereof as may be necessary, be, and the same is hereby specifically appropriated to the Pennsylvania Training School for Feeble-Minded Children, at Elwyn, Delaware County, for the two fiscal years beginning June first, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-five, for the maintenance of not more than six hundred wards of the State at the rate of two hundred and seventy-five dollars ($275) per capita per annum.

APPROPRIATIONS RECOMMENDED

AN ACT

Making an appropriation to the Board of Managers of the Glen Mills Schools.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority

of the same, That the sum of five hundred thousand dollars ($500,000), or so much thereof as may be necessary be, and the same is hereby specifically appropriated to the Board of Managers of the Glen Mills Schools for the two fiscal years beginning the first day of June, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-five, for purpose of maintenance.

A REVOLVING FUND AND ADVANCE REQUISITIONS FOR CERTAIN STATE-OWNED INSTITUTIONS

The Eastern and Western Penitentiaries and other State-owned institutions have been forced to borrow money at 6 per cent interest in order to make advances on the payments due from Counties. In order to save the State the interest on this money and in order to put these State-owned institutions on a business basis the following bill is recommended as a means of creating a permanent revolving fund for this end.

The act following provides for necessary advanced requisitions so that Boards of Trustees will not have to borrow money at banks and pay interest thereon for moneys properly due from the State.

AN ACT

Creating by appropriation a Revolving Fund in the State Treasury to be used by certain State-owned institutions within the Department of Welfare as working capital pending the payment by counties and other agencies of amounts due to such institutions for maintenance of inmates; requiring such institutions before becoming entitled to participate in the use of moneys in said fund to pay into it certain special funds now in their possession; and appropriating the moneys from time to time in said fund.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That the sum of four hundred thousand dollars ($400,000) is hereby specifically appropriated to the Department of Welfare which sum shall be set apart in the State Treasury apart from all other funds and known as the "Revolving Fund." The moneys from time to time in said fund shall be used for furnishing working capital to the boards of trustees of Eastern State Penitentiary, Western State Penitentiary, Pennsylvania Industrial Reformatory, State Industrial Home for Women, and Pennsylvania Training School to enable said boards of trustees to finance the maintenance of said institutions pending the payment by the several counties or other governmental agencies of the amounts chargeable against such counties or agencies for the maintenance of inmates of such institutions. Provided, however, that before any part of said Revolving Fund shall be used for the financing of the maintenance of any of the said institutions, the board of trustees of such institution shall pay and satisfy the Department of Welfare that it has paid into said Revolving Fund in the State Treasury any and all amounts now in the possession or under the control of said board in special funds as hereinafter defined, whether the moneys in such special funds are employed as working capital or otherwise. As used in this section "special funds" shall mean any and all funds other than (a) funds advanced against State appropriations, (b) current maintenance funds, (c) funds consisting of the property of inmates, and (d) any funds donated to the institution or its board of trustees, or earned by inmates to be held or used for recreation, occupational thereby or other purposes.

Section 2. As any board of trustees which has received any money from said Revolving Fund shall receive from the several counties or other governmental agencies remittances for the amounts due by such counties or other governmental agencies to said board of trustees, said board shall pay the amounts so received into said Revolving Fund in the State Treasury, furnishing to the Auditor General a statement thereof.

Section 3. All moneys from time to time is said Revolving Fund in the State Treasury are hereby specifically appropriated to the Department of Welfare to carry out the purposes of this act. The Department of Welfare shall from time to time draw its requisition upon the Auditor General in favor of any board of trustees entitled thereto for such amount as in the judgment of the Department such board of trustees shall require to enable it to finance the maintenance of its institution pending the payment by the several counties or other governmental agencies of the amounts chargeable against them for the maintenance of inmates. Upon receiving the requisition of the Department of Welfare as herein provided, the Auditor General shall draw his warrant upon the State Treasurer for the payment out of said Revolving Fund to the Board of trustees named in such requisition of the amount specified therein.

Section 4. This act shall become effective on the first day of June, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-five.

AN ACT

Providing for the payment of advances against appropriations for the maintenance of certain State-owned institutions.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That the boards of trustees of State-owned institutions within the Department of Welfare which are maintained in whole or in part by appropriation from the State Treasurer, shall be entitled to receive advances against the biennial appropriations for the maintenance in whole or in part of such institutions, whether such appropriations shall have been made directly to the boards of trustees of such institutions or to the Department of Welfare. Provided, however, that the amount to which any board of trustees shall be entitled hereunder at any one time shall not exceed one-twenty-fourth of the biennial appropriation for the maintenance of the institution operated by such board, unless the Auditor General in his discretion shall believe a larger advance to be necessary and proper to enable such institution to meet its current liabilities promptly.

Section 2. The Auditor General shall upon requisition from time to time of the Secretary of Welfare, and the proper accounting for moneys already advanced to the board of trustees named in the requisition, draw his warrant upon the State Treasurer for the amount specified in such requisition if such amount be within the limitation hereinabove provided or if it be in excess of such limitation, then for such amount as the Auditor General may deem necessary and proper.

Section 3. The State Treasurer shall pay out of the appropriations for the maintenance of the institutions to which this act applies, the amounts specified in the Auditor General's warrants drawn upon the State Treasurer as hereinbefore provided.

Section 4. The Department of Welfare acting for the several boards of trustees to which this act applies, shall from time to time furnish to the Auditor General, specifically itemized vouchers in such form as the Auditor General shall prescribe, accounting for all moneys expended out of advances made under the provisions of this act.

Section 5. All unexpended balances of advances made under the provisions of this act in the hands of any boards of trustees at the end of the appropriation period, shall be returned to the State Treasurer before any advances shall be made out of any succeeding appropriations for similar purposes.

PROCEEDS FROM INSTITUTIONAL SALES AND FEES FOR NON-INDIGENT INMATES

There has been no definite provision in Law under which institutions may sell surplus produce and have the same accredited toward the maintenance of the properties under their control. It is in the interest of economy as well as orderly procedure that the institutions profit from good management and that the funds resulting from good management accrue to the institutions for the maintenance of their properties. The following act is to provide for this economy.

The next Act authorizes the Board of Trustees of certain institutions to receive moneys for the care and treatment of non-indigent patients and apply the receipts therefrom to the maintenance of that institution. It is only fair to competing private hospitals and to State taxpayers that receipts from this source be encouraged and be used to reduce the call upon the State Treasury.

AN ACT

Authorizing boards of trustees of certain state-owned institutions to treat non-indigent patients on a pay basis, and to employ moneys received under the provisions of this act for the maintenance of their institutions, subject to audit by the Auditor General.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That the boards of trustees of state-owned medical or surgical hospitals, of state-owned hospitals for mental diseases and of state-owned institutions for mental defectives are hereby authorized whenever the capacity of their several institutions permit to treat on a pay basis patients who are not indigent.

Section 2. The rate of pay to be charged in such cases shall from time to time be determined by the several boards of trustees, subject to the approval of the Department of Welfare.

Section 3. All fees, charges or other moneys received by any such board of trustees from private sources shall be used by such board in paying salaries, wages or other compensation, wages or other compensation of employes, in purchasing necessary supplies or equipment or in defraying any other expenses necessary for the maintenance of the institution. Provided, however, that all such expenditures shall be approved by the Department of Welfare and that every such board of trustees shall keep an accurate account of all moneys received and disbursed under the authority of this act.

Section 4. The Auditor General is hereby authorized and directed from time to time to audit the accounts of moneys received and disbursed under the authority of this act.

AN ACT

Authorizing departmental administrative boards and commissions under certain restrictions to sell surplus products of the soil, meats, live stock, timber or other materials raised or grown upon or taken from property of this Commonwealth administered by such boards or commissions and to expend the proceeds of such sales for the maintenance of the properties under their control.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That any departmental administrative board or commission of this Commonwealth is hereby empowered, with the approval of the Department with which such board or commission is connected, to sell for the best price obtainable, but not less than the current market price for similar products, any surplus products of the soil, meats, live-stock, timber or other materials raised or grown upon or taken from property of the Commonwealth administered by such boards or commissions respectively. As used in this section "surplus" shall mean products, meats, live-stock, timber or other materials which cannot conveniently and economically be used in connection with the proper maintenance of the institution, park or other property administered by the board or commission involved. Provided, however, that under no circumstances shall live trees be cut for sale unless and until the Department of Forests and Waters has approved the cutting of such trees.

Section 2. The proceeds of the sale of any products, meats, livestock, timber or other materials sold by any departmental administrative board or commission under the provisions of this act may with the approval of the Department with which such board or commission is connected, be expended by such board or commission for the payment of salaries, wages or other compensation of employes, the purchase of supplies or equipment or any other expenses of any kind or description necessary for the proper conduct of the work of such board or commission.

Section 3. Every departmental administrative board or commission which sells any products of the soil, meats, livestock, timber or other materials under the provisions of this act shall keep an accurate record of the dates, quantities, and prices of all sales, and of the dates and purposes of all expenditures made hereunder, which record shall at all times be subject to examination and audit by the Auditor General of this Commonwealth.

Note: The following institutions have indicated a desire to serve the state in the care of indigent patients:
St. Vincents Hospial, Philadelphia.
Belvedere General Hospital, Pittsburgh.
Waynesboro Hospital, Waynesboro, Pa.

LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE BUREAU

General Fund Expenditures 1921-1925

1. Salaries and Wages

Title of Position	Present Number of Employes	Present Rate Per Year	Actual Expenditures June 1, 1923 to May 31, 1924	Estimated Expenditures June 1, 1924 to May 31, 1925	Total Estimated Expenditures Biennium 1923-1925	Actual Expenditures Biennium 1921-1923
Director	1	$6,000	$6,000	$6,000	$12,000	$12,167
Assistant Director	1	6,000	6,000	6,000	12,000	12,166
Chief Compiler	1	3,600	3,600	3,600	7,200	7,200
Compiler and Bill Drafter	1	3,000	3,000	3,000	6,000	6,000
Compiler and Bill Reading Clerk	1	3,000	3,000	3,000	6,000	6,000
Search Clerk	1	3,000	1,825	1,750	3,575	5,250
Messenger and File Clerk	1	1,800	1,800	1,800	3,600	3,600
Chief Clerk	1	1,500	1,500	1,500	3,000	3,000
Reference Librarian	1	1,800	1,800	1,800	3,600	3,600
Stenographers	3	1,320	3,960	3,960	7,920	7,920
Janitresses	2	300	600	600	1,200	1,200
			$33,085	$33,010	$66,095	$68,103
SESSION EMPLOYES						
Bill Book Clerk	1	$175 per Month	.....	$1,050	$1,050	$350
Assistant Bill Book Clerk	1	$150 per Month	$75	900	975	750
Stenographers	5	$100 per Month	.....	1,500	1,500	1,079
Emergency Employes	5	$ 1 per hour	88	950	1,038	932
Total Salaries and Wages	.....	.....	$33,248	$37,410	$70,658	$71,214

2. Expenditures by Accounts

Account Title						
Salaries and Wages (Total)	.....	.....	$33,248	$37,410	$70,658	$71,214
Office Supplies	.....	.....	360	350	710	740
Postage	.....	.....	174	265	439	467
Traveling Expenses	.....	.....	151	42	193	158
Contracted Repairs	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Total	.....	.....	$33,933	$38,067	$72,000	$72,582

SUMMARY

			1921-1923	1923-1925	Appropriation Recommended 1925-1927	Increase 1925-1927 over 1923-1925
Total Legislative Reference Bureau expenditures	.....	.....	$85,401	$74,916	.....	.....
Less amount expended from appropriations to Department of Property and Supplies for:						
Supplies and Equipment	.....	.....	1,676	893	.....	.....
Telephone and Telegraph	.....	.....	234	130	.....	.....
Printing	.....	.....	10,909	1,893	.....	.....
Total from Property and Supplies appropriations	.....	.....	$12,819	$2,916	.....	.....
Total net expenditures from General fund appropriations to Legislative Reference Bureau	.....	.....	$72,582	$72,000	.....	.....
General fund appropriations for:						
Salaries	.....	.....	71,833	70,000	.....	.....
Incidental expenses	.....	.....	3,500	2,000	.....	.....
Total General Fund appropriation	.....	.....	$75,333	$72,000	$75,000	$3,000
Unexpended balance (lapsed)	.....	.....	$2,751	.....	.....	.....

APPROPRIATIONS RECOMMENDED

For the payment of the salaries of the officers and employes and incidental expenses of the Legislative Reference Bureau, for the two fiscal years begining June first, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-five, and session employes for the session of one thousand nine hundred and twenty-seven, the following amounts:

For the payment of the salary of the Director of the Legislative Reference Bureau, two years, the sum of twelve thousand dollars ($12,000).

For the payment of the salary of an Assistant Director of the Legislative Reference Bureau, two years, the sum of twelve thousand dollars ($12,000).

For the payment of the salaries of chief compiler, compiler and bill drafter, compiler and bill-reading clerk, search clerk, messenger and file clerk, chief clerk, reference librarian, stenographers, charwomen regularly employed, and bill book clerks and stenographers for the session of the General Assembly of one thousand nine hundred and twenty-seven, the sum of forty-nine thousand dollars ($49,000).

For the payment to the Director of the Legislative Reference Bureau for maintenance, incidental expenses, traveling expenses, and emergency clerical help, if needed, or so much thereof as may be necessary, two years, the sum of two thousand dollars ($2,000).

LEGISLATIVE JOURNAL

General Fund Expenditures 1921-1925

EXPENDITURES BY APPROPRIATION ITEMS	Total Estimated Expenditures Biennium 1923-1925	Actual Expenditures Biennium 1921-1923
Making Indices	$1,500	$750
Legislative Journal Proof-reading	4,500	3,835
Indexing	1,500	1,500
Total	$7,500	$6,085

SUMMARY

	1921-1923	1923-1925	Appropriation Recommended 1925-1927
Total Legislative Journal expenditures	$6,085	$22,500	
Less amount expended from appropriations to Department of Property and Supplies for: Printing		15,000	
Total net expenditures from appropriations for Legislative Journal	$6,085	$7,500	
General Fund appropriation for Legislative Journals	$7,500	$7,500	7,500
Unexpended balance (lapsed)	$1,415		

APPROPRIATIONS RECOMMENDED

For the payment of the chief clerk of the Senate and the chief clerk of the House of Representatives, for making indices for the Journals of each house for the session of one thousand nine hundred and twenty-five, one thousand five hundred dollars ($1,500).

For the work of the Legislative Journal officials after the close of the session of nineteen hundred and twenty-five on the Legislative Journal also the proof reading of the appendix and index thereto, as provided by law the sum of four thousand five hundred dollars ($4,500).

For the payment of the person or persons appointed to index the Legislative Journal, session of one thousand nine hundred and twenty-seven, in accordance with the act establishing said Journal, the sum of one thousand five hundred dollars ($1,500).

STATE REPORTER

General Fund Expenditures 1921-1925

1. Salaries and Wages

Title Position	Present Number of Employes	Present Rate Per Year	Actual Expenditures June 1, 1923 to May 31, 1924	Estimated Expenditures June 1, 1924 to May 31, 1925	Total Estimated Expenditures Biennium 1923-1925	Actual Expenditures Biennium 1921-1923
State Reporter	1	$5,000	$5,000	$5,000	$10,000	
Asst. State Reporter	1	3,000	3,000	3,000	6,000	
Stenographer	1	450	450	350	800	
Indexer of Reports, Supreme and Superior	1	615	615	504	1,119	$23,513
Proof Reader and Reviser	1	675	675	600	1,275	
Collectors of Opinions and Paper Books	3	.....	200	200	400	
Superior Court Stenographer	1	183	183	183	366	
Total Salaries and Wages	.....	.....	$10,123	$9,837	$19,960	$23,513

2. Expenditures by Accounts

Account Title						
Salaries and Wages (Total)	.....	.....	$10,123	$9,837	$19,960	$23,513
Office Supplies	.....	.....	40	.....	40	.....
Total			$10,163	$9,837	$20,000	$23,513

SUMMARY

			1921-1923	1923-1925	Appropriation Recommended 1925-1927	Increase 1925-1927 over 1923-1925
Total general fund expenditures	.....	.....	$23,513	$20,000	.....	.....
General fund appropriation to State Reporter	.....	.....	24,000	20,000	$22,000	$2,000
Unexpended balance (lapsed)	.....	.....	$487	.....	.....	.....

APPROPRIATIONS RECOMMENDED

For the payment of the salary of the State Reporter, two years, the sum of ten thousand dollars ($10,000).

For the payment of the salary of the assistant state reporter, two years, the sum of six thousand dollars ($6,000).

For the payment of stationery, clerk hire and assistants, two years, the sum of six thousand dollars ($6,000).

SENATE

General Fund Expenditures 1921-1925

EXPENDITURES BY APPROPRIATION ITEMS	Total Estimated Expenditures Biennium 1923-1925	Actual Expenditures Biennium 1921-1923
Salary, Clerk to President	$3,000	$3,000
Salary, Stenographer to President	2,400	2,350
Postage of Lieut. Governor	150	150
Salary, 50 Senators & ext. Comp. to President, pro tem	126,000	126,000
Mileage, 50 Senators	5,000	4,676
Postage, 50 Senators	7,500	7,500
Postage, Chief Clerk & Assts.	150	150
Postage, Leg. Journal, Bills & Cals.	4,500	3,800
Salaries, Officers & Employees	76,000	88,000
Mileage, Officers & Employees	2,700	1,745
Salaries, Return. Officers & Employees	8,000	5,029
Mileage, Return. Officers & Employees	2,000	1,135
Salary, Secretary	15,000	15,000
Salary, Chief Clerk	12,000	12,000
Salary, Assistant Clerk	2,000	2,000
Salary, Assistant Clerk Recess Periods	3,600	3,331
Salary, Librarian	9,000	9,000
Salary, Asst. Librarian	7,200	7,200
Salary, Asst. to Secretary	4,000	3,806
Salary, 2 Stenographers	6,000	5,709
Salary, 2 Watchmen	7,200	7,200
Salary, Supt. of Store Room	4,800	4,800
Salary, Custodian of Wash Room and Salary, Custodian of Basement	7,200	7,200
Salary, Custodian of Senators Chambers	3,600	.....
Salary, 3 Asst. Custodians	5,025	7,882
Salary, Messenger, Senate Library	2,400	2,400
Expenses, Comm. on Approps.	12,000	12,000
Expenses, Issuing Certfs. of Election	72	72
Cont. Expenses, Pres. pro tem, Recess	2,000	2,000
Cont. Expenses, Pres. pro tem, Sess. 1927	2,000	2,000
Necessary expenses, Chief Clerk	4,000	3,000
Necessary expenses, Chief Clerk	2,000	2,000
Incidental exp. of Senate	8,000	8,000
Post., labor & inc. exp., Secretary	3,600	2,000
Post., labor & inc. exp., Librarian	5,600	3,900
Exp. Sen. & Comm. att. funerals	3,000	2,000
Ext. Services—Hist. of Legislature	2,500	2,500
Sal. & Mileage of add. employees	.....	2,500
Total	$371,197	$373,035

SUMMARY

	1921-1923	1923-1925	Appropriation Recommended 1925-1927
Total Senate expenditures	$427,924	$392,396	.....
Less amount expended from appropriations to Department of Property and Supplies for:			
Supplies and equipment	14,562	14,000	.....
Telephone and telegraph	4,450	4,000	.....
Printing	35,877	3,199	.....
Total from Property and Supplies appropriations	$54,889	$21,199	.....
Total net expenditures from appropriations to the Senate	$373,035	$371,197	.....
General fund appropriations to Senate	374,197	371,197	$371,196 50
Deficiency (Salary of officers and employes)	$12,000*	None	.....
Unexpended balance (lapsed)	13,162	.....	.....

*Total deficiency appropriation $12,000

APPROPRIATIONS RECOMMENDED

Section 3. For the payment of the expenses of the Legislative Department, for two years ending May thirty-one, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-seven, and also for the expenses of the session and recess of one thousand nine hundred and twenty-five, not previously provided for, the following sums, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to be paid in the manner prescribed by law;

Provided, That the salaries, stationery, and mileage of the members of the Senate and House of Representatives and all the salaries and mileage of the session officers and employes of the legislative session of one thousand nine hundred and twenty-seven, shall only be paid after statement of amounts due the several Senators, Members, officers, and employes shall have been certified to the Auditor General by the President pro tempore of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives, respectively; and the Senators and Members, also the officers receiving fixed salaries for said session, shall each be paid one-fifth of his total salary each

month for the first four months of the session, if the Legislature shall be in session that long, and the balance due each Senator and Member on the day fixed for the final adjournment of the Legislature or during the two days previous thereto; and that the session officers and employes receiving per diem salaries shall be paid amount due them at the end of the month during the session, except the last month, when payment shall be made on the day fixed for final adjournment of the Legislature or during the two days previous thereto.

For the payment of the salary of the clerk and stenographer to the President of the Senate, and for postage in the amount of one hundred and fifty dollars to the President of the Senate, and for the payment of the salaries of the Senators and extra compensation allowed by law to the President pro tempore of the Senate, for the payment of the mileage of the Senators, for the postage allowed by law to each Senator (one hundred and fifty dollars), for the payment of the postage for the chief clerk and assistants one hundred and fifty dollars, to the chief clerk, the sum of four thousand five hundred dollars, for the payment of the postage on the Legislative Journals, bills and calendars.

For the payment of the salaries of the officers and employes of the Senate during the session, and recess salaries of all officers and employes whose positions are now or may hereafter be created and for the payment of which provision is not otherwise made; for the payment of the mileage of the officers and employes of the Senate; and for the salaries and mileage of the returning officers of the Senate at the beginning of the session of one thousand nine hundred and twenty-seven;

For the payment of the salaries of the secretary, chief clerk, assistant clerk, librarian, assistant librarian, assistant to the secretary, stenographers to the librarian, two watchmen, superintendent of the storeroom, custodians, assistant custodians and messenger;

For the payment of the expenses of the Committee on Appropriations, session of one thousand nine hundred and twenty-seven, in investigating schools, reformatories, prisons, asylums, hospitals, and other institutions, supported in whole or in part from the Treasury of the Commonwealth, and for necessary clerical assistance, the sum of twelve thousand dollars ($12,000), to be paid on warrant of the Auditor General drawn in favor of the chairman of the committee, on the presentation of his requisition for the same; said chairman shall file an account of the committee's expenses with the Auditor General within thirty days after the adjournment of the Legislature;

For the payment of expenses incident to issuing certificates of election of Senators for the session of one thousand nine hundred and twenty-seven, the sum of seventy-one dollars and fifty cents, (Act of June fourteenth, one thousand nine hundred and eleven);

For the contingent expenses, including clerical and stenographic charges of the President pro tempore of the Senate during the recess ending January fourth, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-seven, the sum of two thousand dollars ($2,000), or so much thereof as may be necessary, and for like expenses for the session of one thousand nine hundred and twenty-seven, the sum of two thousand dollars ($2,000); and for the payment of the necessary expenses, including extra labor in the office of the chief clerk for the year ending May thirty-first, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-six, the sum of four thousand dollars ($4,000), and for six months ending November thirty, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-six the sum of two thousand dollars ($2,000); and for the payment of incidental expenses of the Senate for six months commencing December first, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-six and for the entire period of the session of one thousand nine hundred and twenty-seven, should same extend beyond May thirty-first, such sum as may be necessary, to be expended by the chief clerk of the Senate, who shall render to the Auditor General accounts, from time to time, with proper specifically itemized vouchers, to be settled in the same manner as other accounts, but said chief clerk shall at no time have in his hands more than two thousand dollars ($2,000) for which accounts have not been rendered and settled; and the whole amount expended by said chief clerk shall not exceed the sum of eight thousand dollars ($8,000), out of which amount such necessary extra labor in the Senate shall be paid as shall be certified by the President pro tempore and the chief clerk; and for the payment of the postage, labor, and incidental expenses in the office of the Secretary of the Senate for the year ending May thirty-one, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-six, the sum of one thousand eight hundred dollars ($1,800), and a like amount for the year ending May thirty-one, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-seven; and for the payment of postage, labor, express charges, and other expenses in the office of the librarian of the Senate, for the year ending May thirty-one, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-six, the sum of two thousand eight hundred dollars ($2,800); and for the year ending May thirty-one, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-seven, the sum of two thousand eight hundred dollars ($2,800), and to the chief clerk of the Senate for the payment of the expenses of the Senate or committees of the Senate in attending funerals, or expenses incident thereto, of Senators, officers of the Senate, or State officials during the two years ending May thirty-first, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-seven, the sum of three thousand dollars ($3,000); to the chief clerk of the Senate for the payment of extra services in connection with the compilation of the history of the legislation, in the Senate, sessions of one thousand nine hundred and twenty-seven, the sum of two thousand five hundred dollars ($2,500), making a total for two years, the sum of three hundred seventy-one thousand one hundred ninety-six dollars and fifty cents ($371,196.50) or so much thereof as may be necessary, to be paid in the manner as prescribed by law.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

General Fund Expenditures 1921-1925

EXPENDITURES BY APPROPRIATION ITEMS	Total Estimated Expenditures Biennium 1923-1925	Actual Expenditures Biennium 1921-1923
Salary, 208 Members	$521,000	$518,500
Mileage, 208 Members	21,000	20,301
Postage, 208 Members	31,200	30,900
Postage, Chief Clerk & Assts	150	150
Postage, Leg. Jour., Bills & Cals.	7,500	7,500
Salaries, Off. & Employees	120,000	130,255
Mileage, Employees	4,000	3,219
Salaries, Return. Employees	13,000	5,955
Mileage, Return. Employees	3,000	1,985
Salary, Chief Clerk	12,000	12,000
Salary, Asst. Clerk	2,000	2,000
Salary, Asst. Clerk Recess per.	3,600	3,325
Salary, Resident Clerk	9,000	9,000
Salary, Stenog., Res. Clerk	3,075	2,855
Salary, Supt. Store Room	4,800	4,800
Salary, Asst. Res. Clerk	7,200	7,200
Salary, Day & Night Watchman	7,200	6,750
Salary, Custodian	7,200	7,200
Salary, Asst. Custodians	7,908	5,709
Salary, Messenger, House Libr.	2,400	2,300
Cont. Expenses, Speaker, Recess period	2,000	.....
Cont. Expenses, Speaker	2,000	1,000
Necessary exp. Chief Clerk, 1 yr.	4,700	1,000
Necessary exp. Chief Clerk, 6 mo.	2,350	2,350
Incidental Exp. House	12,000	12,000
Exp. Comm. on Approp.	12,000	12,000
Exp. Issuing Cert. of Elect.	569	569
Post., Labor, Express, of Res. Clerk	7,000	5,500
Total	$829,852	$816,323

SUMMARY

	1921-1923	1923-1925	Appropriation Recommended 1925-1927
Total House of Representatives expenditures	$895,540	$855,176	
Less amount expended from appropriation to Department of Property and Supplies for:			
Supplies and equipment	22,167	20,000	
Telephone and telegraph	1,609	1,000	
Printing	56,041	4,324	
Total from Property & Supplies appropriations	$79,217	$25,324	
Total net expenditures from appropriations to House of Representatives	$816,323	$829,852	
General fund appropriations to House of Representatives	846,202	829,852	$829,852.25
Unexpended balance (lapsed)	$29,879	.....	

APPROPRIATIONS RECOMMENDED

For the payment of the salaries of the Members of the House of Representatives and extra compensation allowed by law to the Speaker of the House; for the payment of mileage of the Members, for the payment of the postage allowed by law one hundred and fifty dollars each; for the payment of postage for the chief clerk and assistants, one hundred and fifty dollars; and to the chief clerk, the sum of seven thousand five hundred dollars ($7,500), payment of postage for mailing Legislative Journal, bills and calendars;

For the payment of salaries of the officers and employes of the House of Representatives during the session, and recess salaries of all officers and employes whose positions are now or may hereafter be created and for the payment of which provision is not otherwise made; also for the payment of the mileage of the officers and employes of the House of Representatives; and for the salaries and mileage of the returning officers of the House of Representatives at the beginning of the session of one thousand nine hundred and twenty-seven;

For the payment of the salaries of the chief clerk, assistant clerk, resident clerk, stenographer to the resident clerk, superintendent of storeroom, assistant resident clerk, day and night watchman, custodians, and assistant custodians, and messenger;

For the payment of contingent expenses, including clerical and stenographic, traveling and discretionary charges of the Speaker, during the recess ending January fourth, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-seven, the sum of two thousand dollars ($2,000), or so much thereof as may be necessary, and for like expenses for the session of one thousand nine hundred and twenty-seven, the sum of two thousand dollars ($2,000).

For the payment of necessary expenses, including extra labor in the office of the chief clerk, for the year ending May thirty-first one thousand nine hundred and twenty-six, the sum of four thousand seven hundred dollars ($4,700), and for the six months ending November thirtieth, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-six the sum of two thousand three hundred and fifty dollars ($2,350).

For the payment of the incidental expenses of the House of Representatives for the six months commencing December first, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-six; and for the entire period of the session of one thousand nine hundred and twenty-seven should the same extend beyond May thirty-first; these accounts are to be expended by the chief clerk, shall render to the Auditor General accounts, from time to time,

with proper specifically itemized vouchers, to be settled in the same manner as other accounts, but said chief clerk shall have at no time in his hands more than two thousand dollars for which accounts have not been rendered and settled, the whole amount thus expended by the chief clerk shall not exceed the sum of twelve thousand dollars ($12,000);

For the payment of the expenses of the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives, session of one thousand nine hundred and twenty-seven, in investigating schools, reformatories, prisons, asylums, hospitals and other institutions, supported in whole or in part from the Treasury of the Commonwealth, and for necessary clerical assistance of this committee, the sum of twelve thousand dollars ($12,000), to be paid on warrant of the Auditor General drawn in favor of the chairman of the committee on the presentation of his requisition for the same; said chairman shall file an account of the Committee's expenses with the Auditor General within thirty days after the adjournment of the Legislature;

For the payment of the expenses incident to issuing certificates of election to Members of the House of Representatives for the session of one thousand nine hundred and twenty-seven, the sum of five hundred sixty-nine dollars and twenty-five cents (Act of June fourteenth, one thousand nine hundred and eleven); and for the payment of postage, labor, express and other items of expenses incurred in the office of the resident clerk for the year ending May thirty-one, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-six, the sum of three thousand five hundred dollars and for the year ending May thirty-one, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-seven, the sum of three thousand five hundred dollars ($3,500).—making a total for two years, the sum of eight hundred twenty-nine thousand eight hundred fifty-two dollars and twenty-five cents ($829,852.25)), or so much thereof as may be necessary, to be paid in the manner as prescribed by law.

JUDICIARY

General Fund Expenditures 1921-1925

EXPENDITURES BY APPROPRIATION ITEMS	Total Estimated Expenditures Biennium 1923-1925	Actual Expenditures Biennium 1921-1923
SUPREME COURT		
Salaries of Judges	$246,000	$246,000
Expenses of Judges	56,000	52,476
Salary of Deputy Prothonotary Eastern District	5,692	4,800
Salary of Deputy Prothonotary and Clerk, Middle District	3,600	3,600
Salary of Chief Clerk, Eastern District	4,800	4,800
Salary of Assistant Chief Clerk, Eastern District	3,600	3,200
Salary of Clerk, Western District	4,800	4,800
Salary of Assistant to Chief Clerk Eastern District	3,000	3,000
Salary of Record Clerk, Eastern District	4,800	4,800
Salary of Criers etc.	59,955	50,906
Cont. Exp. of Supr. & Superior Ct.	800	660
Salaries of Librarian & books	14,700	13,997
Salaries of Attendant, Superior Court	1,200	1,200
Stationery (Eastern District)	10,000	10,000
Stationery (Western District)	3,500	3,000
Fees of Prothonotaries	6,000	5,750
Purchase of books at Pittsburgh	1,000	691
Two sets pamphlet laws		2,000
SUPERIOR COURT		
Salaries of Judges	225,000	223,000
Expenses	49,000	39,222
Salaries, Criers, etc.	42,250	34,090
Stationery	10,000	9,999
COMMON PLEAS		
Salaries of Judges	2,160,000	2,142,939
Clerk Hire	14,400	12,920
Mileage, Judges	5,000	4,169
ORPHANS COURT		
Salaries of Judges	432,000	432,267
Expenses of Judges Orphans Court and Common Pleas	60,000	57,578
MUNICIPAL COURT		
Salaries of Judges	161,000	155,905
COUNTY COURT		
Salary of President Judge	17,000	92,552
Salary other Judges	80,000	
RETIRED JUDGES		
Salaries	100,488	82,944
ASSOCIATE JUDGES		
Salaries	50,000	47,260
Expenses	5,000	4,267
Total	$3,840,585	$3,754,798

SUMMARY

	1921-1923	1923-1925	Appropriation Recommended 1925-1927	Increase 1925-1927 over 1923-1925
Total general departmental expenditures	$3,760,150	$3,843,894		
Less amount expended from appropriations to Department of Property and Supplies for:				
Supplies and equipment	4,392	2,999		
Telephone and Telegraph	108	125		
Printing	852	185		
Total from Property and Supplies appropriations	5,352	3,309		
Total net expenditures from appropriations	3,754,798	3,840,585		
General Fund appropriations to the Judiciary	3,792,005	3,839,693	$3,843,246	$3,553
Deficiency on appropriations for:				
Salaries of Common Pleas Judges	42,939*			
Salaries of Judges of Municipal Court	10,905			
Salaries of Judges of County Court of Allegheny County	11,552			
Salaries of Retired Judges	2,944			
Total deficiency	$68,340	$892		
Unexpended balance (lapsed)	105,547			

*Total deficiency appropriation $69,194.92.

APPROPRIATION RECOMMENDED

Section 4. For the payment of the salaries of the judges of the Supreme and Superior Courts, the salaries and mileage of the president and other law judges of the several courts of common pleas in the Commonwealth, and the judges of the several orphans' courts, and for the compensation of common pleas judges holding court in other districts, and for the payment of salaries and mileage of associate judges, the following sums, or so much thereof as may be necessary, for the two fiscal years beginning June first, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-five, payments to be made monthly by warrant drawn by the Auditor General on the State Treasurer, except in the case of associate judges, who shall be paid quarterly on August thirty-first, November thirtieth, February twenty-eighth, and May thirty-first of each year, but when, by reason of death or resignation, salary for a fraction of a quarter is due any judge, it shall be computed according to the ratio it bears to the whole quarter, so as not, however, to increase or diminish the salary he is entitled to receive under the several acts of Assembly fixing the compensation of judges; Provided, That at the beginning of the term, the interval from the first Monday of January to the first Monday of March shall be reckoned as two-thirds of a quarter, and at the close of the term, the interval from the first day of December to the first Monday on January shall be reckoned as one-third of a quarter.

For the payment of the salaries of the Supreme Court judges, two years, the sum of two hundred forty-six thousand dollars ($246,000).

For the payment of the salaries or compensation of the briefers, investigators, stenographers, typewriters and clerks, and to reimburse the judges of said court for expenses incurred in the discharge of their duties or attendant upon execution of the duties of the office, two years, the sum of fifty-six thousand dollars ($56,000).

For the payment of the salary of the deputy prothonotary, eastern district, two years, the sum of seven thousand two hundred dollars ($7,200).

For the payment of the salary of the deputy prothonotary and clerk, middle district, two years, the sum of three thousand six hundred dollars ($3,600).

For the payment of the salary of a chief clerk in the office of the prothonotary of the Supreme Court for the eastern district, two years, the sum of four thousand eight hundred dollars ($4,800).

For the payment of the salary of an assistant chief clerk in the office of the prothonotary of the Supreme Court for the eastern district, two years, the sum of three thousand six hundred dollars ($3,600).

For the payment of the salary of a chief clerk in the office of the prothonotary of the Supreme Court for the eastern district, two years, the sum of four thousand eight hundred dollars ($4,800).

For the payment of the salary of an assistant chief clerk in the office of the prothonotary of the Supreme Court for the eastern district, two years, the sum of three thousand six hundred dollars ($3,600).

For the payment of the salary of a clerk in the office of the prothonotary of the Supreme Court, western district, two years, the sum of four thousand eight hundred dollars ($4,800).

For the payment of the salary of a clerk as assistant to the chief clerk of the prothonotary's office of the Supreme Court in the eastern district, two years, the sum of three thousand six hundred dollars ($3,600).

For the payment of the salary of a record clerk in the office of the prothonotary of the eastern district, two years, the sum of four thousand eight hundred dollars ($4,800).

For the payment of the salary and expenses of the crier, tipstaves, official stenographers, court officers and special clerk to the Chief Justice, of the eastern, middle and western districts, two years, the sum of fifty-nine thousand nine hundred and ninety-five dollars and ninety-two cents ($59,995.92): Provided, That the crier of the middle district shall receive no other compensation from the State.

For the payment of the expenses of the Supreme Court in the middle district, and the Superior Court of Harrisburg, two years, the sum of eight hundred dollars ($800).

For the payment of the salaries and expenses of the librarian, assistant librarian, and for the purchase of books for the library af the Supreme Court at Philadelphia, two years, the sum of fifteen thousand seven hundred dollars ($15,700).

For the payment of an attendant of the Supreme Court room and office and show rooms adjacent thereto, middle district, two years the sum of twelve hundred dollars ($1,200) payable monthly.

For the purchase of stationery, supplies and the payment of the necessary expenses of the said Supreme Court, for the eastern district thereof, two years, the sum of ten thousand dollars ($10,000), to be paid on the warrant of the Auditor General, upon presentation of specifically itemized vouchers approved by the prothonotary of the said Supreme Court for the eastern district thereof.

For the purchase of stationery, supplies, books for the library, and other necessary expenses of the Supreme Court, western district, for two years, the sum of four thousand five hundred dollars ($4,500), to be paid on the warrant of the Auditor General upon presentation of specifically itemized vouchers approved by the prothonotary of the said court for the said western district thereof.

For the payment of the fees of the prothonotaries of the Supreme Court of the eastern, middle and western districts on assignments of judges to counties other than their own, under an order of the Supreme Court dated February nineteen, one thousand nine hundred and nineteen, the sum of six thousand dollars ($6,000), payments to be made monthly by the State Treasurer on warrants drawn by the Auditor General.

For the payment of the salaries of the judges of the Superior Court, two years, the sum of two hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars ($225,000).

For the payment of the salaries or compensation of the clerks, briefers, investigators, stenographers and typewriters of the Superior Court, and to reimburse the judges of said court for expenses incurred in the discharge of their duties, two years, the sum of forty-nine thousand dollars ($49,000).

For the payment of the salaries and expenses of the crier and necessary tipstaves of the Superior Court, two years, the sum of forty-two thousand two hundred and fifty dollars ($42,250).

For the purchase of dockets, stationery, supplies, books for the library, and other necesary expenses of the said Superior Court and its officers, two years, the sum of ten thousand dollars ($10,000), to be paid on the warrant of the Auditor General upon presentation of specifically itemized vouchers approved by the prothonotary of the said Superior Court, Philadelphia, Harrisburg and Pittsburgh.

For the payment of the salaries of the judges of the Courts of common pleas, learned in the law, in the several judicial districts of the Commonwealth, two years, the sum of two million one hundred sixty thousand dollars ($2,160,000).

For the payment of the judges of the courts of the common pleas of Dauphin County for clerk hire, in accordance with the provisions of the act of one thousand nine hundred and twenty-one (Pamphlet Laws, page twenty-eight), the sum of fourteen thousand four hundred dollars ($14,400).

For the payment of the mileage allowed common pleas judges in judicial districts containing more than one county, as per act number forty-eight, session of nineteen hundred and nineteen, approved April eighteenth, one thousand nine hundred and nineteen, the sum of five thousand dollars ($5,000).

For the payment of the salaries of the orphans' court judges in the several judicial districts in which separate orphans' courts have been established by law. two years, the sum of four hundred thirty-two thousand dollars ($432,000).

For the payment of the compensation, carfare and expenses of judges for holding court outside of their own judicial in accordance with the provisions of the Act of Assembly, approved April twenty-seventh, Anno Domini, one thousand nine hundred and eleven, the sum of sixty thousand dollars ($60,000).

For the payment of the salaries of the judges of the municipal court of Philadelphia, in accordance with the provisions of the Act of Assembly, approved July twenty-first, Anno Domini, one thousand nine hundred and nineteen, the sum of one hundred and sixty thousand dollars ($160,000).

For the payment of the salary of the present president judge of the county court for the county of Allegheny, two years, the sum of seventeen thousand dollars ($17,000).

For the payment of the salaries of the other judges of the county court for the county of Allegheny, two years, the sum of eighty thousand dollars ($80,000).

For the payment of the salaries of the judges of the Supreme, Superior, common pleas, and orphans' courts, who may resign or retire in accordance with the provisions of the act of Assembly, approved June twelfth, Anno Domini, one thousand nine hundred and nineteen (Pamphlet Laws, four hundred and sixty-one, two years, the sum of one hundred thousand dollars ($100,000).

For the payment of the salaries of the associate judges, two years, the sum of fifty thousand dollars ($50,000).

For the payment to the associate judges of mileage, for the two fiscal years beginning June first, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-five, the sum of five thousand dollars ($5,000).

DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATIONS

A SUPPLEMENT

To an act, entitled "An act to provide for the ordinary expenses of the Executive, Judicial, and Legislative Departments of the Commonwealth, interest on the public debt, and the support of the public schools, for the two fiscal years beginning June first, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-three; and for the payment of bills incurred and remaining unpaid at the close of the fiscal year ending May thirty-first, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-three", as approved the thirtieth day of June, Anno Domini one thousand nine hundred and twenty-three; providing for deficiencies in certain appropriations made to the Executive, and Judicial Departments by the act to which this is a supplement, and for other minor expenses, incurred or to be incurred to May thirty-first, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-five by certain of the Executive and Judicial Departments, not provided for by said act.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That the following sums, or so much thereof as may be necessary, for deficiencies in certain appropriations made to the Executive and Judicial Departments, by the act to which this is a supplement, and for other minor expenses incurred or to be incurred to May thirty-first, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-five, by certain of the Executive and Judicial Departments, not provided for by said act, be, and the same are hereby, specifically appropriated to the several objects hereinafter named, to be made in the manner prescribed by law, and to be paid out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated: Provided, That all sums hereby appropriated shall be paid on the warrant of the Auditor General drawn upon the State Treasurer unless otherwise prescribed by law.

Section 2. For the payment of the deficiencies in certain appropriations made to, and for other minor expenses incurred or to be incurred, to May thirty-first, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-five, by the following named executive departments of the State Government, the following sums, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to be paid in the manner prescribed by law:

AUDITOR GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT

For the payment of the deficiency in the salary of the Auditor General at the salary rate to become effective on the fifth day of May, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-five, the sum of one hundred sixty-six dollars and sixty-seven cents ($166.67).

For the payment of the deficiency in the expenses of publishing monthly statements of the general, sinking, and all other funds, as required by law; and for the payment of advertisements for proposals for publication of the decisions of the Supreme Court, under the provisions of an act, approved the twelfth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight, the sum of ten thousand dollars ($10,000) or so much thereof as may be necessary.

For the payment of the deficiency fees of county officers for furnishing information to the officers of the Commonwealth in accordance with the act of April fourteenth, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven (Pamphlet Laws, twenty-two), the sum of eighty-six dollars and twenty cents ($86.20).

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

For the payment of the deficiency in the salary of the State Treasurer at the salary rate to become effective on the fifth day of May, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-five, the sum of one hundred sixty-six dollars and sixty-seven cents ($166.67).

For the payment of the deficiency in the payment of clerk hire, including auditors, investigators, messengers, watchmen, cleaners, experts, clerks and stenographers, office equipment and incidental and contingent expenses the sum of eleven thousand five hundred dollars ($11,500), or so much thereof as may be necessary.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT

Section 3. For the payment of deficiency in the salary of the Deputy Prothonotary of the Supreme Court, Eastern District, the sum of eight hundred ninety-one dollars and seventy-five cents ($891.75).

INTEREST ON FUNDED DEBT AND MISCELLANEOUS APPROPRIATIONS

Section 4. For the payment of the deficiency in interest on the funded debt of the Commonwealth which falls due on the first day of February, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-five, the sum of five thousand eight hundred and thirty-nine dollars ($5,839).

For the payment of the deficiency in the salaries of State employes who have been or may be retired by resignation, the sum of seventeen thousand two hundred and eighty-one dollars and ninety cents ($17,281.90).

AN ACT

Making an appropriation to pay for the deficiency in the care, treatment, removal and maintenance of the indigent insane, for the two years ending May thirty-first, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-five.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That the sum of thirty-seven thousand five hundred and ten dollars ($37,510) be, and the same is hereby, specifically appropriated to pay for the deficiency in the care, treatment, removal and maintenance of the indigent insane, for the two years ending May thirty-first, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-five.

The said appropriation shall be paid on the warrant of the Auditor General on the basis of settlement by that officer and the State Treasurer, but no warrant shall be drawn or settlement made until the directors or managers of the several hospitals and asylums for the insane shall have made, on oath or affirmation, to the Auditor General, a quarterly report setting forth the actual number of indigent persons received and maintained in said hospitals and asylums for the insane, respectively, during the quarter for which the report is made, with the dates of their admission and discharge or death, respectively, and the actual time during which each of said indigent insane person was treated, maintained, and cared for during said quarter: Provided also, That no payment shall be made on account of the care and treatment of the insane until the Secretary of Welfare shall have certified to the Auditor General that the quarterly report of the cost of such care and treatment contains no charge except for "care, treatment, removal and maintenance," which words as used in this act shall be construed to mean medical and surgical treatment and nursing, food and clothing, and absolutely necessary repairs to existing buildings of such hospitals and asylums.

Section 2. It shall be the duty of the commissioners of the several counties of the Commonwealth, or the directors or overseers of the poor of the different counties or poor districts of the State, to report, under oath, to the Auditor General, on the first day of September, December, March and June of each year, the number of indigent insane persons transferred from said counties or poor districts, respectively, to the State hospitals or asylums for the insane in their respective districts. Said report shall contain the name of every indigent insane person so transferred or maintained at said hospitals or asylums, and shall set forth when he or she was admitted, the length of time cared for in said hospitals or asylums, and the date of discharge or death.

AN ACT

Making a deficiency appropriation to the Board of Trustees of Blossburg State Hospital.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in Gen-

eral Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That the sum of twenty-one thousand five hundred and forty-three dollars ($21,543), or so much thereof as may be necessary is hereby specifically appropriated to the Board of Trustees of Blossburg State Hospital for the deficiency in the cost of maintenance of said hospital for the two fiscal years ending May thirty-first, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-five.

AN ACT

Making a deficiency appropriation to the Board of Trustees of Western State Penitentiary.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That the sum of thirty-one thousand fifty-four dollars ($31,054) or so much thereof as may be necessary is hereby specifically appropriated to the Board of Trustees of the Western State Penitentiary to cover the deficiency in salaries, repairs and other necessary expenses for the two fiscal years ending May thirty-first, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-five.

AN ACT

Making a deficiency appropriation to the Board of Trustees of Coaldale State Hospital.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That the sum of forty-one thousand one hundred and twenty-four dollars ($41,124) or so much thereof as may be necessary is hereby specifically appropriated to the Board of Trustees of Coaldale State Hospital for the deficiency in the cost of maintenance of said hospital for the two fiscal years ending May thirty-first, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-five.

BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS OF NAVIGATION

General Fund Expenditures 1921-1925

1. Salaries and Wages

Title of Position	Present Number of Employes	Present Rate Per Year	Actual Expenditures June 1, 1923 to May 31, 1924	Estimated Expenditures June 1, 1924 to May 31, 1925	Total Estimated Expenditures Biennium 1923-1925	Actual Expenditures Biennium 1921-1923
Secretary	1	$3,600	.....	.....	.....	.....
Statistician	1	2,600	$2,363	$2,600	$4,963	$4,400
Port Captain	1	2,200	2,200	2,200	4,400	4,400
Vessel Clerk & Stenog.	1	1,600	1,461	1,600	3,061	2,600
Clerk	1	1,200	200	.....	200	2,400
Chester Harbor Master	1	900	900	900	1,800	1,800
Bristol Harbor Master	1	900	900	900	1,800	1,800
Clerk	1	720	271	720	991	.....
Master, Tender "M. S. Quay"	1	2,000	2,000	2,000	4,000	4,000
Engineer, Tender "M. S. Quay"	1	1,725	1,725	1,725	3,450	3,450
Steward, Tender "M. S. Quay"	1	1,200	1,200	1,200	2,400	2,400
Fireman, Tender "M. S. Quay"	1	840	840	840	1,680	1,678
Deckhand, Tender "M. S. Quay"	2	840	1,680	1,680	3,360	3,360
Messenger	1	600	.....	.....	.....	200
Fireman	1	1,092	31	.....	31	.....
Total	.....	.....	$15,771	$16,365	$32,136	$32,488

2. Expenditures by Accounts

Salaries and Wages (Total)	.....	.....	$15,771	$16,365	$32,136	$32,488
Office Supplies	.....	.....	635	850	1,485	1,475
Food and Forage	.....	.....	1,964	2,450	4,414	4,738
Miscellaneous Supplies (ship)	.....	.....	941	1,475	2,416	2,463
Postage	.....	.....	.....	50	50	98
Telephones	.....	.....	373	407	780	788
Telegrams	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Traveling Expenses	.....	.....	38	60	98	89
Printing	.....	.....	334	575	909	861
Heat, Light, Power and Water (Coal)	.....	.....	1,908	2,290	4,198	3,666
Contracted Repairs	.....	.....	147	3,825	3,972	3,920
Office Equipment	.....	.....	43	415	458	247
Miscellaneous Equipment	.....	.....	224	550	774	772
Rents	.....	.....	3,667	3,667	7,334	6,834
Other Items	.....	.....	420	556	976	771
Total	.....	.....	$26,471	$33,529	$60,000	$59,207

SUMMARY

			1921-1923	1923-1925	Appropriation Recommended 1925-1927	
Total Board of Commissioners of Navigation expenditures	.....	.....	$59,207	$60,000	.....	
General fund appropriations to Board of Commissioners	.....	.....	63,000	60,000	$60,000	
Unexpended balance (lapsed)	.....	.....	$3,793	.....	.....	.....

AN ACT

Making an appropriation to the Board of Commissioners of Navigation for the River Delaware and its navigable tributaries.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That the sum of sixty thousand dollars ($60,000) or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby specifically appropriated to the Board of Commissioners of Navigation for the River Delaware and its navigable tributaries for the two fiscal years beginning June first, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-five, for the payment of the salaries or other compensation of such secretary, statistican, captains, engineers, clerks, stenographer, harbor masters, messengers, firemen, deckhands, and stewards required for the proper conduct of the work of the commissioners, including the operation of a steam tender, for the cost of repairs, maintenance, supplies, fuel, insurance, oil, and equipment of such steam tender, and for the payment of the rent and care of the offices, stationery, telephone services, subscription to Martime Exchange, books, charts, and official and incidental expenses of the commission.

COMMISSION TO INVESTIGATE BATTLE FIELDS OF FRANCE AND BELGIUM

General Fund Expenditures 1921-1925

2. Expenditures by Accounts

Account Title	Present Number of Employes	Present Rate Per Year	Actual Expenditures June 1, 1923 to May 31, 1924	Estimated Expenditures June 1, 1924 to May 31, 1925	Total Estimated Expenditures Biennium 1923-1925	Actual Expenditures Biennium 1921-1923
Erection of Monuments				$181,000	$181,000	$20,000

SUMMARY

			1921-1923	1923-1925		
Total expenditures			$20,000	$181,000		
General Fund appropriations			25,000	300,000*		
Unexpended balance (lapsed)			$5,000			
Unexpended balance (continuing appropriation)				$119,000		

*Appropriated from Receipts of State Athletic Commission.

DELAWARE RIVER BRIDGE JOINT COMMISSION

General Fund Expenditures 1921-1925

1. Salaries and Wages

Title of Position	Present Number of Employes	Present Rate Per Year	Actual Expenditures June 1, 1923 to May 31, 1924	Estimated Expenditures June 1, 1924 to May 31, 1925	Total Estimated Expenditures Biennium 1923-1925	Actual Expenditures Biennium 1921-1923
EXECUTIVE AND LEGAL DEPARTMENTS						
Secretary	1	$1,875 00	$1,400	$1,875	$3,275	$2,632
Asst. Secretary	1	650 00	650	650	1,300	1,132
Treasurer	1	1,250 00	1,250	1,250	2,500	2,500
Assistant Treasurer	1	900 00	650	900	1,550	1,070
Counsel	2	1,875 00 ea.	3,281	3,750	7,031	.....
Asst. Counsel	2	1,000 00 "	1,200	2,000	3,200	1,600
Asst. Counsel	2	600 00 "	400	1,200	1,600	.....
Stenographers	3	450 00 "	1,288	1,350	2,638	1,977
Stenographers	2	375 00 "	500	750	1,250	.....
Asst. Stenographer	1	375 00	344	375	719	561
ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT						
Chief Engineer & Chairman, Board of Engineers	1	7,500 00	7,500	7,500	15,000	14,375
Members, Board of Engineers	2	3,000 00	6,000	6,000	12,000	11,500
Consulting Engineer	1	2,500 00	2,500	2,500	5,000	4,217
Consulting Engineer	1	37 50 day	262	500	762	2,250
Architect	1	1,250 00	1,250	1,250	2,500	2,170
Engineer of Design	1	3,000 00	3,000	3,000	6,000	6,000
Senior Resident Engineer	1	2,400 00	2,100	2,389	4,489	3,150
Principal Asst. Engineer	1	2,100 00	1,800	2,089	3,889	3,000
Asst. Engineer of Design	1	1,350 00	1,125	1,322	2,447	1,823
Assistant Engineer	1	1,125 00	1,050	1,122	2,172	
Assistant Engineer	1	1,050 00	1,050	1,050	2,100	5,400
Assistant Engineer	2	900 00	1,763	1,800	3,563	
Assistant Engineer	2	795 00	2,162	1,590	3,752	
Assistant Engineer	3	750 00	2,188	2,250	4,438	6,250
Assistant Engineer	1	675 00	559	662	1,221	693
Assistant Engineer	4	600 00	2,175	2,400	4,575	2,016
Resident Engineers	3	1,050 00	2,700	3,106	5,806	.....
Draftsmen	2	750 00	532	795	1,327	
Draftsmen	2	750 00	1,340	1,500	2,840	
Draftsmen	4	705 00	602	1,410	2,012	
						8,175
Draftsmen	2	675 00	757	1,012	1,769	
Draftsmen	1	600 00	559	600	1,159	
Draftsmen	2	525 00	692	787	1,479	
Chief Shop Inspector	1	900 00	750	881	1,631	
Inspector	1	705 00	394	700	1,094	
Inspector	1	675 00	1,039	670	1,709	
Inspector	3	600 00	263	1,500	1,763	
Inspector	2	570 00	521	1,039	1,560	
						5,741
Inspector	3	525 00	1,421	1,564	2,985	
Inspector	1	450 00	381	450	831	
Inspector	5	375 00	722	1,875	2,597	
Inspector	1	2 50 day	.....	.....	.....	
Inspector	3	2 00 "	258	264	522	
Cement Inspector	1	1 00 "	181	180	361	38
Junior Engineer	1	525 00	447	524	971	
Junior Engineer	5	450 00	1,385	2,250	3,635	2,710
Junior Engineer	1	375 00	136	375	511	
Assistant Surveyor	1	600 00	597	600	1,197	933
Assistant Surveyor	1	375 00	375	375	750	750
Computor	1	675 00	675	675	1,350	1,200
Chief Clerk	1	600 00	522	597	1,119	1,650
Tracer and Engineering Clerk	1	225 00	43	122	165	.....
Rodman	3	330 00	.....	976	976	
Rodman	1	300 00	.....	225	225	894
Stenographers	3	450 00	1,281	1,350	2,631	1,915
Stenographers	1	375 00	416	400	816	.....
Stenographers	1	300 00	.....	300	300	.....
Janitor	1	300 00	270	296	566	293
Sculptor	1	18 75 day	.....	1,500	1,500	.....
Mechanical Engineer	1	5 00 hr.	.....	250	250	.....
Architectural Draftsmen	4	4 05 day	1,155	1,400	2,555	941
Architectural Draftsmen	2	3 87 "	487	500	987	.....
Architectural Draftsmen	1	2 63 "	89	100	189	.....
Total Salaries and Wages	.....	.....	$68,437	$82,672	$151,109	$99,556

2. Expenditures by Accounts

Account Title						
Salaries and Wages (Total)	.....	.....	$68,437	$82,672	$151,109	$99,556
Office Supplies	.....	.....	8,990	5,500	14,490	8,055
Motor Supplies	.....	.....	13	50	63	10
Miscellaneous Supplies	.....	.....	108	100	208	.....
Postage	.....	.....	501	700	1,201	291
Telephones	.....	.....	460	600	1,060	665
Telegrams	.....	.....	111	150	261	97
Express, Cartage, etc.	.....	.....	.....	250	250	.....
Traveling Expenses	.....	.....	1,148	2,500	3,648	1,398
Printing	.....	.....	744	5,000	5,744	2,178
Newspaper Advertising and Notices	.....	.....	457	500	957	668
Office Equipment	.....	.....	540	1,000	1,540	3,838
Miscellaneous Equipment	.....	.....	.....	1,000	1,000	.....
Land	.....	.....	743,935	730,362	1,474,297	339,445
Buildings and Construction	.....	.....	2,813,685	.....	2,813,685	208,640
Rents	.....	.....	5,156	5,047	10,203	8,581
Insurance	.....	.....	.....	700	700	135
Total	.....	.....	$3,644,285	$836,131	$4,480,416	$673,557

DELAWARE RIVER BRIDGE JOINT COMMISSION—Continued.

SUMMARY

			1921-1923	1923-1925	Appropriation Recommended 1925-1927	Decrease 1925-1927 under 1923-1925
Total expenditures	.....	.....	$673,557	$4,480,416	.....	.....
General fund appropriations to Delaware River Bridge Commission	.....	.....	1,765,000*	6,423,000	$2,561,662	$3,861,338
Balance prior appropriation	.....	.....	10,312	1,101,755	.....	.....
Total available funds	.....	.....	1,775,312	7,524,755	.....	.....
Unexpended balance—continuing appropriation	.....	.....	1,101,755	3,044,339	.....	.....

*Includes $715,000 reappropriated by 1921 Legislature.

DELAWARE RIVER BRIDGE COMMISSION

The originally estimated cost of the Delaware River Bridge was $28,871,000 of which the Commonwealth's share was $8,221,000. Later it was found that there will be additional cost for condemned land and administration of $4,479,166. and for the construction of $3,861,003—a total revised estimated cost of $37,211,169. Of this amount the Commonwealth's share will be $10,784,662. To date there has been definitely appropriated a total $30,500,461., of which Pennsylvania has appropriated $8,223,000. This leaves a total to be appropriated from all sources of $6,-710,708., of which the Commonwealth's share is $2,561,662. This amount is recommended in the Budget.

AN ACT

Making an appropriation to carry into effect the provisions of an act approved the ninth day of July, one thousand nine hundred and nineteen (Pamphlet Laws eight hundred and fourteen), entitled "An act providing for the erection and construction by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and the State of New Jersey of a bridge over the Delaware River, connecting the city of Philadelphia and the City of Camden, and the approaches thereto; providing for a joint commission for the purpose, and defining its powers and duties; providing for an independent commission in this Commonwealth in relation thereto, and defining its powers and duties; providing for the payment of a part of the cost thereof by the City of Philadelphia; and providing for the acquiring, taking, and condemnation of the real estate for the site and approaches thereof; providing for the turning over of said bridge upon its completion; and making an appropriation for the purposes of this act," and its amendments.

Whereas, The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, under authority of the said act, approved the ninth day of July, one thousand nine hundred and nineteen (Pamphlet Laws, eight hundred and fourteen), and its amendments, has entered into a contract with the State of New Jersey to build a bridge across the Delaware River between the cities of Philadelphia and Camden; and

Whereas, the Board of Engineers and the Secretary have certified to the Joint Commission, composed of the Pennsylvania Commission and the New Jersey Interstate Bridge and Tunnel Commission, that eight million, three hundred and forty thousand, one hundred and sixty-nine dollars ($8,340,169) is needed to complete said bridge in the year one thousand nine hundred and twenty-six, in accordance with the revised estimates of the amount necessary to complete the construction of said bridge and pay for the land and property necessary therefor, of which amount the share of the Commonwealth is two million, five hundred and sixty-one thousand, six hundred and sixty-two dollars ($2,561,662).

Whereas, the State of New Jersey, through an additional bond issue in 1924, has made available its entire share of the cost of erecting and constructing said bridge and acquiring the land and property necessary therefor, in accordance with the revised estimates of the amount necessary to complete the bridge; and

Whereas, the City of Philadelphia through an additional bond issue in 1924, has made available two million, five hundred and sixty-one thousand, six hundred and sixty-two dollars ($2,561,662), its entire share of the cost of erecting and constructing said bridge and acquiring the land and property necessary therefor, in accordance with the revised estimates of the amount necessary to complete the bridge; and

Whereas, Said act of Assembly, providing for the erection and construction of said bridge, provides that no contract can be entered into beyond the extent of the appropriations made available for the purpose by the Commonwealth; and

Whereas, The good faith of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania has been pledged to the City of Philadelphia and to the State of New Jersey; and

Whereas, Delay in making available a sufficient appropriation will result in further increase in the cost of said bridge, caused by interest charges, over-head expenses, increased cost of materials, and deterioration of partially completed parts of the bridge, therefore,

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That the sum of two million five hundred sixty-one thousand six hundred and sixty-two dollars ($2,-561,662) or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby specifically appropriated to the Joint Commission, composed of the Pennsylvania Commission and the New Jersey Inter-State Bridge and Tunnel Commission, for the payment of the remaining share of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania of the cost of erecting and constructing a bridge over the Delaware River between the cities of Philadelphia and Camden, and of acquiring the necessary land and property in conection therewith, in accordance with the provisions of the act, approved the ninth day of July, one thousand nine hundred and nineteen (Pamphlet Laws, eight hundred and fourteen), entitled "An act providing for the erection and construction by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and the State of New Jersey of a bridge over the Delaware River, connecting the city of Philadelphia and the city of Camden, and the approaches thereto; providing for a joint commission for that purpose and defining its powers and duties; providing for an independent commission in this Commonwealth in relation thereto, and defining its powers and duties; providing for the payment of a part of the cost thereof by the city of Philadelphia; and providing for the acquiring, taking, and condemnation of the real estate for the site and approaches thereof; providing for the turning over of said bridge upon its completion; and making an appropriation for the purposes of this act," and its amendments.

The moneys hereinbefore appropriated shall be available, and be expended, only for the purposes and in the manner provided in said act of Assembly of July ninth, one thousand nine hundred and nineteen.

COMMISSION FOR THE REVISION OF PENAL LAWS

General Fund Expenditures 1921-1925

2. Expenditures by Accounts

Account Title	Present Number of Employes	Present Rate Per Year	Actual Expenditures June 1, 1923 to May 31, 1924	Estimated Expenditures June 1, 1924 to May 31, 1925	Total Estimated Expenditures Biennium 1923-1925	Actual Expenditures Biennium 1921-1923
Salaries and Wages (Total)				$3,000	$3,000	$2,500
Office Supplies				100	100	
Miscellaneous Supplies				100	100	
Postage				200	200	214
Express, Cartage, etc.				25	25	
Traveling Expenses			$113	450	563	450
Printing				2,000	2,000	1,300
Bond of Chairman			3		3	6
Other items						530
Total			$116	$5,875	$5,991	$5,000

SUMMARY

			1921-1923	1923-1925		
Total expenditures			$5,000	$5,991		
General Fund appropriations			5,000	6,000		
Unexpended balance (to lapse)				$9		

COMMISSION TO CODIFY THE POOR LAWS OF PENNSYLVANIA

SUMMARY

Total expenditures			$638	$1,800		
General Fund appropriations			2,500	1,800		
Unexpended balance (lapsed)			$1,862			

COMMISSION TO MAKE AN INVESTIGATION OF THE CONDITION OF DISABLED WORLD WAR VETERANS OF PENNSYLVANIA

General Fund Expenditures 1921-1925

1. Salaries and Wages

Title of Position	Present Number of Employes	Present Rate Per Year	Actual Expenditures June 1, 1923 to May 31, 1924	Estimated Expenditures June 1, 1924 to May 31, 1925	Total Estimated Expenditures Biennium 1923-1925	Actual Expenditures Biennium 1921-1923
Chief Clerk	1	$3,600		$3,400	$3,400	
Stenographer	1	1,200		1,143	1,143	
Total Salaries and Wages				$4,543	$4,543	

2. Expenditures by Accounts

Account Title						
Salaries and Wages (Total)				$4,543	$4,543	
Office Supplies				150	150	
Postage				250	250	
Telephones				125	125	
Telegrams				15	15	
Express, Cartage, etc.				20	20	
Traveling Expenses			$156	1,591	1,747	
Printing				100	100	
Office Equipment				250	250	
Rents				300	300	
Total			$156	$7,344	$7,500	

SUMMARY

			1921-1923	1923-1925		
Total expenditures				$7,500		
General Fund appropriations				7,500		

PENNSYLVANIA STATE ATHLETIC COMMISSION

	1923-1925	Estimated 1925-1927
Total expenditures	$54,656(1)	$78,890
Balance available at beginning of biennium		103,191
Total receipts	157,847(1)	240,000
Balance available at end of biennium	103,191	264,301

(1) Included in this figure is an amount of $818.24 retained and expended by the Spending agency from receipts collected.
Note: Receipts in this fund are earmarked for the construction and erection of Memorials and Monuments on the Battlefields of France and Belgium, up to $300,000. Receipts in excess of the expenses of the State Athletic Commission, after providing for the above amount revert to the General Fund.

GIANT POWER SURVEY

General Fund Expenditures 1923-1925

1. Salaries and Wages

Title of Position	Present Number of Employes	Present Rate Per Year	Actual Expenditures June 1, 1923 to May 31, 1924	Estimated Expenditures June 1, 1924 to May 31, 1925	Total Estimated Expenditures Biennium 1923-1925	Actual Expenditures Biennium 1921-1923
Director	1	$3,600	$2,700	$ 750	$3,450	
Assistant Director	1	4,200	2,721	2,450	5,171	
Engineers	3	3,600	5,585	2,100	7,685	
Engineers	3	1,800	2,470	300	2,770	
Consulting Engineer	1	3,000	2,250	875	3,125	
Clerk Class A	1	1,500	702	63	765	
Stenographer	1	1,320	914	770	1,684	
Stenographer	1	1,300	805	764	1,569	
Wages and Fees			1,072	191	1,263	
Total Salaries and Wages			$19,219	$8,263	$27,482	

2. Expenditures by Accounts

Salaries and Wages (Total)			$19,219	$8,263	$27,482	
Office Supplies			295	100	395	
Postage			232	240	472	
Telephones			97	70	167	
Telegrams			16	18	34	
Express, Cartage, etc.			57	6	63	
Traveling Expenses			2,642	1,800	4,442	
Printing			113		113	
Newspaper Advertising and Notices			8		8	
Office Equipment			606	20	626	
Rents			637	525	1,162	
Other Items			30	6	36	
Total			$23,952	$11,048	$35,000	

SUMMARY

	1921-1923	1923-1925	Appropriation Recommended 1925-1927	Increase 1925-1927 over 1923-1925
Total general fund expenditures		$35,000		
Total general fund appropriations		35,000	$150,000	$115,000

The Giant Power Survey Board will present its report to this Legislature. The work of that Board is not completed. The future industrial and agricultural interest of this Commission are bound up intimately with the adequate expansion of the use of electrical current. To further this development in the public interest an appropriation of $150,000 is recommended for this board.

COMMISSION TO STUDY CONDITIONS RELATING TO BLIND PERSONS IN PENNSYLVANIA

General Fund Expenditures 1923-1925

1. Salaries and Wages

Title of Position	Present Number of Employes	Present Rate Per Year	Actual Expenditures June 1, 1923 to May 31, 1924	Estimated Expenditures June 1, 1924 to May 31, 1925	Total Estimated Expenditures Biennium 1923-1925	Actual Expenditures Biennium 1921-1923
Executive Secretary	1	$2,400	.....	$2,158	$2,158	
Stenographer	1	1,200	.....	1,000	1,000	
Total Salaries and Wages	.....	.....	.....	$3,158	$3,158	

2. Expenditures by Accounts

Account Title						
Salaries and Wages (Total)	.....	.....	.....	$3,158	$3,158	
Office Supplies	.....	.....	.....	45	45	
Postage	.....	.....	.....	50	50	
Telephones	.....	.....	.....	85	85	
Telegrams	.....	.....	.....	10	10	
Traveling Expenses	.....	.....	.....	1,267	1,267	
Printing	.....	.....	.....	375	375	
Rents	.....	.....	.....	60	60	
Total	.....	.....	.....	$5,000	$5,000	

SUMMARY

	1921-1923	1923-1925
Total expenditures	.....	$5,000
General Fund appropriations	.....	5,000

OLD AGE ASSISTANCE COMMISSION

1. Salaries and Wages

Title of Position	Present Number of Employes	Present Rate Per Year	Actual Expenditures June 1, 1923 to May 31, 1924	Estimated Expenditures June 1, 1924 to May 31, 1925	Total Estimated Expenditures Biennium 1923-1925	Actual Expenditures Biennium 1921-1923
Superintendent	1	$600	$400	$600	$1,000	
Executive Secretary	1	4,200	3,045	4,200	7,245	
Stenographers Class B	2	1,080	551	1,722	2,273	
Extra stenographic help	.....	.....	36	200	236	
Total Salaries and Wages	.....	.....	$4,032	$6,722	$10,754	

2. Expenditures by Accounts

Account Title						
Salaries and Wages (Total)	.....	.....	$4,032	$6,722	$10,754	
Office Supplies	.....	.....	386	700	1,086	
Postage	.....	.....	204	400	604	
Telephones	.....	.....	80	250	330	
Telegrams	.....	.....	27	200	227	
Traveling Expenses	.....	.....	1,381	2,500	3,881	
Printing	.....	.....	137	600	737	
Office Equipment	.....	.....	260	400	660	
Total	.....	.....	$6,507	$11,772	$18,279	

SUMMARY

	1921-1923	1923-1925
Total Commission expenditures	.....	$18,279
General fund appropriation to Old Age Assistance Commission	.....	25,000
Unexpended balance (to lapse)	.....	$6,721

At this time this budget was under preparation the constitutionality of any appropriation for pensions to indigent persons in this State was before the Supreme Court. The Commission recommended an appropriation of $30,840. for administration and $2,000,000. for old age pensions in the coming biennium.

Because of the undecided constitutional question no provision was made for either of these purposes.

BOARD OF FISH COMMISSIONERS

Fish Propagation Fund Expenditures 1921-1925

2. Expenditures by Accounts

Account Title	Present Number of Employes	Present Rate Per Year	Actual Expenditures June 1, 1923 to May 31, 1924	Estimated Expenditures June 1, 1924 to May 31, 1925	Total Estimated Expenditures Biennium 1923-1925	Actual Expenditures Biennium 1921-1923
Land				$10,000	$10,000	$31,114
Buildings and Construction				67,000	67,000	
Total				$77,000	$77,000	$31,114

Resident Fish License Fund Expenditures 1921-1925

1. Salaries and Wages

Title of Position						
Commissioner of Fisheries	1	$4,500	$4,500	$4,500	$9,000	
Executive Secretary	1	3,600	3,200	3,600	6,800	
Stenographer-Secretary	1	1,740	1,595	1,800	3,395	
Stenographer Class A	1	1,320	1,200	1,320	2,520	
Stenographer Class B	1	1,320	1,200	1,320	2,520	
Stenographer Class B	1	1,260	1,140	1,200	2,340	
Consultant on Fish Culture	1	3,000	2,800	3,000	5,800	
Assistant Field Superintendent	1	2,400	2,400	2,400	4,800	
Hatchery Superintendents	6	2,400	14,400	14,400	28,800	
Hatchery Assistants Class A	1	1,500	1,288	1,500	2,788	
Hatchery Assistants Class A	4	1,440	1,605	5,760	7,365	
Hatchery Assistants Class A	15	1,320	14,981	20,000	34,981	
Hatchery Assistants Class A	1	1,140	1,088	1,200	2,288	
Hatchery Assistants Class B	1	1,200	2,198	2,400	4,598	
Hatchery Assistants Class B	1	1,260				
Chief Warden	1	2,400	2,020	2,400	4,420	
Enforcement Officers	2	1,800	3,600	3,600	7,200	
Enforcement Officers	1	2,400	1,850	2,400	4,250	
Wardens	13	1,500	19,500	22,510	42,010	
Special Wardens	1	365	365	365	730	
Chauffeur	1	1,320	1,380	1,320	2,700	
Capt. Commodore Perry	1	1,920	1,920	1,920	3,840	
Skilled Workers	2	1,200	2,400	2,400	4,800	
Engineer	1	1,800	1,800	1,800	3,600	
Clerk-Typist	1	1,140	1,020	1,140	2,160	
Clerk-Typist	1	1,080	1,020	1,140	2,160	
Principal Clerk	1	1,800	1,620	1,920	3,540	
Account Clerk	1	1,200		1,170	1,170	
Assistant Draftsman	1	1,020	85	1,080	1,165	
Wages—Laborers by hour			20,776	21,300	42,076	
Total Salaries and Wages			$112,951	$130,865	$243,816	

2. Expenditures by Accounts

Account Title						
Salaries and Wages (Total)			$112,951	$130,865	$243,816	
Office Supplies			802	696	1,498	
Motor Supplies			1,513	2,220	3,733	
Food and Forage			6,851	7,000	13,851	
Miscellaneous Supplies			3,850	3,530	7,380	
Postage			1,814	2,000	3,814	
Telephones			975	1,150	2,125	
Telegrams			211	238	444	
Express, Cartage, etc.			740	800	1,540	
Traveling Expenses			21,545	22,200	43,745	
Printing			8,597	9,645	18,242	$190,371
Newspaper Advertising and Notices			68	120	188	
Heat, Light, Power and Water			3,833	4,150	7,983	
Contracted Repairs			10,144	10,020	20,164	
Office Equipment			77	600	677	
Motor Equipment			302	360	662	
Miscellaneous Equipment			3,790	3,000	6,790	
Buildings and Construction			4,254	5,450	9,704	
Rents			7	2,280	2,287	
Other Items			10,149	9,850	19,999	
Total			$192,473	$216,169	$408,642	$190,371

SUMMARY

	Totals			General Fund	Fish Propogation Fund			Resident Fish License Fund		
	1921-1923	1923-1925	1925-1927	1921-1923	1921-1923	1923-1925	1925-1927	1921-1923	1923-1925	1925-1927
Total expenditures	$380,418	$485,642	$474,370	$158,933	$31,114	$77,000	.....	$190,371	$408,642	$474,370
Less amount expended from appropriations to Department of Property and Supplies	20,465	.....	.....	20,465	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Net expenditures	359,953	485,642	474,370	138,468	31,114	77,000	.....	190,371	408,642	474,370
General Fund appropriations	138,900	.....	.....	138,900	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Special Fund Receipts	388,025	501,857	540,665	.....	55,271	52,550	55,165	332,754	449,307	485,500
Balance available at beginning of biennium	10,149	176,689	192,904	.....	10,149	34,306	9,856	.....	142,383	183,048
Total funds available for expenditures	537,074	678,546	733,569	138,900	65,420	86,856	65,021	332,754	591,690	668,548
Balance (lapsed)	432	.....	.....	432	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Balance available at end of biennium	176,689	192,904	259,199	.....	34,306	9,856	65,021	142,383	183,048	194,178

AN ACT

Consolidating into one special fund in the State Treasury all separate funds set apart in the State Treasury for the use of the Board of Fish Commissioners, formerly the Department of Fisheries, specifying the purposes for which the moneys in the said fund may be used, and appropriating such moneys to the Board of Fish Commissioners for the purposes specified.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That all moneys in the several separate funds in the State Treasury set apart to be used solely under the direction of the Board of Fish Commissioners formerly known as the Department of Fisheries, are hereby consolidated into one special fund to be known as the "Fish Fund," and all fees, fines and other moneys payable into any of said separate funds under any Act of Assembly shall hereafter be paid into the Fish Fund.

Section 2. The moneys which may be from time to time in said Fish Fund, not exceeding, four thousand dollars ($400,000) in any one fiscal year shall be used solely under the direction of the Board of Fish Commissioners for the following purposes: (a) The payment of the salaries, wages, or other compensation of the Commissioner of Fisheries and such deputies, directors, superintendents, bureau or division chiefs, experts, scientists, engineers, surveyors, draftsmen, accountants, secretaries, auditors, inspectors, examiners, statisticians, clerks, stenographers, bookkeepers, messengers, fish wardens, laborers and other assistants and employes as may be required for the work of the Board; (b) the payment of the traveling and other expenses of the members, officers and employes of the Board of Fish Commissioners; (c) the purchase through the Department of Property and Supplies as purchasing agency of such furniture, furnishings, stationery, supplies, materials, equipment, fuel, motor vehicles and printing and binding as may be necessary in the conduct of the work of the Board; (d) the payment of postage, telegrams, telephone rentals and toll charges and rentals for or royalties upon leased office or other devices or machines; (e) rentals for any offices or any other grounds, buildings or quarters leased for the Board by the Department of Property and Supplies; (f) the propagation, protection and distribution of fish and the stocking of waters within this Commonwealth as provided by law; (g) necessary repairs and improvements to fish hatcheries or other buildings, offices or quarters used in the work of the Board; (h) field work, gathering spawn, and transferring fish; (i) the purchase of necessary land and water supplied to State fish hatcheries; (j) the purchase, erection and repair of buildings, ponds and other extensions incidental to State fish hatcheries; (k) the maintenance and operation of a boat on Lake Erie and the cruiser "Anna" at Terresdale on the Delaware River; and (l) any contingent, incidental or other expenses of any kind or description reasonably necessary in carrying on the work of the Board.

Section 3. Any moneys in the said Fund at any time in excess of the amount hereinbefore limited shall be used solely under the direction of the Board of Fish Commissioners with the consent of the Governor for the purchase of lands and waters and for the impounding of waters and to make the same available for use by the citizens of the Commonwealth for fishing, hunting and forest purposes, and said lands and waters so purchased shall be under the supervision, direction and control of the Board.

Section 4. All moneys from time to time in the said Fish Fund are hereby specifically appropriated to the Board of Fish Commissioners for the purposes hereinbefore in this act enumerated. The Auditor General shall from time to time upon requisition of the Commissioner of Fisheries draw his warrant on the State Treasurer for the amount specified in such requisition not exceeding, however, the amount in such fund at the time of making such requisition.

Section 5. All Acts and parts of Acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

COMMISSION ON REVISION AND AMENDMENTS TO STATUTES RELATING TO DELINQUENT, NEGLECTED AND INCORRIGIBLE CHILDREN

1. Salaries and Wages — General Fund Expenditures 1923-1925

Title of Position	Present Number of Employes	Present Rate Per Year	Actual Expenditures June 1, 1923 to May 31, 1924	Estimated Expenditures June 1, 1924 to May 31, 1925	Total Estimated Expenditures Biennium 1923-1925	Actual Expenditures Biennium 1921-1923
Executive Secretary	1	$5,000	$208	$5,000	$5,208	
Office Secretary	1	1,800	319	1,800	2,119	
Special and temporary services in legal and social research				800	800	
Special services in multigraphing and mimeographing			43	150	193	
Total Salaries and Wages			$570	$7,750	$8,320	

2. Expenditures by Accounts

Title of Account						
Salaries and Wages (Total)			$570	$7,750	$8,320	
Office Supplies			86	300	386	
Postage				250	250	
Telephones				75	75	
Telegrams				25	25	
Traveling Expenses			448	1,200	1,648	
Printing				250	250	
Office Equipment			53		53	
Total			$1,157	$9,850	$11,007	

SUMMARY

			1921-1923	1923-1925	Appropriation Recommended 1925-1927	Increase 1925-1927 over 1923-1925
Total expenditures				$11,007		
General Fund appropriation				5,000	$13,000	$8,000
Receipts from Private Subscriptions				6,007		
Total funds available for expenditure				$11,007		

This Commission has not completed its work and will ask the Legislature to continue it. The appropriation of $13,000, or an increase over that available in this biennium is recommended for this purpose.

COMMISSION TO EXAMINE TAX LAWS OF PENNSYLVANIA

SUMMARY

	1921-1923	1923-1925	Appropriation Recommended 1925-1927	Increase 1925-1927 over 1923-1925
Total expenditures		$15,000		
General Fund appropriation		15,000	45,000	30,000

This Commission requests $45,000. The $45,000 provided for in the Budget is the amount requested by the Commission for the continuance of its work in this biennium.

COMMISSION TO CODIFY AND REVISE THE LAWS OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNA., RELATING TO BANKS, PRIVATE BANKERS AND TRUST COMPANIES

SUMMARY

Total Commission expenditures	$5,423	$2,500
General Fund appropriation	8,500	3,077*
Unexpended balance (to lapse)	$3,077	$577

*Reappropriated

LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE ON CONDITIONS FACING FARMING INTERESTS

SUMMARY

Total expenditures	$5,000
General Fund appropriation	5,000

LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE RE-COMPULSORY LIABILITY INSURANCE

SUMMARY

Total General Fund Expenditures	$1,000	
Total General Fund Appropriations	1,000	$1,000

This Committee desires to be continued for another two years and an allotment of $1,000 is made for its expenses.

LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE ON INAUGURAL EXPENSE

SUMMARY

Total expenditures	$3,015			
General fund appropriation	3,015		$5,000	$1,985

This Committee will be provided by the Legislature and an allotment of $5,000 is made for its expenses.

COMMISSION TO ERECT STATUE TO GENERAL GREGG

SUMMARY

Total expenditures	$18,480	$10,900
General fund appropriation	7,500	
Unexpended balance of prior appropriations	22,378	11,398
Total available for expenditure	29,878	11,398
Unexpended balance (continuing appropriation)	11,398	
Unexpended balance (to lapse)		498

BOARD OF GAME COMMISSIONERS

Game Fund Expenditures 1921-1925

1. Salaries and Wages

Title of Position	Present Number of Employes	Present Rate Per Year	Actual Expenditures June 1, 1923 to May 31, 1924	Estimated Expenditures June 1, 1924 to May 31, 1925	Total Estimated Expenditures Biennium 1923-1925	Total Expenditures 1921-1923
GENERAL OFFICE						
Executive Secretary for Board	1	$5,000	$5,000	$6,000	$11,000	
Executive Secretary	1	3,000	2,850	3,000	5,850	
Chief Accounting Clerk	1	2,100	2,100	2,280	4,380	
Principal Clerk	1	1,680	390	1,620	2,010	
Clerk Class A	1	1,320	.....	1,320	1,320	
Stenographer Class A	2	1,320	2,010	1,400	3,410	
Stenographer Class B	2	1,140	1,668	2,540	4,208	
Statistical Clerk	1	1,500	1,320	1,375	2,695	
Messenger	1	960	900	900	1,800	
Clipping Clerk	1	1,080	195	380	575	
Key Punch Operators	2	780	132	228	360	
Stenographer and Clerk (Transferred)	1	1,500	1,160	.....	1,160	
Auditor and Bookkeeper	1	1,860	851	.....	851	
Special Investigator (Resigned)	1	1,500	137	.....	137	
Stenographer Class B (Transferred)	1	1,080	225	800	1,025	
Clerk Class B (Transferred)	1	1,140	119	757	876	
Messenger (Resigned)	2	900	182	.....	182	
Clerk (Resigned)	4	630	48	.....	48	
Stenographer Class B (Transferred)	1	1,200	50	.....	50	
Chief of Educational Service	1	.....	.....	2,100	2,100	
Wages, fees, etc.	.....	.....	2,045	2,500	4,545	
	.....	.....	$21,382	$27,200	$48,582	
PROTECTION						
Chief, Bureau of Protection	1	3,000	$3,000	$3,500	$6,500	
Special Investigator and Division Supervisor	1	2,400	2,213	2,400	4,613	
Division Supervisor	7	2,280	15,005	15,960	30,965	
Division Supervisor	1	2,000	2,125	2,100	4,225	
District Game Protector	21	1,620	34,710	34,810	69,520	
District Game Protector	22	1,560	36,110	36,450	72,560	
District Game Protector	16	1,500	24,560	27,800	52,360	
Assistant Game Protector	5	1,320	5,185	7,000	12,185	
Assistant Game Protector	2	1,380	1,440	2,800	4,240	
Assistant Game Protector	2	1,200	450	2,400	2,850	
Stenographer Class B	1	1,200	442	1,260	1,702	
Stenographer Clerk Class A	1	1,380	.....	1,320	1,320	
Wages, fees, etc.	.....	.....	12,931	21,950	34,881	
	.....	.....	$138,171	$159,750	$297,921	
REFUGES AND LANDS						
Chief, Bureau of Refuges and Lands	1	3,500	$3,500	$4,000	$7,500	
Assistant to Chief	1	1,500	.....	1,500	1,500	
Stenographer Class B	1	1,080	585	1,120	1,705	
Surveyor	1	2,100	438	1,012	1,450	
Draftsman	1	1,200	225	600	825	
Game Refuge Keeper	11	1,020	11,280	11,220	22,500	
Game Refuge Keeper	16	960	15,860	15,360	31,220	
Game Refuge Keeper	4	900	3,600	3,600	7,200	
Game Refuge Keeper	1	240	140	240	380	
Wages, fees, etc.	.....	.....	11,940	12,500	24,440	
	.....	.....	$47,568	$51,152	$98,720	
VERMIN CONTROL						
Chief, Bureau of Vermin Control	1	3,000	$2,357	$3,000	$5,357	
Principal Clerk	1	2,100	935	.....	935	
Clerk Class "A"	1	1,500	375	1,555	1,930	
Clerk Class "B"	1	1,140	510	1,140	1,650	
Account Clerk (Part Time)	1	1,140	720	720	1,440	
Senior Trapping Instructor	1	1,800	1,700	1,800	3,500	
Junior Trapping Instructor	1	1,740	145	1,740	1,885	
Steno. & Clerk (Resigned)	1	1,440	780	.....	780	
Clerk Class "A" (Transferred)	1	1,560	1,130	.....	1,130	
Clerical Assistant (Resigned)	1	900	191	173	364	
Assistant Chief	1	.....	.....	2,100	2,100	
Trapping Instructor	2	.....	.....	1,620	1,620	
Wages, fees, etc.	.....	.....	32	500	532	
	.....	.....	$8,875	$14,348	$23,223	
SUMMARY OF SALARIES AND WAGES						
General Office	.....	.....	$21,382	$27,200	$48,582	
Protection	.....	.....	138,171	159,750	297,921	
Refuges & Lands	.....	.....	47,568	51,152	98,720	
Vermin Control	.....	.....	8,875	14,348	23,223	
Total Salaries and Wages	.....	.....	$215,996	$252,450	$468,446	$419,488

BOARD OF GAME COMMISSIONERS

Game Fund Expenditures 1921-1925

2. Expenditures by Accounts

Account Title	Actual Expenditures June 1, 1923 to May 31, 1924	Estimated Expenditures June 1, 1924 to May 31, 1925	Total Estimated Expenditures Biennium 1923-1925	Actual Expenditures Biennium 1921-1923
Salaries and Wages (Total)	$215,996	$252,450	$468,446	$419,488
Office Supplies	1,804	3,943	5,747	.....
Motor Supplies	3,352	5,000	8,352	7,000
Food and Forage	7,292	7,000	14,292	10,000
Miscellaneous Supplies	87,454	110,000	197,454	141,000
Postage	4,081	7,000	11,081	7,000
Telephones	5,054	5,500	10,554	8,000
Telegrams	158	100	258	.....
Express, Cartage, etc.	11,071	18,000	29,071	23,328
Traveling Expenses	83,451	88,000	171,451	127,835
Printing	27,235	39,900	66,235	.....
Newspaper Advertising and Notices	440	800	1,240	1,645
Contracted Repairs	.....	1,600	1,600	1,500
Office Equipment	1,865	4,474	6,339	.....
Motor Equipment	2,817	7,500	10,317	6,000
Miscellaneous Equipment	7,014	9,500	16,514	15,000
Land	40,251	60,000	100,251	52,133
Buildings and Construction	6,265	8,000	14,265	12,000
Rents	1,350	1,500	2,850	1,200
Subsidies	5,178	3,500	8,678	2,000
Other Items	96,040	105,000	201,040	228,067
Total	$608,168	$737,867	$1,346,035	$1,063,196

Bear Damage Fund Expenditures 1923-1925

Miscellaneous Items	$1,212	$3,000	$4,212	.....

Deer Proof Fence Fund Expenditures 1923-1925

Salaries and Wages (Total)	.....	$700	$700	.....
Miscellaneous Supplies	.....	1,750	1,750	.....
Express, Cartage, etc.	.....	350	350	.....
Miscellaneous Equipment	.....	700	700	.....
Total	.....	$3,500	$3,500	.....

SUMMARY

	Totals			Game Fund		Deer Proof Fence Fund		Bear Damage Fund	
	(1) 1921-23	1923-25	1925-27	1921-23	(2) 1923-25	1921-23	1923-25	1921-23	1923-25
Total expenditures	$1,199,515	$1,353,747	$1,479,300	$1,199,515	$1,346,035	$.....	$3,500	$.....	$4,212
Less amount expended from appropriation to Department of Property and Supplies	136,319	.....	.....	136,319	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total special fund expenditures	1,063,196	1,353,747	1,479,300	1,063,196	1,346,035	.....	3,500	.....	4,212
Total special fund receipts	1,062,809	1,364,933	1,433,400	1,062,809	1,364,933	.....	.....	.....	.....
Transfer from Game to Deer fund	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,000	.....	10,000	.....	.....
Transfer from Game to Bear fund	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,000	.....	.....	.....	6,000
Special fund receipts available	1,062,809	1,364,933	1,433,400	1,062,809	1,348,933	.....	10,000	.....	6,000
Balance available at beginning of biennium	224,726	224,339	235,525	224,726	224,339	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total available funds	1,287,535	1,589,272	1,668,925	1,287,535	1,573,272	.....	10,000	.....	6,000
Balance available at end of biennium	224,339	235,525	189,625	224,339	227,237	.....	6,500	.....	1,788

(1) The total receipts and expenditures as shown on this summary represent the records of the Game Commission and differ from those of the Auditor General due to difference in method of collecting and reporting.
(2) 1921-23 Column includes consolidated figures for Bounty Fund, Game Fund and Non-Resident Hunters License Fund.

AN ACT

To amend section one thousand two hundred and one of an act approved the twenty-fourth day of May one thousand nine hundred and twenty-three (Pamphlet Laws three hundred and fifty-nine) entitled "An act concerning game and other wild birds and wild animals; and amending, revising consolidating, and changing the law relating thereto."

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That section one thousand two hundred and one of the act approved the twenty-fourth day of May one thousand nine hundred and twenty-three (Pamphlet Laws three hundred and fifty-nine) entitled "An act concerning game and other wild birds and wild animals; and amending, revising, consolidating, and changing the law relating thereto" is hereby amended to read as follows:

Section 1201. Establishment of Game Fund. Appropriation All license fees, fines and other moneys received and collected (a) under the provisions of any law repealed and replaced by this act, and now held in the State Treasury as a fund or any part of fund, separate and apart for the various purposes designated by law, or (b) that may be hereafter paid into the State Treasury under the provisions of any act so repealed or replaced, or (c) that may be paid into the State Treasury under the provisions of this act, shall be placed in a separate fund to be known as "The Game Fund" and shall be held separately and apart solely for the purpose of the payment, under the supervision of

the board, (a) of the salaries wages or other compensation and traveling and other expenses of the members and officers of the Board of Game Commissioners and of such deputies, directors, superintendents, bureau or division chiefs, assistant directors, assistant superintendents, assistant chiefs, experts, scientists, engineer, surveyors, draftsmen, accountants, secretaries, auditors inspectors, examiners, statisticians, clerks, stenographers, bookkeepers, messengers, game protectors, laborers, and other assistants and employes as may be required for the proper conduct of the work of the Board [and employes of the Board and contingent office expenses], (b) for wild bird, game, and fur-bearing animal protection and propagation, (c) for the purchase of game and fur-bearing animals for propogation and stocking purposes, (d) for feeding game and wild birds, (e) for the creation, acquisition by lease or otherwise maintenance, and administration of hunting grounds and game refuges, and the purchase of outstanding timber and mineral rights on lands purchased or being purchased, or water rights on adjoining lands wherever the Board deems such purchase desirable, (f) for the purchase of other lands and buildings, and for the erection and repair of buildings, (g) for the purchase through the Department of Property and Supplies as purchasing agency of such furniture, furnishings, stationery, supplies, materials, fuel, motor vehicles, horses, and other equipment as may be necessary for the conduct of the work of the Board, and for the maintenance of equipment, (h) for control of vermin, the payment of bounties, and expense in connection therewith, (i) for the payment of all, or any part of, the cost of any printing, lithographing, color process work, posters, notices, tags, badges, buttons, and such other like materials, as, in the opinion of the Board, may be necessary to its work, but all such printing, posters, notices, tags, badges, buttons and other materials shall be ordered through the Department of Property and Supplies as purchasing agency. (j) for the refund of fines erroneously collected and deposited, (k) for the payment of rentals of offices, grounds, buildings or other quarters leased for the Board by the Department of Property and Supplies and for telegrams and telephone rentals and toll charges and rentals on leased office or other devices. (l) for the purpose of carrying into effect the provisions of the act approved the second day of June, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-three (Pamphlet Laws four hundred and eighty-nine) entitled "An act providing a method through which the Commonwealth may cooperate with individuals in building fences to protect farm crops and fruit orchards against damage from wild deer; and making an appropriation," not exceeding, however, the sum of ten thousand dollars ($10,000) during any one fiscal year; (m) for the purpose of carrying into effect the provisions of the act approved the second day of June, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-three (Pamphlet Laws four hundred and ninety-two) entitled "An act providing for the payment of certain claims for damage done to live stock, poultry, or bees, by bears; providing a method for the ascertainment of such damage; and making an appropriation," not exceeding, however, the sum of three thousand dollars ($3,000) during any one fiscal year; and (n) for the payment of any contingent, incidental or other expenses of any kind or description reasonably necessary in carying on the work of the Board.

[The sum of not less than twenty per centum of the net revenue received from resident hunters' licenses shall be set aside by the Board for the purchase and distribution of game, feed for game, and for the propagation or distribution of game for stocking purposes.]

All such moneys placed in the game fund, under the provisions of this section, are hereby made available immediately, and are hereby specifically appropriated to the Board, for the purposes herein specified.

MISCELLANEOUS AGENCIES

SUMMARY

General Fund Appropriations and Expenditures 1921-1925

	General Fund Expenditures		Unexpended Balance		General Fund Appropriations	
	1921-1923	1923-1925	1921-1923 Lapsed	1923-1925 To Lapse	1921-1923	1923-1925
Expenses of Electoral College	.....	$1,000	.....	.....	.....	$1,000
State Bank of York	.....	148	.....	.....	.....	148
Election of Geo. A. Smith	.....	413	.....	.....	.....	413
Salary of S. A. Whittaker	.....	2,500	.....	.....	.....	2,500
County of Philadelphia judgment against Commonwealth	.....	650,000	.....	.....	.....	650,000
Improvement, Port of Philadelphia	$47,248	.....	$2,752	.....	$50,000	.....
Claim of M. O. Jacobs	3,215	.....	.....	.....	3,215	.....
State Truancy School Commission	.....	.....	180,000	.....	180,000	.....
Constitutional Convention	.....	.....	285,000	.....	285,000	.....
Commission for Burial of Dead Soldiers	700	.....	300	$300	1,000	300
Paoli Park Ground Commission	15,000	.....	.....	.....	15,000	.....
Camp Curtin Park Commission	2,480	.....	20	.....	2,500	.....
Commission to Arrange Exhibition at Philadelphia	6,025	.....	3,975	.....	10,000	.....
Commission to Reorganize State Government	5,000	.....	.....	.....	5,000	.....
Commission to Simplify Tax Laws	314	.....	4,686	.....	5,000	.....
Commission to Investigate Mercantile Tax Laws	.....	.....	1,500	.....	1,500	.....
Commission to Examine Judges	.....	.....	500	.....	500	.....
Eastern State Hospital, Selinsgorve	.....	.....	8,000	.....	8,000	.....
State Fair Commission	15,000	.....	.....	.....	15,000	.....
Soldiers & Sailors Memorial Bridge	45,288	.....	577,123	.....	622,411	.....
Pennsylvania State Orchestra	950	.....	2,050	.....	3,000	.....
Building Bridges not less than 50 feet long	9,994	.....	6	.....	10,000	.....
Building approaches to Bridges	780	.....	9,220	.....	10,000	.....
New State Arsenal, Harrisburg	.....	.....	17,727	.....	17,727	.....
State Police Barracks	7,161	.....	52,839	.....	60,000	.....
Snyder-Middlesworth Park Commission	3,000	.....	.....	.....	3,000	.....
Refunding Liquor License Fees	.....	50,000	.....	.....	.....	50,000
Secretary of the Commonwealth Member Sinking Fund Commission	487	.....	113	.....	600	.....
Member Revenue Commission	487	.....	113	.....	600	.....
French Creek Improvement—Mechanics Trust Co.	.....	1,917	.....	.....	.....	1,917
Total	$103,129	705,978	$1,145,924	$300	$1,309,053	$706,278

TABLE XIV

SUMMARY OF TOTAL EXPENDITURES BY UNIFORM CLASSIFICATION OF ACCOUNTS FOR BIENNIUM

JUNE 31, 1923 TO MAY 31, 1925

GENERAL FUND

	Education	Highways	Board of Finance and Revenue	Welfare	Appointive Departments	Elective Departments	Legislative Reference Bureau	State Reporter	Retirement of State Employees	Delaware River Bridge Commission	Miscellaneous Boards and Commissions	Phila. Judgment and other Miscellaneous Items	Total
Salaries	$1,034,455	$38,961	.....	$285,941	$8,420,632	$1,462,488	$65,095	$19,960	$97,562	$151,109	$87,107	.....	$11,664,310
Wages, Fees, etc.	36,242	181,252	.....	.....	1,433,803	10,335	4,573	.....	1,077	.....	2,287	.....	1,670,159
Office Supplies	885	26,684	.....	333	101,837	505	710	40	.....	14,490	3,647	.....	149,131
Motor Supplies	2,527	23,813	.....	1,600	117,304	2,307	.....	.....	.....	63	.....	.....	147,614
Food and Forage	57	.....	.....	.....	726,892	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,414	.....	731,363
Misc Supplies	878	14,753	.....	437	869,080	5,323	.....	.....	.....	208	2,516	.....	893,195
Postage	15,023	.....	.....	5,290	154,922	26,898	439	.....	1,490	1,201	1,876	.....	207,139
Telephone	.....	1,162	.....	435	146,540	178	.....	.....	4	1,060	1,512	.....	150,891
Telegrams	.....	15	.....	158	20,783	.....	.....	.....	.....	261	311	.....	21,528
Express, Cartage, etc.	4,607	76	.....	53	47,283	349	.....	.....	.....	250	108	.....	52,726
Traveling Expenses	99,918	4,674	.....	63,326	944,100	40,765	193	.....	2,367	3,648	13,646	.....	1,172,637
Printing	2,800	2,914	.....	.....	820,551	168	.....	.....	644	5,744	4,484	.....	837,305
Newspaper Adv. & Notices	.....	118	.....	.....	108,269	45,171	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	154,523
Heat, Light & Power	.....	34	.....	.....	95,424	.....	.....	.....	.....	957	4,198	.....	99,656
Contracted Repairs	.....	215,376	.....	1,077	201,746	1,492	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,971	.....	423,662
Office Equipment	.....	51,082	.....	144	133,522	2,406	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,048	.....	195,951
Motor Equipment	.....	25,087	.....	2,000	32,484	2,000	.....	.....	5,209	1,540	.....	.....	61,571
Misc. Equipment	.....	8,768	.....	1,140	143,649	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	773	.....	179,637
Land	24,307	.....	.....	.....	567,509	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,000	.....	.....	2,041,806
Building & Construction	.....	11,619,898	.....	.....	1,550,034	320	.....	.....	.....	1,474,297	.....	.....	15,983,617
Rent	.....	4,931	.....	.....	398,170	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,813,685	.....	.....	422,480
Subsides	.....	441,358	.....	17,432,704	701,666	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,203	8,856	.....	76,825,349
Other Items	52,272,389	94,117	7,160,360	.....	482,983	96,464	.....	.....	6,755	.....	.....	.....	8,763,655
Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	700	218,215	704,061	
	$53,494,088	$12,755,073	$7,160,360	$17,794,638	$18,219,183	$1,697,169	$72,000	$20,000	$6,092,940	$4,480,416	$359,977	$704,061	$122,849,905

SPECIAL FUNDS

Salaries	$19,147	$7,045,284	.....	.....	$2,123,970	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	$9,188,401
Wages, Fees, etc.	15,097	15,380,345	.....	.....	217,898	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15,613,340
Office Supplies	.....	191,962	.....	.....	33,571	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	225,533
Motor Supplies	.....	2,095,271	.....	.....	19,254	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,114,525
Food and Forage	.....	.....	.....	.....	28,143	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28,143
Misc Supplies	679	1,256,374	.....	.....	252,811	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,509,864
Postage	2,793	513,139	.....	.....	53,345	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	569,277
Telephone	.....	48,802	.....	.....	24,800	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	73,602
Telegrams	127	4,307	.....	.....	1,374	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,808
Express, Cartage, etc.	93	62,657	.....	.....	32,831	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	95,581
Traveling Expenses	3,745	676,473	.....	.....	613,324	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,293,542
Printing	1,772	91,431	.....	.....	116,431	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	209,634
Newspaper Adv. & Notices	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,489	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,925
Heat, Light & Power	.....	6,436	.....	.....	16,920	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22,575
Contracted Repairs	.....	5,655	.....	.....	200,124	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	381,733
Office Equipment	86	181,523	.....	.....	24,812	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	326,401
Motor Equipment	.....	301,589	.....	.....	14,320	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	632,468
Misc. Equipment	.....	618,148	.....	.....	27,216	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	701,881
Land	.....	674,665	.....	.....	118,265	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	118,265
Building & Construction	.....	.....	.....	.....	98,479	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	43,745,051
Rent	.....	43,646,572	.....	.....	73,215	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	845,326
Subsides	.....	772,111	.....	1,498,789	483,302	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	$54,656	.....	4,392,068
Other Items	2,560	2,407,417	.....	.....	5,612,924	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,134,680
Total	18,878	448,222	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	$54,656	.....	$88,235,623
	$64,977	$76,428,383	.....	$1,498,789	$10,188,818	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Total General & Special Funds	$53,559,065	$89,183,456	$7,160,360	$19,293,427	$28,408,001	$1,697,169	$72,000	$20,000	$6 092,940	$4,480,416	$414,633	$704,061	$211,085,528

SUMMARY OF TOTAL EXPENDITURES BY UNIFORM CLASSIFICATION OF ACCOUNTS FOR BIENNIUM

JUNE 31, 1923 TO MAY 31, 1925

	General Funds	Special Funds	Total General and Special Funds
Salaries	$11,664,310	$9,188,401	$20,852,711
Wages, Fees, etc.,	1,670,159	15,613,340	17,283,499
Office Supplies	149,131	225,533	374,664
Motor Supplies	147,614	2,114,525	2,262,139
Food and Forage	731,363	28,143	759,506
Miscellaneous Supplies	893,195	1,509,864	2,403,059
Postage	207,139	569,277	776,416
Telephones	150,891	73,602	224,493
Telegrams	21,528	5,808	27,336
Express, Cartage, Etc.	52,726	95,581	
Traveling Expenses	1,172,637	1,293,542	2,466,179
Printing	837,305	209,634	1,046,939
Newspapers Advertising and Notices	154,523	7,925	162,448
Heat, Light and Power	99,656	22,575	122,231
Contracted Repairs	423,662	381,733	805,395
Office Equipment	195,951	326,401	522,352
Motor Equipment	61,571	632,468	694,039
Miscellaneous Equipment	179,637	701,881	881,518
Land	2,041,806	118,265	2,160,071
Buildings and Construction	15,983,617	43,745,051	59,728,668
Rent	422,480	845,326	1,267,806
Subsidies	76,825,349	4,392,068	(3)81,217,417
Other Items	8,763,655	6,134,680	14,898,335
Total—All Accounts(1)	$122,849,905	$88,235,623	$211,085,528
House of Representatives	$829,852	.....	$829,852
Legislative Journal	7,500	.....	7,500
Senate	371,197	.....	371,197
Lieutenant Governor	12,500	.....	12,500
Judiciary (Judges)	3,840,585	.....	3,840,585
Total	(2)$127,911,589	(4)$88 285,623	$216,147,162

(1) This is exclusive of expenditures of agencies not reporting on the standard classificaton of accounts as listed below.

(2) Expenditures from appropriations to all State owned and State Aided institutions are included in this amount.

(3) This amount includes expenditures of $4,960,495 from miscellaneous income, not included under Table VIII.

(4) This amount includes expenditures of $4,993,549 from miscellaneous income, not included under Table VIII.

TABLE XV

COMPARISON OF CERTAIN COMPARABLE GENERAL FUND EXPENDITURES OF APPOINTIVE DEPARTMENTS FOR THE FIRST EIGHTEEN MONTHS OF THE BIENNIUM, 1923-25, AS COMPARED WITH THE FIRST EIGHTEEN MONTHS OF THE BIENNIUM 1921-23

Appointive Departments	Salaries and Wages				Traveling Expenses				(1)General Supplies and Equipment			
	Total 6-1-21 to 11-30-22	Total 6-1-23 to 11-30-24	Decrease Amount	Decrease Percent	Total 6-1-21 to 11-30-22	Total 6-1-23 to 11-30-24	Decrease Amount	Decrease Percent	Total 6-1-21 to 11-30-22	Total 6-1-23 to 11-30-24	Decrease Amount	Decrease Percent
Agriculture	$463,842	[3]$353,261	$110,581	23.84	$89,709	[3]$64,620	$25,089	27.97	$20,011	$8,681	$11,330	56.62
Banking	[4]	[4]	.....	.....	[4]	[4]	.....	.....	2,204	6,505	*[5]4,301	*195.15
Executive	[2]58,829	65,047	*6,218	*10.57	[2]3,518	2,871	647	18.39	6,633	1,989	4,644	70.01
Forests and Waters	[6]573,786	[6]552,437	21,349	3.72	[7]	[7]	.....	.....	15,756	11,350	4,406	27.96
Health	2,392,033	1,973,395	418,638	17.5	[2]136,183	122,153	14,030	10.3	43,014	19,372	23,642	54.96
Highway	[4]	[4]			[4]	[4]			[4]	[4]		
Insurance	158,772	121,738	37,034	23.33	8,589	3,824	4,765	55.48	3,811	1,224	2,587	67.88
Justice	166,887	149,584	17,303	10.37	8,457	8,058	399	4.72	2,542	2,153	389	15.3
Labor & Industry	1,132,304	900,240	232,064	20.49	169,040	110,342	58,698	34.72	49,162	26,103	23,059	46.9
Military Affairs	574,717	469,315	105,402	18.34	37,965	20,229	17,736	46.72	25,892	9,792	16,100	62.18
Mines	435,041	394,201	40,840	9.39	37,962	26,758	11,204	29.51	1,397	608	789	56.48
Property & Supplies	494,787	413,379	81,408	16.45	48	120	*72	*150.	154,784	120,481	34,303	22.16
Public Instruction	[9]716,541	[9]628,713	87,828	12.26	[8]86,788	[8]65,889	20,899	24.08	59,160	43,121	16,039	27.11
Public Service	[10]514,658	[10]444,642	70,016	13.6	[10]27,064	[10]21,849	5,215	19.27	49,650	17,028	32,622	65.7
State Police	943,101	721,830	221,271	23.46	210,041	221,143	*11,102	*5.29	10,714	5,973	4,741	44.25
State and Finance	120,869	[11]100,156	20,713	17.14	56	[11]548	*492	*878.57	3,580	5,500	*[12]1,920	*53.63
Welfare	107,115	193,302	86,187	*80.46	14,323	43,272	*28,949	*202.12	9,114	7,351	1,763	19.34
Cost of Exchange												
TOTAL APPOINTIVE DEPARTMENTS	$8,853,282	$7,481,240	$1,372,042	15.5	$829,743	$711,676	$118,067	14.23	$457,424	$287,231	$170,193	37.21

	(1) Telephone and Telegraph				(1) Printing and Binding				Summary			
Agriculture	$5,373	$2,344	$3,029	56.37	$19,558	$10,967	$8,591	43.93	$598,493	$439,873	$158,620	26.5
Banking	1,543	1,336	207	13.42	3,558	4,388	*830	*23.33	7,305	12,229	*4,924	*67.41
Executive	4,508	2,917	1,591	35.29	2,782	1,627	1,155	41.52	76,270	74,451	1,819	2.39
Forests and Waters	2,325	1,394	931	40.04	20,316	18,679	1,637	8.06	612,183	583,860	28,323	4.63
Health	9,966	5,345	4,621	46.37	64,927	28,772	36,155	55.69	2,646,123	2,149,037	497,086	18.79
Highway	13,251	12,507	744	5.61	[4]	[4]	.....	.....	13,251	12,507	744	5.61
Insurance	1,423	660	763	53.62	12,854	5,485	7,369	57.33	185,449	132,931	52,518	28.32
Justice	1,265	801	464	36.68	[2]2,034	[2]1,425	609	29.94	181,183	162,021	19,162	10.58
Labor & Industry	17,049	11,323	5,726	38.59	43,612	19,119	24,493	56.16	1,411,167	1,067,127	344,040	24.38
Military Affairs	3,812	2,223	1,589	41.68	10,924	5,067	5,857	53.62	653,310	506,626	146,684	22.45
Mines	1,006	318	688	68.39	10,079	2,114	7,965	79.03	485,485	423,999	61,486	12.66
Property & Supplies	1,664	1,044	620	37.26	7,683	4,462	3,221	41.92	658,966	539,486	119,480	18.13
Public Instruction	5,108	3,941	1,167	22.85	86,795	45,904	40,891	47.11	954,392	787,568	166,824	17.48
Public Service	6,865	4,241	2,624	38.22	17,744	10,615	7,129	40.18	615,981	498,375	117,606	19.09
State Police	6,023	6,494	*471	*7.82	6,457	2,109	4,348	67.34	1,176,336	957,549	218,787	18.6
State and Finance	1,378	536	842	61.1	8,838	[11]7,269	1,569	17.75	134,721	114,009	20,712	15.37
Welfare	2,151	1,175	976	45.37	7,619	6,991	628	8.24	140,322	252,091	*111,769	*79.65
Cost of Exchange	18,272	18,963	*691	*3.78	.....	.....	.....	.....	18,272	18,963	*691	*3.78
TOTAL APPOINTIVE DEPARTMENTS	$102,982	$77,562	$25,420	24.68	$325,780	$174,993	$150,787	46.28	$10,569,211	$8,732,702	$1,836,509	17.38

*Increase.
(1) Paid from appropriations made to the Department of Property and Supplies.
(2) 18 month average of two year expenditure.
(3) Expenditures for 1923 exclude amounts now paid out of the General Fund due to ruling of the Auditor General, for the Bureau of Animal Industry (See Department of Agriculture.)
(4) Expenditures omitted as some of the activities paid out of the General Fund in 1921 are now being paid for out of special funds.
(5) Increase due to new Bureau of Securities.
(6) Salaries only, expenditures for wages paid in 1921 not available.
(7) 1921 expenditures not available.
(8) Includes Board of Pardons.
(9) Administration only.
(10) Standarization Laboratory Fund activities were paid from General Fund in 1921 and are therefore included in 1923 expenditures.
(11) New Bureau of Accounts not included.
(12) Increase due to new Bureau of Accounts.

TABLE XVI

DETAILED STATEMENT OF APPROPRIATION LIABILITY WHICH EXISTED MAY 31, 1923, SHOWING THE AMOUNTS ACTUALLY PAID, THE AMOUNTS ESTIMATED TO BE PAID OR CONTRACTED FOR, AND THE AMOUNTS ESTIMATED TO LAPSE DURING THE BIENNIUM ENDING MAY 31, 1925.

Act or Page	Purpose of Appropriation	Appropriation Liability as of May 31, 1923	Amount Paid June 1, 1923 to Oct. 31, 1924	Amount Requisitioned June 1, 1923 to Oct. 31, 1924 to be paid prior to May 31, 1925
	1909			
	DEPT. OF PROPERTY AND SUPPLIES			
P. L. 594	Mural Art Paintings	$6,872 28	$2,400 00	$1,200 00
	Total	$6,872 28	$2,400 00	$1,200 00
	1911			
	DEPT. OF PROPERTY AND SUPPLIES			
P. L. 935	Comm. to erect statue to General Meade	$12,630 71	$12,630 71	.....
P. L. 937	Comm. to erect monument to Robert Morris	6,166 64	.....	4,000 00
	Total	$18,797 35	$12,630 71	$4,000 00
	1913			
	DEPT. OF PROPERTY AND SUPPLIES			
P. L. 105	Selection of Site-Statue to General Meade	$9,925 00	$9,925 00	.....
P. L. 105	Expense of Committee-Statue to General Meade	1,122 71	20 05	.....
P. L. 246	Perry Memorial Commission	(1)46,188 73	.....	.....
	DEPT. OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION			
P. L. 767	State Library-Purchase of Relief Maps	2,000 00	.....	.....
	Total	$59,236 44	$9,945 05	.....
	1915			
	DEPT. OF PROPERTY AND SUPPLIES			
P. L. 790	Gettysburg Memorial Commission	$98 28	.....	.....
P. L. 694	Memorial to General Meade	46,516 84	6,691 47	39,700 37
	Total	$46,615 12	$6,691 47	$39,700 37
	1917			
	DEPT. OF HIGHWAYS			
	State Highway 1917-19-21	$3,706,935 86	$3,620,869 81	$29,901 97
	State Aid Highways 1917-19-21	6,672,302 81	3,188,450 45	197,188 57
	DEPT. OF PROPERTY AND SUPPLIES			
P. L. 421	Meade-Memorial Commission	13,622 47	25,00	8,530 79
	PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION			
P. L. 419	Elimination of Grade Crossings	34,405 00	3,125 00	.....
	MISCELLANEOUS			
220A	Compilation and Publication of Laws prior to 1815	2,939 31	.....	.....
	Total	$10,430,205 45	$6,812,470 26	$235,571 33
	1919			
	DEPT. OF HIGHWAYS			
	State Aid Highway—Maintenance	$247,922 34	$101,444 14	$21,803 13
	Township Rewards	13,107 88	13,107 88	.....
	Highway Bridges	77,629 16	16,365 25	.....
	DEPT. OF PROPERTY AND SUPPLIES			
375A	Comm. to erect statue to General Gregg	3,898 46	3,898 46	.....
410A	Erecting monument to Colonel Boquet	7,500 00	.....	.....
	PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION			
419A	Elimination of Grade Crossings	137,575 00	96,500 00	3,500 00
	Total	$487,632 84	$231,315 73	$25,303 13
	1921			
	DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE			
42A	Maintenance-Bureau of Disbursements	$162 31	$162 31	.....
42A	Enforcement of Quarantine	1,746 65	1,746 65	.....
42A	Traveling expenses- Bureau of Plant Industry	1,431 12	1,431 12	.....
42A	Maintenance-Bureau of Markets	116 69	116 69	.....
42A	Chemists salary and expenses-Bureau of Foods	2 15	2 15	.....
42A	Traveling and incidental expenses-Bureau Foods	1,793 36	1,793 36	.....
42A	Maintenance-Bureau of Chemistry	805 23	805 23	.....
42A	Maintenance-Bureau of Statistics	1,742 50	1,742 50	.....
42A	Attorneys assistants and special-Bureau of Foods	300 00	300 00	.....
	AUDITOR GENERAL'S DEPT.			
42A	Clerk hire	14,821 25	14,821 25	.....
42A	Contingent expenses	238 77	238 77	.....
42A	Expenses of deputies and traveling auditors	1,142 87	1,142 87	.....
42A	Refunding collateral tax paid in error	3,185 98	3,185 98	.....
42A	Purchasing law books and patent indices	903 00	903 00	.....
42A	Compensation of informants in escheats	1,232 84	1,232 84	.....
42A	Collection of delinquent tax	132 69	132 69	.....
42A	Cost of advertising escheats	381 17	381 17	.....
42A	Balance due retired county officers	23 05	23 05	.....
42A	Costs in suit against delinquent dealers	8 15	8 15	.....
42A	Refunding inheritance tax paid in error	7,352 33	7,352 33	.....
42A	Pensions and Gratuities	769 00	769 00	.....
42A	Fees of County Officers	35 00	35 00	.....
	DEPT. OF FORESTS AND WATERS			
42A	Contingent Expense	896 92	896 92	.....
42A	Salary and expenses—Forest Officers	(2) 3,220 14	3,213 36	6 78
42A	Labor	(2) 13,540 39	13,540 39	.....
42A	Building material and equipment	(2) 9,285 93	9,256 34	29 59
42A	Bureau of Forest fire protection	(2)102,185 09	102,158 79	26 30
42A	State Forestry Academy	(2) 2,578 39	2,578 39	.....
435A	Lake Erie and Ohio River Canal Board	1,588 64	1,588 64	.....

Appropriation Liability—Table XVI Continued.

Act or Page	Purpose of Appropriation	Appropriation Liability as of May 31, 1923	Amount Paid June 1, 1923, to Oct. 31, 1924	Amount Requisitioned June 1, 1923 to Oct. 31, 1924, to be paid prior to May 31, 1925
	VALLEY FORGE PARK COMMISSION			
428A	Trees	761 22	761 22	.....
428A	Maintenance	2,177 86	2,177 86	.....
428A	Roads	4,011 86	4,011 86	.....
P. L. 436	Penna. State Park and Harbor Comm.—Erie	40,000 00	28,785 93	327 36
427A	Snyder—Middleswarth Park Comm.	1,811 85	1,811 85	.....
	WATER SUPPLY COMMISSION			
42A	Salary and expenses of engineers, etc.	18 65	18 65	.....
42A	Salary and expenses of engineers on dams	92	92	.....
41A	Pymatuning swamp project	(3) 10,350 44	59 72	.....
450A	French Creek Improvement	(3) 49,422 89	.....	41 71
449A	Dyke along river at Lackawaxen	(3) 5,000 00	.....	.....
	DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH			
383A	Tuberculosis Fund	214,650 95	214,650 95	.....
42A	General Fund	15,603 63	15,603 63	.....
	U. S. Government—Child Welfare	(4) 24,405 49	24,405 49	.....
	U. S. Government—Social Hygiene	(4) 16,645 54	16,645 54	.....
	DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAYS			
42A	Highway Bridges	136,305 56	124,215 54	.....
42A	Maintenance and repairs, boroughs	285,637 82	147,413 06	2,621 58
42A	Township rewards	664,733 55	331,053 39	58,713 41
42A	General salary and expense	447,049 19	447,049 19	.....
42A	Property damage	19,467 41	640 00	.....
P. L. 442	Refund of motor licenses	16 30	16 30	.....
	HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES			
42A	Assistant Clerk-Session 1923	400 00	400 00	.....
42A	Incidental expense—6 mo. commencing Dec. 1, 1922	4,000 00	4,000 00	.....
42A	Indexing Legislative Journal—Session 1923	1,500 00	1,500 00	.....
42A	Salary of 207 Members and extra compensation of Speaker	104,500 00	104,500 00	.....
42A	Mileage of 207 Members	20,301 30	20,301 30	.....
42A	Postage of 207 Members	150 00	150 00	.....
42A	Salary of officers and employes-Session 1923	31,030 00	21,285 00	.....
42A	Postage on Legislative Journal	1,590 00	1,590 00	.....
42A	Mileage of officers and employes	8,218 70	8,218 70	.....
	INSURANCE DEPARTMENT			
42A	Contingent expense	504 95	504 95	.....
	DEPT. OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS			
42A	Bureau of Geological and Topographic Survey	20	20	.....
42A	Contingent expense	439 21	439 21	.....
	JUDICIARY			
42A	Salary of criers, tipstaffs, etc.	614 19	614 19	.....
42A	Stationery, supplies and expense—Eastern District	1,107 08	1,107 08	.....
42A	Purchase of books for library at Pittsburgh	20 00	20 00	.....
42A	Fees of Prothonotary, etc.	270 00	270 00	.....
42A	Contingent expense—Supreme and Superior Courts	228 43	228 43	.....
42A	Dockets, stationery and supplies—Superior Court	1,388 88	1,388 88	.....
42A	Salary of Judges—Orphans Court	833 41	833 41	.....
42A	Salaries—Associate Judges	1,400 29	1,400 29	.....
42A	Mileage—Associate Judges	262 20	262 20	.....
	DEPT. OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY			
42A	Bureau of Rehabilitation	5,100 39	5,100 39	.....
42A	Salary and expense of Industrial Board	250 00	250 00	.....
42A	General expense fund	7,991 16	7,991 16	.....
	LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE BUREAU			
42A	Salary of Director	250 00	250 00	.....
42A	Salary of Assistant Director	250 00	250 00	.....
42A	Clerk Hire	877 50	877 50	.....
	DEPT. OF MILITARY AFFAIRS			
42A	Contingent expense	138 27	138 27	.....
438A	Maintenance and repairs to State Armories	823 67	823 67	.....
438A	Erection of Armories	65,546 73	65,546 73	.....
437A	Riot and insurrection repairs to armories and buildings destroyed	24,654 64	24,654 64	.....
437A	Support of National Guard and Naval Force	227 85	227 85	.....
42A	Purchase of military stores	3,711 88	3,711 88	.....
	DEPARTMENT OF MINES			
42A	Contingent expense	99 15	99 15	.....
42A	Salary of inspectors	18,315 75	18,315 75	.....
42A	Traveling expenses of mine inspectors	2,066 22	2,066 22	.....
42A	Expenses of examining boards	6,168 70	6,168 70	.....
42A	Counsel Fees	33 25	33 25	.....
	PENNSYLVANIA STATE POLICE			
42A	Salary of Captains	1,200 00	1,200 00	.....
42A	Salary of Lieutenants	900 00	900 00	.....
42A	Salary of First Sergeants	625 00	625 00	.....
42A	Salary of Sergeants	2,990 00	2,990 00	.....
42A	Salary of Corporals	5,248 06	5,248 06	.....
42A	Salary of Privates	20,373 87	20,373 87	.....
42A	Continuance service pay	3,663 08	3,663 08	.....
42A	Keep of horses and renewal of uniforms	24,744 50	24,744 50	.....

Appropriation Liability—Table XVI Continued.

Act or Page	Purpose of Appropriation	Appropriation Liability as of May 31, 1923	Amount Paid June 1, 1923 to Oct. 31, 1924	Amount Requisitioned June 1, 1923 to Oct. 31, 1924, to be paid prior to May 31, 1925
	DEPT. OF PROPERTY AND SUPPLIES			
445A	Maintenance and receipts—Pa.-N.Y. Toll Bridges	$8,293 37	$2,470 60	.....
441A	Approaches and right of way to bridges	9,220 21	.....	.....
442A	Bridges 500 to 1000 feet	2 50	.....	.....
444A	South Office Building	346 00	346 00	.....
42A	Boards General Fund	29,065 91	18,640 42	.....
446A	Soldiers and Sailors Memorial Bridge	577,123 12	.....	.....
42A	Water	613 86	613 86	.....
42A	Penna. State Orchestra	634 30	.....	.....
448A	Pa.-N. Y. Toll Bridges	7,733 94	9 00	.....
426A	Pa.-N. J. Toll Bridges	30,453 58	30,453 58	.....
414A	Gregg Monument Commission	7,500 00	7,001 54	.....
418A	Comm.-Monument to Pennypacker	36,000 00	2,000 00	.....
418A	Comm.-Monument to Pennypacker	12,000 00	.....	.....
420A	Gettysburg Memorial Commission	5,713 47	.....	.....
415A	Comm.-Statue to General Meade	50,000 00	.....	.....
42A	Painting portrait of H. M. Kephart	750 00	750 00	.....
42A	Compiling Smull's Legislative Handbook	3,000 00	.....	.....
	BUREAU OF PUBLICATIONS			
42A	Contingent expense	11 50	11 50	.....
42A	Freight, postage, etc.	869 38	869 38	.....
42A	Contingent expense	268 68	268 68	.....
42A	Printing, binding and ruling	32,235 18	32,235 18	.....
42A	Cuts and plates	443 97	443 97	.....
	DEPT. OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION			
42A	Contingent expense-Board of Censors	436 80	436 80	.....
	LIBRARY AND MUSEUM			
42A	Preparing of law books	320 00	320 00	.....
42A	Miscellaneous books	21 65	21 65	.....
42A	Purchase of law books	11 97	11 97	.....
42A	Salary and expense—Div. of Public Records	328 70	328 70	.....
42A	Salary and expense—Library Extension Division	840 67	840 67	.....
42A	Salary and expense—Museum Division	51 96	51 96	.....
42A	Purchase of lantern slides	114 88	114 88	.....
42A	Contingent expense	32 97	32 97	.....
42A	Binding books, etc.	495 15	495 15	.....
42A	General salary and expense	5,296 66	5,296 66	.....
42A	Bureau of Medical Education and Licensure	406 39	406 39	.....
42A	Bureau of Midwifery	32 68	32 68	.....
42A	Dental Council	76 15	76 15	.....
	COMMON SCHOOLS			
42A	Expenses of County Superintendents	2,062 23	2,062 23	.....
42A	Expenses of Asst. County Superintendents	2,473 78	2,473 78	.....
42A	Education of Blind Children	732 00	732 00	.....
408A	Graduates of secondary schools	700 00	700 00	.....
407A	State scholarships to blind students	902 04	902 04	.....
42A	Support of Common Schools	3,310,603 11	3,310,603 11	.....
42A	Consolidated Schools Closed	99,638 15	96,410 12	.....
42A	Consolidated Schools Transportation	221,182 38	214,810 45	$1,626 15
42A	Bureau of Vocational Education	452,217 42	6,784 53	.....
42A	Encouraging and promoting vocational education	224,838 44	220,343 41	.....
	STATE NORMAL SCHOOLS			
42A	Maintenance	54,962 59	54,962 59	.....
42A	Alterations and equipment	33,311 78	33,311 78	.....
439A	Board of Pharmacy	1,508 51	1,508 51	.....
394A	Nautical School—Board of Navigation	10,683 26	10,683 26	.....
42A	Extension course Americanization Adult Education	33 50	33 50	.....
	STATE RETIREMENT BOARD			
411A	Annuity Reserve Fund	834,670 16	834,670 16	.....
1A	Annuity Reserve Fund	1,007 81	.....	1,007 81
40A	Soldiers' Orphans School—Purchase of livestock, etc.	84 27	84 27	.....
419A, 42A	Penna. Historical Commission	5,203 22	4,581 10	.....
	Penna. Institution for Deaf and Dumb, Mt. Airy			
82A	Maintenance	50,500 00	50,500 00	.....
82A	Maintenance three pupils	891 08	891 08	.....
83A	Penna. Institution for Blind, Overbrook	16,218 75	16,218 75	.....
86A	Western Penna. Institution for Deaf, Edgewood	63,384 49	63,384 49	.....
85A	Western Penna. Institution for Blind, Pittsburgh	13,187 51	13,187 51	.....
392A	Downingtown Industrial and Agricultural School	4,812 19	4,812 19	.....
393A	National Farm School	3,937 50	3,937 50	.....
395A	Penna. Museum and School of Industrial Arts	33,445 13	33,445 13	.....
	PENNA. STATE COLLEGE			
397A	General Maintenance	174,952 90	174,952 90	.....
396A	Tobacco experiment	2,971 68	2,971 68	.....
398A	Agriculture and Home Economics Extension	48,454 69	48,454 69	.....
398A	Maintenance Trade and Apprentice School	7,880 11	7,880 11	.....
36A	Maintenance, erection, etc.	145,460 42	145,460 42	.....
405A	Phila. School of Design for Women	4,928 38	4,928 38	.....
	TEMPLE UNIVERSITY			
400A	General Maintenance	70,354 89	70,354 89	.....
400A	Maintenance—School of Medicine	30,531 64	30,531 64	.....
	UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA			
403A	General Maintenance	323,519 44	323,519 44	.....
403A	Maintenance—School of Education	24,146 00	24,146 00	.....
403A	Maintenance of extension schools	26,949 67	26,949 67	.....
402A	Graduate School of Medicine	15,625 00	15,625 00	.....

Appropriation Liability—Table XVI Continued.

Act or Page	Purpose of Appropriation	Appropriation Liability as of May 31, 1923	Amount Paid June 1, 1923 to Oct. 31, 1924	Amount Requisitioned June 1, 1923 to Oct. 31, 1924, to be paid prior to May 31, 1925
	UNIVERSITY OF PITTSBURGH			
404A	General Maintenance	274,172 73	274,172 73	
404A	Maintenance—Teaching School of Medicine	3,125 00	3,125 00	
259A	WOMEN'S MEDICAL COLLEGE	2,500 00	2,500 00	
	PHILADELPHIA MUSEUM			
399A	Distribution of educational material	1,728 10	1,728 10	
399A	Installation of exhibits	732 09	732 09	
	PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION			
42A	General salaries and expenses	4,283 45	4,283 45	
447A	Elimination of grade crossings	90,375 00	18,675 00	3,200 00
	SENATE			
42A	Assistant clerk—session 1923	400 00	400 00	
42A	Incidental expense—commencing Dec. 1, 1922	2,000 00	2,000 00	
42A	Labor, express, etc., office of librarian	700 00	700 00	
42A	Salary of 50 members	26,000 00	26,000 00	
42A	Mileage of officers and employes—session of 1923	1,744 60	1,744 60	
42A	Mileage of 50 members	4,676 10	4,676 10	
42A	Postage of 50 members	150 00	150 00	
	DEPT. OF STATE AND FINANCE			
42A	Contingent expense	2 47	2 47	
42A	Refunding Notary Public Fees	125 00	125 00	
	DEPT. OF THE STATE TREASURY			
42A	Contingent expense	69 85	69 85	
42A	Patent indices and law books	19 75	19 75	
42A	Traveling expense	57 40	57 40	
	DEPT. OF WELFARE			
	Mothers Assistance			
P. L. 438	Traveling and contingent expense	212 44	212 44	
P. L. 438	Monthly allowance to indigent widowed mothers	46,321 77	46,321 77	
77A	Eastern State Hospital for Insane—Selinsgrove	8,000 00		
42A	Salary and expense—administration	14,624 14	14,624 14	
	COTTAGE STATE HOSPITAL CONNELLSVILLE			
58A	Improvement to buildings, etc.	2,000 00	2,000 00	
58A	Purchase of motor ambulance	3,000 00	2,905 50	
70A	COTTAGE STATE HOSPITAL—MERCER	2,125 00	2,125 00	
	COTTAGE STATE HOSPITAL—PHILIPSBURG			
59A	Maintenance	4,687 50	4,687 50	
59A	Purchase of X-Ray equipment	413 52	413 52	
66A	STATE HOSPITAL—ASHLAND	459 20	459 20	
67A	STATE HOSPITAL—BLOSSBURG	6,472 38	6,472 38	
	STATE HOSPITAL—COALDALE			
68A	Maintenance	1,875 01	1,875 01	
68A	Refurnishing laundry	(6)2,500 00	2,500 00	
69A	STATE HOSPITAL—HAZLETON	7,105 65	7,105 65	
71A	STATE HOSPITAL—NANTICOKE	6,296 22	6,296 22	
	Improvement to grounds			
71A	Building fire escapes	1,000 00	1,000 00	
	STATE HOSPITAL—SCRANTON	3,600 00	1,976 00	1,624 00
72A	Purchasing laundry equipment	2,500 00	2,500 00	
	STATE HOSPITAL—TREVORTON, SHAMOKIN AND MT. CARMEL			
73A	Wiring X-Ray room	116 24	116 24	
262A	Aged Colored Womens Home—Williamsport	256 65	256 65	
263A	Almira Home Association New Castle	1,741 01	1,741 01	
264A	Beacon Light Mission-Bradford	300 00	300 00	
265A	Beaver County Children Home	548 06	548 06	
266A	Benevolent Association Home for Children—Pottsville	500 00	500 00	
269A	Bethesda Home—Pittsburgh	1,897 21	1,897 21	
268A	Bethe. Orphanage Osceola	125 00	125 00	
270A	Beulah Anchorage—Reading	500 00	500 00	
271A	Boys' Industrial Home—Oakdale	2,500 00	2,500 00	
279A	Children's Home of South Bethlehem	53 84	53 84	
280A	Christian Home—Johnstown	625 00	625 00	
278A	Children's Industrial Home	2,413 69	2,413 69	
274A	Chester Day Nursery and Childrens Boarding Home	646 47	646 47	
281A	Christian Home for Women—Pittsburgh	275 00	275 00	
282A	Coleman Industrial Home for Colored Boys—Pittsburgh	450 00	450 00	
284A	Curtis Home for Destitute Women and Children—Pittsburgh	812 50	812 50	
786A	Easton Home for Friendless Children—Easton	1,250 00	1,250 00	
287A	Elmwood Home—Erie	250 00	250 00	
288A	Erie Home for the Friendless—Erie	652 62	652 62	
289A	Erie Infants Home and Hospital—Erie	337 50	337 50	
291A	First Allegheny Day Nursery and Temporary Home for Children—Pittsburgh	939 29	939 29	
293A	Florence Crittenton Home—Harrisburg	219 33	219 33	
294A	Florence Crittenton Home—Philadelphia	500 00	500 00	
297A	Florence Crittenton Circle—Wilkes-Barre	200 00	200 00	
298A	Florence Crittenton Mission—Williamsport	549 25	549 25	
299A	Friends Home for Children—Philadelphia	425 00	425 00	
305A	Home for The Aged—Philadelphia	675 00	675 00	
306A	Home for The Aged and Infirm Women—Easton	787 50	787 50	
307A	Home for The Aged and Infirm Colored Women—Pittsburgh	787 50	787 50	
308A	Home for Colored Children—Pittsburgh	562 50	562 50	
310A	Home for the Friendless—Harrisburg	1,745 17	1,745 17	

Appropriation Liability—Table XVI Continued.

Act or Page	Purpose of Appropriation	Appropriation Liability as of May 31, 1923	Amount Paid June 1, 1923 to Oct. 31, 1924	Amount Requisitioned June 1, 1923 to Oct. 31, 1924, to be paid prior to May 31, 1925
311A	Home for Friendless Children—Lancaster	1,250 00	1,250 00	
312A	Home for Friendless Children—Reading	562 50	562 50	
314A	Home for the Friendless—Williamsport	2,062 50	2,062 50	
313A	Home for Friendless Women—Scranton	1,500 00	1,500 00	
309A	Home for Industry for Discharged Prisoners—Philadelphia	562 50	562 50	
316A	Home for Veterans of G. A. R. and Wives—Philadelphia	4,931 73	4,931 73	
317A	Home for Widows and Single Women—Lebanon	500 00	500 00	
325A	Industrial Home for Crippled Children	3,375 00	3,375 00	
326A	Julia White Priscilla Home for Colored People—LaMott	125 00	125 00	
328A	Ladies of the G. A. R. Home—Hawkins Station	4,000 00	4,000 00	
332A	Midnight Mission—Philadelphia	1,003 85	1,003 85	
333A	Nazarene Home for the Aged—Philadelphia	812 50	812 50	
339A	Northern Home for Friendless Children—Philadelphia	2,250 00	2,250 00	
335A	Northern Tier Home—Harrison Valley	312 50	312 50	
336A	Nursery Home—Harrisburg	750 00	750 00	
337A	Old Ladies Home—Philadelphia	1,562 50	1,562 50	
338A	Orphans' Asylum of the Holy Family—Ensworth	5,625 00	5,625 00	
340A	Passavant Memorial Home for Care of Epileptics	3,672 31	3,672 31	
344A	Penna. Memorial Home at Brookville	2,000 00	2,000 00	
65A	Penna. Soldiers and Sailors Home—Erie	9,449 01	9,434 01	
346A	Penna. Working Home for the Blind	5,625 00	5,625 00	
348A	Philadelphia Home for Incurables	2,750 00	2,750 00	
349A	Philadelphia Home for Infants	675 00	675 00	
351A	Pittsburgh Home for Babies	1,875 00	1,875 00	
352A	Pittsburgh and Allegheny Home for the Friendless	2,250 00	2,250 00	
353A	Pittsburgh Newsboys Home	2,250 00	2,250 00	
355A	Robert Wood Home of Philadelphia	300 00	300 00	
356A	Roselia Foundling Asylum and Maternity Hospital	3,750 00	3,750 00	
373A	Tabor Home for Friendless	1,250 00	1,250 00	
374A	Union Home for Old Ladies	1,253 94	1,253 94	
378A	Western Temporary Home—Philadelphia	625 00	625 00	
380A	Williamsport Training Home for Girls	900 00	900 00	
	STATE INSTITUTION FOR FEEBLE-MINDED AND EPILEPTICS—SPRING CITY			
55A	Maintenance	48,038 07	48,038 07	
55A	Erection and equipment of building	15,193 97	15,193 97	
	STATE INSTITUTION FOR FEEBLE-MINDED—POLK			
56A	Maintenance	32,954 96	32,954 96	
57A	Purchase of farm land	2,349 50	40 00	
57A	Erection of fire proof shop	1 55	1 55	
57A	Purchase of exhaust fan	2,000 00		
57A	Fire protection equipment	3,516 62	330 97	
	PENNA. VILLAGE FOR FEEBLE-MINDED WOMEN—LAURELTON			
64A	Maintenance	4,136 76	4,136 76	
64A	Construction of reservoir	250 00	250 00	
64A	Building cottage for patients	10,093 09	7,017 73	
64A	Improvements to farm	2,560 76	2,485 46	
64A	Cottage for employes	3,122 15	3,122 15	
84A	Penna. Training School for Feeble-Minded Children—Elwyn	50,285 40	50,285 40	
	EASTERN PENITENTIARY			
74A	Salaries of officers and parole work	10,348 27	10,348 27	
74A	Library books	24 00	24 00	
74A	Gratuities	565 00	565 00	
74A	Clothing furnished discharged prisoners	1,422 47	1,422 47	
	WESTERN PENITENTIARY			
75A	Salaries of officers and parole work	22,411 85	22,411 85	
75A	Repairs extraordinary	2,397 07	2,397 07	
75A	Insurance	14 00	14 00	
75A	Clothing furnished discharged prisoners	2,528 86	2,528 86	
75A	Books and stationery	7 01	7 01	
75A	Hospital equipment	678 16	678 16	
P. L. 23	Transfer of convicts	(8) 2,123 47	45 34	
76A	NEW WESTERN PENITENTIARY	294,530 90	66,804 90	
81A	GLEN MILLS SCHOOL	60,822 25	60,822 25	
	PENNA. INDUSTRIAL REFORMATORY			
61A	Salary of officers and employes	41,350 25	41,350 25	
61A	Library books	122 96	122 96	
61A	Tools and machinery	11 00	11 00	
61A	Lectures, etc.	335 00	335 00	
61A	Dishes and equipment for kitchen	559 73	559 73	
61A	Machinery, etc., for trade	2,805 98	2,805 98	
61A	Machinery for laundry, etc.	2,900 00	2,900 00	
61A	Renewing electric wiring	722 76	722 76	
61A	Gratuities for discharged prisoners	1,425 00	1,425 00	
	PENNA. TRAINING SCHOOL—MORGANZA			
63A	Steam line repairs	1,162 05	1,162 05	
63A	Water dams and filter plant	2,905 97	2,905 97	
63A	Machinery and supplies	5,911 58	5,911 58	
63A	Repairs to farm house	781 19	781 19	
63A	Improvements to creamery	2,200 00	2,200 00	
63A	Purchase of library books	49 25	49 25	
A388A	GRANDVIEW INSTITUTION FOR CONSUMPTIVES	562 50	562 50	
267A	BEREAN MANUAL TRAINING AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL	1,875 00	1,875 00	
44A	CARE AND TREATMENT OF INDIGENT INSANE	26,200 56	26,197 92	
45A	HOMEOPATHIC HOSPITAL FOR INSANE—ALLENTOWN	458,539 94	458,539 94	

Appropriation Liability—Table XVI Continued.

Act or Page	Purpose of Appropriation	Appropriation Liability as of May 31, 1923	Amount Paid June 1, 1923 to Oct. 31, 1924	Amount Requisitioned June 1, 1923 to Oct. 31, 1924, to be paid prior to May 31, 1925
	STATE HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE—DANVILLE			
46A	Equipment of power plant	$7,356 15	$7,355 33	.....
46A	Hospital equipment	6,820 88	6,820 88	.....
46A	Lighting equipment	2,199 81	2,199 81	.....
46A	Rewiring building	636 07	633 63	.....
	STATE HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE—WARREN			
48A	Additional ward	2,074 75	2,074 75	.....
48A	Machinery for textile plant	19 50	19 50	.....
42A	Additional ward	4,389 76	4,100 00	.....
	PENNA. STATE LUNATIC HOSPITAL—HARRISBURG			
49A	Wiring buildings	1,887 82	1,887 82	.....
49A	Replacing pipes	2,332 83	2,332 83	.....
49A	Laundry equipment	2,189 16	2,189 16	.....
	STATE HOSPITAL FOR INSANE—NORRISTOWN			
51A	Sundry purposes	12,268 97	10,879 22	.....
28A	Completing nurses home	364 63	364 63	.....
	STATE HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE—WARREN			
52A	Installation of rendering plant	424 49	424 49	.....
52A	Changes in fire protection	597 86	597 86	.....
52A	Cottages for employes	1,852 25	1,852 25	.....
52A	Relaying water and gas lines	12,754 84	12,754 84	.....
	STATE ASYLUM FOR CHRONIC INSANE—WERNERSVILLE			
54A	Repairs and new equipment for building	987 39	987 39	.....
54A	Farm equipment	4,987 91	4,987 91	.....
54A	Electric wiring	4,238 51	3,630 78	.....
54A	Repairs to sewage disposal plant	5,000 00	4,029 64	.....
54A	Stokers	1,538 74	1,538 74	.....
54A	Additions to industrial plant	542 41	542 41	.....
	WESTERN STATE HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE			
78A	Maintenance	8,765 32	8,765 32	.....
79A	Erection, construction and equipment	28,061 68	8,282 33	.....
275A	Childrens Aid Society of Franklin County	250 00	250 00	.....
277A	Childrens Aid Society of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia	6,750 00	6,750 00	.....
276A	Childrens Aid Society of Western Pennsylvania, Pittsburgh	2,484 52	2,484 52	.....
283A	Colored Women's Relief Association of Western Pennsylvania	275 00	275 00	.....
300A	George Junior Republic Association-Grove City	1,062 50	1,062 50	.....
329A	Meadville Children's Aid Society and Home for the Aged	1,579 78	1,579 78	.....
341A	Pennsylvania Association for the Blind, Philadelphia	1,687 50	1,687 50	.....
343A	Pennsylvania Home Teaching Society and Free Circulating Library for the Blind-Philadelphia	2,129 40	2,129 40	.....
345A	Pennsylvania Seamen's Friend Society of Philadelphia	437 50	437 50	.....
375A	United Charities of Hazleton	1,256 48	1,256 48	.....
379A	Westmoreland County Children's Aid Society-Greensburg	4,279 04	4,279 04	.....
381A	Woods Run Settlement Association	375 00	375 00	.....
382A	York Society to Protect Children and Aged Persons	1,250 00	1,250 00	.....
347A	Pennsylvania Association for Protection of Colored Women-Philadelphia	562 50	562 50	.....
87A	Adrian Hospital Association, Punxsutawney	5,062 50	5,062 50	.....
88A	Allegheny General Hospital, Pittsburgh	21,875 00	21,875 00	.....
89A	Allegheny Valley Hospital, Tarentum	2,025 00	2,025 00	.....
90A	Allentown Hospital	16,875 00	16,875 00	.....
91A	Altoona Hospital	10,851 07	10,851 07	.....
92A	American Hospital for Disease of Stomach	1,875 00	1,875 00	.....
93A	American Oncologic Hospital	2,875 00	2,875 00	.....
96A	Bellefonte Hospital	2,250 00	2,250 00	.....
95A	Beaver Valley General Hospital	2,750 00	2,750 00	.....
97A	Berwick Hospital	2,500 00	2,500 00	.....
99A	Bloomsburg Hospital	1,375 00	1,375 00	.....
100A	Braddock General Hospital	5,000 00	5,000 00	.....
101A	Bradford Hospital	3,000 00	3,000 00	.....
102A	Brookville Hospital	750 00	750 00	.....
103A	Brownsville General Hospital	5,703 91	5,703 91	.....
105A	Butler County General Hospital	9,100 66	9,100 66	.....
130A	Carbondale Emergency Hospital	7,131 39	7,131 39	.....
106A	106A Canonsburg General Hospital	575 00	575 00	.....
107A	Carlisle Hospital	5,601 39	5,601 39	.....
108A	Chambersburg Hospital	1,325 00	1,325 00	.....
109A	Charleroi-Monessen Hospital	625 00	625 00	.....
111A	Chester County Hospital	4,050 00	4,050 00	.....
110A	Chester Hospital (City of Chester)	8,312 50	8,312 50	.....
114A	Children's Hospital of Pittsburgh	6,750 00	6,750 00	.....
113A	Childrens Homeopathic Hospital of Philadelphia	6,750 00	6,750 00	.....
104A	Christian H. Buehl Hospital	3,852 90	3,852 90	.....
115A	Citizens General Hospital, New Kensington	1,750 00	1,750 00	.....
117A	Clearfield Hospital	8,713 99	8,713 99	.....

Appropriation Liability—Table XVI Continued.

Act or Page	Purpose of Appropriation	Appropriation Liability as of May 31, 1923	Amount Paid June 1, 1923 to Oct. 31, 1924	Amount Requisitioned June 1, 1923 to Oct. 31, 1924, to be paid prior to May 31, 1925
118A	Coatesville Hospital	$2,750 00	$2,750 00	
119A	Columbia Hospital	1,750 00	1,750 00	
121A	Conemaugh Valley Memorial Hospital	18,000 00	18,000 00	
122A	Corry Hospital Association	1,375 47	1,375 47	
123A	Coudersport General Hospital	250 00	250 00	
124A	Diagnostic Hospital, Philadelphia	500 00	500 00	
384A	Eaglesville Sanatorium for Consumptives	11,360 29	11,360 29	
127A	Easton Hospital	3,250 00	3,250 00	
128A	Elk County General Hospital	5,000 00	5,000 00	
129A	Ellwood City Hospital	500 00	500 00	
131A	Eye and Ear Hospital, Pittsburgh	7,750 00	7,750 00	
132A	Frankford Hospital	7,500 00	7,500 00	
133A	Franklin City Hospital	1,500 00	1,500 00	
125A	Frederick Douglass Memorial Hospital and Training School	2,663 86	2,663 86	
134A	Garretson Hospital, Philadelphia	2,000 00	2,000 00	
135A	General Hospital, East Stroudsburg	625 00	625 00	
136A	Germantown Dispensary & Hospital	3,375 00	3,375 00	
137A	Good Samaritan Hospital, Lebanon	2,500 00	2,500 00	
138A	Good Samaritan Hospital, Westfield	250 00	250 00	
139A	Grand View Hospital, Sellersville	1,250 00	1,250 00	
140A	Greenville Hospital	1,973 65	1,773 65	
141A	Grove City Hospital	1,500 00	1,500 00	
142A	Gynecean Hospital, Philadelphia	6,423 06	6,423 06	
143A	Hahnemann Hospital, Philadelphia	16,250 00	16,250 00	
144A	Hahnemann Hospital, Scranton	6,250 00	6,250 00	
145A	Hamot Hospital Association, Erie	13,125 00	13,125 00	
146A	Harrisburg Hospital	4,687 00	4,687 50	
147A	Harrisburg Polyclinic Hospital	745 73	745 73	
150A	Homeopathic Hospital, Chester County	3,500 00	3,500 00	
148A	Homeopathic Medical and Surgical Hospital, Pittsburgh	16,250 00	16,250 00	
149A	Homeopathic Medical and Surgical Hospital Reading	2,500 00	2,500 00	
151A	Homestead Hospital	9,750 00	9,750 00	
153A	Howard Hospital, Philadelphia	6,746 33	6,746 33	
154A	Indiana Hospital	6,750 00	6,750 00	
98A	J. C. Blair Memorial Hospital	1,645 12	1,645 12	
155A	Jefferson Medical College	22,500 00	22,500 00	
157A	Kane Summit Hospital Association	2,875 00	2,875 00	
158A	Kensington Hospital for Women	2,750 00	2,750 00	
160A	Lancaster General Hospital	5,625 00	5,625 00	
161A	Lankenau Hospital	2,812 50	2,812 50	
162A	Latrobe Hospital	2,415 96	2,415 96	
163A	Lewistown Hospital	3,304 54	3,304 54	
164A	Lock Haven Hospital	5,625 00	5,625 00	
200A	Lying in Charity Hospital	6,500 00	6,500 00	
196A	Mary M. Packer Hospital	1,875 00	1,875 00	
166A	Maple Grove Hospital Association, DuBois	875 00	875 00	
167A	Maternity Hospital, Pittsburgh	875 00	875 00	
168A	McKeesport Hospital	12,500 00	12,500 00	
169A	Meadville City Hospital	10,500 00	10,500 00	
172A	Memorial Hospital, Roxborough	5,000 00	5,000 00	
173A	Mercey Hospital, Altoona	2,125 00	2,125 00	
176A	Mercy Hospital, Philadelphia	4,625 00	4,625 00	
175A	Mercy Hospital, Wilkes-Barre	18,042 61	18,042 61	
178A	Midvalley Hospital, Blakely	4,500 00	4,500 00	
180A	Miners Hospital of Northern Cambria	1,812 50	1,812 50	
183A	Mortgomery Hospital, Norristown	2,198 01	2,198 00	
184A	Mt. Pleasant Memorial Hospital	4,383 23	4,383 23	
185A	Mt. Sinai Hospital, Philadelphia	14,375 00	14,375 00	
187A	Nason Hospital Association	1,575 00	1,575 00	
188A	National Stomach Hospital	500 00	500 00	
189A	Nesbit West Side Hospital	937 50	937 50	
191A	Northeastern Hospital, Philadelphia	562 50	562 50	
192A	North Pennsylvania General Hospital and Sanitorium	675 00	675 00	
193A	Northwestern General Hospital	5,500 00	5,500 00	
194A	Ohio Valley General Hospital, McKees Rocks	4,037 38	4,037 38	
195A	Oil City Hospital	3,750 00	3,750 00	
199A	Pennsylvania Epileptic Hospital and Colony Farm	4,327 80	4,327 80	
201A	Philadelphia Orthopaedic Hospital and Infirmary	5,250 00	5,250 00	
202A	Phoenixville Hospital	7,374 06	7,374 06	
204A	Pittston Hospital Association	6,200 43	6,200 43	
206A	Pottstown Hospital	3,424 96	3,424 96	
208A	Pottstown Homeopathic Hospital	250 00	250 00	
207A	Pottsville Hospital	5,625 00	5,625 00	
211A	Providence General Hospital Philadelphia	375 00	375 00	
212A	Punxsutawney Hospitals Association	2,625 00	2,625 00	
213A	Reading Hospital	11,250 00	11,250 00	
214A	Renovo Hospital	937 50	937 50	
197A	Robert Packer Hospital	5,000 00	5,000 00	
115A	Rochester General Hospital	8,000 00	8,000 00	
216A	Roosevelt Hospital	4,861 33	4,861 33	
385A	Rush Hospital for Consumptives	21,711 66	21,711 66	
219A	Saint Christopher's Hospital for Children	2,125 00	2,125 00	
220A	Saint Francis' Hospital, Pittsburgh	23,125 00	23,125 00	
221A	Saint John's General Hospital, Pittsburgh	2,812 50	2,812 50	
225A	St. Luke Hospital, South Bethlehem	5,000 00	5,000 00	
226A	St. Luke's Homeopathic Hospital, Philadelphia	5,350 61	5,350 61	
229A	St. Vincents Hospital Association, Erie	14,730 41	14,730 41	
230A	Samaritan Hospital, Philadelphia	9,375 00	9,375 00	
231A	Sewickley Valley Hospital	2,250 00	2,250 00	
232A	Shenango Valley Hospital, New Castle	3,000 00	3,000 00	
94A	Simon H. Barnes Memorial Hospital	1,000 00	1,000 00	
233A	Southside Hospital Pittsburgh	12,500 00	12,500 00	
234A	Spencer Hospital, Meadville	8,021 57	6,417 99	
236A	Suburban General Hospital, Bellevue	1,875 00	1,875 00	
237A	Taylor Hospital Association	6,250 00	6,250 00	
238A	Taylor Hospital, Ridley Park	1,250 00	1,250 00	
239A	Titusville Hospital	1,250 00	1,250 00	
386A	Tuberculosis League, Pittsburgh	5,241 34	5,241 34	
240A	Uniontown Hospital	8,052 35	8,052 35	

Appropriation Liability—Table XVI Continued.

Act or Page	Purpose of Appropriation	Appropriation Liability as of May 31, 1923	Amount Paid June 1, 1923 to Oct. 31, 1924	Amount Requisitioned June 1, 1923 to Oct. 31, 1924, to be paid prior to May 31, 1925
152A	University of Pennsylvania, Hospital	22,500 00	22,500 00	.....
170A	Medico Chirrugical Hospital	6,250 00	6,250 00	.....
205A	Polyclinic Hospital	11,250 00	11,250 00	.....
244A	Wayne County Memorial Hospital	900 00	900 00	.....
243A	Washington Hospital	6,217 01	6,217 01	.....
245A	Waynesburg Hospital	1,000 00	1,000 00	.....
246A	Western Pennsylvania Hospital	19,350 00	19,350 00	.....
247A	Westmoreland Hospital Association	4,375 00	4,375 00	.....
248A	West Philadelphia General Homeopathic Hospital	2,125 00	2,125 00	.....
249A	West Philadelphia Hospital for Women	$2,812 50	$2,812 50	.....
250A	West Side Hospital Association, Scranton	5,625 00	5,625 00	.....
251A	Wilkes-Barre City Hospital	15,000 00	15,000 00	.....
252A	Williamsport Hospital	17,790 40	17,790 40	.....
253A	Williams Valley Hospital	625 00	625 00	.....
254A	Wills Hospital	13,500 00	13,500 00	.....
256A	Women's Hospital of Philadelphia	7,500 00	7,500 00	.....
255A	Women's Homeopathic Hospital, Philadelphia	4,687 50	4,687 50	.....
258A	Women's Medical College, Philadelphia	5,500 00	5,500 00	.....
257A	Women's Southern Homeopathic Hospital	2,714 28	2,714 28	.....
260A	Wyoming Valley Homeopathic Hospital	1,125 00	1,125 00	.....
261A	York Hospital	5,641 94	5,641 94	.....
	MISCELLANEOUS			
42A	Lieutenant Governor-Contingent expense	188 02	188 02	.....
42A	State Bond Road Sinking Fund	760,590 41	760,590 41	.....
424A	Board of Commissioners of Navigation-salaries, etc.	1,267 80	1,267 80	.....
425A	Delaware River Bridge Commission	1,101,754 64	1,101,754 63	.....
P. L. 443	State Fair Commission	10,383 01	3,645 84	.....
		$14,200.704 39	$12,087,516 58	$69,224 69
	1923			
	DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE			
2A	Indemnity for animals destroyed	$58,421 48	$58,420 39	.....
3A	State Aid to Agricultural Associations	12,814 68	12,814 68	.....
	AUDITOR GENERAL'S DEPT.			
2A	Retirement of State Employes	1,570 73	1,547 91	.....
2A	Publishing Monthly Money Statements	3,772 19	2,949 20	.....
	GOVERNOR'S OFFICE			
2A	Expense of Governor's Conference	200 00	200 00	.....
	JUDICIARY			
2A	Salaries of Judges—Court of Common Pleas	2,272 36	1,416 74	.....
2A	Salaries of Retired Judges	547 21	547 21	.....
	DEPARTMENT OF MILITARY AFFAIRS			
2A	Support of National Guard	400 25	400 25	.....
2A	Officers Annual Allowance	2 80	.....	.....
	DEPT. OF PROPERTY AND SUPPLIES			
2A	Salary of employes	1,798 67	.....	.....
2A	General salaries	29,025 35	28,961 19	.....
2A	Advertising Annual Schedule	1,389 64	1,389 64	.....
2A	Electric current, gas and steam	2,429 01	1,788 42	.....
2A	Telephone service	9,725 98	9,725 98	.....
2A	Rent of offices	409 62	409 62	.....
2A	State Art Commission	85 04	5 07	.....
	BUREAU OF PUBLICATIONS			
2A	Paper, envelopes, etc.	270,582 04	211,220 17	.....
	DEPT. OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION			
2A	Support of Public Schools, etc.	3,430,377 42	3,430,005 89	.....
	SCHOOL EMPLOYES' RETIREMENT BOARD			
2A	Expense Fund	26 65	.....	.....
2A	Contingent Reserve Fund	346,965 00	.....	346,965 00
2A	State Annuity Reserve Fund	1,650,000 00	.....	1,650,000 00
4A	Western Penna. Institution for Instruction of Deaf and Dumb	5,933 85	5,933 85	.....
	SOLDIERS ORPHANS INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL			
7A	Refrigeration Plant	6,500 00	6,500 00	.....
7A	Plumbing	3,000 00	3,000 00	.....
11A	Penna. State Oral School for the Deaf Scranton	18,000 00	18,000 00	.....
12A	Home for Training in Speech	10,000 00	9,590 69	.....
16A	Penna. Institution for Deaf, Mount Airy	100,000 00	100,000 00	.....
20A	Penna. Institution of the Blind	30,000 00	30,000 00	.....
25A	Western Penna. School for the Blind	43,000 00	43,000 00	.....
	SENATE			
29A	Salaries of Officers and Employes	11,419 00	11,419 00	.....
	DEPT. OF STATE AND FINANCE			
2A	Publishing Amendments to Constitution	2,392 00	1,086 80	.....
	STATE TREASURER			
2A	Salaries and Expenses	4,650 82	226 05	.....
	Refund to State Treasurer credited to appropriation	5 05	.....	.....
	DEPARTMENT OF WELFARE			
5A	Pennsylvania Industrial Reformatory-Huntingdon	490 00	490 00	.....
6A	Pennsylvania Training School Morganza	5,342 03	5,342 03	.....
8A	Eastern State Penitentiary	60,000 00	43,773 00	16,227 00

Appropriation Liability—Table XVI Continued.

Act or Page	Purpose of Appropriation	Appropriation Liability as of May 31, 1923	Amount Paid June 1, 1923 to Oct. 31, 1924	Amount Requisitioned June 1, 1923 to Oct. 31, 1924, to be paid prior to May 31, 1925
	STATE HOSPITAL—BLOSSBURG			
9A	Maintenance-1921	4,722 00	4,722 00	.....
9A	Laundry and power plant	4,872 00	4,872 00	.....
9A	Construction of elevator	1,217 00	1,217 00	.....
9A	Maintenance-1923	12,000 00	12,000 00	.....
10A	State Hospital—Scranton	20,914 04	20,903 49	.....
	STATE HOSPITAL—COALDALE			
13A	Maintenance—1919-21	4,912 04	4,912 04	.....
13A	Maintenance—1921-23	17,615 81	17,615 81	.....
18A	State Hospital—Farview	60,000 00	60,000 00	.....
19A	Cottage State Hospital-Phillipsburg	15,000 00	15,000 00	.....
	STATE HOSPITAL—ASHLAND			
24A	Salary-Supt. of Construction	1,560 00	1,554 00	.....
24A	Maintenance	110,668 43	110,668 43	.....
24A	Installation of engines and dynamos	1,229 89	1,229 89	.....
24A	Installation of X-Ray Machine	1,442 68	1,442 68	.....
24A	Installation of new panel board	1,059 00	1,059 00	.....
24A	Steam seperator	600 00	559 91	.....
26A	Cottage State Hospital-Connellsville	13,000 00	13,000 00	.....
28A	State Hospital-Shamokin	35,000 00	32,071 45	.....
41A	Care and treatment of indigent insane (9)	175,000 00	171,905 82	.....
		$6,604,361 76	$4,514,937 30	$2,013,192 00

Appropriation Liability—Table XVI Continued.

Act or Page	Purpose of Appropriation	Amount estimated by departments to be requisitioned and paid from Nov. 1, 1924 to May 31, 1925	Amount estimated by departments to be contracted for but unpaid as of May 31, 1925	Total amount estimated by departments to be paid or contracted for as of May 31, 1925	Amount estimated by departments to lapse as of May 31, 1925
	1909				
	DEPT. OF PROPERTY AND SUPPLIES				
P. L. 594	Mural Art Paintings	$3,272 28	.....	$6,872 28	.....
	Total	$3,272 28	.....	$6,872 28	.....
	1911				
	DEPT. OF PROPERTY AND SUPPLIES				
P. L. 935	Comm. to erect statue to General Meade	.....	.....	$12,630 71	.....
P. L. 937	Comm. to erect monument to Robert Morris	.....	.....	4,000 00	2,166 64
	Total	.....	.....	$16,630 71	$2,166 64
	1913				
	DEPT. OF PROPERTY AND SUPPLIES				
P. L. 105	Selection of Site-Statue to General Meade	.....	.....	$9,925 00	.....
P. L. 105	Expense of Committee-Statue to General Meade	.....	.....	20 05	1,102 66
P. L. 246	Perry Memorial Commission	46,188 73	.....	46,188 73	.....
	DEPT. OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION				
P. L. 767	State Library-Purchase of Relief Maps	.....	2,000 00	2,000 00	.....
	Total	$46,188 73	$2,000 00	$58,133 78	$1,102 66
	1915				
	DEPT. OF PROPERTY AND SUPPLIES				
P. L. 790	Gettysburg Memorial Commission	.....	.....	.....	$98 28
P. L. 694	Memorial to General Meade	$125 00	.....	$46,516 84	.....
	Total	$125 00	.....	$46,516 84	$98 28
	1917				
	DEPT. OF HIGHWAYS				
	State Highway 1917-19-21	$56,164 08	.....	$3,706,935 86	.....
	State Aid Highways 1917-19-21	1,386,713 79	1,900,000 00	6,672,302 81	.....
	DEPT. OF PROPERTY AND SUPPLIES				
P. L. 421	Meade Memorial Commission	5,066 68	.....	13,622 47	.....
	PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION				
P. L. 419	Elimination of Grade Crossings	30,000 00	.....	33,125 00	$1,280 00
	MISCELLANEOUS				
220A	Compilation and Publication of Laws prior to 1815	.....	.....	.....	2,939 31
	Total	$1,477,944 55	$1,900,000 00	$10,425,986 14	$4,219 31
	1919				
	DEPT. OF HIGHWAYS				
	State Aid Highway—Maintenance	$74,675 07	$50,000 00	$247,922 34	.....
	Township Rewards	.....	.....	13,107 88	.....
	Highway Bridges	61,263 91	.....	77,629 16	.....
	DEPT. OF PROPERTY AND SUPPLIES				
375A	Comm. to erect statue to General Gregg	.....	.....	3,898 46	.....
410A	Erecting monument to Colonel Boquet	.....	7,500 00	7,500 00	.....
	PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION				
419A	Elimination of Grade Crossings	15,881 73	10,000 00	125,881 73	11,693 27
	Total	$151,820 71	$67,500 00	$475,939 57	$11,693 27
	1921				
	DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE				
42A	Maintenance-Bureau of Disbursements	.....	.....	$162 31	.....
42A	Enforcement of Quarantine	.....	.....	1,746 65	.....
42A	Traveling expenses- Bureau of Plant Industry	.....	.....	1,481 12	.....
42A	Maintenance-Bureau of Markets	.....	.....	116 09	.....
42A	Chemists salary and expenses-Bureau of Foods	.....	.....	2 15	.....
42A	Traveling and incidental expenses-Bureau Foods	.....	.....	1,793 36	.....
42A	Maintenance-Bureau of Chemistry	.....	.....	805 23	.....
42A	Maintenance-Bureau of Statistics	.....	.....	1,742 50	.....
42A	Attorneys assistants and special-Bureau of Foods	.....	.....	300 00	.....
	AUDITOR GENERAL'S DEPT.				
42A	Clerk hire	.....	.....	14,821 25	.....
42A	Contingent expenses	.....	.....	238 77	.....
42A	Expenses of deputies and traveling auditors	.....	.....	1,142 87	.....
42A	Refunding collateral tax paid in error	.....	.....	3,185 98	.....
42A	Purchasing law books and patent indices	.....	.....	903 00	.....
42A	Compensation of informants in escheats	.....	.....	1,232 84	.....
42A	Collection of delinquent tax	.....	.....	132 69	.....
42A	Cost of advertising escheats	.....	.....	381 17	.....
42A	Balance due retired county officers	.....	.....	23 05	.....
42A	Costs in suit against delinquent dealers	.....	.....	8 15	.....
42A	Refunding inheritance tax paid in error	.....	.....	7,352 33	.....
42A	Pensions and Gratuities	.....	.....	769 00	.....
42A	Fees of County Officers	.....	.....	35 00	.....
	DEPT. OF FORESTS AND WATERS				
42A	Contingent Expense	.....	.....	896 92	.....
42A	Salary and expenses—Forest Officers	.....	.....	3,220 14	.....
42A	Labor	.....	.....	13,540 39	.....
42A	Building material and equipment	.....	.....	9,285 93	.....
42A	Bureau of Forest fire protection	.....	.....	102,185 09	.....
42A	State Forestry Academy	.....	.....	2,578 39	.....
435A	Lake Erie and Ohio River Canal Board	.....	.....	1,588 64	.....

Appropriation Liability—Table XVI Continued.

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	VALLEY FORGE PARK COMMISSION				
428A	Trees			761 22	
428A	Maintenance			2,177 86	
428A	Roads			4,011 86	
P. L. 436	Penna. State Park and Harbor Comm.—Erie	10,886 71		40,000 00	
427A	Snyder—Middleswarth Park Comm.			1,811 85	
	WATER SUPPLY COMMISSION				
42A	Salary and expenses of engineers, etc.			18 65	
42A	Salary and expenses of engineers on dams			92	
41A	Pymatuning swamp project	10,290 72		10,350 44	
450A	French Creek Improvement			41 71	49,381 18
449A	Dyke along river at Lackawaxen				5,000 00
	DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH				
383A	Tuberculosis Fund			214,650 95	
42A	General Fund			15,603 63	
	U. S. Government—Child Welfare			24,405 49	
	U. S. Government—Social Hygiene			16,645 54	
	DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAYS				
42A	Highway Bridges	12,090 02		136,305 56	
42A	Maintenance and repairs, boroughs	85,603 18	$50,000 00	285,637 82	
42A	Township rewards	155,006 75		544,773 55	(a)120,000 00
42A	General salary and expense			447,049 19	
42A	Property damage			640 00	(a)18,827 41
P. L. 442	Refund of motor licenses			16 30	
	HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES				
42A	Assistant Clerk—Session 1923			400 00	
42A	Incidental expense—6 mo. commencing Dec. 1, 1922			4,000 00	
42A	Indexing Legislative Journal—Session 1923			1,500 00	
42A	Salary of 207 Members and extra compensation of Speaker			104,500 00	
42A	Mileage of 207 Members			20,301 30	
42A	Postage of 207 Members			150 00	
42A	Salary of officers and employes-Session 1923			21,285 00	9,745 00
42A	Postage on Legislative Journal			1,590 00	
42A	Mileage of officers and employes			3,218 70	
	INSURANCE DEPARTMENT				
42A	Contingent expense			504 95	
	DEPT. OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS				
42A	Bureau of Geological and Topographic Survey			20	
42A	Contingent expense			439 21	
	JUDICIARY				
42A	Salary of criers, tipstaffs, etc.			614 19	
42A	Stationery, supplies and expense—Eastern District			1,107 08	
42A	Purchase of books for library at Pittsburgh			20 00	
42A	Fees of Prothonotary, etc.			270 00	
42A	Contingent expense—Supreme and Superior Courts			228 43	
42A	Dockets, stationery and supplies—Superior Court			1,388 88	
42A	Salary of Judges Orphans Court			833 41	
42A	Salaries—Associate Judges			1,400 29	
42A	Mileage—Associate Judges			262 20	
	DEPT. OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY				
42A	Bureau of Rehabilitation			5,100 39	
42A	Salary and expense of Industrial Board			250 00	
42A	General expense fund			7,991 16	
	LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE BUREAU				
42A	Salary of Director			250 00	
42A	Salary of Assistant Director			250 00	
42A	Clerk Hire			877 50	
	DEPT. OF MILITARY AFFAIRS				
42A	Contingent expense			138 27	
438A	Maintenance and repairs to State Armories			823 67	
438A	Erection of Armories			65,546 73	
437A	Riot and insurrection repairs to armories and buildings destroyed			24,654 64	
437A	Support of National Guard and Naval Force			227 85	
42A	Purchase of military stores			3,711 88	
	DEPARTMENT OF MINES				
42A	Contingent expense			99 15	
42A	Salary of inspectors			18,315 75	
42A	Traveling expenses of mine inspectors			2,066 22	
42A	Expenses of examining boards			6,168 70	
42A	Counsel Fees			33 25	
	PENNSYLVANIA STATE POLICE				
42A	Salary of Captains			1,200 00	
42A	Salary of Lieutenants			900 00	
42A	Salary of First Sergeants			625 00	
42A	Salary of Sergeants			2,990 00	
42A	Salary of Corporals			5,248 06	
42A	Salary of Privates			20,373 87	
42A	Continuance service pay			3,663 08	
42A	Keep of horses and renewal of uniforms			24,744 50	

Appropriation Liability—Table XVI Continued.

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	DEPT. OF PROPERTY AND SUPPLIES				
445A	Maintenance and receipts—Pa.-N.Y. Toll Bridges	.....	.....	$2,470 60	$5,822 77
441A	Approaches and right of way to bridges	.....	.....	.....	9,220 21
442A	Bridges 500 to 1000 feet	.....	.....	.....	2 50
444A	South Office Building	.....	.....	346 00	.....
42A	Boards General Fund	.....	.....	18,640 42	10,425 49
446A	Soldiers and Sailors Memorial Bridge	.....	.....	.....	577,123 12
42A	Water	.....	.....	613 86	.....
42A	Penna. State Orchestra	.....	.....	.....	634 30
448A	Pa.-N. Y. Toll Bridges	.....	.....	9 00	7,724 94
426A	Pa.-N. J. Toll Bridges	.....	.....	30,453 58	.....
414A	Gregg Monument Commission	.....	.....	7,001 54	498 46
418A	Comm.-Monument to Pennypacker	35,000 00	.....	37,000 00	5,000 00
418A	Comm.-Monument to Pennypacker	.....	.....	.....	.....
420A	Gettysburg Memorial Commission	.....	.....	.....	5,713 47
415A	Comm.-Statue to General Meade	50,000 00	.....	50,000 00	.....
42A	Painting portrait of H. M. Kephart	.....	.....	750 00	.....
42A	Compiling Smull's Legislative Handbook	.....	.....	.....	3,000 00
	BUREAU OF PUBLICATIONS				
42A	Contingent expense	.....	.....	11 50	.....
42A	Freight, postage, etc.	.....	.....	869 38	.....
42A	Contingent expense	.....	.....	268 68	.....
42A	Printing, binding and ruling	.....	.....	32,235 18	.....
42A	Cuts and plates	.....	.....	443 97	.....
	DEPT. OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION				
42A	Contingent expense-Board of Censors	.....	.....	436 80	.....
	LIBRARY AND MUSEUM				
42A	Preparing of law books	.....	.....	320 00	.....
42A	Miscellaneous books	.....	.....	21 65	.....
42A	Purchase of law books	.....	.....	11 97	.....
42A	Salary and expense—Div. of Public Records	.....	.....	328 70	.....
42A	Salary and expense—Library Extension Division	.....	.....	340 67	.....
42A	Salary and expense—Museum Division	.....	.....	51 96	.....
42A	Purchase of lantern slides	.....	.....	114 88	.....
42A	Contingent expense	.....	.....	32 97	.....
42A	Binding books, etc.	.....	.....	495 15	.....
42A	General salary and expense	.....	.....	5,296 66	.....
42A	Bureau of Medical Education and Licensure	.....	.....	406 39	.....
42A	Bureau of Midwifery	.....	.....	32 68	.....
42A	Dental Council	.....	.....	76 15	.....
	COMMON SCHOOLS				
42A	Expenses of County Superintendents	.....	.....	2,062 23	.....
42A	Expenses of Asst. County Superintendents	.....	.....	2,473 78	.....
42A	Education of Blind Children	.....	.....	732 00	.....
408A	Graduates of secondary schools	.....	.....	700 00	.....
407A	State scholarships to blind students	.....	.....	902 04	.....
42A	Support of Common Schools	.....	.....	3,310,603 11	.....
42A	Consolidated Schools Closed	.....	3,228 03	99,638 15	.....
42A	Consolidated Schools Transportation	.....	4,745 78	221,182 38	.....
42A	Bureau of Vocational Education	.....	119,000 02	125,784 55	326,432 87
42A	Encouraging and promoting vocational education	.....	4,495 03	224,838 44	.....
	STATE NORMAL SCHOOLS				
42A	Maintenance	.....	.....	54,962 59	.....
42A	Alterations and equipment	.....	.....	33,311 78	.....
439A	Board of Pharmacy	.....	.....	1,508 51	.....
394A	Nautical School—Board of Navigation	.....	.....	10,683 26	.....
42A	Extension course Americanization Adult Education	.....	.....	33 50	.....
	STATE RETIREMENT BOARD				
411A	Annuity Reserve Fund	.....	.....	834,670 16	.....
1A	Annuity Reserve Fund	.....	.....	1,007 81	.....
40A	Soldiers' Orphans School—Purchase of livestock, etc.	.....	.....	84 27	.....
419A } 42A }	Penna. Historical Commission	.....	.....	4,581 10	622 12
	Penna. Institution for Deaf and Dumb, Mt. Airy				
82A	Maintenance	.....	.....	50,500 00	.....
82A	Maintenance three pupils	.....	.....	891 08	.....
83A	Penna. Institution for Blind, Overbrook	.....	.....	16,218 75	.....
86A	Western Penna. Institution for Deaf, Edgewood	.....	.....	63,384 49	.....
85A	Western Penna. Institution for Blind, Pittsburgh	.....	.....	13,187 51	.....
392A	Downingtown Industrial and Agricultural School	.....	.....	4,812 19	.....
393A	National Farm School	.....	.....	3,937 50	.....
395A	Penna. Museum and School of Industrial Arts	.....	.....	33,445 13	.....
	PENNA. STATE COLLEGE				
397A	General Maintenance	.....	.....	174,952 90	.....
396A	Tobacco experiment	.....	.....	2,971 68	.....
398A	Agriculture and Home Economics Extension	.....	.....	48,454 69	.....
398A	Maintenance Trade and Apprentice School	.....	.....	7,880 11	.....
36A	Maintenance, erection, etc.	.....	.....	145,460 42	.....
405A	Phila. School of Design for Women	.....	.....	4,928 38	.....
	TEMPLE UNIVERSITY				
400A	General Maintenance	.....	.....	70,354 89	.....
400A	Maintenance—School of Medicine	.....	.....	30,531 64	.....
	UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA				
403A	General Maintenance	.....	.....	323,519 44	.....
403A	Maintenance—School of Education	.....	.....	24,146 00	.....
403A	Maintenance of extension schools	.....	.....	26,949 67	.....
402A	Graduate School of Medicine	.....	.....	15,625 00	.....

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	UNIVERSITY OF PITTSBURGH				
404A	General Maintenance			274,172 73	
404A	Maintenance—Teaching School of Medicine			3,125 00	
259A	WOMEN'S MEDICAL COLLEGE			2,500 00	
	PHILADELPHIA MUSEUM				
399A	Distribution of educational material			1,728 10	
399A	Installation of exhibits			732 09	
	PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION				
42A	General salaries and expenses			4,283 45	
447A	Elimination of grade crossings	23,000 00	45,500 00	90,375 00	
	SENATE				
42A	Assistant clerk—session 1923			400 00	
42A	Incidental expense—commencing Dec. 1, 1922			2,000 00	
42A	Labor, express, etc., office of librarian			700 00	
42A	Salary of 50 members			26,000 00	
42A	Mileage of officers and employes—session of 1923			1,744 60	
42A	Mileage of 50 members			4,676 10	
42A	Postage of 50 members			150 00	
	DEPT. OF STATE AND FINANCE				
42A	Contingent expense			2 47	
42A	Refunding Notary Public Fees			125 00	
	DEPT. OF THE STATE TREASURY				
42A	Contingent expense			69 85	
42A	Patent indices and law books			19 75	
42A	Traveling expense			57 40	
	DEPT. OF WELFARE				
	Mothers Assistance				
P. L. 438	Traveling and contingent expense			212 44	
P. L. 438	Monthly allowance to indigent widowed mothers			46,321 77	
77A	Eastern State Hospital for Insane—Selinsgrove				8,000 00
42A	Salary and expense—administration			14,624 14	
	COTTAGE STATE HOSPITAL CONNELLSVILLE				
58A	Improvement to buildings, etc.			2,000 00	
58A	Purchase of motor ambulance			2,905 50	94 50
70A	COTTAGE STATE HOSPITAL—MERCER			2,125 00	
	COTTAGE STATE HOSPITAL—PHILIPSBURG				
59A	Maintenance			4,687 50	
59A	Purchase of X-Ray equipment			413 52	
66A	STATE HOSPITAL—ASHLAND			459 20	
67A	STATE HOSPITAL—BLOSSBURG			6,472 38	
	STATE HOSPITAL—COALDALE				
68A	Maintenance			1,875 01	
68A	Refurnishing laundry			2,500 00	
69A	STATE HOSPITAL—HAZLETON			7,105 65	
71A	STATE HOSPITAL—NANTICOKE			6,296 22	
	Improvement to grounds				
71A	Building fire escapes			1,000 00	
	STATE HOSPITAL—SCRANTON			3,600 00	
72A	Purchasing laundry equipment			2,500 90	
	STATE HOSPITAL—TREVORTON, SHAMOKIN AND MT. CARMEL				
73A	Wiring X-Ray room			116 24	
262A	Aged Colored Womens Home—Williamsport			256 65	
263A	Almira Home Association New Castle			1,741 01	
264A	Beacon Light Mission-Bradford			300 00	
265A	Beaver County Children Home			548 06	
266A	Benevolent Association Home for Children—Pottsville			500 00	
269A	Bethesda Home—Pittsburgh			1,897 21	
268A	Bethel Orphanage—Osceola			125 00	
270A	Beulah Anchorage—Reading			500 00	
271A	Boys' Industrial Home—Oakdale			2,500 00	
279A	Children's Home of South Bethlehem			53 84	
280A	Christian Home Johnstown			625 00	
278A	Children's Industrial Home			2,413 69	
274A	Chester Day Nursery and Childrens Boarding Home			646 47	
281A	Christian Home for Women—Pittsburgh			275 00	
282A	Coleman Industrial Home for Colored Boys—Pittsburgh			450 00	
284A	Curtis Home for Destitute Women and Children—Pittsburgh			812 50	
786A	Easton Home for Friendless Children—Easton			1,250 00	
287A	Elmwood Home—Erie			250 00	
288A	Erie Home for the Friendless—Erie			652 62	
289A	Erie Infants Home and Hospital—Erie			337 50	
291A	First Allegheny Day Nursery and Temporary Home for Children—Pittsburgh			939 29	
293A	Florence Crittenton Home—Harrisburg			219 33	
294A	Florence Crittenton Home—Philadelphia			500 00	
297A	Florence Crittenton Circle—Wilkes-Barre			200 00	
298A	Florence Crittenton Mission—Williamsport			549 25	
299A	Friends Home for Children—Philadelphia			425 00	
305A	Home for The Aged—Philadelphia			675 00	
306A	Home for The Aged and Infirm Women—Easton			787 50	
307A	Home for The Aged and Infirm Colored Women—Pittsburgh			787 50	
308A	Home for Colored Children—Pittsburgh			562 50	
310A	Home for the Friendless—Harrisburg			1,745 17	

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311A	Home for Friendless Children—Lancaster	.....	.....	1,250 00	.....
312A	Home for Friendless Children—Reading	.....	.....	562 50	.....
314A	Home for the Friendless—Williamsport	.....	.....	2,062 50	.....
313A	Home for Friendless Women—Scranton	.....	.....	1,500 00	.....
309A	Home for Industry for Discharged Prisoners—Philadelphia	.....	.....	562 50	.....
316A	Home for Veterans of G. A. R. and Wives—Philadelphia	.....	.....	4,931 73	.....
317A	Home for Widows and Single Women—Lebanon	.....	.....	500 00	.....
325A	Industrial Home for Crippled Children	.....	.....	3,375 00	.....
326A	Julia White Priscilla Home for Colored People—LaMott	.....	.....	125 00	.....
328A	Ladies of the G. A. R. Home—Hawkins Station	.....	.....	4,000 00	.....
332A	Midnight Mission—Philadelphia	.....	.....	1,003 85	.....
333A	Nazarene Home for the Aged—Philadelphia	.....	.....	812 50	.....
339A	Northern Home for Friendless Children—Philadelphia	.....	.....	2,250 00	.....
335A	Northern Tier Home—Harrison Valley	.....	.....	312 50	.....
336A	Nursery Home—Harrisburg	.....	.....	750 00	.....
337A	Old Ladies Home—Philadelphia	.....	.....	1,562 50	.....
338A	Orphans' Asylum of the Holy Family—Ensworth	.....	.....	5,625 00	.....
340A	Passavant Memorial Home for Care of Epileptics	.....	.....	3,672 31	.....
344A	Penna. Memorial Home at Brookville	.....	.....	2,000 00	.....
65A	Penna. Soldiers and Sailors Home—Erie	.....	.....	9,434 01	(7)15 00
346A	Penna. Working Home for the Blind	.....	.....	5,625 00	.....
348A	Philadelphia Home for Incurables	.....	.....	2,750 00	.....
349A	Philadelphia Home for Infants	.....	.....	675 00	.....
351A	Pittsburgh Home for Babies	.....	.....	1,875 00	.....
352A	Pittsburgh and Allegheny Home for the Friendless	.....	.....	2,250 00	.....
353A	Pittsburgh Newsboys Home	.....	.....	2,250 00	.....
355A	Robert Wood Home of Philadelphia	.....	.....	300 00	.....
356A	Roselia Foundling Asylum and Maternity Hospital	.....	.....	3,750 00	.....
373A	Tabor Home for Friendless	.....	.....	1,250 00	.....
374A	Union Home for Old Ladies	.....	.....	1,253 94	.....
378A	Western Temporary Home—Philadelphia	.....	.....	625 00	.....
380A	Williamsport Training Home for Girls	.....	.....	900 00	.....
	STATE INSTITUTION FOR FEEBLE-MINDED AND EPILEPTICS—SPRING CITY				
55A	Maintenance	.....	.....	48,038 07	.....
55A	Erection and equipment of building	.....	.....	15,193 97	.....
	STATE INSTITUTION FOR FEEBLE-MINDED—POLK				
56A	Maintenance	.....	.....	32,954 96	.....
57A	Purchase of farm land	.....	.....	40 00	2,309 50
57A	Erection of fire proof shop	.....	.....	1 55	.....
57A	Purchase of exhaust fan	.....	.....	.....	2,000 00
57A	Fire protection equipment	475 00	.....	805 97	2,710 65
	PENNA. VILLAGE FOR FEEBLE-MINDED WOMEN—LAURELTON				
61A	Maintenance	.....	.....	4,136 76	.....
64A	Construction of reservoir	.....	.....	250 00	.....
64A	Building cottage for patients	.....	.....	7,017 73	3,075 36
64A	Improvements to farm	.....	.....	2,485 46	75 30
64A	Cottage for employes	.....	.....	3,122 15	.....
84A	Penna. Training School for Feeble-Minded Children—Elwyn	.....	.....	50,285 40	.....
	EASTERN PENITENTIARY				
74A	Salaries of officers and parole work	.....	.....	10,348 27	.....
74A	Library books	.....	.....	24 00	.....
74A	Gratuities	.....	.....	565 00	.....
74A	Clothing furnished discharged prisoners	.....	.....	1,422 47	.....
	WESTERN PENITENTIARY				
75A	Salaries of officers and parole work	.....	.....	22,411 85	.....
75A	Repairs extraordinary	.....	.....	2,397 07	.....
75A	Insurance	.....	.....	14 00	.....
75A	Clothing furnished discharged prisoners	.....	.....	2,528 86	.....
75A	Books and stationery	.....	.....	7 01	.....
75A	Hospital equipment	.....	.....	678 16	.....
P. L. 23	Transfer of convicts	.....	.....	45 34	2,078 13
76A	NEW WESTERN PENITENTIARY	227,726 00	.....	294,530 90	.....
81A	GLEN MILLS SCHOOL	.....	.....	60,822 25	.....
	PENNA. INDUSTRIAL REFORMATORY				
61A	Salary of officers and employes	.....	.....	41,350 25	.....
61A	Library books	.....	.....	122 96	.....
61A	Tools and machinery	.....	.....	11 00	.....
61A	Lectures, etc.	.....	.....	335 00	.....
61A	Dishes and equipment for kitchen	.....	.....	559 73	.....
61A	Machinery, etc., for trade	.....	.....	2,805 98	.....
61A	Machinery for laundry, etc.	.....	.....	2,900 00	.....
61A	Renewing electric wiring	.....	.....	722 76	.....
61A	Gratuities for discharged prisoners	.....	.....	1,425 00	.....
	PENNA. TRAINING SCHOOL—MORGANZA				
63A	Steam line repairs	.....	.....	1,162 05	.....
63A	Water dams and filter plant	.....	.....	2,905 97	.....
63A	Machinery and supplies	.....	.....	5,911 58	.....
63A	Repairs to farm house	.....	.....	781 19	.....
63A	Improvements to creamery	.....	.....	2,200 00	.....
63A	Purchase of library books	.....	.....	49 25	.....
A388A	GRANDVIEW INSTITUTION FOR CONSUMPTIVES	.....	.....	562 50	.....
267A	BEREAN MANUAL TRAINING AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL	.....	.....	1,875 00	.....
44A	CARE AND TREATMENT OF INDIGENT INSANE	.....	.....	458,539 94	.....
45A	HOMEOPATHIC HOSPITAL FOR INSANE—ALLENTOWN	.....	.....	26,197 92	2 64

Appropriation Liability—Table XVI Continued.

Act or Page	Purpose of Appropriation	Amount estimated by departments to be requisitioned and paid from Nov. 1, 1924 to May 31, 1925	Amount estimated by departments to be contracted for but unpaid as of May 31, 1925	Total amount estimated by departments to be paid or contracted for as of May 31, 1925	Amount estimated by departments to lapse as of May 31, 1925
	STATE HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE—DANVILLE				
46A	Equipment of power plant	.....	.....	$7,355 33	$ 82
46A	Hospital equipment	.....	.....	6,820 88	.....
46A	Lighting equipment	.....	.....	2,199 81	.....
46A	Rewiring building	.....	.....	633 63	2 44
	STATE HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE—WARREN				
48A	Additional ward	.....	.....	2,074 75	.....
48A	Machinery for textile plant	.....	.....	19 50	.....
42A	Additional ward	.....	.....	4,100 00	289 76
	PENNA. STATE LUNATIC HOSPITAL—HARRISBURG				
49A	Wiring buildings	.....	.....	1,887 82	.....
49A	Replacing pipes	.....	.....	2,332 83	.....
49A	Laundry equipment	.....	.....	2,189 16	
	STATE HOSPITAL FOR INSANE—NORRISTOWN				
51A	Sundry purposes	1,387 35	.....	12,266 57	2 40
28A	Completing nurses home	.....	.....	364 63	.....
	STATE HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE—WARREN				
52A	Installation of rendering plant	.....	.....	424 49	.....
52A	Changes in fire protection	.....	.....	597 86	.....
52A	Cottages for employes	.....	.....	1,852 25	.....
52A	Relaying water and gas lines	.....	.....	12,754 84	.....
	STATE ASYLUM FOR CHRONIC INSANE—WERNERSVILLE				
54A	Repairs and new equipment for building	.....	.....	987 39	.....
54A	Farm equipment	.....	.....	4,987 91	.....
54A	Electric wiring	.....	.....	3,630 78	607 73
54A	Repairs to sewage disposal plant	.....	.....	4,029 64	970 36
54A	Stokers	.....	.....	1,538 74	.....
54A	Additions to industrial plant	.....	.....	542 41	.....
	WESTERN STATE HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE				
78A	Maintenance	.....	.....	8,765 32	.....
79A	Erection, construction and equipment	.....	.....	8,282 33	19,779 35
275A	Childrens Aid Society of Franklin County	.....	.....	250 00	.....
277A	Childrens Aid Society of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia	.....	.....	6,750 00	.....
276A	Childrens Aid Society of Western Pennsylvania, Pittsburgh	.....	.....	2,484 52	.....
283A	Colored Women's Relief Association of Western Pennsylvania	.....	.....	275 00	.....
300A	George Junior Republic Association-Grove City	.....	.....	1,062 50	.....
329A	Meadville Children's Aid Society and Home for the Aged	.....	.....	1,579 78	.....
341A	Pennsylvania Association for the Blind, Philadelphia	.....	.....	1,687 50	.....
343A	Pennsylvania Home Teaching Society and Free Circulating Library for the Blind-Philadelphia	.....	.....	2,129 40	.....
345A	Pennsylvania Seamen's Friend Society of Philadelphia	.....	.....	437 50	.....
375A	United Charities of Hazleton	.....	.....	1,256 48	.....
379A	Westmoreland County Children's Aid Society-Greensburg	.....	.....	4,279 04	.....
381A	Woods Run Settlement Association	.....	.....	375 00	.....
382A	York Society to Protect Children and Aged Persons	.....	.....	1,250 00	.....
347A	Pennsylvania Association for Protection of Colored Women-Philadelphia	.....	.....	562 50	.....
87A	Adrian Hospital Association, Punxsutawney	.....	.....	5,062 50	.....
88A	Allegheny General Hospital, Pittsburgh	.....	.....	21,875 00	.....
89A	Allegheny Valley Hospital, Tarentum	.....	.....	2,025 00	.....
90A	Allentown Hospital	.....	.....	16,875 00	.....
91A	Altoona Hospital	.....	.....	10,851 07	.....
92A	American Hospital for Disease of Stomach	.....	.....	1,875 00	.....
93A	American Oncologic Hospital	.....	.....	2,875 00	.....
96A	Bellefonte Hospital	.....	.....	2,250 00	.....
95A	Beaver Valley General Hospital	.....	.....	2,750 00	.....
97A	Berwick Hospital	.....	.....	2,500 00	.....
99A	Bloomsburg Hospital	.....	.....	1,375 00	.....
100A	Braddock General Hospital	.....	.....	5,000 00	.....
101A	Bradford Hospital	.....	.....	3,000 00	.....
102A	Brookville Hospital	.....	.....	750 00	.....
103A	Brownsville General Hospital	.....	.....	5,703 91	.....
105A	Butler County General Hospital	.....	.....	9,100 66	.....
130A	Carbondale Emergency Hospital	.....	.....	7,131 39	.....
106A	106A Canonsburg General Hospital	.....	.....	575 00	.....
107A	Carlisle Hospital	.....	.....	5,601 39	.....
108A	Chambersburg Hospital	.....	.....	1,325 00	.....
109A	Charleroi-Monessen Hospital	.....	.....	625 00	.....
111A	Chester County Hospital	.....	.....	4,050 00	.....
110A	Chester Hospital (City of Chester)	.....	.....	8,312 50	.....
114A	Children's Hospital of Pittsburgh	.....	.....	6,750 00	.....
113A	Childrens Homeopathic Hospital of Philadelphia	.....	.....	6,750 00	.....
104A	Christian H. Buehl Hospital	.....	.....	3,852 90	.....
115A	Citizens General Hospital, New Kensington	.....	.....	1,750 00	.....
117A	Clearfield Hospital	.....	.....	8,713 99	.....

Appropriation Liability—Table XVI Continued.

Act or Page	Purpose of Appropriation	Amount estimated by departments to be requisitioned and paid from Nov. 1, 1924 to May 31, 1925	Amount estimated by departments to be contracted for but unpaid as of May 31, 1925	Total amount estimated by departments to be paid or contracted for as of May 31, 1925	Amount estimated by departments to lapse as of May 31, 1925
118A	Coatesville Hospital			$2,750 00	
119A	Columbia Hospital			1,750 00	
121A	Conemaugh Valley Memorial Hospital			18,000 00	
122A	Corry Hospital Association			1,375 47	
123A	Coudersport General Hospital			250 00	
124A	Diagnostic Hospital, Philadelphia			500 00	
384A	Eaglesville Sanatorium for Consumptives			11,360 29	
127A	Easton Hospital			3,250 00	
128A	Elk County General Hospital			5,000 00	
129A	Ellwood City Hospital			500 00	
131A	Eye and Ear Hospital, Pittsburgh			7,750 00	
132A	Frankford Hospital			7,500 00	
133A	Franklin City Hospital			1,500 00	
125A	Frederick Douglass Memorial Hospital and Training Cchool			2,663 86	
134A	Garretson Hospital, Philadelphia			2,000 00	
135A	General Hospital, East Stroudsburg			625 00	
136A	Germantown Dispensary & Hospital			3,375 00	
137A	Good Samaritan Hospital, Lebanon			2,500 00	
138A	Good Samaritan Hospital, Westfield			250 00	
139A	Grand View Hospital, Sellersville			1,250 00	
140A	Greenville Hospital			1,973 65	
141A	Grove City Hospital			1,500 00	
142A	Gynecean Hospital, Philadelphia			6,423 06	
143A	Hahnemann Hospital, Philadelphia			16,250 00	
144A	Hahnemann Hospital, Scranton			6,250 00	
145A	Hamot Hospital Association, Erie			13,125 00	
146A	Harrisburg Hospital			4,687 50	
147A	Harrisburg Polyclinic Hospital			745 73	
150A	Homeopathic Hospital, Chester County			3,500 00	
148A	Homeopathic Medical and Surgical Hospital, Pittsburgh			16,250 00	
149A	Homeopathic Medical and Surgical Hospital Reading			2,500 00	
151A	Homestead Hospital			9,750 00	
153A	Howard Hospital, Philadelphia			6,746 33	
154A	Indiana Hospital			6,750 00	
98A	J. C. Blair Memorial Hospital			1,645 12	
155A	Jefferson Medical College			22,500 00	
157A	Kane Summit Hospital Association			2,875 00	
158A	Kensington Hospital for Women			2,750 00	
160A	Lancaster General Hospital			5,625 00	
161A	Lankenau Hospital			2,812 50	
162A	Latrobe Hospital			2,415 96	
163A	Lewistown Hospital			3,304 54	
164A	Lock Haven Hospital			5,625 00	
200A	Lying in Charity Hospital			6,500 00	
196A	Mary M. Packer Hospital			1,875 00	
166A	Maple Grove Hospital Association, DuBois			875 00	
167A	Maternity Hospital, Pittsburgh			875 00	
168A	McKeesport Hospital			12,500 00	
169A	Meadville City Hospital			10,500 00	
172A	Memorial Hospital, Roxborough			5,000 00	
173A	Mercey Hospital, Altoona			2,125 00	
176A	Mercy Hospital, Philadelphia			4,625 00	
175A	Mercy Hospital, Wilkes-Barre			18,042 61	
178A	Midvalley Hospital, Blakely			4,500 00	
180A	Miners Hospital of Northern Cambria			1,812 50	
183A	Montgomery Hospital, Norristown			2,198 01	
184A	Mt. Pleasant Memorial Hospital			4,383 23	
185A	Mt. Sinai Hospital, Philadelphia			14,375 00	
187A	Nason Hospital Association			1,575 00	
188A	National Stomach Hospital			500 00	
189A	Nesbit West Side Hospital			937 50	
191A	Northeastern Hospital, Philadelphia			562 50	
192A	North Pennsylvania General Hospital and Sanitorium			675 00	
193A	Northwestern General Hospital			5,500 00	
194A	Ohio Valley General Hospital, McKees Rocks			4,037 38	
195A	Oil City Hospital			3,750 00	
199A	Pennsylvania Epileptic Hospital and Colony Farm			4,327 80	
201A	Philadelphia Orthopaedic Hospital and Infirmary			5,250 00	
202A	Phoenixville Hospital			7,374 06	
204A	Pittston Hospital Association			6,200 43	
206A	Pottstown Hospital			3,424 96	
208A	Pottstown Homeopathic Hospital			250 00	
207A	Pottsville Hospital			5,625 00	
211A	Providence General Hospital Philadelphia			375 00	
212A	Punxsutawney Hospitals Association			2,625 00	
213A	Reading Hospital			11,250 00	
214A	Renovo Hospital			937 50	
197A	Robert Packer Hospital			5,000 00	
115A	Rochester General Hospital			8,000 00	
216A	Roosevelt Hospital			4,861 33	
385A	Rush Hospital for Consumptives			21,711 66	
219A	Saint Christopher's Hospital for Children			2,125 00	
220A	Saint Francis' Hospital, Pittsburgh			23,125 00	
221A	Saint John's General Hospital, Pittsburgh			2,812 50	
225A	St. Luke Hospital, South Bethlehem			5,000 00	
226A	St. Luke's Homeopathic Hospital, Philadelphia			5,350 61	
229A	St. Vincents Hospital Association, Erie			14,730 41	
230A	Samaritan Hospital, Philadelphia			9,375 00	
231A	Sewickley Valley Hospital			2,250 00	
232A	Shenango Valley Hospital, New Castle			3,000 00	
94A	Simon H. Barnes Memorial Hospital			1,000 00	
233A	Southside Hospital Pittsburgh			12,500 00	
234A	Spencer Hospital, Meadville			6,417 99	1,603 58
236A	Suburban General Hospital, Bellevue			1,875 00	
237A	Taylor Hospital Association			6,250 00	
238A	Taylor Hospital, Ridley Park			1,250 00	
239A	Titusville Hospital			1,250 00	
386A	Tuberculosis League, Pittsburgh			5,241 34	
240A	Uniontown Hospital			8,052 35	

Appropriation Liability—Table XVI Continued.

Act or Page	Purpose of Appropriation	Amount estimated by departments to be requisitioned and paid from Nov. 1, 1924, to May 31, 1925	Amount estimated by departments to be contracted for but unpaid as of May 31, 1925	Total amount estimated by departments to be paid or contracted for as of May 31, 1925	Amount estimated by departments to lapse as of May 31, 1925
152A	University of Pennsylvania, Hospital	.....	.....	22,500 00	.....
170A	Medico Chirrugical Hospital	.....	.....	6,250 00	.....
205A	Polyclinic Hospital	.....	.....	11,250 00	.....
244A	Wayne County Memorial Hospital	.....	.....	900 00	.....
243A	Washington Hospital	.....	.....	6,217 01	.....
245A	Waynesburg Hospital	.....	.....	1,000 00	.....
246A	Western Pennsylvania Hospital	.....	.....	19,350 00	.....
247A	Westmoreland Hospital Association	.....	.....	4,375 00	.....
248A	West Philadelphia General Homeopathic Hospital	.....	.....	2,125 00	.....
249A	West Philadelphia Hospital for Women	.....	.....	$2,812 50	.....
250A	West Side Hospital Association, Scranton	.....	.....	5,625 00	.....
251A	Wilkes-Barre City Hospital	.....	.....	15,000 00	.....
252A	Williamsport Hospital	.....	.....	17,790 40	.....
253A	Williams Valley Hospital	.....	.....	625 00	.....
254A	Wills Hospital	.....	.....	13,500 00	.....
256A	Women's Hospital of Philadelphia	.....	.....	7,500 00	.....
255A	Women's Homeopathic Hospital, Philadelphia	.....	.....	4,687 50	.....
258A	Women's Medical College, Philadelphia	.....	.....	5,500 00	.....
257A	Women's Southern Homeopathic Hospital	.....	.....	2,714 28	.....
260A	Wyoming Valley Homeopathic Hospital	.....	.....	1,125 00	.....
261A	York Hospital	.....	.....	5,641 94	.....
	MISCELLANEOUS				
42A	Lieutenant Governor-Contingent expense	.....	.....	188 02	.....
42A	State Bond Road Sinking Fund	.....	.....	760,590 41	.....
424A	Board of Commissioners of Navigation-salaries, etc.	.....	.....	1,267 80	.....
425A	Delaware River Bridge Commission	.....	.....	1,101,754 63	.....
P. L. 443	State Fair Commission	.....	.....	3,645 84	6,737 17
		$611,465 73	$226,968 86	$12,995,175 86	$1,205,528 53
	1923				
	DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE				
2A	Indemnity for animals destroyed	.....	.....	$58,420 39	$1 09
3A	State Aid to Agricultural Associations	.....	.....	12,814 68	.....
	AUDITOR GENERAL'S DEPT.				
2A	Retirement of State Employes	.....	.....	1,547 91	22 82
2A	Publishing Monthly Money Statements	.....	.....	2,949 20	822 99
	GOVERNOR'S OFFICE				
2A	Expense of Governor's Conference	.....	.....	200 00	.....
	JUDICIARY				
2A	Salaries of Judges—Court of Common Pleas	.....	.....	1,416 74	855 62
2A	Salaries of Retired Judges	.....	.....	547 21	.....
	DEPARTMENT OF MILITARY AFFAIRS				
2A	Support of National Guard	.....	.....	400 25	.....
2A	Officers Annual Allowance	.....	.....	.....	2 80
	DEPT. OF PROPERTY AND SUPPLIES				
2A	Salary of employes	.....	.....	.....	1,798 67
2A	General salaries	.....	.....	28,961 19	64 16
2A	Advertising Annual Schedule	.....	.....	1,389 64	.....
2A	Electric current, gas and steam	.....	.....	1,788 42	640 59
2A	Telephone service	.....	.....	9,725 98	.....
2A	Rent of offices	.....	.....	409 62	.....
2A	State Art Commission	.....	.....	5 07	79 97
	BUREAU OF PUBLICATIONS				
2A	Paper, envelopes, etc.	20,361 87	.....	231,582 04	39,000 00
	DEPT. OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION				
2A	Support of Public Schools, etc.	.....	.....	3,430,005 89	371 58
	SCHOOL EMPLOYES' RETIREMENT BOARD				
2A	Expense Fund	.....	.....	.....	26 65
2A	Contingent Reserve Fund	.....	.....	346,965 00	.....
2A	State Annuity Reserve Fund	.....	.....	1,650,000 00	.....
4A	Western Penna. Institution for Instruction of Deaf and Dumb	.....	.....	5,933 85	.....
	SOLDIERS ORPHANS INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL				
7A	Refrigeration Plant	.....	.....	6,500 00	.....
7A	Plumbing	.....	.....	3,000 00	.....
11A	Penna. State Oral School for the Deaf Scranton	.....	.....	18,000 00	.....
12A	Home for Training in Speech	.....	.....	9,590 69	409 31
16A	Penna. Institution for Deaf, Mount Airy	.....	.....	100,000 00	.....
20A	Penna. Institution of the Blind	.....	.....	30,000 00	.....
25A	Western Penna. School for the Blind	.....	.....	43,000 00	.....
	SENATE				
29A	Salaries of Officers and Employes	.....	.....	11,419 00	.....
	DEPT. OF STATE AND FINANCE				
2A	Publishing Amendments to Constitution	.....	.....	1,086 80	1,305 20
	STATE TREASURER				
2A	Salaries and Expenses	.....	.....	226 05	4,424 77
	Refund to State Treasurer credited to appropriation	.....	.....	.....	5 05
	DEPARTMENT OF WELFARE				
5A	Pennsylvania Industrial Reformatory-Huntingdon	.....	.....	490 00	.....
6A	Pennsylvania Training School Morganza	.....	.....	5,342 03	.....
8A	Eastern State Penitentiary	.....	.....	60,000 00	.....

Appropriation Liability—Table XVI Continued.

Act or Page	Purpose of Appropriation	Amount estimated by departments to be requisitioned and paid from Nov. 1, 1924 to May 31, 1925	Amount estimated by departments to be contracted for but unpaid as of May 31, 1925	Total amount estimated by departments to be paid or contracted for as of May 31, 1925	Amount estimated by departments to lapse as of May 31, 1925
	STATE HOSPITAL—BLOSSBURG				
9A	Maintenance-1921	.....	.....	4,722 00	.....
9A	Laundry and power plant	.....	.....	4,872 00	.....
9A	Construction of elevator	.....	.....	1,217 00	.....
9A	Maintenance-1923	.....	.....	12,000 00	.....
10A	State Hospital—Scranton	.....	.....	20,903 49	10 55
	STATE HOSPITAL—COALDALE				
13A	Maintenance—1919-21	.....	.....	4,912 04	.....
13A	Maintenance—1921-23	.....	.....	17,615 81	.....
18A	State Hospital—Farview	.....	.....	60,000 00	.....
19A	Cottage State Hospital-Phillipsburg	.....	.....	15,000 00	.....
	STATE HOSPITAL—ASHLAND				
24A	Salary-Supt. of Construction	.....	.....	1,554 00	6 00
24A	Maintenance	.....	.....	110,668 43	.....
24A	Installation of engines and dynamos	.....	.....	1,229 89	.....
24A	Installation of X-Ray Machine	.....	.....	1,442 68	.....
24A	Installation of new panel board	.....	.....	1,059 00	.....
24A	Steam seperator	.....	.....	599 91	09
26A	Cottage State Hospital-Connellsville	.....	.....	13,000 00	.....
28A	State Hospital-Shamokin	.....	.....	32,071 45	2,928 55
41A	Care and treatment of indigent insane (9)	.....	.....	171,905 82	3,094 18
		$20,361 87	.....	$6,548,491 17	$55,870 59

RECAPITULATION

APPROPRIATION YEAR	Appropriation Liability as of May 31, 1923	Amount Paid June 1, 1923 to Oct. 31, 1924	Amount Requisitioned June 1, 1923 to Oct. 31, 1924, to be paid prior to May 31, 1925	Amount estimated by departments to be requisitioned and paid from Nov. 1, 1924 to May 31, 1925	Amount estimated by departments to be contracted for but unpaid as of May 31, 1925	Total amount estimated by departments to be paid or contracted for as of May 31, 1925	Amount estimated by departments to lapse as of May 31, 1925
1909	$6,872 28	$2,400 00	$1,200 00	$3,272 28	.....	$6,872 28	.....
1911	18,797 35	12,630 71	4,000 00	.....	.....	16,630 71	2,166 64
1913	59,236 44	9,945 05	.....	46,188 73	2,000 00	58,133 78	1,102 66
1915	46,615 12	6,691 47	39,700 37	125 00	.....	46,516 84	98 28
1917	10,430,205 45[10]	6,812,470 20	235,571 33	1,477,944 55	1,900,000 00	10,425,986 14	4,219 31
1919	487,632 84	231,315 73	25,303 13	151,820 71	67,500 00	475,939 57	11,693 27
1921	14,200,704 39	12,087,516 58	69,224 69	611,465 73	226,968 86	12,995,175 86	1,205,528 53
1923	6,604,361 76	4,514,937 30	2,013,192 00	20,361 87	.....	6,548,491 17	55,870 59
Total	$31,854,425 63	$23,677,907 10	$2,388,191 52	$2,311,178 87	$2,196,468 86	$30,573,746 35	$1,280,679 28

(1) Refund of $9,188.73 not shown by Auditor General's report.

(2) These amounts include adjustments to the Auditor General's report.

(3) Includes amounts considered lapsed by Auditor General but not lapsed by the Department of Forests and Waters.

(4) Federal aid to Department of Health.

(5) These amounts are estimated to lapse pending opinion as to status.

(6) Includes $85.00 considered lapsed in Auditor General's report but not lapsed by the Department of Welfare.

(7) Refund.

(8) Includes $285.71 considered lapsed in Auditor General's report but not lapsed by Department of Welfare.

(9) Act 41A not approved until June 14, 1923 and not shown by Auditor General's report.

(10) Includes appropriations by 1919 and 1921 Legislatures.

TABLE XVII

LAND AND BUILDINGS OWNED BY THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA
AS OF NOVEMBER 1, 1924

	Area Acres	Area Perches	Original cost to State	Present Value	Square feet Ground Floor	Original cost to state	Present Value	Total Present Value of Lands and Buildings
Agricultural Experimental Farms,	81	2	$8,000 00	$8,000 00	.....	.....	$2,500 00	$10,500 00
Fish Hatcheries and Lakes	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	[2]	.....	.....
Pleasant Mount Hatchery	42	30	25,000 00	750,000 00	12,980	.....	250,000 00	1,000,000 00
Corry Hatchery	60	60	[1]	10,000 00	11,183	.....	140,000 00	150,000 00
Erie Hatchery	[1]	...	[1]	[1]	6,868	.....	50,000 00	50,000 00
Union City Hatchery	28	112	[1]	8,500 00	5,888	.....	1,500 00	10,000 00
Torresdale Hatchery	[1]	...	[1]	[1]	4,124	.....	20,000 00	20,000 00
Bellefonte Hatchery	28	120	[1]	5,000 00	8,094	.....	45,000 00	50,000 00
State Forests	1,121,562	125	2,559,367 30	11,641,074 00	267,448	218,164 00	431,990 00	12,073,064 00
Game Refuges and Public Hunting Grounds	55,191	...	156,682 45	176,632 00	5,524	19,875 00	20,275 00	196,907 00
Health Sanatoria								
Hamburg Sanitorium	324	...	18,920 34	21,765 00	98,694	690,778 00	791,474 00	813,239 00
Mont Aito Sanitorium	600	...	[3]	29,975 00	191,454	343,867 00	682,476 00	712,451 00
Cresson Sanitorium	500	...	[4]	18,100 00	130,877	65,500 00	889,115 00	907,215 00
Department of Highways								
Storage Sheds (Leased)	.....	...	.....	.....	249,600	221,089 47	202,772 00	202,772 00
Harrisburg Storage Shed (Herr Street)	6	41	[5]	27,272 00	57,600	49,428 21	47,200 00	74,472 00
Harrisburg Garage (State St.)	2	...	20,062 34	20,062 34	21,000	160,000 00	160,000 00	180,062 34
Miscellaneous Land Holdings	31	7	[6]	5,735	.....	.....	.....	5,735 00
Mt. Gretna Military Reservation	2,662	104	125,752 00	214,068 00	170,735	96,365 00	252,049 00	466,117 00
State Arsenal—Harrisburg	6	41	[5]	54,544 00	18,900	185,370 00	312,500 00	367,044 00
State Armories	.....	...	.....	$7,500 00	.....	$51,669 81	$60,000 00	$67,500 00
Allentown Armory	.....	...	.....	20,000 00	.....	35,514 79	40,000 00	60,000 00
Altoona Armory	.....	...	.....	8,000 00	.....	34,916 72	35,000 00	43,000 00
Bellefonte Armory	.....	...	.....	3,500 00	.....	28,140 46	35,000 00	38,500 00
Berwick Armory	.....	...	.....	5,000 00	.....	30,571 79	50,000 00	55,000 00
Blairsville Armory	.....	...	.....	10,000 00	.....	29,319 31	50,000 00	60,000 00
Bradford Armory	.....	...	.....	17,000 00	.....	28,123 93	35,000 00	52,000 00
Butler Armory	.....	...	.....	15,000 00	.....	.....	.....	15,000 00
Carbondale Armory	.....	...	.....	2,500 00	.....	.....	.....	2,500 00
Carlisle Armory	.....	...	.....	10,000 00	.....	46,532 41	50,000 00	60,000 00
Chester Armory	.....	...	.....	2,000 00	.....	25,550 04	45,000 00	47,000 00
Columbia Armory	.....	...	.....	7,500 00	.....	40,511 97	55,000 00	62,500 00
Connellsville Armory	.....	...	.....	18,000 00	.....	12,239 17	25,000 00	43,000 00
Coraopolis Armory	.....	...	.....	8,000 00	.....	29,852 55	50,000 00	58,000 00
Corry Armory	.....	...	.....	4,000 00	.....	29,881 18	50,000 00	54,000 00
Doylestown Armory	.....	...	.....	28,500 00	.....	31,493 86	60,000 00	88,500 00
Easton Armory	.....	...	.....	5,000 00	.....	3,404 16	20,000 00	25,000 00
East Stroudsburg Armory	.....	...	.....	40,000 00	.....	127,288 11	150,000 00	190,000 00
Erie Armory	.....	...	.....	4,000 00	.....	.....	.....	4,000 00
Ford City Armory	.....	...	.....	7,500 00	.....	28,522 38	50,000 00	57,500 00
Franklin Armory	.....	...	.....	20,000 00	.....	44,668 15	70,000 00	90,000 00
Greensburg Armory	.....	...	.....	15,000 00	.....	34,592 75	60,000 00	75,000 00
Grove City Armory	.....	...	.....	8,000 00	.....	29,031 70	50,000 00	58,000 00
Honesdale Armory	.....	...	.....	15,000 00	.....	30,400 80	35,000 00	50,000 00
Indiana Armory	.....	...	.....	5,000 00	.....	28,144 70	35,000 00	40,000 00
Kane Armory	.....	...	.....	30,000 00	.....	.....	5,000 00	35,000 00
Lancaster Armory	.....	...	.....	6,000 00	.....	37,591 30	50,000 00	56,000 00
Lebanon Armory	.....	...	.....	5,000 00	.....	.....	.....	5,000 00
Lock Haven Armory	.....	...	.....	7,500 00	.....	.....	.....	7,500 00
Latrobe Armory	.....	...	.....	20,000 00	.....	76,373 86	75,000 00	95,000 00
Meadville Armory	.....	...	.....	10,000 00	.....	28,185 33	50,000 00	60,000 00
Media Armory	.....	...	.....	5,000 00	.....	30,090 70	35,000 00	40,000 00
Milton Armory	.....	...	.....	7,000 00	.....	37,238 70	50,000 00	57,000 00
Monongahela Armory	.....	...	.....	7,500 00	.....	30,436 00	58,000 00	65,500 00
Mt. Pleasant Armory	.....	...	.....	$12,000 00	.....	$30,356 72	$35,000 00	$47,000 00
Nanticoke Armory	.....	...	.....	5,000 00	.....	31,058 33	60,000 00	65,000 00
New Brighton Armory	.....	...	.....	8,000 00	.....	8,929 17	15,000 00	23,000 00
Norristown Armory	.....	...	.....	15,000 00	.....	36,128 45	60,000 00	75,000 00
Oil City Armory	.....	...	.....	550,000 00	.....	234,997 98	225,000 00	775,000 00
Philadelphia Armory—Broad St.	.....	...	.....	18,000 00	.....	75,424 98	25,000 00	43,000 00
Philadelphia Armory—Mantua Ave.,	.....	...	.....	250,000 00	.....	438,030 00	750,000 00	1,000,000 00
Phildelphia Armory—Lancaster Ave.,	.....	...	.....	10,000 00	.....	30,754 77	50,000 00	60,000 00
Phoenixville Armory—Main St.,	.....	...	.....	15,000 00	.....	38,048 08	65,000 00	80,000 00
Phoenixville Armory—Morgan St.,	.....	...	.....	5,000 00	.....	17,845 99	30,000 00	35,000 00
Pine Grove Armory	.....	...	.....	150,000 00	.....	725,495 47	750,000 00	900,000 00
Pittsburgh Armory—Emerson St.,	.....	...	.....	175,000 00	.....	335,489 47	350,000 00	525,000 00
Pittsburgh Armory—Bayard St.,	.....	...	.....	75,000 00	.....	92,967 96	100,000 00	175,000 00
Pittsburgh Armory—Penn Ave.,	.....	...	.....	10,000 00	.....	47,889 58	50,000 00	60,000 00
Pittston Armory	.....	...	.....	6,000 00	.....	18,357 97	30,000 00	36,000 00
Plymouth Armory	.....	...	.....	15,000 00	.....	56,720 50	70,000 00	85,000 00
Pottstown Armory	.....	...	.....	25,000 00	.....	45,706 71	75,000 00	100,000 00
Pottsville Armory	.....	...	.....	25,000 00	.....	66,678 74	75,000 00	100,000 00
Reading Armory	.....	...	.....	150,000 00	.....	237,848 00	500,000 00	650,000 00
Scranton Armory	.....	...	.....	7,500 00	.....	29,789 18	35,000 00	42,500 00
Somerset Armory	.....	...	.....	12,000 00	.....	20,656 04	50,000 00	62,000 00
Tamaqua Armory	.....	...	.....	10,000 00	.....	93,877 20	75,000 00	85,000 00
Tyrone Armory	.....	...	.....	5,000 00	.....	27,110 96	60,000 00	65,000 00
Warren Armory	.....	...	.....	15,000 00	.....	37,300 47	60,000 00	75,000 00
Washington Armory	.....	...	.....	20,000 00	.....	34,005 71	60,000 00	80,000 00
Waynesburg Armory	.....	...	.....	10,000 00	.....	52,543 85	65,000 00	75,000 00
West Chester Armory	.....	...	.....	10,000 00	.....	382,609 19	400,000 00	410,000 00
Wilkes-Barre Armory	.....	...	.....	25,000 00	.....	76,650 37	75,000 00	100,000 00
Williamsport Armory	.....	...	.....	7,500 00	.....	41,786 50	60,000 00	67,500 00
York Armory								
Normal Schools								
West Chester Normal School	70	...	$87,000 00	$300,000 00	138,060	$771,859 78	$1,705,000 00	$2,005,000 00
Slippery Rock Normal School	75	...	18,777 00	.....	69,022	289,559 44	688,100 00	688,100 00
Cumberland Valley State Normal	25	20	14,270 00	24,145 31	52,230	220,700 00	601,100 00	625,245 31
Millersville State Normal	17	26	15,006 58	70,840 00	61,704	570,937 92	600,000 00	670,840 00
Mansfield State Normal	60	...	37,126 79	100,000 00	84,833	567,800 00	1,064,700 00	1,164,700 00
Lock Haven State Normal	34	94	20,710 68	100,000 00	63,232	.....	485,675 00	585,675 00
Keystone State Normal	117	78	34,000 00	38,000 00	92,470	531,600 00	476,750 00	514,750 00
Indiana State Normal	28	...	118,087 00	339,700 00	96,262	609,650 00	1,115,400 00	1,455,100 00
Edinboro State Normal	28	...	.....	13,998 00	52,199	.....	538,830 00	552,828 00
East Stroudsburg State Normal	.....	...	.....	1,500 00	45,726	166,000 00	495,000 00	496,500 00
Clarion State Normal	25	47	16,851 00	101,160 00	54,190	305,581 00	627,000 00	728,160 00
Cheyney Training School	222	130	.....	28,000 00	23,524	.....	237,515 05	265,515 05
California State Normal School	18	...	22,842 00	90,000 00	62,780	226,000 00	306,000 00	396,000 00
Bloomsburg State Normal School	32	122	21,400 00	65,300 00	61,031	214,639 02	444,800 00	510,100 00

TABLE XVII—Continued.

LAND AND BUILDINGS OWNED BY THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA
AS OF NOVEMBER 1, 1924

	Area		Original Cost to state	Present Value	Square feet Ground Floor	Original Cost to State	Present Value	Total Present Value of Lands and Buildings
	Acres	Perches						
State Schools								
Thaddeus Stevens Industrial School	22	...	110,000 00	200,000 00	53,094	98,551 00	260,000 00	460,000 00
Scotland Soldier's Orphan's School	167	...	.....	25,050 00	54,558	284,900 00	584,000 00	609,050 00
Home for the Training in Speech of Children	2	80	12,000 00	30,000 00	10,006	52,242 39	80,000 00	110,000 00
Penna. State Oral School for the Deaf	8	56	13,000 00	100,000 00	.....	110,000 00	547,500 00	647,500 00
State Parks and Monuments								
Erie State Park and Harbor	2,830	...	1,000 00	3,500,000 00	1,776	2,600 00	2,275 00	3,502,275 00
Washington Crossing Park	137	...	27,141 00	61,859 00	.....	.....	59,000 00	120,859 00
Valley Forge Park	1,291	...	.....	763,829 00	71,686	.....	242,413 00	1,006,242 00
Fort Washington Park	166	...	85,916 00	100,000 00	.....	.....	.....	100,000 00
Wyoming Valley Park	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	10,000 00	10,000 00	10,000 00
Perry Memorial	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	29,000 00	29,000 00	29,000 00
Meade Memorial	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	100,000 00	100,000 00	100,000 00
Robert Morris Memorial	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	33,666 00	33,666 00	33,666 00
Pennypacker Memorial	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	5,000 00	5,000 00	5,000 00
Camp Curtin Memorial	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	10,000 00	10,000 00	10,000 00
Rothrock Memorial	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	1,440 00	1,440 00	1,440 00
Cherrytree Memorial	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	5,000 00	5,000 00	5,000 00
Gregg Memorial	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	25,000 00	25,000 00	25,000 00
Marcus Hook Quarantine Station	20	...	58,000 00	88,707 00	.....	.....	.....	88,707 00
Historical Commission	.....	...	.....	73,200 00	.....	.....	.....	73,200 00
Toll Houses and approaches on Delaware River	4	...	17,496 00	17,496 00	.....	14,000 00	13,350 00	30,846 00
Pymatuning Reservoir Project	11,859	...	495,455 00	508,722 00	150,470	110,575 00	89,865 00	598,587 00
Welfare Institutions								
Eastern State Pen.	12	6	$13,000 00	$722,220 00	246,500	$1,121,665 00	$2,185,134 00	$2,907,354 00
Western State Pen.—Pittsburgh	19	72	66,996 06	1,167,360 00	198,246	1,253,037 00	3,786,086 00	4,953,446 00
Western State Pen.—Rockview	6,297	96	261,754 85	261,755 00	215,194	1,359,994 00	1,848,594 00	2,110,349 00
Penna. Indus. Refor. Huntingdon	521	54	36,600 00	88,450 00	321,008	1,121,891 00	2,755,305 00	2,843,755 00
State Industrial Home—Muncy	569	22	30,100 00	35,300 00	42,304	371,674 00	450,049 00	485,349 00
Penna. Training School—Morganza	680	145	138,965 00	1,800,546 00	172,390	965,460 00	1,064,142 00	2,864,688 00
Penna. Soldier's & Sailor's Home—Erie	110	56	12,982 15	220,710 00	99,326	758,550 00	1,003,345 00	1,224,055 00
Allentown State Hospital	497	45	96,937 70	147,590 00	207,033	2,137,065 00	2,961,709 00	3,109,299 00
Danville State Hospital	668	81	103,261 97	112,575 00	417,301	1,608,137 00	2,853,439 00	2,966,014 00
Farview Hospital	1,174	49	15,865 85	15,866 00	120,271	908,370 00	1,641,932 00	1,657,798 00
Harrisburg State Hospital	418	21	76,689 45	258,951 00	537,063	1,209,233 00	2,019,116 00	2,278,067 00
Norristown State Hospital	939	147	162,280 99	234,980 00	774,368	1,760,184 00	3,694,353 00	3,929,333 00
Torrance State Hospital	2,003	3	203,657 81	203,658 00	71,115	183,232 00	258,740 00	462,398 00
Warren State Hospital	1,288	8	88,126 36	126,895 00	332,640	1,733,184 00	3,059,272 00	3,186,167 00
Wernersville State Hospital	1,015	65	120,335 00	120,335 00	196,213	795,930 00	1,846,698 00	1,967,033 00
Pennhurst State School	589	105	87,946 25	87,946 00	276,210	2,148,521 00	3,061,854 00	3,149,800 00
Polk State School	2,039	54	71,887 90	78,753 00	420,523	1,448,733 00	3,332,144 00	3,410,897 00
Laurelton State Village	739	3	2,533 59	2,534 00	31,864	245,216 00	235,000 00	237,534 00
Home for Inebriates	519	16	83,506 28	83,506 00	20,000	40,000 00	30,000 00	113,506 00
Eastern Hospital—Selinsgrove	394	116	58,254 00	58,254 00	27,451	55,910 00	49,661 00	107,915 00
Ashland State Hospital	37	8	10,481 00	10,481 00	56,430	207,959 00	261,771 00	272,252 00
Blossburg State Hospital	5	33	825 00	825 00	14,604	35,300 00	71,154 00	71,979 00
Coaldale State Hospital	6	48	1 00	21,003 00	25,456	286,612 00	306,327 00	327,330 00
Connellsville State Hospital	2	...	100 00	20,000 00	8,450	24,292 00	19,018 00	39,018 00
Hazelton State Hospital	11	8	1,150 00	47,500 00	29,780	236,000 00	291,300 00	338,800 00
Mercer State Hospital	7	...	2 00	700 00	14,568	23,550 00	44,594 00	45,294 00
Nanticoke State Hospital	2	150	1 00	20,000 00	17,143	175,252 00	270,372 00	290,372 00
Philipsburg State Hospital	9	107	2,100 00	6,400 00	11,396	290,000 00	282,200 00	288,600 00
Shamokin State Hospital	9	136	2 00	4,913 00	17,796	150,371 00	265,642 00	270,555 00
Scranton State Hospital	1	5	25,501 00	85,000 00	26,478	299,200 00	526,005 00	611,005 00
Locust Mountain	3	125	1 00	5,670 00	6,278	223,221 00	223,221 00	228,891 00
Capitol Park Building and Grounds								
Capitol Park & Building (Original)		15	36,430	3,000,000	80,936	10,073,174	10,000,000	13,000,000
Capitol Park Extension		27	2,207,931	2,700,000	.....	.....	.....	2,700,000
Library and Museum	.....		.....	.....	21,880	500,000	450,000	450,000
South Office Building	.....		.....	.....	32,028	3,250,000	3,500,000	3,500,000
Temporary Buildings	.....		.....	.....	22,600	190,000	126,666	126,666
Executive Mansion		40	5,250	15,750	5,000	63,176	50,000	65,750
Soldiers and Sailors Memorial Bridge Properties	.....		31,100	31,100	.....	.....	.....	31,100
State Police Barracks		641	.....	27,272	9,845	80,000	80,000	107,272
Totals (10)	1,229,049	120	8,192,420 52	33,508,831 65	7,934,510	49,136,176 20	76,448,273 05	109,957,104 70

NOTE:—Exclusive of monuments and memorial sites, title to the above real estate is held by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

(1) The Erie and Torresdale hatcheries are situated on leased lands. The major portion of the lands of the Corry, Erie, Union City and Bellefonte hatcheries were donated to the State.

(2) The hatcheries were constructed by laborers in the employ of the State and no record of cost was maintained.

(3) Transferred from State Forest lands.

(4) Donated by Andrew Carnegie.

(5) Garage, arsenal and police barracks located on one plot. 5¼ acres purchased for $9,000, and title of remainder transferred to State by Harrisburg State Hospital.

(6) Acquired by purchase of toll bridges and turnpikes.

(7) Armory land holdings include only sites of armories and plots for prospective armories.

(8) Land usually donated.

(9) Sites for monuments donated.

(10) Totals are exclusive of certain items for which statistics were not available when report was made.

TABLE XVII—Continued.

RECAPITULATION

Present Value of State-Owned Lands and Buildings

	Original Cost to State	Present Value
Agricultural Experimental Farms	[1]$8,000 00	$10,500 00
Fish Hatcheries and Lakes	25,000 00	1,280,000 00
State Forests	2,777,531 30	12,073 064 00
Game Refuges and Public Hunting Grounds	176,557 45	196,907 00
Health Sanatoria	1,119,065 34	2,432,905 00
Highway Department	450,580 02	463,041 34
Mount Gretna Military Reservation	222,117 00	466,117 00
State Arsenal	185,370 00	367,044 00
State Armories	4,385,344 97	7,713,000 00
Capitol Park Building and Grounds	16,357,061 00	19,873,516 00
State Police Barracks	80,000 00	107,272 00
State Parks and Mounments	335,763 00	4,948,482 00
Pymatuning Reservoir Project	606,030 00	598,587 00
State Normal Schools	4,880,398 21	10,658,513 36
State Schools	680,693 39	1,826,550 00
Welfare Institutions	24,949,589 04	46,748,853 00
Miscellaneous	89,496 00	192,753 00
Totals	$57,328,596 72	$109,957,104 70

Estimate of Ten Year Minimum Land Acquisition and Building Program as Recommended by Departments and Requested by Universities and Colleges

RECOMMENDED BY DEPARTMENTS				
Fish Hatcheries and Lakes		[1]$900,000		
Game Refuges and Public Hunting Grounds		[1]600,000		
State Forests		25,000,000		
Health				
Sanatoria	550,000			
Childern's Tuberculosis Surgical Hospital	1,500,000	2,050,000		
Capital Park Buildings				
To complete original program		18,112,000		
State Normal Schools		15,000,000		
State Schools		1,225,000		
State Armories		5,000,000		
Welfare Institutions				
Penal and Correctional	14,755,000			
Erie Soldiers' & Sailors' Home	75,000			
Mental Hospitals	24,755,000			
Institutions for Feeble-Minded	8,205,000			
General Medical and Surgical Hospitals	1,000,000	48,790,000	116,677,000	
REQUESTED BY UNIVERSITIES AND COLLEGES				
University of Pittsburgh	4,401,950			
University of Pennsylvania	6,544,000			
Temple University	500,000			
Pennsylvania State College	8,000,000	19,445,950	19,445,950	
Grand Total			$136,122,950	

To meet the above, bond issues have been passed by the Legislature at one session, and will be submitted to the forthcoming session of the Legislature as follows:

State Forests	25,000,000	
State Armories	5,000,000	
Pennsylvania State College	8,000,000	
Total Not Provided For By Bond Issues		98,122,950
GRAND TOTAL		$136,122,950

[1] To be purchased from Special Fund.

TABLE XVIII

PUBLIC LOANS OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA

When Authorized, For What Purpose, Amount of Loans, Rates of Interest, When Redeemable, Dates, of Maturity, When Interest Ceased And Amounts Outstanding

Date of Loan	Page of Pamphlet Laws.	Purpose.	Amount	Rate of Interest	Redeemable	Date of Maturity	When Interest Ceased	Amount Outstanding Dec. 31, 1924
April 22, 1821,	222-1821	To defray expenses ..	$ 1,000,000 00	5 %	June 1, 1841,	June 1, 1841,		$ 230 00
Dec. 18, 1828,	2-1828	Continuance of Penna. Railroad and Canal	800,000 00	5 %	Jan. 1, 1854,	Jan. 1, 1854,	Aug. 1, 1863,	2,000 00
April 22, 1829,	252-1829	Canal and Railroad ..	2,200,000 00	5 %	Dec. 1, 1854,	Dec. 1, 1854,	Aug. 1, 1867,	2,138 83
March 21, 1831,	196-1831	Canal and Railroad ..	2,483,161 88	5 %	July 1, 1856,	July 1, 1856,	Aug. 1, 1867,	150 00
March 30, 1832,	222-1832	Canal and Railroad ..	2,348,680 00	5 %	July 1, 1860,	July 1, 1860,	Aug. 15, 1867,	66
April 13, 1835,	201-1835	Canal and Railroad ..	1,159,600 00	5 %	July 1, 1865,	July 1, 1865,	Sept. 30, 1867,	1,500 00
Jan. 26, 1839,	8-1839	Interest and internal improvements	1,200,000 00	5 %	July 1, 1859,	Aug. 15, 1867,	Aug. 15, 1867,	1,245 64
March 27, 1839,	660-1839	To pay maturing loans	470,000 00	5 %	July 1, 1868,	July 1, 1868,	July 1, 1868,	62 00
June 27, 1839,	517-1839	To pay temporary loans	1,150,000 00	5 %	June 27, 1864,	June 27, 1864,	Sept. 30, 1867,	100 00
July 19, 1839,	634-1839	Canal and Railroad ..	2,054,000 00	5 %	July 1, 1868,	July 1, 1868,	July 1, 1868,	4,600 00
Jan. 23, 1840,	29-1840	Interest and temporary loans	870,000 00	5 %	Jan. 1, 1865,	Jan. 1, 1865,	Sept. 30, 1867,	80 00
April 3, 1840,	716-1840	For redemption of specie payments ...	927,010 00	5 %	Aug. 1, 1864,	1865,	Sept. 30, 1867,	3,553 00
June 11, 1840,	648-1840	Improvements of State and Interest	1,956,362 15	5 %	July 1, 1870,	July 1, 1870,	Oct. 30, 1872,	1,000 10
May 5, 1841,	147-1841	Regulating banks, etc.	575,737 50	5 %	At expiration	of charters,	Aug. 15, 1867,	506 08
May 4, 1841,	307-1841	Relief loans	.....	.....	July 1, 1870,	July 1, 1870,	July 1, 1870,	96,093 00
July 27, 1842,	441-1842	Interest certificates ..	.....	.....				4,158 15
March 7, 1843,	375-1843	Interest certificates ..	.....	.....	Aug. 1, 1846,	Aug. 1, 1846,		4,312 48
May 31, 1844,	582-1844	Pennsylvania Canal and Railroad	60,643 72	5 %	Aug. 1, 1846,	Aug. 1, 1846,		4,567 96
April 29, 1844,	502-1844	Interest certificates ..	.....	.....	Mar. 1, 1849,	Mar. 1, 1849,	Aug. 1, 1867,	18 50
April 16, 1845,	513-1845	Expenses, repairs of canals	4,476,572 00	5 %	Aug. 1, 1855,	Aug. 1, 1855,	Nov. 15, 1871,	1,229 89
May 15, 1861,	749-1861	Arming the State	3,000,000 00	6 %	Aug. 1, 1871,	Aug. 1, 1871,		2,000 00
June 8, 1881,	87-1881	Redemption of maturing loans	.....	3½%	Various dates to	Various dates to		
June 8, 1881,	87-1881	Redemption of maturing loans	9,450,000 00	.....	Feb. 1, 1912,	Feb. 1, 1912,	Feb. 1, 1912,	
July 1, 1919,	62-1919		.....	4 %	Various dates to	Various dates to		
		Road Improvement, Series A	12,000,000 00	4¼%	Feb. 1, 1912,	Feb. 1, 1912, $2,000,000 due July 1, 1924 and same amount every five years thereafter to	Feb. 1, 1912,	$10,000,000 00
Aug. 2, 1920,	62-1919	Road Improvement, Series B	11,800,000 00	4½%		July 1, 1949,		
	145-1921			5 %		Aug. 2, 1923,		
July 1, 1921,	62-1919	Road Improvement, Series C	15,000,000 00	5 %		Aug. 2, 1951,		11,688,000 00
	3-1921					July 1, 1951,		15,000,000 00
Dec. 1, 1921,	62-1919	Road Improvement, Series D	11,200,000 00	4¾%	Dec. 1, 1936,	Dec. 1, 1951,		11,200,000 00
	3-1921							

Interest certificates unclaimed,	11,658 62
Domestic creditors certificates,	25 00
Outstanding script, Chambersburg sufferers, Act of May 27, 1871,	90 40
Proceeds of sale of Experimental Farms held in State Treasury, interest 6 per cent., payable to State College, Act of May 13, 1887	17,000 00
Total debt of the Commonwealth, December 31, 1924,	$48,046,320 26

Note. Series B of the Road Bonds was originally issued for 4½%. Conversion was authorized by the Act of April 14, 1921.

Recapitulation of Public Debt of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania as of December 31, 1924.

NON—INTEREST BEARING DEBT.		
Relief loans, Act of May 4, 1841,	$96,093 00	
Interest certificates unclaimed,	11,658 62	
Interest certificates outstanding,	13,038 54	
Domestic creditors,	25 00	$120,815 16
OVERDUE LOANS ON WHICH INTEREST HAS CEASED.		
Five per cent bonds,	18,414 70	
Six per cent bonds,	2,000 00	
Six per cent Chambersburg certificates outstanding and unclaimed,	90 40	20,505 10
DEBT BEARING INTEREST IN CURRENCY.		
Six per cent proceeds of sale of experimental farms,	17,000 00	17,000 00
STATE ROAD BONDS.		
Series A, 4¼%,	10,000,000 00	
Series B, 5%,	11,688,000 00	
Series C, 5%,	15,000,000 00	
Series D, 4¾%,	11,200,000 00	47,888,000 00
Total Public Debt, December 31, 1924,		$48,046,320 26

Note: $2,000,000 of Road Improvement Bonds, Series A, $112,000 Road Improvement Bonds, Series B, and a $500,000 Agricultural Script Bond were retired in 1923 and 1924.

TABLE XIX

Total Value of all Investments for Each of the Trustee Funds of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania Together with a Classification of the Securities in Which These Funds are Invested.

	Agricultural College Land Script Fund	Public School Employes Retirement Funds	State Bond Road Sinking Fund	State Employes Retirement Fund	State Insurance Fund	State School Fund	State Workmen's Insurance Fund	Total
Public Debt of the United States ..	$500	$751,000	$135,000	.....	$15,000	$70,650	$1,195,000	$2,167,150
Public Debt of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania	.....	.....	1,500,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,500,000
Debt of counties, cities, boroughs, townships, and school, poor and improvement districts of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania	481,000	17,634,900	202,000	$300,500	373,500	497,000	3,938,500	23,427,400
Debt of counties, cities, boroughs, townships and school, poor and improvement districts of states other than Pennsylvania					100,000	176,000	.....	276,000
Farm loan bonds of Federal Land Banks and Joint Stock Land Banks	.....	550,000	.....	15,000	.....	.....	.....	565,000
Mortgages or bonds secured by mortgages on real estate in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania					.....	.....	650,700	650,700
Par Value of Total Investments	$481,500	$18,935,900	$1,837,000	$315,500	$488,500	$743,650	$5,784,200	$28,586,250
Purchase Price of Total Investments	$500,000	$21,382,351.69	$1,931,244.34	$333,863.33	$522,918.65	$765,218.91	$5,957,872.73	$31,393,469.65

TRUSTEE FUNDS OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE LAND SCRIPT FUND

The Federal Government in 1863 gave $500,000 to the State from the proceeds of sale of agricultural script on condition that it be invested in securities yielding 5% and the income paid to the agriculutarl college, which is now in Pennsylvania State College. In 1872 the money was invested in a Commonwealth of Pennsylvania bond, which matured in 1922 and in 1924 was reinvested, but acceptable securities yielding 5% income were not available at that time. The difference in yield is being paid from General Fund appropriation by the Board of Finance and Revenue, and the full 5% income will continue to be paid to Pennsylvania State College.

PUBLIC SCHOOL EMPLOYES' RETIREMENT FUNDS

The Public School Employes' Retirement Board is trustee of all funds of the System. These include the payments of the State, the school districts, and the employes for underwriting the cost of future retirements. Of the total investment $9,630,700 is from payments of the school districts and the State, of which amount about $6,000,000 has been paid in by the districts. The amount of investments bought from payments by the members of the System totals $9,305,206.

STATE BOND ROAD SINKING FUND

In order to provide funds for retirements at maturity of Road Bonds issued under the Act of 1919 authorizing a $50,000,000 issue, it is necessary for the State to pay amounts currently into a sinking fund. These amounts are invested by the Board of Finance and Revenue in securities authorized by law.

STATE EMPLOYES' RETIREMENT FUND

The new State Employes' Retirement Act provides for half the cost of retirements to be paid by the employe. Deductions are made from each payroll and deposited with the State Treasurer, who is also the Treasurer of the Retirement Board. These amounts are invested currently by the Board, which acts as trustee for the funds of the System, and will also invest amounts paid in on acount of the State's share in retirement costs.

STATE SCHOOL FUND

Into the fund are paid net receipts from State forests, water powers and rights, rentals from real estate owned by the State and not used for public purposes, escheated estates, etc.

The State Council of Education is trustee of the fund and uses the income to equalize educational advantages in different parts of the state and to promote education in conservation, forestry, agriculture and industry.

STATE INSURANCE FUND

An Act of 1915 set aside one-half of the tax on the premiums of foreign fire insurance companies for the purpose of creating a fund for rebuilding, restoration and replacement of property of the Commonwealth destroyed by fire or other casualty. The remaining one-half continued to be refunded to the various cities, boroughs and townships in which the premiums were collected, and is generally appropriated for use of local volunteer fire companies.

By 1919 the fund had reached the million dollar amount prescribed by the original Act, and its source of revenue was withdrawn when the law was amended to refund the entire premium tax to cities, boroughs and townships. No means of maintaining the fund has been provided, and payments for fire and casualty damages have reduced the fund to $561,998.76 as of December 31, 1'24.

STATE WORKMEN'S INSURANCE FUND

The State Workmen's Insurance Fund maintains the surplus and reserves required by law of all insurance companies, and the funds of these are invested by the State Workmen's Insurance Board in securities authorized by law.

ESTIMATES OF INCOME FOR BIENNIUMS
1923-1925 and 1925-1927
by
AUDITOR GENERAL

1. Estimate of the Auditor General, November 1922.
2. Estimate of Auditor General as of December 20, 1922.
3. Estimate of Auditor General as of May 21, 1923.
4. Estimate of Auditor General of Receipts from Emergency Profits
5. Estimate of Administration as to Receipts from Emergency Profits Tax, June 12, 1923.
6. Letter from Honorable George I. Woner, Chairman of Ways and Means Committee in the House of Representatives for Session of 1923, December 26, 1924.
7. Estimate of Auditor General as to Total Receipts from the General Fund and Emergency Taxes, June 29, 1923.
8. Table XX Budget Statement by the Auditor General as to Receipts from the General Fund and Major Special Funds for Biennium 1921-23, and Estimated Receipts for Bienniums 1923-25 and 1925-27, submitted November 26, 1924.

The estimate of the Auditor General in November, 1922, as first submitted to the Governor was $112,000,000 for receipts in the General Fund for the fiscal biennium 1923-25. In an address before the State Educational Association, at Bethlehem, December 29th, 1922, the Auditor General said: "As previously stated, I have conservatively estimated the revenues of the Commonwealth for the appropriation period from June 1, 1923, to May 31, 1925, at approximately $112,000,000."

Office of the Auditor General, Harrisburg.
Hon. William C. Sproul, Harrisburg, Pa.

Dear Governor: I have the honor to inform you that I have conservatively estimated that the revenues for the two fiscal years from December 1st, 1922, to November 30th, 1924, from sources provided by revenue acts now on the statute books, will be approximately $112,000,000.00.

To this amount, however, should be added approximately $3,000,000.00, representing anthracite coal tax assessed under the act of May 11, 1921, and which should have been paid into the Treasury and become a part of the revenues for the fiscal year ending November 30, 1922, but which was held up by litigation; thus making available for General Fund purposes $115,000,000.00.

Yours very truly,
S. S. LEWIS,
Auditor General.

TOTAL ESTIMATED REVENUES FOR THE BIENNIUM BEGINNING JUNE 1, 1923, AND ENDING MAY 31, 1925, FROM REPORT TO THE LEGISLATURE BY THE AUDITOR GENERAL, MAY 21, 1923.

In a letter under date of December 20, 1922, to Hon. William C. Sproul, then Governor of Pennsylvania, I estimated the revenues of the Commonwealth for the two fiscal years from December 1, 1922, to November 30, 1924, at $115,000,000.00. This estimate was, as stated in said letter, conservative. There is perhaps no accounting problem more difficult and hazardous than making an estimate of this kind, involving as it necessarily must a great multitude and variety of considerations and details.

The estimate now requested by your honorable body is for the biennium beginning June 1, 1923, and ending May 31, 1925.

Since the time of submitting the former estimate we have had additional experience and some new and controlling factors have entered the problem.

Exclusive of the anthracite coal tax, which is still in litigation, the collections for the first 5½ months of the present fiscal year, beginning December 1st, 1922, and reports thus far filed and examined are very gratifying, and if the increase shown in our more recent collections is maintained it will for the period mentioned in your resolutions probably net the State approximately four million dollars in excess of the estimate made December for the two fiscal year period referred to in the above letter, and will produce an approximate revenue of $119,000,000.00.

The most uncertain factor in this, as well as in our former estimate, is the resident transfer inheritance tax. The Act providing for this tax was approved May 24, 1921. Its full effect did not begin to show in the State revenues until the summer of 1922. Thus, in December, 1922, at the time of our former estimate we had practically less than a year's experience in the collection of this tax. Our records from December up to the present time taken in connection with prior figures disclose the trend of this tax with greater accuracy. Various legal questions which arose in the administration of the law have been definitely settled by the Courts; and if House Bill No. 1103, now in the Senate, becomes a law, which Bill is a proposed amendment to the resident transfer tax act of 1921, and provides more effective machinery for the collection of the tax, there is no question that the amount above mentioned will be realized.

In arriving at this estimate we have given due consideration to the effect of Acts Nos. 40 and 42, recently signed by the Governor, which facilitate the collection of delinquent taxes and will unquestionaby insure the prompt payment and collection of all corporation assessments.

I have reason to believe that if certain bills now pending in the Legislature are enacted into law, this estimate will be further increased.

These bills are—

House Bill No. 849 (now in the Senate) making bank taxes uniform on a 4 mill basis.

House Bill No. 1318 (now in the Senate) taxing the gross premiums of the Workmen's Insurance Fund.

House Bill No. 1256 (now in the Senate) amending the present gasoline tax act, which does not increase the rate of tax but broadens the definition of liquid fuels, and

House Bill No. 926 (now in the House Committee on Ways and Means) amending the Gross Receipts Tax Act of June 1, 1889 by enlarging the class of public utilities subject to the assessment.

Office of the Auditor General, Harrisburg, June 11, 1923.
Hon. Gifford Pinchot, Executive Chambers, Harrisburg, Pa.

My dear Governor: As stated to you recently it is an utter impossibility in a brief period of time to gather from our records the data requisite for making anything approaching an accurate calculation of the amount of revenue which might be procured from the proposed net income tax on corporations. In order to go over our records for merely one tax year, it would require the work of almost my entire corporation force for at least one month.

Sometime ago when the Capital Stock tax on manufacturing corporations was under consideration, I had a force of clerks go over the Capital Stock reports of manufacturing corporations for the tax year 1921. This work kept us busy for two weeks. The investigation showed that there were approximately 7,500 manufacturing corporations doing business in the State and that the total net income of these corporations was approximately $400,000,000. At that time I transmitted this information to Hon. Franklin Spencer Edmunds, by telegram, a copy thereof is hereto attached.

Our records show that there are 30,666 corporations doing business in the State, exclusive of Building and Loan Associations, Transportation Companies and National Banks. The latter, although not expressly excepted in the Bill, would not as I take it be subject to the tax since they are creatures of the Federal Government and protected by the Federal Constitution.

If it is assumed that corporations subject to the tax, taken in general, would show proportionately the same amount of net income for the years 1922 and 1923 as for the year 1921, and further that the proportion of revenue for all would be approximately the same as that shown by the manufacturing corporations which have been gone over, it may be readily calculated that the total yield would amount to about four times that of the manufacturing corporations or $1,600,000,000. Tax on this amount at the rate of ½ of 1% would be approximately $8,000,000.

Without going over the reports of all the corporations, it would be impossible from our records to arrive at a closer or more accurate approximation. We have the income of coal companies for the year 1921, but this data affords us little or no assistance at this time.

Very truly yours,
S. S. LEWIS,
Auditor General.

Hon. Franklin Spencer Edmonds, 614 Franklin Building, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Seventy-five hundred corporations approximately one-fourth of total number show net earnings three hundred ninety-eight million five hundred sixty-three thousand four hundred eighty-five dollars.

S. S. LEWIS, Auditor General.

Charge Department of Public Grounds and Buildings for Auditor General's Department.

House of Representatives, Harrisburg, Pa.

George I. Woner, Butler, Pa., Chairman of Ways and Means Committee.

Butler, Pa., Dec. 26, 1924.

Honorable Gifford Pinchot, Governor.

My dear Mr. Pinchot: As per your recent request, I transmit such information as I have, from copies of statements and communications issued at the time respecting the discussion preceding the passage of the emergency tax measures by the last Assembly.

When the net profits tax proposal was placed before the Ways and Means Committee, those interested in shaping it roughly estimated the returns at $8,000,000. a year. Efforts to obtain data on which to base such an estimate were made through the medium of the Auditor General's Department, and it was my understanding that as the bill was framed and passed by the house it was calculated the revenue would reach $7,000,000. or $8,000,000. a year. In conferences held by the sub-committee in charge of this bill, the opinion was freely expressed, and such opinion seemed to be based on tangible information, that this bill and the emergency gasoline tax would produce $20,000,000. in two years. The Auditor General's Department had gone over data to be found in returns made by manufacturing corporations, the capital stock of which was exempt from taxation, and I was given to understand that, on the basis of the reports examined, the estimated revenue from the net profits tax was conservative at eight millions a year.

At the same time we discounted this materially because concerns reporting wherein tax was not to be levied would not use the same care in the report as in the case of a net profits return which means the levying of a tax. The real information on which I, as Chairman of the Committee determined the approximate return from the tax was that furnished by the Secretary of the Commonwealth on the basis of Federal income tax returns. I was advised by Dr. King, while the bill was in the House, that at the outside not over ten millions could be expected from the ½ of one per cent levy for the biennium. I proceeded on this theory and insisted that the rate should be raised from one-half to three quarters of one per cent. No heed was given to this insistence while the bill was before the House and after it went to the Senate I insisted before the sub-committee that the needed $20,000,000. could not be obtained by means of the net profits and the emergency gas tax. I urged that the most could be expected from the two tax proposals was $16,000,000 in the biennium, with the prospect that it would fall much below this figure.

When the Senate leaders inserted many amendments carrying exemptions in the net profits tax bill, I gave out a statement used by the press throughout the State, which contained this declaration, "Every House and Senate leader knows that the $20,000.000. estimated new revenue under the net profits and gasoline taxes, as passed by the House, is not enough if we are to 'come clean' and wipe out this 'fiscal mess.'" In the same statement I called attention to the positive shortage which would result in revenues should the Senate change either the net profits tax or the gasoline tax bills.

The Senate did change these bills in a way that materially affected the probable returns therefrom and the result seen now is just what I expected. Of course exemptions made by the Senate in the net profits tax bill were not opposed because they were both logical and necessary but when this was done the rate of the levy should have been increased.

That you, as Governor, had in mind the amount of money which could be expected from the two emergency tax measures is indicated by the following paragraph from a public statement made by you when the appropriation bills were being considered: "During the next two years the income of the State, according to the Auditor General's estimate, will be $10 000,000. for the emergency profits tax and $6.000,000 from the emergency gasoline tax and the $124,000,000 from the general taxation, or a total of $140,000,000."

I note from the letter sent to you by the Auditor General on June 11, 1923, that the information he transmits is in accord with that which he gave to the sub-committee when the net profits tax was being discussed, namely, that on the basis of returns from manufacturing corporations, which had been examined, the yearly net income taxable would be approximately $1,600,000,000. At the tax rate of ½ of one per cent this would bring in $8,000,000 a year or $16,000,000 for the two years.

As the net income of corporations is governed directly by business conditions, and as it was apparent that business was slowing down in 1923 as compared with 1922, the year used as a basis for the estimate, it was declared freely when the bill was considered, and understood by the leaders, that this factor also called for an increase in the tax levy above the one half per cent to insure needed returns. However, it seemed out of the question to obtain serious consideration of these things because nearly everyone was anxious to get away from Harrisburg with the least possible tax levy.

It may not be revealing an inner secret to state that very few who were dealing with the tax problem had any feeling of assurance that the revenue measures would yield even $16,000,000. I felt at the time that we were in the position of hamstringing you, as Governor, in your efforts to get enough revenue to carry the State's most needed expenditures and wipe out the $29,000,000 deficit in two years.

Very truly yours,

GEO. I. WONER.

The Governor's Office, June 28, 1923.

Hon. Samuel S. Lewis, Auditor General, Harrisburg, Pa.

Dear Sam: As I understand your recent letter, the total revenue which you anticipated for the biennium May 31, 1923, to June 1, 1925, is $124,000,000 not including the Net Profits Tax and the New Gasoline Tax. Will you kindly let me know what you estimate these two taxes will produce, if you have made figures for them? This information will be of great value in deciding what amounts I can approve in the various Appropriation Bills, and I should be glad to get it as soon as you can let me have it. As you know, I must dispose of all Bills before the 14th of July.

With many thanks in advance,

Sincerely yours,

GIFFORD PINCHOT.

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA

Office of

AUDITOR GENERAL

Harrisburg, June 29, 1923.

Hon. Gifford Pinchot, Executive Chambers, Harrisburg, Pa.

My dear Governor: Replying to the request contained in your letter of the 28th instant relative to anticipated revenues for the biennium May 31, 1923, to June 1, 1925, I wish to state that your understanding of my estimate, exclusive of the net profits tax and the new gasoline tax, namely, $124,000,000.00 is correct.

From our present calculations, based on the experience of the past six months, I would further estimate that the additional revenue which may safely be anticipated from the new gasoline tax for the biennium is approximately $6,000,000.00.

I regret exceedingly that I cannot afford you assistance in more closely determining the revenue from the net profits tax. Without burdening you with a repitition of the reasons for the inability of this Department to make an accurate approximation, I can only emphasize my previous statement that it is an utter impossibility, without very lengthly investigation and opening the individual reports of all corporations, to gather the necessary data.

I have carefully read and re-read your letter on this question addressed under date of June 12th to Hon. Frank B. Baldwin, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Finance, copy of which you kindly forwarded me, and desire to state that the methods of calculation therein followed appear to me to be logical, comprehensive and conservative; and I would therefore assume that for normal years the outcome of the calculations could be fairly adopted.

Very truly yours,

S. S. LEWIS,

Auditor General.

Governor's Office, June 12, 1923.

Hon. George I. Woner, Chairman, Committee on Ways and Means, House of Representatives Harrisburg, Pa.

Dear Mr. Woner: The amount of new taxes which will probably be raised by House Bill No. 1648 (the net Profits Tax Bill) is a question of the first importance in determining how various items of appropriations, such as hospitals, universities, etc., can be dealth with in view of my pledge to approve no appropriations beyond probable income. A request to the Auditor General for an estimate of the probable returns from this tax brought from him a reply, under date of June 11th, in which he said:

"As stated to you recently, it is an utter impossibility in a brief period of time to gather from our records the data requisite for making anything approaching an accurate calculation of the amount of revenue which might be procured from the proposed net income tax on corporations. In order to go over our records for merely one tax year, it would require the work of almost my entire corporation force for at least one month."

Accordingly the Federal returns upon which this bill is now based were examined, with the following results:

House Bill No. 1648 (File Folio 8857) provides that every corporation having capital stock, every joint stock association, and every limited partnership shall pay a tax of ½ of 1% on its net income, which is defined as the net income for the calendar or fiscal year as required to be returned to the Federal Government under the Federal Revenue Act. This means that only those corporations or partnerships which pay Federal income taxes will pay this new tax to the State.

The statistics of income issued by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue show that the net income under the Federal Revenue Act from corporations for Pennsylvania was as follows:

1918	$963,262,739
1919	902,728,720
1920	971,581,884

No returns are yet available for 1921 and 1922, although it is known that both these years show returns below those of 1920. The returns for 1920 can be taken as fair for 1923 and 1924, assuming a fair degree of prosperity.

Under House Bill No. 1648 interest and dividends are not deductible in arriving at net income. The interest deducted in 1920 by all corporations paying Federal income taxes totaled $2,835,269,934 out of a total gross income for the United States of $118,205,582,249, or 2.4% The percent of gross income deducted for interest paid by manufacturing corporations, however, was but 1.1% and for mining companies but 1.5%. This addition of interest will add, therefore, probably not over 2% to the gross income of Pennsylvania corporations. The gross income of Pennsylvania corporations reporting a net income in 1920 was $9,501,290,850. Two per cent of this gives $190,000,000 as the maximum of interest money in gross income of the corporations of this State. Including interest paid partnerships and personal service corporations an estimate of $200,000,000 would be the maximum added to taxable net income by this provision of the Act. The amounts added from dividends due from other corporations would be very small, so small as to be negligible.

But the exemptions allowed by the proposed law are both large and material. These are

1. All taxes paid to the United States.

Pennsylvania corporations in 1920 paid $209,770,846 in income, war profits and excess profits taxes out of a total net corporate income of $971,581,884, or 12.85%. This left a net income after the Federal taxes were deduced of $762,-811,038. The tax in 1923 and 1924 may not be so large as in 1920 because of changes in the tax rate. But inasmuch as the law now allows deductions of losses in previous years, the net income will also be lower, hence the net result will not be materially changed.

2. The net income of certain classes of corporations are entirely exempt in the proposed bill.

The bill exempts corporations paying taxes upon gross receipts. These include railroad, pipe line, steam boat, conduit, slack water navigation, transportation, street railway, telephone, telegraph, express, electric light, and palace and sleeping car companies.

3. Interest upon bonds, notes and certificates of indebtedness of the United States and of the State of Pennsylvania.

In personal returns the interest reported in 1920 on government obligations not wholly exempt from tax was less than three tenths of one per cent. Assuming this same ratio in corporate returns, the deduction in Pennsylvania would amount to about $2,500,000.

The deductions in items two above are not given separately for Pennsylvania in the published Federal reports. But out of a reported total corporate net income of $7,908,-654,813 in 1920, $829,131,000 was reported for transportation and other public utility companies. This is a little over 10% . At 10% this deduction amounts to $97,200,000 for Pennsylvania.

The proposed bill also taxes the net income of partnerships and personal service corporations which are separately reported in Federal income statistics. In 1920 the Federal net income from partnerships and personal service corporations was $167,245,912 in Pennsylvania.

The Federal returns are classified by States on the basis of the Postal address of the returning companies. This is not identical with the business done in the State as defined in the proposed Act. But that the two are close together is shown by the fact that Pennsylvania is credited in 1920 with $971,-581,884 of corporate net income out of a total net corporate income in the United States of $7,902,654,813, which is 1/8 of the whole. This is excessive, if anything, as compared with the actual net income from business done within the State as defined in the Act.

The same seems true as to partnerships and personal service corporations. The net income from Pennsylvania from these two sources in 1920 was $167,245,912 out of $1,701,-229,432, or 1/10 of the net income in the whole country. There is nothing to indicate that Pennsylvania's share is more than 1/10, if it is as much.

The net result is as follows:

Pennsylvania Net Corporate Income 1920	$971,581,884
Add interest deducted in Federal tax returns	200,000,000
Corporate income taxable under proposed law	1,171,581,884
Deduct	
Government interest and Federal taxes exempt	200,000,000
Net income of companies paying gross receipt taxes	97,200,000
Corporate income taxable under proposed law	874,381,884
Add	
Net income of partnerships and personal service corporations	167,245,912
Maximum taxable net income per year under proposed law	1,041,627,796

The foregoing would seem to show conculsively that the total taxable net income will not exceed $1,000,000,000. A tax of 1/2 of 1% on this sum will bring in $5,000,000 per year or $10,000,000 in two years.

If the rate in this law remains at one-half of one per cent the total amount of new taxes raised, including $6,000,000 from gasoline taxes, will be about $16,000,000. This is two millions below the amount required to meet additional costs of common schools alone. If the income of the State is left at this point it will be unavoidably necessary to cut the Universities and the Hospitals to a point at or below the amount suggested in the original budget estimates, and many other appropriations made by the Legislature, but not included in the budget will have to be eliminated. I am anxious to avoid unnecessary hardships. Hence this letter.

Sincerely yours,

GIFFORD PINCHOT.

TABLE XX

Budget Statement by the Auditor General as to Receipts from the General Fund and Major Special Funds for Biennium 1921-1923, and Estimated Receipts for Bienniums 1923-1925, and 1925-1927, Submitted November 26, 1924

Name of Fund	Cash Actually Received		Estimated Cash Receipts	
	Biennium 1921-23	Year Beginning June 1, 1923	Year Beginning June 1, 1924	Biennium 1925-1927
GENERAL FUND				
Capital Stock	$33,533,870 11	$18,333,085 85	$18,000,000	$34,500,000
Loans	8,906,812 14	5,238,573 89	5,000,000	10,100,000
Gross Receipts	7,645,174 50	4,104,413 90	4,100,000	8,100,000
Gross Premiums	566,948 64	309,514 37	300,000	600,000
Penalties (Corporation)	83,026 41	56,390 73	40,000	80,000
Corporation Interest	163,841 19	78,287 66	50,000	100,000
Bonus	5,079,223 15	1,760,392 82	1,500,000	3,200,000
Anthracite Coal Tax	2,102,983 90	6,741,761 46	6,000,000	12,000,000
Emergency Profits Tax	.....	30,460 52	3,000,000	2,125,000
Bankers & Brokers Gross Receipts	88,504 06	43,858 35	45,000	90,000
Bank Stock	2,769,507 57	1,455,704 27	1,500,000	3,000,000
Boro Loans	1,600,353 34	1,015,604 37	1,000,000	2,000,000
Building & Loan Stock	130,920 29	43,739 84	40,000	80,000
County Loans	315,387 35	271,631 72	300,000	600,000
Foreign Insurance Premium Life	6,387,092 71	3,716,974 82	3,700,000	7,450,000
Gasoline Tax	2,178,681 00	4,733,215 47	5,625,000	4,812,500
Notary Public Commissions	157,825 00	51,850 00	50,000	100,000
Notary Public Gross Receipts	16,092 97	8,304 14	8,000	16,000
School Loans	653,591 47	326,178 99	350,000	700,000
Unregistered Foreign Insurance Premiums	2,590 29	1,783 15	1,000	2,000
Tax on Net Income	178,993 22	109,008 99	100,000	200,000
Pennsylvania Reciprocal Exchange	20,747 74	6,505 93	5,000	10,000
Care of Insane	385,885 48	361,454 00	150,000	300,000
Escheats	620,125 72	114,521 61	50,000	100,000
Examining Moving Picture Films	186,973 00	91,711 75	90,000	180,000
Fees of Public Officers	1,192,246 92	642,111 06	650,000	1,300,000
General Fund Interest	94,793 53	75,057 10	50,000	100,000
Rent of State Property	5,717 22	3,606 45	3,000	6,000
Sale of Highway Blue Prints	7,795 04	1,892 20	1,500	3,000
Sale of Highway Maps	2,860 75	1,206 78	1,000	2,000
Sale of Military Stores	11,582 00	5,613 08	5,000	10,000
Sale of Picture Seals	7,756 75	4,689 25	5,000	10,000
Sale of State Property	26,117 20	36,330 91	25,000	50,000
Sale of Stock Transfer Stamps	359,910 13	201,348 38	200,000	400,000
Sale of plans	.....	1,965 00	1,750	3,500
Collateral Inheritance Tax	913,217 56	539,799 29	300,000	500,000
Direct Inheritance Tax	161,393 52	65,806 31	50,000	75,000
Transfer Inheritance Tax (Resident)	19,946,865 32	10,087,005 97	10,000,000	20,000,000
Transfer Inheritance Tax (Non-Resident)	1,752,338 56	868,755 06	850,000	1,700,000
Writs, Wills & Deeds	799,418 54	456,309 39	450,000	900,000
Auctioneers Licences	46,142 11	20,183 86	20,000	40,000
Billiards & Pool Licenses	399,474 68	181,507 50	180,000	360,000
Bottlers Licenses	69,963 93	34,928 43	35,000	70,000
Brewers Licenses	219,667 62	51,699 92	25,000	50,000
Brokers Licenses	333,305 82	160,063 76	150,000	300,000
Eating House Licenses	219,402 67	113,760 82	110,000	220,000
Retail Mercantile Licenses	4,922,910 86	2,212,274 12	2,350,000	4,700,000
Wholesale Mercantile Licenses	1,603,794 58	729,833 09	725,000	1,475,000
Peddlers Lincenses	9,393 65	5,484 50	5,000	10,000
Theatre & Circus Licenses	132,703 79	59,479 55	60,000	120,000
Miscellaneous Licenses	2,308,545 01	596,324 99	525,000	1,050,000
Miscellaneous Fines	97,568 87	62,991 60	50,000	100,000
Refunded Cash & Other Miscellaneous Items	74,580 82	46,875 09	.....	.....
Sub-Total General Fund	$109,494,618 70	$66,271,832 06	$67,831,250	$124,000,000
SPECIAL FUNDS				
Resident Hunters Licenses	$843,687 36	$574,554 04	$575,000	$1,150,000
Game Fines	126,121 74	60,829 59	50,000	100,000
Resident Fish Licenses	326,926 08	203,516 80	200,000	400,000
Resident Fish Fines	3,766 00	1,825 00	2,000	4,000
Dog Licenses	824,942 40	551,459 32	550,000	1,000,000
Dog Fines	20,443 97	48,644 96	25,000	50,000
Motor Licenses	27,141,430 86	21,126,477 17	22,000,000	45,000,000
Motor Vehicle Fines	266,948 03	196,048 10	200,000	400,000
Sub-Total Special Funds	29,554,266 44	$22,763,354 98	$23,602,000	$48,104,000
Grand Total	$139,048,885 14	$89,035,187 04	$91,433,250	$172,104,000

REPORT ON ESTIMATE OF GENERAL FUND REVENUES BIENNIUM 1925-1927

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA

WM. LEWIS McGEE & COMPANY, Certified Public Accounts, 1520 Locust Street, Philadelphia.

Honorable Clyde L. King, Secretary of the Commonwealth, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.

Dear Mr. Secretary: Pursuant to your request, after a study of the receipts from various sources since December 1, 1911, a period of thirteen years, we have made and present herewith our estimate of the General Fund Revenues of the Commonwealth for the biennium 1925-27.

We believe you can reasonably anticipate General Fund receipts in the amount of $132,850,000, which is an increase of $8,850,000 over the estimate prepared by the Auditor General.

This estimate is obviously based on two factors of outstanding importance:

(a) NORMAL COLLECTION OF REVENUES

These estimates are, of course, predicated upon the normal collection of taxes during the periods in which such collections would ordinarily be made.

In connection with a discussion of the collection of revenue, it was suggested by the Auditor General's Department that revenues from present assessments might be much greater if specific appropriations were made to the Attorney General or to the Auditor General for collection purposes. The possibilities of increased revenue from an investment such as this should not be overlooked by the State.

(b) INFORMATION AVAILABLE FROM PRESENT BOOKKEEPING METHODS

The most logical basis of estimating each item of income would be to study information of the following nature:

1. Total assessments by periods.
2. Total amount of unpaid assessments.
3. Amount of unpaid assessments past due.
4. Age of past due assessments.
5. Percentage of collections to assessments.
6. Periods to which collections are applicable.

Such information over a period could only have been obtained after an unwarranted amount of time had been spent in analyzing and summarizing data from hundreds of thousands of returns and divers other original sources.

Owing to the necessity of presenting this report before the convening of the next Legislature, we confined our study to the records of cash receipts as shown by Auditor General's published reports and, for the current biennium, as shown by the monthly summary of daily cash receipts from the State Treasurer's Department. This summary is controlled by the General or Control Ledger and Fund Ledger, the official records of the Auditor General's Department.

In those cases where our detailed figures do not agree with the published reports, we have used the correct figures obtained by reference to the original daily reports.

In connection with the Anthracite Coal Tax specifically and, at the same time, in connection with any item of income, we were informed that no supplementary information exists, the only records kept by the Department being the original returns and the record of cash receipts. In connection with the Anthracite Coal Tax, for example, we have in mind such information as—

1. Total production reported.
2. Values of coal reported by the companies.
3. Values used by the Auditor General in making assessments.

All of our estimates have of necessity been independently made, as the Auditor General declined to furnish us with any information which guided him in making his estimates, although assistance of this nature was specifically requested in your letter outlining the scope of the study you desired us to make.

We made no estimate of the amount of income to be anticipated from the Emergency Profits Tax for either the present biennium or for 1925-27. It is impossible to make an estimate from the available record of cash receipts and there was not sufficient time to refer to the individual returns.

We present herewith exhibits which show:

Exhibit "A"—Comparative Statement of Actual and Estimated Receipts, General Fund, June 1, 1915, to May 31, 1927.

Exhibit "B"—Comparative Statement of Increases and Decreases between Bienniums, General Fund Income, June 1, 1915, to May 31, 1927.

These tabulations begin with June 1, 1915, because information prior to that date was not available on the present fiscal year basis.

From Exhibit "A" it will be seen that our estimates of revenue agree with those of the Auditor General, except in twenty-two instances, each of which is supported by a chart and other explanatory data, and will be found following the exhibits.

SUMMARY OF INCREASES

Chart	Item	Estimated by McGee & Co.	Estimated by Auditor Gen.	Increase
	Corporation Taxes:			
1.	Capital Stock	$36,500,000	$34,500,000	$2,000,000
2.	Corporation Loans	10,660,000	10,100,000	560,000
3.	Corporation Gross Receipts	9,100,000	8,100,000	1,000,000
4.	Corporation Gross Premiums	645,000	600,000	45,000
5.	Bonus on Charters	3,950,000	3,200,000	750,000
6.	Anthracite Coal Tax	13,500,000	12,000,000	1,500,000
	Miscellaneous Taxes:			
7.	Bank Stock	3,080,000	3,000,000	80,000
8.	Boro Loans	2,250,000	2,000,000	250,000
9.	Building & Loan Stock	120,000	80,000	40,000
10.	Foreign Insurance Premiums	8,950,000	7,450,000	1,500,000
11.	Net Income Tax	225,000	200,000	25,000
12.	Notary Public Commissions	200,000	100,000	100,000
13.	School Loans	825,000	700,000	125,000
	Miscellaneous Income:			
14.	Care of Insane	400,000	300,000	100,000
15.	Escheats-General Fund	150,000	100,000	50,000
16.	Fees-Public Officers	1,400,000	1,300,000	100,000
17.	General Fund Interest	200,000	100,000	100,000
	Collections-County Officers:			
18.	Writs, Wills and Deeds	975,000	900,000	75,000
	Licenses:			
19.	Billiards and Pool	385,000	360,000	25,000
20.	Retail Mercantile	4,925,000	4,700,000	225,000
21.	Wholesale Mercantile	1,600,000	1,475,000	125,000
	Fines:			
22.	Sundry	175,000	100,000	75,000
	Total Increase			$8,850,000

The exhibits and charts with the accompanying comments summarize a large amount of detail which we compiled in the course of our study, and we believe them to be sufficiently clear as to require no further explanation.

Yours very truly,

Wm. Lewis McGee & Company.

January 16, 1925.

EXHIBIT "A"

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF ACTUAL AND ESTIMATED RECEIPTS—GENERAL FUND

JUNE 1, 1915 to MAY 31, 1927

For Biennial Periods Ending May 31

(Decreases in Italics)

(Cents omitted)

	1915-17	1917-19	1919-21	1921-23	Last Six Mos. Estimated by Auditor Gen. 1923-25	Estimated by McGee & Co. 1925-27	Estimated by Auditor Gen. 1925-27	McGee & Co. over Auditor Gen. 1925-27
Corporation Taxes:								
Capital Stock	$28,145,946	$27,056,979	$30,937,460	$33,533,870	$36,333,086	$36,500,000	$34,500,000	$2,000,000
Corporation Loans	6,737,053	6,988,787	7,374,464	8,906,812	10,238,574	10,660,000	10,100,000	560,000
Corporation Gross Receipts	3,713,392	5,541,310	5,815,566	7,645,175	8,204,413	9,100,000	8,100,000	1,000,000
Corporation Gross Premiums	310,275	376,610	488,052	566,948	609,515	645,000	600,000	45,000
Corporation Penalties	185,751	105,737	211,504	83,027	96,390	80,000	80,000	.....
Corporation Interest	}	28,897	}	163,841	128,288	100,000	100,000	.....
Bonus on Charters	1,513,424	2,180,202	3,596,022	5,079,223	3,260,393	3,950,000	3,200,000	750,000
Tax on Anthracite Coal	*23*	.....	.....	2,102,984	12,741,761	13,500,000	12,000,000	1,500,000
Emergency Profits Tax	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,030,461	2,125,000	2,125,000	.....
Total,	$40,605,818	$42,278,522	$48,423,068	$58,081,880	$74,642,881	$76,660,000	$70,805,000	$5,855,000
Miscellaneous Taxes:								
Bankers and Brokers Gross Receipts	$59,068	$72,536	$102,374	$88,504	$88,858	$90,000	$90,000	.....
Bank Stock	2,161,330	2,286,935	2,422,669	2,769,508	2,955,704	3,080,000	3,000,000	$80,000
Boro Loans	382,803	784,528	165,359	1,600,353	2,015,605	2,250,000	2,000,000	250,000
Building and Loan Stock	40,618	78,992	69,293	130,920	83,740	120,000	80,000	40,000
County Loans	747,558	565,313	1,411,118	315,388	571,632	600,000	600,000	.....
Foreign Insurance Premiums	3,929,949	5,298,956	7,022,306	6,387,093	7,416,975	8,950,000	7,450,000	1,500,000
Gasoline—50% and 75%	.....	.....	.....	2,178,681	10,358,215	4,812,500	4,812,500	.....
Tax on Net Income	106,905	116,751	144,499	178,993	209,009	225,000	200,000	25,000
Notary Public Commissions	77,375	110,650	136,925	157,825	101,850	200,000	100,000	100,000
Notary Public Gross Receipts	9,462	11,328	15,471	16,093	16,304	16,000	16,000	.....
School Loans	354,828	591,679	313,783	653,591	676,179	825,000	700,000	125,000
Unregistered Foreign Insurance Premiums	.....	5,733	548	2,590	2,783	2,000	2,000	.....
Penna. Reciprocal Exchange	.....	.....	.....	20,748	11,506	10,000	10,000	.....
Total,	$7,869,896	$9,923,401	$11,804,345	$14,500,287	$24,508,360	$21,180,500	$19,060,500	$2,120,000
Miscellaneous Income:								
Care of Insane	$178,133	$349,459	$305,670	$385,886	$511,454	$400,000	$300,000	$100,000
Conscience Money	648	260	1,412	856	.....	.....	.....	.....
Collection of Surety on Bonds	787	.....	.....	37,696	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cup Vending Machines	83	216	266	220	.....	.....	.....	.....
Escheats, General Fund	55,215	56,217	366,322	620,126	164,522	150,000	100,000	50,000
Examination of Moving Picture Films	91,124	97,935	189,310	186,973	181,711	180,000	180,000	.....
Fees of Public Officers	690,848	774,107	1,041,089	1,192,247	1,292,112	1,400,000	1,300,000	100,000
General Fund Interest	191,559	280,053	180,875	94,793	125,057	200,000	100,000	100,000
Rent of State Property	2,077	5	5,642	5,717	6,607	6,000	6,000	.....
Sale of Confiscated Property	.....	2,670	2,065	2,017	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sale of Highway Blue Prints	.....	2,354	7,431	7,795	3,392	3,000	3,000	.....
Sale of Highway Maps	878	1,115	2,033	2,860	2,206	2,000	2,000	.....
Sale of Highway Plans	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,715	3,500	3,500	.....
Sale of Military Stores	32,463	34,449	38,254	11,582	10,614	10,000	10,000	.....
Sale of Pamphlet Laws	343	238	399	238	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sale of Picture Seals	4,715	9,215	8,189	7,757	9,689	10,000	10,000	.....
Sale of State Property	37,154	28,895	48,479	26,117	61,331	50,000	50,000	.....
Sale of Lands	494	19,324	12,117	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sale of Stock Transfer Stamps	276,376	244,202	394,692	359,912	401,348	400,000	400,000	.....
Escheat Examinations	.....	.....	.....	3,102	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bank Balance Interest	44,370	5,205	8,172	46	.....	.....	.....	.....
Receipts of Toll Houses	*136*	770	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	$1,607,071	$1,906,789	$2,612,417	$2,945,940	$2,773,758	$2,814,500	$2,464,500	$350,000
Collections from County Officers:								
Inheritance, collateral	$4,856,416	$5,566,313	$3,273,629	$913,218	$839,799	$500,000	$500,000	.....
Inheritance, direct	.....	4,522,297	3,051,345	161,393	115,806	75,000	75,000	.....
Inheritance Transfer, resident	.....	.....	10,766,851	19,946,865	20,087,006	20,000,000	20,000,000	.....
Inheritance Transfer, non-resident	.....	.....	511,616	1,752,339	1,718,755	1,700,000	1,700,000	.....
Writs, Wills and Deeds	457,828	477,321	677,724	799,418	906,309	975,000	900,000	75,000
Auctioneers Licenses	28,149	34,270	36,432	46,142	40,184	40,000	40,000	.....
Billiards and Pool Licenses,	280,298	278,293	347,280	399,475	361,508	385,000	360,000	25,000
Bottlers' Licenses	72,887	58,678	60,069	69,964	69,928	70,000	70,000	.....
Brewers' Licenses	565,431	436,781	330,116	219,668	76,760	50,000	50,000	.....
Brokers' Licenses	150,963	182,111	280,914	333,206	310,034	300,000	300,000	.....
Eating House Licenses	66,779	87,222	172,553	219,402	223,760	220,000	220,000	.....
Mercantile Licenses, retail	2,951,481	2,383,690	3,803,475	4,922,911	4,562,274	4,925,000	4,700,000	225,000
Mercantile Licenses, wholesale	751,262	1,061,878	1,555,620	1,603,794	1,454,834	1,600,000	1,475,000	125,000
Non-resident Hunters' Licenses	5,886	9,947	27,008	33,887	.....	.....	.....	.....
Peddlers' Licenses	8,077	6,070	6,204	9,394	10,485	10,000	10,000	.....
Theatre and Circus Licenses	125,001	112,204	119,650	132,704	119,479	120,000	120,000	.....
Total	$9,320,768	$15,217,175	$25,050,776	$31,563,880	$30,896,891	$30,970,000	$30,520,000	$450,000
Licenses:								
Sundry	$3,336,406	$3,394,631	$2,906,012	$2,274,658	$1,121,325	$1,050,000	$1,050,000	.....
Fines:								
Sundry	$138,486	$194,761	$351,046	$105,069	$112,992	$175,000	$100,000	$75,000
Miscellaneous Receipts	$126,829	$72,586	$780,728	$22,905	$46,875	.....	.....	.....
Total Receipts Available for Payment of Appropriations	$63,005,274	$72,987,865	$91,928,392	$109,494,619	$134,103,082	$132,850,000	$124,000,000	$8,850,000

EXHIBIT "B"

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF INCREASES AND DECREASES BETWEEN BIENNIUMS—GENERAL FUND INCOME

JUNE 1, 1915 to MAY 31, 1927

For Biennial Periods Ending May 31

(Decreases in Italics)

(Cents omitted)

	1917-19 over 1915-17	1919-21 over 1917-19	1921-23 over 1919-21	1923-25 over 1921-23	McGee & Co. 1925-27 over 1923-25	Auditor Gen. 1925-27 over 1923-25
Corporation Taxes:						
Capital Stock	*$1,088,967*	$3,880,481	$2,596,410	$2,799,216	$166,914	*$1,833,086*
Corporation Loans	251,734	385,677	1,532,348	1,331,762	421,426	*138,574*
Corporation Gross Receipts	1,827,918	274,256	1,829,609	559,238	895,587	*104,413*
Corporation Gross Premiums	66,335	111,442	78,896	42,567	35,485	*9,515*
Corporation Penalties	.....	.....	.....	.....	*16,390*	*16,390*
Corporation Interest	*51,117*	76,870	35,364	*22,190*	*28,288*	*28,288*
Bonus on Charters	666,778	1,415,820	1,483,201	*1,818,830*	689,607	*60,393*
Tax on Anthracite Coal	23	.....	2,102,984	10,638,777	758,239	*741,761*
Emergency Profits Tax	.....	.....	.....	3,030,461	*905,461*	*905,461*
Total	$1,672,704	$6,144,546	$9,658,812	$16,561,001	$2,017,119	*$3,837,881*
Miscellaneous Taxes:						
Bankers and Brokers Gross Receipts	$13,468	$29,838	*$13,870*	$354	$1,142	$1,142
Bank Stock	125,605	135,734	346,839	186,196	124,296	44,296
Boro Loans	401,725	*619,169*	1,434,994	415,252	234,395	*15,605*
Building and Loan Stock	38,374	*9,699*	61,627	*47,780*	36,260	*3,740*
County Loans	*182,245*	845,805	*1,095,730*	256,244	28,368	28,368
Foreign Insurance Premiums	1,369,007	1,723,350	*635,213*	1,029,882	1,533,025	33,025
Gasoline—50% and 75%	.....	.....	2,178,681	8,179,534	*5,545,715*	*5,545,715*
Income	9,846	27,748	34,494	30,016	15,991	*9,009*
Notary Public Commissions	33,275	26,275	20,900	*55,975*	98,150	*1,850*
Notary Public Gross Receipts	1,866	4,143	622	211	*304*	*304*
School Loans	236,851	*277,896*	339,808	22,588	148,821	23,821
Unregistered Foreign Insurance Premiums	5,733	*5,185*	2,042	193	*783*	*783*
Penna. Reciprocal Exchange	.....	.....	20,748	*9,242*	*1,506*	*1,506*
Total	$2,053,505	$1,880,944	$2,695,942	$10,008,073	*$3,327,860*	*$5,447,860*
Miscellaneous Income:						
Care of Insane	$171,326	*$43,789*	$80,216	$125,568	*$111,454*	*$211,454*
Conscience Money	*388*	1,152	*556*	*856*	.....	.....
Collection of Surety on Bonds	787	.....	**37,696**	***37,696***	.....	.....
Cup Vending Machines	133	50	*46*	*220*	.....	.....
Escheats, General Fund	1,002	310,105	253,804	*455,604*	*14,522*	*64,522*
Examination of Moving Picture Films	6,811	91,375	*2,337*	*5,262*	*1,711*	*1,711*
Fees of Public Officers	83,259	266,982	151,158	99,865	107,888	7,888
General Fund Interest	88,494	*99,178*	*86,082*	30,264	74,943	*25,057*
Rent of State Property	*2,072*	5,637	75	890	*607*	*607*
Receipts of Toll Houses	906	**770**	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sale of Confiscated Property	2,670	*605*	*48*	*2,017*	.....	.....
Sale of Highway Blue Prints	2,354	5,077	364	*4,403*	*392*	*392*
Sale of Highway Maps	**237**	918	827	*654*	*206*	*206*
Sale of Highway Plans	.....	.....	.....	3,715	*215*	*215*
Sale of Military Stores	1,986	3,805	*26,672*	*968*	*614*	*614*
Sale of Pamphlet Laws	*105*	161	*161*	*238*	.....	.....
Sale of Picture Seals	4,600	*1,126*	*432*	1,932	311	311
Sale of State Property	*8,259*	19,584	*22,362*	35,214	*11,331*	*11,331*
Sale of Land	18,890	**7,207**	***12,117***	.....	.....	.....
Sale of Stock Transfer Stamps	*32,174*	150,490	*34,780*	41,436	*1,348*	*1,348*
Escheat Examinations	.....	.....	3,102	***3,102***	.....	.....
Bank Balance Interest	*39,165*	2,967	***8,126***	***46***	.....	.....
Total	$299,718	$705,628	$333,523	*$172,182*	$40,742	*$309,258*
Collections from County Officers:						
Inheritance, Collateral	709,897	*$2,292,684*	*$2,360,411*	*$73,419*	*$339,799*	*$339,799*
Inheritance, direct	4,522,297	*1,470,952*	*2,889,952*	*45,587*	*40,806*	*40,806*
Inheritance Transfer, resident	.....	10,766,851	9,180,014	140,141	*87,006*	*87,006*
Inheritance Transfer, non-resident	.....	541,616	1,210,723	*33,584*	*18,755*	*18,755*
Writs, Wills and Deeds	19,493	200,403	121,694	106,891	68,691	*6,309*
Auctioneers Licenses	6,121	2,162	**9,710**	***5,958***	***184***	*184*
Billiards and Pool Licenses	*1,905*	68,987	52,095	*37,967*	23,492	*1,508*
Bottlers' Licenses	*14,209*	1,391	9,895	*36*	72	72
Brewers' Licenses	*128,660*	*106,665*	*110,448*	*142,968*	*26,700*	*26,700*
Brokers' Licenses	31,148	98,803	52,392	*23,242*	*10,064*	*10,064*
Eating House Licenses	20,443	85,331	46,849	4,358	*3,760*	*3,760*
Mercantile Licenses, retail	432,209	1,419,785	1,119,436	*360,637*	362,726	137,726
Mercantile Licenses, wholesale	310,616	493,742	48,174	*148,960*	145,166	20,166
Non-resident Hunters' Licenses	4,061	17,061	6,879	***33,887***	.....	.....
Peddlers' Licenses	*2,307*	324	3,000	1,091	*485*	*485*
Theatre and Circus Licenses	*12,797*	7,446	13,054	***13,225***	521	521
Total	$5,896,407	$9,833,601	$6,513,104	*$666,989*	$73,109	*$376,891*
Licenses:						
Sundry	$58,225	*$488,619*	*$631,354*	*$1,153,333*	*$71,325*	*$71,325*
Fines:						
Sundry	$56,275	$156,285	*$245,977*	$7,923	$62,008	*$12,992*
Miscellaneous Receipts	*$54,243*	$708,142	*$757,823*	$23,970	*$46,875*	*$46,875*
Total Receipts Available for Payment of Appropriations	$9,982,591	$18,940,527	$17,566,227	$24,608,463	*$1,253,082*	*$10,103,082*

RECEIPTS FROM TAX ON CAPITAL STOCK

For Biennium Periods Ending May 31.

TABLE AND CHART NO. 1

Biennium	Actual	Increase Decrease*	*(In Italics)*
1915-1917	$28,145,946		
		$1,088,967	
1917-1919	27,056,979		
		3,880,481	
1919-1921	30,937,460		
		2,596,410	
1921-1923	33,533,870		
		2,799,216	
1923-1925	36,333,086†		
	Estimated		
1925-1927	$36,500,000	$166,914	*McGee & Co.*
1925-1927	34,500,000	*1,833,086*	*Auditor Gen.*

*Increase or Decrease between Bienniums
†Last Six Months Estimated

COMMENTS

This is a tax at the rate of five mills on the actual value in cash of the capital stock of domestic corporations and of foreign corporations doing business in Pennsylvania. Capital employed in manufacture is exempt from this tax. (Act of June 7, 1879, P. L. 112, and amendments).

The act provides that the capital stock in any particular instance must not be appraised less than—

(1) The average price which said stock sold for during the period covered by the report.

(2) Not less than the price or value indicated or measured by the net earnings, or by the amount of profit made and either declared in dividends, expended in betterments, or carried into surplus or sinking fund.

(3) Not less than the actual value indicated or measured by the consideration of the intrinsic value of its intangible property and assets, and of the value of its good-will and franchises and privileges, as indicated by the material results of their exercises, taking also into consideration the amount of its indebtedness.

It will thus been seen that the revenue from this tax from any one company will vary from vear to year in accordance with the above factors. During the past year, business conditions have been such as to indicate a falling off in the increase of revenue from this tax. This will, of course, affect the collections assessed on the year 1924, but not 1925.

However, there are a number of factors which not only counteract part or all of this decrease of collections during 1925-26, but also will tend to make the collections for the biennium 1925-27 show at least a normal increase. Such items are—

1. Themendous increase in stock valuations since November 1, 1924.
2. New stock as indicated by the increased demand for new charters, which has already started.
3. New stock on account of expansion, which always comes with prosperous business conditions.
4. Increased earnings anticipated for 1925.
5. The railroad companies during 1924 are reported to have had one of the best years on record.

It has been stated that the very bad conditions, with particular reference to the bituminous coal business, in the past year will materially affect 1924 assessments. As the tax paid by the bituminous coal companies is less than eight percent of the total Capital Stock Tax, the decrease, even if considerable for such companies, will probably not materially affect the net result.

From the accompanying chart and figures, it will be seen that for a period of ten years the normal rate of increase has averaged slightly in excess of $2,500,000 for each biennium. The normal increase thus to be expected for two bienniums would be $5,000,000. Adding only two-thirds of this amount to the actual revenue collected from this source during the biennium 1921-23 gives $36,500,000 as an extremely conservative estimate of the expectation for the biennium 1925-27. This is an increase of $2,000,000 over the estimate of the Auditor General, but only $167,000 over the actual collections estimated by the Auditor General for the biennium 1923-25, actual figures for eighteen months to November 30, 1924, being available.

RECEIPTS FROM TAX ON CORPORATION LOANS

For Biennial Periods Ending May 31

TABLE AND CHART NO. 2

Biennium	Actual	Increase Decrease*	*(In Italics)*
1915-1917	$6,737,053		
		$251,734	
1917-1919	6,988,787		
		385,677	
1919-1921	7,374,464		
		1,532,348	
1921-1923	8,906,812		
		1,331,762	
1923-1925	10,238,574†		
	Estimated		
1925-1927	$10,660,000	$421,426	*McGee & Co.*
1925-1927	10,100,000	*138,574*	*Auditor Gen.*

*Increase or Decrease between Bienniums
†Last Six Months Estimated

COMMENTS

This is a tax at the rate of four mills on the indebtedness of corporations on which interest is paid. (Act of June 30, 1885, P. L. 193, and Act of June 17, 1913, P. L. 507, and amendments.)

The tax is based on the nominal value of the indebtedness which includes all script, bonds, mortgages, certificates and evidences of indebtedness issued or assumed and on which interest is paid.

The tax is imposed upon resident holders of loans of domestic corporations or foreign corporations doing business in Pennsylvania.

From Exhibit "B" it will be seen that the average increase for two bienniums is, in round figures, $1,751,000. As this average for two bienniums only slightly exceeds the increase of each of the last two bienniums over that preceding, adding it to the actual receipts for 1921-23 ($8,906,000), produces an ultra conservative estimate of $10,660,000 for 1925-27.

Especially is this true when it is considered that this estimate exceeds that of the Auditor General for the current biennium by only $421,000 and that prosperity in 1925 will naturally carry with it expansion, which is always accompanied by increased borrowing.

RECEIPTS FROM TAX ON CORPORATION GROSS RECEIPTS

For Biennial Periods Ending May 31

TABLE AND CHART NO. 3

Biennium	Actual	Increase Decrease*	*(In Italics)*
1915-1917	$3,713,392		
		$1,827,918	
1917-1919	5,541,310		
		274,256	
1919-1921	5,815,566		
		1,829,609	
1921-1923	7,645,175		
		559,238	
1923-1925	8,204,413†		
	Estimated		
1925-1927	$9,100,000	$895,587	*McGee & Co.*
1925-1927	8,100,000	*104,413*	*Auditor Gen.*

*Increase or Decrease between Bienniums
†Last Six Months Estimated

COMMENTS

This is a tax at the rate of eight mills on the gross receipts of transportation, telegraph, telephone, electric light, express companies, etc. (Act of June 1, 1889, P. L. 420).

The tax so far as transportation companies are concerned, is imposed upon the total amount of receipts received from the transportation of frieght and passengers from points within the State to points within the State.

With respect to the other companies liable for the tax, the same is imposed upon the gross receipts from the business transacted wholly within the State.

Persons Taxable. All railroad, pipe line, steamboat, conduit, canal, slack water navigation, transportation and street railway companies, incorporated or organized under the laws of this State, or doing business in this State, and also all telephone or telegraph companies, express companies, electric light companies, palace car and sleeping car companies.

The chart and figures herewith, indicate an average increase of $2,250,000 for every two bienniums. The prosperity during 1924 of the transportation, telephone, telegraph and other companies, taxable under this heading, and the outlook for 1925 indicate that a normal increase in collections for 1925-27 is a reasonable expectation. Our estimate of $9,100,000 obtained by adding only two-thirds of the average increase for two bienniums to the actual receipts for 1921-23 would therefore seem conservative. Especially is this true when it is considered that our estimate only exceeds 1923-25 income estimated by the Auditor General by $900,000 which is only 40% of normal increase.

RECEIPTS FROM TAX ON CORPORATION GROSS PREMIUMS

For Biennial Periods Ending May 31

TABLE AND CHART NO. 4

Biennium	Actual	Increase Decrease*	*(In Italics)*
1915-1917	$310,275		
		$66,335	
1917-1919	376,610		
		111,442	
1919-1921	488,052		
		78,896	
1921-1923	566,948		
		42,567	
1923-1925	609,515†		
	Estimated		
1925-1927	$645,000	$35,485	*McGee & Co.*
1925-1927	600,000	*9,515*	*Auditor Gen.*

*Increase or Decrease between Bienniums
†Last Six Months Estimated

COMMENTS

This is a tax at the rate of eight mills on the gross amount of premiums paid domestic insurance companies for business transacted within the Commonwealth. (Act of June 1, 1889, P. L 4.20).

The tax is imposed upon the gross amount of premiums and assessments received from business transacted within the Commonwealth. All companies incorporated by or under any law of the State of Pennsylvania, excepting purely mutual companies without any capital stock or accumulated reserve, are taxable.

Statistics for the United States show that insurance premiums are increasing at a rate upwards of seven percent per annum, and that the rate of increase in Pennsylvania slightly exceeds the average. Adding only two-thirds of the average increase for the last two bienniums, which is lower than that of the full period reviewed, to the actual receipts for 1921-23 produces, therefore, a conservative estimate.

Our estimate of $645,000 exceeds by only $45,000 the estimate of the Auditor General for 1925-27, and by only $36,000 the receipts for the present biennium.

RECEIPTS FROM BONUS ON CHARTERS

For Biennial Periods Ending May 31

TABLE AND CHART NO. 5

Biennium	Actual	Increase Decrease*	*(In Italics)*
1915-1917	$1,513,424		
		$666,778	
1917-1919	2,180,202		
		1,415,820	
1919-1921	3,596,022		
		1,483,201	
1921-1923	5,079,223		
		1,818,830	
1923-1925	3,260,393†		
	Estimated		
1925-1927	$3,950,000	$689,607	*McGee & Co.*
1925-1927	3,200,000	*60,393*	*Auditor Gen.*

*Increase or Decrease between Bienniums
†Last Six Months Estimated

COMMENTS

This is a charge of one-third of one percent upon the capital stock of domestic corporations and the capital employed in Pennsylvania by foreign corporations. (Act of May 3, 1889, P. L. 189, also Act of May 8, 1901, P. L. 150).

The basis of the bonus on domestic corporations is the authorized capital stock of the corporation upon creation and upon the stock actually issued upon subsequent increases. On foreign corporations it is the actual value of capital employed in this State.

Domestic corporations file no bonus reports, the bonus is paid at the time of the incorporation, and at the time of each subsequent actual increase of capital stock.

Foreign corporations must file a bonus report annually, at the time of filing capital stock reports, showing capital or property employed in the State. A bonus is payable upon all increases as shown by the reports.

We agree with published statements that "Bonus Tax collections are uncertain". Our chart and figures prove that this is correct. We call attention to the very large collection in 1921-23 when the fear of an Act of Congress, taxing stock dividends, caused many corporations to increase their capital stock. We have, therefore, been conservative in making our estimate of $3,950,000 for 1925-27. This estimate exceeds by $750,000 the estimate made by the Auditor General, but is an increase of only $400,000 over the income for the current biennium, as we estimate it with figures available for eighteen months to November 30, 1924. The latest available information indicates that there is now and will continue to be an increased demand for new charters.

Had we used as low a rate of increase as fifty percent of that shown by the past four bienniums, our estimate would have been approximately $5,750,000.

RECEIPTS FROM TAX ON ANTHRACITE COAL

For Biennial Periods Ending May 31

TABLE AND CHART NO. 6

Biennium	Actual	Increase Decrease*	*(In Italics)*
1915-1917			
1917-1919			
1919-1921			
1921-1923	$2,102,984		
		$10,638,777	
1923-1925	12,741,761†		
	Estimated		
1925-1927	$13,500,000	$758,239	*McGee & Co.*
1925-1927	12,000,000	*741,761*	*Auditor Gen.*

*Increase or Decrease between Bienniums
†Last Six Months Estimated

COMMENTS.

This is a tax at the rate of one and one-half percent upon the value of anthracite coal when mined, washed, screened, or otherwise prepared for market. The law under which this tax is collected became operative July 1, 1921, but pending decision of the United States Supreme Court as to its constitutionality, most of this tax was withheld by the taxpayers. (Act of May 11, 1921, P. L. 479). The law was declared constitutional by the United States Supreme Court in December 1924.

The tax is an ad valorem tax upon each ton of coal mined, washed, screened or otherwise prepared for market. The tax must be assessed at the time when the coal has been mined and is ready for shipment or market. The tax is imposed upon all operators without exception, whether individual, firm, co-partnership or corporation.

We understand that the tax has been assessed on all anthracite coal produced, including coal used at the mines, and that the coal companies are protesting this assessment on their own consumption.

In making our estimate of receipts from the Anthracite Coal Tax for 1925-27, for the sake of conservatism, we have excluded coal consumed at the mines from taxable tons produced. This amounts to approximately 10% of production.

On this basis, and after giving due consideration to the fact that the present mine wage agreement will expire on September 1, 1925, we estimate that the income from this source should be $13,500,000, an increase of $1,500,000 over the $12,000,000 estimate of the Auditor General.

For Biennial Periods Ending May 31

TABLE AND CHART NO. 7

Biennium	Actual	Increase Decrease*	*(In Italics)*
1915-1917	$2,161,330		
		$125,605	
1917-1919	2,286,935		
		135,734	
1919-1921	2,422,669		
		346,839	
1921-1923	2,769,508		
		186,196	
1923-1925	2,955,704†		
	Estimated		
1925-1927	$3,080,000	$124,296	*McGee & Co.*
1925-1927	3,000,000	44,296	*Auditor Gen.*

*Increase or Decrease between Bienniums
†Last Six Months Estimated

COMMENTS.

This is a tax of ten mills on the par value, or four mills on the actual value of the shares of the capital stock or state and national banks. (Act of July 15, 1897, P. L. 292),

Trust Companies pay a five mill tax on the actual value of their shares. (Act June 13, 1907, P. L. 640).

The tax is imposed (except in the case of the following) upon the actual value of each share of stock which is to be ascertained and fixed by adding together the amount of capital stock paid in, the surplus and undivided profits, and dividing this amount by the numbers of shares.

Elections. In the case of National and State banks, one of two methods may be elected: The bank may either (1) pay 10 mills on the par value or (2) 4 mills on the actual value: In order to take advantage of the first method a bank must file report and pay tax before March 1st, of each year: if the second method is adopted the filing of the report may be delayed until June 20th, and the tax must be paid within forty days from the date of settlement. No election is given trust companies. They must pay the straight 5 mills. If, however, they pay the tax prior to March 1st, they are entitled to the exemption of tax on corporate loans held by them.

Persons Taxable. All banks, trust companies and savings fund institutions having capital stock and incorporated by or under any law of this Commonwealth, or under any law of the United States and doing business in this State.

An average of the increases for the last four bienniums is approximately $199,000. Two-thirds of this amount or $133,000 added to the receipts of the present biennium indicates a revenue of $3,080,000 for the biennium 1925-27.

Official records show that the institutions taxable under this heading are growing rapidly in both number and size and it is a matter of common knowledge that as a whole they were never in better condition.

Our estimate has been examined by the Banking Commissioner and he stated that in his opinion it is conservative.

RECEIPTS FROM TAX ON BOROUGH LOANS.

For Biennial Periods Ending May 31

TABLE AND CHART NO. 8

Biennium	Actual	Increase Decrease*	*(In Italics)*
1915-1917	$382,803		
		$401,725	
1917-1919	784,528		
		619,169	
1919-1921	165,359		
		1,434,994	
1921-1923	1,600,353		
		415,252	
1923-1925	2,015,605†		
	Estimated		
1925-1927	2,000,000	*15,605*	*Auditor Gen.*
1925-1927	$2,250,000	$234,395	*McGee & Co.*

†Last Six Months Estimated
*Increase or Decrease between Bienniums

COMMENTS.

This is a tax of four mills upon certificates or other evidences of indebtedness of Boroughs, Counties, School Districts and all municipalities. (Act of April 29, 1844, P. L. 501).

The tax is imposed upon the nominal value of the loans, and is deducted from the interest paid on such loans. The tax on county, municipal and school district loans is in all respects similar to the tax on corporate loans and subject to the same exemptions.

In determining our estimate of $2,250,000 for Borough Loans we took into consideration only two-thirds of the average increase of four bienniums. This, coupled with the fact that we had made no increase in county loans and further considering the very large loans to be made for public improvements, should be an extremely conservative estimate.

RECEIPTS FROM TAX ON BUILDING AND LOAN STOCK.

For Biennial Periods Ending May 31

TABLE AND CHART NO. 9

Biennial	Actual	Increase Decrease*	*(In Italics)*
1915-1917	$40,618		
		$38,374	
1917-1919	78,992		
		9,699	
1919-1921	69,293		
		61,627	
1921-1923	130,920		
		47,180	
1923-1925	83,740†		
	Estimated		
1925-1927	$120,000	$36,260	*McGee & Co.*
1925-1927	80,000	*3,740*	*Auditor Gen.*

*Increase or Decrease between Bienniums
†Last Six Months Estimated

COMMENTS

Imposition of Tax. Act of 1897, P. L. 178.

Persons Taxable. The tax is imposed on the holders of all fullpaid, prepaid and fully matured or partly matured stock of building and loan associations upon which cash dividends or interest is paid.

Rate of Tax. Four mills on each dollar.

On this item the Auditor General estimates a total collection for twenty-four months ending May 31, 1925, of $83,-739.84, whereas for the first eighteen months of this period actual collections were $86,190.64.

Estimating a collection from December 1, 1924, to May 31, 1925, of $25,000 and adding to our estimate for 1923-25 a normal increase of $10,000, gives us an estimate of $120,000 for 1925-27. This exceeds the estimate of the Auditor General by $40,000.

RECEIPTS FROM TAX ON FOREIGN INSURANCE PREMIUMS

For Biennial Periods Ending May 31

TABLE AND CHART NO. 10

Biennium	Actual	Increase Decrease*	*(In Italics)*
1915-1917	$3,929,949		
		$1,369,007	
1917-1919	5,298,956		
		1,723,350	
1919-1921	7,022,306		
		635,213	
1921-1923	6,387,093		
		1,029,882	
1923-1925	7,416,975†		
	Estimated		
1925-1927	$8,950,000	$1,533,025	*McGee & Co.*
1925-1927	7,450,000	33,025	*Auditor Gen.*

*Increase or Decrease between Bienniums
†Last Six Months Estimated

COMMENTS

This is a tax at the rate of two percent upon the gross premiums received from business done within the Commonwealth by insurance companies of other states or foreign countries. It is collected by the Insurance Commissioner.

The basis of the tax is the amount of premiums received from business done in this State. One-half of the tax is returned to cities, boroughs and townships of first class.

The estimate of $8,950,000 presented by us has been checked by the Insurance Commissioner, who is responsible for the collection of this tax, and pronounced conservative.

RECEIPTS FROM TAX ON NET INCOME

For Biennial Periods Ending May 31

TABLE AND CHART NO. 11

Biennium	Actual	Increase Decrease*	*(In Italics)*
1915-1917	$106,905		
		$9,846	
1917-1919	116,751		
		27,748	
1919-1921	144,499		
		34,494	
1921-1923	178,993		
		30,016	
1923-1925	209,009†		
	Estimated		
1925-1927	$225,000	$15,991	*McGee & Co.*
1925-1927	200,000	*9,009*	*Auditor Gen.*

*Increase or Decrease between Bienniums
†Last Six Months Estimated

COMMENTS

Imposition of Tax. The tax is imposed by Section 27 of the Act of June 1, 1889.

Persons Taxable. Persons liable to this tax are only such corporations as are organized without capital stock, such as savings fund societies. The act exempts corporations paying a capital stock tax, also incorporated banks and foreign insurance companies.

Rate of Tax. Three percent on net income.

The reported condition of these institutions indicates that a normal rate of increase should be expected. In estimating revenue from Tax on Net Income for 1925-27, we added two-thirds of the average increase of four bienniums to the 1923-25 estimate, and thereby obtained $225,000 as our estimate of revenue for 1925-27. This exceeds the estimate of the Auditor General by $25,000.

RECEIPTS FROM TAX ON NOTARY PUBLIC COMMISSIONS

For Biennial Periods Ending May 31

TABLE AND CHART NO. 12

Biennium	Actual	Increase Decrease*	*(In Italics)*
1915-1917	$77,375		
		$33,275	
1917-1919	110,650		
		26,275	
1919-1921	136,925		
		20,900	
1921-1923	157,825		
		55,975	
1923-1925	101,850†		
	Estimated		
1925-1927	$200,000	$98,150	*McGee & Co.*
1923-1925	100,000	*1,850*	*Auditor Gen.*

*Increase or Decrease between Bienniums
†Last Six Months Estimated

COMMENTS

Notaries Public must pay a license fee of $25 to the State Treasurer. This fee covers a period of four years.

From the records we have found that approximately $120,-000 will be collected from notaries whose commissions will expire between now and June 1, 1925. This added to the actual collections for eighteen months makes an estimated revenue of approximately $185,000 for the current biennium or nearly $85,000 more than the amount estimated by the Auditor General.

For the years 1925-27 a total of 8,800 commissions will probably be issued and renewed.

Interim commissions expiring between sessions	2,400
Four year commissions expiring end of session 1927	6,400
Total	8,800

At $25 each this would produce an income of $220,000. Our estimate of $200,000, would therefore appear to be conservative.

RECEIPTS FROM TAX ON SCHOOL LOANS

For Biennial Periods Ending May 31

TABLE AND CHART NO. 13

Biennium	Actual	Increase Decrease*	(In Italics)
1915-1917	$354,828		
		$236,851	
1917-1919	591,679		
		277,896	
1919-1921	313,783		
		339,808	
1921-1923	653,591		
		22,588	
1923-1925	676,179†		
	Estimated		
1925-1927	$825,000	$148,821	*McGee & Co.*
1925-1927	700,000	23,821	*Auditor Gen.*

*Increase or Decrease between Bienniums
†Last Six Months Estimated

COMMENTS

This is a tax of four mills upon certificates or other evidences of indebtedness of Boroughs, Counties, School Districts and all municipalities. (Act of April 29, 1844, P. L. 501).

The tax is imposed upon the nominal value of the loans, and is deducted from the interest paid on such loans. The tax on county, municipal and school district loans is in all respects similar to the tax on corporate loans and subject to the same exemptions.

In estimating the amount to be received from Tax on School Loans during 1925-27 we have taken into consideration the large amounts of loans to be sold by Philadelphia and other cities throughout the State.

Using about 50% of the possible amount of tax from these prospective loans in addition to the income from the loans already in force gives $825,000 as our estimate for 1925-27.

RECEIPTS FROM CARE OF INSANE

For Biennial Periods Ending May 31

TABLE AND CHART NO. 14

Biennium	Actual	Increase Decrease*	(In Italics)
1915-1917	$178,133		
		$171,326	
1917-1919	349,459		
		43,789	
1919-1921	305,670		
		80,216	
1921-1923	385,886		
		125,568	
1923-1925	511,454†		
	Estimated		
1925-1927	$400,000	*$111,454*	*McGee & Co.*
1925-1927	300,000	*211,454*	*Auditor Gen.*

*Increase or Decrease between Bienniums
†Last Six Months Estimated

COMMENTS

Receipts from this source represent amounts collected by the Department of the Attorney General to reimburse the State for the care of insane persons.

The estimate of $400,000 shown in this case was furnished by the Attorney General. It exceeds that of the Auditor General by $100,000.

RECEIPTS FROM ESCHEATS—GENERAL FUND

For Biennial Periods Ending May 31

TABLE AND CHART NO. 15

Biennium	Actual	Increase Decrease*	(In Italics)
1915-1917	$55,215		
		$1,002	
1917-1919	56,217		
		310,105	
1919-1921	366,322		
		253,804	
1921-1923	620,126		
		455,604	
1923-1925	164,522†		
	Estimated		
1925-1927	$150,000	*$14,522*	*McGee & Co.*
1925-1927	100,000	*64,522*	*Auditor Gen.*

*Increase or Decrease between Bienniums
†Last Six Months Estimated

COMMENTS

Receipts from this source represent in general, unclaimed bank deposits, and such monies as have been deposited in court as the result of a judgment, accounting or award, and the rightful owners of which, or their whereabouts having been unknown for seven years or more.

This is in compliance with the requirements of the Escheat Act of June 7, 1915, P. L. 878 and Amendments.

The estimate we have used ($150,000) was made by the Attorney General, who is responsible for its collection.

RECEIPTS FROM FEES OF PUBLIC OFFICERS

For Biennial Periods Ending May 31

TABLE AND CHART NO. 16

Biennium	Actual	Increase Decrease*	(In Italics)
1915-1917	$690,848		
		$83,259	
1917-1919	774,107		
		266,982	
1919-1921	1,041,089		
		151,158	
1921-1923	1,192,247		
		99,865	
1923-1925	1,292,112†		
	Estimated		
1925-1927	$1,400,000	$107,888	*McGee & Co.*
1925-1927	1,300,000	7,888	*Auditor Gen.*

*Increase or Decrease between Bienniums
†Last Six Months Estimated

COMMENTS

These fees represent amounts received under various Acts of Assembly for certain services performed by State officers.

After due consideration of all of the factors entering into the collection of these fees and after conferences with State officers familiar with their collection, we have estimated $1,400,000 as the probable income from this source. This exceeds the Auditor General's estimate by $100,000 and has been arrived at after adding considerably less than the normal increase.

RECEIPTS FROM GENERAL FUND INTEREST

For Biennial Periods Ending May 31

TABLE AND CHART NO. 17

Biennium	Actual	Increase Decrease*	*(In Italics)*
1915-1917	$191,559		
		$88,494	
1917-1919	280,053		
		99,178	
1919-1921	180,875		
		86,082	
1921-1923	94,793		
		30,264	
1923-1925	125,057†		
	Estimated		
1925-1927	$200,000	$74,943	*McGee & Co.*
1925-1927	100,000	*25,057*	*Auditor Gen.*

*Increase or Decrease between Bienniums
†Last Six Months Estimated

COMMENTS

Receipts from this source represent interest on bank balances belonging to the General Fund. In making his estimate for the biennium 1923-1925 the Auditor General estimated $125,057.10. This estimate is $36,205.29 less than the amount actually received from this source for the first eighteen months of the biennium.

There is every reason to believe that from $30,000 to $40,000 additional will be collected before the end of the present biennium. Our estimate for 1925-1927 only equals the probability of the current biennium in spite of the fact that there is every reason to believe that General Fund balances will be greater than during the present period.

RECEIPTS FROM WRITS, WILLS AND DEEDS

For Biennial Periods Ending May 31

TABLE AND CHART NO. 18

Biennium	Actual	Increase Decrease*	*(In Italics)*
1915-1917	$457,828		
		200,403	
1917-1919	477,321		
		121,694	
1919-1921	677,724		
		106,891	
1921-1923	799,418		
1923-1925	906,309†		
	Estimated		
1925-1927	$975,000	$68,691	*McGee & Co.*
1925-1927	900,000	*6,309*	*Auditor Gen.*

*Increase or Decrease between Bienniums
†Last Six Months Estimated

COMMENTS

IMPOSITION OF TAX. The tax on writs, deeds and wills is imposed by Sections 3 and 4 of Act of 1830, P. L. 272, and Section 36, Act of 1832, P. L. 135.

(a) WRITS

A tax of fifty cents is imposed and collected by the Prothonotaries of the various Courts of Common Pleas and Supreme Court on every original writ issued out of said courts (except writ of habeous corpus) and on the entry of every amicable action. A similar tax is imposed on every writ of cetiorari to remove the proceedings of a justice of the peace or alderman and also on every entry of a judgment by confession or otherwise.

A tax of twenty-five cents is imposed on every transcript of a judgment of a justice of the peace or alderman.

(b) DEEDS

A tax of fifty cents is imposed and collected by the several Recorders of Deeds on every deed and mortgage or other instrument in writing offered to be recorded.

(c) WILLS

On the probate of any will and the granting of letters testamentary thereon, also on the granting of letters of administration every Register of Wills must collect a tax for the Commonwealth of fifty cents.

The various officials collecting the above taxes on writs, deeds and wills are required to make quarterly reports of all monies received by them. They are entitled to a commission of 3% for the collection of such taxes.

The estimate on this source of income was made by adding two-thirds of the average biennial increase for four bienniums to the estimated receipts for 1923-25. The amount of our estimate for 1925-27 ($975,000) exceeds that of the Auditor General by $75,000.

Income from these sources results from the normal activities of man and is found to keep pace with the growth in population. There is every reason to believe, therefore, that any estimate made by adding an amount close to the normal rate of increase will prove to be conservative.

RECEIPTS FROM BILLIARDS AND POOL LICENSES

For Biennial Periods Ending May 31

TABLE AND CHART NO. 19

Biennium	Actual	Increase Decrease*	*(In Italics)*
1915-1917	$280,298		
		$1,905	
1917-1919	278,393		
		68,987	
1919-1921	347,380		
		52,095	
1921-1923	399,475		
		37,967	
1923-1925	361,508†		
	Estimated		
1925-1927	$385,000	$23,492	*McGee & Co.*
1925-1927	360,000	*1,508*	*Auditor Gen*

*Increase or Decrease between Bienniums
†Last Six Months Estimated

COMMENTS

Application must be made and a license procured to conduct a billiard or pool room, shooting gallery, bowling alley, nine or ten-pin alley, shuffle boards, etc.

$20.00 for first table or alley.
$10.00 for each additional table or alley.
$25.00 fee for season at summer resort.

After taking into consideration eighteen months' actual collections and past experience covering December 1, to May 31, the Auditor General's estimate of $361,000 for 1923-25 appears to be low by $25,000 to $30,000. Although average increases appear to be approximately $20,000 per biennium, we have estimated only $385,000 for 1925-27, which is the same as will probably be collected in the present period.

RECEIPTS FROM RETAIL MERCANTILE LICENSES

For Biennial Periods Ending May 31

TABLE AND CHART NO. 20

Biennium	Actual	Increase Decrease*	(In Italics)
1915-1917	$1,951,481		
		$432,209	
1917-1919	2,383,690		
		1,419,785	
1919-1921	3,803,475		
		1,119,436	
1921-1923	4,922,911		
		360,637	
1923-1925	4,562,274†		
	Estimated		
1925-1927	$4,925,000	$362,726	*McGee & Co.*
1925-1927	4,700,000	137,726	*Auditor Gen.*

*Increase or Decrease between Bienniums
†Last Six Months Estimated

COMMENTS

These licenses are imposed at a flat rate of $2.00, together with one mill on the gross annual business for the calendar year, of dealers in, or vendors of goods, wares and merchandise at retail. (Act of May 2, 1899, P. L. 184).

Every retail vendor or dealer in goods, wares and merchandise; and also each dealer in, or vendor of, goods wares or merchandise at any exchange or board of trade is subject to this license.

We believe the Auditor General's estimate of $4,562,274 for 1923-25 to be too low. However, adding only 50% of the average increase to this estimate gives us our estimate of $4,925,000 for 1925-27.

Two things should be noted:

1. Our estimate is practically the same as the actual receipts for 1921-23.
2. The decrease of 1923-25 over 1921-23 is entirely due to the low estimate of the Auditor General for the current period.

RECEIPTS FROM WHOLESALE MERCANTILE LICENSES

For Biennial Periods Ending May 31

TABLE AND CHART NO. 21

Biennium	Actual	Increase Decrease*	(In Italics)
1915-1917	$751,262		
		$310,616	
1917-1919	1,061,878		
		493,742	
1919-1921	1,555,620		
		48,174	
1921-1923	1,603,794		
		148,960	
1923-1925	1,454,834†		
	Estimated		
1925-1927	$1,600,000	$145,166	*McGee & Co.*
1925-1927	1,475,000	20,166	*Auditor Gen.*

*Increase or Decrease between Bienniums
†Last Six Months Estimated

COMMENTS

These licenses are imposed at a flat rate of $3.00, together with one-half of one mill on the gross annual business, for the calendar year, of dealers in, or vendors of goods, wares and merchandise at wholesale. (Act of May 2, 1899, P. L. 184).

Every wholesale vendor or dealer in goods, wares and merchandise: and also each dealer in, or vendor of, goods, wares or merchandise at any exchange or board of trade is subject to this license.

After consideration of all of the factors which enter into the calculation of this tax, we have added 80% of the average increase to the income for the current biennium and present what is believed to be a conservative estimate, namely $1,600,000. This is an increase of $125,000 over the estimate of the Auditor General but is only about equal to 1921-23 actual receipts.

RECEIPTS FROM SUNDRY FINES

For Biennial Periods Ending May 31

TABLE AND CHART NO. 22

Biennium	Actual	Increase Decrease*	(In Italics)
1915-1917	$138,486		
		$56,275	
1917-1919	194,761		
		156,285	
1919-1921	351,046		
		245,977	
1921-1923	105,069		
		7,923	
1923-1925	112,992†		
	Estimated		
1925-1927	$175,000	$62,008	*McGee & Co.*
1925-1927	100,000	*12,992*	*Auditor Gen.*

*Increase or Decrease between Bienniums
†Last Six Months Estimated

COMMENTS

The amounts collected under this heading are fines for sundry offenses imposed under various Acts of Assembly.

The estimate of the Auditor General for 1923-25 is $38,412.75 less than the actual collections for eighteen months. ($151,404.35).

Undoubtedly a minimum of $25,000 additional will be collected during the next six months giving a total for the present biennium of $175,000. We have estimated the same amount for 1925-27.

TABLE XXI

Statement of Funds Received by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania as Federal Aid for Certain Purposes for Which the Federal Government Matches State Expenditures

	1921-1923 (Actual) General Fund	Special Funds	Total	1923-1925 (Actual & Estimated) General Fund	Special Funds	Total	1925-1927 (Estimated) General Fund	Special Funds	Total
EDUCATION									
Administration	$83,754	.....	$83,754	$81,948	.....	$81,948	$80,445	.....	$80,445
Common Schools	528,479	.....	528,479	673,066	.....	673,066	884,000	.....	884,000
State Nautical School	56,250	.....	56,250	50,000	.....	50,000	50,000	.....	50,000
State College	795,095	.....	795,095	886,014	.....	886,014	886,014	.....	886,014
HIGHWAYS									
General	12,505	.....	12,505	334,529	.....	334,529	.....	.....	.....
Motor Fund	.....	398,278	398,278	.....	1,214,961	1,214,961	.....	.....	.....
State Bond Road Fund 1919	.....	8,437,463	8,437,463	.....	1,730,525	1,730,525	.....	.....	.....
State Bond Road Fund 1923					1,600,000	1,600,000	.....	8,000,000	8,000,000
HEALTH	93,362	.....	93,362	215,140	.....	215,140	137,620	.....	137,620
LABOR AND INDUSTRY	77,061	.....	77,061	67,787	.....	67,787	75,000	.....	75,000
Totals	$1,646,506	$8,835,741	$10,482,247	$2,308,484	$4,545,486	$6,853,970	$2,113,079	$8,000,000	$10,113,079

TABLE XXII

Summary of General Fund and Special Fund Receipts 1921-1927

GENERAL FUND

SOURCE OF RECEIPTS	Actual Collections June 1, 1921 to May 31, 1923	Estimated by Auditor General June 1, 1923 to May 31, 1925	Estimated by McGee & Company June 1, 1925 to May 31, 1927
Corporation Taxes:			
Capitol Stock	$33,533,870	$36,333,086	$36,500,000
Corporation Loans	8,906,812	10,238,574	10,660,000
Corporation Gross Receipts	7,645,175	8,204,413	9,100,000
Corporation Gross Premiums	566,948	609,515	645,000
Corporation Penalties	83,027	96,390	80,000
Corporation Interest	163,841	128,288	100,000
Bonus on Charters	5,979,223	3,260,393	3,950,000
Tax on Anthracite Coal	2,102,984	12,741,761	13,500,000
Total	$58,081,880	$71,612,420	$74,535,000
Miscellaneous Taxes:			
Bankers and Brokers Gross Receipts	$88,504	$88,858	$90,000
Bank Stock	2,769,508	2,955,704	3,080,000
Boro Loans	1,600,353	2,015,605	2,250,000
Building and Loan Stock	130,920	83,740	120,000
County Loans	315,388	571,632	600,000
Foreign Insurance Premiums	6,387,093	7,416,975	8,950,000
Tax on Net Income	178,993	209,009	225,000
Notary Public Commissions	157,825	101,850	200,000
Notary Public Gross Receipts	16,093	16,304	16,000
School Loans	653,591	676,179	825,000
Unregistered Foreign Insurance Premiums	2,590	2,783	2,000
Pennsylvania Reciprocal Exchange	20,748	11,506	10,000
Total	$12,321,606	$14,150,145	$16,368,000
Miscellaneous Income:			
Care of Insane	$385,886	$511,454	$400,000
Conscience Money	856	.....	.....
Collection of Surety on Bonds	37,696	.....	.....
Cup Vending Machines	220	.....	.....
Escheats, General Funds	620,126	164,522	150,000
Examination of Moving Picture Films	186,973	181,711	180,000
Fees of Public Officers	1,192,247	1,292,112	1,400,000
General Fund Interest	94,793	125,057	200,000
Rent of State Property	5,717	6,607	6,000
Sale of Confiscated Property	2,017	.....	.....
Sale of Highway Blue Prints	7,795	3,392	3,000
Sale of Highway Maps	2,860	2,206	2,000
Sale of Highway Plans	.....	3,715	3,500
Sale of Military Stores	11,582	10,614	10,000
Sale of Pamphlet Laws	238	.....	.....
Sale of Picture Seals	7,757	9,689	10,000
Sale of State Property	26,117	61,331	50,000
Sale of Lands	.....	.....	.....
Sale of Stock Transfer Stamps	359,912	401,348	400,000
Escheat Examinations	3,102	.....	.....
Bank Balance Interest	46	.....	.....
Receipts of Toll Houses	.....	.....	.....
Total	$2,945,940	$2,773,758	$2,814,500

TABLE XXII—Continued.

Summary of General Fund and Special Fund Receipts 1921-1927

GENERAL FUND—Concluded

SOURCE OF RECEIPTS	Actual Collections June 1, 1921 to May 31, 1923	Estimated by Auditor General June 1, 1923 to May 31, 1925	Estimated by McGee & Company June 1, 1925 to May 31, 1927
Collections from County Officers:			
Inheritance, Collateral	$913,218	$839,799	$500,000
Inheritance, Direct	161,393	115,806	75,000
Inheritance Transfer, Resident	19,946,865	20,087,006	20,000,000
Inheritance Transfer, Non-Resident	1,752,339	1,718,755	1,700,000
Writs, Wills and Deeds	799,418	906,309	975,000
Auctioneers Licenses	46,142	40,184	40,000
Billiards and Pool Licenses	399,475	361,508	385,000
Bottlers' Licenses	69,964	69,928	70,000
Brewers' Licenses	219,668	76,700	50,000
Brokers' Licenses	333,306	310,064	300,000
Eating House Licenses	219,402	223,760	220,000
Mercantile Licenses, Retail	4,922,911	4,562,274	4,925,000
Mercantile Licenses, Wholesale	1,603,794	1,454,834	1,600,000
Non-Resident Hunters' Licenses	33,887	.....	.....
Peddlers' Licenses	9,394	10,485	10,000
Theatre and Circus Licenses	132,704	119,479	120,000
Total	$31,563,880	$30,896,891	$30,970,000
Licenses:			
Sundry	$2,274,658	$1,121,325	$1,050,000
Fines:			
Sundry	$105,069	$112,992	$175,000
Miscellaneous Receipts	$22,905	$46,875	.....
Total General Fund Receipts exclusive of Emergency Profits Tax	107,315,938	120,714,406	125,912,500
Emergency Profits Tax	.....	3,030,461	2,125,000
Total Gasoline Tax 50% and 75% including amounts from emergency legislation)	2,178,681	10,358,215	4,812,500
Total General Fund Receipts Inclusive of Emergency Profits Tax and Gasoline Tax	$109,494,619	$134,103,082	$132,850,000

MAJOR SPECIAL FUNDS AS REPORTED BY COLLECTING AGENCIES

DEPARTMENT AND FUND	Actual Collections June 1, 1921 to May 31, 1923	Estimated Collections June 1, 1923 to May 31, 1925	Estimated Collections June 1, 1925 to May 31, 1927
Department of Public Instruction:			
Engineers	$84,218	$18,305	$25,000
School	158,228	237,187	190,000
Department of Highways:			
Motor	28,949,666	45,542,293	49,850,000[2]
State Bond Road 1919-1923	39,211,249	22,823,430	53,600,000
Department of Welfare:			
Prison Industries	1,143,114	1,619,664	2,125,668
Department of Agriculture:			
Experimental	.....	4,182[3]	.....[1]
Bureau of Markets	755	2,342	3,040
Dog	852,644	1,219,197	1,231,000
Department of Banking:			
Banking Department	353,045	691,240	926,040
Securities Bureau	.....	228,410	200,000
Fish Commission:			
Fish Propagation	55,271	52,550	55,165
Resident Fish License	332,754	449,307	485,500
Game Commission:			
Game	1,062,809	1,348,933	1,433,400
Public Service Commission:			
Standardization Laboratory	.....	26,979	28,000
Department of Property and Supplies:			
State Fire Insurance	461,573	64,827	52,000
Department of Labor and Industry:			
Bedding and Upholstery	.....	86,736	120,000
Elevator Inspection	.....	4,972	77,570
Boiler Inspection	.....	42,322	113,830
State Workmen's Insurance	5,479,863	5,690,592	6,446,797
Department of State and Finance:			
Registered Names	.....	11,160	.....[4]
State Athletic Commission	.....	157,847	240,000
Total Special Fund Receipts	$78,145,189	$80,322,475	$117,203,010
Total General Fund Receipts	109,494,619	134,103,082	132,850,000
Total General and Special Fund Receipts	$187,639,808	$214,425,557	$250,053,010

(1) Estimated to be closed out on May 31, 1925.
(2) Exclusive of estimated receipts of $4,812,500 from gasoline tax rec ommended to be deposited in Motor Fund.
(3) Includes $60,000 transferred from previous biennium.
(4) Reverts to general fund after May 31, 1925.

REPORT OF THE DELAWARE RIVER BRIDGE JOINT COMMISSION OF PENNSYLVANIA AND NEW JERSEY.

PENNSYLVANIA	NEW JERSEY
Gifford Pinchot, Chairman	Theodore Boettger
W. Freeland Kendrick	Thomas J. S. Barlow
Charles A. Snyder	John F. Boyle
Samuel S. Lewis	Weller H. Noyes
Thomas B. Smith	Isaac Ferris, Jr.
Richard Weglein	John B. Kates
Samuel M. Vauclain	Robert S. Sinclair
Samuel D. Lit	Frank L. Suplee

Joseph K. Costello, Secretary
Edward I. Edwards, Jr., Treasurer
Charles R. Bacon, Assistant Secretary
John F. Whitaker, Assistant Treasurer

COUNSEL

Fred Taylor Pusey T. Harry Rowland

BOARD OF ENGINEERS

Ralph Modjeski, Chief Engineer, Chairman
George S. Webster Laurence A. Ball

CONSULTING ENGINEERS

Daniel E. Moran Edward A. Byrne

ARCHITECT
Paul P. Cret

To the Honorables, the Legislature of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and of the State of New Jersey and the Council of the City of Philadelphia.

The undersigned members of the Delaware River Bridge Joint Commission have the honor to report that in this year, the fifth since its organization, steady and gratifying progress has been made in construction of the span to link the States of Pennsylvania and New Jersey and the Cities of Philadelphia and Camden. The appended report of the Board of Engineers presents the details of this progress.

During the year contracts, in addition to those previously awarded, have been let for various phases of the work, aggregating $11,211,276. The remaining contracts will be awarded so that the bridge may be opened to traffic on schedule time, July 4th, 1926.

Of the 294 parcels of property required for the bridge pier, anchorage and approach in the City of Philadelphia, your Commissioners, with the advice and counsel of the board of appraisers, chosen because of their long and valuable experience in dealing in real estate, succeeded in negotiating for the purchase direct of 123 parcels at an aggregate cost of nearly $2,000,000. In the other cases negotiations failed because of the widely different views held by our appraisers and the owners, and those cases were taken before the Board of View of Philadelphia, in accordance with the law. Awards were made by the Board of View in the first section of properties between Delaware Avenue and Front Street and for the river front piers. Several of those awards were appealed to the Court of Common Pleas No. 1, resulting in verdicts in excess of those returned by the Board of View. One of the most important, that of Pier 11, owned by the City of Philadelphia, has been appealed to the higher Courts.

Property taken in Philadelphia for bridge purposes is paid for equally by the City of Philadelphia and the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. To date settlements in the amount of $2,674,933 have been made. There remain, however, about 145 properties, including large and valuable business establishments, all of which have been condemned and nearly all demolished. Counsel for the Joint Commission and the Secretary have carefully considered each property in this list and have agreed upon an estimate of $3,526,487 as the probable cost of these properties to the Joint Commission. To this must be added $606,000 to meet the possible awards of Common Pleas Court No. 1 on cases appealed from the Board of View for additional properties demolished more than two years ago. While it is our hope that these awards may fall considerably below the amounts fixed by the Board of View, we are advised by counsel that we must establish a proper reserve.

Another item to be considered is one of $500,000 for damages arising from the change of grade of Front Street, Fourth Street, Race Street, Florist Street and other thoroughfares in Philadelphia made necessary by the building of the bridge. The damages due to the changes of grades, while often heavy, can only be approximated at this time.

In the taking of property for public purposes, the Courts often award considerable damages to tenants whose leaseholds are affected. To meet this and other possible contingencies, it has been deemed prudent to ask that $400,000 be made available.

Our estimates for real estate and land damages yet to be defrayed amounts then to $5,032,487, which with the $2,674,933 already expended makes the total $7,707,420. The original estimate of the Board of Engineers, based on 1921 assessments, plus 25 per cent., was $4,709,000 for real estate needed in Philadelphia. It is needless to draw your attention to the general rise in real estate values in Philadelphia, which was taken cognizance of by the Board of View and the Courts.

In New Jersey most of the land needed has been acquired and the owners reimbursed. Much was acquired by purchase but in recent months a number of cases were tried in court with a resulting considerable increase.

To date there has been expended $3,042,221 for property by the State of New Jersey, which under the law pays for real estate required in Camden for bridge purposes. It is estimated that the comparatively few properties for which settlement has not been made can be acquired for $300,000. This brings the total for Camden property to $3,342,221. The original estimate was $1,683,000, which was based principally upon the assessments prevailing in 1921.

It should be noted that a striking increase in real estate values has occurred since 1921. This has been paritcularly the case in Camden and was emphasized at length by all owners and their witnesses who contested the appraisals made by experts retained by the Bridge Commission. We feel that the properties purchased by the Joint Commission were acquired at fair prices and give no weight to the complaints of those who critized the Joint Commission for paying too little to the owners. Despite the care taken in the purchase of properties, the total far exceeded the original estimate.

The original estimate for administration expenses was $416,000. We do not anticipate that this amount will be required. To date our administration cost has been $208,951.

The Board of Engineers has submitted to the Joint Commission an estimate of funds needed for construction over the amounts originally estimated of $1,082,970 from the city of Philadelphia and a corresponding amount from the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and $1,695,063 from the State of New Jersey.

The real estate and construction increase would make the total cost of the bridge to the City of Philadelphia and the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, each of $10,784,662, and the State of New Jersey $15,641,845.

The added costs of property and unexpected advance in the cost of labor and materials, as shown in the bids received for new contracts, brought your Commissioners face to face with the problem of obtaining funds in addition to the sums already appropriated by the State of New Jersey, the State of Pennsylvania and the City of Philadelphia. Therefore, the Legislature of New Jersey, at the session of 1924, passed an act authorizing the submission to the people at the polls at the November election, a proposed further bond issue of $8,000,000 for the completion of the Delaware River Bridge and the Hudson River Vehicular Tunnel. This loan was approved by a majority of 313,600.

Likewise, the City Council of Philadelphia passed an ordinance for inclusion of an item of $2,561,662 in a loan bill for submission to the November election and this, too, was approved by an overwhelming majority. This amount becomes available when matched by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

This Commission has submitted a budget to the Secretary of the Commonwealth and Budget Officer of Pennsylvania asking for an appropriation of $2,561,662 by the Pennsylvania Legislature, in order that the work may go forward without delay and the bridge be completed on time.

Appended is a balance sheet of the Joint Commission as of November 30th, 1924.

The Important question of transit facilities on the bridge is being given careful consideration by a special committee appointed by your Commissioners. Plans for construction of tracks for trolley lines, the proposed operation of buses and all other details connected with the problem are being discussed.

That the law of New Jersey makes mandatory a policy of charging tolls on the bridge was the announcement of T. Harry Rowland, Esq., counsel for New Jersey, to the Joint Commission at the December meeting. The New Jersey members meeting as the New Jersey Interstate Bridge and Tunnel Commission, reported as follows:

December 19, 1924.

Delaware River Bridge Joint Commission,
Widener Building, Philadelphia, Penna.

Gentlemen:

At a special meeting of the members of the New Jersey Interstate Bridge and Tunnel Commission held this day it was determined that, in view of the finding of law, as reported to the Commission, it is mandatory upon the State of New Jersey to charge tolls for use of the bridge.

In the opinion of the New Jersey Commission the law permits of no other interpretation.

Very truly yours,
THEODORE BOETTGER,
Chairman.

Mr. Rowland's conclusions, in part, follow:—

"My examination convinces me that the New Jersey Legislature intended that both of these enterprises (bridge and tunnel) should be toll paying projects. In this inquiry, the Legislative intent is controlling.

"There can be no doubt as to the tunnel project. The Legislature of this State, by the ratification of the agreement with the State of New York, adopted a definite policy respecting tolls. Consider the language used in this act:

'the commissions * * * shall fix, determine and levy tolls and charges for the use of the same,' etc.

"Both of these projects (bridge and tunnel) are considered and treated by law as joint enterprises, and the necessary funds for their construction are obtained from the same bond issues, authorized under and by the same legislative enactment. It is unthinkable that the Legislature intended that the bridge project should be operated under a different revenue-producing policy than that agreed upon with the State of New York. It would be most unfair and discriminatory if the users of the tunnel should be obliged to pay a toll and the use of the bridge should be entirely free. A most unfortunate situation would be created by such a policy. Residents of New Jersey, using the tunnel, would thereby be called upon to pay a double charge for this convenience: a toll charge in one instance and real and personal property tax in the other * * *.

"A consideration of the bond issue acts of 1920 and 1924, especially the titles, Section 14 and 15 and also the wording appearing on the ballots is very helpful.

"This information appeared on the authorized ballot:

'The net revenues from the bridges and tunnels constructed under this act are devoted to the payment of the bonds.'

"To keep faith with our people, it seems to me, the broadest possible interpretation should be given to this language, because there can be no doubt but that this language was placed there not only as explanatory but as an inducement for popular support. The people who voted for the passage of these bond acts and who were told that the net revenues from the bridges and tunnels constructed under the acts were to be devoted to the payment of the bonds, might very likely have determined to vote against these bond issues if they had supposed that their payment at all times would have been provided for out of taxation, which would have fallen upon themselves * * *.

"The Legislature doubtless intended and contemplated, that at some future time, the revenues derived from the operation of these enterprises would, in a large measure, if not completely, take care of the bond requirements; and, of course, inasmuch as the bonds were sold in 1920, 1921, 1922, and 1923, and the yearly interest and amortization requirements thereby became fixed, it was quite necessary, pending the completion and operation of the projects, to provide the ways and means to pay the already fixed charges.

"I know of no other authorized revenue-producing policy that could be put into effect and which would in any manner satisfy the statutory requirements, except by toll. If the Legislature intended that these fixed charges should always be raised by taxation, it was the bounden duty of the Legislature to say so, not only in the law, but on the ballot submitted to the people and by all means, on the bonds.

"The leasing or sale of franchise rights by the Commission, assuming the Commission had the right, would produce very little revenue—so little, in fact, that it seems to me it would be idle to say that the Legislature had only this revenue-producing source in contemplation.

"It can hardly be doubted that the bond issue Act of 1920 considered in connection with the other legislation including the act ratifying the agreement with the State of New York, makes the levying of tolls and their devotion to the liquidation of interest and amortization of the bonds mandatory, and clearly contemplates the cost of construction and maintenance of the bridge and tunnel shall be liquidated as fully as may be from the revenue derived from the operation of said bridge and tunnel, and that the taxing power of the state is to be employed only, first, pending the completion of the projects and the establishment of a revenue producing policy, and secondly, to take care of the difference, if any, between such operating revenues and the payment requirements.

"Color is given to the conclusion reached by an examination of the bonds sold, where the following appears:

'The principal and interest, as each respectively falls due, will be paid under the Constitution of New Jersey, etc., from moneys derived from taxation until revenues to be received from the operation of the bridges and tunnels, etc. are sufficient to liquidate the indebtedness in due course, etc.

"It is my opinion, therefore, that the New Jersey Commission is obliged, under the law, to impose a toll charge."

The Joint Commission took no action upon the communications from the New Jersey Interstate Bridge and Tunnel Commission and counsel.

The question of use of the bridge by utility concerns is also under consideration and will be threshed out during the coming year.

Important steps in the progress of the work were begun on June 10th when the first cable wires were lifted to the towers and cable spinning was begun; and on December 12th when the corner stones of the two anchorages were laid with brief and appropriate ceremony.

Your Commissioners have held regular monthly meetings and several special meetings during the year and kept in close personal touch with all phases of the work of construction.

Respectfully submitted,

Pennsylvania Commissioners:	New Jersey Commissioners:
Gifford Pinchot	Theodore Boettger
W. Freeland Kendrick	Thomas J. S. Barlow
Charles A. Snyder	John F. Boyle
Samuel S. Lewis	Weller H. Noyes
Thomas B. Smith	Isaac Ferris, Jr.
Richard Weglein	John B. Kates
Samuel M. Vauclain	Robert S. Sinclair
Samuel D. Lit	Frank L. Suplee

Joseph K. Costello, Secretary.
Charles R. Bacon, Asst. Secretary.

December 31st, 1924

DELAWARE RIVER BRIDGE JOINT COMMISSION
BALANCE SHEET

		November 30, 1924.
Cash:		
In Banks:		
Commonwealth Title Ins. & Trust Co.	$5,913 25	
National State Bank	8,952 89	
Corn Exchange National Bank	53,299 70	
Deposited with Clerk of Supreme Court	169,923 85	
Petty Cash	1,000 00	
Miscellaneous Income	2,507 03	
		$241,596 72
Amount of Appropriations:		
City of Philadelphia	$8,223,000 00	
State of Pennsylvania	8,223,000 00	
State of New Jersey	14,054,460 51	
		30,500,460 51
Disbursements to November 30, 1924:		
Land:		
For Pennsylvania .. $2,651,933 09		
For New Jersey .. 3,042,221 04		
	$5,694,154 13	
Construction	8,460,679 34	
Engineering Expenses	948,296 40	
Administration Expenses	208,951 10	
		15,312,080 97
Bridge Investment:		
City of Philadelphia $3,769,670 21		
State of Pennsylvania 3,769,670 03		
State of New Jersey 7,772,740 73		
	$15,312,080 97	
Amount of Appropriation Applied and Refunded		1,056 25
Amount of Appropriation Unspent but Applied:		
For Engineering and Administration Budget	$94,060 75	
For Contracts up to and including No. 19	10,467,703 66	
For Condemnation and Purchase of Land	2,449,278 59	
		13,011,043 00
Amount of Appropriation Unapplied:		
City of Philadelphia	$650,075 17	
State of Pennsylvania	650,221 42	
State of New Jersey	875,983 80	
		2,176,280 39
		$30,500,460 51

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF ENGINEERS TO THE DELAWARE RIVER BRIDGE JOINT COMMISSION 1924.

ANNUAL REPORT OF BOARD

December 19, 1924.

Delaware River Bridge Joint Commission,
Widener Building,
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Gentlemen:

We have the honor to submit the following report of the work accomplished on the Delaware River Bridge during the past year and of the status of the work at the present time.

Construction work has been in progress for three years. Each year the character of the work has changed with the progressive development of the structure. The year 1922 was occupied entirely with the construction of foundations. During 1923 the work changed in character to include the construction of the steel supporting structure for the main bridge. During 1924 the character of the work has been altered further by construction of the main cables, the first unit of the suspended portion of the bridge, and the scope of the work has been broadened by the start of work on the two approaches.

A notable volume of work has been accomplished during the past year. A total of nineteen contracts have been entered into by the Joint Commission. These contracts have provided for the clearing off of the areas required for the approaches and for the construction of the main suspended structure and of the Philadelphia and Camden approaches, excepting only the final, or "plaza", sections of each approach and the roadway paving and trackwork. The work thus contracted for during the year has an aggregate value of $11,211,276.25, distributed as follows:

CONTRACTS AWARDED DURING YEAR*

Contract No.	For	Awarded to	Date of Award	Amount of Contract
9A	Demolition	Sorrentino & Co.	1/18/24	$11,300 00
9B	Demolition	Sorrentino & Co.	1/18/24	59,900 00
9C	Demolition	J. Joseph McHugh	12/20/23	9,363 00
9D	Demolition	Sorrentino & Co.	1/18/24	18,900 00
9E	Demolition	Jump Housewrecking Co.	12/20/23	Pay 5,101 00**
10A	Demolition	Charles D. Heavey	1/18/24	47,000 00
10B	Demolition	Geo. A. Klinges Co.	1/18/24	7,800 00
10C	Demolition	Charles D. Heavey	12/20/24	3,400 00
10D	Demolition	Jump Housewrecking Co.	12/20/24	Pay 2,812 00**
11	Phila. Approach Piers	Fred'k Snare Corp.	2/25/24	231,000 00
12	Camden Approach Piers	H. G. Ley & Co.	2/25/24	271,862 50
13	Suspenders	Keystone St. Cons. Co.	3/31/24	404,850 00
14	Suspended Structure	American Bridge Co.	3/21/24	2,888,000 00
15	Completion of Anchorages	Keystone St. Cons. Co.	6/20/24	2,977,450 00
16	Phila. Sewers	Lombardi Co., Inc.	6/6/24	173,464 25
17	Phila. Approach Structural Metal Work	American Bridge Co.	7/18/24	1,511,850 00
18	Camden Approach Structural Metal Work	American Bridge Co.	7/18/24	1,793,650 00
19	Phila. Approach	Mazzola & Marano	9/19/24	401,238 50
20	Camden Approach	O'Neill Co.	12/19/24	408,161 00

*Complete schedule of bids received for the work under each construction contract awarded to date are included herewith in Appendix C.

**The contract provides for the payment of this sum to the Joint Commission, the contractor receiving the materials removed by him from the demolished buildings.

The construction work during the year has included work under each of the contracts in the above schedule with the exception of Contract No. 20, which has just been awarded, and in addition the completion of work on the first section of the two anchorages and on the erection of the main towers and the anchorage bents, and the construction to an advanced degree of the main cables. A detailed report of the work under each construction contract is presented below.

COST OF BRIDGE

Until the early part of 1924 the bids on which contracts were awarded closely approximated the original estimate made in the spring of 1921 and it was thought that the total cost of construction would be within the amount of the estimate. The contracts for the suspended structure, the completion of the anchorages and the two approaches, however, have shown increases over the amounts originally estimated. This increase in cost is due largely to the advance in prices of material and labor since the original estimate was made and in part to the fact that in the design of the metalwork provisions has been made for additions to the bridge facilities that may be desired in the future. In addition to these items, the costs of construction in Camden have been increased by the necessity of extending the foundations of the Camden anchorage deeper than had been anticipated and of using concrete piles for the foundations of the Camden approach.

The provisions of reserve carrying capacity in the main bridge was considered desirable because it has invariably been the experience on large bridges that they have been compelled to carry greater loads than those for which they were designed. The reserve capacity thus provided would permit the substitution for the railway tracks of a solidly paved deck for the use of vehicles and trucks and also for the carrying of such public utility conduits as may be authorized.

With reference to the increase in the cost of materials and labor, it is to be noted that the cost of granite has increased fifty percent. since the original estimate of 1920, and a like increase has occurred in the price of granite paving. Other items of work in which labor is a large proportion of the cost have likewise increased.

We have revised our estimate of the construction costs on the basis of contract prices for the contracts already awarded and estimates at the advanced prices for the work yet to be placed under contract. The revised estimate is presented in full in Appendix A. It shows that the total construction cost of the bridge will be $25,924,003.00 or an increase of $3,861,003 over the amount of the original estimate.

The increase in construction cost, together with the increase of $4,479,166.00 in the cost of real estate required for the bridge, brings the total cost of the bridge to $37,211,169.00. The attention of the Joint Commission was called to the need of additional funds to provide for this increased cost.

INCREASING CROSS RIVER TRAFFIC

The need for opening the bridge at the earliest possible date becomes more urgent each year as the volume of cross river traffic steadily increases. In 1920 the total traffic was 2,424,846 vehicles, and a prediction made at that time, based on the rate of traffic increase up to 1920, indicated that in 1926 the total would reach 3,800,000 vehicles. So rapidly has the volume of traffic increased, however, that this figure was passed in 1923, when 4,092,653 vehicles crossed the river on the Philadelphia-Camden ferries. This figure does not include the vehicles carried by the Tacony-Palmyra ferry, which has become an important factor in the movement of traffic between Philadelphia and points in New Jersey. Figures for the full year of 1924 are not available. The traffic during the first ten months of the year has exceeded that for the entire year 1923, however, and it is expected that the total will reach 5,000,000 vehicles.

The maximum holiday traffic has increased in like measures. In 1920 the heaviest day's movement was about 10,000 vehicles. During the past summer the traffic for one Sunday totaled 24,000 vehicles.

Such great increases in the number of vehicles crossing the river emphasize the importance of the bridge to the people of both States. They also show the imperative need in Philadelphia for the provisions of thoroughfares adequate to handle the bridge traffic. The Highway Department of the State of New Jersey has already made plans for wide roads leading to the bridge which will be completed at the date that the bridge is opened. Similar provisions have been recommended to the City of Philadelphia by your Joint Commission, and their importance cannot be overestimated.

DETAIL REPORT

The following is a report in detail of the work accomplished under each contract.

CONTRACT NO. 1—TEST BORINGS

Contract No. 1, for land and river test borings, was awarded August 19, 1921, to the Pennsylvania Drilling Company. Thirty-seven holes were drilled at the sites of the main piers and anchorages in order to obtain information required for the design of the foundations. The work was completed on December 20, 1921, at a cost of $15,975.87.

CONTRACT NO. 2—MAIN PIERS

Contract No. 2, for the construction of the two main piers was awarded on December 21, 1921, to the Holbrook, Cabot and Rollins Corporation and Keystone State Construction Company, acting jointly. The pier foundations were constructed by use of compressed air caissons as described in our previous annual reports.

The caisson for the Philadelphia pier was launched on April 24th, 1922. The first concrete was placed on May 9th and the work of sinking was completed on July 1st, 1922. The caisson for the Camden pier was launched July 18th, 1922, and the work of sinking was completed on October 10, 1922.

Granite for the two main piers was quarried at Stone Mountain, Georgia. Setting was commenced on the Philadelphia pier in August, 1922, and completed in March, 1923, and the setting of the granite on the Camden pier was completed in May, 1923.

The cost of constructing the two main piers was $1,671,055.00.

CONTRACT NO. 3—DEMOLITION

Contract No. 3, for the demolition and removal of the buildings on the site of the Philadelphia anchorage was awarded January 13, 1922, to Charles D. Heavey. The work under this contract was completed on June 30, 1922, at a cost of $8,499.99

CONTRACTS NOS. 4 AND 5—FIRST SECTIONS OF PHILADELPHIA AND CAMDEN ANCHORAGES

Contracts for the work on the first sections of the two anchorages were awarded on June 2, 1922 to the Keystone State Construction Company and Holbrook, Cabot and Rollins Corporation, acting jointly. The foundations for the anchorages were constructed by the use of reinforced concrete caissons sunk by open dredging. The design and methods of construction of these caissons have been described in our annual report for last year.

The masonry structure of each anchorage above the foundations, together with steel girders and eye bars embedded in it for anchoring of the cables, has been completed during the past year with the exception of the erection of the final tier of eye bars which is being handled in connection with the construction of the main cables. The cost of the work including the amount to be paid when the eye bar erection is completed is $915,041.05 for the Philadelphia anchorage and $1,271,811.57 for the Camden anchorage.

CONTRACT NO. 6—MAIN TOWERS

Contract No. 6, for construction of the two main towers, was awarded on December 1, 1922, to the Bethlehem Steel Company. The towers are of slender outline, designed to deflect with changes in the pull of the cables. They rise to the height of 347 feet above the tops of the piers and 384 feet above the mean low water. The main sections are of silicon steel.

The towers were fabricated and assembled in sections at the Steelton shops of the Bethlehem Steel Company and were then taken apart and shipped to the sites for erection. The erection work was handled by the use of a "creeper traveller" especially designed for the purpose by the contractor. This traveler consisted of a steel frame moving along vertical I-beams bolted to the tower bracing and sup-

porting a 60 ft. steel derrick boom. Only six different positions of the traveler were required for the entire tower erection. Power for operating the travellers was furnished by heavy duty engines originally designed and used for the erection of the Blackwell's Island, now the Queensboro bridge, in New York.

After the towers had been erected up to the last splice, accurate measurements were made on the steelwork and the final sections were then machined in accordance with the measurements to secure uniform bearing for the saddle castings at the tops of the towers.

Erecting and riveting was completed on the Philadelphia towers in April 1924, and on the Camden tower in May 1924, and the field painting and all other work under this contract was completed by July 1st. The total cost of the work under Contract No. 6 was $1,440,571.02.

CONTRACT NO. 7—ANCHORAGE CABLE BENTS

Contract No. 7, for construction of the anchorage cable bents was awarded on July 20, 1923 to the American Bridge Company. These bents provide the support over which the cables are deflected to the angle of approximately 45 degrees required for their attachment to the eyebars. They bend as do the towers to accommodate changes in the cables and as in the towers the main sections are of silicon steel. The bents rest upon concrete buttresses which are part of the first section of the anchorages and transmit to them the thrust produced by the change in direction of the cables.

The base sections of the bents are steel castings of unusual size, two castings being used beneath each leg of the bents. Each of these sections of steel castings weighs 42 tons. The steelwork of the bents was assembled complete at the shops in the same manner that the towers were handled, to secure accurate fitting, and were then taken apart and shipped for erection.

Erection of the bents was started in February 1924 and all work under the contract was completed July 8, 1924. The cost of the work was $357,247.80

CONTRACT NO. 8—CABLES

Contract No. 8, for construction of the main cables, was awarded on September 21, 1923, to the Keystone State Construction Company upon a bid of $2,546,900.00. The American Cable Company, New York, secured the sub-contract for furnishing the wire, and the wire has been manufactured for them at the Page Steel and WireCompany plant at Monnessen, Pa.

Each of the two cables will have a diameter, when completed, of 30 inches and will contain 18,666 separate wires. The wires are each 0.195 inches in diameter after galvanizing and are laid parallel. Over 25,000 miles of wire are required for the two cables.

The wire is manufactured from acid open hearth steel, the specifications for which require that it shall contain not more than 0.85 per cent. carbon, 0.04 per cent. phosphorous and 0.04 per cent. sulphur. The individual heats of steel are identified by numbers and every ingot, billet, bundle of rod and bundle of wire carries its heat number from the time it leaves the steel mill until the finished wire is delivered.

The steel billets are carefully heated to a pre-determined temperature and rolled into rods ⅜ inch diameter. Then comes a special-treating process, followed by the wire drawing. The wire drawing consists in pulling the wire through a series of five separate dies, each draft being at a carefully regulated speed. Each draft must reduce the size of the wire to a given degree in order to insure the proper amount of cold working. The structure and tensile strength of the wire are dependent almost wholly upon the care with which the heat treatment and the cold working by wire drawing are carried out. Tests have been made on each end of every coil of wire drawn, the coils being about 3000 feet long. These tests show that a high degree of uniformity has been secured throughout the work. After the final cold drawing, the bridgewire varies in gage less than 0.003 in.

The final wire operation in the wire production is galvanizing. The galvanizing consists of a coating of zinc 99.75 per cent. pure, containing not over 0.03 per cent. iron. The temperature of the zinc bath and the speed with which the wire is drawn through it are carefully regulated to prevent injury to the wire.

The specifications required that specimens cut from the wire after galvanizing should show a minimum tensile strength of 215,000 lb. per square inch, elongation of 4 per cent. in 10 inches and yield point of 144,000 lb. per square inch. The wire produced for the cables has exceeded these specified limits. The average tensile strength as shown by the tests is 223,000 lb. per square inch. Despite its hardness and high tensile strength this wire can be bent cold around a rod 1½ times its own diameter without fracture.

The coils of wire produced at Monessen have been shipped to the bridge site at Camden. There they have been spliced on reels of about 90,000 feet each. The coils are spliced by the use of a steel sleeve having right and left hand threads, with the ends of the wire mitered to lock them against twisting out. The threads are tapered and are swedged into the wire by a special threading machine striking 2400 blows per minute. Tests to destruction of splices taken frequently and at random show that the strength of the splice averages above 98 per cent. of the unspliced wire. As successive reels are incorporated into the cables, the swedged ends of each reel are threatened into similar sleeves. In the event that a splice in the field is necessary, threads are cut in the wire by ordinary screw thread dies.

To support the required construction plant and to afford access to the cables during construction, temporary timber footbridges were built across the river along the line of the cables. The footbridges are each 10 feet wide, with flooring consisting of 6 inch boards spaced two inches apart. Each footbridge is supported by six 2¼ inch steel cables, arranged in two sets of three cables each. These cables are made with a 7x7 wire rope center, surrounded by 6 strands of 37 wires each. They will be used later for suspender wires in the bridge structure, together with similar rope furnished under contract No. 13. Three crossover bridges in the main span and one in each side span, of timber truss construction, are provided to give convenient access between the two footbridges and to brace them to reduce side sway. Storm cables of 2¼ inch rope are also provided in order to reduce the vertical motion of the footbridges.

The cable wires are carried across the river by means of travelling sheaves or "spiders" attached to an endless wire cable, the "haulage rope", which moves from anchorage to anchorage. A strand is begun by fastening one end of wire from a reel to a strand shoe and passing the loop of wire around the travelling sheave. The haulage rope is then set in motion and as the sheave moves across the river the wire is unwound from the reel twice as fast as the sheave travels. The loop is thus elongated as the sheave moves across until the two wires forming the loop are finally carried to the opposite anchorage. There the loop of wire is removed from the sheave and passed around a strand shoe at that side of the river. This operation completes the laying of two wires of one strand. These wires are adjusted to correct sag and tension while the sheave travels back from the anchorage it has just reached with a loop from that side. This cycle of operations is repeated as the sheave passes from side to side of the river until the entire strand is finished.

One haulage rope is provided for the construction of each cable. Two sheaves are fastened to each haulage rope in such position that when one sheave is at the Camden anchorage the other is at the Philadelphia anchorage. At the same time that the loop of wire is started in motion from Philadelphia another loop is started from Camden. Each movement of the haulage rope thus places four wires across the river.

In order to secure the correct length and sag in the completed cables, single wires were carried across the river and accurately adjusted in the cable saddles to the correct length, before the first strands were started. These wires were then used as guide wires in the building up of each of the strands to secure the same length of wire in every strand.

Eight strands are built up at a time, four eo each cable. They are first built up at the sides of the cable saddle and are then seized into circular form and placed in position in the saddles of the towers and anchorage cable bents. Moving of the completed strands into the saddels is accomplished by hydraulic cranes moving on beams above each saddle. The strand shoes at the anchorage for attachment of the strands to the anchor eyebars are placed at right angles to their position during the construction of each strand, to facilitate the loops of wire around them and adjusting the wires. When the strands are completed the shoes are turned into vertical position and secured between the eyebars.

About five days are required for stringing the wires in each group of four strands, and from one to two days are required for seizing the completed strands and adjusting them

in position in the cable saddles. Work is underway on both cables for twelve hours each day. The high record for stringing wires up to the present time is 578 wires in one day. This record represents an average rate for the travelling sheaves of slightly under 10 minutes from anchorage to anchorage. A single trip is frequently made in less than 9 minutes but the average is considerably higher because of the time required for splicing reels and because of delays and difficulties in the work.

Excellent progress has been made on the construction of the cables. Each cable is now over 75 per cent. complete and unless unforseen difficulties arise they will be completed by the first of February, 1925.

The completed cables will each have 61 strands. As the strands are laid into the saddles the cross section is a regular hexagon, with extreme diameters of 35¼ inches. For compacting the hexagonal into a circular section a special compacting machine has been developed. This machine is a hydraulic press consisting of a hexagonal steel girdle made of six pairs of channels arranged to take the reactions from six hydraulic pressure cylinders. Cast shoes machined to 15 inches circular radius are attached to the pressure pistons and squeeze the cable from hexagonal to circular shape. Pressure is applied silmultaneously to all cylinders, thus producing uniform compacting. The pressure at the pump reaches 6000 pounds per square inch and the total force brought upon the cable is about 30 tons.

Because of the unprecedented size of the cables of this bridge, a special test was made to determine the diameter to which the cables could be compacted. A model section five feet in length was prepared of wires cut from the regular wire produced for the cables. Splices were made in sufficient wires to secure the same proportion of splices in the test as will occur in the completed cables. Compacting of this model section reduced it to a diameter of 29 15/16 inches. The first 15 tons pressure reduced the cable from 35½ to 30½ inches diameter and an additional 15 tons pressure was required to secure the final 9/16 inch reduction.

When the 61 strands in each cable are completed they will be compacted with similar machines and the castings for attachment of the suspender ropes will then be bolted upon the compacted cable.

CONTRACTS NO. 9 AND 10—DEMOLITION

Contracts for the demolition and removal of the structures on the sites of the Philadelphia and Camden approaches were awarded as follows:

PHILADELPHIA APPROACH

Contract No.	Section	Contractor	Date of Award	Amount
9A	Front to Second St.	Sorrentino & Co.	1/18/24	$11,300 00
9B	Second to Third St.	Sorrentino & Co.	1/18/24	59,900 00
9C	Third to Fourth St.	J. Joseph McHugh	12/20/23	9,363 00
9D	Fourth to Fifth St.	Sorrentino & Co.	1/18/24	18,900 00
9E	Fifth to Sixth St.	Jump Housewrecking Co.	12/20/23	Pay 5,101 00*

CAMDEN APPROACH

Contract No.	Section	Contractor	Date of Award	Amount
10A	Delaware to Second St.	Charles D. Heavey	1/18/24	47,000 00
10B	Second to Fourth St.	Geo. A. Klinges Co.	1/18/24	7,800 00
10C	Fourth to Sixth St.	Charles D. Heavey	12/20/24	3,400 00
10D	Fifth to Seventh St.	Jump Housewrecking Co.	12/20/24	Pay 2,812 00*

*The contract provides for the payment of this sum to the Joint Commission, the contractor receiving the materials removed by him from the demolished buildings.

All work under contracts 9A, 9B, 9C, 10A, and 10B has been completed and the work under the remaining demolition contracts will be completed early in 1925.

CONTRACT NO. 11—PHILADELPHIA APPROACH PIERS

Contract No. 11 for the construction of the Philadelphia approach piers, was awarded on February 25, 1924 to the Frederick Snare Corporation. Twenty-six piers located between Front Street and Fourth Street are being constructed under this contract. The piers are of granite backed with concrete and are for support of the steel columns of the approach metalwork. All the piers have been founded on spread footings on gravel, constructed in open excavation.

Granite for the piers has been quarried at the H. E. Fletcher quarries at West Chelmford, Mass. All work under Contract No. 11 was completed on December 10 at a cost of $217,997.25.

CONTRACT NO. 12—CAMDEN APPROACH PIERS

Contract No. 12, for construction of the Camden approach piers, was awarded on February 25, 1924, to H. G. Ley and Company, upon a bid of $271,862.50. Test borings made as part of the work under this contract showed that it was necessary to use piles for the foundations of all the piers. This work has required the making and driving of 1048 reinforced concrete piles. The pile driving has been completed east of Delaware Avenue and 16 piers have been finished. Twenty-six piers are included in the work under Contract No. 12, and the piers are similar in design and function to those constructed for the Philadelphia approach under Contract No. 11.

CONTRACT NO. 13—CABLE BANDS, SUSPENDERS AND HAND ROPES

Contract No. 13, for construction of the cable bands, suspenders and hand ropes, was awarded on March 21, 1924, to the Keystone State Construction Company upon a bid of $404,850.00. The work under this contract comprises the manufacture and erection of the steel castings which are bolted to the cable for attachment of the suspender rope and hand ropes. The suspender rope furnished under Contract No. 8 and used for the footbridges will be cut to length, socketed and erected under this contract. All the cast steel sockets required for attachment of the suspender ropes to the steel work have been completed; a large number of cable bands have been cast and are being machined; and a portion of the suspender rope has been manufactured. When the main cables are completed, the footbridges will be suspended from them, and the rope now supporting the footbridges will be removed and erection under Contract No. 13 proceeded with at once.

CONTRACT NO. 14—SUSPENDED STRUCTURE

Contract No. 14, for construction of the suspended structure was awarded on March 21, 1924, to the American Bridge

Company upon a bid of $2,888,000.00. This contract covers the fabricating and erecting of the stiffening trusses, laterals and floor system of the main bridge from anchorage to anchorage. The trusses are of Warren type, 28 feet deep center to center of chords. The chord sections are all of nickel steel, with a minimum ultimate strength over 90,000 pounds per square inch and yield point 55,000 pounds per square inch. The web members and the main material of the floor system are of silicon steel of the same grade as the material used in the main towers and the anchorage cable bents.

The contractor has divided the work among several fabricating shops. The main span trusses will be fabricated at Ambridge, Pa., and the side span trusses will be fabricated at Elmira, N. Y. Other portions of the work are being handled at Pencoyd, Pa.

The entire work under contract No. 14 will require 19,000 tons of steelwork. Over 76% of this material has already been rolled, and fabrication work is under way. The trusses are assembled at the shops for fitting before any material is shipped to the work. At the Ambridge shops assembling was started on October 10, 1924. The assembly of the first sections of the main span trusses has been completed. The first train load shipment was made on Nov. 21, using a solid train of sixty cars. Assembling of the side span trusses was started November 17 at the Elmira shops. The steel as it is shipped is placed in storage in Philadelphia ready for erection. It is expected that the greater portion of the steelwork will be on hand before the erection is commenced and the erection work will progress very rapidly.

CONTRACT NO. 15—COMPLETION OF ANCHORAGES

Contract No. 15, for the completion of the anchorages, was awarded on June 20, 1924 to the Keystone State Construction Company upon a bid of $2,977,450.00. The portion of the anchorage masonry constructed under Contracts Nos. 4 and 5 provides sufficient counterweight for the dead load of the bridge. The concrete masonry being added under Contract No. 15 includes the additional mass required to take care of the live load. This contract also provides for construction of foundations for the anchorage towers, construction of the towers, containing elevator shafts, stairways, vestibules, operating and store rooms, and other construction and installation required to complete the anchorages in readiness for operation.

The foundations for the towers consist of eight cylindrical piers to rock, two under each tower. These piers have been constructed as reinforced concrete open dredged caissons. They are each 16 feet in diameter, with walls 4 feet thick and a single dredging well 8 feet in diameter. The cutting edges are of steel. The caissons are pumped out as the sinking progresses and are sealed by depositing concrete in the dry, in accordance with the practice developed in sinking the caissons of Contracts Nos. 4 and 5. Construction of these caissons was begun in September; the last caissons for the Philadelphia anchorage was sealed on Rock November 15; and the saissons for the Camden anchorage are now nearing completion. The final elevations of the cutting edges of the Philadelphia piers vary from -62 to -66 feet, and the final elevations in Camden are approximately -104 feet.

Granite setting on both anchorages was commenced early in December and the cornerstones were laid on December 12th, the fifth anniversary of the date of organization of the Delaware River Bridge Joint Commission.

On the towers of the anchorages will be carved the coats-of-arms of the two states and the two cities. The coats-of-arms of Pennsylvania and of Philadelphia will be carved on the Philadelphia anchorage and the coats-of-arms of New Jersey and of Camden on the Camden anchorages. The sculpture work will be at a height of 115 feet above the street, with figures boldly carved at heroic scale.

The treatment and expression of the sculpture work are being developed through successive models, the first of which was made one-sixth the size of the carved work. These first models have already been prepared for each of the four coats-of-arms. Half size models from which the carving in granite will be developed are now being sculptured.

Granite for the anchorage is being quarried from the Stone Mountain quarries in Georgia, the West Chelmsford and Milford quarries in Massachusetts and the Mount Airy quarries in North Carolina.

CONTRACT NO. 16—PHILADELPHIA SEWERS

Contract No. 16, for construction of sewers in Philadelphia, was awarded on June 6, 1924 to Lombardi Company, Inc., upon a bid of $173,464.25. The work under this contract includes the construction of brick and reinforced concrete sewers extending from Fourth Street to the Delaware River. Construction work was commenced immediately upon the award of the contract and the work is now nearing completion.

CONTRACT NO. 17—STRUCTURAL METALWORK, PHILADELPHIA APPROACH

Contract No. 17, for construction of the structural metalwork of the Philadelphia approach, was awarded on July 18, 1924 to the American Bridge Company upon a bid of $1,511,850.00. The work under this contract includes the construction of the supporting steel towers and the trusses, and the floor system, extending from the Philadelphia Anchorage to Fourth Street. Over 11,000 tons of steelwork are required under this contract. Heavy rollings of Steel are now being made at the mills and shopwork will be commenced early in 1925.

CONTRACT NO. 18—STRUCTURAL METALWORK, CAMDEN APPROACH

Contract No. 18, for construction of the structural metalwork of the Camden approach, was awarded on July 18, 1924 to the American Bridge Company, upon a bid of $1,793,650.00. The work under this contract is similar in character to that of Contract No. 17, and covers the portion of the approach from the Camden anchorage to Third Street. It will require more than 13,000 tons of steel. Mill rollings are under way and the work will be carried on simultaneously with that under Contract No. 17.

CONTRACT NO. 19—PHILADELPHIA APPROACH FOURTH TO FIFTH STREET AND STREET CHANGES INCIDENTAL THERETO

Contract No. 19, for construction of the masonry and structural metalwork of the Philadelphia approach between Fourth Street and Fifth Street and the grading, paving, sewers and other work in adjacent streets, was awarded on September 19, 1924, to Mazzola and Marano, upon a bid of $401,238.50. This contract provides for the construction of the foundations and the masonry and metalwork of the Philadelphia approach from the point where Contract No. 17 reaches ground level east of Fifth Street. It also includes lowering the grade of Fourth Street required to permit passage under the approach structure and the adjustment of adjacent streets and sewers. The foundations are spread footings of concrete on gravel foundations similar to the foundations for the piers constructed under Contract No. 11. The masonry work will be faced with granite. The foundations have been completed and masonry and granite facing are being constructed and the street changes are under way.

CONTRACT NO. 20—CAMDEN APPROACH, THIRD STREET TO EAST OF FIFTH STREET

Contract No. 20, for construction of the masonry and structural metalwork of the Camden approach from Third Street to east of Fifth Street, was awarded on December 19, 1924, to the O'Neill Company upon a bid of $408,161.00. Under this contract the Camden approach will be constructed from the end of the metalwork built under Contract No. 18 to ground level east of Fifth Street.

FUTURE CONTRACTS

The following contracts remain to be let in order to complete the bridge according to the approved plans:

Contract No. 21—Floor slabs on main spans and approaches.
Contract No. 22—Philadelphia Plaza.
Contract No. 23—Paving of main spans and approaches.
Contract No. 24—Miscellaneous metalwork.
Contract No. 25—Grading, paving and construction of sewers in Front and other streets in Philadelphia.
Contract No. 26—Camden Plaza.
Contract No. 27—Electrical equipment.
Contract No. 28—Final painting.

These contracts will provide for all work necessary to complete the bridge ready for operation, excepting track work. The progress made on contracts already under way gives every assurance that, if the remaining work to be done can be placed under contract by the middle of 1925, the bridge will be ready for traffic on July 4, 1926.

Respectfully submitted,

RALPH MODJESKI,
Chairman and Chief Engineer.

GEORGE S. WEBSTER,
LAURENCE A. BALL,
Board of Engineers.

APPENDIX A REVISED ESTIMATE OF COST OF BRIDGE (PREPARED AUGUST, 1924)

INCREASED CONSTRUCTION COST OF DELAWARE RIVER BRIDGE

Main Spans	Original Estimate with Contingencies	Contracts	Contract Cost to Date	Estimated Cost Future Contracts	Total	Increase
Main Piers	$2,029,300	1—Borings	$15,975 87		$1,671,055	—$358,245
		2—Main piers	1,641,878 95			
		Pier protection		$13,200		
Main Towers	1,582,300	6—Towers	1,440,571 02		1,562,671	—19,629
		Railings, light and ornamental metalwork, lighting, painting, elevators, etc.		122,100		
Anchorages	4,540,500	3—Demolition	8,499 99		5,601,550	1,061,050
		4—Philadelphia first section	916,841 05			
		5—Camden first section	1,217,811 58			
		7—Anchorage bents	357,247 80			
		15—Main contract	2,977,450 00			
		Light and ornamental metalwork, lighting, paving, drainage etc.		123,700		
Cables	2,650,500	8—Cables	2,546,900 00		3,073,850	423,350
		13—Bands	404,850 00			
		Wrapping, painting, etc.		122,100		
Suspended Structure	3,416,400	14—Suspended structure	2,888,000 00		3,722,900	306,500
		Floor slab, paving, track ties and grating, railings, lighting, painting, etc.		834,900		
Philadelphia Approach	3,796,000	9—Demolition	94,353 00		5,121,677	1,325,677
		11—Piers	231,000 00			
		16—Sewers	173,464 00			
		17—Metalwork	1,511,850 00			
		Railings, lighting, floor slab, paving, Contract No. 19 and plaza, etc.		3,111,000		
Camden Approach	2,799,000	10—Demolition	55,388 00		3,663,800	864,800
		12—Piers	310,562 50			
		18—Metalwork	1,793,650 00			
		Railings, lighting, floor slab, paving, Contract No. 20 and plaza, etc.		1,504,200		
Engineering Expense	1,249,000		845,600 00	660,900	1,506,500	257,500
Totals	$22,063,000		$19,431,903	$6,492,100	$25,924,003	Net increase $3,861,003

APPENDIX A REVISED ESTIMATE OF COST OF BRIDGE (PREPARED AUGUST, 1924—Concluded)
INCREASED COST OF REAL ESTATE, LAND DAMAGE AND ADMINISTRATION

	Original Estimate with Contingencies	Expenditures to Date	Estimated Remaining Expenditures	Total	Difference Between Original and Present Estimated Cost: Saving	Increase
Real Estate in Philadelphia	$4,709,000	$2,231,420	$5,376,000	$7,707,420		$2,998,420
Real Estate in Camden	1,683,000	2,787,817	450,000	3,237,817		1,554,817
Administration Expenses	416,000	180,929	161,000	341,929	—$74,071	
Total Real Estate and Administration Expenses	$6,808,000	$5,300,166	$5,987,000	$11,287,166	(Net Increase)	$4,479,166

DISTRIBUTION OF INCREASE	Philadelphia	Pennsylvania	New Jersey	Total
Distribution, additional funds required for construction	$1,082,970	$1,082,970	$1,695,063	$3,861,003
Distribution, additional funds required for land and administration	1,480,692	1,480,692	1,517,782	4,479,166
Distribution, additional funds required	$2,563,662	$2,563,662	$3,212,845	$8,340,169
Division of Cost in Original Estimate	8,221,000	8,221,000	12,429,000	28,871,000
Division of Estimated Cost August 19, 1924	$10,784,662	$10,784,662	$15,641,845	$37,211,169

APPENDIX B SUMMARY OF BIDS ON CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS

SUMMARY OF BIDS OPENED BY COMMISSION AUGUST 18, 1921
FOR
BORINGS AT SITE OF RIVER PIERS AND ANCHORAGES
CONTRACT No. 1

Item	Classification	Quantity	Pennsylvania Drilling Co. Pittsburgh, Pa. Unit Price	Pennsylvania Drilling Co. Pittsburgh, Pa. Amount	C. S. Edwards Jersey City, N. J. Unit Price	C. S. Edwards Jersey City, N. J. Amount	Ridpath & Potter Co. Philadelphia, Pa. Unit Price	Ridpath & Potter Co. Philadelphia, Pa. Amount	Sprague & Henwood, Inc. Scranton, Pa. Unit Price	Sprague & Henwood, Inc. Scranton, Pa. Amount	E. J. Longyear Company Minneapolis, Minn. Unit Price	E. J. Longyear Company Minneapolis, Minn. Amount	Sullivan Machinery Co. Massachusetts & Chicago Unit Price	Sullivan Machinery Co. Massachusetts & Chicago Amount
1	Sinking Casing on Land	500 Ft.	$3 00	$1,500 00	$3 00	$1,500 00	$4 00	$2,000 00	$4 00	$2,000 00	$6 15	$3,075 00	$10 85	$5,425 00
2	Sinking Casing in River	1450 Ft.	5 50	7,975 00	5 00	7,250 00	5 50	7,975 00	7 00	10,150 00	7 00	10,150 00	10 85	15,732 50
3	Core Boring, on Land	120 Ft.	4 00	480 00	10 00	1,200 00	6 50	780 00	5 00	600 00	6 65	798 00	10 85	1,302 00
4	Core Boring, in River	520 Ft.	5 50	2,860 00	10 00	5,200 00	7 50	3,900 00	8 00	4,160 00	7 50	3,900 00	10 85	5,642 00
5	Dry Samples	500	2 00	1,000 00	1 00	500 00	5 00	2,500 00	1 50	750 00	6 50	3,250 00	5 00	2,500 00
	Total			$13,815 00		$15,650 00		$17,155 00		$17,660 00		$21,173 00		$30,601 50

SUMMARY OF BIDS FOR TWO MAIN PIERS
(CONTRACT No. 2)
Received December 19, 1921

	Item	Classification	Quantity	Holbrook, Cabot & Rollins Corp. New York Keystone State Const. Co. Phila. Unit Price	Amount	Totals
To be Added	1	Pier "A" Complete, with Cutting Edge at Elev. —62.0′	.....	.....	$750,000 00	
	2	Pier "B" Complete, with Cutting Edge at Elev. —86.0′	.....	.....	900,000 00	
	5	Additional, for Excavation and Concrete Below Cutting Edge of Pier "A." Not below El. —85.0′	500 Cu. Yds.	$13 50	6,750 00	
	6	Additional, for Excavation and Concrete Below Cutting Edge of Pier "B." Not Below El. —105.0′	1100 Cu. Yds.	20 00	22,000 00	$1,678,750 00
To be Subtracted from Above	9	Subtract, for Pier "A" for Rock Left Above Level of Cutting Edge in Working Chamber of Caisson	250 Cu. Yds.	23 50	5,875 00	
	10	Subtract, for Pier "B" for Rock Left Above Level of Cutting Edge, in Working Chamber of Caisson	100 Cu. Yds.	36 00	3,600 00	9,475 00
		AMOUNT OF BID				$1,669,275 00
	3*	Additional for Pier "A," If the Cutting Edge is Sunk to a Greater Depth Than El. —62.0′, But Not Lower Than El. 70.0′		5,000 00	.....	.....
	4**	Additional, for Pier "B," If the Cutting Edge is Sunk to a Greater Depth Than El. 86.0′ But Not Lower Than El. 95.0′		7,500 00	.....	.....
		*—Item 7—The Same Amount per Lin. Ft. Decrease of Depth, If Cutting Edge Stopped Above El. —62.0′		Launch Caisson A—150 Days	Finish Sinking A—240 Days	
		**—Item 8—The Same Amount per Lin. Ft. Decrease of Depth, If Cutting Edge Stopped Above El. —86.0′		B—240 "	B—330 "	

	Item	Classification	Quantity	Foundation Co. New York Unit Price	Amount	Totals
To be Added	1	Pier "A" Complete, with Cutting Edge at Elev. —62.0′	.....	.....	$806,000 00	
	2	Pier "B" Complete, with Cutting Edge at Elev. —86.0′	.....	.....	928,000 00	
	5	Additional, for Excavation and Concrete Below Cutting Edge of Pier "A." Not below El. —85.0′	500 Cu. Yds.	$65 00	32,500 00	
	6	Additional, for Excavation and Concrete Below Cutting Edge of Pier "B." Not Below El. —105.0′	1100 Cu. Yds.	75 00	82,500 00	$1,849,000 00
To be Subtracted from Above	9	Subtract, for Pier "A" for Rock Left Above Level of Cutting Edge in Working Chamber of Caisson	250 Cu. Yds.	15 00	3,750 00	
	10	Subtract, for Pier "B" for Rock Left Above Level of Cutting Edge, in Working Chamber of Caisson	100 Cu. Yds.	15 00	1,500 00	5,250 00
		AMOUNT OF BID				$1,843,750 00
	3*	Additional for Pier "A," If the Cutting Edge is Sunk to a Greater Depth Than El. —62.0′, But Not Lower Than El. 70.0′		12,000 00	.....	.....
	4**	Additional, for Pier "B," If the Cutting Edge is Sunk to a Greater Depth Than El. 86.0′ But Not Lower Than El. 95.0′		12,700 00	.....	.....
		*—Item 7—The Same Amount per Lin. Ft. Decrease of Depth, If Cutting Edge Stopped Above El. —62.0′		Launch Caisson A—100 Days	Finish Sinking A—180 Days	
		**—Item 8—The Same Amount per Lin. Ft. Decrease of Depth, If Cutting Edge Stopped Above El. —86.0′		B—130 "	B—260 "	

SUMMARY OF BIDS FOR TWO MAIN PIERS (CONTRACT No. 2—Continued)

	Item	Classification	Quantity	Eyre & Johnson Phila. Unit Price	Eyre & Johnson Phila. Amount	Totals
To be Added	1	Pier "A" Complete, with Cutting Edge at Elev. —62.0′	.....	.....	$850,000 00	
	2	Pier "B" Complete, with Cutting Edge at Elev. —86.0′	.....	.....	1,001,944 00	
	5	Additional, for Excavation and Concrete Below Cutting Edge of Pier "A." Not below El. —85.0′	500 Cu. Yds.	$48 00	24,000 00	
	6	Additional, for Excavation and Concrete Below Cutting Edge of Pier "B." Not Below El. —105.0′	1100 Cu. Yds.	68 00	74,800 00	$1,950,744 00
To be Subtracted from Above	9	Subtract, for Pier "A" for Rock Left Above Level of Cutting Edge in Working Chamber of Caisson	250 Cu. Yds.	20 00	5,000 00	
	10	Subtract, for Pier "B" for Rock Left Above Level of Cutting Edge, in Working Chamber of Caisson	100 Cu. Yds.	20 00	2,000 00	7,000 00
		AMOUNT OF BID				$1,943,744 00
	3*	Additional for Pier "A," If the Cutting Edge is Sunk to a Greater Depth Than El. —62.0′, But Not Lower Than El. 70.0′		13,000 00	.....	.....
	4**	Additional, for Pier "B," If the Cutting Edge is Sunk to a Greater Depth Than El. 86.0′ But Not Lower Than El. 95.0′		22,500 00	.....	.....
		*—Item 7—The Same Amount per Lin. Ft. Decrease of Depth, If Cutting Edge Stopped Above El. —62.0′		Launch Caisson A—90 Days	Finish Sinking A—210 Days	
		**—Item 8—The Same Amount per Lin. Ft. Decrease of Depth, If Cutting Edge Stopped Above El. —86.0′		B—90 "	B—300 "	

	Item	Classification	Quantity	Arthur McMullen, New York Arundel Corp., Baltimore Unit Price	Arthur McMullen, New York Arundel Corp., Baltimore Amount	Totals
To be Added	1	Pier "A" Complete, with Cutting Edge at Elev. —62.0′	.....	.....	$854,600 00	
	2	Pier "B" Complete, with Cutting Edge at Elev. —86.0′	.....	.....	1,134,400 00	
	5	Additional, for Excavation and Concrete Below Cutting Edge of Pier "A." Not below El. —85.0′	500 Cu. Yds.	$45 00	22,500 00	
	6	Additional, for Excavation and Concrete Below Cutting Edge of Pier "B." Not Below El. —105.0′	1100 Cu. Yds.	81 00	89,100 00	$2,100,600 00
To be Subtracted from Above	9	Subtract, for Pier "A" for Rock Left Above Level of Cutting Edge in Working Chamber of Caisson	250 Cu. Yds.	20 00	5,000 00	
	10	Subtract, for Pier "B" for Rock Left Above Level of Cutting Edge, in Working Chamber of Caisson	100 Cu. Yds.	38 00	3,800 00	8,800 00
		AMOUNT OF BID				$2,091,800 00
	3*	Additional for Pier "A," If the Cutting Edge is Sunk to a Greater Depth Than El. —62.0′, But Not Lower Than El. 70.0′		10,000 00	.....	.....
	4**	Additional, for Pier "B," If the Cutting Edge is Sunk to a Greater Depth Than El. 86.0′ But Not Lower Than El. 95.0′		20,000 00	.....	.....
		*—Item 7—The Same Amount per Lin. Ft. Decrease of Depth, If Cutting Edge Stopped Above El. —62.0′		Launch Caisson A—100 Days	Finish Sinking A—180 Days	
		**—Item 8—The Same Amount per Lin. Ft. Decrease of Depth, If Cutting Edge Stopped Above El. —86.0′		B—175 "	B—330 "	

SUMMARY OF BIDS FOR TWO MAIN PIERS (CONTRACT No. 2—Continued)

	Item	Classification	Quantity	Vang Const. Co. Cumberland, Md. Unit Price	Amount	Totals
To be Added	1	Pier "A" Complete, with Cutting Edge at Elev. —62.0′	.....	.....	$829,000 00	
	2	Pier "B" Complete, with Cutting Edge at Elev. —86.0′	.....	.....	1,166,000 00	
	5	Additional, for Excavation and Concrete Below Cutting Edge of Pier "A." Not below El. —85.0′	500 Cu. Yds.	$50 00	25,000 00	
	6	Additional, for Excavation and Concrete Below Cutting Edge of Pier "B." Not Below El. —105.0′	1100 Cu. Yds.	75 00	82,500 00	$2,102,500 00
To be Subtracted from Above	9	Subtract, for Pier "A" for Rock Left Above Level of Cutting Edge in Working Chamber of Caisson	250 Cu. Yds.	24 00	6,000 00	
	10	Subtract, for Pier "B" for Rock Left Above Level of Cutting Edge, in Working Chamber of Caisson	100 Cu. Yds.	40 00	4,000 00	10,000 00
		AMOUNT OF BID				$2,092,500 00
	3*	Additional for Pier "A," If the Cutting Edge is Sunk to a Greater Depth Than El. —62.0′, But Not Lower Than El. 70.0′		17,500 00	.....	.....
	4**	Additional, for Pier "B," If the Cutting Edge is Sunk to a Greater Depth Than El. 86.0′ But Not Lower Than El. 95.0′		21,000 00	.....	.....

	Launch Caisson	Finish Sinking
*—Item 7—The Same Amount per Lin. Ft. Decrease of Depth, If Cutting Edge Stopped Above El. —62.0′	A— 75 Days	A—165 Days
**—Item 8—The Same Amount per Lin. Ft. Decrease of Depth, If Cutting Edge Stopped Above El. —86.0′	B—150 "	B—270 "

	Item	Classification	Quantity	Booth & Flinn, Ltd. New York Unit Price	Amount	Totals
To be Added	1	Pier "A" Complete, with Cutting Edge at Elev. —62.0′	.....	.....	$840,000 00	
	2	Pier "B" Complete, with Cutting Edge at Elev. —86.0′	.....	.....	1,263,000 00	
	5	Additional, for Excavation and Concrete Below Cutting Edge of Pier "A." Not below El. —85.0′	500 Cu. Yds.	$35 00	17,500 00	
	6	Additional, for Excavation and Concrete Below Cutting Edge of Pier "B." Not Below El. —105.0′	1100 Cu. Yds.	40 00	44,000 00	$2,164,500 00
To be Subtracted from Above	9	Subtract, for Pier "A" for Rock Left Above Level of Cutting Edge in Working Chamber of Caisson	250 Cu. Yds.	35 00	8,750 00	
	10	Subtract, for Pier "B" for Rock Left Above Level of Cutting Edge, in Working Chamber of Caisson	100 Cu. Yds.	40 00	4,000 00	12,750 00
		AMOUNT OF BID				$2,151,750 00
	3*	Additional for Pier "A," If the Cutting Edge is Sunk to a Greater Depth Than El. —62.0′, But Not Lower Than El. 70.0′		15,000 00	.....	.....
	4**	Additional, for Pier "B," If the Cutting Edge is Sunk to a Greater Depth Than El. 86.0′ But Not Lower Than El. 95.0′		25,000 00	.....	.....

	Launch Caisson	Finish Sinking
*—Item 7—The Same Amount per Lin. Ft. Decrease of Depth, If Cutting Edge Stopped Above El. —62.0′	A—120 Days	A—185 Days
**—Item 8—The Same Amount per Lin. Ft. Decrease of Depth, If Cutting Edge Stopped Above El. —86.0′	B—120 "	B—195 "

SUMMARY OF BIDS FOR TWO MAIN PIERS (CONTRACT No. 2—Continued)

	Item	Classification	Quantity	H. P. Converse Co. Boston Unit Price	Amount	Totals
To be Added	1	Pier "A" Complete, with Cutting Edge at Elev. —62.0′	.....	.....	$930,000 00	
	2	Pier "B" Complete, with Cutting Edge at Elev. —86.0′	.....	.....	1,130,000 00	
	5	Additional, for Excavation and Concrete Below Cutting Edge of Pier "A." Not below El. —85.0′	500 Cu. Yds.	$65 00	32,500 00	
	6	Additional, for Excavation and Concrete Below Cutting Edge of Pier "B." Not Below El. —105.0′	1100 Cu. Yds.	70 00	77,000 00	$2,169,500 00
To be Subtracted from Above	9	Subtract, for Pier "A" for Rock Left Above Level of Cutting Edge in Working Chamber of Caisson	250 Cu. Yds.	10 00	2,500 00	
	10	Subtract, for Pier "B" for Rock Left Above Level of Cutting Edge, in Working Chamber of Caisson	100 Cu. Yds.	10 00	1,000 00	3,500 00
		AMOUNT OF BID				$2,166,000 00
	3*	Additional for Pier "A," If the Cutting Edge is Sunk to a Greater Depth Than El. —62.0′, But Not Lower Than El. 70.0′		20,000 00	.....	.....
	4**	Additional, for Pier "B," If the Cutting Edge is Sunk to a Greater Depth Than El. 86.0′ But Not Lower Than El. 95.0′		20,000 00	.....	.....
		*—Item 7—The Same Amount per Lin. Ft. Decrease of Depth, If Cutting Edge Stopped Above El. —62.0′		Launch Caisson A—140 Days	Finish Sinking A—270 Days	
		**—Item 8—The Same Amount per Lin. Ft. Decrease of Depth, If Cutting Edge Stopped Above El. —86.0′		B—140 "	B—330 "	

Item		Classification	Quantity	Dravo Contracting Co. Pittsburgh Unit Price	Amount	Totals
To be Added	1	Pier "A" Complete, with Cutting Edge at Elev. —62.0′	.....	.....	$945,500 00	
	2	Pier "B" Complete, with Cutting Edge at Elev. —86.0′	.....	.....	1,219,500 00	
	5	Additional, for Excavation and Concrete Below Cutting Edge of Pier "A." Not below El. —85.0′	500 Cu. Yd	$60 00	30,000 00	
	6	Additional, for Excavation and Concrete Below Cutting Edge of Pier "B." Not Below El. —105.0′	1100 Cu. Yds.	80 00	88,000 00	$2,283,000 00
To be Subtracted from Above	9	Subtract, for Pier "A" for Rock Left Above Level of Cutting Edge in Working Chamber of Caisson	250 Cu. Yds.	20 00	5,000 00	
	10	Subtract, for Pier "B" for Rock Left Above Level of Cutting Edge, in Working Chamber of Caisson	100 Cu. Yds.	30 00	3,000 00	8,000 00
		AMOUNT OF BID				$2,275,000 00
	3*	Additional for Pier "A," If the Cutting Edge is Sunk to a Greater Depth Than El. —62.0′, But Not Lower Than El. 70.0′		10,500 00	.....	.....
	4**	Additional, for Pier "B," If the Cutting Edge is Sunk to a Greater Depth Than El. 86.0′ But Not Lower Than El. 95.0′		12,500 00	.....	.....
		*—Item 7—The Same Amount per Lin. Ft. Decrease of Depth, If Cutting Edge Stopped Above El. —62.0′		Launch Caisson A— 90 Days	Finish Sinking A—210 Days	
		**—Item 8—The Same Amount per Lin. Ft. Decrease of Depth, If Cutting Edge Stopped Above El. —86.0′		B—120 "	B—270 "	

SUMMARY OF BIDS FOR TWO MAIN PIERS (CONTRACT No. 2—Continued)

	Item	Classification	Quantity	Patrick McGovern, Inc. New York Unit Price	Amount	Totals
To be Added	1	Pier "A" Complete, with Cutting Edge at Elev. —62.0′	.....	.....	$1,034,442 95	
	2	Pier "B" Complete, with Cutting Edge at Elev. —86.0′	.....	.....	1,188,257 05	
	5	Additional, for Excavation and Concrete Below Cutting Edge of Pier "A." Not below El. —85.0′	500 Cu. Yds.	$32 00	16,000 00	
	6	Additional, for Excavation and Concrete Below Cutting Edge of Pier "B." Not Below El. —105.0′	1100 Cu. Yds.	53 00	58,300 00	$2,297,000 00
To be Subtracted from Above	9	Subtract, for Pier "A" for Rock Left Above Level of Cutting Edge in Working Chamber of Caisson	250 Cu. Yds.	30 00	7,500 00	
	10	Subtract, for Pier "B" for Rock Left Above Level of Cutting Edge, in Working Chamber of Caisson	100 Cu. Yds.	40 00	4,000 00	11,500 00
		AMOUNT OF BID				$2,285,500 00
	3*	Additional for Pier "A," If the Cutting Edge is Sunk to a Greater Depth Than El. —62.0′, But Not Lower Than El. 70.0′		9,000 00	.....	.....
	4**	Additional, for Pier "B," If the Cutting Edge is Sunk to a Greater Depth Than El. 86.0′ But Not Lower Than El. 95.0′		13,700 00	.....	.....
		*—Item 7—The Same Amount per Lin. Ft. Decrease of Depth, If Cutting Edge Stopped Above El. —62.0′		Launch Caisson A—145 Days		Finish Sinking A—210 Days
		**—Item 8—The Same Amount per Lin. Ft. Decrease of Depth, If Cutting Edge Stopped Above El. —86.0′		B—225 "		B—310 "

	Item	Classification	Quantity	Underpinning & Foundation Co. New York Unit Price	Amount	Totals
To be Added	1	Pier "A" Complete, with Cutting Edge at Elev. —62.0′	.....	.....	$1,044,000 00	
	2	Pier "B" Complete, with Cutting Edge at Elev. —86.0′	.....	.....	1,324,000 00	
	5	Additional, for Excavation and Concrete Below Cutting Edge of Pier "A." Not below El. —85.0′	500 Cu. Yds.	$40 00	20,000 00	
	6	Additional, for Excavation and Concrete Below Cutting Edge of Pier "B." Not Below El. —105.0′	1100 Cu. Yds.	60 00	66,000 00	$2,454,000 00
To be Subtracted from Above	9	Subtract, for Pier "A" for Rock Left Above Level of Cutting Edge in Working Chamber of Caisson	250 Cu. Yds.	15 00	3,750 00	
	10	Subtract, for Pier "B" for Rock Left Above Level of Cutting Edge, in Working Chamber of Caisson	100 Cu. Yds.	15 00	1,500 00	5,250 00
		AMOUNT OF BID				$2,448,750 00
	3*	Additional for Pier "A," If the Cutting Edge is Sunk to a Greater Depth Than El. —62.0′, But Not Lower Than El. 70.0′		10,000 00	.....	.....
	4**	Additional, for Pier "B," If the Cutting Edge is Sunk to a Greater Depth Than El. 86.0′ But Not Lower Than El. 95.0′		20,000 00	.....	.....
		*—Item 7—The Same Amount per Lin. Ft. Decrease of Depth, If Cutting Edge Stopped Above El. —62.0′		Launch Caisson A—100 Days		Finish Sinking A—180 Days
		**—Item 8—The Same Amount per Lin. Ft. Decrease of Depth, If Cutting Edge Stopped Above El. —86.0′		B—130 "		B—290 "

SUMMARY OF BIDS FOR TWO MAIN PIERS (CONTRACT No. 2—Continued)

	Item	Classification	Quantity	Frederick Snare Corp. Phila. Unit Price	Amount	Totals
To be Added	1	Pier "A" Complete, with Cutting Edge at Elev. —62.0′	.....	.....	$1,130,000 00	
	2	Pier "B" Complete, with Cutting Edge at Elev. —86.0′	.....	.....	1,350,000 00	
	5	Additional, for Excavation and Concrete Below Cutting Edge of Pier "A." Not below El. —85.0′	500 Cu. Yds.	$40 00	20,000 00	
	6	Additional, for Excavation and Concrete Below Cutting Edge of Pier "B." Not Below El. —105.0′	1100 Cu. Yds.	55 00	60,500 00	$2,560,500 00
To be Subtracted from Above	9	Subtract, for Pier "A" for Rock Left Above Level of Cutting Edge in Working Chamber of Caisson	250 Cu. Yds.	20 00	5,000 00	
	10	Subtract, for Pier "B" for Rock Left Above Level of Cutting Edge, in Working Chamber of Caisson	100 Cu. Yds.	25 00	2,500 00	7,500 00
		AMOUNT OF BID				$2,553,000 00
	3*	Additional for Pier "A," If the Cutting Edge is Sunk to a Greater Depth Than El. —62.0′, But Not Lower Than El. 70.0′		9,000 00	.....	.....
	4**	Additional, for Pier "B," If the Cutting Edge is Sunk to a Greater Depth Than El. 86.0′ But Not Lower Than El. 95.0′		11,000 00	.....	.....

	Launch Caisson	Finish Sinking
*—Item 7—The Same Amount per Lin. Ft. Decrease of Depth, If Cutting Edge Stopped Above El. —62.0′	A—150 Days	A—270 Days
**—Item 8—The Same Amount per Lin. Ft. Decrease of Depth, If Cutting Edge Stopped Above El. —86.0′	B—150 "	B—330 "

SUMMARY OF BIDS FOR DEMOLITION AND REMOVAL OF BUILDINGS ON SITE OF PHILA. ANCHORAGE
CONTRACT No. 3

Received January 11th, 1922

Bidder	ITEM 1-A Will pay Commission	ITEM 1-B Will demand of Comm.
Charles D. Heavey	.....	$7,999 99
Jump House Wrecking Co.	.....	17,496 00
John F. Garrity Bros.	.....	27,000 00
Gibbs, Mueller Co.	.....	82,149 20

SUMMARY OF BIDS FOR FIRST SECTION PHILADELPHIA ANCHORAGE (CONTRACT No. 4)

Received May 31st, 1922

Item	Classification	Quantities	Keystone State Const. Co., Phila., and Holbrook, Cabot & Rollin Corp., Boston Form "A" Unit Price	Amount	Form "B" Unit Price	Amount	Frederick Snare Corp., Phila. Form "A" Unit Price	Amount
1	Caisson Foundations	28,500 Cu. Yds.	$18 50	$527,250 00	$17 70	$504,450 00	$19 60	$558,600 00
2	Excavation, Above Elev. —5.0	8,000 Cu. Yds.	5 00	40,000 00	5 00	40,000 00	2 50	20,000 00
3	Class "A" Concrete, Above Elev. —5.0	12,800 Cu. Yds.	8 00	102,400 00	7 25	92,800 00	8 50	108,800 00
4	Class "B" Concrete, Above Elev. —5.0	16,830 Cu. Yds.	7 50	126,225 00	6 75	113,602 50	8 00	134,640 00
5	Additional Cement	1,000 Bbls.	2 00	2,000 00	2 00	2,000 00	3 00	3,000 00
6	Anchorage Steelwork	2,322,000 Lbs.	05	116,100 00	.0475	110,295 00	.048	111,456 00
7	Reinforcing Steel, Above Elev. —5.0	239,000 Lbs.	04	9,560 00	.035	8,365 00	.038	9,082 00
8	Maintenance and Protection of Adjacent Streets, Structures and Buildings	.....	.....	5,000 00	.....	5,000 00	.....	12,750 00
	Totals			$928,535 00		$876,512 50		$958,328 00

Item	Classification	Quantities	Arundel Corp., Baltimore Arthur McMullen Co., N. Y. Form "A" Unit Price	Amount	H. P. Converse Co., Boston Form "A" Unit Price	Amount	Form "B" Unit Price	Amount
1	Caisson Foundations	28,500 Cu. Yds.	$18 00	$513,000 00	$23 23	$662,055 00	$23 23	$662,055 00
2	Excavation, Above Elev. —5.0	8,000 Cu. Yds.	2 00	16,000 00	1 14	9,120 00	1 14	9,120 00
3	Class "A" Concrete, Above Elev. —5.0	12,800 Cu. Yds.	9 04	115,712 00	8 40	107,520 00	8 40	107,520 00
4	Class "B" Concrete, Above Elev. —5.0	16,830 Cu. Yds.	8 52	143,391 60	8 08	135,986 40	8 08	135,986 40
5	Additional Cement	1,000 Bbls.	3 00	3,000 00	2 31	2,310 00	2 31	2,310 00
6	Anchorage Steelwork	2,322,000 Lbs.	06	139,320 00	.0453	105,186 60	.0453	105,186 60
7	Reinforcing Steel, Above Elev. —5.0	239,000 Lbs.	04	9,560 00	03	7,170 00	03	7,170 00
8	Maintenance and Protection of Adjacent Streets, Structures and Buildings	.....	.....	25,000 00	.....	9,427 00	.....	9,427 00
	Totals			$964,983 60		$1,038,775 00		$1,038,775 00

Item	Classification	Quantities	Underpinning & Foundation Co., N. Y. and F. J. Boas, Phila. Form "A" Price Unit	Amount	Form "B" Price Unit	Amount	Patrick McGovern New York Form "B" Price Unit	Amount
1	Caisson Foundations	28,500 Cu. Yds.	$23 50	$669,750 00	$23 50	$669,750 00	$26 00	$741,000 00
2	Excavation, Above Elev. —5.0	8,000 Cu. Yds.	1 75	14,000 00	1 75	14,000 00	4 00	32,000 00
3	Class "A" Concrete, Above Elev. —5.0	12,800 Cu. Yds.	13 07	167,296 00	13 00	166,400 00	11 25	144,000 00
4	Class "B" Concrete, Above Elev. —5.0	16,830 Cu. Yds.	12 72	214,077 60	12 70	213,741 00	10 50	176,715 00
5	Additional Cement	1,000 Bbls.	2 50	2,500 00	2 50	2,500 00	2 70	2,700 00
6	Anchorage Steelwork	2,322,000 Lbs.	04	92,880 00	04	92,880 00	.0675	156,735 00
7	Reinforcing Steel, Above Elev. —5.0	239,000 Lbs.	.035	8,365 00	.035	8,365 00	.0325	7,767 50
8	Maintenance and Protection of Adjacent Streets, Structures and Buildings	.....	.....	15,000 00	.....	15,000 00	.....	16,000 00
	Totals		.....	$1,183,868 60		$1,182,636 00		$1,276,917 50

SUMMARY OF BIDS FOR FIRST SECTION PHILADELPHIA ANCHORAGE (CONTRACT No. 4—Concluded)

Item	Classification	Quantities	Oscar Daniels Co. New York Form "A" Unit Price	Oscar Daniels Co. New York Form "A" Amount	Heyman & Goodman Co., Jersey City Form "A" Unit Price	Heyman & Goodman Co., Jersey City Form "A" Amount
1	Caisson Foundations	28,500 Cu. Yds.	$26 25	$748,125 00	$21 00	$598,500 00
2	Excavation, Above Elev. —5.0	8,000 Cu. Yds.	3 90	31,200 00	5 00	40,000 00
3	Class "A" Concrete, Above Elev. —5.0	12,800 Cu. Yds.	12 50	160,000 00	8 00	102,400 00
4	Class "B" Concrete, Above Elev. —5.0	16,830 Cu. Yds.	12 00	201,960 00	7 60	127,908 00
5	Additional Cement	1,000 Bbls.	2 90	2,900 00	3 00	3,000 00
6	Anchorage Steelwork	2,322,000 Lbs.	06	139,320 00	05	116,100 00
7	Reinforcing Steel, Above Elev. —5.0	239,000 Lbs.	08	19,120 00	05	11,950 00
8	Maintenance and Protection of Adjacent Streets, Structures and Buildings	.....	.....	50,000 00	.....	20,000 00
	Totals			$1,352,625 00		$1,019,858 00

SUMMARY OF BIDS FOR FIRST SECTION CAMDEN ANCHORAGE (CONTRACT No. 5)

Received May 31st, 1922

Item	Classification	Quantities	Keystone State Const. Co. and Holbrook, Cabot & Rollins Corp. Form "A" Unit Price	Keystone State Const. Co. and Holbrook, Cabot & Rollins Corp. Form "A" Amount	Keystone State Const. Co. and Holbrook, Cabot & Rollins Corp. Form "B" Unit Price	Keystone State Const. Co. and Holbrook, Cabot & Rollins Corp. Form "B" Amount	Frederick Snare Corp. Form "A" Unit Price	Frederick Snare Corp. Form "A" Amount
1	Caisson Foundations	47,000 Cu. Yds.	$16 50	$775,500 00	$15 80	$742,600 00	$18 15	$853,050 00
2	Excavation, above Elev. —3.5	1,150 Cu. Yds.	5 00	5,750 00	5 00	5,750 00	2 50	2,875 00
3	Class "A" Concrete, Above Elev. —3.5	12,870 Cu. Yds.	8 00	102,960 00	7 25	93,307 50	8 50	109,395 00
4	Class "B" Concrete, Above Elev. —3.5	17,060 Cu. Yds.	7 50	127,950 00	6 75	115,155 00	8 00	136,480 00
5	Additional Cement	1,000 Bbls.	2 00	2,000 00	2 00	2,000 00	3 00	3,000 00
6	Anchorage Steelwork	2,322,000 Lbs.	05	116,100 00	.0475	110,295 00	.048	111,456 00
7	Reinforcing Steel, Above Elev. —3.5	233,000 Lbs.	04	9,320 00	.035	8,155 00	.038	8,854 00
8	Reinforcing and Protection of Adjacent Surfaces, Structures and Buildings	.....	.....	500 00	.....	500 00	.....	7,000 00
9	Bulkhead Wall	414 Lin. Ft.	60 00	24,840 00	60 00	24,840 00	40 00	16,560 00
	Totals			$1,164,920 00		$1,102,602 50		$1,248,670 00
	Total Bid—Both Contracts					$1,979,115 00		$2,206,998 00

Item	Classification	Quantities	Arundel Corp. Arthur McMullen Co. Form "A" Unit Price	Arundel Corp. Arthur McMullen Co. Form "A" Amount	H. P. Converse Co. Form "A" Unit Price	H. P. Converse Co. Form "A" Amount	H. P. Converse Co. Form "B" Unit Price	H. P. Converse Co. Form "B" Amount
1	Caisson Foundations	47,000 Cu. Yds.	$18 75	$881,250 00	$19 93	$936,710 00	$19 93	$936,710 00
2	Excavation, above Elev. —3.5	1,150 Cu. Yds.	3 00	3,450 00	1 14	1,311 00	1 14	1,311 00
3	Class "A" Concrete, Above Elev. —3.5	12,870 Cu. Yds.	9 04	116,344 80	8 40	108,108 00	8 40	108,108 00
4	Class "B" Concrete, Above Elev. —3.5	17,060 Cu. Yds.	8 52	145,351 20	8 08	137,844 80	8 08	137,844 80
5	Additional Cement	1,000 Bbls.	3 00	3,000 00	2 31	2,310 00	2 31	2,310 00
6	Anchorage Steelwork	2,322,000 Lbs.	06	139,320 00	.0453	105,186 60	.0453	105,186 60
7	Reinforcing Steel, Above Elev. —3.5	233,000 Lbs.	04	9,320 00	03	6,990 00	03	6,990 00
8	Reinforcing and Protection of Adjacent Surfaces, Structures and Buildings	.....	.....	5,000 00	.....	500 00	.....	500 00
9	Bulkhead Wall	414 Lin. Ft.	60 00	24,840 00	33 25	13,765 50	33 25	13,765 50
	Totals			$1,327,876 00		$1,312,725 90		$1,312,725 90
	Total Bid—Both Contracts			$2,292,859 60				$2,351,500 90

SUMMARY OF BIDS FOR FIRST SECTION CAMDEN ANCHORAGE (CONTRACT No. 5—Concluded)

Item	Classification	Quantities	Underpinning & Foundation Co. and F. J. Boas Form "A" Unit Price	Underpinning & Foundation Co. and F. J. Boas Form "A" Amount	Underpinning & Foundation Co. and F. J. Boas Form "B" Unit Price	Underpinning & Foundation Co. and F. J. Boas Form "B" Amount	Patrick McGovern Form "B" Unit Price	Patrick McGovern Form "B" Amount
1	Caisson Foundations	47,000 Cu. Yds.	$24 40	$1,146,800 00	$23 40	$1,099,800 00	$21 50	$1,010,500 00
2	Excavation, above Elev. —3.5	1,150 Cu. Yds.	1 75	2,012 50	1 75	2,012 50	6 00	6,900 00
3	Class "A" Concrete, Above Elev. —3.5	12,870 Cu. Yds.	12 40	159,588 00	12 40	159,588 00	11 25	144,787 50
4	Class "B" Concrete, Above Elev. —3.5	17,060 Cu. Yds.	12 27	209,326 20	12 27	209,326 20	10 50	179,130 00
5	Additional Cement	1,000 Bbls.	2 50	2,500 00	2 50	2,500 00	2 70	2,700 00
6	Anchorage Steelwork	2,322,000 Lbs.	04	92,880 00	04	92,880 00	.0675	156,735 00
7	Reinforcing Steel, Above Elev. —3.5	233,000 Lbs.	.035	8,155 00	.035	8,155 00	.0325	7,572 50
8	Reinforcing and Protection of Adjacent Surfaces, Structures and Buildings	.....	.....	2,700 00	.....	2,700 00	.....	4,000 00
9	Bulkhead Wall	414 Lin. Ft.	50 00	20,700 00	50 00	20,700 00	40 00	16,560 00
	Totals			$1,644,661 70		$1,597,661 70		$1,528,885 00
	Total Bid—Both Contracts					$2,780,297 70		$2,805,802 50

Item	Classification	Quantities	Oscar Daniels Co. Unit Price	Oscar Daniels Co. Amount	Spencer White & Prentis, N. Y. Unit Price	Spencer White & Prentis, N. Y. Amount
1	Caisson Foundations	47,000 Cu. Yds.	$25 30	$1,189,100 00	$22 00	$1,034,000 00
2	Excavation, Above Elev. —3.5	1,150 Cu. Yds.	4 00	4,600 00	5 00	5,750 00
3	Class "A" Concrete, Above Elev. —3.5	12,870 Cu. Yds.	12 50	160,875 00	9 00	115,830 00
4	Class "B" Concrete, Above Elev. —3.5	17,060 Cu. Yds.	12 00	204,720 00	8 75	149,275 00
5	Additional Cement	1,000 Bbls.	3 00	3,000 00	5 00	5,000 00
6	Anchorage Steelwork	2,322,000 Lbs.	06	139,320 00	.055	127,710 00
7	Reinforcing Steel, Above Elev. —3.5	233,000 Lbs.	08	18,640 00	04	9,320 00
8	Reinforcing and Protection of Adjacent Surfaces, Structures and Buildings	.....	.....	5,000 00	.....	10,000 00
9	Bulkhead Wall	414 Lin. Ft.	100 00	41,400 00	50 00	20,700 00
	Totals			$1,766,655 00		$1,477,585 00
	Total Bid—Both Contracts			$3,119,280 00		

SUMMARY OF BIDS FOR ERECTION OF TWO MAIN TOWERS
CONTRACT No. 6

Received November 29th, 1922

Bidder	ITEM No. 1 SILICON STEEL Quantity Pounds	Unit Price	Amount	ITEM No. 2 CARBON STEEL Quantity Pounds	Unit Price	Amount
Bethlehem Steel Co.	13,600,000	.0743	$1,010,480 00	4,890,000	.0663	$324,207 00
Keystone State Construction Co.	"	.0789	1,073,040 00	"	.0723	353,547 00
New York Shipbuilding Corp.						
McClintic Marshall Co.	"	.0812	1,104,320 00	"	.0765	374,085 00
American Bridge Co.	"	.0955	1,298,800 00	"	.0955	466,995 00

Bidder	ITEM No. 3 CAST STEEL Quantity Pounds	Unit Price	Amount	AMOUNT OF BID
Bethlehem Steel Co.	290,000	.1803	$52,287 00	$1,386,974 00
Keystone State Construction Co.	"	.1473	42,717 00	1,469,304 00
New York Shipbuilding Corp.				
McClintic Marshall Co.	"	.1210	35,090 00	1,513,495 00
American Bridge Co.	"	.1375	39,375 00	1,805,670 00

SUMMARY OF BIDS FOR ANCHORAGE CABLE BENTS
CONTRACT No. 7

Received July 18, 1923

Item	Classification	Estimated Quantities Pounds	AMERICAN BRIDGE COMPANY Unit Price	AMERICAN BRIDGE COMPANY Amount	BETHLEHEM STEEL COMPANY Unit Price	BETHLEHEM STEEL COMPANY Amount
1	Silicon Steel	2,030,000	$0.093	$188,790	$0.091	$184,730
2	Carbon Steel	650,000	.093	60,450	.087	56,550
3	Cast Steel	950,000	.117	111,150	.150	142,500
4	Steel Supports for Bents	200,000	.081	16,200	.079	15,800
	Total Bid			376,590		$399,580

SUMMARY OF BIDS FOR CABLES

CONTRACT No. 8

FIRST OPENING OF BIDS

August 15, 1923

Item	Classification	Estimated Quantities Pounds	FRED'K SNARE CORP., New York Unit Price	FRED'K SNARE CORP., New York Amount	OSCAR DANIELS CO., New York Unit Price	OSCAR DANIELS CO., New York Amount
1	Wire Cables	As per plans	.....	$2,622,000	.....	$2,741,000
2	Suspender Ropes	105,000 ft.	$1 82	191,100	$1 70	178,500
3	Steel Castings	1,020,000 lbs.	16	163,200	25	255,000
4	High Tensile Bolts	100,000 lbs.	15	15,000	25	25,000
5	Hand Ropes	As per plans	.....	6,800	.....	7,000
6	Structural Steel	90,000 lbs.	20	18,000	20	18,000
7	Cast Iron	30,000 lbs.	12	3,600	15	4,500
	Total Bid			$3,019,700		$3,229,000

SECOND OPENING OF BIDS

September 19, 1923

Item	Classification	Estimated Quantities Pounds	KEYSTONE STATE CONSTRUCTION CO., Philadelphia Unit Price	KEYSTONE STATE CONSTRUCTION CO., Philadelphia Amount	FRED'K SNARE CORP., New York Unit Price	FRED'K SNARE CORP., New York Amount
1	Wire Cables	13,500,000 lbs.	$0 18	$2,430,000	$0 184	$2,484,000
2	Suspender Ropes	50,000 ft.	1 60	80,000	1 90	95,000
3	Steel Castings	180,000 lbs.	15	27,000	20	36,000
4	High Tensile Bolts	6,000 lbs.	15	900	20	1,200
5	Structural-steel Shims	30,000 lbs.	20	6,000	12	3,600
6	Cast-iron Separators	30,000 lbs.	10	3,000	15	4,500
	Total Bid			$2,546,900		$2,624,300

SUMMARY OF BIDS FOR DEMOLITION OF BUILDINGS ON SITE OF PHILADELPHIA APPROACH

Contracts 9A to 9E

	Bidder	Section 9A Front St. to Second St.	9B Second St. to Third St.	9C Third St. to Fourth St.	9D Fourth St. to Fifth St.	9E Fifth St. to Sixth St.
Received December 18, 1923	N. Piccone Housewrecking Co.	$20,900 00	.....	.....	.....	$21,900 00
	Jump Housewrecking Co.	.....	$97,338 00	.....	$23,750 00	Pay 5,101 00
	J. Joseph McHugh	.....	.....	$9,363 00	23,763 00	.....
	Chas. D. Heavey	.....	.....	24,000 00	.....	.....
	Chas. DiSanto	.....	.....	.....	25,830 00	.....
	Joseph Mooney Co.	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,250 00
	N. Sorrentino & N. Pescatore	.....	.....	.....	.....	13,700 00
Received January 16, 1924	Sorrentino & Co.	11,300 00	59,900 00	.....	18,900 00	.....
	Provident Housewrecking Co.	14,380 00	74,500 00	.....	.....	.....
	Chas. DiSanto	29,420 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
	N. Piccone Housewrecking Co.	.....	67,365 00	.....	19,645 00	.....
	Jump Housewrecking Co.	.....	95,288 00	.....	20,298 00	.....
	Garrity Bros.	.....	.....	.....	21,000 00	.....

SUMMARY OF BIDS FOR DEMOLITION OF BUILDINGS ON SITE OF CAMDEN APPROACH

Contracts 10A to 10D

	Bidder	Section 10A Del. Ave. to Second St.	10B Second St. to Fourth St.	10C Fourth St. to Sixth St.	10D Fifth St. to Seventh St.
Received December 18, 1923	Camden Iron and Metal Co.	$8,700 00	$4,900 00	$4,200 00	$2,400 00
	Chas. D. Heavey	49,000 00	19,000 00	3,400 00	Pay 1 00
	George A. Klinges	.....	7,200 00	.....	.....
	Garrity Bros.	.....	.....	8,400 00	6,700 00
	M. J. Jubanyik	.....	.....	39,900 00	.....
	Jump Housewrecking Co.	.....	.....	.....	Pay 2,812 00
Received January 16, 1924	Chas. D. Heavey	47,000 00	8,100 00	.....	.....
	Garrity Bros.	48,000 00	.....	.....	.....
	George A. Klinges	.....	7,800 00	.....	.....

SUMMARY OF BIDS FOR PHILA. APPROACH PIERS

Contract No. 11

Received Feb. 13th, 1924

Item	Classification	Quantities	FRED'K SNARE CORP. Form "A" Unit Price	FRED'K SNARE CORP. Form "A" Amount	KEYSTONE STATE CONSTRUCTION CO. Form "A" Unit Price	KEYSTONE STATE CONSTRUCTION CO. Form "A" Amount
1	Test Borings	650 Lin. Ft.	$2 00	$1,300 00	$2 50	$1,625 00
2	Excavation to 12 Feet Below Future Finished Grade	10,500 Cu. Yds.	2 00	21,000 00	3 50	36,750 00
3	Excavation, 12 to 20 Feet Below Future Finished Grade	1,000 Cu. Yds.	4 00	4,000 00	6 00	6,000 00
4	Concrete Masonry	8,000 Cu. Yds.	12 50	100,000 00	14 00	112,000 00
5	Reinforced Concrete Piles	3,000 Lin. Ft.	1 50	4,500 00	2 20	6,600 00
6	Driving Reinforced Concrete Piles	3,000 Lin. Ft.	50	1,500 00	1 20	3,600 00
7	Granite Masonry Coping	400 Cu. Yds.	125 00	50,000 00	115 00	46,000 00
8	Granite Masonry, Rock Face Ashlar	470 Cu. Yds.	86 00	40,420 00	82 00	38,540 00
9	Reinforcing Steel	45,600 Lbs.	05	2,280 00	06	2,736 00
10	Underground Structures and Paving Florist Street	.....	.....	6,000 00	.....	5,000 00
	Totals			$231,000 00		$258,851 00

Item	Classification	Quantities	P. T. COX CONTRACTING CO. Form "A" Unit Price	P. T. COX CONTRACTING CO. Form "A" Amount	LOMBARDI CO. Form "A" Unit Price	LOMBARDI CO. Form "A" Amount
1	Test Borings	650 Lin. Ft.	$1 80	$1,170 00	$2 00	$1,300 00
2	Excavation to 12 Feet Below Future Finished Grade	10,500 Cu. Yds.	4 75	49,875 00	4 90	51,450 00
3	Excavation, 12 to 20 Feet Below Future Finished Grade	1,000 Cu. Yds.	4 75	4,750 00	6 75	6,750 00
4	Concrete Masonry	8,000 Cu. Yds.	13 75	110,000 00	15 00	120,000 00
5	Reinforced Concrete Piles	3,000 Lin. Ft.	2 00	6,000 00	3 50	10,500 00
6	Driving Reinforced Concrete Piles	3,000 Lin. Ft.	2 00	6,000 00	1 75	5,250 00
7	Granite Masonry Coping	400 Cu. Yds.	110 00	44,000 00	120 00	48,000 00
8	Granite Masonry, Rock Face Ashlar	470 Cu. Yds.	79 00	37,130 00	80 00	37,600 00
9	Reinforcing Steel	45,600 Lbs.	.045	2,052 00	08	3,648 00
10	Underground Structures and Paving Florist Street	.....	.....	4,400 00	.....	3,000 00
	Totals			$265,337 00		$287,498 00

Item	Classification	Quantities	BENISCH BROS. Form "A" Unit Price	BENISCH BROS. Form "A" Amount	BENISCH BROS. Form "B" Unit Price	BENISCH BROS. Form "B" Amount
1	Test Borings	650 Lin. Ft.	$4 03	$2,619 50	$4 03	$2,619 50
2	Excavation to 12 Feet Below Future Finished Grade	10,500 Cu. Yds.	4 73	49,665 00	4 73	49,665 00
3	Excavation, 12 to 20 Feet Below Future Finished Grade	1,000 Cu. Yds.	5 62	5,620 00	5 62	5,620 00
4	Concrete Masonry	8,000 Cu. Yds.	13 68	109,440 00	13 68	109,440 00
5	Reinforced Concrete Piles	3,000 Lin. Ft.	4 00	12,000 00	4 00	12,000 00
6	Driving Reinforced Concrete Piles	3,000 Lin. Ft.	1 43	4,290 00	1 43	4,290 00
7	Granite Masonry Coping	400 Cu. Yds.	121 30	48,520 00	137 85	55,140 00
8	Granite Masonry, Rock Face Ashlar	470 Cu. Yds.	74 20	34,874 00	83 38	39,188 60
9	Reinforcing Steel	45,600 Lbs.	.052	2,371 20	.052	2,371 20
10	Underground Structures and Paving Florist Street	.....	.....	5,000 00	.....	5,000 00
	Totals			274,339 70		$285,334 30

SUMMARY OF BIDS FOR PHILA. APPROACH PIERS

Contract No. 11—Concluded

Received Feb. 13th, 1924

Item	Classification	Quantities	EYRE & JOHNSON Form "A" Unit Price	Form "A" Amount	Form "B" Unit Price	Form "B" Amount
1	Test Borings	650 Lin. Ft.	$3 00	$1,950 00	$3 00	$1,950 00
2	Excavation to 12 Feet Below Future Finished Grade	10,500 Cu. Yds.	5 40	56,700 00	5 70	59,850 00
3	Excavation, 12 to 20 Feet Below Future Finished Grade	1,000 Cu. Yds.	5 40	5,400 00	5 70	5,700 00
4	Concrete Masonry	8,000 Cu. Yds.	14 00	112,000 00	13 90	111,200 00
5	Reinforced Concrete Piles	3,000 Lin. Ft.	3 00	9,000 00	3 00	9,000 00
6	Driving Reinforced Concrete Piles	3,000 Lin. Ft.	75	2,250 00	75	2,250 00
7	Granite Masonry Coping	400 Cu. Yds.	122 00	48,800 00	123 00	49,200 00
8	Granite Masonry, Rock Face Ashlar	470 Cu. Yds.	74 00	34,780 00	75 80	35,626 00
9	Reinforcing Steel	45,600 Lbs.	06	2,736 00	06	2,736 00
10	Underground Structures and Paving Florist Street	.....	.....	11,061 00	.....	11,061 00
	Totals			$284,677 00		$288,573 00

Item	Classification	Quantities	ARUNDEL CORP. Form "A" Unit Price	Form "A" Amount	Form "B" Unit Price	Form "B" Amount
1	Test Borings	650 Lin. Ft.	$6 22	$4,043 00	$6 22	$4,043 00
2	Excavation to 12 Feet Below Future Finished Grade	10,500 Cu. Yds.	4 38	45,990 00	4 03	42,315 00
3	Excavation, 12 to 20 Feet Below Future Finished Grade	1,000 Cu. Yds.	5 62	5,620 00	5 62	5,620 00
4	Concrete Masonry	8,000 Cu. Yds.	13 49	107,920 00	13 36	106,880 00
5	Reinforced Concrete Piles	3,000 Lin. Ft.	3 68	11,040 00	3 68	11,040 00
6	Driving Reinforced Concrete Piles	3,000 Lin. Ft.	1 56	4,680 00	1 56	4,680 00
7	Granite Masonry Coping	400 Cu. Yds.	159 60	63,840 00	159 60	63,840 00
8	Granite Masonry, Rock Face Ashlar	470 Cu. Yds.	100 00	47,000 00	100 00	47,000 00
9	Reinforcing Steel	45,600 Lbs.	.0625	2,850 00	.0625	2,850 00
10	Underground Structures and Paving Florist Street	.....	.....	6,250 00	.....	6,250 00
	Totals			$299,233 00		$294,518 00

SUMMARY OF BIDS FOR CAMDEN APPROACH PIERS

Received Feb. 13th, 1924

Contract No. 12

Item	Classification	Quantities	H. G. LEY & CO. Form "A" Unit Price	Form "A" Amount	FRED'K SNARE CORP. Form "A" Unit Price	Form "A" Amount
1	Test Borings	650 Lin. Ft.	$1 85	$1,202 50	$2 00	$1,300 00
2	Excavation to 12 Feet Below Future Finished Grade	11,000 Cu. Yds.	3 10	34,100 00	3 50	38,500 00
3	Excavation, 12 to 20 Feet Below Future Finished Grade	2,000 Cu. Yds.	4 94	9,880 00	5 00	10,000 00
4	Concrete Masonry	9,400 Cu. Yds.	10 50	98,700 00	12 50	117,500 00
5	Reinforced Concrete Piles	6,000 Lin. Ft.	1 80	10,800 00	1 50	9,000 00
6	Driving Reinforced Concrete Piles	6,000 Lin. Ft.	1 65	9,900 00	50	3,000 00
7	Granite Masonry Coping	510 Cu. Yds.	113 00	57,630 00	118 80	60,588 00
8	Granite Masonry, Rock Face Ashlar	620 Cu. Yds.	75 00	46,500 00	86 70	53,754 00
9	Reinforcing Steel	70,000 Lbs.	.045	3,150 00	05	3,500 00
	Totals			$271,862 50		$297,142 00

SUMMARY OF BIDS FOR CAMDEN APPROACH PIERS
Contract No. 12—Concluded
Received February 13th, 1924

Item	Classification	Quantities	KEYSTONE STATE CONSTRUCTION CO. Form "A" Unit Price	KEYSTONE STATE CONSTRUCTION CO. Form "A" Amount	P. T. COX CONSTRUCTION CO. Form "A" Unit Price	P. T. COX CONSTRUCTION CO. Form "A" Amount
1	Test Borings	650 Lin. Ft.	$2 50	$1,625 00	$2 10	$1,365 00
2	Excavation to 12 Feet Below Future Finished Grade	11,000 Cu. Yds.	3 50	38,500 00	5 60	61,600 00
3	Excavation, 12 to 20 Feet Below Future Finished Grade	2,000 Cu. Yds.	6 00	12,000 00	5 60	11,200 00
4	Concrete Masonry	9,400 Cu. Yds.	14 00	131,600 00	13 45	126,430 00
5	Reinforced Concrete Piles	6,000 Lin. Ft.	2 20	13,200 00	2 00	12,000 00
6	Driving Reinforced Concrete Piles	6,000 Lin. Ft.	1 20	7,200 00	2 00	12,000 00
7	Granite Masonry Coping	510 Cu. Yds.	115 00	58,650 00	112 00	57,120 00
8	Granite Masonry, Rock Face Ashlar	620 Cu. Yds.	82 00	50,840 00	79 00	49,980 00
9	Reinforcing Steel	70,000 Lbs.	06	4,200 00	.045	3,150 00
	Totals			$317,815 00		$333,845 00

Item	Classification	Quantities	BENISCH BROS. Form "A" Unit Price	BENISCH BROS. Form "A" Amount	BENISCH BROS. Form "B" Unit Price	BENISCH BROS. Form "B" Amount
1	Test Borings	650 Lin. Ft.	$4 03	$2,619 50	$4 03	$2,619 50
2	Excavation to 12 Feet Below Future Finished Grade	11,000 Cu. Yds.	5 96	65,560 00	5 96	65,560 00
3	Excavation, 12 to 20 Feet Below Future Finished Grade	2,000 Cu. Yds.	6 46	12,920 00	6 46	12,920 00
4	Concrete Masonry	9,400 Cu. Yds.	13 82	129,908 00	13 82	129,908 00
5	Reinforced Concrete Piles	6,000 Lin. Ft.	2 93	17,580 00	2 93	17,580 00
6	Driving Reinforced Concrete Piles	6,000 Lin. Ft.	1 43	8,580 00	1 43	8,580 00
7	Granite Masonry Coping	510 Cu. Yds.	121 30	61,863 00	137 85	70,303 50
8	Granite Masonry, Rock Face Ashlar	620 Cu. Yds.	74 20	46,004 00	83 38	51,695 60
9	Reinforcing Steel	70,000 Lbs.	.052	3,640 00	.052	3,640 00
	Totals			$348,674 50		$362,806 60

Item	Classification	Quantities	EYRE & JOHNSON Form "A" Unit Price	EYRE & JOHNSON Form "A" Amount	EYRE & JOHNSON Form "B" Unit Price	EYRE & JOHNSON Form "B" Amount
1	Test Borings	650 Lin. Ft.	$3 00	$1,950 00	$3 00	$1,950 00
2	Excavation to 12 Feet Below Future Finished Grade	11,000 Cu. Yds.	6 00	66,000 00	5 70	62,700 00
3	Excavation, 12 to 20 Feet Below Future Finished Grade	2,000 Cu. Yds.	6 00	12,000 00	5 70	11,400 00
4	Concrete Masonry	9,400 Cu. Yds.	14 00	131,600 00	13 90	130,660 00
5	Reinforced Concrete Piles	6,000 Lin. Ft.	3 00	18,000 00	3 00	18,000 00
6	Driving Reinforced Concrete Piles	6,000 Lin. Ft.	75	4,500 00	75	4,500 00
7	Granite Masonry Coping	510 Cu. Yds.	124 00	63,240 00	123 00	62,730 00
8	Granite Masonry, Rock Face Ashlar	620 Cu. Yd	77 00	47,740 00	75 80	46,996 00
9	Reinforcing Steel	70,000 Lbs.	06	4,200 00	06	4,200 00
	Totals			$349,230 00		$343,136 00

Item	Classification	Quantities	ARUNDEL CORPORATION Form "A" Unit Price	ARUNDEL CORPORATION Form "A" Amount	ARUNDEL CORPORATION Form "B" Unit Price	ARUNDEL CORPORATION Form "B" Amount
1	Test Borings	650 Lin. Ft.	$6 16	$4,004 00	$6 16	$4,004 00
2	Excavation to 12 Feet Below Future Finished Grade	11,000 Cu. Yds.	5 20	57,200 00	4 85	53,350 00
3	Excavation, 12 to 20 Feet Below Future Finished Grade	2,000 Cu. Yds.	6 44	12,880 00	6 44	12,880 00
4	Concrete Masonry	9,400 Cu. Yds.	13 36	125,584 00	13 36	125,584 00
5	Reinforced Concrete Piles	6,000 Lin. Ft.	2 65	15,900 00	2 65	15,900 00
6	Driving Reinforced Concrete Piles	6,000 Lin. Ft.	1 54	9,240 00	1 54	9,240 00
7	Granite Masonry Coping	510 Cu. Yds.	154 00	78,540 00	154 00	78,540 00
8	Granite Masonry, Rock Face Ashlar	620 Cu. Yds.	98 40	61,008 00	98 40	61,008 00
9	Reinforcing Steel	70,000 Lbs.	.062	4,340 00	.062	4,340 00
	Totals			$368,696 00		$364,846 00

SUMMARY OF BIDS FOR CABLE BANDS, SUSPENDERS AND HAND ROPES

Contract No. 13

Received March 19, 1924

Item	Classification	Quantities	KEYSTONE STATE CONSTRUCTION CO. Unit Price	KEYSTONE STATE CONSTRUCTION CO. Amount	UNDERPINNING & FOUNDATION CO. Unit Price	UNDERPINNING & FOUNDATION CO. Amount
1	Furnishing Suspender Rope	49,000 Ft.	$1 50	$73,500 00	$1 40	$68,600 00
2	Erecting Suspender Rope	105,000 Ft.	85	89,250 00	60	63,000 00
3	Steel Castings	840,000 Lbs.	24	201,600 00	27	226,800 00
4	High Tensile Bolts	94,000 Lbs.	25	23,500 00	40	37,600 00
5	Hand Ropes	As per plans	.....	7,000 00	.....	7,000 00
6	Wrought and Structural Steel	40,000 Lbs.	15	6,000 00	15	6,000 00
7	Painting Main Cables	As per plans	.....	4,000 00	.....	5,000 00
	Total Bid			$404,850 00		$414,000 00

SUMMARY OF BIDS FOR SUSPENDED STRUCTURE

Contract No. 14

Received March 19, 1923

Item	Classification	Quantities	AMERICAN BRIDGE CO. Unit Price	AMERICAN BRIDGE CO. Amount	McCLINTIC MARSHALL COMPANY Unit Price	McCLINTIC MARSHALL COMPANY Amount	BETHLEHEM STEEL COMPANY Unit Price	BETHLEHEM STEEL COMPANY Amount
1	Structural Special Steel	11,300,000 Lbs.	$0.0875	$988,750 00	$0.093	$1,050,900 00	$0.1047	$1,183,110 00
2	Structural Silicon Steel	9,100,000 Lbs.	.0785	714,350 00	.077	700,700 00	.0899	818,090 00
3	Structural Carbon Steel	16,700,000 Lbs.	.0690	1,152,300 00	.068	1,135,600 00	.0810	1,352,700 00
4	Forged Carbon Steel	60,000 Lbs.	.12	7,200 00	.139	8,340 00	.156	9,036 00
5	Cast Steel	50,000 Lbs.	.14	7,000 00	.133	6,650 00	.1651	8,255 00
6	Bronze	20,000 Lbs.	.56	11,200 00	.513	10,260 00	.5625	11,250 00
7	Cast Iron	40,000 Lbs.	.18	7,200 00	.154	6,160 00	.2869	11,476 00
	Total Bid			$2,888,000 00		$2,918,610 00		$3,393,917 00

SUMMARY OF BIDS FOR COMPLETION OF ANCHORAGES

Contract No. 15

Received June 18, 1924

Item	Classification	Quantities	KEYSTONE STATE CONSTRUCTION CO. Unit Price	KEYSTONE STATE CONSTRUCTION CO. Amount	FREDERICK SNARE CORP Unit Price	FREDERICK SNARE CORP Amount	ARUNDEL CORP. Unit Price	ARUNDEL CORP. Amount
1	Construction of Both Anchorages	As Plans	.....	$2,970,000 00	.....	$3,347,000 00	.....	$3,684,900 00
2	Foundation Masonry	40 Cu. Yds.	$30 00	1,200 00	$25 00	1,000 00	$20 00	800 00
3	Mass Concrete	100 Cu. Yds.	12 00	1,200 00	12 00	1,200 00	11 00	1,100 00
4	Reinforced Concrete	50 Cu. Yds.	20 00	1,000 00	18 00	900 00	25 00	1,250 00
5	Rock Faced Ashlar Granite	10 Cu. Yds.	80 00	800 00	100 00	1,000 00	85 00	850 00
6	Dressed Ashlar Granite	10 Cu. Yds.	105 00	1,050 00	120 00	1,200 00	110 00	1,100 00
7	Structural Steel	20,000 Lbs.	06	1,200 00	06	1,200 00	.064	1,280 00
8	Reinforcing Steel	20,000 Lbs.	05	1,000 00	05	1,000 00	.055	1,100 00
	Total			$2,977,450 00		$3,354,500 00		$3,692,380 00

SUMMARY OF BIDS FOR PHILADELPHIA SEWERS

Contract No. 16

Received June 4th, 1924

Item	Classification	Quantities	LOMBARDI CO., INC. Unit Price	LOMBARDI CO., INC. Amount	JOSEPH LOMBARDI Unit Price	JOSEPH LOMBARDI Amount
1	4′ x 5′ Reinforced Concrete Sewer, Section A	150 Lin. Ft.	$68 80	$10,320 00	$125 00	$18,750 00
2	4′ x 5′ Reinforced Concrete Sewer, Section B	135 Lin. Ft.	68 80	9,288 00	125 00	16,875 00
3	4′ x 5′ Reinforced Concrete Sewer, Section C	100 Lin. Ft.	68 80	6,880 00	125 00	12,500 00
4	5′—6″ Dia. Brick Sewer	1,675 Lin. Ft.	74 75	125,206 25	68 00	113,900 00
5	3′—6″ Dia. Brick Sewer	90 Lin. Ft.	28 00	2,520 00	28 00	2,520 00
6	3′—0″ Dia. Brick Sewer	5 Lin. Ft.	18 00	90 00	26 00	130 00
7	2′ x 3′ Brick Sewer	175 Lin. Ft.	13 00	2,275 00	10 00	1,750 00
8	2′—3″ x 1′—6″ Brick Sewer	90 Lin. Ft.	13 00	1,170 00	15 00	1,350 00
9	24″ Dia. Vitrified Pipe Sewer	150 Lin. Ft.	13 00	1,950 00	10 00	1,500 00
10	12″ Dia. Vitrified Pipe Sewer	55 Lin. Ft.	8 00	440 00	6 00	330 00
11	Timber Piles	7,300 Lin. Ft.	75	5,475 00	1 00	7,300 00
12	Additional Reinforcing	2,000 Pounds	05	100 00	05	100 00
13	Steel Sheet Piling	200 Lin. Ft.	20 00	4,000 00	20 00	4,000 00
14	Additional Excavation	200 Cu. Yds.	3 00	600 00	4 00	800 00
15	Additional Concrete—Grade "A"	50 Cu. Yds.	15 00	750 00	10 00	500 00
16	Additional Concrete—Grade "C"	200 Cu. Yds.	12 00	2,400 00	9 00	1,800 00
	Totals			$173,464 25		$184,105 00

Item	Classification	Quantities	HIGGINS & RILEY Unit Price	HIGGINS & RILEY Amount	KEYSTONE STATE CONSTRUCTION CO. Unit Price	KEYSTONE STATE CONSTRUCTION CO. Amount
1	4′ x 5′ Reinforced Concrete Sewer, Section A	150 Lin. Ft.	$90 47	$13,570 50	$110 10	$16,500 00
2	4′ x 5′ Reinforced Concrete Sewer, Section B	135 Lin. Ft.	72 33	9,764 55	70 00	9,450 00
3	4′ x 5′ Reinforced Concrete Sewer, Section C	100 Lin. Ft.	82 99	8,299 00	75 00	7,500 00
4	5′—6″ Dia. Brick Sewer	1,675 Lin. Ft.	90 64	151,822 00	100 00	167,500 00
5	3′—6″ Dia. Brick Sewer	90 Lin. Ft.	51 46	4,631 40	25 00	2,250 00
6	3′—0″ Dia. Brick Sewer	5 Lin. Ft.	51 46	257 30	25 00	125 00
7	2′ x 3′ Brick Sewer	175 Lin. Ft.	33 23	5,815 25	18 00	3,150 00
8	2′—3″ x 1′—6″ Brick Sewer	90 Lin. Ft.	33 23	2,990 70	20 00	1,800 00
9	24″ Dia. Vitrified Pipe Sewer	150 Lin. Ft.	31 60	4,740 00	18 00	2,700 00
10	12″ Dia. Vitrified Pipe Sewer	55 Lin. Ft.	31 60	1,738 00	18 00	990 00
11	Timber Piles	7,300 Lin. Ft.	1 25	9,125 00	1 00	7,300 00
12	Additional Reinforcing	2,000 Pounds	10	200 00	10	200 00
13	Steel Sheet Piling	200 Lin. Ft.	28 25	5,650 00	25 00	5,000 00
14	Additional Excavation	200 Cu. Yds.	5 00	1,000 00	4 00	800 00
15	Additional Concrete—Grade "A"	50 Cu. Yds.	22 50	1,125 00	20 00	1,000 00
16	Additional Concrete—Grade "C"	200 Cu. Yds.	16 00	3,200 00	12 00	2,400 00
	Totals			$223,928 70		$228,665 00

Item	Classification	Quantities	EMILIO PASCUZZI Unit Price	EMILIO PASCUZZI Amount	J. JOSEPH McHUGH Unit Price	J. JOSEPH McHUGH Amount	HAMMEN CO. Unit Price	HAMMEN CO. Amount
1	4′ x 5′ Reinforced Concrete Sewer, Section A	150 Lin. Ft.	$135 00	$20,250 00	$221 76	$33,264 00	$116 00	$17,400 00
2	4′ x 5′ Reinforced Concrete Sewer, Section B	135 Lin. Ft.	120 00	16,200 00	78 63	10,615 05	87 00	11,745 00
3	4′ x 5′ Reinforced Concrete Sewer, Section C	100 Lin. Ft.	120 00	12,000 00	64 72	6,472 00	86 00	8,600 00
4	5′—6″ Dia. Brick Sewer	1,675 Lin. Ft.	91 80	153,765 00	98 17	164,434 75	110 00	184,250 00
5	3′—6″ Dia. Brick Sewer	90 Lin. Ft.	19 80	1,782 00	30 70	2,763 00	57 00	5,130 00
6	3′—0″ Dia. Brick Sewer	5 Lin. Ft.	18 00	90 00	30 70	153 50	100 00	500 00
7	2′ x 3′ Brick Sewer	175 Lin. Ft.	10 00	1,750 00	9 86	1,725 50	46 00	8,050 00
8	2′—3″ x 1′—6″ Brick Sewer	90 Lin. Ft.	10 00	900 00	9 71	873 90	46 00	4,140 00
9	24″ Dia. Vitrified Pipe Sewer	150 Lin. Ft.	21 50	3,225 00	13 42	2,013 00	25 00	3,750 00
10	12″ Dia. Vitrified Pipe Sewer	55 Lin. Ft.	10 00	550 00	8 00	440 00	20 00	1,100 00
11	Timber Piles	7,300 Lin. Ft.	1 20	8,760 00	1 50	10,950 00	2 00	14,600 00
12	Additional Reinforcing	2,000 Pounds	08	160 00	08	160 00	10	200 00
13	Steel Sheet Piling	200 Lin. Ft.	25 00	5,000 00	27 50	5,500 00	20 00	4,000 00
14	Additional Excavation	200 Cu. Yds.	3 00	600 00	3 00	600 00	5 00	1,000 00
15	Additional Concrete—Grade "A"	50 Cu. Yds.	18 00	900 00	12 00	600 00	22 00	1,100 00
16	Additional Concrete—Grade "C"	200 Cu. Yds.	15 00	3,000 00	10 00	2,000 00	20 00	4,000 00
	Totals			$228,932 00		$242,564 70		$269,565 00

SUMMARY OF BIDS FOR STRUCTURAL METALWORK FOR PHILADELPHIA APPROACH

Contract No. 17

Received July 16th, 1924

Item	Classification	Quantities	AMERICAN BRIDGE COMPANY Form "B" Unit Price	AMERICAN BRIDGE COMPANY Form "B" Amount	BETHLEHEM STEEL CO. Form "A" Unit Price	BETHLEHEM STEEL CO. Form "A" Amount	BETHLEHEM STEEL CO. Form "B" Unit Price	BETHLEHEM STEEL CO. Form "B" Amount	McCLINTIC MARSHALL COMPANY Form "A" Unit Price	McCLINTIC MARSHALL COMPANY Form "A" Amount
1	Structural Silicon Steel	5,000,000 Lbs.	$0 074	$370,000 00	$0 0777	$388,500 00	$0 0777	$388,500 00	$0 0856	$428,000 00
2	Structural Carbon Steel	17,000,000 Lbs.	.064	1,088,000 00	.066	1,122,000 00	.0655	1,113,500 00	.0708	1,203,600 00
3	Forged Carbon Steel	10,000 Lbs.	12	1,200 00	.105	1,050 00	.105	1,050 00	.1218	1,218 00
4	Cast Steel	160,000 Lbs.	14	22,400 00	12	19,200 00	12	19,200 00	.1383	22,128 00
5	Cast Iron	220,000 Lbs.	13	28,600 00	.0825	18,150 00	.0825	18,150 00	.0891	19,602 00
6	Bronze	3,000 Lbs.	55	1,650 00	55	1,650 00	55	1,650 00	.6162	1,848 60
	Totals			$1,511,850 00		$1,550,550 00		$1,542,050 00		$1,676,396 60

SUMMARY OF BIDS FOR STRUCTURAL METALWORK FOR CAMDEN APPROACH

Contract No. 18

Received July 16th, 1924

Item	Classification	Quantities	AMERICAN BRIDGE COMPANY Form "B" Unit Price	AMERICAN BRIDGE COMPANY Form "B" Amount	BETHLEHEM STEEL CO. Form "A" Unit Price	BETHLEHEM STEEL CO. Form "A" Amount	BETHLEHEM STEEL CO. Form "B" Unit Price	BETHLEHEM STEEL CO. Form "B" Amount	McCLINTIC MARSHALL COMPANY Form "A" Unit Price	McCLINTIC MARSHALL COMPANY Form "A" Amount
1	Structural Silicon Steel	7,000,000 Lbs.	$0 074	$518,000 00	$0 0785	$549,500 00	$0 0777	$543,900 00	$0 0856	$599,200 00
2	Structural Carbon Steel	19,000,000 Lbs.	.064	1,216,000 00	.0655	1,244,500 00	.0655	1,244,500 00	.0708	1,345,200 00
3	Forged Carbon Steel	12,000 Lbs.	12	1,440 00	.105	1,260 00	.105	1,260 00	.1218	1,461 60
4	Cast Steel	240,000 Lbs.	14	33,600 00	12	28,800 00	.0825	28,800 00	.1383	33,192 00
5	Cast Iron	180,000 Lbs.	13	23,400 00	.0825	14,850 00	.0825	14,850 00	.0891	16,038 00
6	Bronze	2,200 Lbs.	55	1,210 00	55	1,210 00	55	1,210 00	.6162	1,355 64
	Totals			$1,793,650 00		$1,840,120 00		$1,834,520 00		$1,996,447 24

SUMMARY OF BIDS FOR PHILADELPHIA APPROACH, FOURTH TO FIFTH STREET, AND STREET CHANGES

Contract No. 19

Received Sept. 17th, 1924

Item	Classification	Quantities	MAZZOLA & MARANO		FRANCIS J. BOAS CO.	
			Unit Price	Amount	Unit Price	Amount
1	Structural Steel	310,000 Pounds	$0 0825	$25,575 00	$0 07	$21,700 00
2	Reinforcing Steel	300,000 Pounds	.065	19,500 00	05	15,000 00
3	Concrete Masonry Grade A	4,000 Cu. Yds.	25 00	100,000 00	30 00	120,000 00
4	Concrete Masonry Grade B	500 Cu. Yds.	18 00	9,000 00	20 00	10,000 00
5	Concrete Masonry in Vault Roofs	110 Cu. Yds.	25 00	2,750 00	40 00	4,400 00
6	Granite Masonry, Rockface Ashlar	170 Cu. Yds.	105 00	17,850 00	85 00	14,450 00
7	Granite Masonry, Four Cut	440 Cu. Yds.	175 00	77,000 00	145 00	63,800 00
8	Excavation	13,200 Cu. Yds.	1 75	23,100 00	1 50	19,800 00
9	Street Grading	14,600 Cu. Yds.	1 40	20,440 00	1 50	21,900 00
10	Trench Excavation	650 Cu. Yds.	2 00	1,300 00	3 00	1,950 00
11	Rubble Masonry Underpinning of Bldgs.	60 Cu. Yds.	40 00	2,400 00	30 00	1,800 00
12	Rubble Masonry Retaining Walls	200 Cu. Yds.	15 00	3,000 00	12 00	2,400 00
13	Brick Masonry	10 Cu. Yds.	30 00	300 00	30 00	300 00
14	Short Leaf Y. P. Lumber in Place Complete	4-M Ft. B.M.	90 00	360 00	100 00	400 00
15	Redressed Granite Block Paving on 8" Concrete	4,400 Sq. Yds.	5 75	25,300 00	6 00	26,400 00
16	Asphalt Paving on 6" Concrete	700 Sq. Yds.	4 00	2,800 00	5 50	3,850 00
17	Granite Block Repaving on Gravel Base	60 Sq. Yds.	1 00	60 00	3 00	180 00
18	Resurfacing with Sheet Asphalt	30 Sq. Yds.	2 00	60 00	3 00	90 00
19	Granolithic Sidewalk Paving	3,250 Sq. Yds.	3 60	11,700 00	3 00	9,750 00
20	Furnishing and Setting 8" Straight Granite Curb	1,750 Lin. Ft.	3 70	6,475 00	4 00	7,000 00
21	Furnishing and Setting Curved Granite Curb	280 Lin. Ft.	4 50	1,260 00	5 00	1,400 00
22	Resetting Old Curb	1,360 Lin. Ft.	70	952 00	50	680 00
23	Repaving Brick Sidewalk	50 Sq. Yds.	1 00	50 00	2 00	100 00
24	Resetting Flagstone Sidewalk	20 Sq. Yds.	1 00	20 00	3 00	60 00
25	Furnishing and Setting New Steel Plate Sidewalk Doors	13	27 50	357 50	50 00	650 00
26	Resetting Old Sidewalk Doors and Gratings	16	8 00	128 00	25 00	400 00
27	Resetting Old Sidewalk Lights	24	10 50	252 00	25 00	600 00
28	No. 2 Brick and Stone Inlets	3	175 00	525 00	175 00	525 00
29	No. 3 Brick and Stone Inlets	15	175 00	2,625 00	150 00	2,250 00
30	6" or 8" Vitrified Clay Pipe	1,100 Lin. Ft.	95	1,045 00	6 00	6,600 00
31	12" or 15" Vitrified Clay Pipe	200 Lin. Ft.	2 85	570 00	8 00	1,600 00
32	Lowering and Reconnecting Bldg. Connections to Sewers	46	50 00	2,300 00	75 00	3,450 00
33	Lowering and Reconnecting Water Service Pipes	46	40 00	1,840 00	75 00	3,450 00
34	Cleaning and Plastering Walls	1,500 Sq. Ft.	25	375 00	20	300 00
35	Cleaning and Dashing Walls	1,400 Sq. Ft.	12	168 00	20	280 00
36	Cleaning and Cut Pointing Walls	1,400 Sq. Ft.	10	140 00	20	280 00
37	5 Ft. Dia. Brick Sewer	370 Lin. Ft.	40 10	14,837 00	70 00	25,900 00
38	3'—6" x 2'—4" Brick Sewer with Vitrified Shale Brick Invert	220 Lin. Ft.	10 35	2,277 00	25 00	5,500 00
39	3' x 2' Brick Sewer	125 Lin. Ft.	9 15	1,143 75	14 00	1,750 00
40	3' x 2' Brick Sewer with Vitrified Shale Brick Invert	425 Lin. Ft.	9 15	3,888 75	15 00	6,375 00
41	2'—6" x 1'—8" Brick Sewer	420 Lin. Ft.	8 10	3,402 00	12 00	5,040 00
42	2'—6" x 1'—8" Brick Sewer with Vitrified Shale Brick Invert	525 Lin. Ft.	12 10	6,352 50	14 00	7,350 00
43	Brick Manholes with Covers and Frames	10	200 00	2,000 00	125 00	1,250 00
44	Brick Wellholes with Covers and Frames	2	450 00	900 00	300 00	600 00
45	Removal of Portion of Two Buildings	.....	.....	3,000 00	.....	5,000 00
46	Iron Fence, Furnished and Set	20 Lin. Ft.	3 00	60 00	5 00	100 00
47	Resetting Iron Fence	200 Lin. Ft.	1 00	200 00	2 00	400 00
48	Pumping	20 Days	50 00	1,000 00	50 00	1,000 00
49	Rubble Drains	50 Cu. Yds.	6 00	300 00	4 00	200 00
50	Damp-Proofing	1,500 Sq. Yds.	20	300 00	50	750 00
	Amount of Bid			$401,238 50		$429,010 00

SUMMARY OF BIDS FOR PHILADELPHIA APPROACH, FOURTH TO FIFTH STREET, AND STREET CHANGES

Contract No. 19—Continued

Received Sept. 17th, 1924

Item	Classification	Quantities	FREDERICK SNARE CORP. Unit Price	FREDERICK SNARE CORP. Amount	FISH, RUTHERFORD, INC. Unit Price	FISH, RUTHERFORD, INC. Amount
1	Structural Steel	310,000 Pounds	$0 065	$20,150 00	$0 08	$24,800 00
2	Reinforcing Steel	300,000 Pounds	05	15,000 00	.0575	17,250 00
3	Concrete Masonry Grade A	4,000 Cu. Yds.	22 00	88,000 00	33 00	132,000 00
4	Concrete Masonry Grade B	500 Cu. Yds.	16 00	8,000 00	24 00	12,000 00
5	Concrete Masonry in Vault Roofs	110 Cu. Yds.	24 00	2,640 00	30 00	3,300 00
6	Granite Masonry, Rockface Ashlar	170 Cu. Yds.	100 00	17,000 00	100 00	17,000 00
7	Granite Masonry, Four Cut	440 Cu. Yds.	155 00	68,200 00	155 00	68,200 00
8	Excavation	13,200 Cu. Yds.	1 90	25,080 00	1 75	23,100 00
9	Street Grading	14,600 Cu. Yds.	1 90	27,740 00	1 75	25,550 00
10	Trench Excavation	650 Cu. Yds.	3 50	2,275 00	2 50	1,625 00
11	Rubble Masonry Underpinning of Bldgs.	60 Cu. Yds.	125 00	7,500 00	50 00	3,000 00
12	Rubble Masonry Retaining Walls	200 Cu. Yds.	22 00	4,400 00	15 50	3,100 00
13	Brick Masonry	10 Cu. Yds.	33 00	330 00	28 00	280 00
14	Short Leaf Y. P. Lumber in Place Complete	4-M Ft. B.M.	200 00	800 00	150 00	600 00
15	Redressed Granite Block Paving on 8" Concrete	4,400 Sq. Yds.	5 00	22,000 00	5 40	23,760 00
16	Asphalt Paving on 6" Concrete	700 Sq. Yds.	4 80	3,360 00	4 40	3,080 00
17	Granite Block Repaving on Gravel Base	60 Sq. Yds.	2 00	120 00	1 00	60 00
18	Resurfacing with Sheet Asphalt	30 Sq. Yds.	3 00	90 00	2 50	75 00
19	Granolithic Sidewalk Paving	3,250 Sq. Yds.	3 30	10,725 00	3 05	9,912 50
20	Furnishing and Setting 8" Straight Granite Curb	1,750 Lin. Ft.	3 60	6,300 00	3 20	5,600 00
21	Furnishing and Setting Curved Granite Curb	280 Lin. Ft.	4 30	1,204 00	4 00	1,120 00
22	Resetting Old Curb	1,360 Lin. Ft.	40	544 00	75	1,020 00
23	Repaving Brick Sidewalk	50 Sq. Yds.	1 00	50 00	1 00	50 00
24	Resetting Flagstone Sidewalk	20 Sq. Yds.	1 30	26 00	1 00	20 00
25	Furnishing and Setting New Steel Plate Sidewalk Doors	13	50 00	650 00	55 00	715 00
26	Resetting Old Sidewalk Doors and Gratings	16	20 00	320 00	25 00	400 00
27	Resetting Old Sidewalk Lights	24	20 00	480 00	10 00	240 00
28	No. 2 Brick and Stone Inlets	3	200 00	600 00	210 00	630 00
29	No. 3 Brick and Stone Inlets	15	190 00	2,850 00	200 00	3,000 00
30	6" or 8" Vitrified Clay Pipe	1,100 Lin. Ft.	2 60	2,860 00	2 00	2,200 00
31	12" or 15" Vitrified Clay Pipe	200 Lin. Ft.	3 60	720 00	3 50	700 00
32	Lowering and Reconnecting Bldg. Connections to Sewers	46	36 00	1,656 00	45 00	2,070 00
33	Lowering and Reconnecting Water Service Pipes	46	53 00	2,438 00	45 00	2,070 00
34	Cleaning and Plastering Walls	1,500 Sq. Ft.	30	450 00	20	300 00
35	Cleaning and Dashing Walls	1,400 Sq. Ft.	40	560 00	15	210 00
36	Cleaning and Cut Pointing Walls	1,400 Sq. Ft.	40	560 00	20	280 00
37	5 Ft. Dia. Brick Sewer	370 Lin. Ft.	100 00	37,000 00	101 00	37,370 00
38	3'—6" x 2'—4" Brick Sewer with Vitrified Shale Brick Invert	220 Lin. Ft.	30 00	6,600 00	35 00	7,700 00
39	3' x 2' Brick Sewer	125 Lin. Ft.	22 00	2,750 00	28 00	3,500 00
40	3' x 2' Brick Sewer with Vitrified Shale Brick Invert	425 Lin. Ft.	23 00	9,775 00	28 00	11,900 00
41	2'—6" x 1'—8" Brick Sewer	420 Lin. Ft.	21 00	8,820 00	24 00	10,080 00
42	2'—6" x 1'—8" Brick Sewer with Vitrified Shale Brick Invert	525 Lin. Ft.	20 00	10,500 00	28 00	14,700 00
43	Brick Manholes with Covers and Frames	10	350 00	3,500 00	225 00	2,25
44	Brick Wellholes with Covers and Frames	2	1,300 00	2,600 00	450 00	900 00
45	Removal of Portion of Two Buildings	.....	.....	4,000 00	.....	1,500 00
46	Iron Fence, Furnished and Set	20 Lin. Ft.	8 00	160 00	7 50	150 00
47	Resetting Iron Fence	200 Lin. Ft.	1 00	200 00	3 50	700 00
48	Pumping	20 Days	60 00	1,200 00	120 00	2,400 00
49	Rubble Drains	50 Cu. Yds.	8 00	400 00	6 00	300 00
50	Damp-Proofing	1,500 Sq. Yds.	1 00	1,500 00	30	450 00
	Amount of Bid			$434,683 00		$483,217 50

SUMMARY OF BIDS FOR PHILADELPHIA APPROACH, FOURTH TO FIFTH STREET, AND STREET CHANGES

Contract No. 19—Concluded

Received Sept. 17th, 1924

Item	Classification	Quantities	UNDERPINNING AND FOUNDATION CO. Unit Price	UNDERPINNING AND FOUNDATION CO. Amount	RODGERS & HAGGERTY Unit Price	RODGERS & HAGGERTY Amount
1	Structural Steel	310,000 Pounds	$0 08	$24,800 00	$0 07	$21,700 00
2	Reinforcing Steel	300,000 Pounds	06	18,000 00	07	21,000 00
3	Concrete Masonry Grade A	4,000 Cu. Yds.	30 00	120,000 00	40 00	160,000 00
4	Concrete Masonry Grade B	500 Cu. Yds.	25 00	12,500 00	30 00	15,000 00
5	Concrete Masonry in Vault Roofs	110 Cu. Yds.	35 00	3,850 00	40 00	4,400 00
6	Granite Masonry, Rockface Ashlar	170 Cu. Yds.	100 00	17,000 00	125 00	21,250 00
7	Granite Masonry, Four Cut	440 Cu. Yds.	140 00	61,600 00	200 00	88,000 00
8	Excavation	13,200 Cu. Yds.	3 00	39,600 00	3 00	39,600 00
9	Street Grading	14,600 Cu. Yds.	2 00	29,200 00	3 50	51,100 00
10	Trench Excavation	650 Cu. Yds.	4 00	2,600 00	3 50	2,275 00
11	Rubble Masonry Underpinning of Bldgs.	60 Cu. Yds.	50 00	3,000 00	50 00	3,000 00
12	Rubble Masonry Retaining Walls	200 Cu. Yds.	20 00	4,000 00	15 00	3,000 00
13	Brick Masonry	10 Cu. Yds.	35 00	350 00	65 00	650 00
14	Short Leaf Y. P. Lumber in Place Complete	4-M Ft. B.M.	200 00	800 00	150 00	600 00
15	Redressed Granite Block Paving on 8" Concrete	4,400 Sq. Yds.	5 50	24,200 00	7 50	33,000 00
16	Asphalt Paving on 6" Concrete	700 Sq. Yds.	4 50	3,150 00	7 50	5,250 00
17	Granite Block Repaving on Gravel Base	60 Sq. Yds.	1 50	90 00	2 50	150 00
18	Resurfacing with Sheet Asphalt	30 Sq. Yds.	3 00	90 00	8 00	240 00
19	Granolithic Sidewalk Paving	3,250 Sq. Yds.	4 00	13,000 00	5 00	16,250 00
20	Furnishing and Setting 8" Straight Granite Curb	1,750 Lin. Ft.	3 80	6,650 00	4 00	7,000 00
21	Furnishing and Setting Curved Granite Curb	280 Lin. Ft.	4 50	1,260 00	5 00	1,400 00
22	Resetting Old Curb	1,360 Lin. Ft.	1 00	1,360 00	1 50	2,040 00
23	Repaving Brick Sidewalk	50 Sq. Yds.	1 00	50 00	3 00	150 00
24	Resetting Flagstone Sidewalk	20 Sq. Yds.	1 00	20 00	1 50	30 00
25	Furnishing and Setting New Steel Plate Sidewalk Doors	13	75 00	975 00	50 00	650 00
26	Resetting Old Sidewalk Doors and Gratings	16	30 00	480 00	25 00	400 00
27	Resetting Old Sidewalk Lights	24	4 00	96 00	3 00	72 00
28	No. 2 Brick and Stone Inlets	3	175 00	525 00	200 00	600 00
29	No. 3 Brick and Stone Inlets	15	150 00	2,250 00	200 00	3,000 00
30	6" or 8" Vitrified Clay Pipe	1,100 Lin. Ft.	1 20	1,320 00	4 00	4,400 00
31	12" or 15" Vitrified Clay Pipe	200 Lin. Ft.	3 00	600 00	5 00	1,000 00
32	Lowering and Reconnecting Bldg. Connections to Sewers	46	40 00	1,840 00	100 00	4,600 00
33	Lowering and Reconnecting Water Service Pipes	46	40 00	1,840 00	75 00	3,450 00
34	Cleaning and Plastering Walls	1,500 Sq. Ft.	40	600 00	15	225 00
35	Cleaning and Dashing Walls	1,400 Sq. Ft.	40	560 00	20	280 00
36	Cleaning and Cut Pointing Walls	1,400 Sq. Ft.	40	560 00	15	210 00
37	5 Ft. Dia. Brick Sewer	370 Lin. Ft.	80 00	29,600 00	150 00	55,500 00
38	3'—6" x 2'—4" Brick Sewer with Vitrified Shale Brick Invert	220 Lin. Ft.	30 00	6,600 00	30 00	6,600 00
39	3' x 2' Brick Sewer	125 Lin. Ft.	25 00	3,125 00	30 00	3,750 00
40	3' x 2' Brick Sewer with Vitrified Shale Brick Invert	425 Lin. Ft.	30 00	12,750 00	30 00	12,750 00
41	2'—6" x 1'—8" Brick Sewer	420 Lin. Ft.	25 00	10,500 00	30 00	12,600 00
42	2'—6" x 1'—8" Brick Sewer with Vitrified Shale Brick Invert	525 Lin. Ft.	30 00	15,750 00	30 00	15,750 00
43	Brick Manholes with Covers and Frames	10	175 00	1,750 00	300 00	3,000 00
44	Brick Wellholes with Covers and Frames	2	300 00	600 00	700 00	1,400 00
45	Removal of Portion of Two Buildings	.....	.....	3,000 00	.....	3,000 00
46	Iron Fence, Furnished and Set	20 Lin. Ft.	7 00	140 00	5 00	100 00
47	Resetting Iron Fence	200 Lin. Ft.	2 00	400 00	1 00	200 00
48	Pumping	20 Days	100 00	2,000 00	100 00	2,000 00
49	Rubble Drains	50 Cu. Yds.	5 00	250 00	6 00	300 00
50	Damp-Proofing	1,500 Sq. Yds.	90	1,350 00	1 00	1,500 00
	Amount of Bid			$486,631 00		$634,422 00

SUMMARY OF BIDS FOR CAMDEN APPROACH—THIRD STREET TO EAST OF FIFTH STREET

Contract No. 20

Received December 17th, 1924

Item	Classification	Quantities	O'NEILL CO. Price Unit	O'NEILL CO. Amount	FREDERICK SNARE CORP. Price Unit	FREDERICK SNARE CORP. Amount	F. J. BOAS Price Unit	F. J. BOAS Amount
1	Carbon Steel	2,320,000 Pounds	$0 06	$139,200 00	$0 0576	$133,632 00	$0 055	$127,600 00
2	Silicon Steel	420,000 Pounds	.0725	30,450 00	.0670	28,140 00	.065	27,300 00
3	Cast Steel	60,000 Pounds	13	7,800 00	.1025	6,150 00	11	6,600 00
4	Reinforcing Steel	500,000 Pounds	.049	24,500 00	05	25,000 00	.045	22,500 00
5	Excavation	2,400 Cu. Yds.	2 00	4,800 00	4 00	9,600 00	2 50	6,000 00
6	Fill	300 Cu. Yds.	5 00	1,500 00	3 00	900 00	3 00	900 00
7	Reinforced Concrete Piles	10,000 Lin. Ft.	1 85	18,500 00	1 90	19,000 00	2 00	20,000 00
8	Driving Reinforced Concrete Piles	10,000 Lin. Ft.	1 15	11,500 00	40	4,000 00	1 00	10,000 00
9	Concrete Masonry, Grade "A"	3,120 Cu. Yds.	22 55	70,356 00	24 00	74,880 00	29 00	90,480 00
10	Concrete Masonry, Grade "B"	960 Cu. Yds.	16 00	15,360 00	20 00	19,200 00	19 00	18,240 00
11	Granite Masonry, Rockface Ashlar	290 Cu. Yds.	91 95	26,665 50	108 00	31,320 00	90 00	26,100 00
12	Granite Masonry, Four Cut	320 Cu. Yds.	149 85	47,952 00	154 00	49,280 00	150 00	48,000 00
13	2'—6" Dia. Brick Sewer	500 Lin. Ft.	12 00	6,000 00	18 00	9,000 00	15 00	7,500 00
14	2'—6" x 1'—8" Brick Sewer	25 Lin. Ft.	8 50	212 50	18 00	450 00	12 00	300 00
15	24" Dia. Vitrified Clay Pipe Sewer in Concrete Cradle	115 Lin. Ft.	15 00	1,725 00	13 00	1,495 00	13 00	1,495 00
16	12" Dia. Vitrified Clay Pipe	20 Lin. Ft.	3 00	60 00	8 00	160 00	8 00	160 00
17	Brick Manholes with Covers and Frames	5	125 00	625 00	180 00	900 00	155 00	775 00
18	Rubble (French) Drains	20 Cu. Yds.	4 50	90 00	6 00	120 00	5 00	100 00
19	Damp-Proofing	100 Sq. Yds.	40	40 00	1 50	150 00	50	50 00
20	Test Borings	500 Lin. Ft.	1 65	825 00	2 00	1,000 00	1 70	850 00
	Totals			$408,161 00		$414,377 00		$414,950 00

Item	Classification	Quantities	VARE CONSTRUCTION CO., Inc. Unit Price	VARE CONSTRUCTION CO., Inc. Amount	TRIEST CONTRACTING CORP. Unit Price	TRIEST CONTRACTING CORP. Amount	NELSON—PEDLEY CONSTRUCTION CO., Inc. Unit Price	NELSON—PEDLEY CONSTRUCTION CO., Inc. Amount
1	Carbon Steel	2,320,000 Pounds	$0 06	$139,200 00	$0 063	$146,160 00	$0 0643	$149,176 00
2	Silicon Steel	420,000 Pounds	07	29,400 00	.073	30,660 00	.0761	31,962 00
3	Cast Steel	60,000 Pounds	11	6,600 00	11	6,600 00	.115	6,900 00
4	Reinforcing Steel	500,000 Pounds	05	25,000 00	05	25,000 00	.0437	21,850 00
5	Excavation	2,400 Cu. Yds.	3 60	8,640 00	4 00	9,600 00	2 95	7,080 00
6	Fill	300 Cu. Yds.	1 00	300 00	3 00	900 00	3 07	921 00
7	Reinforced Concrete Piles	10,000 Lin. Ft.	2 50	25,000 00	2 60	26,000 00	2 42	24,200 00
8	Driving Reinforced Concrete Piles	10,000 Lin. Ft.	90	9,000 00	1 35	13,500 00	83	8,300 00
9	Concrete Masonry, Grade "A"	3,120 Cu. Yds.	23 50	73,320 00	20 00	62,400 00	21 57	67,298 40
10	Concrete Masonry, Grade "B"	960 Cu. Yds.	15 00	14,400 00	15 00	14,400 00	15 50	14,880 00
11	Granite Masonry, Rockface Ashlar	290 Cu. Yds.	95 00	27,550 00	100 00	29,000 00	106 20	30,798 00
12	Granite Masonry, Four Cut	320 Cu. Yds.	155 00	49,600 00	145 00	46,400 00	165 20	52,864 40
13	2'—6" Dia. Brick Sewer	500 Lin. Ft.	11 00	5,500 00	12 00	6,000 00	12 74	6,370 00
14	2'—6" x 1'—8" Brick Sewer	25 Lin. Ft.	11 00	275 00	18 00	450 00	15 34	383 50
15	24" Dia. Vitrified Clay Pipe Sewer in Concrete Cradle	115 Lin. Ft.	14 00	1,610 00	17 00	1,955 00	6 51	748 65
16	12" Dia. Vitrified Clay Pipe	20 Lin. Ft.	11 00	220 00	1 25	25 00	4 45	89 00
17	Brick Manholes with Covers and Frames	5	225 00	1,125 00	200 00	1,000 00	177 88	889 40
18	Rubble (French) Drains	20 Cu. Yds.	7 50	150 00	5 00	100 00	6 96	139 20
19	Damp-Proofing	100 Sq. Yds.	1 00	100 00	50	50 00	47	47 00
20	Test Borings	500 Lin. Ft.	1 85	925 00	3 00	1,500 00	2 06	1,030 00
	Totals			$417,915 00		$421,700 00		$425,926 15

SUMMARY OF BIDS FOR CAMDEN APPROACH—THIRD STREET TO EAST OF FIFTH STREET

Contract No. 20—Concluded

Received December 17th, 1924

Item	Classification	Quantities	FISH-RUTHERFORD, Inc.		MAZZOLA & MARANO		McLEAN CONTRACTING COMPANY	
			Unit Price	Amount	Unit Price	Amount	Unit Price	Amount
1	Carbon Steel	2,320,000 Pounds	$0 0584	$135,488 00	$0 06	$139,200 00	$0 06	$139,200 00
2	Silicon Steel	420,000 Pounds	.0688	28,896 00	07	29,400 00	08	33,600 00
3	Cast Steel	60,000 Pounds	.1082	6,492 00	11	6,600 00	10	6,000 00
4	Reinforcing Steel	500,000 Pounds	05	25,000 00	06	30,000 00	.055	27,500 00
5	Excavation	2,400 Cu. Yds.	3 00	7,200 00	3 50	8,400 00	3 50	8,400 00
6	Fill	300 Cu. Yds.	2 50	750 00	1 00	300 00	4 00	1,200 00
7	Reinforced Concrete Piles	10,000 Lin. Ft.	2 40	24,000 00	2 30	23,000 00	1 75	17,500 00
8	Driving Reinforced Concrete Piles	10,000 Lin. Ft.	95	9,500 00	95	9,500 00	1 30	13,000 00
9	Concrete Masonry, Grade "A"	3,120 Cu. Yds.	29 00	90,480 00	28 00	87,360 00	30 00	93,600 00
10	Concrete Masonry, Grade "B"	960 Cu. Yds.	19 00	18,240 00	20 00	19,200 00	18 00	17,280 00
11	Granite Masonry, Rockface Ashlar	290 Cu. Yds.	95 00	27,550 00	100 00	29,000 00	100 00	29,000 00
12	Granite Masonry, Four Cut	320 Cu. Yds.	145 00	46,400 00	160 00	51,200 00	150 00	48,000 00
13	2'—6" Dia. Brick Sewer	500 Lin. Ft.	13 00	6,500 00	17 60	8,800 00	20 00	10,000 00
14	2'—6" x 1'—8" Brick Sewer	25 Lin. Ft.	15 00	375 00	14 30	357 50	15 00	375 00
15	24" Dia. Vitrified Clay Pipe Sewer in Concrete Cradle	115 Lin. Ft.	10 00	1,150 00	23 10	2,656 50	10 00	1,150 00
16	12" Dia. Vitrified Clay Pipe	20 Lin. Ft.	5 00	100 00	4 40	88 00	10 00	200 00
17	Brick Manholes with Covers and Frames	5	150 00	750 00	190 00	950 00	350 00	1,750 00
18	Rubble (French) Drains	20 Cu. Yds.	5 00	100 00	15 00	300 00	15 00	300 00
19	Damp-Proofing	100 Sq. Yds.	75	75 00	50	50 00	2 00	200 00
20	Test Borings	500 Lin. Ft.	2 00	1,000 00	1 75	875 00	2 50	1,250 00
	Totals			$430,046 00		$447,237 00		$449,505 00

REPORT OF THE COMMISSION APPOINTED TO STUDY AND REVISE THE STATUTES OF PENNSYLVANIA RELATING TO CHILDREN.

PART I

CHILDREN'S COMMISSION

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

February 2, 1925.

To Honorable Thomas Bluett, Speaker, House of Representatives of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.

Sir: We have the honor to transmit herewith a report prepared in accordance with the instructions contained in the act passed by the General Assembly of 1923. P. L. 994, authorizing the creation of a commission to study the statutes relating to, and the conditions and practices for conserving the welfare of the children of this state. This report is now in process of being printed. It is hoped that copies of it will be available for distribution very soon to the members of the General Assembly.

It is the unanimous opinion of this Commission, which has now been in existence fourteeen months, that to complete the task assigned to it within the period of time allotted would have been quite impossible even had it begun functioning a few months earlier and that the completion of this task will require two more years. This conclusion will be the more clear as the facts contained in this report of the Commission are reviewed. The situation in Pennsylvania, like that in New York and several other states, is such that wise recommendations for revision of the laws relating to the various aspects of child welfare require the amassing and study of an enormous body of fact, as well as of both statute and common law. Your Commission has tried to lay solid foundations for its own and further studies in the publication of the compilation of laws relating to children and in the methods which it has followed in its study of the practice of adoption.

The recommendations of the Commission for changes in the statutes relating to adoption and to those providing for the licensing of infant boarding houses will be found in the body of the report.

CHARLES EDWIN FOX, Chairman
MRS. JOHN W. LAWRENCE, Vice Chairman
MRS. J. H. BOVAIRD
J. ROGERS FLANNERY
HON. EDWARD LINDSEY
J. PRENTICE MURPHY
MISS FLORENCE SIBLEY

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REPORT OF THE CHILDREN'S COMMISSION OF PENNSYLVANIA TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY MEETING IN 1925

I. HISTORY OF THE ACTIVITIES OF THE CHILDREN'S COMMISSION.

The Children's Commission of Pennsylvania.

The act creating the Children's Commission of Pennsylvania became effective on July 11, 1923. It provides for the appointment by the Governor of seven members who are to study the laws, conditions and practice of this state relating to child welfare and to suggest revisions and amendments to the statutes of Pennsylvania which relate to children, especially those which relate to the dependent, defective, delinquent, neglected, incorrigible or illegitimate children. The Commissioners are to serve without compensation but they are empowered to employ and to fix the salaries of the necessary persons to enable the Commission to perform its duties properly. It is given access to the documents, records and papers of all agencies, public and private, dealing with children where it is necessary for the Commission to get facts which may be of use and value in its work. Five thousand dollars were appropriated and the Legislative Reference Bureau was directed to render such service as the Commission might request.

The Commission was directed to submit its report to the General Assembly on or before the first day of February, 1925.

All recommendations are to be accompanied by concise statements of the reasons therefor.

The Commissioners were appointed in November, 1923. The following persons accepted the appointment to serve without compensation as members of the Children's Commission: Charles Edwin Fox, Esq., of Philadelphia, Chairman; Mrs. John W. Lawrence, of Pittsburgh, Vice Chairman; Mrs. J. H. Bovaird, of Bradford; Mr. J. Rogers Flannery, of Pittsburgh; Hon. Edward Lindsey, of Warren; Mr. J. Prentice Murphy and Miss Florence Sibley, of Philadelphia.

Organization of the Work of the Pennsylvania Children's Commission.

On March 1, 1924 the appointment of the Executive Secretary, Neva R. Deardorff, was announced. On account of her contract with Bryn Mawr College, she could not assume her duties until May 15, 1924.

Office space for the use of the Commission was generously donated by the Big Brother Association of Philadelphia in its building at 25 South Van Pelt Street, Philadelphia.

Meetings of the Commission with an average attendance of five members have been held as follows:

Harrisburg	November 21, 1923
Philadelphia	January 24, 1924
Pittsburgh	March 14, 1924
Scranton	April 25, 1924
York	May 9, 1924
Erie	May 23, 1924
Philadelphia	September 26, 1924
Philadelphia	November 14, 1924
Philadelphia	December 12, 1924
Philadelphia	January 7, 1925

Public Hearings and Adoption of Program.

The time specified by the law, within which the Children's Commission was to examine the laws and their operation and was to find out the conditions which required amendments or new laws, was obviously so short, in view of the resources available for making these inquiries, that it was evident that only a few phases of the situation could be satisfactorily covered before the 1925 meeting of the General Assembly. It seemed wise, therefore, to consult public officials, child welfare workers and interested citizens regarding the immediate points of approach. Accordingly four public hearings were held during the spring of 1924, at which suggestions were solicited and received. These hearings, held in Pittsburgh, Scranton, York and Erie, brought the Commission into direct personal contact with several hundred Pennsylvanians, many of whom submitted suggestions both in written and in oral form to the Commission.

All suggestions made to the Commission were carefully recorded and formed the basis upon which selection of matters for immediate investigation was made. These subjects are as follows: procedure in adoption, state supervision of the care of dependent children, the identure and apprenticeship laws, the re-classification of the different types of needy children coming before public and private agencies in the state, the operation of the juvenile court and house of detention laws, certain aspects of the illegitimacy laws, common law marriages, and the rights of children and parents in all separation proceedings.

A public hearing held in Philadelphia on September 27, 1924 confirmed the judgment of the Commission based on previous hearings, that these laws and their operation should be chosen as the first objects of study.

Two thousand copies of a small leaflet announcing the immediate program of the Commission were printed in July 1924 and distributed widely throughout the state.

Co-operation with Other Public and Private Agencies.

As has been noted, the law creating the Commission permitted it to call upon the State Legislative Reference Bureau for services. The commission very promptly availed itself of this permission and the Legislative Reference Bureau during the spring and summer of 1924 prepared a comprehensive digest of the statutes relating to children and the important court decisions bearing upon the constitutionality of these measures. The special phases of this project will be discussed a little later. The Legislative Reference Bureau has been of the utmost help to the Commission.

The United States Children's Bureau, which has from time to time since its creation in 1912, conducted important studies in child welfare in Pennsylvania communities, at the request of this Commission, consented to make surveys of the child welfare resources of several Pennsylvania counties. Since the appropriation to the Commission permitted of little or no expenditure for field investigation throughout the state this assistance was of very material value. The plan of the studies to be carried on was worked out in co-operation with members of the Commission and its staff. The Commission selected and recommended the counties to be covered. They are: Blair, Bradford, Clearfield, Erie, Lancaster, Lycoming, and Susquehanna. The investigators put into the field had had experience in making somewhat similar studies for children's commissions in several other states, notably Connecticut, Kentucky and Georgia. These field investigations began in June 1924 and are nearing completion as this report goes to press.

The State Department of Public Welfare, which had had a study of adoption practice in contemplation for some time, offered to conduct its study in such way that the statistical and other findings would combine with a study of this subject to be conducted by the staff of the Children's Commission. It was arranged that the Commission should study adoptions in Philadelphia County over a period of years while the investigator for the State Department should survey adoptions in a number of counties for the years 1922 and 1923. A summary of this very valuable survey will be found printed as appendix II of this volume.

Other state departments and local educational and other authorities have promptly and cheerfully accorded whatever information the Children's Commission has asked of them even when this required an appreciable amount of work in assembling and recasting it. Numerous private agencies such as the Public Charities Association, children's institutions and agencies and the Philadelphia Housing Association, have assisted in compiling information, in arranging for hearings and in other ways.

On the whole, your Commission has found everywhere appreciation of the need for its services, interest in its immediate task and its activities, willingness to lend assistance of all kinds and thus far an amazing absence of selfish or partisan efforts either to influence or to obstruct its work. This assistance has made it possible for the Commission to base its recommendations upon an accumulation of facts which, the Commission feels sure, will commend itself to your honorable bodies.

Commissions for the Revision of Child Welfare Laws in Other States.

The creation of a Pennsylvania Commission to study the laws which relate to children, especially those suffering from physical, mental and social handicaps, comes after a twelve

year period of experiment and achievement in other states and after long period of agitation in Pennsylvania.

One state after another has realized that laws relating to children have a tendency to four kinds of defects:

1. They are apt to lag behind the social conscience and intelligence of the time, largely because they relate to persons who, in the nature of the case, cannot bring the impact of an organized group on legislative and judicial machinery. Pennsylvania still has indenture laws of 1770, 1799 and 1836 on its statute books which strongly savor of the old rules for indentured servants. Adoption by deed provided for by the Pennsylvania statutes is repugnant to the modern ideas of the care which should be exercised when the custody of a child is to be transferred.

2. The body of legislation tends to become chaotic. Hasty and premature enactment of statutes intended to solve some local or special difficulty or to meet some immediate situation cause a part of this confusion. The adoption law of May 4, 1855, for instance, has been so carelessly amended that considerable uncertainty now exists regarding the legality of some of the older amendments, ignored when later ones were passed.

3. Laws of good intent often fail in greater or less degree to accomplish their purpose because their provisions for administration are vague and provide for no accounting, supervision or review by which it can be determined whether or not they are functioning. The Pennsylvania juvenile court laws and the statute relating to children in almshouses suffer more or less from these defects.

4. The whole field of child welfare is so broad, so many factors affect the lives of children that it is difficult and sometimes almost impossible to harmonize all of the elements that enter into the situation. Long established principles relating to the rights and duties of parents have to be brought into relationship with the new efforts to protect children from neglect, cruelty and abuse and to foster health and education. Some of the legislative experiments of the past have not afforded the expected solutions and need modification.

As this situation has been realized in other states, they have undertaken on their initiative, each to review the whole mass of its statutes and judicial decisions relating to children as they have worked out in practice, to weed out, as far as can be done, their defects and to substitute measures better designed to bring into being the desire of the people of the state that every child should be insured a minimum of protection and opportunity. Pennsylvania was the twenty-ninth state to undertake such a review. Ohio, New York, Minnesota, Connecticut, Delaware, the District of Columbia and twenty-three other states in all parts of the country have provided for commissions to undertake this work.

The task which confronted the New York State Commission to Examine Laws Relating to Child Welfare, upon its creation in 1920, is perhaps the closest parallel to that which confronts this Commission. Three successive New York legislatures have continued the Commission there with annual appropriations of $5,000, $7,500, $7,500 and $15,000 for each of four years activity.

The Connecticut legislature provided $22,000 to finance the activities of its Commission for four years. Other states have likewise provided for the continuance of their commissions.

The reports of many of these state children's commissions are notable for their broad and penetrating studies of children's laws, not only of their own state, but of other states. New York and Connecticut have made excellent studies of their particular state conditions and have accomplished and indicated programs of legislation which lay the foundations for effective child welfare work of every legitimate type. Minnesota has received wide recognition for the thorough work which has been done there. Massachusetts, which has achieved a high rank in the field of child welfare, may with justice say that her present record rests on the careful work done in the past in the development of a body of wise and comprehensive laws for the full protection and education of her children. In no single instance has the solution come—any more than it will in Pennsylvania—through the passage of many laws, but rather through agreement on certain basic conceptions and rules. This has come about largely through a painstaking revision of existing laws and the filling in here and there of gaps, the existence of which has been generally unknown.

The United States Children's Bureau in its Bureau Publication 131, reveals the extent of the so-called child welfare legislative movement throughout the country and the very solid reasons for its development.

Research Studies and the Canvass of Public Opinion as a Basis of Suggestions in Pennsylvania.

It has been the conclusion of this Commission that its recommendations to your honorable bodies should be founded, not only upon a thorough examination of the laws and court decisions bearing upon the situation, but also upon careful examination of the practices in the state based upon these laws. The study of the adoption laws and their operation, published as an appendix to this report is an example of the type and extent of inquiry which your Commission is convinced should underlie suggestions for revisions and amendments. Your Commission is also of the belief that, in all cases when there is time to make this feasible, all suggestions to the General Assembly should be preceded by a series of public conferences throughout the state at which the tentatively proposed measures of the Commission should be thoroughly examined and subjected to the criticisms of all persons who are interested in child welfare. This year such formal conferences could not be held. The Children's Commission has, however, made an effort to put its conclusions before the people of the Commonwealth through as many informal meetings as could be reached by its members and its staff and through materials released to the press of the state.

Financial Situation.

At the initial meeting of the Commission it was decided that under the conditions prevailing in this state and in view of the experience of other states with commissions of this character and of organizations conducting studies similar to those described above as necessary for well considered recommendations, a minimum budget of $10,000 per year would be required. It was therefore necessary to supplement the state appropriation with funds raised privately.

In addition to the gifts of money the Children's Commission has received volunteer services the value of which, conservatively computed at $125 per month, is as follows:

Dorothy Tomlinson	$100.00
Rebecca Smaltz	40.00

The two attorneys who have assisted on special pieces of legal research would have been very modestly compensated had the Commission been able to pay them for their services as follows:

Tillie Sara Thompson	$100.00
Leonard Schwartz	100.00

The monetary value of the field work of the United States Children's Bureau can be roughly estimated as:

Salaries of two investigators for 8 months at $150 per month each	$2,400.00
Travelling expenses and per diem allowance	1,800.00
Total	$4,200.00

This takes no account of the overhead costs for supervision or for any clerical or statistical service at the Washington office of the Federal Children's Bureau.

Several organizations and hotels have generously given the use of their auditoriums without charge to the Commission for its public hearings. On several occasions members of the Commission have been able to combine business for the Children's Commission with other missions in such a way as to save the Commission travel expense.

The expenditures from the funds, both state and private of the Children's Commission to December 31, 1924 are as follows:

Salaries—regular	$4,191.30
Remuneration for special work on study of adoptions	412.88
Substitute stenographer	10.00
Mimeographing	152.05
Office equipment	204.35
Office supplies	127.79
Stationery—letter heads	25.00
Postage	129.82
Telephone and telegraph	59.23
Travelling expenses	693.15
Printing leaflets	31.25
Total	$6,339.82

II. COMPILATION OF STATUTES AND JUDICIAL DECISIONS RELATING TO CHILDREN.

As has been said, the work of compiling the statutes relating to children has been done by the Legislative Reference Bureau. Citations of judicial decisions bearing on the constitutionality of the statutes which have thus been challenged are given in this compilation.

Members of the Commission have co-operated with the Bureau in working out the classification and arrangement of material and in deciding numerous questions of minor detail referred by the Bureau to the Commission. The compilation includes 640 sections and covers hundreds of enactments dating from 1713 to the present. It is printed as Volume II of this report. The indexing was provided by the Children's Commission.

Next in importance to the compilation of the statutes for a clear presentation of the law relating to children is the interpretation of the various phrases and words of the statutes through judicial decisions and opinions of Attorneys General. It is hoped eventually to publish an annotated edition of the statutes but time and the resources at the command of the Commission did not permit of undertaking a labor of such magnitude now.

In the meantime it is necessary to set forth the material in decisions and opinions with reference to those sections of the law taken up for special study and recommendation. Your Commission decided, therefore, to combine the compilation of that material with an effort at presentation adapted to the needs of laymen. Accordingly it has experimented with a question and answer form of presentation of the law as developed through statutes, decisions and opinions. A sample of an analysis of this kind as applied to the subject of adoption will be found in the appendix of this report. An edition of two thousand copies of the questions and answers on adoption has been printed separately and distributed to the agencies, public and private, which are in contact directly and constantly with the procedure in adoption cases. Your Commission has found that the question and answer method of anlysis, used so effectively some years ago by the commission appointed to revise the intestate laws, is admirably suited to bring out the strong and the weak points of the laws relating to children. It is planned therefore, to apply it further wherever a somewhat complicated situation is to be reviewed.

III. RECOMMENDATIONS OF LEGISLATION.

Your Commission wishes to offer for the consideration of your honorable bodies at their present session the two following measures:

1. An act defining the procedure in the adoption of children and adults.
2. An act providing for the issuance of licenses for infant boarding houses.

In accordance with the instructions in the law creating this Commission, the reasons for these recommendations will be briefly set forth in connection with a draft of each proposed measure.

An Act Defining the Procedure in the Adoption of Children and Adults.

The complete results of the Commission's study of the practice of adoption in Pennsylvania will be found in appendix I of this report. The following were found to be the outstanding features of the situation:

1. The present laws providing for adoption through the courts contain no adequate safeguards in the procedure which they specify against the adoption of young and helpless children by people wholly unfit to be entrusted by the community with their custody. Your Commission found that this inadequate provision for investigation had resulted in many adoptions of a grossly undesirable character.

2. Adoption by deed, legalized by the Act of April 2, 1872, has opened the way for grave and serious abuse and your Commission has reason to believe that such abuse now exists. Moreover, this law furnishes a recourse for effecting adoptions which have been refused by the courts.

3. The provisions in the present laws providing for parental consent in adoption cases are lacking in clarity. This results both in faulty adoptions made in good faith by conscientious adopting parents and in the jeopardizing of parental rights in certain classes of cases by unscrupulous people wishing to secure the child.

4. The present adoption laws specify no procedure to insure the truth of the statements made in adoption petitions. Your Commission found that adoptions were being decreed on the basis of adoption petitions in which perjury concealment and evasion had been practiced, and not always by otherwise unscrupulous people.

5. Your Commission found that adoption records, containing statements material to the adoption proceeding, but of a nature to bring sorrow and unhappiness to the adopted child if widely disseminated or if improperly used later in the child's life were open to the inspection of the general public.

6. Your Commission found that there was such looseness in the residence requirements for persons presenting adoption petitions, that everyone, even though he be an alien or a non-resident, is now eligible to present such a petition to the courts of Pennsylvania. The validity of adoptions so decreed, if tested outside Pennsylvania, is a matter of grave question. Moreover, it would seem unwise to open the courts of Pennsylvania to hear petitions of non-residents ineligible to adopt in their own communities.

7. Even though adoption is one of the most radical steps that can be taken before the law to change domestic and inheritance relationships, a married person may now adopt without the consent of his spouse. Your Commission found adoption petitions in appreciable numbers which gave no information regarding the material status of the adopting person.

8. The present law makes no provision for the consent of a minor to his own adoption.

9. The present adoption law gives the father who has acknowledged paternity of an illegitimate child no right to withhold consent to its adoption.

10. Owing to defective drafting of the amending Act of May 28, 1915, the validity of two previous amendments is uncertain.

To clarify the procedure in adoption and better to protect the child himself and the interests of all parties concerned, your Commission offers for your consideration the following draft of a new adoption statute. This would replace all existing legislation on the subject of adoption except the inheritance provisions of the Act of June 7, 1917, P. L. 429, Section 16.

AN ACT

Relating to Adoption.

Section 1. Petitions in Adoption Proceedings. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That it shall be lawful for any adult citizen of this Commonwealth, residing therein, desirous of adopting any person, either a minor or an adult, as his or her heir, or as one of his or her heirs, to present his or her petition to the Orphans' Court or to a law judge thereof of the county where he or she may be resident, declaring such desire and that he or she will perform all the duties of a parent to such person. Such petition shall also set forth the name, age, date and place of birth of the person proposed to be adopted; the name, residence and marital status of the adopting parents; or parents; the name and place of residence of each of the natural parents or of the surviving parent or of any other person whose consent to the proposed adoption is necessary as hereinafter provided and shall embody or have attached thereto the consents in writing of the person or persons whose consent to the proposed adoption is necessary as hereinafter provided.

Section 2. Consents Necessary to Adoption. Consent to the adoption is necessary as follows:

(a) Of the person proposed to be adopted if over twelve years of age, and of said person's husband or wife if any;

(b) Of the adopting parent's husband or wife unless they jointly adopt such person;

(c) Of the parents or surviving parent of the person proposed to be adopted except that in the case of an illegitimate child the consent of the mother only is necessary unless the father has acknowledged such child; but the consent of a parent who has been adjudged a lunatic or habitual drunkard or who has abandoned the child is unnecessary

provided such fact is proven to the satisfaction of the court or judge hearing the petition in which case such court or judge shall so find as a fact;

(d) If the person proposed to be adopted has no father or mother living or whose consent is necessary hereunder then of the legal guardian if any there be and of the persons having the legal custody of such child if any such person can be found; but if such child has no father or mother living or whose consent is necessary hereunder and no legal guardian and no person can be found who has the legal custody of such child and the same be proven to the satisfaction of the court or judge hearing the petition the said court or judge shall so find as a fact.

Section 3. Hearings. Upon presentation of any such petition as aforesaid a time for hearing thereon shall be fixed not less than ten days from said presentation which said hearing may be before the said court or any law judge thereof at chambers and may be adjourned from time to time if the nature of the case should so require. At said hearing the adopting parents or parent, the person proposed to be adopted and all the persons whose consent is necessary hereunder must appear in person and be examined under oath by such court or judge; but the personal appearance of the natural parents or other persons whose consent is necessary hereunder may be dispensed with in the discretion of the court or judge hearing the petition if such persons reside without the jurisdiction of the court or if any other reason the said court or judge deem it unnecessary, provided the duly executed consents of such persons in writing have been filed with the petition; and the said court or judge may in his discretion require the personal appearance of the natural parents of the child at a different time and separate and apart from that of the other parties in interest. The said court or judge shall also hear any other testimony as to the facts set forth in the petition or necessary to inform the court as to the desirability of the proposed adoption and may also make or cause to be made an investigation by some person or agency specifically designated by said court or judge to verify the statements of the petition and such other facts as will give the court full knowledge as to the desirability of the proposed adoption.

Section 4. Decrees of Court. Records. If satisfied that the statements made in the petition are true and that the welfare of the person proposed to be adopted will be promoted by such adoption and that all the requirements of this act have been complied with the court or judge shall make a decree so finding and reciting the facts at length and directing that the person proposed to be adopted shall have all the rights of a child and heir of such adopting parent or parents and be subject to the duties of such child; but otherwise shall make a decree refusing the adoption and dismissing the petition. If desired by the parties the decree may also provide that the person adopted shall assume the name of the adopting parent or parents. Such decree shall be filed and spread at length upon the records of said court and shall be sufficient evidence of the adoption and shall be open to the public. All other papers pertaining to the case and the testimony if written out shall be kept in the files of said court as a permanent record thereof and may in the discretion of said court or judge be withheld from inspection by a proper order, in which case no person shall be allowed access thereto except upon an order of court granted upon cause shown.

Section 5. Repeals. The following acts and parts of acts of Assembly are hereby repealed absolutely:

Section seven af an act approved the fourth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five (P. L. 430) entitled "An act relating to certain duties and rights of husband and wife and parents and children";

An act approved the second day of April, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two (P. L. 31) entitled "An act relating to rights of adopted children, being a supplement to an act entitled 'An act relating to certain duties and rights of husband and wife and parents and children' approved the fourth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five";

Section ten of an act, approved the eleventh day of June, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-nine (P. L. 142) entitled "An act to protect children from neglect and cruelty and relating to their employment, protection and adoption";

An act approved the nineteenth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-seven (P. L. 125) entitled, "An act amending section seven of an act entitled 'An act relating to certain duties and rights of husband and wife and parents and children' aproved the fourth day of May Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five, providing that married men or women, in case of drunkenness or profligacy of husbands or wives, may consent to the adoption of their children";

An act approved the ninth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine (P. L. 168) entitled, "An act relating to adoption of any person as an heir";

An act approved the second day of July, one thousand nine hundred and one (P. L. 606) entitled, "An act conferring jurisdiction upon the courts of common pleas of the counties of this Commonwealth to authorize the adoption of children in the said county by a person living in another state upon petition of either parent of such child";

An act approved the twenty-second day of April, one thousand nine hundred and five (P. L. 297) entitled, "An act to amend an act entitled 'An act amending section seven of an act entitled "An act relating to certain duties and rights of husband and wife and parents and children", approved the fourth day of May Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five, providing that married men or women, in case of drunkenness or profligacy of husbands or wives, may consent to the adoption of their children' ";

An act approved the first day of June, one thousand nine hundred and eleven (P. L. 539) entitled, "An act relating to the adoption of adult persons as heirs";

An act approved the twenty-eighth day of May, one thousand nine hundred and fifteen (P. L. 580) entitled "An act amending section one of an act entitled 'An act amending section seven of an act entitled "An act relating to certain duties and rights of husband and wife and parents and children," approved the fourth day of May, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five; providing that married men or women, in case of drunkenness or profligacy of husbands or wives, may consent to the adoption of their children,' approved the nineteenth day of May Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and eighty-seven;"

All other acts of Assembly, or parts thereof, that are in any in conflict or inconsistent with this act or any part thereof, are hereby repealed.

Section 6. Effective Date. This act shall take effect and be in force on the first day of July, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-five.

An Act Providing for the Issuance of Licenses for Infant Boarding Houses.

The abuses arising from the unregulated operation of infant boarding houses, popularly called "baby farms," have been so well known for forty years that your Commission did not deem it necessary to make a special, detailed inquiry into the subject, such as was done in the case of adoption procedure, to demonstrate the need for a thorough revision of the Pennsylvania legislation on this subject. This legislation consists of three statutes: the Act of May 28, 1885, P. L. 27; the Act of April 27, 1909, P. L. 211; and the Act of June 9, 1911, P. L. 854 referring to "the business of boarding and keeping infant children." Since 1885 the person boarding infants for hire or reward under certain circumstances has been required to secure a license. Taken together the three acts provide for the following system:

1. The acts define a baby farm so that the keeper is exempt under the following circumstances from the necessity of securing a license:
   a. If less than three children are kept.
   b. Any number may be received on commitment from a court.
   c. In cities of the first and third class, any number of children if accompanied by "an adult caretaker" may be received.

   The definition of a keeper of an infant boarding house makes no exception of those boarding children who are near relatives.

2. The licensing power is lodged in a peculiarly diverse and unorganized body of public officials. In Philadelphia the Department of Health issues the licenses. In cities of the third class, that power is lodged with the mayor. In all other parts of the state licenses may be issued by the mayors of cities and towns and by any justice of the peace or magistrate of the locality.

3. Revocation of these licenses can only be effected upon the order of the Court of Quarter Sessions or any judge thereof on cause shown.

4. Officers of the State Board of Charities (now the State Department of Welfare), of the local health authorities and of societies to protect children from cruelty are given the right to enter and inspect the premises. With the exception of Philadelphia, these authorities have nothing to do with the issuance of the license.

5. In cities of the first class licenses are issued annually and all of them expire by law on August 31 of each year.

6. In cities of the first class the director of the department of health has the power to make additional rules and regulations.

7. In cities of the third class, rules and regulations for the guidance of the mayor in issuing the licenses and the penalties for violation must be prescribed by general ordinance.

Thus it can be seen that uniformity in the control of this "business," as it is called in these laws, is impossible at present. A keeper of a baby farm can easily evade the rules and regulations specified for cities of the first and third class by moving over the municipal corporation line.

Justice of the peace and magistrates of the locality can hardly, without more specific directions, be expected to create a licensing system of any effect.

In the control of this business where the neglect of a young baby can, and often does, prove so swiftly fatal, there should be no question of the allocation of responsibility and the necessary power to move promptly in the revocation of a license and the removal of children.

To provide the legal basis for building up the necessary controls of this situation, your Commission offers the following act:

AN ACT

Relating to Boarding Houses for Infants, providing for the licensing thereof, and the adoption of rules and regulations for the maintenance, operation and conduct thereof by the Department of Welfare; and fixing penalties.

Section 1. Boarding House for Infants Defined. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That the term "Boarding House for Infants," as used in this act, shall mean any place, other than institutions duly incorporated for the purpose, maintained, operated and conducted for hire, gain or reward, for the reception of more than one infant child under three years of age unaccompanied by parent or guardian, for the purpose of providing such children with care, food and lodging, unless such children are related to the person or persons maintaining and conducting such place, by blood or marriage within the second degree.

Section 2. Maintenance of, Without License, Prohibited. No person or persons shall maintain, operate or conduct any Boarding House for Infants without having a license therefor issued by the Department of Welfare of the Commonwealth.

Section 3. Application for License. Any person or persons desiring to secure a license for maintaining, operating and conducting a Boarding House for Infants shall make application therefor to the said Department of Welfare upon blanks to be furnished by the said Department.

Section 4. Approval of Local Health Authorities. All applications for licenses to maintain, operate and conduct Boarding Houses for Infants within cities of the first, second or third class shall, before being submitted to the said Department of Welfare, first be approved by the health authorities of such city, and for licenses for maintaining, operating and conducting such Boarding Houses for Infants, in boroughs, towns and townships, the application shall first be approved by such person or persons or public or private agency as may be designated by the said Department of Welfare.

Section 5. Issuance of License. The Department of Welfare shall, when satisfied that the applicant or applicants for such license are proper persons and that the place sought to be used as a Boarding House for Infants is a fit and suitable place for such purpose, and when all the requirements of this act and the rules and regulations of the Department have been complied with, issue such license and keep a record thereof and of the application therefor.

Section 6. Term and Contents of License. All licenses granted by the Department shall be for a period of not more than one year. The license shall state the name of the licensee or licensees, the particular premises where such boarding house may be maintained, operated and conducted, and the number of infants which may be boarded therein at one time.

Section 7. Number of Infants to be Kept. Posting License. No greater number of infants than is authorized by the license therefor shall be kept at any one time in any Boarding House for Infants, and when required by the Department of Welfare said license shall be posted in a conspicuous place on the premises wherein such Boarding House for Infants is to be maintained.

Section 8. Department of Welfare to Adopt Rules and Regulations. The Department of Welfare may, with the approval of the State Welfare Commission, make and adopt rules and regulations not inconsistent with this act, for the issuance and renewal of such licenses and the proper maintenance, operation and conduct of such Boarding Houses for Infants and for the effective enforcement thereof.

Section 9. Revocation of Licenses. The Department of Welfare may revoke such license and shall note such revocation upon the fact of the record thereof, and shall give written notice of such revocation to the licensee or licensees by delivering the said notice to him or them in person or by leaving it on the licensed premises.

Section 10. Right to Enter and Inspect the Premises. The Department of Welfare and the health authorities in cities of the first, second and third class and the agents designated by the Department of Welfare to receive and approve licenses in boroughs, towns and townships, shall have the right at any time to enter, visit and inspect the premises of Boarding Houses for Infants within their respective jurisdictions.

Section 11. Records to be Kept by Licensee. Every person licensed to maintain, operate, and conduct a Boarding House for Infants shall keep a record in a form prescribed by the Department of Welfare of every infant received, the date of its reception, the name and address of the person from whom received, the date of its discharge, and the name and address of the person to whom delivered or discharged.

Section 12. Registration of Infants. The Department of Welfare shall prescribe for the registration and record of infants cared for in Boarding Houses for Infants, and shall furnish to the licensees of such Boarding Houses for Infants the forms upon which such registration and record shall be made, together with such instructions as may be required to secure the complete registration of all infants received by said Boarding Houses for Infants, or released therefrom.

Section 13. Penalty. Any person violating any of the provisions of this act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be sentenced to pay a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars or to undergo imprisonment not exceeding one year, or both, in the discretion of the court.

Section 14. Burden of Proof. In any prosecution arising out of the violation of this act or the rules and regulations of the Department of Welfare pertaining to the maintenance, operation and conduct of Boarding Houses for Infants, where a defendant relies in defense upon the relationship of any infant to himself, he shall have the burden of proof thereof.

Section 15. Acts Repealed. The following acts are hereby repealed absolutely:

An act approved the twenty-eighth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five, (P. L. 27), entitled "An act supplementary to an act entiteld 'An act to protect children from neglect and cruelty, and relating to their employment, protection and adoption' approved the eleventh day of June, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-nine, providing for the further protection of minors, and regulating the boarding and maintaining of infant children for hire."

An act approved the twenty-seventh day of April, one thousand nine hundred and nine, (P. L. 211), entitled "An act regulating the licensing of persons engaged in the business of receiving, boarding, or keeping infant children, under the age of three years, for hire or reward, in cities of the first class; providing that such licenses shall be granted annually by the Director of the Department of Public Health and Charities in such cities; authorizing the making of rules and regulations for the issuing and registering of

such licenses for the conduct of such business, and for the inspection of the premises in which said business is conducted; making the violation of the act and of the rules and regulations made thereunder a misdemeanor, and prescribing the penalty therefor."

An act approved the ninth day of June, one thousand nine hundred and eleven, (P. L. 854), entitled "An act providing for and regulating the licensing of persons engaged in the business of receiving, boarding, or keeping of infant children, under the age of three years, for hire, reward, or otherwise, in cities of the third class; and authorizing the passing of general ordinances providing for and regulating the issuing of said licenses and imposing penalties."

All other acts and parts of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

IV. MEMORANDUM ON THE CARE OF DEPENDENT CHILDREN IN PENNSYLVANIA.

Although your Commission has not been able in the time at its disposal to make a detailed and comprehensive examination of the activities of public and private agencies in the care of dependent children, it has been able to make a somewhat general survey of this field, to indicate what are some of the outstanding problems, what are some of the ways in which the present system should be tested, and to compare some of the features of the Pennsylvania system, or systems, with the practices of other states.

Social and Economic Backgrounds of Child Dependency.

Under the present organization of society the primary responsibility for the parental care and the financial support of children under sixteen years of age is lodged with the natural parents and grandparents. All but a little over three per cent of Pennsylvania's 2,947,611 children under sixteen years of age get support and training in that way. The law has built upon the natural relationship of parent and child certain legally defined rights and responsibilities; juvenile, domestic relations and quarter sessions courts are empowered to compel people to fulfill parental and filial obligations. Where, for various reasons, the parents fail to meet their responsibilities, but the child has property resources, the orphans' court is empowered to appoint a person to administer its property in such a way as to support it. There remains, however, a group of children in the community without support from their parents and relatives and without property. These are dependent children within the meaning of this report.

Workmen's Compensation.

As the operation of some of the causes of dependency has been studied, many instances have come to light where it has been possible to say that had this particular hardship not been put upon the parents, in all probability this child or this family of children would not have become dependent upon public or private resources for support. Such is the case with dependency due to accidental death or injury of the bread winner in industrial employment.

The Pennsylvania State Dependents Commission reporting to the Governor in February 1915, made as one of its most important recommendations, a plea for a law providing for compensation for industrial accidents. Happily the Legislature of that year passed a Workmen's Compensation Act, which went into effect on Jenuary 1, 1916. Thus was created a powerful incentive for the employer to eliminate needless accidents and thereby to reduce his costs of production.

To find out whether or not compensation has "worked," one need only look at the charts showing the number of fatalities in the coal mines of Pennsylvania from 1891 to 1922.[1] Whereas for the years from 1891 to 1908 one fatality occurred per 120,000 to 145,000 tons of anthracite coal mined, in the period from 1917 to 1922 one fatality has occurred per 160,000 to 175,000 tons mined. In the bituminous mines during the years from 1900 to 1911 one fatality occurred per 270,000 to 300,000 tons mined, while from 1917 to 1922 one fatality occurred per 350,000 to 410,000 tons. While no one would ascribe this improvement wholly to the influence exerted by the workmen's compensation law, on the other hand, no one would deny the power of this incentive.

[1] Statistical Analysis of Coal Mine Accidents in Pennsylvania, 1916 to 1922 inclusive,—complied by the Coal Mine Section of the Pennsylvania Compensation Rating and Inspection Bureau.

In March 1920 C. W. Price, then general manager of the National Safety Council wrote in the American Labor Legislation Review: "State compensation laws have played a most important part in stimulating Safety because they more definitely define the cause of accidents and place burden squarely on the shoulders of the employers without recourse to the courts. During the five years that I was connected with the Wisconsin Industrial Commission, accidental deaths were reduced 61 per cent. Judging from this experience, it is, I think, fair to say that one half of the credit for this accomplishment must be given to the stimulus which the compensation law gave to the whole safety movement."[2]

One of the important aspects of the workmen's compensation system is the fact that the price in human life which certain forms of industry now exact, is distributed over the great body of consumers in all parts of the country who can better afford to carry it than can the individual family or the tax payers of the county or state.

The Bureau of Workmen's Compensation of the Department of Labor and Industry after a special inquiry for the Children's Commission reports a total of 13,767 fatal compensable cases involving dependent children for the period from January 1, 1916, to October 23, 1924, or an average of 128.5 per month. The victims of these fatal accidents left a total of 22,442 child dependents, an average of 1.63 children per person fatally injured or about 207 children per month. The support of this body of children, which exceeds the population of any one of eleven counties of the state, has thus been removed at least partially from the field of charity and established on a more sound and just basis.

Besides the large number of children involved in the fatal accidents, there is the vastly greater number involved in the 13,551 permanent disability and the 581,087 temporary disability cases in which compensation was awarded from January 1, 1916, to December 31, 1924. The compensation awards which take place, even to the limited extent now provided by law, of the wages of the injured bread winner have lifted out of the ranks of the dependent classes great numbers of children, as well as of adults. Further study is necessary before a fairly exact estimate of the number of children thus cared for each year who could otherwise be dependent upon the public can be made. Certainly the $10,300,000 compensation paid during the year 1924 and the $60,000,000 paid since the inception of the act have had a far-reaching influence on the dependency situation in Pennsylvania.

Mother's Assistance.

Other immediate causes of child dependency which have been isolated and met are; first, the premature death of the father resulting from other causes beside compensable injury in industry or in war: and second, the permanent incurable insanity of the father. This method has been through the public provision of assistance to mothers to keep their young children in their own homes. This also acts two ways. It serves to bring before the public the extent and cost of child dependency created by preventable causes and it puts upon the public, which is able to carry the load, the cost of at least partially maintaining these children. By virtue of legislation beginning in 1913 Pennsylvania in May 1924 was assisting 12,060 children at an annual cost to the state treasury of $875,000 with a similar amount raised through local taxation.

The movement to assist widows in their own homes was a protest both against separating needy children from their mothers and also against the inflexible administration and inadequate provisions of outdoor relief.

Both in the case of workmen's compensation and of mothers' assistance experience has shown that they are, short of actual prevention of death and injury, the most efficient and economical forms of care and maintenance for these children. Without such forms of aid to children in their own homes, three alternatives remain: (1) Either the community must provide for the family through poor relief or private charity: or (2) It must provide for the children away from their mothers through public or private charity; or (3) It may let the situation drift and later reap the fruits of neglect in the form of greater demands upon hospitals,

[2] See Bulletin No. 339 of the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics, "Statistics of Industrial Accidents in the United States." On pages 37-60 there are given tables containing accident frequency rates in various industries for a series of years, showing a decided general downward trend after the introduction of compensation laws.

insane asylums, reformatories, jails, and police protection from lawlessness and vice. The presence in any community of widows and children without sources of support represents the onset of social breakdown extending in many directions. If the first of these three alternatives is followed the Pennsylvania public pays the bill through public or private charity and pays at least as much as compensation or mothers' assistance costs, without securing the benefits which accure from the pressure put upon employers and the community to reduce the number of preventable injuries and deaths. In the case of industrial accident, that method also fails to add the cost of unavoidable accidents to the bill of the consumer, who is, after all, the beneficiary of the industry in which life was sacrificed. The second alternative has the same disadvantage and is far more costly than leaving children with their mothers. Many widows are now keeping a family of two or three children at a cost to the public not in excess of what it is necessary to pay to keep one child away from home under conditions which approximate decent home life. The third alternative costs the members of the community as tax payers very large sums and as individual members incalculable amounts not only of money but of sorrow and unhappiness as well.

Workmen's Compensation and Mothers' Assistance Should be Developed Further.

Your Commission wishes to stress, therefore, that these two methods, namely, workmen's compensation and mothers' assistance, which have been adopted in Pennsylvania should not only be continued, but should be developed so that every case of child dependency properly chargeable to these two categories should be cared for by these methods.

It is, therefore, desirable, and in harmony with the state's trend of development, to examine in detail the provisions for workmen's compensation and to make sure that the compensation principle is being thoroughly applied. This would seem to imply the necessity for careful study of the results now being achieved in compensable cases where children have been left full orphans or half orphans when the surviving has been mentally or physically incapacitated or is failing for any other reason to exercise a proper custodianship. It would also seem to imply necessity for an examination of the compensation rates to make sure that they make adequate provisions and efficiently accomplish the purpose of child care and education which the general principle contemplates.

After twelve years on trial of the principle of assistance to fatherless children in their own homes a thorough-going application of it is in order. In this, as in compensation, it would seem to be the state's duty to reach out and provide for every eligible child. It must be recognized that under the present day conditions in Pennsylvania, it can hardly be assumed that these most satisfactory and economical forms of support for dependent children will, without initiative exercised on the part of the state find their way to all of the eligible children. Moreover, appropriations adequate to take care of them when they are found, must be made. Inasmuch as mothers' assistance can be provided at a lower per capita cost than any other form of child care, it is reasonable to predict that with the provision for all eligible children, the legitimate demands for expenditure in other forms will be correspondingly reduced in number and very favorably reduced in amount and a real saving in the total of the state's and the counties' public funds effected. The extent of such savings can perhaps be realized more clearly if a few typical costs for the different types of care are analyzed.

In Allegheny County the Juvenile Court is paying $5.60 per week, or $291.20 per child per year, to board it in a foster home. While this rate is very modest, for a family of four children that cost in a year amounts to $1,164.80. The Mothers' Assistance Fund now allows a maximum grant of $600.00 per year for a family of four. The difference between these two amounts consists of two margins, one the inherently higher cost of care outside the natural family, the other the deficit between the maximum grant now permissible under mothers' assistance and an adequate family budget. This latter margin is covered now very largely by resources which come from the family itself.

To maintain children in good institutions which attempt to provide anything in the nature of home life and individual care, results in heavy costs. To keep children in barracks is fairly cheap, but even then when the investment costs are counted, the bill is far in excess of the $240.00 for the first child and the $120.00 for each additional child allowed to mothers for the support of their children at home. The orphanage at Hastings-on-Hudson, an institution famous for its accomplishments in providing good care for children at minimum costs, found in 1922 that, exclusive of depreciation and the cost of schooling, $493.54 represented the annual cost of keeping each child. This includes $119.05 of capital costs. For a family of four the annual cost in this institution is $1,974.16 or $1,497.96 if interest on the investment is disregarded. It is true that by careful follow up work of parents and relatives, a part of this cost can be met by the child's parents or relatives. If they are, however, able to pay any very substantial sums, they can usually make private arrangements for the care of their children and the children are not to be classed as even semi-dependent.

In view of the high costs of caring for children away from their own homes, it would appear to be the part of wisdom to consider ways and means to develop mothers' assistance in three ways: first, to make financial provision to care for all eligible families; second, to introduce an element of flexibility so that the maximum grants may be increased; and third, to revise the eligibility requirements in such a way as to enable additional families to be kept together.

Other Measures of Prevention and Better Social Organization.

With the development of insurance whether under public or private auspices to meet the emergencies of sickness and non-industrial accident there is again set in motion those forces which operate to bring these general causes of child dependency under control and to spread over a larger group the cost of maintaining children made dependent through those forms of illness and accident which are as yet uncontrolled.

Unemployment likewise is one of those basic conditions which lie back of child dependency and which are in some degree at least amenable to preventive measures.

The failure of parents to perform the normally assumed function results from a number of causes beside death, sickness, injury and unemployment. Mental incompetency, disruption of the family and several other causes operate to produce child dependency. Some of these causes can in large measure be, and are now being, greatly influenced by preventive social measures.

Ordinarily each generation secures its attitudes toward parental obligations from its own parents, but great social movements, such as that for public schools, have their influence on family customs. Whatever results in the raising of individual efficiency, the refinement of feelings, the cultivation of a sense of parental and social obligation and good standards of conduct undoubtedly lays the foundations for some people for a discharge of these responsibilities better than was accorded them in childhood.

The distribution of wealth so that a minimum "health and decency" standard of living is possible for all wage earners and other measures such as the control of disease and the promotion of health, the improvement of housing, and the provision of public recreation, furnish the fundamental approaches to the protection and education of parents so that they can, and will, carry the responsibilities which our social and legal system assumes that they will carry when they bring children into the world. Vocational rehabilitation and provision for adult probation and parole also have their relationship to the support of children of the persons involved.

The Residuum of Children Now Thrown on Charity for Support.

We have not, however, reached that state of society, nor are we likely soon to reach it, in which all children receive the necessary care from their natural parents, helped by cooperative social measures to tide over crises. The community is still faced with a residuum of children who must be provided for through public and private assistance. These children represent those whose parents are dead or insane, but who are ineligible for compensation or mothers' assistance; or who, in the latter case, are eligible but who are on the waiting lists; whose parents are in prison; whose parents are unable to support them because of unemployment or sickness. Mental incompetency and that deficient sense of parental responsibility which leads to desertion or abuse or neglect account for others now composing this residuum. There is also the child dependency which results from illegitimacy.

This residuum of children should in a well ordered state represent a constantly decreasing number. As society organizes itself better to cope with problems of unemployment, of the control of the feeble minded, of dealing with criminals, of the protection of health and safety, of education in parenthood and its responsibilities, of the discouragement of hasty and ill advised marriages, of the more efficient administration of the laws compelling support from parents and relatives able to provide, of the adjustment of distribution in such a way as to yield an income to wage earners which enables them to carry the growing responsibilities for better child care, of the social organiaztion which, through insurance, distributes the burden of unusual calamities, there should be fewer and fewer children in the community who are thrown upon charity for partial or total support.

Relation of Charity to Measures of Prevention, Social Justice and Child Welfare.

Assuming that the residuum of dependent children is decreasing through increasing control of these factors, it will still represent a sufficient number to make it worth while to study closely the operation of charitable enterprises. In the administration of all public and private charity three prime considerations appear: first, to make sure that it is actually dealing with a residuum not otherwise provided for; second, to ascertain and analyze the facts regarding that residuum to find out what further causes lying back of its condition can be reached; and third, so to take care of its beneficiaries that both parents and children having physical handicaps or mental attitudes and habits which have contributed to the dependent condition of the family are, so far as can be, re-educated in a way that makes for personal independence and efficiency and the prevention of further dependency in parents and children. None of these jobs is simple or easy of accomplishment. Investigation, analysis, skilled case work with individuals and with families are necessary.

In making provisions for the permanent care of dependent children it is coming more and more to be realized that only by making sure in each individual case that parents and responsible relatives are not able and cannot be enabled to function, can such efforts be carried out in harmony with the social development of our time. More and more is it being realized that the assumption of responsibility by an outsider for the care of children is a step which is not necessarily and invariably in the best interests of the child or of society, and that it is good only if taken with a thorough understanding of its relationship to these large community concerns and to the situation and circumstances of the individual family.

To provide otherwise than through aid in their own homes for children who have good homes, but with insufficient income, is to waste a natural resource, to confuse social issues, retard the development of society, to interfere with the normal functioning of parents, and in some instances to destroy the most precious possession of the child, the intimate concern of the parent for its welfare. To create forms of care for dependent children which fail to relate themselves to our general social and legal system and to the great economic issues of our times has come to be regarded as of questionable value, if not of definitely detrimental character. Moreover, to take a child away from those legally responsible for its support, without being able and willing at the same time to assume responsibility for its education and training, which often extend over a long period of time, is a hazardous proceeding which in some cases is a disservice to the child and the state.

When, after examination into the family situation in the light of these considerations, it seems necessary and advisable for the public or private agency to assume the responsibilities of a parent, there still remain many serious and important decisions. It is manifestly impossible for a public or private agency to take the place of good parents. At best for a large number of children only a substitute for a good home can be achieved. At worst the child's situation can be made definitely more demoralizing than it was even in its own poor home. It is, therefore, of utmost importance that both public and private agencies should know quite definitely before accepting or removing a child from his own family; first, that the child's parents are failing to perform their natural functions and the reasons therefor; second, that there is no way by which they can be helped or compelled to perform at least a part of these functions; and third that the plans made for the child will actually do what his home seems to be failing to do.

Since workmen's compensation and mothers' assistance are administered largely as matters of justice and the conditions of their availability usually rule out the necessity for deciding whether a child should be left with its parent or not, these measures may be looked upon as making very definitely toward maintaining the integrity of the family relationship and as such deserve to be developed further.

Charity and the Parental Relationship.

With public and private charity the case is different. The administering officers may assist children in their own homes, or they may accept children for care away from their families, or they may even stipulate that the child must be taken out of the home and the parental relationship broken before any aid will be extended. The officers administering public relief in Pennsylvania are empowered to make these decisions and to help children in all of these ways. Private charities, frequently offer forms of assistance which weaken or even break entirely parental and filial ties. While it is true that parents are sometimes so depraved as to require that their children should be taken from them, it is equally true that in many cases when this is done, it does not guarantee that the child's condition will be improved. It also is frequently true that children are separated from parents who are not depraved in any sense. They are separated from their children merely because they are poor. They are persuaded to part with them as the only apparent means of securing advantages for the children which otherwise they could not have. The alternative presented to the parents, particularly widows and unmarried mothers, is help only at the price of giving up the child. This conception of charity belongs to a bygone generation.

In this connection it must be recognized that there is an insistent demand for children from childless people. The motives which lie back of this desire for children range from the highest altruism in wishing to share with some unfortunate child the love, care and privileges of unusual social advantages to the desire for a child to serve a selfish personal end. Childless couples disappointed and drifting toward marital unhappiness think a child in the home will bind them together anew. Bored people looking for a new thrill, neurotic people with various unwholesame attitudes towards life and the gratifications of their egoistic impulses, people who want children as servants or farm laborers, all form a part of the public which sees a justification in the separation of parents and children. This desire of people for children undoubtedly conditions the procedures of many public and private charities. One has only to visit an agency placing children for adoption and see the long lists of would-be foster parents to feel the pressure which is exerted upon those in charge of these agencies. Only a deep sense of reverence for the rights of every parent and a keen sense that true charity would bind, not loosen natural relationships can withstand that pressure.

At the other extreme from these agencies are those which are now earnestly seeking ways by which they can modify the limitations set by bequests and charters to help children stay with their own mothers. Pensylvania now has several notable examples of orphanages which are extending mothers' assistance instead of taking children away from their homes to fill impressive looking institutions.

Administration of Poor Relief.

How is public charity administered in Pennsylvania? The laws underlying public outdoor relief, while technically the concern of another commission, are so intimately involved in the whole system of provision for the care of dependent children that the Children's Commission could not ignore them under its mandate to look into the provision and practices for dependent children. Outdoor relief is historically the oldest form of public child care, and financially of great importance in Pennsylvania.

Of the total of 56,000 persons who according to the State Department of Welfare, received outdoor relief in 1922, about 35,000 persons were classed as "children," i.e. under sixteen years of age. It is thus apparent that public outdoor relief is one of the major operators in this field.

Whatever faults may be found with it, it should be said for public outdoor relief that it does in the main, help children in their families rather than as individuals, and as such

it embodies one fundamentally good principle of modern philanthropic work. In its adherence to this principle it may be said to reflect what the great mass of people regard as the form that public charity should take.

Broadly speaking, the principal defect of the administration of the poor law lies in its extreme diffusion of responsibility. The administration of outdoor relief at present is lodged in the authorities of nearly 600 poor districts in the 67 counties of the state. Inasmuch as there are usually several overseers or guardians of the poor in each district the number of officials commissioned to make provision for dependent children through poor relief numbers approximately 1,250. This evil is found in its most aggravated form in those parts of the state where the township system prevails. The number of officials in one county exceeds 100. In every instance these officials administer the law without active and continuous supervision from any higher source. This means that those crucial decisions in each individual case: first, as to whether there is genuine need; second, as to whether the resources of the state, such as workmen's compensation, mothers' assistance, etc., are being utilized; third, as to the best plan for expending poor relief funds to provide care for the child;—these crucial decisions are left to an unsupervised, unstandardized group of personnel. The inspectional powers of the State Board of Charities, and lately the State Department of Welfare, which will be discussed later, are not broad enough at present to enable the Department to supervise constantly and to enforce standards of work.

The problem of poor relief in Pensylvania involves finding a form of organization that will make possible the employment of people competent to make decisions in individual cases which will be in harmony with broad, general public policies for the reduction of dependency, and with the technical requirements of providing a form of child care, when children must be taken away from their own families, that will ensure the kind of up-bringing upon which good citizenship is based. It is thinkable that with the more thoroughgoing application of preventive measures and of the measures of social justice, such as workmens' compensation, that the volume of poor relief will be materially reduced, and can be organized easily on a county basis with the employment of specially trained and highly qualified personnel.

It is understood by the Children's Commission that the Commission to Codify and Revise the Poor Laws will offer suggestions at this session of the Legislature which seek to remedy the larger defects of the system. When this has been accomplished, the problems involved in the particular methods of child care employed by poor relief officers can better be submitted to examination and study.

Judicial Provisions for Dependent Children.

Beside the channels which have been enumerated for meeting the needs of dependent children, i.e. compensation, mother's assistance and outdoor relief, there is another public provision for caring for dependent children. This is through the juvenile courts.

It is a well established fact that juvenile delinquency is closely related to those adverse conditions of childhood which attend extreme poverty and dependency. There was, therefore, a desire to recognize this close relationship when the early juvenile court legislation was enacted. The Pennsylvania Act of 1903 states that the juvenile court is to have "full and exclusive jurisdiction in all proceedings affecting the treatment and control of dependent, neglected, incorrigible and delinquent children, under the age of sixteen years;" and for the purpose of this act the words "dependent child" and "neglected child" "shall mean any child who is destitute, homeless, abandoned or dependent upon the public for support, or who has not proper parental care and guardianship". Any citizen, resident of the county may present a petition setting forth that a child is neglected, dependent or delinquent and is in need of the care and protection of the court. If the court so decides, the child henceforth assumes the status of a dependent child and provision is made for his maintenance. This cost is borne from public funds either appropriated by or to the county commissioners or through the use of the power of mandamus by the courts.

Private charities overburdened with appeals have turned to the courts as a way of securing help from public resources. Appeals to the courts are often made by the child's own parents or relatives. In Philadelphia and many other counties of the state these children are committed to institutions and child placing agencies with orders on the county for their board. One juvenile court has followed the procedure at times of declaring the child a public dependent and committing him back to his parents and relatives, with an order on the county for the child's suport. The Allegheny County Juvenile Court places children in families and pays their board. Its home finding department has as many as 1,100 children in foster homes.

The extent of these operations may be better seen when it is known that in Allegheny County the cost of maintaining the juvenile court charges amounts to more than $300,000 per year and in Philadelphia County to more than $700,000. For 1925 Philadelphia appropriated $800,000 and Allegheny County $340,000. This amount for two counties alone exceeds the state's entire appropriation for mothers' assistance for a year by several hundred thousand dollars.

Thus there has come into existence through the judicial system another large public agency for child care which duplicates at many points the duties of other constituted authorities for the care of dependent children and involve the courts in administrative functions which have little or no relationship to the primary function of the court, namely the determining of custody and status. A confusion of government has resulted which has interfered with the development of the administrative agencies as well as with the primary function of the judicial process. Some courts in Pennsylvania maintain for the limited number of children who come before them what amounts to a separate system of mothers' pension, a separate system of child placement, and a separate system of poor relief to board children in institutions.

The way in which people are availing themselves of this new route to the public treasury is seen in the following figures. In 1922 there were 1,023 petitions to the Philadelphia Juvenile Court to declare children public dependents. Of these, 601 petitions were filed by the father, mother, or relative of the child; 380 were filed by social agencies and the remainder by other officials and persons. Thus it will be seen that nearly 60% of these petitions came straight from the families themselves. More interesting even than these are new petitions in neglect cases. Of 885 new petitions in neglect cases in 1922, nearly half (415) were filed by fathers, mothers and relatives, while 392 were filed by social agencies. (Municipal Court Report 1922 p. 125)

Thus it can and does happen that applicants for assistance can go from one public agency to another to tap the public treasury. Without careful and painstaking investigation some can be securing public aid from several sources, while others more in need suffer while they await their turn. It is well known that in some communities, families in need are well aware of the situation and go where the most is to be obtained.

The supposition that a relaxation from the rigorous forms of the criminal law in the treatment of Juvenile delinquency and a jurisdiction which takes a parental attitude toward the child necessarily implies a growth of administrative machinery equipped actually and directly to meet every exigency in child care, would seem to be unwarranted and not in harmony with the orderly development of public administration. The problems of poverty are vast and intricate. The multiplication of uncoordinated agencies doling out money has never been found to furnish any clues to their solution.

Other Public Provisions for the Care of Dependent Children.

In addition to the public activities for the care of dependent children which have been here reviewed, there remain the publicly supported children's institutions under county commissioners; the publicly subsidized private institutions, and the publicly subsidized child placing agencies, all of which on their own initiative are free to admit children to care. Private institutions and private child placing agencies may accept the child for care away from his own people. Later they may put a part of the burden of his support on the public through court orders for this board made upon the counties or through agreement with the poor relief officials. As a result of this multiplicity of institutions and agencies which may accept a child for care and secure public funds for at least part of its support, it will be immediately seen that at no point in our social system, is the stream of children coming upon the public for total or partial support viewed as a whole.

It is estimated that the agencies and institutions caring for dependent children away from their families in 1923 cost the community $10,000,000. Public funds filter out in many ways and nowhere is there a totalling of these expenditures. Only through the most elaborate research would it be possible to split accurately the $10,000,000 into the amount of money spent annually from public funds and that from private sources for the care of dependent children in this state.

Thus we find a heterogeneous mass of activities, which are by no means uniformly pointed towards the objectives: first, of maintaining and strengthening the relationship of parent and child upon which our legal and social system is based; and second, where these relationships are broken, of providing for those children in a way which insures, so far as that can now be accomplished, the welfare of the children. The first great need of Pennsylvania is for some magnetizing force which will have sufficient power to prevent grave abuses and which will exercise a wise leadership in bringing all child caring institutions, especially those in whole or in part supported by the public, into a position where their activities will be focused upon these principal objectives.

Supervision of Admission Necessary.

The crux of the whole question of care for dependent, and for that matter, for other types of children, rests on the wisdom exercised and arrangements made at the time of their admission to the agency. In the absence of a wise and thorough study and understanding of the child and its family in the instance of each application, many costly mistakes are bound to occur and the most misleading theories as to what is the actual situation are bound to be advanced.

From the experience gained through study of intake on the part of agencies caring for dependent children, such as have been made in cities like Cleveland and New York and recently in Harrisburg, it is safe to infer that a large number of children are separated from their own families for reasons which will not bear examination. Frequently those separations cover long periods of time, and in instance after instance at an expenditure of charitable funds amounting to thousands of dollars.

Where the separation of children from their families, known as admission work by child placing agencies, is done carelessly there ensues a series of very evil consequences. The family, which is much more effective as a means of giving children all that they need, than any substitute which we have as yet devised, is thereby endangered, if not actually destroyed. Children are removed from home influences and placed under foster care influences, which in many cases, are at the best negative, and at the worst, intellectually and morally degrading. Funds coming both from public and private sources are expended without real achievement, without thought as to the ultimate results, and in disregard of the fact that certain welfare agencies, both public or private, whose objective is an efficient protection of family life, have wholly inadequate resources to meet their almost overwhelming demands.

Although under Article XX, Section 2002, of the Revised Code 1923, the State Department of Welfare has authority to supervise all institutions and agencies except juvenile courts caring for dependent as well as other types of children, it has no power to deal in a broad general way with this large problem of dependency.

There is a distinct need in this state for a legal requirement that all institutions, public and private, incorporated and unincorporated, keep a record showing at least a minimum of information regarding the admission and disposition of children accepted by them.

Your Commission would consider it an achievement if it could in any way convey to the public an understanding of the danger to the children and of the waste of the charitable resources of the community which result from indiscriminate acceptance of children for care by agencies unequipped or disinclined to investigate and study the real situation which lies back of the immediate appeal for assistance.

Care of Dependent Children no Longer a Matter of Private Charity.

To give a certain perspective to the view of present conditions in the care of dependent children it is necessary to refer to the findings of the report of the State Dependent's Commission of 1915. Regarding dependent and delinquent children, that report sets forth that "the dependents, who are not delinquent, are cared for chiefly by private charities aided by certain public and semi-public bodies with jurisdiction and authority to act in the premises. The methods of commitment, care and maintenance differ, as do the methods of more permanent treatment for support until the children reach the age of employment. The private institutions which care for dependent children are numerous, their aims are most praiseworthy, but their means of support are very uncertain. They are, however, managed in a humane manner and certainly without undue extravagance, so far as salaries are concerned." "There are at least twenty thousand dependent and delinquent children in Pennsylvania, and their present care and future development are matters of pressing and grave concern to the Commonwealth from a financial, moral and economic standpoint. The state should make provision for its management under a system of supervision that would not discourage private philanthropy from carrying on the good and necessary work it has done so generously for many years, but so standardize and supervise it as to promote efficiency and economy and produce better permanent results."

Do the conditions implied in these statements still prevail? Can it still be said that the care of dependent children rests largely on private charity? And is the principal method of care still assumed to be in institutions?

Your Commission is of the opinion that a board and comprehensive view of the present situation will reveal that great changes have occurred within the last ten years which give an entirely different complexion to the problem. This view can be obtained by canvassing and listing the known facts regarding the present sources of support of dependent and semi-dependent children and the methods of their care.

Although your Commission was not able to make either a census or a survey of the dependent or semi-dependent children of the state, a body of information is available which, while it leaves much to be desired from the standpoint of statistical completeness and absolute accuracy, is nevertheless, in the opinion of your Commission, indicative of the real situation in the state.

Number of Dependent Children Receiving Assistance in their own Homes.

Enough has already been said to indicate the extent of mothers' assistance now helping 12,060 children through its county units, outdoor relief which reaches an estimated 35,000 children in the course of a year and the unknown, but undoubtedly large number of families who would be charges on the community were it not for workmen's compensation.

In addition to those forms of aid there is the assistance extended by the societies, formerly known as associated charities, now generally referred to as family welfare societies and home service sections of the American Red Cross. Your Commission has communicated with these private agencies, in so far as it could secure a list of them, and inquired regarding the number of families, together with the number of children involved, receiving financial assistance on July 1, 1924. Replies to these inquiries indicate that not less than 5,000 families and 15,000 children are thus helped each year.

For Philadelphia and Pittsburgh with a combined population in 1920 of 2,412,122 of the state's total of 8,720,017 there were reported 2,210 families with a total of 7,578 children receiving assistance in July 1924—a time of year when calls upon relief agencies are comparatively light. Information received from Scranton, Erie, Uniontown and other places indicate that the smaller communities also have in their proportion the families who must have some form of assistance to tide them over the crises and misfortunes that befall them.

In addition to these other forms of aid, there are the day nurseries which care for children while their mothers are at work. Sixty-one nurseries in the state were helping 2,300 children in July 1924.

While there is undoubtedly some overlapping in these various groups, there seems to be no question but that at least 47,000 children are receiving mothers' assistance and outdoor relief, and that at least 15,000 are receiving help through the private charitable societies, and the day nurseries. These 62,000 children should be grouped together with the many

thousands either receiving compensation directly upon the death of the parent or through the fathers or mothers who have been injured as those receiving assistance in their own homes.

The size of this group of children is sobering in the light of the necessity for reaching more effectively the causes of dependency. It is gratifying that in so large a number of instances ways and means have been developed for helping children in and through their families.

That institutions are the principal method of care can no longer be assumed.

That private charity is carrying the load likewise no longer is true.

Number of Dependent Children away from Their Own Homes; in Institutional Care.

The Bureau of Children, State Department of Welfare, on July 10, 1924, secured a census from 212 public and private institutions of the state caring for children. The results showed a total population of about 16,300. Of these, 14,100 were in 162 institutions maintained solely under private auspices, 200 were in 8 county children's homes, 1,882 were in 38 state aided institutions for dependent children and 206 were in 4 state aided institutions caring for both adults and children. State aid to the 38 institutions taking only children amounts to about $125,000 a year. These figures do not include the institutions for the dependent blind and deaf and the 200 children in the Scotland School for Soldiers' Orphans. Thus it becomes apparent that the state subsidies to children's institutions reached institutions caring for only about 12.7 per cent of the children now receiving institutional care.

The 14,100 children in the non-state aided private children's homes must by no means be considered as maintained solely by private charity. The contributions of the relatives and the families of some of these children amount to appreciable sums in the aggregate. Some children are placed in these institutions by the poor law authorities and their board is paid from poor relief funds. In 1922 reports from the poor boards show an expenditure of $175,000 for the board of children. In other cases the children are committed by juvenile courts and orders are made upon the counties for their board. A large proportion of the $800,000 appropriated in Philadelphia for 1925 for juvenile court charges will be paid as board for the institutional care of children. It is therefore, apparent that, were it possible to analyze carefully the sources of support for the 14,000 children in private institutions, it would undoubtedly be found that private charity, especially that secured currently and not supplied by endowment, no longer ranks in importance as a factor even in the institutional care of dependent children as it did apparently ten years ago.

Number of Dependent Children in Foster Homes.

The census of the wards of child placing societies made by the Bureau of Children, State Department of Welfare, July 10, 1924, together with some additional facts gathered elsewhere shows that at least 9,618 children are receiving foster home care.

The accurate division of the placed out chidlren into the group under the state aided agencies and those under the private agencies is at present impossible. This is due to the fact that one large state aided agency has a number of member agencies and the state aid given to the central organization is apportioned to the member societies. The Bureau of Children, Department of Welfare, which has tried to secure accurate figures, classifies the children under the supervision of the branches as belonging to the non-state aided group. The resulting figures are as follows:

Under care of state aided agencies	1,946
Under care of non-state aided agencies	6,572
Total	8,518

Had it been possible to secure facts regarding the children placed directly in foster homes by children's institutions, by poor relief authorities, and by juvenile courts other than Allegheny and to aid them to the total, it probably would have been considerably larger and the proportion of children cared for by state aided agencies proportionately smaller.

The 55 non-state aided child placing agencies classified as non-state aided were taking care of 6,572 children, of whom 1,706 were in free homes and 785 were temporarily in shelters, hospitals, etc. The remainder were in boarding homes.

The Allegheny County Juvenile Court maintains a system of foster home care which provides for about 1,100 children.

Total Population of Dependent and Semi-dependent Children in Pennsylvania.

Facts showing an aggregate of 90,000 dependent and semi-dependent children in Pennsylvania can thus be easily brought together. A systematic and careful accounting for all the minors receiving material help of sustantial proportions from the great numbers of public and private agencies in this state in the course of a year would undoubtedly show a total in excess of a hundred thousand, exclusive of compensation cases. At least two thirds of these receive support by some route from the public treasury.

Some Popular Misconceptions.

It is a curious situation in Pennsylvania that although public and private assistance reaches at least 74,000 children in their own or in foster homes, institutional care which provides for but 16,000 is still regarded by a great mass of people as the chief means by which dependent children are provided with care and up-bringing. The popular misconception regarding the proportion between the children assisted in their own homes and those cared for in institutions is explained perhaps by the fact that, while the number of children in institutions is small in comparison with the children otherwise cared for, it is unduly large in comparison with similar provisions made in other states, and that the number of institutions is large and their presence very evident. This seems to be sufficient to create the impression in the mind of the public that the normal way to take care of a dependent child is in some kind of orphanage. The real situation can perhaps be better understood when the costs of even poor institutional care are remembered. If it is now costing $10,000,000 annually to take care of 26,000 children away from their own homes, it can readily be seen that a system of institutional care which would provide for all of the dependent and semi-dependent children would completely overwhelm all of the charitable resources of Pennsylvania, both public and private.

There is nothing mysterious about this lowered cost to the state and private charity of caring for children with their own families. The explanation lies in the fact that by this method it is possible to utilize all the resources of help from other members of the family who co-operate in keeping a home together. Mothers' assistance, for instance, forms only one part of the family's actual budget. The other part usually comes from the earnings of older unmarried children, from wage earning grandparents, uncles and aunts who board with the family and from the earnings of the mother herself. In a small number of instances where none of these resources are available, the deficit in the budget is met by private charity. Moreover a stipend to the parent will purchase more service for the child than could be secured through the employment of other people to take care of it.

State Subsidies to Child Caring Agencies and Institutions.

Pennsylvania throughout the country is known as a subsidy state. For a great many years it has been appropriating increasingly large sums to certain children's agencies generally selected by chance and so far as numbers are concerned, representing as has been shown above, only a small minority of the total number of children's institutions and placing out societies in operation and a very small proportion of the children cared for. State aided institutions care for but 2,200 dependent children and agencies classified as state aided about 1,950 children of the possible 100,000. Making allowance for the fact that the agency group probably should be larger, it is still clear that the state spends $165,000 annually on the encouragement of institutions and agencies which are reaching a small proportion of the dependent children of the state. These facts coupled with the further circumstances that until the last Legislature the appropriations or subsidies had been made without any reference to what was being done or left undone for the children, or conditions under which they were admitted for care, indicate the utter futility of looking to this method for a solution of the problems of dependent children and of expending wisely the state's resources.

While there is no question but that these state appropriations have in certain localities helped to meet certain pressing immediate problems in the matter of care for the small group of children represented it is equally true that other localities have been almost completely neglected.

With a system of doles of this kind from the public treasury, there is a definite stimulus and encouragement to break up the resources available for the solution of a public problem and to parcel them out in small amounts to an ever increasing number of would-be dispensers of the public charity. The history of public subsidies in Pennsylvania shows that they were granted to all types of children's agencies including agencies under sectarian control, even when this was a clear violation of the constitutional provision bearing on this point, and recently pronounced such by a decision of the Supreme Court.

The total picture of the operation of the subsidy system up to 1923 has been chaotic, disorganized, and lacking any reasoned and well thought out objective. Money spent through a hit or miss collection of units poorly supervised until a recent date, has been pretty much wasted so far as achieving a wise and sound program of child welfare either on the part of the state or on the part of the different counties making up the state.

Private Agencies Receive Public Funds Through Various Channels.

In a number of instances in the state, agencies under private auspices receive: (1) a state grant, (2) orders on the county for children committed to them by the juvenile court, (3) remittances for the board of children received from a city department of public welfare or from county or township boards of overseers. This represents three different streams of public funds which existing legislation fails to correlate or organize. Although regarded by the community as private charities some agencies make it a practice to accept few children for care unless they come on commitment from the juvenile court or an order from an overseer of the poor or other public official.

Some agencies receiving all three forms of public support are thus largely financed by the public funds. It may well be asked whether in this situation in which the public is now furnishing in some instances two dollars for one raised privately, the private contributions represent a slight relief to tax payers, already bearing the brunt of the burden, or does this situation result from the survival of forms of which the content is now very different from what is was in the days when private initiative occupied this field. These private agencies receiving public funds in these various ways have been found by the Bureau of Children of the State Department of Welfare and by various private groups who have studied their work from time to time, to exhibit a wide range of standards of work and of objectives.

Unincorporated Agencies Receive Public Funds for Care of Dependent Children.

The Pennsylvania law provides for the incorporation of any group which wishes to operate for the purpose of helping or caring for children. In this state, however, as is true of other states, many unincorporated groups are in operation, and in certain instances, they care for a large number of children who are actually wards of the public. Some unincorporated societies receive children on commitment and only on commitment through the juvenile courts. Although they may be deriving practically all of their support from the public they are singularly irresponsible in their form of organization.

State Supervision of all Child Caring Agencies.

There is a growing body of law in many states for the licensing or certification of child caring agencies by a state authority. In Pennsylvania provision is made only for an annual inspection and supervision of these by the State Department of Welfare which is at present not sufficiently staffed to carry out even this restricted function adequately.

With the passage of the new State Code, the powers and duties of the State Department of Welfare in reference to children and other types of dependents are clearly defined and there is very definite improvement over the general haziness characterizing earlier legislation both with reference to the old State Board of Charities and the 1921 act creating the Department of Welfare.

The Administrative Code of 1923, Article XX, Section 2002, sets forth the clear intent to subject to inspection every agency, public or private, whether institutional or child placing, and all of its departments, that may receive into care either adults or children for such treatment as comes properly within the function of a child welfare agency. Exception is made, however, of the activities of persons "in the regular employ of the court," who, as has been seen are often carrying on activities identical with those carried on by other public agencies and by private societies. Moreover, there is not provided any method for curtailing the activities of supervised agencies deemed for any reason to be harmful by the State Department other than that provided in the Act of March 5, 1903. This directs the State Board of Public Charities each year to prepare a list of agencies and institutions which filed an annual report and to send copies to the judges empowered to commit children to these agencies and institutions. No child is to be committed to an agency not on this list.

While your Commission is of the opinion that the care of dependent children in Pennsylvania will be systematized and made intelligent by educational means rather than coercive measures, it is also of the opinion that there should be legal measures for the suppression of activities which are grossly dangerous to children, even when these are carried on under the name of charity. There are cases, happily not many, in which educational methods are wholly ineffective. Where there is a deliberate mercenary attempt to exploit the public sympathy for children, where there is a deliberate attempt to exploit children themselves under the guise of caring for them, where people wholly unfitted by character, reputation or education evince a determination for various reasons sometimes unselfish, often fanatical, to operate in this field, methods of education must be supplemented with something a little more in the nature of legal power of restraint. It is unquestionably a fact that almost anybody can by one means or another now secure a collection of children and use them for various purposes. We can no more depend solely on methods of education in this field than we can in any other where life and property are to be protected.

The State Department of Welfare can and does accomplish a great deal in standarizing upward the children's and the supervised institutions subject to its inspection. But it can never do what should be done until it is endowed with more power and until certain forms of dealing with dependent children are definitely outlawed.

A thorough and adequate supervision and inspection service on the part of a state agency with power to impose penalties where abuses are found to exist coupled with a refusal to correct them, and also the power to prosecute for the revocation of charters in those instances where it is found that the institutions or agencies in question represent such a complete failure to comply with the law or meet reasonable standards of work as to make it unwise for them to continue in operation, are possible ways of attacking this problem.

Your Commission urges that the experience of the twenty-seven states which have some form of licensing or certification of child welfare agencies receive careful study with a view to providing the state with suitable powers for curtailing harmful activity in this field.

Your Commission is not prepared at this time to recommend that a requirement should be made upon all child caring agencies that they should be licensed before they would be allowed to operate. It is, however, of the opinion that ways and means should be found for making it the duty of state and local authorities to secure information about, and to close institutions and agencies which are patently endangering the physical, intellectual or moral welfare of any child in their custody.

The staff of the Bureau of Children of the Department of Welfare since the reorganization of the Department, has done admirable work, but the size and extent of the problem of child welfare in Pennsylvania and the fact that as a state, we are still very far behind many other states in regard to children's welfare, seems to make a considerable increase in personnel a necessity. An annual visit and inspection may be all that is needed with certain agencies. With others it may be wholly inadequate. Moreover, problems as to policy and interpretation arising out of the admission work of all the children's agencies in the state, present a total volume of work which cannot be efficiently or speedily handled unless there is a sufficient and adequate personnel.

The incorporation of social agencies is now handled through the county courts. Under the Pennsylvania practice it is not required that before issuance of articles of incorporation, the approval of the Department of Welfare must be secured. This would seem to be another point for study and possible action.

Some Outstanding Feature of Institutional Care in Pennsylvania.

Considering the group of institutions under private auspices as having in care the larger number of dependent children away from their families, some of the outstanding facts regarding them should be noted.

A brief analysis of the facts given in the section on institutions for dependent children of the Directory of Children's Institutions, issued by the State Department of Welfare, shows a total of 191. This does not include the institutions for incorrigible or delinquent children, nor the maternity homes.

Of this list of 191 institutions, 85 are given as non-sectarian, 83 as sectarian, 9 are institutions of fraternal organizations and 14 could not be classified from the data there available. What constitutes a sectarian organization is not always clear. An institution run under the auspices of a church organization and limiting its service to its own membership, is obviously sectarian. An institution which is managed under the auspices of a church organization but extends service without reference to creed is a less clear case, while a church organization, owning the property, but inviting persons of other creeds to sit on the board of managers and extending service to all creeds is still another remove from straight sectarianism. Those organizations which limit their services to persons designated as "Protestant" are another variety of sectarianism. Until there is a very precise definition of the forms of management and control which shall be regarded as sectarian, it is of course, impossible to classify these institutions accurately. The figures given above are an attempt to divide them on a somewhat commonsense idea of a sectarian or a non-sectarian organization. Thus it will be seen that the number of sectarian about equals the number of non-sectarian institutions.

On the basis of age and sex the situation seems to be that 139 will take both sexes. Of these, 12 are for infants and very young children only; 127 are for older children but minimum age of admission may be anywhere from birth to six years or even older. The upper age limit for admission very often is fixed at twelve years. There are 16 institutions exclusively for boys and 25 for girls. In 11 instances there were not sufficient facts to classify.

The Congregate Type of Institution Still Being Built.

Institutional care in Pennsylvania is essentially a congregate type of care with a few outstanding exceptions. There have been few institutions built in Pennsylvania within the last ten years that may be said to conform to the modern principles pertaining to institutional architecture, which stipulate what is now generally known as the cottage type or plan with a grouping in each cottage of not more than twenty or twenty-five children. The objectives of home life and individual attention and education begin to grow very distant when the number of children per cottage exceeds fifteen.

Institutions Caring for Babies and Young Children.

From the standpoint of health there has been increasing agreement on the part of pediatricians and social workers that permanent institutional care, while acceptable for older children, should be entirely discontinued for those under three. The state has witnessed, however, further congregate institutional provision for the care of babies, and in practically each instance in units for fifty to seventy-five children.

Among Pennsylvania's many institutions for children there are first those specializing in the care for children under three or four. These are the so-called infant asylums or homes. Some are run independently of maternity homes. Others are run as adjuncts of maternity homes. The greater number of the mothers delivered in these institutions are unmarried. It is the custom of some of these maternity homes to operate not only in the field of institutional care of the mother and baby but also to secure placement for the child. Sometimes they co-operate with agencies placing infants in foster families. Others place the babies directly with people who apply directly to them.

Certain maternity homes in the state build up their employed personnel almost entirely from young unmarried mothers with their babies who are sent by co-operating hospitals to these homes. In this way a certain number of babies are cared for under the direct supervision of their mothers, but are counted as part of the population of the institution sheltering them. It is never quite clear whether the child is in the custody of, or is supported by, the employed mother or by the institution.

Very great pressure is put upon any agency specializing in the care of babies to take children whose parents are unmarried, and this holds true for the infant homes. The whole question of separating parent and child in its most acute form confronts them as well as the question of providing a safe method of what later drifts into abandonment. In some instances the mother completely surrenders her child at the time of its acceptance by the institution and gives to the institution final authority to make such disposition as the executive or board of managers deems fit. In certain instances the mother makes a payment at the time of the acceptance of her baby which is supposed to cover the cost of its maintenance up to the time of adoption.

Frequently babies are placed in these institutions by the mothers with a promise to pay board regularly. Where the mother fails to carry out the terms of this agreement it is the practice to assume that failure to provide support for the period of a year gives the institution the authority to place the child through adoption. There are a number of instances in which the mother is under an agreement stipulating that this period shall be six months instead of twelve, and the same penalty attaches for failure to pay. This practice does not conform to a strict and scrupulous interpretation of the present adoption laws.

The commercial maternity home is another element in this complicated situation.

It is becoming more and more clear that one of the great sources of dependent children thrown upon the public for permanent support lies in the unwise and ill-advised early separation of parent and child. In several states measures have been taken to minimize it especially when the institution or agency couples its acceptance of the child with the payment of a fee of any kind. One of the ways which have been employed to meet this situation is the recent enactment in Maryland which makes it unlawful to separate a child of six months from his mother to place him in an institution or a foster home, except on a certificate signed by two physicians to the effect that the separation is necessary, on court order, or on consent of the State Board of Aid and Charities. A Massachusetts statute dating from 1892 specifies that "Whoever for hire, gain or reward receives an infant under two years of age for the purpose of placing it under the control of any other person shall be guilty of aiding and abetting the abandonment of such infant and shall be punished by a fine of not more than two hundred dollars or by imprisonment for not more than two years."

Institutions Caring for Older Children.

Another type of institution takes boys and girls between the ages of three and four and keeps them on up through early adolescence, usually counted as beginning at the end of the twelfth year. These institutions will usually receive only those children who present no obvious physical or mental problems. These conform to the classification of dependents in its strictest interpretation.

A large majority of the institutions listed in the Directory of Children's Institutions as caring for both boys and girls up to twelve or fourteen years follow the common practice of tapering off when it comes to accepting boys over ten, and frequently of accepting girls over the maximum age. In several instances the fixed maximum age for admitting boys is very low. It is not unusual to find that it ends with the tenth or eleventh year. A typical requirement of this kind will specify "boys 6-10, girls 6-16." This is done partly because the conduct problems appearing in older boys when both sexes are accepted are apt to be quite obvious and also because girls are much more useful in meeting the domestic needs of the institution.

There are many institutions which by reason of their charters or long established policy, often dictated by bequests from original donors, limit their intake to one sex exclusively. There are, for instance, 16 institutions exclusively for boys and 25 for girls. This frequently makes it necessary for children to be separated from brothers and

sisters who must be placed in different institutions or be cared for by other methods. Unless unusual care is exercised, these arbitrary rules of admission make it almost impossible to keep the members of the family together or even in touch with each other.

Institutional Care of Orphans.

Certain of the institutions are limited strictly to orphans, whole or half. Others, calling themselves orphanages, are not prohibited from accepting children one or both of whose parents are living. Where this is the case, usually the proportion of orphans is small. Due to lack of information with reference to parental condition, no one in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania knows exactly how many whole or half orphans there are in the total population of dependent children either in the care of institutions or of child placing agencies. The lack of specific information on this point, and likewise adequate publicity setting forth the actual facts, lead many charitable people to bequeath enormous sums for the care of orphans, a group which they feel still represents a very large and difficult problem to be met only through a continuance and an extension of institutional care, frequently on a congregate basis. Wherever data pertaining to parental condition of dependent children have been gathered, it is shown that out of the total number of dependent children in the community, the whole and half orphans combined average a relatively small proportion of the group. Moreover, these children are peculiarly in demand for foster parents.

Needs of Adolescent Children.

Children who become dependent at the age of twelve years and over—and there are many such cases arising throughout the whole Commonwealth in any given year—receive comparatively little attention. This seems especially strange when it is recognized that if institutions have anything of special value to contribute it is probably in the care of adolescent children. Where they are given care, it very generally fails to meet the special educational needs of adolescent children, particularly of those who have seriously suffered from the lack of reasonably adequate schooling during their early years. While many institutions will keep those children whom they admitted in early childhood through adolescence, they will not admit an adolescent child. Sometimes even when he has younger brothers and sisters who are taken into care.

Where institutional provision is made for the older children, it is specifically for them and involves the separation from younger brothers and sisters. This practice of distributing to different institutions children from the same family runs all through child caring work. The effects of it on the children themselves demand a consideration and study which have not been given saving in a very few instances.

A Projected Program of Public Institutional Care.

Although institutional care of children is extensively practiced in Pennsylvania it is singular that the state itself does not operate, and is not authorized to operate a public institution for the care of dependent children as is done in several states. A possible precedent for such care may be found in the authority given to the State Department of Public Instruction in the Act of May 27, 1921, P. L. 1200. Authority is given for the building and maintenance by the State Department of a state school for habitual truants and a specific appropriation is named to initiate the school. This institution is to provide for what are commonly called "conduct cases" arising in certain school districts, inadequately provided with agencies for the care and treatment of different children. Fortunately the State Department has not taken action. Provision for such a school would mean a further complication in the care of dependent children, for while truancy is a definite offense against the law, the conditions which induce it are the same as those producing simple dependency in so many other cases.

The Philadelphia Department of Public Welfare, through one of its bureaus, conducts a temporary shelter for dependent children, especially those in the younger age groups.

It is well known that in former years the semi-state institutions for delinquent children often had to admit children who were committed solely on the grounds that they were dependent, homeless or neglected even though it was prohibited in the Juvenile Court Act (Sec. 16) of April 23, 1903. Such practices are, happily, not as prevalent as they were but they are still of too frequent occurrence. If, however, local institutions are developed, the tendency would undoubtedly prevail to use them as local dumping grounds for all sorts of unfortunate children.

Eight county homes provide institutional care for indigent children. These homes are usually operated by the county commissioners but they must be "remote from any almshouse or poor house and entirely disconnected from the same, and under separate management from the keeper of the poor house" (Act of May 20, 1921, P. L. 1030). These county homes give both temporary and long time care to dependent and neglected children.

Laws dating from 1883 have prohibited the keeping of children from two to sixteen years old in almshouses except under certain conditions. A survey made in 1923 revealed that these laws were not being rigorously lived up to. Not only these violations of the law have been called to the attention of this Commission[1] but that equally important group of children over the age of sixteen who can now lawfully be admitted to almshouses to begin a life of pauperism.

It was suggested to your Commission that every child between the ages of sixteen and twenty-one who comes to an almshouse is a candidate for sometimes more than almshouse care if the public is to be protected from great expense and the child is to be protected from a life to which few citizens would deliberately sentence him.

Several attempts have been made to create county schools for the care and training of juvenile court charges. These efforts began in May 1909 and culminated in the Act of July 5, 1917, which provides for farm schools in the counties to take care of children committed by the juvenile courts. This act is permissive and applies to any county in the state. The schools are to be erected at the discretion of the county commissioners, upon the approval of the common pleas judges. These must be farm schools, must embody certain features such as the cottage plan, and must have at least one woman on the board of managers if girls are admitted. The county commissioners are empowered to provide one such school for boys, another for girls or one school for both sexes.

Since by the Act of April 23, 1903, the juvenile court is given full jurisdiction in actions affecting the treatment and control of dependent and neglected as well as incorrigible and delinquent children, such schools could easily become the refuge of the first and second classes as well as the third and fourth, provided only that dependents and delinquents were not sent to the same school.

By the acts of May 11, 1921, and May 20, 1921, county commissioners are empowered to provide homes for indigent children and industrial homes for the care and training of children. "A home within the county for the keeping and care of indigent orphans and children dependent upon the public of such county for support," must be preceded by a gift or donation, of unspecified size or amount. When, however, "any property" has been given for this purpose, the commissioners may appropriate for "the support and maintenance of such orphans and children." An industrial home for the care and training of children may be started at any time.

An act of May 16, 1921 provides that county commissioners in counties of the fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh and eighth class may provide institutional care for indigent, incorrigible, dependent and neglected children of either sex under sixteen years of age. This law contains many restrictions upon the initiation and operation of these "Children's Homes." These institutions may receive gifts, endowments, legacies, etc.

These numerous recent acts seem to reflect a confusion of plan and to project a program of providing public institutional care for dependents on an extended scale. Your Commission urgently recommends to the Legislature the careful examination of the whole situation before the commitment to such a program becomes crystallized into the form of buildings, endowments and other inflexible elements.

[1] Care of Dependent Children in Twenty-eight Counties as Administered by Poor Law Authorities, a Study made by Abraham Epstein, published by the Child Welfare Division, Public Charities Association of Pennsylvania, 1924.

Relation of Child Placement to Dependency and to Protection of Children.

All activities in the placement of children in foster homes are closely related to the whole problems of controlling dependency and promoting child welfare. Unwise separations of families often creates a dependent condition for the children and the public is called upon to support them after the damage is done. Careless placing often exposes children to hardships, danger and demoralization.

At present anyone in Pennsylvania may engage in this activity. Public and private agencies and many persons in their individual capacities act as go-betweens to hand children along from one custodian to another. In the Commission's study of adoptions in Philadelphia County, there were instances in which children were passed from one person to another with the result that the identity of their parents was lost and there was no one who could be held responsible for their support or treatment.

The use of indenture still persists in this state as a method of securing care for dependent children.

Public Child Placing Agencies.

A very large number of public authorities may place children in foster homes. The placement and supervision of children in families is a power conferred on the overseers of the poor and under certain circumstances, on county commissioners. The acts of June 13, 1883, P. L. 111 and of May 20, 1921, P. L. 1030, require that such children placed by overseers of the poor shall be visited at least once every six months. The Act of June 13, 1836, provides for the indenturing of poor children by the poor law authorities.

Officials of juvenile courts may likewise place and supervise dependent children in private homes. As has been mentioned, the Allegheny County Juvenile Court performs an extensive service of this kind. On the other hand, state subsidies to private agencies and commitments by courts and other public authorities have put the whole group of child placing agencies in a position in which their activities may be regarded as semi-public.

The Act of May 25, 1878, permits all corporations for "friendless" or "destitute" children to bind out and provide suitable homes for children committed to their charge when maintenance is unprovided for by their parents or guardians.

Several Kinds of Child Placing Agencies.

While foster family care for children has been described as "the next best substitute to be offered to the child when it is forced to leave its own home," there is no questioning the statement that in many instances the foster care as given in Pennsylvania has been on such a low plane as to offer every conceivable argument for the extension and development of institutional types of care. This has not been due to inherent defects in the plan of foster family care for dependent children, but has been almost entirely due to the very low standards of the work and to the inelastic methods and practices which have been followed. The leaders in the child welfare field, where they have had opportunity to do their best work, have on various occasions shown what could be done in perfecting the foster family side of child welfare work. The results have more than justified the extension of this method. They have likewise clearly recognized the part which institutional care must play for an indefinite period in the welfare work of this country.

The child placing organizations of the state are by no means united as to the methods of work which they follow. The personnel of some is almost exclusively made up of volunteers operating on a district plan and coming together through special representatives from time to time for the exchange of opinions and experiences.

Another type of agency claims membership in a national association of child placing organizations, and along with most of its associates in other states, limits its intake to children who are most likely to be adopted.

There is still a third group, largely operating in the central and eastern part of the state, which emphasizes the necessity for paid professional staff, greater flexibility in the matter of payment for foster homes, and therefore, the acceptance for care of a much larger number of different types of children.

Child Placing—a Protest against Institutional Care.

There are in operation in the state 57 child placing societies. These societies in their origin, almost without exception, represent a protest movement to the earlier program of wholesale and invariable placement of dependent children in institutions, and particularly to the old congregate mass care type of institution. The movement in the early '80's to get children out of the almshouses had an influence in the development of these societies. This protest movement, as it developed, led to an increasing divergence in interests, types of children cared for, methods of work, principles of care, and other matters between the institutional and child placing groups. In the main it may be said, however, that the same types of children are being cared for in institutions for dependent children as are being cared for by the child placing agencies, with the trend on the part of the latter to specialize in children presenting health or conduct problems or likely to be in need of foster care over a very long period. Another factor in many instances, is the desire to keep brothers and sisters together through placement in the same family.

Both types of work must interplay and neither can find its best expression unless it has developed a harmonious relationship with the other. Both need to see their proper relations to each other, and more particularly their relationship to the great important child welfare activities in operation in the communities. The more carefully both types of agencies operate and function, the more nearly will they be likely to strike their proper place in the welfare machinery of the state. No adequate and sound basis of child care is possible in this, or any state, unless a more harmonious relationship is developed between the two groups of child workers.

Child Placing by Institutions.

It is not entirely accurate to say that all of the Pennsylvania institutions for children strictly and definitely limit their responsibilities for the children while they are actually within the walls of the institution. To an extent as yet not known because the facts are not available some institutions have over a long period engaged in the practice of placing children in foster families of their selection. Frequently these placements are on the indenture basis. Still more frequently, due to the fact that the institution's staff is needed for the purpose of the strictly interpreted institutional work, there are no available workers to supervise the children who have been placed in families. This work is, therefore, done casually by members of the boards of directors, or by volunteer correspondents, frequently irresponsible, who may be living in or near the neighborhood where the children have been placed. When those who are responsible for the management and direction of institutions have come to see what actually does happen to a large number of the children thus given over to various families outside the institution, there is hope for acceptance by the institutional people of the principle that they, like all other people who are aiming really to help children, must see the responsibilities as to care through to something like a proper ending and must recognize that child placing is a delicate, difficult piece of work calling for the active and undivided attention of those who engage in it.

The Use of Free and of Boarding Homes for Children.

In the past the policy of placing children in free homes represented a very large part of the work of child placing agencies. As standards of child welfare have risen, and as standards of foster home finding work have been improved, greater and greater difficulties have been faced in the matter of free home placing, so that this phase of the child placing job in some parts of the state is less extensive than it was even five years ago. This is partly due to agitation against child labor and to our child labor laws. We are also recognizing the child's necessity for recreation and a certain amount of free time. There is a growing conviction that the period during which no child should be held responsible for its own support must be extended, and that for the present, it should be sixteen in all cases, and in many cases eighteen.

It has also come about that as agencies have become more fully informed as to the physical handicaps under which certain children labor, and likewise, as they have developed knowledge of family backgrounds, they could not conscien-

tiously place children in homes which, though free, were wholly incapable of dealing with the child's physical or mental problems. Altogether it has become difficult to shunt children off into places where an excess of domestic or farm work furnished the principal motive for taking in the foster child.

The two state aided child placing agencies report that they had under supervision on July 1, 1924, 939 children in free homes. The non-state aided agencies had 1,706 in free homes.

On the whole, the trends in child placing work in Pennsylvania compare very favorably with those of certain other states which have developed this field of welfare work. The fact that there has been a very generous use of boarding homes has gone far to secure for an appreciable though still far too small a number of children fairly normal conditions and the individual care and attention which only the best equipped and most expensively operated institutions are providing.

The two state aided child placing institutions have 959 children in family boarding homes while the non-state aided institutions have 2,373 children thus placed. To this latter figure should be added the 1,100 children under the Allegheny Juvenile Court. From this somewhat inadequate information it would seem that there are about two children in free homes for three in boarding homes.

Child Placing Agencies Sometimes Handicapped for Handling Various Types of Children.

Child placing agencies can be roughly classified according to their ability to take children presenting a range of problems and circumstances. Where the work is done by a volunteer staff there must of necessity be a strict limiting of intake to those children who, while needing care, will present no special problems of behavior or of physical or mental handicaps.

As indicated, some of these agencies choose for their specialty but one small segment of the group needing care, and the group which presents the fewest difficulties from the standpoint of foster home work.

Many of the child placing agencies are small county organizations with such meager resources that they are forced to limit themselves to the placement of a few types of children. The larger agencies are able to provide a greater variety of skilled services and to place in foster families every type of dependency which is cared for on the institutional basis, and likewise, other types presenting social difficulties in the matter of health or conduct which are frequently regarded as ineligible for admission to the ordinary children's institution. Agencies with adequate staffs and resources are not inherently superior to smaller ones; they do not have opportunity, however, to develop division of labor and to secure the services of specialists for handling difficult problems. Many of the leading child welfare workers have reached the conclusion that there is a mean between the small and poorly equipped agencies and some of the very large child placing agencies of this country. There is a point beyond which an agency becomes unweildy and impersonal with serious loss in conserving the spiritual values of children.

Public Supervision of Child Placement in other States.

The abuses of child placement have been so great that in several states thorough going measures have been taken to bring it under control. Some of the more important of these are the laws of New York, California, Massachusetts and Minnesota.

Only "authorized" agencies are permitted to place out or board out children in New York. An authorized agency is one which is approved, visited, inspected, and supervised by the State Board of Charities, or is a purely public agency dealing directly with children.

In California no society, organization or person can engage in placing children without first securing a permit from the State Board of Charities and Corrections.

In Massachusetts the form of written agreement between a charitable institution and the person taking an abandoned child must be specified by the Department of Public Welfare and a copy of every such agreement must be filed with the Department. All children so placed are subject to visitation by the state authorities.

In Minnesota every placement in a private home must be reported to the State Board of Control, which visits the home within ninety days, decides whether it is a fit home in which the child should remain and thereafter visits the child regularly just as if it had been placed by a state authority. While such detailed supervision by the state may not always seem justifiable, such a law does reflect the modern trend of thought that it is the business of the public to know very specifically what is happening to all of the children of the communitiy who are not with their own parents.

Many states require that every incorporated agency, and in some instances, private individuals as well, taking unrelated children into care must report the name and age of the children to a central state bureau. In some instances it is also required that those who place such children must likewise report to a central state agency as a State Department of Welfare, that they have placed with a certain person or organization, a child, giving his name, age, and address. A striking provision for this latter method is made in the New York law which requires a detailed report from the public official, placing agency, or private individual, regarding the disposition which has been made of a child. (N. Y. L. 1923 Ch. 706)

Licensing of Infant Boarding Houses.

The Act of 1885, P. L. 27, and subsequent acts sought to cope with the old baby farms in which the abuses of foster home care usually secured by the parent himself, reached their height. It provides that unincorporated institutions or agencies who wish to receive, board or keep for hire or reward, infant children under the age of three unaccompanied by an adult caretaker, and who take more than two such children except by court commitment, must be licensed. Provision is made for fine and punishment for failure to comply. In the cities of the second class and for small communities the license can be issued by the mayor or justice of the peace or a magistrate. By Act of June 9, 1911, P. L. 854, in cities of the third class this license can be issued only by the mayor. In cities of the first class provision is made for the handling of such license by the Department of Health. The Pennsylvania act takes no cognizance of families receiving one or two children of the types named or of activities of incorporated agencies or of the boarding of children over three years of age. This was intended to assist in the protection of the children from cruelty and neglect.

There is a growing recognition that if the state wishes to reach the stream of dependent children at its various sources, one of the most important is the infant boarding house in which children are often abandoned or which serve as a way of disposing of unwanted children.

In many states various means have been developed for controlling the boarding places of children. Minnesota requires a license to be issued by the state for every family taking three or more unrelated children under the age of three years. New York requires that any one taking a child up to the age of sixteen who is not closely related must have a license from the local health department. Some fourteen other states, including Massachusetts, Indiana, Michigan, California and others with widely different social conditions, have laws relating to this subject. The Massachusetts law requires licensing by the state, reporting the admission and discharge to the state by everyone who accepts even one baby for which a license is not required, and also makes it an offense as has been mentioned, to receive a baby under the age of two years for placement with some other person.

On account of the obviously ineffectual character of the laws of this state, and because the abuses in Pennsylvania are well known, your Commission has offered, in an earlier section of this report, a new bill designed to bring infant boarding houses under some measure of control.

Need for Study of Laws Relating to the Care of Dependent Children.

Perhaps the most instructive comparison which will indicate the condition of the laws relating to the care of dependent children is that with the laws providing for public education. The School Code is a systematic body of law setting forth the services to be performed and the beneficiaries of the service, the requirements made upon parents and children, the powers, duties and responsibilities of the officials who operate and maintain the service, the methods of financing, the accounting for service and for funds, the mini-

mum standards of service which all school districts must maintain and the permissive activities dependent upon local initiative.

The laws relating to the care of dependent children provide by contrast for a general system that is vague and indefinite, diffuse in the allocation of powers and duties, inequitable in the distribution of some of the state and local funds, and without standards of quality or cost in the service.

As a consequence of the absence of a well coordinated legal system which establishes a clear line of duty and accountability no one in Pennsylvania knows the extent of the expenditures of public funds for the care of dependent children, no one knows the number of such children now being maintained, no one knows the number of families involved, no one knows the extent of the turnover among the clients of the public relief agencies as a whole in the course of a year, no one knows whether these expenditures are confined to needy cases, no one knows the extent to which some of the expenditures have brought good or ill to the recipients, and certainly no one knows whether better service might not have been achieved for a smaller outlay more intelligently applied. The Children's Commission regards this as perhaps Pennsylvania's most serious situation affecting children directly and one needing the most careful analysis as the basis for any suggestions for its improvement. If the conditions found in the study of adoptions are in any characteristic of what is happening to other children away from their own families, certainly considerations of sheer humanity demand that there be a thorough and painstaking study of Pennsylvania's dependent children.

With the presentation of this patently inadequate and incomplete picture of the child dependency situation in Pennsylvania, your commission wishes only to urge that the whole field as outlined be subjected to intensive and detailed study. As the activity of each group, whether public or private, operating in the field of child care is brought under examination, the following five simple tests should be applied:

(1) Does it deal with actual dependents?

(2) Does it carefully find out what conditions lie back of the dependent state of each child?

(3) Does it provide such care for children that solid foundations of health and social efficiency are laid? Does it make the most of each child's possibilities?

(4) Does it make the most economical and efficient use of the available financial resources? Does it utilize fully all of the child's family's resources?

(5) Can it show through its system of accounting for children as well as for dollars that it has the answers to the above four questions?

If, and when, a state-wide program for dealing with dependent children is undertaken, it too must make provision for answering those same five questions. A careful survey which would lay before your honorable bodies the facts necessary for a clear understanding of the child dependency situation in Pennsylvania is a matter which could well occupy the time of this or of some other commission of a similar character for the next two years.

V. MEMORANDUM ON THE SCOPE AND FUNCTIONS OF JUVENILE COURTS IN PENNSYLVANIA AND THE CARE OF DELINQUENT CHILDREN.

The Children's Commission at its various hearings listened to many recommendations concerning the juvenile courts operating in the state. Since it has not had time to make a careful and detailed study of the subject, it is making no recommendations on laws relating to juvenile court procedure or the care and treatment of those children coming before the courts on petitions alleging dependency, neglect, incorrigibility and delinquency. It has been thought wise, however, for the Commission to bring it to the attention of the Legislature as part of this report, some of the comments on juvenile court methods which were offered at these hearings and also to indicate briefly some of the questions which have been raised at various times by persons particularly interested in the court aspects of child welfare work in this state.

Number of Delinquent Children in Pennsylvania.

The available statistics, which are admittedly defective in some particulars, indicate that in July, 1924, there were 26 institutions in Pennsylvania for delinquent children. These had a combined population of 4,422. Over half of these children, 2,366, were in the two state, the two semi-state, the five state aided, and the two county institutions. The remaining 2,056 were in fifteen institutions privately operated. That does not mean that these children were in all cases privately supported. These are frequently maintained at the partial expense, at least, of the public.

Nearly 2,000 children were on parole to the correctional schools and approximately 14,350 were under the supervision of probation officers. The latter group probably includes some children who present no behavior problems and should be classed as dependent. The children in the correctional institutions, too, are not uniformly "behavior cases." But whatever the reasons that have operated to bring it about, there seems to be at least 20,000 children in Pennsylvania under the direct supervision of juvenile courts and correctional institutions.

In this connection it must be remembered that to designate this group of children as the "delinquent" children of the state is both unfair to them and misleading to the public. All people who deal even with pronounced types of delinquent children know what a large measure of extraneous circumstance and sometimes pure chance enters into the selection of these children. Behavior which will speedily bring one child to the juvenile court will lead well-to-do parents to send their child to a sanatorium or to provide a private tutor or send him to a special private school. Offenses such as the destruction or pilfering of property may be viewed very tolerantly in one neighborhood; in another they may lead to a rigorous application of legal remedies. If all the children of the community who are committing the same offenses as the "juvenile delinquents" were suddenly detected and listed, the number would undoubtedly include a much larger fraction of the child population of the state.

It is the opinion of your Commission that in this matter of juvenile delinquency and its treatment the behavior of the community toward the child who has committed an offense is an element of great importance in determining what the child will do thereafter. A collision with the law enforcing machinery can be highly educational. It can also be, and often is, a degrading and demoralizing experience.

No other group of 20,000 children in the state presents such a sharp challenge to the brains and ingenuity of the community if it would save itself in some measure from future loss and trouble of all kinds. No other group involves potential expense, often great in the individual instance and colossal in the aggregate, to the extent that these children do.

It is, therefore, of the utmost importance from every point of view that the public machinery for looking after the welfare of this group of children should be built with forethought and based upon the most complete analysis and understanding of the whole situation.

Wide Jurisdiction of Juvenile Courts.

The Pennsylvania juvenile court law follows in large part the general pattern of the Illinois juvenile court law, in that it brings all types and classifications of needy and unfortunate children within the scope and jurisdiction of the court. This is in contrast to the juvenile court laws of Massachusetts and New York and some other states in which the juvenile court is defined with great exactness as having jurisdiction only over children presenting problems of neglect, delinquency or misconduct in their various forms. In a few instances abandonments and adoptions also come within the jurisdiction of the juvenile court.

Within the last ten years there has been much discussion regarding the advantages and disadvantages of each of these methods. On the one hand is the group which thinks that the court should have jurisdiction over the whole field of dependency, adoptions, abandonments and the type of public outdoor relief known as mothers' assistance or mothers' pension. Under the Illinois mothers' assistance law in Chicago and Cook County the juvenile court has charge of the mothers' pension fund, which is a very large administrative function. In Philadelphia County the Juvenile Court Division of the Municipal Court has likewise been granted what amounts to pensions to mothers with children, although the

juvenile court law has been held by judicial decision to contain no authority for the exercise of such a power or the performance of such a function.

Certain of those who favor this kind of juvenile court appeared before the Commission and strongly urged that no change be made in the present jurisdiction of the court. On the other hand, others—and they were the more numerous stated it as their belief that the volume of work, especially in the larger courts, has reached the point where it is too great for single administrative control, that few children receive sufficient time and consideration for the judges to understand their situations and that the next logical step is to transfer the dependency work to another unit of government outside the judicial system, preferably to a board of children's guardians, or local division of child guardianship, or a local board of control. The complexity of the whole problem of public outdoor relief and of the activities of overseers of the poor and poor law commissioners is such, and the work of these authorities so interweaves with that of the juvenile courts that the most careful study and inquiry should be made prior to any changes in the laws.

Juvenile Court Age.

It was brought to the attention of the Children's Commission that Pennsylvania is in the group of states which sets the lowest age limit for child offenders eligible to have their cases heard in a juvenile court. In 1920 the Federal Children's Bureau published "A Summary of Juvenile Court Legislation in the United States" (Legal Series No. 5, Bureau Publication No. 70). In that it appears that Pennsylvania and thirteen other states confine the jurisdiction of the juvenile court to children under sixteen. In thirteen states and the District of Columbia this age is seventeen years; while in seventeen states it extends to eighteen years. In Maryland the juvenile court has jurisdiction over girls to the age of eighteen and boys to twenty. In California it extends to both sexes to the age of twenty-one.

Juvenile Court Law not Observed in Spirit in Some Counties.

It was reported to the Commission that in certain counties there are no juvenile court sessions or separate juvenile courts, in accordance with the spirit and intent of the Pennsylvania Juvenile Court Act; that the old evil of a rotation of judges, or a frequent changing of judges within the juvenile court still prevails. Unless the same judge is able to keep in the closest touch with the individual children and the work of the court, the understanding of the child's problems which is indispensable to an intelligent disposition of the case is impossible. One of the most important reasons for the passage of our juvenile court law was to secure that kind of consideration for children's cases.

The opinion was expressed that there is far too much unwise and cheap publicity attending the court hearings in different parts of the state. Good juvenile courts guard their charges from exploitation in the daily press. One of the important gains secured under the juvenile court law, properly administered, over the old criminal procedure is that the child is spared a criminal record up to the age of sixteen. A first class juvenile court as scrupulously protects its hearings and records from casual and curious scrutiny as physicians and lawyers protect the interests of their patients and clients.

The Tests of a Good Juvenile Court.

The quality of work done by the juvenile courts and their general effectiveness in the field of child protection and welfare is first and fundamentally tested by the quality of social work done for the child coming before the court. This can be done intelligently only on the basis of an intimate knowledge of each child, of its family and neighborhood conditions, of its history and background.

Serious exception was taken to the ease with which children for the slightest causes are brought before the bar of the court. It was held by many witnesses that the courts are not exercising reasonable care in determining which are gravely serious problems in children and which are of a trivial and transient character. It was said that certain courts operate on a quantity basis, and try each year to handle as many new cases as possible. These courts routinely hear cases, it was averred, in regard to children whose difficulties could probably have been well met through recourse to their own parents or to private agencies.

A court experience and a court record even in the juvenile court often have very far reaching affects both on the child and his family. A wise court is one that saves every child that it can from those risks. It is as much the duty of the court to keep children of certain types out of its jurisdiction as it is quickly to admit others to its jurisdiction.

Probation Service not Uniformly of High Calibre.

It was also asserted by certain witnesses that the quality of probation work throughout the Commonwealth is not on a very high plane. There seems to be wide variation in personnel standards. It was pointed out that one of the important steps that should be taken in the correction of this serious situation would probably be found in the creation of a state probation commission, or a probation division of the Department of Welfare, which would acquaint the various judges with the best practice and procedure in the field of juvenile probation, and also assist in the formulation of voluntary rules for the guidance of all juvenile court work.

It was reported that little is being done to adjust the amount of work assigned to each probation officer so that it is possible for him or her to devote sufficient time to each child on probation to make an impression upon him.

The court records of children were held to be inadequate. Good social work, like good business, requires a dependable and adequate recording system. Frequently the unsatisfactory court records are due to an inadequate staff, which traces back to lack of funds, but in many cases the poor records were said to be due to the poor type of court personnel.

Throughout the state there is the widest variation in the matter of probation methods and the commitment of children. In certain courts the child is never sent to an industrial school except as a last resort. He may have been tried on probation fifteen to twenty-five times before he is committed. Some courts fail to distinguish the difference between committing a child for simple foster care for a short period and committing him for an extended period and will either use one policy to the exclusion of the other or hesitate to use either in any case. Other courts, while reluctant to commit children to industrial schools, see little danger in the frequent use of commitment of children to institutions and placing-out agencies for dependent children. It was held that much more must be done in the state in the development of sound and wise probation methods if the juvenile courts are to perform their real function.

Many courts including some of the largest occasionally discharge a child within two or three months after its commitment to an industrial or training school, often over the protests of those at the institution who have had the child in charge. Some judges and probation officers see great value in such short time commitments and would like to have existing public agencies give more of such temporary care. Those who opposed this point of view are of the opinion that when a child is sent to an industrial school he or she should stay as long as the school authorities deem wise. There is no way whereby the improvement of a child, whose home environment and behavior difficulties warrant commitment, may be forecast. A year may be enough for one child and quite insufficient for another. It is held that better probation work would meet the needs of those now committed for short terms. Moreover, the effect of the release or removal of a child against the advice and recommendation of the training school authorities and without regard to his or her conduct in the school has a very demoralizing effect on the other pupils. It was recommended that the responsibility to order all paroles should be in the hands of a central body and that the supervision of the child while on parole should be managed either by the institution or this central body.

Private Agencies in the Care of Delinquent Children.

There seemed to be great confusion as to the proper field of activity agencies working in co-operation with juvenile courts. The larger cities and the more populous areas of the state enjoy the services of a number of highly specialized children's agencies. In the rural sections of the state, however, that is not the case. The lack of efficient private agencies and of private funds for child welfare work in many of the rural communities was pointed out as one of the great obstacles of good juvenile court work in these communities.

Local Institutions for Care of Delinquent Children.

It was also pointed out that one of the direct, immediate evils arising from this situation in the country is an almost irrepressible insistence on the development of county institutions for the care of all those types of children coming before the court. Through the Act of July 5, 1917, P. L. 963, providing for county schools for the care and training of juvenile court charges and the Act of May 16, 1921, P. L. 666 No. 281, authorizing county commissioners for districts of the fourth, to and including the eighth class, to build county institutions for all types of children and to accept them on commitment by the juvenile court, there has been opened a way to meet certain local pressing needs. Some of the most careful observers in the state, however, regard the creation of a system of small county institutions or units of that type as an evil of the utmost seriousness. It was observed that the experience attending county care of the insane, of the feeble-minded, and of prisoners indicates clearly that similar difficulties could be expected in connection with county institutional care of Juvenile delinquents. It was recommended to the Commission that one of its most important tasks was to examine the implications growing out of this maze of authorized county institutions; the activities of private agencies; the significance of a possible state parental school, and of the very strong movement in the eastern part of the state for local parental or truant schools. The hope was expressed that this Commission would be able to suggest a plan which would embody the best features now found in the states which are leading the way in child welfare, for the institutional care of the delinquent children in Pennsylvania who need that type of treatment.

It was recommended that the State Department of Welfare should be given authority, as in other Commonwealths, to pass upon the question of need for a county institution of this type, and if one is to be build it should have power to specify minimum standards which must be embodied in the plans and organization.

State Institutional Care for Delinquent Children.

A few of those who appeared before the Commission gave it as their opinion that, while Pennsylvania has many local institutions and more in prospect, Pennsylvania is as a state almost a generation behind some of the others in its provision of institutions for delinquent children. It was thought by some that the time has come for the creation of a state commission on industrial schools which would have authority over all public training schools receiving delinquent and incorrigible children under commitment from the juvenile courts and over all parole officers. The development of the movement for local or county institutions to take children from juvenile courts was to a considerable measure ascribed to the restricted amount of care at Morganza, the institution for the care of delinquent children in the western part of the state, and Glen Mills School and Sleighton Farm, the privately owned but publicly supported institutions for delinquent children in the eastern part of the state. Attention was also called to the fact that in both localities and in many sections of the state a large number of children are committed by the courts to industrial schools under sectarian auspices. It was held that there is much confusion regarding the disposition of children belonging to the different classifications coming under the jurisdiction of the juvenile court.

Need for Clarification of Terms in Juvenile Court Laws.

It was pointed out to this Commission that the definitions of delinquency and neglect which appear in the laws of Massachusetts and Minnesota in particular, are a great improvement over the definitions in the statutes of Pennsylvania which could well give careful heed to these distinctions. Some observed that the use of the term "incorrigible" is out of keeping with the spirit of the juvenile court law.

It was also held that there is much confusion in the minds of many public officials as to where dependency ends and incorrigibility and delinquency begin. The children who are to all intents and purposes dependent turn up at state industrial schools characterized as for the training of incorrigible and delinquent children exclusively. There seems to be great confusion as to the origin and significance of all misconduct difficulties in the pre-adolescent and adolescent child; and still greater confusion in differentiating in these particulars between the problems presented in girls and those presented in boys. It was held that there is much confusion as to what is implied in the term truancy. Some who appeared before the Commission used the term in a blanket sense to describe children who failed to attend school because of poor mentality, poor schools, poverty, bad neighborhood conditions and a variety of other causes. A contrary point of view was held by some who expressed the belief that truant is a clearly definable type of child, and therefore, they thought it desirable that special schools or institutions for the care of truant children be brought into play.

It was maintained by some of those who had made the most careful study of the institutional aspects of the care and treatment of children presenting conduct difficulties, that the existing semi-state institutions are attempting, at least so far as the boys are concerned, an extremely difficult task in taking children who range in age from seven up to as high as seventeen and eighteen years. In some cases they stay in the institution to the age of twenty. It was held that the grouping as to the age and the facilities for the transfer of children from one institution to another which have been worked out under the Massachusetts plan worthy of consideration in Pennsylvania. It was held that the state needs more institutions for conduct children, but that these should be operated in accordance with the high standards already set and in a coordinated way. It was thought that thereby those needs which have prompted the desire for local institutions will be far more adequately and economically met.

Better Understanding of Mental Problems Needed.

It was felt that some plan should be worked out whereby there would be made available to courts throughout the state the services of good psychiatrists and psychologists. The children coming before the juvenile court should have the benefit of the new sciences which contribute to the better understanding and treatment of both physical and mental ills. Often it is possible to effect such cooperative services with other agencies, both public and private.

The procedure now followed in Massachusetts whereby all children more than three years retarded in school work, a group which furnishes many delinquents, must be reported to the State Department of Education for study and recommendation of a plan for their improvement, or better treatment, was also recommended for adaptation to the Pennsylvania situation.

Detention Homes for Juvenile Court Charges.

The widest confusion exists as to the real scope and functions of juvenile court detention homes. The rural courts in certain instances suffer from lack of ample provision for the care of children awaiting trial or appearance in court. It was recommended that the Commission should study with care the experience of other states with reference to juvenile court detention homes, and that a definite and complete detention home policy for use in this state should be worked out.

Child Placing by Juvenile Courts.

At least one court, as is indicated in another section of this report, has established its own child placing department. This activity as a function of the court, and as a precedent for all courts in the state, was also recommended for serious thought to the Commission. Child placing is obviously an activity closely related to juvenile court functions. It was held that in giving children into the care of private agencies juvenile courts are clearly responsible for developing high standards of care on the part of those agencies. No unincorporated agency, for instance, should be used by the court. When it must take a child away from its own people and it seems wise to place it in a family, the court should make sure that the family will be visited frequently by a responsible representative of the private agency, and that the child's health and development will be closely watched. If, however, the court does its own placing it must be prepared to do the job reasonably well. In certain emergencies it was thought that the court might place a child directly in a family but this should always be done under the direct supervision of a well-trained probation officer. The development of high grade child placing machinery by other units of government also has a close relationship to this whole problem.

The conclusion was constantly voiced that the task of the juvenile court if even approximately carried out is now overwhelming, that so far as possible it should be simp-

lified; that quality of service, particularly for delinquent children, is the first great consideration. Social case work carried on by a trained and adequately compensated personnel, protected by good civil service laws, is the true preliminary if the juvenile court is to be a positive agency for good instead of, as has been charged in some communities, being an agency that spends public money without appreciable results on the welfare of the children.

A study of the results achieved by probation work in the state and the results of the care and training given by the public training schools and by private agencies was strongly urged upon this Commission.

APPENDIX I

STUDY OF THE PRACTICE OF ADOPTION IN PHILADELPHIA COUNTY

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CHAPTER I—THE ADOPTION OF CHILDREN IN PHILADELPHIA COUNTY.

Adoptions During the Period January 1, 1919 to June 30, 1924.

That it might have some definite information regarding the nature and extent of the practice of adoption in Philadelphia County, the Children's Commission of Pennsylvania undertook in May 1924 a study of the adoptions consummated there between January 1, 1919 and June 30, 1924. The Commission began by making a search of the records of adoption proceedings in the Prothonotary's Office. This involved first going through the "miscellaneous index" books covering the period chosen for study. Approximately 3,000 entries had to be examined. It later developed that the indexing was not complete; it was necessary therefore, to examine the appearance dockets for this period. Approximately 260,000 actions are listed in these books. Since adoption by deed as well as adoption by court decree is practiced in this county it was necessary to go through approximately 350,000 entries in the index books of the Recorder of Deeds. In order to secure the adoption records for this period in Philadelphia County it was necessary, therefore to consult about 613,000 entries made in the various public records. This search brought to light 988 adoptions decreed by the five common pleas courts and the Civil Division of the Municipal Court, and 34 adoption deeds in the Recorder of Deeds' office. It is upon the basis of the 1022 records thus found that this study has been made.

It is necessary to distinguish the total number of adoptions from (1) the total number of children adopted, or (2) the number of families that adopted children, or (3) the number of families from which the adopted persons came. Three children were adopted twice during this period so that the total number of individuals adopted is 1019. Fifty families adopted a total of 109 children, so that the total number of adopting families represented by the 1022 adoptions is 963. Sixty families furnished 134 of the children adopted, so that the total number of families from which the adopted persons came must be reduced to 948. While at first that may seem a small number, it represents one out every 425 families reported by the Fourteenth Census, which reports a total of 402,946 families for the city as a whole.

By taking the period from January 1, 1919 to [illegible] 1924 it has been possible to see whether the numb[illegible] tions fluctuates from year to year and whether [illegible] trophe as the influenza epidemic had any ma[illegible] The 1022 adoptions are distributed by year[illegible]

Total	[illegible]
1919	[illegible]
1920	[illegible]
1921	[illegible]
1922	[illegible]
1923	[illegible]
First six mo[illegible]	[illegible]

It is evid[illegible] severe[illegible]

Legal Adoption by Court Decree.

Without going into the minutiae of the laws and court decisions regarding adoption which are set forth in the questions and answers on adoption in Appendix I, it is sufficient to point out that two methods of adoption authorized by the statutes are practiced in this county. In the majority of the cases—988—the adoption was secured through a court decree issued by one of the five common pleas courts or, since July 1923, by the Civil Division of the Municipal Court. The number of decrees issued by the different courts of common pleas varies from a total of 118 for this period in one court to 300 in another. The smallest number of decrees issued by any one court in a single year is thirteen, or slightly over one a month. The largest is sixty-one, somewhat more than one a week.

TABLE I.

THE NUMBER OF ADOPTIONS CONSUMMATED EACH YEAR IN PHILADELPHIA COUNTY FROM JANUARY 1, 1919 TO JUNE 30, 1924.

	Total	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924 (first six months)
ommon Pleas Court No. 1	180	41	35	26	36	26	16
Common Pleas Court No. 2	165	47	22	29	22	29	16
Common Pleas Court No. 3	180	37	27	39	31	29	17
Common Pleas Court No. 4	118	13	28	21	34	16	6
Common Pleas Court No. 5	300	61	53	57	60	46	23
Municipal Court-Civil Division	45	...	...	...	...	13	32
Recorded by Recorder of Deeds	34	5	8	6	4	4	7
Total	1022	204	173	178	187	163	117

While the procedure is not identical in these courts, it follows the same general outline in all of them. A person wishing to adopt an heir files a petition with the court. When a minor is being adopted this petition must be accompanied by the formal consent of the person or persons who have the legal custody, usually the parents or the surviving parent. In some instances, however, an institution or child welfare agency gives consent. The petition usually recites the age of the child and a few facts pertaining to its history, especially if it has been placed by an agency for adoption. It is customary when a married person is the adopter to require the husband or wife also to give consent. The petition usually includes two affidavits of the respectability of the adoption parents.

This petition of the adopting parents, together with the consent of the legal custodian of the child and the affidavits regarding the character of the adopter, is presented by an often in the name of a firm of attorneys, to the entered upon the appearance docket in the Pro- Office. For this a fee of $5.00 is charged. It n the current motion list of the court and re- til it is disposed of.

is decision the court has the following re- instances the attorney is questioned re- e of the situation; in one court the and investigate the home; occasion- Welfare is asked to investigate the l circumstance arises the judge t interest. If the petition irements, and there a decree. idera-

While the items of information contained in the petition, the form of the affidavits regarding respectability and the decree issued by the court are very similar in the great majority of the cases, there is no standardized form requiring specific items of information other than the names of the parties. Petitions are drawn up from certain general forms known to attorneys, but are frequently modified in the direction of omitting what would seem to be pertinent information. In some of the states definite prescribed forms are printed and used. For example, among the 988 cases, in 19 the age of the person adopted was described as "minor" and in 20 not even this information was given. In 97 cases the addresses of the adopting parents were not found in the petitions. In 436 cases the addresses of the persons who had vouched for their respectability were not given.

The court granting the petition makes it effective by his signature to the decree which has been prepared by the petitioner's attorney. The time elapsing between the filing of the petition and the granting of the decree is usually four or five days, although in 83 instances the decree was signed the same day that the petition was filed. In 49 instances a month or more elapsed between the filing of the petition and the signing of the decree. The interval in all of the other 856 cases was between one day and one month.

Unsigned Adoption Petitions.

In the search of the records it was found that 37 petitions filed with the Prothonotary's office had not been signed. Of these, 4 were filed in the year 1919, 10 in the year 1920, 2 in the year 1921, 9 in the year 1922, 9 in the year of 1923, 3 in the first six months of 1924. The reasons for this condition seem to be varied and in some cases obscure. In one of these instances an adoption apparently refused by one court was decreed by another. In some cases the adoption was contested by relatives and interested persons and the judge decided against the petitioner. In one such case the records recite a sordid story of a thirteen year old boy whose parents were both dead. The father had been killed in a railroad accident and the boy received a substantial compensation award. Immediately his stepmother, who had never taken a marked interest in him, and a maternal uncle began simultaneous proceedings to adopt him. The stepmother's petition was refused. One petition in 1923 was refused because, on investigation by the Department of Welfare, it was found that a married woman describing herself as a widow in the petition, was perpetrating, with the connivance of a maternity hospital, a deliberate fraud on her husband in regard to the birth of a child. The names of the attorney for this hospital and the superintendent appear on the records as the petitioner's attorney and a voucher for the character of the petitioner. A few records contained the statements or notations by the judge indicating the reason his signature had been withheld.

In some cases the parents or attorneys seem to have let the matter go by default. In one case a non-resident woman had taken a very young baby from a local maternity hospital in Chicago. The decree had not been signed but inasmuch as the baby died soon afterwards, apparently the matter of the adoption was dropped. In the case of two other children whose adoption petitions had not been carried through, inquiry at the attorney's office elicited the information that the petitioners were gypsies and had moved on before the transaction was completed.

The unsigned petitions represent an average of less than four per cent. of all the petitions. For the individual courts the average varies from three to six per cent.

While it is possible to secure privacy for the adoption records through the action of the court which can order the record impounded in the safe, it was found that in actual practice in only one case out of the 988 had this actually taken place. In this instance the only information available consisted of the name of the child and the dates at which the petition was filed and the decree entered. The sex of the hild could be inferred from its name.

tion by Deed.

of adoption is by deed. The natural h a brief instrument all of his rights ting parent is given complete re- This document is filed in the

office of the Recorder of Deeds where it is copied into the deed books along with titles to real estate, records of mortgages and other documents.

The minimum fee for recording an adoption deed is $2.50. This allows five hundred words. One dollar for each additional five hundred words is charged.

Typical forms of both adoption petitions and adoption deeds are given in Appendix II.

While it is customary for petitioners for adoption to employ an attorney, there are at present resources for those who feel that they cannot afford to employ private legal counsel. The Legal Aid Bureau of the Department of Public Welfare reports that in 1923 it had 66 applications for service in connection with adoption proceedings. Among the 159 petitions and 4 deeds found for the year 1923 the officials of the Legal Aid Bureau are mentioned as the attorneys in five instances. The officials of the Bureau report that each application for service is investigated and assistance refused in questionable cases.

In a few instances there was evidence that a clerk of one of the courts had prepared the petitions and presented them to the judge.

Methods of This Study of 1022 Adoptions.

Inasmuch as so large a part of the adoption record is purely formal, it was decided not to attempt to copy the records as they stand, but to transcribe the information which pertained specifically to each record. Accordingly a schedule of questions was prepared and only the answers to these questions were taken from the records. The following items of information were recorded:

1. (a) Dates of filing of petition and (b) signing the decree,
2. (a) Name, (b) sex, (c) age, (d) color of person one adopter.
3. Number of persons adopted, if more than one.
4. (a) Names, (b) addresses, (c) marital status of adopters and (d) relationship to each other, if more than one adopter.
5. (a) Name, (b) address and (c) marital status of each natural parent and (d) the length of time between his or her death, if deceased, and the filing of the petition.
6. Relationship of the natural parents to the adopting parents.
7. Names of persons giving consent to the adoption.
8. Reason for parents' surrender of the child.
9. (a) Sex and (b) age of children in the family of the adopting parents.
10. (a) Occupation and (b) income of the adopting parents.
11. (a) Name and (b) address of petitioners' attorney.
12. Length of time child had been in home of adopting parents before filing of the petition.
13. (a) Name and (b) address of the agency or institution which placed the child in the home of the adopting parents.
14. Whether the child had been abandoned by its natural parents.
15. (a) Whether the natural parents had formally surrendered the child to the institution or agency for placement, and (b) the date of surrender.
16. Length of time child had been in the institution or agency before placement in the home of the adopting parents.
17. Descriptive phrases used in affidavits regarding the adopting parents.
18. Whether the child's consent was given to adoption.
19. (a) Names and (b) addresses of persons signing affidavits of respectability of the adopting parents.
20. Any unusual circumstances reported.

Grouping of Cases for Analysis.

In attacking this study of the 988 adoptions decreed by the courts two questions presented themselves: first, do these adoptions fall into any natuarl classifications for purposes of analysis of their social significance; and second, are there any ways by which it can be found out how at least some of these adopted children have fared in their new homes?

On the first of these questions it seemed possible to group the cases, from the information contained in the petitions, into certain classes, each of which does represent a somewhat distinct type of adoption. Four such natural types or groups can be defined from the information in the petitions. The first obvious grouping is that of the adults. According to the laws of Pennsylvania an adult may be adopted in somewhat the same way that a child is adopted. In 48 cases the petitions definitely revealed that the person adopted was an adult.[1] The adults then were set aside as representing a type of adoption not of major interest to the Children's Commission.

The next natural grouping suggested itself from the fact that in a fair proportion of the cases the petitions revealed that the adopting parent or parents were related by blood or marriage to the natural parents. Adoption by relatives became the second type of adoption. In another group of adoptions it was patent that a social agency had played a leading part in placing the child with the family and had assumed considerable responsibility for the adoption, amounting in some instances to the actual giving of consent to it. The adoption of children placed by social agencies became then a third type of adoption. The remainder represented that group of cases in which no blood or marriage relationship was mentioned in the petition, and there was no evidence that a social agency had in any way participated. From the fact, however, that a social agency was not mentioned in the petition it was not inferred that it might not have participated. Accordingly inquiries regarding this group were made with the Philadelphia Social Service Exchange, with which a large majority, though not all of the social agencies of the community register their cases. Thus it became possible to find additional cases in which social agencies had participated. It also became possible to divide this group into two types of adoption. One of these groups includes those families which had had no contact prior to giving their children in adoption, with the social agencies registering with the Exchange. These adoptions seem to be based upon a purely private agreement between two unrelated families. The other group consisted of those natural families which were known to the social agencies using the Exchange. The agencies disclaimed any part in the adoption. In some cases to be discussed later it appears that the distinction between these families and those who definitely turned their children over to social agencies for adoption becomes rather faint.

As is readily apparent these groupings are not strictly logical or based on a single factor which pertains either to the adopting parents or to the adopted child or to his family. It is rather an attempt to classify on the basis of the practical situations in which adoption work presents itself to the court.

In the case of each type of adoption it seemed wise to divide the children into a further grouping of legitimate and illegitimate. Of the 988 cases in which adoption was decreed by the court the following types of adoption were finally worked out:

Group I	Adults		48
Group II	Minors adopted by relatives		303
	Legitimate	241	
	Illegitimate	60	
	Legitimacy undetermined	2	
Group III	Minors adopted by non-relatives with natural families unknown to social agencies		246
	Legitimate	151	
	Illegitimate	81	
	Legitimacy Undetermined	14	
Group IV	Minors adopted by non-relatives with natural families known to social agencies		176
	Legitimate	87	
	Illegitimate	89	
Group V	Minors placed for adoption by social agencies		214
	Legitimate	48	
	Illegitimate	128	
	Legitimacy Undetermined	38	
Record impounded			1

[1] In some of the cases in which the age of the person adopted was not given there was sufficient internal evidence to make it reasonable to infer that the adopted person was a minor; in other cases, the person's age was ascertained from other records.

The final class, Group VI, consists of the 34 adoptions by deed. These records contain such a small amount of information that it is practically impossible in many cases even to initiate a further investigation or identify the people concerned. Of the 34 records only 6 contain the addresses of the adopting parents. It was decided to make no special inquiry regarding this group inasmuch as the process of adoption by deed holds even fewer safeguards than the judicial process.

Supplementary Information Regarding Adopted Children.

Having found that the adoption cases did group themselves into types, which facilitates analysis bearing upon the issues involved in each type, the second question presented itself: Are there any ways by which it can be found out how at least some of these children have fared in their new homes? The feasibility of tracing each child and actually observing conditions surrounding it was carefully considered. It was decided that such direct following up of these children was not advisable for several reasons. In the first place, the resources of the Commission were not such as to make possible a thorough effort at locating and studying these families, while a superficial visit was deemed not to justify the cost involved. In the second place, the Children's Commission doubted the wisdom of approaching many of these families where the adoption had been effected on a basis of secrecy and where visiting the family or any kind of direct investigation might bring unhappiness to parents or child or both. In the third place, there are sources of information about individuals, families, and conditions in the community which could be used, and which represented in many cases as reliable information as could be secured through field visiting by representatives of the Commission.

Reference has been made to the fact that in Group V a social agency had participated in every case, Group IV represented families known to many social agencies, while Group II, adoptions by relatives, included families about which social agencies had records. Through the use of the Social Service Exchange it was possible to (communicate with many social welfare agencies and thereby) secure access to a considerable body of information about both natural parents and adopting parents. The information gleaned from these sources will appear as each group is discussed. Another resource in Philadelphia County for finding out certain facts existed in the Philadelphia Housing Association. This agency, which was equipped to make expert housing inspections, immediately upon our request, agreed to inspect the houses in certain of the congested areas of the city where the adopting parents had lived at the time of the adoption. School records of the children of school age are available in the public school system. The Bureau of Compulsory Education, as did the Housing Association, promptly made available its expert services in securing the school records and in following up the school children. By means of these various approaches it was thought, and it has so turned out, that sufficient information could be mobilized to indicate the major problems from the standpoint of protecting the children involved in the present adoption practice. What these problems actually are will be discussed in other connections.

Age, Legitimacy, Parental Condition and Sex of the Whole Group of Persons Adopted.

Before attacking the analysis of each of the groupings which have been described, some of the outstanding facts with regard to the whole group of persons adopted should be reviewed. Deducting the 48 adults from the 1022 total cases, we have left 974 minors including those adopted by deed (Table 2). The three cases in which the same child was adopted twice have been disregarded in all of the following tabulations and each adoption counted as a child.

TABLE 2.

AGE AND FAMILY STATUS OF MINORS ADOPTED IN PHILADELPHIA FROM JANUARY 1, 1919 TO JUNE 30, 1924.

Age	Total	Legitimate	Illegitimate	Legitimacy Undetermined
Total	974	543	365	66
Under 1 year	186	68	115	3
1 to 5 years	412	211	166	35
6 to 10 years	180	121	51	8
11 to 15 years	105	85	14	6
16 to 20 years	35	27	5	3
Minors—age not specified	29	14	7	8
Age not specified—minority inferred .	27	17	7	*3

*One case in which the adoption record is impounded in the Prothonotary's safe.

In 918 of the 974 cases the age of the child was recorded or learned from the social agency. In 903 of these cases the age was recorded in petitions, 10 in deeds, in 5 cases the age was learned from records of social agencies. In 29 cases (19 decrees, 10 deeds) the adopted person was described as a minor, and in 27 cases (20 decrees, 7 deeds) minority was inferred from other information in the petition or deed. Of the 918 cases of known age, 186 children were under one year, 598 were under five years, 778 were under ten years. Thus, a considerable majority of the children adopted were under ten years, and the largest single group (412) was between one and five years of age; 105 were between eleven and fifteen years, and 35 were between sixteen and twenty-one years.

Another general question that presents itself is the proportion of legitimate and illegitimate children in the total (Table 2). It is a common belief that the great majority of adopted children are of illegitimate birth. This belief is not borne out by the Commission's study. Of the 974 minors adopted, 543 were legitimate (527 by court decree and 16 by deed) and 365 (358 by court decree and 7 by deed) were illegitimate, while in 66 cases (55 by court decree and 11 by deed) the facts with reference to legitimacy could not be ascertained. Twenty-eight children were foundlings, twenty were cases of neglected or abandoned children who were passed on and their family histories lost, five cases of obscure adoption records could not be supplemented outside; in one case the record was impounded in the safe, one case was that of an adoption of a psychopathic boy of nineteen who had lost his memory.

The classification by legitimacy and by age, at the time of adoption, shows marked differences in distribution (Table 2). Of the 543 legitimate minors, 12.5 per cent were under a year, 38.9 per cent from one to five, 22.2 per cent from six to ten, 20.7 per cent over ten, and 5.7 per cent of unspecified age. In the case of the 365 illegitimate children, 31.5 per cent were under one year, 45.5 per cent were between one and five years, 14.0 per cent between six and ten, 5.2 per cent were over ten and 3.8 per cent were of unspecified age. Of the 66 of undetermined legitimacy the percentages are 4.6 per cent under one year, 53.1 per cent between one and five, 11.9 per cent between six and ten, 13.7 per cent over ten, 16.7 per cent of unspecified age.

About 1000 illegitimate births are reported each year for Philadelphia County by the Division of Vital Statistics. Birth reports usually give a conservative figure on illegitimacy. Of these 1000 births, about 40 per cent are colored and 60 per cent are white. For a five and a half year period the registered illegitimate births in Philadelphia County could be safely estimated at between 5500 and 6000, of which from 2200 to 2400 are colored and from 3300 to 3600 are white. Of the adopted children there were 281 illegitimate and 38 of doubtful legitimacy under the age of six years. This would seem to indicate that adoption as a solution of the problem of illegitimacy appears in an exceedingly small percentage of cases.

A third kind of information which pertains especially to the legitimate children is parental condition (Table 3). Of the 543 legitimate minors, 95 were full orphans, 110 were fatherless, 179 were motherless, 89 had both parents living, 69 had parents divorced or definitely separated while in one case (the father was either dead or divorced) there was not sufficient information to determine this point. In this, as in so many other situations where children away from their own families are surveyed, the full orphan is found to be but a small proportion of the cases, but the half orphan is relatively frequent. Whole or half orphans comprise 70.7 per cent of the group. In view of the extensive institutional provision in Pennsylvania for fatherless children, it is of interest to note the predominance children in this study.

TABLE 3.

PARENTAL CONDITION AND TYPE OF ADOPTION OF LEGITIMATE MINORS ADOPTED FROM JANUARY 1, 1919 TO JUNE 30, 1924.

Parental Condition	Total	Adopted by relatives Group II	Adopted by non-relatives Group III (1)	Adopted by non-relatives Group IV (2)	Placed for adoption by social agencies Group V	Adopted by deed Group VI
Total	543	241	151	87	48	16
Both parents dead	95	40	28	9	18	...
Father dead	110	56	27	17	5	5
Mother dead	179	72	59	30	8	10
Both parents living	89	30	30	17	12	...
Parents divorced or definitely separated	69	43	7	14	5	...
No data as to whether father is dead or divorced	1	...	...	...	...	1

(1) Families unknown to social agencies. (2) Families known to social agencies.

The fourth point, the sex of the children, shows a ratio of about 8 boys to 11 girls for all of the minors. (Table 4). Of the 543 legitimate children (527 by decree and 16 by deed) 314 were girls and 229 were boys; of the 365 illegitimate children (358 by decree and 7 by deed) 213 were girls and only 152 were boys, or a ratio of 2 boys to 3 girls; of the 66 children of undetermined legitimacy (55 by decree and 11 by deed) 32 were boys and 34 were girls. Of the 186 babies under a year there were 110 girls and only 76 boys; in the age group from one to five years there were 243 girls and only 169 boys; among children six to ten there were 102 girls to 78 boys. With very few exceptions, the girls exceed the boys in all of the groups showing age and legitimacy.

TABLE 4.

SEX, AGE AND LEGITIMACY OF MINORS ADOPTED JANUARY 1, 1919 TO JUNE 30, 1924.

Age	Legitimate			Illegitimate			Legitimacy Undetermined		
	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls
Total .	543	229	314	365	152	213	66	32	34
Under 1 year	68	29	39	115	45	70	3	2	1
1 to 5 years.	211	85	126	166	67	99	35	17	18
6 to 10 years	121	49	72	51	27	24	8	2	6
11 to 15 years	85	39	46	14	2	12	6	3	3
16 to 20 years	27	16	11	5	1	4	3	2	1
Minor	14	4	10	7	4	3	8	6	2
Age not given	17	7	10	7	6	1	3	...	3

Plural Adoptions.

It was mentioned above that 50 of the 964 families who adopted this period took into their homes more than one person. In 43 cases the adoption was what, for the purposes of this report, has been called "plural adoption," that is, two or more persons who are brothers and or sisters were adopted by the same family. In 7 instances the adopter took two unrelated children; in 5 of these the adoption of the second child was not secured at the same time as the first child while in two cases the two unrelated children were adopted at the same time.

The 43 instances of plural adoption represent a total of 95 persons, 89 minors and 6 adults. In 36 instances two children were adopted by the same family. In 5 cases three children were thus adopted, and in 2 instances four children were adopted at one time. In 31 of the 43 instances of plural adoption the adopters are mentioned as relatives by blood or marriage to the group of children adopted. This includes 24 instances where two children were adopted and all 7 instances where more than two children were adopted; 70 minors and one adult compose this group. In 12 instances where two children were adopted no relationship is mentioned in the petitions. This includes 2 instances in which both adopted persons were adults and one in which the group consisted of one minor and one adult.

It is noteworthy that 95 persons, (9.2 per cent of all the adoptions) were members of brother or sister groups. It is equally significant that plural adoption is found in the large proportion of cases (for 71 persons out of 95) to have been effected by relatives and in no case have non-relatives taken a brother and sister group of more than two persons.

All of the persons in these plural adoptions except three were legitimate. One stepfather adopted three illegitimate children of his wife.

Adoption by stepfathers and stepmothers accounts for 27 children and one adult of these brother and sister groups; 10 were adopted by paternal relatives, while adoption by maternal relatives includes a total of 31 children, and 2 children were adopted by a relative whose relationship is specified only as "cousin". The remaining 24 (19 children and 5 adults) were adopted by supposedly non-relatives. The 95 persons adopted in groups are distributed in age from twenty-two months to twenty-eight years.

In the 43 instances of plural adoption 11 groups were full orphans, 8 were fatherless, 10 were motherless, 6 had both parents living, 6 had divorced parents, in one case no data is given, and in the one case mentioned above the parents were unmarried.

Adoption of Adults.

Taking up the analysis of each of the types of adoption described above only a few facts can be given with reference to Group I, the adults. Of the 48 persons, 22 were men and 26 were women. Of the 22 men, 7 were married and 15 were single. Of the 26 women, 6 were married, 19 were single, and in one instance the marital status was not mentioned. From the fact that no consent by a husband was present in the petition it may be assumed that this woman was either single, widowed or divorced. The adults range in age from twenty-one to fifty-nine years, the oldest man being fifty-nine and the oldest woman forty-six. In the 41 cases of known age 27 were under thirty and 14 were over thirty. In 17 of the 48 cases the adopter was a relative by blood or marriage (13 stepfathers, one maternal aunt, one maternal aunt's husband, and one couple described as "aunt and uncle," and one father-in-law). In 13 cases the adopters are described as foster parents with whom the adopted adult had lived for an extended period of time. In the 18 cases where no relationship by blood or marriage and no foster parent relationship is definitely mentioned, one adopter was a woman whose marital status was not given, two were widowers, two were widows, nine were married couples, three were men whose marital status was not given, and one adoption was effected by a man and woman whose relationship to each other was not given. In three cases of the adoption of adult women it was definitely mentioned that the woman was not living with the adopting parents. In one case the woman is given as living in Budapest.

The custom and practice of adopting adults is a subject which merits special study but such inquiry does not fall within the field of work assigned to this Commission.

CHAPTER II—CHILDREN ADOPTED BY RELATIVES.

Age, Sex and Legitimacy of Children in Group II.

Of the total number of 940 minors adopted by court decree 303 children were adopted by relatives by blood or marriage. These compose Group II. It is highly probable that the actual number of adoptions by relatives should be somewhat larger. The fact that the petition fails to mention any

relationship between the child and the adopting parents is not to be interpreted in every case as evidence that no such relationship exists. In a few petitions it is specifically stated that the child was not related in any way to the adopting parents. Where the Children's Commission has been able to supplement the information given in the petitions, from other sources, it has found several instances in which, though the petitions made no mention of any relationship between the adopting parents and the child, such relationship did exist. It is also clear that in some instances of illegitimate children, there was a concealment of blood relationship (for reasons that can be very well understood). It is therefore, to be emphasized that the total of 303 adoptions for this group would probably be somewhat augmented if all the facts had been known.

TABLE 5.

AGE, SEX AND LEGITIMACY OF CHILDREN IN GROUP II.

Age	Legitimate			Illegitimate			Undetermined Legitimacy		
	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls
Total .	241	109	132	60	32	28	2	...	2
Under 1 year	12	5	7	7	2	5	...	...	...
1 to 5 years.	88	39	49	31	17	14	2	...	2
6 to 10 years	63	28	35	11	8	3	...	...	...
11 to 15 years	55	26	29	8	2	6	...	...	...
16 to 20 years	15	9	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
Minor	5	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
Age not specified .	3	1	2	3	3	...	...	...	...

Regarding legitimacy the children of this group should be classified as 241 legitimate, 60 illegitimate and two doubtful. The latter two cases have for purposes of other classifications been put with the legitimate children. It should be explained that in both of these two cases there is no reference whatever in the petition to the natural father and the adopting father had married the mother. In both cases the children were less than three years old. If the adopting father were also the natural father, the marriage of the parents would have legitimated these children.

As might be forecast, the legitimate children adopted by relatives show a relatively small proportion under one year of age. Out of 243 cases only 12, or 5% were less than a year of age; 90 were between one and five, 63 between six and ten, 55 between eleven and fifteen, and 15 between sixteen and twenty. Five are designated as "minors" and in 3 cases the age is not known. Of the legitimate minors adopted by relatives, 134 were girls and 109 were boys. This is a slightly higher proportion of boys than for the group as a whole, and indicates, that these daopting parents are seeking to take care of a relative rather than to bring into their family just the kind of child that would contribute most to their own happiness. Of the 243 legitimate minors adopted by relatives, 40 were full orphans, 56 were fatherless, 72 were motherless, 30 had both parents living, 43 had parents divorced or with divorce pending. The remaining 2 cases are those mentioned in the paragraph above in which legitimacy is open to question.[1] A total of 72 children or slightly less than a third, were adopted by stepfathers and 5 by stepmothers. On account of the plural adoptions the actual number of stepfathers involved is less than the number of children. Nine stepfathers adopted a total of 21 minors and one stepmother adopted 2 children. The actual number of adopting stepfathers, is therefore, 60, and of stepmothers, 4. The classification of one of the cases as adoption by a stepfather is perhaps a little premature as was the adoption itself. The petition recited that the adopter was about to marry the child's mother.

In two cases older sisters were the adopting persons. In the case of 63 children, or about one fourth of this group, paternal relatives (grandparents 16, aunt 22, uncle 10, other paternal relative 15) were the adopters. On account of the plural adoption in this group the number of adopting paternal relatives is reduced from 63 to 58. Of the 243 children, 87, or a little more than a third, were adopted by maternal relatives. Since 13 of these adopters took 31 children the actual number of adopters who were maternal relatives is reduced from 87 to 69. Fourteen children were adopted by relatives but the relationship was not accurately described. The adopter in some cases is merely mentioned as an aunt or a cousin.

The 60 illegitimate children adopted by relatives by blood or marriage show 32 boys and 28 girls. This is one of the few classes in which the boys exceed the girls in number. These children range in age from two months to fifteen years with three cases in which the age is not mentioned. Only seven were less than a year old, 31 were between one and five; 11 were between six and ten; 8 were eleven to fifteen. In the case of 7 of these children the natural or putative father was the adopter; two of these were boys and five were girls. Thirty-two children, or 53.3 per cent were adopted by stepfathers; of these 21 were boys and 11 were girls. Paternal relatives adopted only four children and maternal relatives adopted seventeen. It would seem from this that in a very small proportion of cases of adoption of illegitimate children (12 out of 365 total cases, or about 5.5 per cent) do the blood relatives of the natural parents openly adopt. Among the legitimate children this proportion rises to 30.5 per cent (166 out of 543). Of the 7 children adopted by putative fathers four were less than nine months old; one was three, one six, and one fifteen years old. In this latter case the child had been adopted by strangers years ago and was now readopted by his natural parents who had married in the meantime. Of the 32 illegitimate children adopted by stepfathers, 19 were less than six years old. In the cases of the four children adopted by paternal relatives all were under two years. Of the 17 children adopted by maternal relatives, 15 were under nine years old; of these only 2 were under one year.

Of the 60 petitions of this group, the name of the natural father is given in 41 cases and ommitted in 19. Of the 32 cases adopted by stepfathers, in 13 instances the name of the natural father is not given, while in 19 instances it is given and is, of course, different from that of the adopting father. It has been noted above that in 7 instances an adopting father was the natural father. It is possible that in the 13 instances of adoption by stepfathers with petitions which omitted the names of the natural fathers, at least some of the adopting stepfathers were also natural fathers.

Instances of Adoption by Relatives.

While adoption by relatives both of legitimate and illegitimate children seems to be an effort to strengthen and attach inheritance rights to what is a natural relationship based upon blood or marriage ties, and represents on the part of the adopting parents the more complete assumption of a responsibility which they would probably carry otherwise, there would seem to be reason to think that in some individual cases a careful survey of the situation would lead to the conclusion that such adoptions are not contributing to the best interest of the child. The following cases will perhaps illustrate that point.

A consideration of the adoption histories which have been compiled for this report two or three fundamental problems about which it is perhops necessary to have a point of view before attacking the cases themselves. The information about these adopting families was secured very largely from records in social agencies. In most cases certain facts were available at the time the adoption was made and could have been secured by the judges or court attaches had they used the organized resources of the community for finding out about these families and for checking up the statements in the petitions. In some others, where the families were not known at the time of the adoption, later investigations by social agencies revealed conditions which could have been observed at the time the adoption was made, had there been interviews with the parents and visits to their home.

Perhaps it should also be said that in regard to the family histories, the facts relating to health and domestic relations are often revolting and therefore, suggest that outsiders should refrain from prying into them. While many of the facts in regard to these family situations are highly personal and therefore not the concern of outsiders under ordinary circumstances, it must be recognized that adoption is for people to whom he is turned over are matters of vital concern to him and to the public responsible for conferring parental rights on them. The conclusion seems unavoidable that if adoption is to be safeguarded and the interests of

[1] These 2 cases are not included in table 3.

the child are to be actually protected there is no escape from a consideration in each individual case of the details of the family situation even though these sometimes be revolting and unpleasant and even though the consideration of them will result frequently in refusing community sanction to the satisfaction of desires, sometimes unselfish, which these adopting families entertain toward a child.

Case A.

An Australian couple living in the United States had had three children when the wife died. The husband, a prosperous business man, placed two of the children for adoption with people in Chicago. He then remarried and kept the third child, a boy of seven, with him. The second wife, who had grown up in Philadelphia, seems to have been of delinquent tendencies in her girlhood. On the complaint of her mother she had been taken under supervision as an incorrigible girl by an agency dealing with delinquent girls and women. After her marriage, at the age of eighteen, she seems not to have accepted responsibility for the care of her stepson in a wholly satisfactory manner. As a remedy for this she was induced by her husband to adopt the boy and thus become wholly responsible for him. In July of 1920, nineteen months after the death of the boy's mother, his adoption by his stepmother, then nineteen years old, was decreed.

As a means of fastening responsibility upon her, the adoption seems to have been a failure from the start. She took little interest in the boy who lived in a foster home during almost all of the time that the father and his second wife lived together.

The second wife bore a child, a son. The husband's brother from Australia came to live with the family. Grave domestic troubles developed. The second wife, who was implicated in the domestic unhappiness which preceded the death of the first wife, soon seemed to her husband "a poor housekeeper, self centered and interested only in herself". The husband was seeking to arrange for a divorce when, overcome by a fit of jealous rage, the wife shot him on January 21, 1922. The circumstances of the shooting and of the trial led to the acquittal of the wife on November 3, 1922. She collected a substantial sum in life insurance and inherited about $20,000 as the widow. The boy fell heir to an estate of $20,000. The husband after he was shot, made a will leaving his entire estate of $60,000 to his son and his brother. The wife succeeded in getting her share, although the will was declared valid on July 20, 1923.

Paternal relatives made several efforts to take the child out of his mother's care. The father's mother in Australia tried through the British Consul to have the child sent out to her. For about eighteen months after the death of the father, the boy was in school in the country, and was maintained at the expense of his own estate. His adopted mother then began to assert her rights as the custodian of his person and estate. She insisted on taking the boy, now eleven years old, out of the school in the country and having him live with her. She applied for a writ of habeas corpus when the principal of the school refused to turn him over to her. The child, evidently not sharing the point of view toward the killing of his father taken by the jury which had acquitted the adopting mother, in writing and in open court declared his strenuous objection to being forced to live with her.

The court found it difficult to decide the boy's case. The acquittal of the woman seemed in a sense to constitute approval by the community of her method of meeting a domestic situation which had greatly incensed her. She could hardly on that ground now be considered an unfit custodian for the boy. If the adopting mother was not unfit, the court felt itself loath to deprive her of custody. Although the writ of habeas corpus was not granted to her, she continues in the relationship of the adopted mother and may from time to time, try to assert her rights.

Case B.

Early in December 1923 a man and his wife from the central section of the city petitioned the court to adopt a six year old boy. The petition reported that his mother had died when he was about a year old, and that he had lived in their family for three and a half years. The boy's father, a Lithuanian waiter, had signed the consent for his adoption by these people. The court decreed the adoption on the day after the petition was filed. Consultation of the records in two other divisions of the court that decreed the adoption revealed that this adopting family had records extending over three years. It also revealed that the boy was the wife's sister's child. The family's first appearance early in 1920 had been occasioned by an effort to force the boy's father to pay for his board. The father himself had appealed to the court for assistance in placing the child, whom he said, the foster family were no longer willing to keep. In connection with this episode, the probation officer visited the family. It was found to be living in a congested neighborhood and to be running a rooming house. Although this visit was made in the middle of March, the probation officer reported that there was no fire in the house. The foster mother told the officer that the child, now a little over three years old, was very bright "and to demonstrate its brightness took the child on her lap and asked it if wanted to go to the poor house. Child could not speak but indicated that it did not want to go. They teach the child," continues the probation officer's report, "to act meanly at the mention of the father's name. Child tried to say that the father is no good which is taught him" by the foster family.

Money affairs were adjusted so that the father paid the board until December of that year. Then he fell into arrears.

One week before Christmas (1920) the foster father sought the aid of the court again. This time he re-and this child. He said she had taken $250 with her. He had given her $500 to deposit in the bank. He applied to have this foster child taken off of his hands and placed upon the county for support. He planned to take his own little girl to relatives in a town up in the anthracite region. He said he did not know the whereabouts of the boy's father. Although he was advised to turn the child over to a children's agency for placement, he did not take this advice. When a few days later, the probation officer called at his home, it was found to be closed. Neighbors reported that the foster father had succeeded in finding the natural father and had turned the child over to him. The father's landlady was reported to be caring for the child. The foster father, according to the neighbors, had visited the child in its new home and found that it "was getting along nicely." Thereupon the probation officer recommended that the case be closed.

About a year and a half later, when arrearages of court court orders were being looked up (May 1922) it was reported by neighbors that this family had moved from the city.

The adoption petition came into another branch of this this court in December 1923. There, apparently quite independently of any previous connection beteween the court and this family, the adoption was decreed, as has been said, on the day after the petition was filed.

Case C.

In August, 1922, a petition was presented for the adoption of a three years old girl by a married couple living in the central part of the city. The petition mentioned nothing about any relationship of the couple to the child and made no reference to any other children in their family. The petition did state that the child's parents had deserted it, that it had been in a home for the friendless in a middle western city which had, after seven months care of the child, turned it over to its grandmother who, after three weeks, had turned it over to the petitioners. This grandmother signed the consent for the adoption.

Inquiry among the social agencies disclosed that the adopting family was well known to several on account of relatives and especially on account of one of the three children in this family itself. This child was a problem to the school authorities. The situation is described as follows by a school social worker:

Jacob C. was referred to me for study and treatment in the spring of 1921. He was attending a special class concentration centre in which I was acting as school counsellor. He was at the time not quite eight

years old. He had previously been studied at the University of Pennsylvania Psychological Clinic because of suspected mental defect, but had been diagnosed not feeble-minded. He had shown, however, marked neurotic symptoms which still persisted.

Although he was tall and well built for his age and so husky as to be almost inaudible and his shoulders showed good physical care, he was pale, his voice was and face twitched almost continually. He was very shy and full of unreasonable fears. He imagined that worms were in his food and ants were crawling on his back. He developed innumerable fears during my acquaintance with him—was afraid an eagle would come to his bedroom and pierce him with its beak, that he would acquire lockjaw, that his teeth were too close together and so forth. He had a confused mass of sex information including an idea of perversions and feared he might become insane.

His family, non-Orthodox Jewish, consisted of the father, employed in the police force, the mother who kept house, a brother, then thirteen years old, and a brother eleven years old. The mother, an attractive, intelligent young woman, appreciated my interest in Jacob, talked freely of his symptoms and described the family situation rather fully.

Her husband since before Jacob's birth, according to the wife, had been subject to spells which resembled epilepsy but of the nature of which the doctors were uncertain. Jacob had an intense fear of seeing his father in these attacks. The father showed lack of judgment in dealing with the children and never seemed to realize his responsibility as a father. Although Mrs. C. had married him for love, she had been thoroughly terrified by his spells and had come to think him utterly selfish and interested only in purely physical gratifications. She declared he had no regard for her or her wishes and used the "spells" to get his own way. She had spoiled him just as if he were a baby. He was not brutal to her or the children, but sometimes became irritable and quarreled loudly with her. He had always been faithful to her to the best of her knowledge and every one thought him a wonderful man.

She herself had a grammar school education and had worked in a factory and a store. She realized that Jacob needed special attention and training beyond what she was giving him. She could not resist giving the children meals at all hours, had trouble getting them to school on time, had never made Jacob dress of the time. Because she thought him handicapped, she had been intentionally clement with him.

Her thirteen year old boy, she said, was a difficult child, very reserved and inclined to be autocratic with the younger children. He was studying the violin and loved good music. He was entering high school at thirteen. The eleven year old boy was a happy, irresponsible child presenting no problem and in the seventh grade at school. The boys all quarreled among themselves and Jacob flew into temper fits when his brothers teased him.

In my own interview with the father, I found him interested and co-operative. He seemed affectionate with the boys and joined in their sports. The mother, although fully aware of the problem, was unable to cope with it. Although she saw the need of steadiness and firmness, she could not force herself to carry through a program that would help the boy.

The house was a three story one on a side street in a poor neighborhood. Colored and white families lived in the block. There was much delinquency of all kinds roundabout, but the father claimed that he was unable to move from the district because of political ties. The interior of the house was often disorderly, with food standing on the table at all hours, but the furnishings were substantial and included a piano and victrola.

The widow of Mr. C's brother lived nearby and was supported by the Jewish Welfare Society. She had several children who appear to have been problems through lack of supervision. One, a twelve-year old, was definitely feebleminded. This boy used to come and spend the night with Jacob and according to Jacob, gave him much of his garbled sex information and some experience.

In the fall of 1921 the mother went to visit her family in a western city and brought back a three year old child, the daughter of her sister. The sister had gone to Denver because of suspected tuberculosis, had become involved with a doctor there and refused to return to her husband and children. The father of the children cared for them a short time and had deserted them in his turn. They were placed in an institution temporarily; then Mrs. C's mother took the little boy and she took the little girl. They adopted the child legally. Mr. C. extremely fond of her and the whole family united in spoiling her except Jacob, who was jealous and kept urging the baby to disobedience and naughtiness. The little girl appeared healthy and became more friendly and responsive, but usually looked untidy and even actually dirty. She was pretty and apparently normal mentally. Jacob seemed to become more reconciled to her presence in the home as time went on.

At the time of the child's adoption there were boarders in the house—friends of the family with a young baby. According to Jacob, the woman swore and the mother admitted this and finally sent them away. Jacob insisted that "Joe" and "Laura" were not married but the mother said this was a mistake on his part.

A young niece of the mother also lived in the house while attending business school. The girl's mother, Mrs. C's sister, visited frequently and was a very flashy, overdressed woman of whose behavior the family seemed to disapprove.

After continued study of Jacob and a trial of many types of treatment at home, with good intentions but little determination on the mother's part, foster home placement was decided upon. The family appeared to be prospering, bought a car and paid the boy's board in a supervised foster home. He had been away over a year when I last saw him, had developed considerably physically and had lost many of his fears and obsessions He had more self-confidence and had given up many of his infantile types of behavior. His temper fits were few and far between. He still seemed unable to keep up with school work even in the third grade, although his last psychological test showed him to have a mental age over ten years and an intelligence quotient of 116. His sex habits also persisted in spite of the caretaker's wise treatment. His parents according to my latest knowledge were resigned to his being away from home and felt that he had improved.

Case D.

A girl whose age was not given in the adoption petition was adopted by a man and his wife in July, 1919. The petition stated that the child had lived with the petitioners for eight years. The father gave consent. The mother had deserted in September, 1911. The petitioners were described as persons of respectability by two affiants whose addresses do not appear. The address of the petitioners was in a poverty stricken neighborhood. One of the social agencies which has had close contact with the child reports as follows regarding the circumstances of the case:

Marie was born November 9, 1908, in Lancaster. She was deserted by her mother when a few month old. Her paternal gradmother and the latter's husband (not the blood grandfather of Marie) brought her to Philadelhia where they made their home. They lived during Marie's infancy and up until she was about ten years old in a miserable looking shack in a dirty, narrow street near the Delaware River wharves.

When the house in which they were living began literally to fall to pieces they moved to a slightly more substantial dwelling at the address from which they adopted this girl a little while later. This is a blind alley in which are three or four very old houses, sadly in need of repair. The one in which Marie lived was particularly dirty and unkempt looking with broken windows stuffed with rags and paper and shutters falling from the hinges. Inside, the house was even more forlorn. Because the old grandmother, who has since died from cancer, was in

bed and under the influence of a narcotic most of the time, she was unable to give any care to the house and the few rooms were cluttered up with an indescribable collection of old clothes, cooking utensils, battered and torn furniture and an all pervading foul odor.

The old people were very penurious. The grandfather worked for various produce merchants in the neighborhood and apparently was employed regularly, yet they spent little or nothing on food or clothing and Marie usually looked half fed and half dressed. Since the grandmother died and her next door neighbor no longer fears "getting into trouble with them," she has told that ever since they've lived there Marie has been "wild as a goat." She has been encouraged by the grandmother to go out and steal food, and Marie has often boasted to this woman that she could "swipe" a whole dinner without any trouble. She apparently feared nothing or no one, she came and went exactly as she pleased, stayed out until one and two o'clock in the morning. Neighborhood gossip had it that "she went with men," and got money for it, but a neighbor who is apparently quite fond of the child, said she wouldn't believe this.

The child's attendance at school was very irregular, she continually gave as an excuse for her absence, the illness of the grandmother, but instead of being at home with her she was playing on the wharves or hanging around the markets. There were many complaints to the grandmother about her stealing and when proof against the child was too strong, the grandmother made good the loss and begged that nothing be done about it.

The grandmother in spite of all these evidences of lack of interest on Marie's part continually excused her and lived in dread of the child's being taken away from her. She and the grandfather adopted Marie because they heard her mother was in the city and was going to take her. The father agreed to the adoption because his mother owned a few acres of land in New Jersey which she said she was going to leave to Marie and besides she was reputed to have quite a sum of money which she kept hidden in the house somewhere.

As Marie grew more wild, the father often tried to have something done. At various times he complained to the Court about Marie's delinquency and early in 1922 the home conditions were reported to the Society to Protect Children from Cruelty. However, he would never file any petition nor let anyone follow up on any of his charges, so Marie did not get into any real difficulty until she was caught stealing in a storage house in the neighborhood and was shot by the watchman. She was taken to a hospital where she was a model of good behavior and it was at this time that our agency got in touch with her.

A few months probation proved very unsatisfactory because the grandmother would not let the probation officer into the house and the child was never around. She was finally brought back to court and committed to a child placing agency for a foster home. She ran away from there and was then committed to Sleighton Farm from which institution she has run away four times.

The grandmother is employing a lawyer to have her released. According to her father the grandmother wants her to keep house for him and has stated "she will be useful to him in other ways," which the father took to mean that he has immoral intentions.

In spite of Marie's delinquency she is an attractive, likable youngster who makes an appeal to every one who works with her. Her Big Sister describes her as a "poor little street urchin who never had any chance to be anything else," and she wrote in her last report of a visit to the child at Sleighton Farm. "There is certainly good in her somewhere if it can be reached and if she had had even a fairly decent home and training she would never be what she is today."

Case E.

In March, 1924, a petition for adoption was filed and signed the same day. It stated that a man and his wife, living in a colored section of the city wished to adopt an illegitimate baby girl, ten months old. The adopting people are described as cousins of the mother, who signed consent for the adoption. It is stated that the child had been in their home six months. No information regarding occupation, income, family or reasons for the adoption is included in the petition, which was drawn and signed by a clerk of one of the courts. A physician and a clergyman signed as vouchers for this couple who are described as persons of respectability and property.

The report by the Society to Protect Children from Cruelty about this case follows:

"A complaint came to us early in August, 1924, that Mrs. E. neglects child very much; goes out to work every day; no one to look after baby. Our investigation revealed that Mrs. E. was a junk gatherer.

When on the first visit the agent entered yard through alley, Mrs. E. asked what was wished. Agent stated wished to talk with her. Mrs. E. immediately began to laugh and act crazily. This was in the hot summer time so we asked her to stop acting so and come in out of the sun. The first floor of house was piled up with junk—old shoes, old clothes, bits of metal, everything gathered from the streets. In the yard, which was also in a frightful condition, was a baby carriage which Mrs. E. stated she had used for gathering junk. On the second floor there was a large bed and baby's crib in one room; baby was fairly clean, due to fact, apparently, that Mrs. E. took five minutes before bringing it to see us. The child looked undernourished and uncared for; apparently needing fresh air and nourishing food. Mrs. E. gave the name of the mother and said the name of the father was unknown; stated that the mother left this child in her home and she legally adopted it. Mrs. E. stated that she was a widow; earned living by collecting and selling junk; showed agent record of Cradle Roll of a nearby colored church where child was entered. Stated she did not know where the mother was or anything at all about her.

Our agent made a complaint in Juvenile Court August 18, 1924. In September we made another call at the home. A neighbor said that Mrs. E. was out but that baby was in the house. We tried to gain admittance; waited one hour; heard no cries or sound of baby. A policeman, Officer ———— (colored) was sent to assist us and he entered house by window on the second floor. The door of bedroom was padlocked. Officer stated if he were sure baby was in there he would not hesitate to break lock, but neither agent nor officer hearing any cries felt it wise to do this. In another half hour Mrs. E. returned. Stated only been out of house a few minutes. Took officer and agent to second story room (one that was padlocked), opened the door and baby was found in carriage in frightful state; odor was overpowering. Agent threw open window. Mrs. E. took baby on lap; thought it a huge joke. Showed us card stating just came from City Hall and that adoption papers already signed. Officer said it was absolutely the worst sight he had ever seen and even though child had been adopted, would think it wise to remove it as soon as possible. Room cluttered and dirty.

After diligent search in City Hall we brought to light the adoption record of last March. When interviewed, the physician who vouched for the adopting woman said he did not know much of her—just knew her casually; had not visited the home or child personally since it had been in her care. Feels that she is erratic; that here was a baby nobody wanted and if Mr. (?) and Mrs. E. wanted it—seemed to be the best for giving child a future. Had never been in Mrs. E's home. If conditions are as explained he would certainly take steps at once to remove his name from petition.

We have a letter from the clergyman who signed, in which he says. "I really do not know who signed my name in City Hall for that baby. I wish to say that last month a year ago I was conducting a Revival Meeting; at that time a good many people came forward and joined the church. Mrs. E. was one of them. She never came any more. I never signed my name to any papers for the baby she has. I don't know her well enough for that but by the looks of her, to me, she looks as if she needs some care for herself". At the church the baby is not on Cradle Roll and Mrs. E. is not on Church Roll.

There was a medical examination made of the child, and a mental examination of the adopting woman, which show:

Child: Chest: Rachitic rosay. Abdomen: Distended. Potbelly. Rickets, malnutrition.

Woman: This woman mentally defective, high grade feeble-minded. Emotionally deficient, silly, irresponsible. Would not consider her suitable guardian for a child.

A bench warrant was issued for Mrs. E. on October 8, 1924. Neighbors made statement to the effect that she goes out frequently; never had baby with her. On October 22, 1924 testimony presented to court to effect that Mrs. E. left child home a great deal. The judge placed child on probation with instruction to probation officers that if they should at any time go down and see the child alone they were to take the child away. Mrs. E's actions in court room showed that she was mentally deficient. Carried on to such extent that judge did not want to take baby away from her in court room for fear of creating a scene".

The legal and social complications sometimes involved in adoptions of illegitimate children are well illustrated by the following case which happens to be one of the three in which the same child was adopted twice during the period studied.

In March, 1919, a married couple, "persons of respectability and character," adopted a sixteen months old baby girl.

The child was the illegitimate daughter of a married woman and her paramour. The mother had left her husband on account of domestic trouble. The baby was born in a maternity hospital and then boarded in a private family. The mother was employed as a telephone operator.

After the baby was born the mother and her husband reconciled their differences and resumed living together. The baby was advised and the couple above mentioned secured it. After it had been in their home for ten months they filed a petition for adoption. It was with the consent only of the mother. Neither her lawful husband nor her paramour gave consent or received notification.

Before many months had passed the adopting couple had separated. The natural mother later claimed that the motive of the adopting father had been to secure some means of keeping his wife at home. She said she had, without the knowledge of the adopting father, paid the adopting mother $3.00 per week board for the child both before and after the adoption. The adopting mother later denied receiving any board. However this may be, it seems clear that the adopting mother, after her separation from her husband one day took the baby to its mother at her place of work and left it with her. The mother thereupon placed it with her sister and after a few months petitioned that the adoption be annulled. She mentioned that its father had had no notice of the first adoption.

The annulment proceeding was begun in March, 1920, a year after the first adoption. In June of that year the adopting mother filed an answer to the petition for annulment. She alleged that the baby's natural mother was living, not with her lawful husband, but as a paramour with her husband, the adopting father: She maintained that the baby had been given back to its natural mother only temporarily because the adopting mother was ill. When she had tried to recover the child from the natural maternal grandmother where it was boarding the natural mother had had her arrested for a breach of the peace. She demanded the return of the baby to her.

Evidently she did not succeed in regaining possession of it and the adoption was revoked. Three years later the natural mother's sister and her husband filed a petition for this child in adoption. This time the mother again gave her consent. This time the baby's natural father received notice of the proceedings and apparently raised no objections.

Again the adopting parents are vouched for as persons respectability and character and again by people whose addresses are not given.

It is stated in the last petition that the baby had been living for four years with the foster parents.

In both petitions the baby has the same surname as its mother, who continues to use the name of her former husband.

It seems evident from the foregoing information regarding adoption by relatives that: (1) this type of situation appears in a fairly large fraction of cases, almost a third of all of the adoptions of minors, (2) adoption by relatives as a solution for the problem of illegitimacy is an almost negligible factor. (3) of the adopting relatives, stepfathers and stepmothers are an important element, (4) while the fact of relationship undoubtedly would and should operate toward favorable action on an adoption petition, it cannot automatically be assumed that such adoption will be in the best interests of the child. Investigation of the facts in each case would unquestionably show that in certain instances the community could not decree the adoption prayed for without doing violence to a proper regard for its duty to protect children from gross neglect and abuse, and without completely ignoring the dictates of ordinary common sense which, we take it, looks with some disfavor and some amazement on a solemn bestowal of the rights of custody of a child on persons obviously and hopelessly unfit.

CHAPTER III—"PRIVATE" ADOPTION BY STRANGERS

The preceding chapter reviewed the outstanding facts regarding 303 adoptions by relatives by blood or marriage. The adoptions were effected without the participation of either public officials, other than the courts, or of social agencies. But at least, the children remained in the hands of their own people. The 246 adoptions here reviewed are similar in that there was no scrutiny other than that exercised by the courts but in these cases the children went into the hands of strangers. These constitute Group III. The families from which they came, had had no contact with the social agencies using the Social Service Exchange. The information contained in the adoption petitions themselves has had to be the main source of the little light which can now be thrown them.

Age, Sex, Legitimacy, and Parental Condition of Children in Group III, and Marital Status of Adopters.

The following table indicates the age, sex and legitimacy of the children in Group III.

TABLE 6.

AGE, SEX AND LEGITIMACY OF CHILDREN IN GROUP III.

Age	Legitimate			Illegitimate			Undetermined Legitimacy		
	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls
Total .	151	59	92	81	33	48	14	8	6
Under 1 year	32	14	18	47	19	28	2	2	...
1 to 5 years.	57	19	38	29	12	17	6	4	2
6 to 10 years	31	8	23	2	1	1	1	...	1
11 to 15 years	14	10	4	...	...	...	1	...	1
16 to 20 years	7	5	2	1	...	1	3	2	1
Minor	5	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
Age not given	5	2	3	2	1	1	1	...	1

The 14 cases of doubtful legitimacy include that of a nineteen year old shell-shocked soldier adopted by a widow who was interested in him. Nothing seemed to be known regarding his parentage. One child had been abandoned at a very tender age on the door step of the petitioners. He is adopted under their name. Three children were secured through newspaper advirtisements and little knowledge regarding their parentage had come with them. Each of these was adopted under the name of the adopting people. One child had been taken into the family in Italy eighteen years before. One child had been left ten years before by a woman thought to be its mother in the home of the petitioner with the understanding that his wife was to act as wet nurse. This child was adopted under his name. Three petitions are wholly non-committal regarding the names of the fathers and in each instance the child has what appears to be the present or former name of the mother. In four instances the chil-

dren had been handed on, one by a hospital, one by a children's institution, one by a physician, and one by a priest. In these latter four cases, three petitions state that the names of the parents are unknown and one gives the name of the mother but no information regarding her marital status or whereabouts. Two of these are adopted under the name of the adopting family and two have names the origin of which is unexplained.

In comparing the age grouping of the legitimate and the illegitimate children of this type of adoption it is striking that in such a large proportion of the illegitimate children (47 out of 81) the adoption had been effected before the child had completed its first year of life, and that in 76 of the 81 cases, before the child was six years old. It is probable that some of these are cases in which children were very quietly secured for adoption through the maternity hospitals and other institutions which do not register their cases with the Social Service Exchange and did not let their connection with the case appear in the adoption petitions.

In the case of the 151 legitimate children of this group there were 7 instances of plural adoptions of minors so that the number of adopting families should be reduced to 144. Of the 151 children involved, 28 were full orphans, 27 were fatherless, 59 were motherless, 30 had both parents living, 7 had parents divorced. Among the 28 cases of the full orphans, in 6 cases the guardian gave consent to the adoption, in 6 cases maternal relatives, in 3 cases paternal relatives, in one case a stepfather, in 3 cases, both maternal and paternal relatives. In 9 cases there were no signers.

In the cases of 52 boys and 81 girls married couples were the adopters. Three boys were adopted by single men; one girl was adopted by a widower; two boys were adopted by men with marital status not given, 2 girls were adopted by single women, 5 girls by widows, while 2 boys and 3 girls were adopted by women whose marital status was not given.

Among the 81 illegitimate children, 72 were adopted by married couples (30 boys and 42 girls). One boy and 2 girls were adopted by widows, 2 girls were adopted by married men with the consent of their wives, while 2 boys and 2 girls were adopted by men whose marital status was not given.

In the adoption petitions for this group of 81 illegitimate children, in 34 instances the name of the natural father is given, in 32 it is not given, and in 14 it is definitely stated to be unknown, to the petitioners. In one case both parents' names are said to be unknown to the petitioners.

Of the 14 cases with legitimacy undetermined, 8 (5 boys and 3 girls) were adopted by married couples, one girl by a widower, one boy by a single man, one boy and one girl by a man whose marital status is not given, one girl by a widow and one boy by a married woman. In 4 of these cases the mother signed the consent, in 5 there was no consent, in 2 the overseer of the poor signed, in one the guardian, in one "next friend" signed and one was signed by the child, who was eighteen years old.

Some Additional Information Set Forth in the Petitions.

Some idea of the social settings out of which a few of these adoption cases emerged may be secured from the following review of the material found in their petitions.

One child, a boy of eleven, was brought into the country from the Azores Islands by a naturalized American citizen who was a steamship master. While the name of his father is not recorded, it is stated that he died in the influenza epidemic in 1918 and that the mother was a cripple with three children to support. It is reported that she asked the steamship master to help the family and gave the boy to him as a helper on the boat. He seems to have decided later to adopt the boy and give him an education. A letter from the mother stating that she gave the boy to the steamship master was accepted as giving her consent.

An Italian widower petitioned for the adoption of a ten year old girl. This is the case mentioned above of the baby left with the petitioner's wife as wet nurse, the mother having then disappeared. He had two other children, one eight and one ten years old. His wife had died in the meantime.

Another petition announces that the widowed mother of a daughter, whose age is not given, expects to return to Ireland, and is willing that her daughter should be adopted by a woman, whose marital status is not given.

One petition mentioned above in two or three short paragraphs tells the story of a little girl advertised for adoption in a southern city before her birth. The petitioner, a man whose marital status is not given in the petition is reported to have secured the child for adoption on the day of her birth from a hospital, the authorities of which refused to divulge anything regarding the parentage and merely stated that she was an abandoned child. Two years later the hospital burned and all records were lost. For five and a half years the child was cared for in the home of the petitioner by a woman referred to as "Mrs." but there was no definite statement regarding her marital status. She consented to the adoption as next friend of the child. This petition was before the court two and a half months before it was signed.

A ten months old boy was given in adoption by a sixteen year old girl, not its mother. The mother, a resident of a neighboring county had advertised the child for adoption when it was a few weeks old. A girl, sixteen, married, had answered the advertisement and made arrangements with the mother to accept the child. According to the petition, the foster mother's husband deserted her very soon after she took the child and she was no longer able to care for it. Thereupon the petitioners took the child into their home where it had been five months when the petition was presented. The natural mother could not be located and the foster mother's counsel was accepted.

Two petitions were presented by an apparently well-to-do unmarried man wishing to adopt two apparently unrelated adolescent boys whom he was sending to school. In both cases the boys' parents were living and the petitions state that they were willing to give their consent because they were unable to support, maintain and educate the boys as the foster parent was supporting and educating them.

In one case a three year old boy was the subject of a contest lasting several weeks. His father, said to be mentally incompetent, was divorced from his mother, who had remarried. The father's sister had taken care of the child for some time and then had given it to a married couple apparently with the understanding on their part that they might adopt it. When they filed their petition, however, the aunt protested. The petitioners had secured the written consent of the mentally incompetent father and the divorced and remarried mother. The aunt was unable to establish any special status in the case and a decree was granted to the adopting couple.

Among the adopters in this group is an unmarried clergyman, a citizen of one of the Balkan countries. In 1921 he adopted a five year old boy whom he secured in a New England town through a response to an advertisement in a foreign language paper published in New York. Two years later he adopted a five months old boy whom he had apparently secured in New York when the baby was only a few weeks old. In the case of the first child, although the father's name is given, and it is reported that he had left the United States some time before and was subsequently killed in the war, the child was adopted under the name of the adopting parent. In the case of the second child the petitioner reports that his father and mother, apparently married, had given their consent.

Other petitions tell the story of widows and widowers who have placed their children to board and have drifted away so that the caretakers gradually gained control of their children. In one such case a Hungarian in this country, who after the death of his wife, had placed his child with the petitioners, for two years had sent money regularly to pay for the child's keeping. When, however, these payments had failed to arrive for a period extending over a year the petitioners asked the court for the child in adoption and the adoption was decree. Several of the petitions reported ill health on the part of the father or mother as a reason for giving up the child. Desertion of fathers and mothers is also mentioned in a few cases. The great bulk

of the petitions account for the consent of the parents by the stereotyped phrase, "unable financially to support and maintain". Sometimes it is a widow or widower and sometimes this phrase is used when both parents are living.

Instances of Adoption in Group III.

While the natural families of these children were not known to social agencies, as much cannot be said for the families into which some of them went. The following case is an illustration:

Case F.

A Russian Jewish couple, 43 and 38 years old in 1922 adopted a little boy eighteen months old. The child's father had died in Russia before its birth. The widowed mother was living in the same neighborhood as the adopting parents at the time the adoption took place. The child was living with its mother at the time the petition was filed, but she was unable to support it.

The adopting couple were described as having "a large and substantial income" derived from the husband's independent business, a branch of the building industry. They had no children of their own. It seemed from the facts recited in the petition to have been an admirable home for the little boy, assuming that it was desirable to separate him from his mother.

Eighteen months later the wife complained to the Court of Domestic Relations that her husband was unfaithful and that although he took his meals at home, he left immediately afterward and spent his time in the society of other women. She reported that the husband paid the expenses on the house and gave her $21.00 per week for food and clothing. She asked that the court send a detective to ascertain what her husband was doing when away from home. When she was informed that the Court of Domestic Relations did not maintain a detective service she was willing to let the matter drop. Nothing further appears on the Municipal Court Record.

While it is impossible to judge whether or not the foster mother's charges against her husband were true there seems little doubt but that the home was far from tranquil and happy. Whether this couple were providing him with a better home atmosphere than could, with a little assistance, have been secured through his mother, seems somewhat questionable.

Illegitimate children who are placed in a foster family without the supervision of any public or private agency seem to be exposed to special dangers. The social and often the economic pressure on the mother to give up the baby immediately after its birth sometimes leads her to give it to almost any one who will take it. News of families who may want a child in adoption flows through unorganized channels. In some instances it appears that an illegitimate child finds its way directly into what would seem to be a very good home. One petition tells the story of an illegitimate child from a neighboring community that apparently, through some personal contacts, was able to reach a destination in a wealthy and cultured home bearing an honored name in Philadelphia. Such, however, was not the fate of all these children. Such instances as the following illustrate the kind of homes that some of them are taken into:

Case G.

The G. family which adopted a two weeks old girl in the summer of 1922 had had a checkered career. The wife, Mrs. G., was the youngest child of a family which had had long and active contacts with the charitable agencies of the city. Her father was a coal heaver and died of delirium tremens in 1906. Her mother was physically deformed and of unstable disposition. The mother had married the father in defiance of the wishes of her family who regarded him as of a lower social stratum than themselves. As her six children came, her relatives were frequently called upon to help. Her two older daughters were wayward; one drank excessively, both lived with men they had not married. When last heard from in 1920 one sister was in Philadelphia Hospital for the Insane. Her three sons seem to have done a little better, but the mother made life pretty hard for them. She went to court to secure court orders on her sons for support. When they were working and supporting her, she could not understand why the relief societies would not also contribute to her. One son in a fit of despondency over his inability to get work attempted suicide and a charitable society had to come to the rescue of his wife and child. Inquiry regarding his employment record revealed that he was thought to be lazy and a disturbing element among the other workmen. His married life was unhappy and finally resulted in a separation from his wife. Before her death in 1913 the mother was thought to be going insane. Her behavior was reported to be decidedly erratic.

The mother's death left Mrs. G., then a girl of sixteen, whose upbringing had been haphazard, to say the least, as a problem for the community. Her mother had drunk and beaten her, her sisters had brought men to the house. The home conditions had been so bad that social agencies had been trying to get custody of her for some time before her mother died.

After the death of the mother, Mrs. G. did not go to the home of any of her relatives, but instead, was put to board in what was thought to be a very good home for her. Her behavior there was, however a source of concern to the woman with whom she stayed. After a year she and the twenty year old son in this family, later described as a likeable young man, eloped to Elkton and were married.

In the next five years, three sons were born to Mr. and Mrs. G. When the youngest was two years old this family was thrown on charity. Mr. G. was sent to State's prison for a term of seven to twelve years. He had been a member of a band of automobile thieves. The family had moved to a nearby county, where he engaged in receiving stolen automobiles, dismantling them, obliterating the engine numbers, and otherwise altering them so they could not be identified. He then helped to dispose of them. When arrested he pleaded guilty to the charges. A few days before Christmas 1919 he entered prison to serve his term. After Mr. G. went to prison his family returned to Philadelphia where they lived with relatives and friends.

Five months later, May 1920, the Chaplain of the prison referred the case to a relief society. On the same day Mrs. G. reported to the society that she was ill and asked to have her three children placed. Inquiry at this time revealed that Mrs. G. was in a bad physical and nervous condition. She had recently undergone an abdominal operation. She had had an infection which one physician said was not of a specific character. Another said she had both gonorrhea and syphilis which he was sure she had contracted from her husband. Whatever the cause, the operation had rendered her incapable of having any more children and the physician agreed that she was neuresthenic and seemed to have a neurotic heart.

With regard to Mr. G. some people thought he must have been mentally unbalanced when he was receiving the stolen automobiles because he worked on them on the street where every one soon came to know what he was doing. When Mrs. G. remonstrated with him he swore and used vile language but his fits of temper soon subsided.

During the year 1921 a systematic effort was made to get Mr. G. out of prison. Although the district attorney of the county in which Mr. G. had been convicted and sentenced, thought that the sentence imposed on Mr. G. was not unduly severe for the number of offenses in which he was involved, he did not oppose the efforts of those who were interested in securing a pardon for Mr. G. He was moved by the family situation of a sick wife with the three small children and the Board of Pardons, considering the previous good character of Mr. G., the fact that the district attorney and the prison authorities were sure he had repented, the term of imprisonment which he had already suffered, the great need of his family for support and the fact that a good position was promised him on his release, late in 1921 granted a pardon. He had completed two full years of imprisonment.

In June 1922 Mr. and Mrs. G. petitioned for the adoption of a baby girl. The child was illegitimate and had been born in a hospital twelve days before. Its mother was a girl of twenty-one years who had apparently had no contacts with any social agency in the city although Philadelphia was apparently her residence. The adoption petition states that the child's father is unknown, although his name is recorded on the baby's birth certificate. On the second day after the petition was filed the adoption was decreed.

In September of 1922 Mrs. G. appeared at the probation department of the Domestic Relations Court and there related that she had left her husband that day on account of his threats to kill her and of his abuse and vile language. She stated that from the first year of her marriage her husband had been intimate with other women. She accused Mr. G. of having infected her with venereal disease so that she had had to undergo the operation. Since his release from prison he had beaten her, used vile language and abused her. He had stayed away from home all day, telling her he had been on errands.

Mrs. G. reported that the baby girl had been adopted because she could have no more children and their three children were boys. Mrs. G. thought that adopting the baby would "make a better man" of Mr. G. She now wished to leave him. The next day she telephoned that she did not wish to press the matter and asked the probation officer to speak to Mr. G. on the telephone. Thereupon Mr. G. accused Mrs. G's brother of having caused all the trouble and promised to "be good to the children."

A year later Mr. G. complained to the court that he and his wife had quarreled again, that his brother-in-law was the cause of all the trouble and that he would not do anything for his family unless his wife stopped communicating with her brother.

Since that time the case has been quiescent, so far as the Domestic Relations Court records show.

Not the least significant of the details of this case is the fact that the attorney employed to secure the adoption and his partner figured as the two vouchers for the adopting parents, who are described as persons of respectability and good character.

Case H.

In September 1923 a childless married couple, the man thirty years old and the woman thirty-five years old, adopted a six weeks old baby girl. The child was illegitimate; its mother had been confined in a maternity hospital and the baby had apparently stayed in the hospital until its adoption. The attorney who attends to the legal business of the maternity hospital acted for the petitioners in the adoption proceeding. Although the vouchers for this couple describe them as "persons of respectability and character, able properly to care for, maintain and support" the child, the addresses of these affiants do not appear in connection with their affidavits.

Less than a year before this adoption, the wife of this couple had appealed to the Domestic Relations Court for help in straightening out her domestic difficulties. She said her husband swore and was disagreeable and she could not stand him any longer. She seemed greatly disturbed because he rode back and forth to his work on the same suburban train with his stenographer. He was a purchasing agent with a salary of $40.00 per week.

The wife made no serious accusation regarding her husband's relations with any other woman but she objected to his meeting his stenographer on his way to and from his work. Just what she wanted the court to do is not plain. It appears that solely on account of this domestic situation the man left his position within a few days after the woman had appealed to the court.

The wife in this family seems to have been seeking a foster child for some years. Early in 1921 she replied to a newspaper advertisement of one of the child placing societies seeking new foster homes. When the visitor from this society called at the home which was at the same address as that appearing in the adoption petition, she found it in great disorder, poorly heated and poorly cared for. "In its furnishings and tone" it seemed to reflect Mrs. H's unstable nature. She "talked volubly but incoherently and kept jumping from one subject to another in such a way that the worker could not make a very satisfactory investigation. She stated that she had been employed in a hospital for the tuberculous in the South as an attendant for several years before her marriage."

The society reports it discontinued its investigation after calling upon one physician who knew the family. He felt the woman was incapable of giving a child proper care. The woman seemed to be suffering from some pelvic disorder. He said she never followed directions and characterized her as "scatter-brained." "It was quite obvious to us," writes the secretary of this society, "that the home was not fit for our purpose."

Case I.

A colored couple, the man thirty-nine and the woman twenty-four years old respectively, took a three months old illegitmate boy into their home. After they had had him two months they filed a petition to adopt him. Two persons living in the same neighborhood, one a physician, made affidavits that they were persons of respectability and property. The petition does not give the age or occupation of the foster father. There is no reference in it to race or religion. After about seven weeks delay the decree was granted.

Four months after the adoption was decreed the wife applied to the Court of Domestic Relations for assistance in making her husband either come home and live with her or give her $5.00 per week for the support of the adopted child. She related that she was a chamber maid, that she was not living with her husband and that he was living with her sister with whom he had irregular relations. She had had her sister placed under arrest which had resulted in the sister's being committed for thirty days. The sister was soon released on bail, however.

When, a few days after the wife's complaint, the husband came in to tell his side of the story, he expressed the conviction that he and his wife could not get along together; "there is no use trying;" he had tried his best but they "cannot do it." The record closed with his promise to send his wife $4.00 per week regularly for the support of the child after he got a job which he was seeking in New Jersey.

It might seem that an order on the child's own father to pay his own mother to keep him would have been a soultion of the child's difficulties more in accordance with modern ideas in the care of illegitimate children. Certainly this adoption undertaken on the initiative of this couple did not secure for him a normal home or, it would seem, did it appreciably enhance his welfare.

Case J.

A married couple whose address is omitted in the petition to adopt, were given a twenty-two months old boy three days after they filed their petition in 1921. They are described as persons of respectability by the two affiants, whose addresses are also omitted. The petition contains no information that would indicate anything about the character of the people and their home.

The records of the social agencies had, however, at that time a great deal of enlightening information. The family consisted of a husband at this time nearly forty years old, his wife nearly forty-seven years old, who had been married before, and one daughter fourteen years old.

Nine years previously the family had taken an illegitimate child and at about the same time had appealed to the Salvation Army for help on the ground of sick-

ness in the family. The Salvation Army asked one of the relief societies to go in but the family was found not to need material relief.

Not long afterward an anonymous complaint was made to the Society to Protect Children from Cruelty that the foster child was not receiving proper food.

In April of 1917 the man, who had at one time worked as a street car conductor, was arrested on the charge of disorderly conduct and indecent exposure. He was committed for thirty days to the House of Correction.

In August 1919 the Society to Protect Children from Cruelty again received a complaint. It alleged abuse by the father of the twelve year old daughter. Neighbors had heard excitement in the house during the early morning hours. The girl was heard begging the father not to touch her and not to turn down the light. Stories were rife in the neighborhood of indecent practices of the man toward his daughter.

The visitor for the Society to Protect Children from Cruelty found that the woman kept a very dirty and untidy house. She was known as a drinking woman who told fortunes. The man and the woman were known to quarrel and fight continuously. The situation was found to be such that the Society filed a petition alleging neglect and improper guardianship and recommended that the children be removed and placed in foster homes with an order on the father for their support.

The court left the children with the woman, put a support order on the father who was also ordered to behave himself toward the children. The case was put on probation with the court and the Society to Protect Children from Cruelty withdrew.

In January 1921 the boy taken in 1912 died suddenly of broncho pneumonia. His death certificate is signed by the Coroner.

In October 1921 the family took the boy, whose adoption is described above.

At Christmas 1923, this family appealed to a relief society for a basket of food and for clothing for this little boy. When in January 1924 they were asked to send the little boy to the Sunday School maintained by the relief society, they again dropped out of sight.

The type of family and home into which some of the illegitimate children are going is illustrated in Cases K and L. These seem to be neither conspicuously fit nor spectacularly unfit homes.

Case K.

In the autumn of 1919 a man adopted an illegitimate baby girl five weeks old. The name of the father of the child was stated to be unknown. The foster father had been married five years but his wife did not join in the petition. The petition stated that they had no children of their own.

The vouchers for the man refer to him as a reputable, upright and conscientious man. Their addresses are not given.

During the week intervening between the filing of the petition and granting of the decree, the wife appealed to the American Red Cross for service. The husband was in the United States Navy and the allotment and allowance checks were delayed. The woman told of having a very small baby but she made no reference to the fact that it was adopted!

On the child's birth certificate it is recorded that the mother was a sixteen year old factory operative. There is no information regarding the father. It is stated that the mother "does not know" the name or other facts called for. The child was born in the mother's home.

The mother and the grandmother signed consent to the adoption.

A few weeks after the adoption took place the representative for the American Red Cross visited the home. She found the Government checks had arrived and that the woman was taking in lodgers to supplement the income.

Case L.

In June 1923 a three weeks old baby girl was adopted by a young couple. The petition revealed nothing about the home, the occupation of the foster father or whether or not they had any children.

From other sources it was learned that this couple had been married in 1917 when the wife was fourteen or fifteen years old. The husband saw service on the Mexican border and later overseas. He was wounded and gassed and had been disabled to a compensable degree by a nervous condition. He was treated in several Government hospitals and finally recovered sufficiently to be accepted for Government training. He seems to have suffered from nervous irritiability and seizures.

The wife was not very well and seemed "difficult" and non-communicative to those who were trying to help them. Her mother seems to have had a comfortable little home into which she offered to take these young people. At first they spoke very disparagingly of her, but after several months of living in rooming houses they decided to accept her invitation. They were living in this home when they took the baby.

Very little is known about the mother of the child. The birth certificate discloses that she was thirty-one years old, and a clerk by occupation. Her address is the same as that of the adopting family. The baby was, however, born in a hospital. The same physician who attended her vouched for the good character and reputation of the adopting parents.

The birth certificate reveals nothing in regard to the father and the adoption petition states that he is unknown.

Case M.

In November 1920 a petition was filed by a colored couple for an illegitimate boy then nearly eleven years old. The original petition was defective so a supplementary petition was filed February 1921. The couple had been married twenty-seven years, the husband was on the payroll of the City as a laborer in one of the pumping stations at a salary of $114 per month. The petition stated that the child had been with them for over a year. The adoption was decreed upon the filing of the supplemental petition. The mother had given consent and the father was said in the petition to be unknown.

From the social records made during 1920 and 1921 it appears that the boy's father, who was known, and his mother had lived together intermittently. Later the mother married another man. She boarded this child with various people, among others, the adopting couple. She persuaded them to adopt him. After that she occasionally visited him and his foster parents but would not disclose her address.

After the first petition was filed and before the adoption was decreed, the boy, who seems to have given the adopting couple trouble from the beginning, was arrested on a charge of incorrigibility. He was put on probation with the adopting people. The adopting couple seem to have been upright and industrious people who tried as well as they could to care for the boy. The wife worked outside the home and supplemented the husband's earnings. They were of southern origin and had little education. They had no children of their own. A nephew about the same age as this child seems to have lived with them. He had attended school regularly and was not retarded.

The adopted boy presented many problems. At the age of eleven he had an intelligence quotient of 72 but as he had never gone to school regularly, the meaning of this is not quite obvious. He had already de-

veloped a number of bad habits of one kind and another. Among them was the habit of running away. He seemed to be able to tell plausible tales when on these expeditions. People usually fed him, sometimes gave him money and he had a generally good time.

The adopting mother was at home so little that he was able to do very largely as he pleased. The foster parents attempted to control his behavior by shutting him up in the house but this seems only to have stimulated his desire to roam.

Six months after the adoption was decreed the boy was in Juvenile Court as a delinquent and the adopting people were asking that other plans be made for him. His case was disposed of by giving him to one of the children's agencies and putting an order on the County for his board.

Since that time he has been in several foster homes and has kept up a regular practice of running away. He has been picked up several times in railroad stations after midnight.

It seems clear that a study of this boy at the time of his adoption would have disclosed the wide discrepancy between the problems presented by him and the resources of the adopting parents to cope with them.

Placement of Children from Maternity Hospitals.

Mention has been made above of the fact that hospitals sometimes help in arranging these adoptions but do not officially participate. Officials of hospitals in their individual capacity seem to have assumed considerable responsibility for helping to bring about these adoptions. A rather difficult problem is presented by such activities. It is a delicate question as to how far an institution which accepts maternity and children's cases for purely physical care and then permits its employees as individuals to engage in the placement of children, should be permitted to dodge all responsibility for these activities, as was done in some instances when the Children's Commission investigators inquired at such medical institutions. It would seem that the institution ought to take cognizance of such activity and either assume responsibility for it or prohibit its employes from using their official connection with the children and the patients to carry on what is later declared to be a purely private transaction. Case H cited above illustrates this type of subterranean traffic in children, as does the case mentioned in Chapter I in which members of the hospital lent their assistance in an attempted case of fraud.

CHAPTER IV—"PRIVATE" ADOPTION BY STRANGERS (Continued)

Age, Sex, Legitimacy and Parental Condition of Children in Group IV and Marital Status of Adopters. (Natural Familes Known to Social Agencies)

As has been explained, this group of 176 cases (Group IV) was split off from the group just discussed on the basis of the fact that in all of these cases the natural families had made some kind of contact previous to the adoption with one or more of the social agencies using the Social Service Exchange. The agency had, however, no part in the adoption. Although this is in a sense, a somewhat arbitrary division, these families do represent a group within which the organized social agencies of the community had accumulated some information. In this group are 87 legitimate and 89 illegitimate children.

TABLE 7.

AGE, SEX AND LEGITIMACY OF CHILDREN IN GROUP IV.

Age	Legitimate			Illegitimate		
	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls
Total	87	36	51	89	37	52
Under 1 year	22	9	13	41	15	26
1 to 5 years	42	16	26	35	13	22
6 to 10 years	11	7	4	7	4	3
11 to 15 years	8	3	5	...	...	...
16 to 20 years	3	...	3	...	...	...
Minors	...	...	...	5	4	1
Not given	1	1	...	1	1	...

In the case of the 87 legitimate children of this group, 9 were full orphans, 17 were fatherless, 30 were motherless, 17 had both parents living, and 14 had parents who were separated, in most cases by desertion.

Of these 87 children, 30 boys and 49 girls were adopted by married couples; one boy was adopted by a married man; one girl was adopted by a widower; 3 boys were adopted by married women separated from their husbands; one boy was adopted by a single woman; one girl by a woman whose marital status was not given, and one boy by a man whose marital status was not given. Among the 89 illegitimate children whose parents were known to social agencies, 35 boys and 48 girls were adopted by married couples; one boy and 3 girls were adopted by widows; one girl by a single man, and one boy by a woman whose marital status was not given. In 53 of the 89 instances the name of the natural father of the child is given. In 19 it was not given and in 17 it was said to be unknown.

The agencies which have known the natural families of the children of this group include relief societies, the Municipal Court, the Society to Protect Children from Cruelty, agencies for the foster home placement of children, hospital social service department, the Department of Public Welfare, the Visiting Nurse Society, the Travelers' Aid Society, the American Red Cross, and others. The stories which lie back of the giving of these children in adoption include all varieties of misfortune and of personal inadequacy on the part of the parents. In every case, however, the agency which had been dealing with some of the problems in the natural family had nothing to do with arranging the adoption. In some cases children were placed to board with families who later adopted them rather against the agency's advice. So far as adoption itself is concerned, these transactions seem to be quite as unsupervised as those in the group immediately preceding.

Instances of Adopton in Group IV.

As in the group previously discussed, some of these children have found their way into homes which would be classed as among the best in the city. Others were not so fortunate.

Case N.

Four days after they had filed their petition a childless married couple were given a two year old boy in adoption. The petition stated that the child's father was dead; his mother, a resident of a small city in the central part of the State, signed the consent. The vouchers, whose addresses are not given, described the adopting couple as persons of respectability and property. The petition stated that the child had been with them for a year.

Both the child's family and the adopting family were known to several social agencies at the time the adoption took place. The child's father had been a crane operator, and had died in the influenza epidemic leaving a wife and two small boys. For a while the mother's nephew stayed with the family and supported them, but after two years he wanted to get married so some other provision had to be made. The mother had to go back to work and appealed to a local social agency to help her arrange for the children. The six year old boy was placed in an orphanage and the year old baby was sent from the central part of the State to Philadelphia, for foster home placement. Here he was placed with the couple who eventually adopted him.

Their home is described as consisting of five rooms in an "old but not bad" house in the southern section of the city. The home was neatly kept and fairly good. The husband, thirty-five years old, was a dock builder. He is described as being a good, honest, steady, clean type of man. The wife, thirty-one years old, was a good-hearted, simple woman who took good care of her house. The husband's schooling ended with the fifth grade, the wife's with the fourth. Both had had to work from an early age. The wife apparently could bear no children and they were anxious to have a child in their home.

Without consulting the agency which placed the child in the home, they set about to secure the adoption. About ten days before the application was filed a representative of this society visited the home. She found

the child in the care of a neighbor, an old woman who reported that the foster mother was working in a bag factory because her husband could not work. He had "a perforated lung" resulting from overlifting two months previously. The doctor had ordered him to rest for two or three months.

The neighbor mentioned to the visitor that an adoption was pending.

On the twenty-first of the month, the adoption was decreed.

On the same day the man went to a well known chest clinic. There he was diagnosed as having fibroid tuberculosis with positive sputum.

On the twenty-fourth of the month an investigation was begun by one of the children's societies which had received an anonymous letter dated the eighteenth. It called the society's attention to the fact that a man with consumption had a child in his possession and mentioned a physician who could tell more about the case. The visitor found the man at home. He explained about his injury but made no reference to having been examined for tuberculosis at a clinic. A visit to the private physician resulted in the assurance that the man did not have tuberculosis.

Three days later the man consulted a second well known chest clinic where he was diagnosed as having a moderately advanced case of pulmonary tuberculosis.

Ten days later the family was referred to a relief society for assistance.

About eight weeks after the adoption the foster father was admitted to a State tuberculosis sanatorium. He stayed only two weeks and left, against the advice of the Physician in charge, with his condition unimproved. Three weeks after the man left the sanatorium the foster mother appealed to the society that had placed the child in their home to take care of him for a little while. She said that her husband was suffering with tuberculosis and could not live much longer and that she had to go out to work. She did not want to relinquish the child permanently but she had to have temporary assistance.

When, about three weeks later, an attempt was made to find the family, it was found to have moved from the address given. Inquiry among neighbors near the place to which they moved elicited the information that the woman had taken the child to visit some of her relatives in New York and that the husband was to go to "some sort of institution."

Case O.

In the spring of 1924 a colored woman, forty-four years old, filed a petition for the adoption of a thirteen year old girl. The petition was drawn up by the clerk of the court and the adoption was decreed the same day. The woman's marital status was not given nor did the petition contain any information regarding her home, income or family responsibilities. The clergyman and the physician who vouched for her signed the usual statement describing her as a person of respectability and property.

The child's father had been dead ten years and the mother signed the consent.

This woman was found to have been an extensive record with several social agencies. She had been married twice. By her first marriage she had three children. The Juvenile Court had a record of all three. One daughter was sent to an industrial school. The son was placed in a colored orphanage and the second daughter had been committed to a children's aid society in a neighboring State.

The woman and her first husband had appealed for relief. At that time the second husband was a boarder in the family. The second husband died in 1921.

The woman engaged in running a boarding home for babies. This activity brought her into collision with the authorities. A license from the Department of Health is required and the Society to Protect Children from Cruelty has the legal right of entry and inspection.

From October, 1922 to July, 1924, the Society received seven complaints against this woman's baby farm. At least three of these complaints came from three different agencies interested in the welfare of children.

After investigation which revealed that the sanitary conditions were unsatisfactory, this woman's application for a license was refused in January, 1923. In June of that year she again applied for a license. Inspection showed the place in a bad condition. The place was dirty; the babies, covered with flies, were sitting in the yard. A heap of soiled diapers near the children was covered with flies. At this time two or three women reported that their children had died while in this woman's care. Some of the babies were at this time found to have raw ulcers from neglect.

The neighbors stated that the woman was "out a good deal" and that they understood that the twelve year old girl the one that was adopted in March, 1924, did the washing for the lot of children. Children eight and nine years old were drafted into the care of the babies.

Although it had been continuously in touch with the situation, in June, 1924, the Society made another careful investigation which resulted in the filing of a petition asking that the babies be removed from this woman's care. All the neighbors were complaining that the babies cried day and night, that they were not properly cared for, and that five older children were doing most of the work.

The number of babies in this woman's custody has varied from time to time. Once there were sixteen. In May, June and July, 1924, there were ten. Sometimes the names of the children were known; sometimes they were not.

As a counter move against the petition of the Society to Protect Children from Cruelty, in July, 1924, this woman, having already received one child for adoption, asked to have two children committed to her care. She asked for orders on the County for their support.

Rather curiously this woman seemed to have enjoyed the favor of several physicians and a clergyman, who recommended her highly to the Society to Protect Children from Cruelty.

During the summer of 1924 this Society found that the woman had gotten rid of almost all of the children temporarily. In November, 1924, news came to the Society to Protect Children from Cruelty that money was being solicited for this woman's place. Visitors have not been able to effect an entrance lately, but it is thought that there are no babies there at present.

Case P.

In March of 1919 a married couple, the man forty-four and the woman thirty-five, adopted a baby two years old. The family already had four children, two boys and two girls ranging in age from twelve to seventeen. The father was a bookkeeper, earning about thirty dollars a week. The same year the family began buying a home worth $6,900 through the building and loan association.

The parents of the adopted child had died suddenly in the influenza epidemic late in 1918. Four children were left. Their paternal grandfather and guardian on one day gave for adoption this child and a little girl of four years to two different families.

Late in 1922 this adopting couple were divorced. The wife reported that she had secured the decree on the grounds of cruel and barbarous treatment. Quarreling in the family seems to have begun in July, 1921, when the wife discovered that her husband was writing to another woman, and as she claimed, going to motion pictures where he was seen by the children with the other

woman. The husband deserted and finally the wife got the divorce. In the settlement the husband gave the wife the equity in the home, a building lot worth $300 in a small town, and assumed several hundred dollars worth of debts. The three older children, living with the mother, gave her generous proportions of their wages.

Early in 1923 the wife went into court to secure an order on her husband for $8.00 per week for the support of her youngest child and the adopted child. The husband complained that the wife would not let him see the children and that she was prejudicing them against him. He was specially fond of the adopted child. He signed the agreement for $8.00 a week for the children. When the wife signed the agreement she let it be known that she would not let him see the children unless expressly ordered to do so by the court.

A year later the husband asked to have the order reduced to $4.00 as his own daughter had attained the age of sixteen. He was $48.00 in arrears at this time. He was advised to pay up the arrears before applying for a revision of the agreement. On payment of $25.00 of the arrearage, his order was reduced to $4.00 for one child but he was to pay $4.00 per week in addition to pay off the arrears.

The wife reported that the second son was seriously ill in a tuberculosis sanatorium and that she herself was working as a cashier in a restaurant from three to twelve P. M.

In July, 1924, the man had accumulated arrears to the extent of $69.00.

While the contracts of the agencies with families of this group of 176 cases are often not such that they can insure an influence either on the family or on the illegitimate mother to keep the child in the family or to use the best resources in the community for finding a better home for it, these agencies do have information which, if the courts cared to avail themselves of it, might greatly influence the action taken on an adoption petition. These are families about which the community through its social agencies had already accumulated information. Were the courts to utilize this information and these agencies in making decisions when petitions are filed, they could be far more certain of the results of their actions upon the family situation which lies back of placement of the child by its natural guardians and upon the child himself.

One case presenting some special legal, as well as social questions, should be briefly reviewed here.

Case Q.

In March, 1923, a man presented a petition for the adoption of a legitimate baby girl then nine months old. The man's position is given as one of some responsibility in the employ of a very large corporation and he is described as a person of respectability and property. His address is in a neighborhood of comfortable homes. The mother's consent is accompanied by the statement that "she believes that such adoption is not only for the benefit and welfare of the said child, but will help her materially by reason of the fact that she is neither in a position to properly provide for said child but cannot do so by reason of the fact that she is only seventeen years old and without funds." The petition states that the father of the child had deserted his home and habitation and was at the time a fugitive from justice. One of the vouchers for the adopting man is given as holding a responsible county office.

The Department of Welfare made an investigation and reported to the judge several circumstances which threw much additional light on the situation. It was fairly clear that the mother had left her home and husband in a small city in New York State and had brought the baby with her to Philadelphia. She claimed that her husband had mistreated her and had infected her with a venereal disease. The girl's mother, separated from her husband and living in a poor neighborhood, seemed anxious to have her give the baby away, though there seemed reason to think that since both women were able bodied and could work there was no great need for hastily disposing of the baby. The mother seems to have advertised thereby placed it with a family who were soon willing to turn it over to the petitioner who was married and without children. The man of this family soon filed the above described petition for adoption.

The investigation of the Welfare Department failed to substantiate the statements in the petition regarding either the criminal character of the father or the utter destitution of the girl and the Welfare Department refrained from encouraging the court to decree the adoption. Thereupon the adoption proceedings hung fire for several months.

Late in the fall the matter again came to the attention of the Court. A supplemental petition was filed in which the wife of the petitioner now joined. The Welfare Department which had been asked again to investigate reported as follows on November 15, 1923. The names of the parties have been replaced by descriptive terms:

The home of the petitioners is desirable and they are giving the baby excellent care. They are Catholics and the baby is the legitimate child of its parents. They are Protestant. The mother left her husband in New York, and came to Philadelphia to reside with her mother (whose name and address are given).

The child's mother is vacillating in her decision, at one moment being anxious to place the baby for adoption because she feels that the petitioners can give the child more advantages than she can and in the next breath changes her mind and doesn't wish to give it up.

The baby's father has followed her to Philadelphia, She saw him in June and three times in August when he made advances to her. She is very bitter against him because she claims that he infected her with a venereal disease. She claims that he is well educated, an accomplished musician and is capable of making a good living.

She has told us that in June he entered her mother's home, demanded to see the baby and threatened them if they gave it up for adoption.

We have followed up your directions and have notified the young mother to locate her husband and to have him report to you in your chambers. I trust that he will do so.

The baby's paternal grandmother is a property owner in.....New York and the father's relatives there evidently do not wish the baby adopted since the child's mother journed to....., New York, in the early summer to see them and assure them that the baby was still in her mother's house. This assurance, however, was false since the petitioners had the child.

While in ....., New York, the father was able to support a car, according to the wife's statement.

A day or so after this report the young mother signed the following statement: "After careful consideration I, ..., have decided to surrender my baby ..... to Mr. and Mrs. .....for adoption." Signed and signature witnessed by two persons.

The reference in the report of the Department of Welfare is the only evidence of an effort to notify the father. Six days after that report was written, the adoption was decreed.

The direct placement of the illegitimate children by their families, known to social agencies, brings up a special point. In most instances the contact of these mothers were with agencies which, had it seemed advisable, would have directed them to the best means of finding a suitable adoption home for their children. The effort of the mother independent of the agency is illustrated in the following cases:

Case R.

In February, 1922, a widow adopted a twenty-one months old girl. According to the petitions the mother, deserted by her husband about nineteen months before, had boarded her baby at a children's institution but was no

longer able to pay the baby's board. The petition was drawn up by a clerk of a court (not the court granting the petition) and two neighbors, evidently living across the street, made affidavits that the adopting parent was a person of respectability and property. The mother signed the consent.

Records of social agencies show the following facts regarding the situation: About twelve years before this incident the mother of the child had, at the age of fifteen, been forced by her maternal grandfather into a marriage with a man who deserted her after a few weeks. She bore him a son. Several years later, without being divorced or otherwise freed from her husband, she began living with a young man three years younger than herself. She bore two children to him. Soon after the birth of the second child, the subject of the adoption record, the paramour deserted. In the petition the impression is given that the parents were lawfully married. Such, however, was not the case.

The mother had boarded the child in several places, for a while, with the woman who later adopted it and for some time with an institution caring for infants. She had her other child with her and kept house for a man said to be old and not interested in the children.

The adopting mother here called Mrs. R., was a widow forty years old. Her husband, a barber, had died of paresis about ten years before in the Philadelphia General Hospital. He left two children, a girl then five and a boy two and a half years old. A life insurance policy of $500.00 came to the widow. The mother evidently worked at day labor from that time on until 1914 when she appealed to the Mothers' Assistance Fund. It was found, however, that she still had left enough of the insurance policy money to disqualify her for then receiving mothers' assistance.

In making her application for this help she was uncertain as to dates and addresses, and was unable to produce her marriage certificate. She explained that many of her possessions had been burned at a former place of residence. She stated that she was not on friendly terms with her husband's family and that her own nine brothers and sisters who lived in a nearby county helped her very little. At the time she had been living for five years in two rooms above a Mission. This Mission was in charge of a man and his wife who evidently were befriending Mrs. R. at this time.

In the fall of 1921 Mrs. R. moved for the adoption of this child. It seems that after the baby's mother had placed it to board with her and then had taken the child away and placed it in the institution above mentioned, Mrs. R. and her children, the girl now seventeen and the boy fourteen who had grown very fond of the baby, missed it very much. Mrs. R. visited it in the institution.

One day she learned from some one at the institution that a friend of the president of the institution was interested in adopting a child. Immediately she got in touch with the mother, secured her consent and began proceedings to adopt it. The next thing the institution knew, a demand was made upon it to hand over the child to this woman. It learned that, though a petition had been filed, the decree had not been signed. Thereupon it asked that an investigation of the adopting home be made by one of the children's agencies.

When the visitor from this agency called upon Mrs. R., late in September, 1921, the latter would not take her to the family's quarters on the third floor but insisted upon their staying downstairs for the interview in the large hall of the Mission.

Mrs. R. explained that her two children were at work in factories and that she was boarding a year old child for its mother who was separated from her husband. These combined resources seemed to her a sufficient warrant for assuming responsibility for the baby. The people in charge of the Mission seemed not to approve of the plan to adopt the baby but on the other hand, did not attempt any coercive measures to stop her.

The investigator at this time reported that it was evident that the man and his wife at the Mission had provided for Mrs. R., in many ways for a long time and that she had grown quite dependent upon them. She explained that a provision had been made in their wills which would enable her to continue "always" to live in the house rent-free. She said they had promised to remodel and enlarge the quarters in which she was living.

"The visitor" says this record, "tried to show" Mrs. R. "that it is neither fair to herself nor" the baby, "nor to her growing boy or girl to adopt the child, "that if the baby were to be placed for adoption it should be placed with people who could give it financial security in addition to all that Mrs. R. seemed to feel that she and her family could give. It was explained that in adoption the child should be safeguarded from future dependency and that when Mrs. R's own children married, as they would in all probability, it would be unfair to ask them to help in the support of this child while they were trying to provide for their own families. It was pointed out that as Mrs. R. advanced in years she would undoubtedly need all that she could save from her earnings and that the affection and care which she was seeking to expend on this baby could be given to the children who she was taking to board.

Mrs. R. was distressed, says the record, over having paid the lawyer ten dollars for drawing up the petition for adoption and felt that if she decided to go no farther in the matter whoever took the child should reimburse her for this outlay.

Mrs. R. is described as a large, stout country type of woman, simple and easily influenced. She seemed to agree with the last person who talked with her. In the whole matter Mrs. R. seemed unable to view her own home in the light of the child's future. The daughter of this family was also seen in connection with this episode. She seemed a wholesome looking girl of pleasant personality and neatly dressed.

The petition was granted nearly five months after this attempt to dissuade Mrs. R. from the adoption. All the dates except that of filing and signing the decree, which occurerd in February, 1922, bore dates late in the previous September.

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Case S.

In February, 1919, a married couple who stated that they had been married ten years petitioned for the adoption of an illegitimate boy nearly six years old. They reported that they were childless and had a comfortable home. Nothing is revealed in the petition regarding the man's occupation, the ages of the couple or whether or not the child was then, or ever had been in their home. The mother signed the consent containing the statement that she had neither the health nor means to support the child. Two married women, whose addresses are not given, report that the petitioners are persons of respectability and property. The adoption was decreed four days after the petition was filed.

From other sources it has been learned that the adopting couple were thirty-one and twenty-five years old respectively. They had been married in Wilmington, Delaware, at the ages of twenty-one and fifteen years. The wife was Catholic and the husband Protestant.

Three years after the adoption the man, now thirty-four years old, was earning twenty dollars a week as an employee of a beneficial society in a poor neighborhood.

In the spring of 1922 his wife made complaint to the Court of Domestic Relations that her husband had brutally beaten her and that his irregular sex behavior caused much family trouble. After his beating her, he had been arrested for assault and battery and held under bail to keep the peace by a magistrate. He had also been ordered to keep away from his home. He was sending his wife $10.00 a week for the support of herself

and their adopted child. She asked that this be assured by means of a signed agreement with payments through the Court.

When the husband came to tell his side of the story he admitted beating his wife and having been arrested. He explained his conduct on the ground that his wife had first thrown a cup of hot coffee in his face. He denied other statements and accused her of having gone out riding with other men. Later interviews brought out accusations by the wife that the husband made whiskey at home, brought his friends there to drink and to sleep off the effects. She said she had to undergo several operations in the hospital. She said that when she went out in automobiles with other men she was always accompanied by her father or sister.

The wife was at this time working in a factory earning $17.00 per week. She refused to accept an order of less than $10.00. When the case came into court the judge made an order of $6.50 for the support of the child. Since that time the man has fallen into arrears. Twice he said he had been sick for several weeks. His order was once reduced to $4.00 for the child with the understanding that he would pay an additional dollar a week on his arrears. In March of 1924 he was $89.00 behind; in April he was ordered to pay $15.00 down and continue at $5.00 per week. In August his arrearages amounted to $160.00 and in November to $218.00. The wife reported that he had left his position with the club and had been in New York for several months.

Case T.

In July, 1921, a married couple petitioned for the adoption of an eight months old illegitimate baby girl. The mother gave her consent stating that she was unable to support and maintain the child. According to the petition it had been in the home of the petitioners for seven months. The name of the baby's father was said to be unknown. It was stated in the petition that all the parties to the transaction belonged to one church. Nothing is given regarding the composition of the home, the man's occupation or income. The petitioners are described as persons of respectability by two persons whose addresses are not given. The decree was signed five days after it was filed

One year before this adoption went through, the woman in this family had applied to one of the children's agencies for a child. At that time she was thirty years old and her husband was forty-three; they were childless and she said she was lonely staying at home so much and wanted a child for company. Later in the interview in advising the visitor when she might call again, she told her she was seldom at home in the afternoon. The visitor described her as a loud, coarse woman, whose statements seemed to contradict each other. She enlarged upon the great affection and harmony existing between her and her husband.

Of the four people whose names were submitted as references for this couple, two said they thought they were all right but the other two, who were close neighbors said that the couple were noisy and quarrelsome, that they frequently drank, especially the woman.

After the adoption nothing was heard from this family for nearly two years. Then the woman appeared in the probation department of the Municipal Court where she stated that some months previously she had signed papers for a legal separation from her husband, which apparently gave him custody of the child, of whom both she and her husband were very fond. He had taken the child away and now she did know where it was. She claimed that she had been forced to sign these papers, and that now she did not want to live up to the agreement. She said she wanted her husband to let her stay at home and to bring the child back.

When the husband came in to tell his side he said that the child was at home with his wife but that his wife wanted to leave him and take the child with her. He did not want his wife to have the child because she would not take proper care of it.

It was learned that the man worked in a manufacturing concern and earned about $36.00 a week. He claimed to own a house in another part of the city.

It was also learned that the man was of a different faith from the woman and that they had been married ten years before with civil ceremony. If the petition accurately reported the religion of the baby's mother it now was clear that the man of this family was not of her faith.

The woman was asked to come into the probation department to talk matters over with her husband. He came but she did not keep the appointment. On this occasion he stated that his wife was an habitual drunkard; that she accused him of many things. She told the neighbors that he had threatened to shoot her and that he had been in a State hospital for the insane. He said his wife wanted him to give her the house he owned and $130.00 in cash and furniture. She was willing that he should have the child. These arrangements were satisfactory to him.

Six months later, early in 1924, he again reported to the Municipal Court that he was greatly worried because of his wife's drunken sprees.

Case U.

In 1920 an adoption petition was filed by a man for the adoption of a nine year old boy. The petition stated that the adopter was living alone in a rooming house, that he had a son learning the carpenter trade in a town near Philadelphia. He was reported to be doing his own cooking and laundry and living in two rooms on the fourth floor of the house. His occupation was said to be basket maker and farm hand. He was reported to have $400.00 in the bank. The boy's mother was dead and the father was said to be in poor health, unable to work and provide for the boy. Both petitioner and natural father have Russian or Polish names.

A memorandum by one of the city departments, not engaged in social case work, is attached to the petition. It reported that the father drank and abused the child, and that the boy threatened to commit suicide if forced to live with the father. He had been with the petitioner two months. The petitioner was reported to be fond of the boy, to have bought a violin for him and sent him to school.

An inspection of this house in 1924 revealed that it was a four story eight room lodging house in a very poor, low type lodging house section. Inquiries for the petitioner revealed that he had lived in one room on the fourth floor for which he paid $3.00 per month rent. The tenants in the house stated that after the adoption the petitioner had treated the boy so badly that neighbors complained and that thereupon the man moved away, it was thought, to the country.

It hardly seems conceivable that, had there been a real review of this boy's plight, he would have been disposed of by adoption to this man.

CHAPTER V—ADOPTION OF MINORS IN WHICH SOCIAL AGENCIES PARTICIPATED.

As compared with the types previously discussed this group of 214 adoptions (Group V) is in many ways different. It represents on the whole that fraction of the adoption cases in which there is now opportunity for the exercise of outside supervision and control. It may also represent the group in which adoption is to a limited extent stimulated in an organized way. A total of forty-one agencies are represented as participators in these proceedings.

Very frequently the children's agencies know of many people who wish to adopt children. It is the common experience of such agencies that they have numerous applications from families who, on investigation, turn out not to meet the standards of the agency, (or in consideration of the seriousness of the step decide not to adopt); but they also usually have a large number of approved homes than they have children in their care, who, they consider, should be placed for adoption. Their caution in placing children even in very good adoptive homes arises from two principal

considerations. First, they wish to be sure that the permanent separation of parent and child is absolutely necessary for the welfare of the child. They recognize that a child's own home, though it may outwardly be far from ideal, often has in it assets for that particular child's future which no substitute could provide. With many people the desire to know their parentage and be with their own kindred is one of the most intense feelings they have. Many children's agencies, as they have watched the results of their activities and have come to reckon with some of these real but intangible aspects of life, grow more and more hesitant about permanently separating parent and child. They are also skeptical of the wisdom of adopting parents trying to keep their foster children in ignorance of their parentage; many people wish to adopt only on the condition that the child will regard them as its natural parents.

The second consideration which makes social agencies cautious is the desire to protect adopting families from unwittingly taking children whose heredity casts doubts about their ability to attain the mental and moral calibre necessary to meet the standards of life of the adopting home. They have come to think that it is hazardous and often tragic to place a child in a situation in which more will be expected of him than he can possibly give.

As contrasted with this scrupulous attitude held by high grade social agencies, there is the attitude of those other agencies who seek in various ways to be of assistance to unfortunate people. As the workers of these agencies minister to the immediate or other needs of their clients and help them through crises, they may lend their aid or sanction to the placement of a child for adoption and actually participate in such a step. There is a wide difference between accepting a child for care and placement for adoption and merely incidentally assisting a mother or a father to get in touch with some one who wants to adopt a child. Even in the latter case, however, some responsibility has been assumed. Acts by which this responsibility is assumed grade by imperceptible degrees from only a causal, almost unthinking participation over to complete assumption of responsibility. To measure the extent to which an agency has assumed responsibility has been found to be a difficult task. This has been discussed in other connections and will come up again.

A most difficult problem arises out of the fact that where there are conventionalized arrangements for the transferring of children from parents to other people, unless there is exceedingly careful scrutiny of these activities, they tend to become mechanical, to grow and actually to stimulate the practice of parents giving up their children when life seems hard to them.

It is generally agreed that forms of helpfulness which try to keep parent and child together are on the whole the wiser for society in the long run and the more truly beneficial to parent and child. There are, however, cases of social and personal breakdown so serious for the parent, that no amount of helpfulness would enable him to function even fairly satisfactorily. The wise and thoughtful social agency makes sure by careful investigation that such are the circumstances before it separates parent and child.

One of the marks of intelligent appreciation of what this responsibility means is the careful recording of the results of the investigation of the circumstances and of the considerations which led to taking this serious step. In trying to look behind the non-committal and stereotyped adpotion records, the Children's Commission has been able to secure additional information from social case records in 175 cases of the total of 214 assigned to this group. One agency furnished 54 of these schedules, another 49, a third 24, a fourth furnished 11. The remainder were scattering with no more than six in any one case.

The remaining 39 cases represent those in which, although the agencies and institutions do not keep social case records they appears as responsible participators in the proceedings (15 cases and 7 agencies), agencies no longer in existence (2 cases and 2 agencies), agencies which had patently participated but declined to acknowledge their part (8 cases and 3 agencies), agencies outside the county and State from which co-operation had not been secured at the time of writing this report (10 cases and 8 agencies), and finally, an agency which furnished 24 records, but was not able to find the records of 3 cases. In all records were secured from 21 agencies and not secured from 20.

Age, Sex, Legitimacy and Parental Condition of Children in Group V and Marital Status of Adopters.

Before taking up the analysis of the social case records it is necessary to review a few of the outstanding facts regarding this group of 214 children. One of the most significant facts about them is that only 48 were legitimate, 128 were illegitimate and 38 were of undetermined social status.

Among the 38 of undetermined legitimacy, 27 were foundlings; the others were children whose parents had neglected and deserted them or handed them over to people who in turn had passed them on. Thus the knowledge of the family and social background was reduced to vague rumor and apparently could not be or at least was not ascertained. In some cases of irregular unions only a judicial decision would fix the status of the children. Their parents may have had a relationship recognized as a marriage at common law and again they may not have had such a relationship.

The following table shows the distribution by age and sex of these three groups.

TABLE 8.

AGE, SEX AND LEGITIMACY OF CHILDREN IN GROUP V.

Age	Legitimate			Illegitimate			Undetermined Legitimacy		
	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls
Total .	48	18	30	128	47	81	38	17	21
Under 1 year	...	...	...	16	7	9	...	...	...
1 to 5 years.	24	11	13	71	25	46	27	13	14
6 to 10 years	16	6	10	31	14	17	7	2	5
11 to 15 years	7	...	7	6	...	6	4	2	2
16 to 20 years	1	1	...	4	1	3	...	...	...

Of the 48 legitimate children, the parental condition shows 18 with both parents dead, 5 with father dead, 8 motherless, 12 with both parents living and 5 with parents separated. All but one of these 48 children were placed with married couples. One boy of four was placed with a divorced woman In two instances there were two children from the same family placed in one adopting home. The number of adopters is therefore, reduced to 46 for this group.

The 128 illegitimate children were in all but eight cases placed with married couples. Three were adopted by widows; two by single women; two by widowers; and one by a woman whose marital status is not given in the petition. The natural father's name is given in 38 cases, omitted in 38 cases, and stated to be unknown in 53 cases. It is interesting to note that in 15 cases in which the father's name is omitted, it is recorded with the agency and in 13 cases in which it is said in the petition to be unknown, it appears in the agency's record. In ten cases the name of neither parent is given in the petition. In four of these in which both names are simply omitted, both appear in the agency's record. In two, where the father's name is omitted and the mother's stated to be unknown, the agency's record shows both names. In two cases, where the petitions state that the mother's name is unknown and two in which it is omitted, the mother's name appears on the record.

As has been explained above, the large majority of the 38 cases of undetermined legitimacy repesent children whose social history has been lost through complete abandonment; 27 of these children are foundlings. The age distribution of this group is given in Table 9. All but one of these children were given to married couples; one was given to a married woman who had been deserted by her husband.

Supplementary Information Regarding Children in Group V

Owing to the fact that these cases were known to social agencies it was possible to make a systematic inquiry to ascertain how well the situation from which the children came and the homes into which the children went were known before these important steps in adoption were taken. Two schedules were prepared for this further inquiry in regard to these cases. One was designed to indicate the amount of information which the social agency had regarding the child's natural parents and its family situation;

the other was designed to find out how much was actually known about the adopting family. The following points were covered in regard to the child and his family

The child's name, date of birth, place of birth, color, legitimacy
When and how agency acquired custody
Parent's names, present addresses, last known addresses, marital status, occupation, date of decease, desertion record, reason for relinquishing custody of child, health, mental condition.
When and to whom custody of child was transferred by father, by mother
Names and addresses of relatives, relationship to child, remarks
Property of child
Guardianship of property
Whether child was abused or neglected by parents
Health history of child; infancy, pre-school, 6 to 14 years
Mental condition of child; dates and scores in mental tests
Character traits of child
Whether psychiatrist or psychologist was consulted on behavior problems—name of psychiatrist or psychologist consulted
School history of child
Institutional experience of child
History of foster home placement of child
How long child was in adopting home before application for adoption
Whether it was contented there
Remarks

The following points were raised with regard to the adopting family:

Adopting parents' name, color, present addresses, telephone numbers, previous addresses
Total number and date of visits to home, number of interviews with each adopting parent.
Whether all members of household were seen
Whether adopting parents own or rent home and for how long
Whether they are keeping house or boarding
Number of rooms in house
Each adopting parent's occupation, income, savings, insurance, mortgages and debts
Composition of household, relationship of members of adopting parents, ages, occupations, physical condition of members
Sanitary and neighborhood conditions—type of neighborhood
Whether there is a bath in the house
Whether there is a separate room for child
What kind of yard, porch, or playground space
General condition of house
Quality of housekeeping
Household help employed
How laundry is done
What school will be used
How far school is from home
What kind of school it is
Plans of adopting parents for child's education
Whether adopting parents understand nutritional needs of child
Medical services employed
Recreation, clubs, lodges, church connection of adopting parents
Adopting parents' reason for wishing to adopt child
How long adopting parents have been married
Educational attainment of each adopting parent
Temperament of each adopting parent
What adopting parents' physician says regarding their physical and nervous condition
Evidence of public spiritedness in each adopting parent
Whether either adopting parent has ever been arrested, if so on what charge, result of trial
Names and occupation of references, their relationship to the adopting parents
Whether references are otherwise known to agency
How much information was given to adopting parents about the child's background.

In analyzing the information on the records the aim has been not to form a judgement as to whether the adoption in a given set of circumstances had been wise or not, but rather to find out the extent of the information upon which the agency based its action. Opinions may differ, for instances, as to the wisdom of placing a child with people in straightened circumstances, but there can be no question regarding the advisability of knowing the amount and source of the income of the adopting parents before giving a child to them. Obviously not all of the points listed above were applicable to all of the cases. In summarizing and discussing the information from these records the children have been grouped so as to eliminate so far as possible these inappropriate items.

Supplementary Information Regarding the Legitimate Children in Group V.

As has been often noted, the adoption petitions rarely give information that throws light on the situation in the natural family which led to the relinquishment of the child. It now remains to be seen how much social agencies seem to know about the cases they lend their aid and assistance to promoting adoption.

In the 48 cases of legitimate children it was possible in 37 cases to secure additional information on schedules two and three described above. The following items of information were found to be recorded in the agencies' files in the indicated number of cases.

Child's name	37
Date of birth	37
Place of birth	30
Color	32
Legitimacy	36
When the agency acquired custody	33
How the agency acquired custody	35
Father's full name	36
Mother's full name	35
(In one case only the Christian name is given; in one only the surname)	
Relatives mentioned in any way	28
Names and addresses of relatives	21
Exact relationship of relatives to child	24
Length of time in adopting home	33
Attitude of child toward the adopting home	32

In analyzing social case records it must always be remembered that the person actually handling the case usually knows more than is recorded. In this case for instance, obviously the workers handling the case know, or at least, had some idea, about the race or color of the family. And for immediate practical purposes probably their knowledge was sufficient. It is true, however, that questions which may arise later can give a great deal of trouble because there was not recorded contemporaneously with the event, such basic forms of information. The necessity at the present time to furnish a birth certificate for establishing age and citizenship rights touches the lives of a great proportion of our people and makes it very important to have a clear chain of identification for a child.

Minute investigation of family relationships and relationship and circumstances seems unnecessary to the accomplishment of the service for the family or the individual in some forms of social work. In the case of placing children for adoption, however, there is grave chance of doing an actual disservice to the child, to his family and to the adopting people if his family background is not thoroughly known and understood. It is, therefore, a serious question whether an agency which does not know the place of a child's birth and knows nothing about his relatives, can be doing an intelligent service in transplanting him into a new family.

Social investigations are not simple and are not easily made. It often requires much time and effort to accumulate the body of facts necessary for an understanding of the situation. It would also seem as if those agencies which are not equipped to make investigations of that kind would hesitate to assume so serious a responsibility. It would seem that an agency's consent to an adoption should be accepted only when the court knows that careful and painstaking investigations underlie that sanction.

A more concrete idea of the character and extent of the information which these agencies have may be gained from

analyzing these records for children grouped according to some outstanding circumstances in their lives. It will be recalled that among the 48 legitimate children placed by agencies for adoption 18 were full orphans. Of these, the Children's Commission has been able to locate records for 15 children. Of these 15 records, 9 give the date of death of the father and 10 give the date of death of the mother. Of these 15 full orphans, 4 were turned over to the agency by relatives. Two of these children were from one family. In these four cases consent to the adoption was signed by the agency in two and in the other two cases, both children of the same family, two aunts gave consent. One child came into the hands of the agency through a pastor. The child's father had killed its mother and then had committed suicide. Consent for adoption in that case was signed by the agency and the guardian of the small amount of property which the child inherited. Another of these children was adopted with the consent of its maternal grandmother and the Director of Public Welfare. A child that had been turned over to the children's agency by the old Department of Health and Charities, was now adopted with the consent of the agency and the Director of Public Welfare. In one case the child, now eighteen years old, had been taken from an institution twelve years previously. It was adopted with the consent of the Director of Public Welfare.

The remaining 7 of these full orphans were children who had been committed to the agency by the Juvenile Court. Of these 7, 4 were adopted on the sole consent of the agency, one on the consent of the agency and the child's sister, one on account of the agency and the paternal uncle who was guardian, and in the case of one decree no consent was present, probably because the Juvenile Court had committed the child directly to the custody of the petitioners.

It will be recalled that of this group of 48 children, 4 were fatherless. Schedules were secured in 3 of these cases. The agency signed consent in all 3 of these. In one case, the mother had signed a statement which transferred the custody of the child from herself to the agency. In a second case, the mother was insane, and in the third case, the mother had deserted the child.

Schedules were secured in all eight of the cases of children who were motherless. In 6 of these cases the date of the mother's death is given. In one case, the record states that the mother had died prior to the acceptance of the child into the custody of the agency. In one instance the social case history contains no information regarding the mother's death although that condition is presented as a fact in the petition. The agency's record says that the mother disappeared after the child had been in its custody for some time and could not be located.

Of these 8 cases of motherless children, in 2 the father's consent was secured for the adoption, in 2 the father had signed a document transferring the custody to the agency, which alone gave consent in the adoption proceedings. In one case the father had deserted the mother and the agency signed consent alone. In one case the father had deserted the children after the death of the mother and the agency gave consent for the adoption. In one case the child had been committed to the agency by the Juvenile Court because the father was an alcoholic, and in this instance the agency signed consent. In the eighth case, the father, overcome with grief over the sudden death of his wife in the influenza epidemic, had asked the agency for assistance in getting care for his year old baby. He had then gone to sea as a means of recovery of his peace of mind. Inasmuch as he had not been heard from for eighteen months, the agency signed consent for the child's adoption.

Of the 48 legitimate children, 12 had both parents living; 9 schedules were secured for this group. In 8 cases the fathers were deserters. In 6 of these the mothers are characterized as unfit guardians. Two of these children came from the same family so that they represent five families in which both parents were deserters or unfit. One mother of four children is described in the agency's record as "weak willed, immoral and neuresthenic," another as "unfit morally" to keep her four children, whom she neglected. Another is reported to have deserted the child; a fourth is reported to have been in jail on numerous charges of adultery and is described as ignorant, careless, given to bad habits; while in the fifth case, the child had been removed from the custody of both father and mother by court order. In none of these 6 cases did the parents sign the adoption papers. In the case of the one family which provided two of the children, both parents had signed the surrender to the agency. In two other cases the mothers alone surrendered the children. In one case, the mother was serving a term in jail and the poor law authorities assumed custody. In the last case, the child was taken away from both parents on court order and the poor law authorities assumed custody. In both of these cases the custody was transferred to the agency from the poor law authorities and the agency in turn signed consent to the child's adoption. In one case the father was reported to be in the Army and the mother was living with her family who refused to take the child. The consent was signed by an agency which had accepted the child on a formal release and surrender.

Of the two cases in which the fathers were deserters and the mothers seemed to be fit guardians, one child adopted at the age of fifteen months was of Lettish parentage. The father, a merchant, had deserted the mother during her pregnancy. The child remained for four months in the hospital where it was born. It was then formally surrendered by its mother for adoption to a home finding society. The mother was in domestic service. When the child was adopted nearly a year later her consent was secured. In the eighth case, the child was adopted at the age of three years. The father had deserted the mother when the child was two weeks old. The mother had worked in factory where she earned $15 a week. For nearly two years she paid $5 a week for the baby's board. Finding it almost impossible to support herself and the baby, she finally signed its release to a children's agency. It was placed with a childless couple, who after fifteen months, adopted it. Only the agency signed its consent to its adoption.

Of the 4 cases of children in which the parents were separated or divorced, 2 schedules were secured. In both cases alone gave consent to the adoption. The parents of one child, fourteen years old at the time of the adoption, had left it in an institution and had not been heard from for twelve years. The child had been in the adoption home for seven years. The other child, five and a half years old, had evidently come into the custody of the institution at the age of a month. It had been with a wet nurse for the first year and in boarding homes from one to four years. It had been with the petitioners for seventeen months prior to its adoption. Its parents seem to have disappeared after placing the child in the institution. Efforts extending over two years were made to get in touch with them but they could not be reached.

Supplementary Information Regarding the Illegitimate Children Under One Year of Age in Group V.

Of the 128 illegitimate children 99 schedules were secured. The distributionin the different age periods of the children for whom schedules were secured is as follows:

Age Periods	Adoption Records	Schedules Secured
Total	128	105
Under 1 year	16	6
1 to 5 years	71	64
6 to 10 years	31	27
11 to 15 years	6	5
16 to 20 years	4	3

On account of the special circumstances which the problem of legitimacy presents, it has been decided to group these children according to age period rather than according to parental condition as was done in the case of the legitimate children. It will be noticed that the number of schedules secured is proportionately smaller for the children under one year than for any of the other groups. This arises out of the fact that agencies which participate in the adoption of very young babies are frequently those which hesitate outwardly to assume responsibility or which do not maintain a system of social case records. For the 6 cases

in which schedules were secured the following items of information were recorded:

Child's name	6
Date of birth	6
Place of birth	6
Color	6
Legitimacy	6
When the agency acquired custody	3
How the agency acquired custody	6
Father's full name	5
Mother's full name	6
Relatives mentioned in any way	5
Names and address of relatives	5
Relationship of relatives to child	5
Length of time in adopting homes	5

In two of these six cases the mother had formally surrendered her child to the agency which in turn signed consent for its adoption. In one case a social service department of a hospital had assumed custody of a child of an out of town girl who had borne an illegitimate child, whose father was in religious work and was very anxious to avoid publicity. The second mother who surrendered the child was also living in an up-State town. This was her third illegitimate child. She had neglected and abused it so that a social agency there had sent it at the age of five weeks to Philadelphia for placement. In one case consent was signed by the maternal grandmother, the mother having died. In the 2 cases in which the mother and the agency signed the mothers were very anxious that secrecy be maintained. One was from another city and the second was a resident of Philadelphia. The first mother seems to have found the adopting family herself and the agency signed consent without knowing anything about their home. In the second case the mother and the father made an unsuccessful attempt to abandon the baby, who was then committed to the agency. It was given in adoption to a family well known to the directors of the agency and no investigation was made of the home. In one case the mother and the Department of Public Welfare signed the consent. The case came to the attention of the Welfare Department through a lawyer for the petitioners who had secured the child directly from the mother when it was only nine days old. The mother, a wet nurse whose family lived up the State, was twenty-eight years old and competent to sign the petition. It ssems that the lawyer wanted the Department of Welfare to investigate the foster home. The natural father was a non-commissioned officer in the Navy with a wife and family in the middle West. Some of the problems of these situations can be better understood, perhaps, from this lawyer's presentation of the case to the Department of Welfare. The adoption of this child at the age of a month seemed to him an admirable solution because then its mother's family would never know of her error, its father's wife and family would never know of his disloyalty and the child would never know it had been adopted as it was very young, "and when the petitioners moved they would never let the neighbors know it was not their own." The lawyer failed, however, to impound the record.

The adopting home seemed to be reasonably good, so no objection was raised by the Welfare Department.

Supplementary Information Regarding Illegitimate Children One to Five years Old in Group V.

For the 71 illegitimate children between the ages of one and five years at the time of their adoption, 64 schedules were secured. In the records the following items of information occurred in the indicated number of cases:

Child's name	64
Date of birth	64
Place of birth	59
Color	58
Legitimacy	63
When agency acquired custody	50
How agency acquired custody	60
Father's full name	40
Mother's full name	63
Relatives mentioned in any way	32
Names and addresses of relatives	28
Relationship of relatives to child	31
Length of time in adopting home	59
Child's attitude toward adopting home	50

In the large majority of these cases the agency alone gave consent for the child's adoption. In 34 cases the child had been formally given to the agency on release and surrender by the mother or custodian. In 13 cases the child had been apparently informally surrendered to the institution which consented to its adoption. In 6 cases the child had been committed to the agency by the Juvenile Court and the agency signed the consent to the adoption. In one case, in which the mother had died, the agency also signed. In 5 cases the mother alone signed. In 3 the mother and the agency both signed. In one, where the mother was dead, the father and the agency signed and in one case there was no consent from either agency, parent or relative.

Of the 13 cases in which the child had been informally surrendered to the agency which in turn gave it in adoption, in 7 the institution in which the child was born seems to have accepted its custody from the mother at that time but the petitions mentioned no formal agreement. In 4 other cases the mother or her friends or relatives brought the child to the institution and asked for its placement. Among these is the child of a thirteen year old girl whose mother brought the baby when one week old to the institution and paid a year's board for it in advance. In another case the child's mother had concealed her condition from her family until the night that it was born. For three months afterward the child was kept hidden from visitors. It was then brought to the institution. In one case the mother was in the almshouse in a small community and the child was sent to a Philadelphia institution by a clergyman. The last of these 4 cases is one which presents an especially serious problem in the matter of the adoption.

The petition recites that the father and mother bearing the same surname and presumably married had died one day apart in the influenza epidemic three years before the adoption petition was filed. A children's institution gave consent to the adoption. From the case records of an allied children's agency which investigates cases for this institution it appears that the mother was a fourteen year old school girl who worked in a candy store belonging to an older man having several children but not living with his wife. This man became the father of the illegitimate child. The names of the parents as they appear in the adoption petition consist of the mother's real name and a fictitious name for the father. It consists of his first name, the first letter of his surname appears as a middle initial, and the mother's surname has been given to him. There is no question about the identity of the case.

The mother, it would appear, was a child of good reputation who was imposed upon by her employer. Her mother worked in the tailoring industry and her older brother and sister were employed. Another older sister, crippled from tuberculosis, kept house for the family and could not take care of the child. It was given to the children's institution which placed it with the adopting family. It was learned that this adopting family was extremely anxious to conceal the fact of adoption but the record was not impounded.

It would seem that an adoption record of this character, probably made fictitious in the hope of protecting the mother and the child itself, is a serious menace to the happiness and peace of mind bothe of the child and its adopting parents. There seems little doubt but that fraud was practiced either on the agency which accepted the child and consented to the adoption, which seems improbable, or on the court decreeing the adoption. It would seem that if at any time any person for any reason wishes to challenge the validity of the adoption it would be comparatively easy to establish the fact that the petition contained serious perjury.

Of the 6 children of this group of illegitimate children between one and five years committed by the Juvenile Court to the agency, 4 had been deserted or neglected by the mothers. In one case the mother was dead and her family were unwilling to keep the child, and in the sixth case the mother had been ill and had left the child with an aged caretaker who had neglected it. The mother was of subnormal mentality, irrational and neurotic, so that the child was turned over by the court to an agency for placement.

Supplementary Information Regarding the Illegitimate Children Six to Ten Years Old in Group V.

Of the 31 illegitimate children between the ages of six and ten placed by agencies, supplementary information on the schedules mentioned above was secured in 27 cases. The following items of information occur in the indicated number of records:

Child's name	27
Date of birth	27
Place of birth	21
Color	21
Legitimacy	26
When agency acquired custody	25
How agency acquired custody	24
Father's full name	16
Mother's full name	24
(In one case mother's surname only is given and in one case her Christian name only is given)	
Relatives mentioned in any way	14
Names and addresses of relatives	13
Relationship of relatives to child	12
Length of time in adopting home	26
Child's attitude toward home	23

In 8 of these cases the mother had formally surrendered the child to the agency for placement and adoption. In 7 of these 8 cases the agency signed the adoption petition and in one there was no formal consent of the agency appearing in the petition. In 13 cases the agency had apparently informally acquired custody of the child and on this basis signed consent for its adoption. In two cases the child had been committed by the Juvenile Court to the agency. In two cases the mother and the agency signed consent. In one case the mother signed alone, and in one case in which the mother had deserted, consent to adoption was signed by the agency together with the maternal grandmother and maternal aunt.

Of the 10 illegitimate children over ten years old schedules were secured for eight. On these the following items of information occur the indicated number of times:

Child's name	8
Date of birth	8
Place of birth	8
Color	8
Legitimacy	8
When agency acquired custody	7
How agency acquired custody	5
Father's full name	4
Mother's full name	7
Relatives mentioned in any way	3
Names and addresses of relatives	3
Relationship of relatives to child	3
Length of time in adopting home	8
Child's attitude toward adopting home	7

In all 8 of these cases the agency alone signed consent to the child's adoption. In two of these cases the mother had formally surrendered the child to the agency for adoption. In one case the mother had handed the child over to unsuitable guardians soon after its birth. In one case the child had been placed by the mother with the agency but without a formal surrender. In one case in which the mother was dead and the grandmother was an unfit guardian the child had been committed to the agency by the Juvenile Court. In one case the child had been deserted and had been living with the petitioners for sixteen years. In one case the parents had abandoned the child after it had been placed with the agency, and in one case there was no additional information.

Supplementary Information Regarding Children in Group V of Undetermined Legitimacy.

Of the 38 children in Group V whose status could not be determined additional information about the agencies' dealings with them was secured in 33 cases. Inasmuch as a large proportion of these children were foundlings or abandoned children the usual type of social investigation was not made. In 21 of these 33 cases the agency assigned a date of birth, as otherwise the child would not have had a birthday. Among the other 12 cases several birth dates are questionable. All of these adoptions were consented to either by the children's agency or by the Department of Public Welfare.

In this connection it should, perhaps, be noted that the complete abandonment of a child by parent or caretaker is a crime, but that the practices of communities differ greatly in their efforts to minimize it, through a careful investigation to reveal the parentage of the child and to apprehend the person who has committed the crime. Some communities have taken a great deal of trouble to make it difficult to abandon children and have met with considerable success in finding the absconding parents. One of the simplest ways of identifying a very young baby which has been abandoned is to take it immediately to the maternity hospitals, usually only a few to each community, where the large majority of illegitimate children are born. Very often physicians and nurses recognize the baby as one discharged from their care within the previous few days. It is possible in that way often to reunite the baby with its mother, who in many cases has been found to have regretted very much her abandonment of the child and who welcomes its quiet return to her. Even where the mother has, however, disappeared and cannot be found, the identification of the child is very helpful. It is in that way possible to learn its name and birthday and something of its social background. The identification of foundlings may, in the beginning, be a time-consuming process which seems perhaps, not to be productive of any special results of value to the individual child. It is important, however, in that it soon becomes known throughout the community that the abandonment of a child is regarded as a serious matter and that detection will probably follow.

In regard to those children who are passed on from hand to hand and the knowledge of their parentage lost in that process, there are several devices for fastening responsibility upon those who participate in the process of passing a child on. One of these consists of the provision that only an authorized agency may engage in placing out children. A recent enactment in New York state that "An authorized agency, and no one else, is hereby empowered or permitted to place out or board out any child,—but the provision of this section shall not restrict or limit the right of a parent or relative within the second degree to place out or board out a child." In a number of other States similar unlicensed child placing is forbidden.

Supplementary Information about Adopting Homes in Which Agencies Placed Children.

The selection, investigation, and supervision of foster homes in which children are placed for adoption or as free homes and also for boarding children at the expense of public or private charity has come to be a specialized branch of social work. Methods for securing information about families in which a child is to be placed have been highly developed by certain agencies and in certain communities. For the Children's Commission to seek information which would indicate how much an agency knew regarding a home in which it had placed a child was not, therefore, an academic or an unprecedented inquiry. One of the simplest tests of foster home work for children is the amount of information which an agency has regarding the home into which it places a child. It was not, however, to test or compare the work of individual agencies that this inquiry was made. It was rather to see in what proportion of cases certain items of information were a matter of record with the agencies It will be recalled that of the 214 children in which agencies participated in the adoption it was possible to make this supplementary inquiry in 175 cases. In 2 instances because of intimate contacts between the adopting people and those in authority in the social agencies no records of any investigation in the home were made. The following figures refer, therefore, to 173 recorded investigations. Of these 147 record the fact as to whether the family owned or rented its home; 32 report the length of time that it had lived in its present quarters; 53 record a previous address for the adopting family; 106 record both the occupation and the income of the adopting father; 40 give the occupation alone; 89 give the occupation, usually "housewife," of the adopting mother; 26 cases give neither occupation nor income of the adopting father; 33 make reference to savings, 25 to insurance. In only 49 instances are there any references to any other members of the household; of these, 31 give the relationship to the adopting family; in 25 are the age or ages of these other members mentioned; in 13 their occupations, and in 7 their physical condition. In only 60 cases is there any reference to the type of neighborhood in which the adopting family lives; 91 give the number of rooms in the

home; in 132 instances is there some description of the general condition of the house; in 108 cases the quality of the housekeeping is described; in 137 cases the fact as to whether or not the child is to have a separate room is recorded; in 104 cases the type of bathing facilities is described; in 85 cases mention is made of any yard, porch or playground space. In 91 instances the fact as to whether or not household help is employed is mentioned; and in 43 the manner in which the laundry is done is given. In only 63 instances is there any indication as to whether the adopting parents understand child feeding; and in 70 cases the medical services employed by the family are a matter of record. In 133 instances the church connection of the adopting father and in 142 instances the church connection of the adopting mother is recorded. The recreational interests of adopting fathers are described in 19 cases and the recreational interests of adopting mothers are described in 20. Membership in clubs and lodges is given in 8 instances for adpoting fathers and in 4 instances for adopting mothers. The length of time that the adopting people had been married is given in 78 instances; their reasons for wishing to adopt the child are given in 145 instances. Indication of the educational attainment of the adopting father is mentioned in 65 cases; of the adopting mother in 70 cases; the physical condition of the adopting father is recorded in 20 cases, and of the adopting mother in 34 cases; some indication of the temperment of the adopting father is given in 96 cases and the temperment of the mother in 112 cases. The opinions of friends and neighbors, clergymen, physicians and other persons who know the family, were secured in 143 cases; the occupations of these references are given in 55 cases; whether or not they are related to the adopting people is given in 78 cases. The amount of information regarding the child which was given to the adopting people is a matter of record in 88 cases. This item of information is important because the policies of the agencies vary from telling adopting people everything that the agency knows about a child to telling nothing. For the agencies which tell everything and for the agencies which tell nothing it may perhaps, be assumed that in each individual case they followed their general policy. As, however, it is practically impossible to follow the latter policy, whatever amount of information, whether it be little or much, given the adopting parents should be a matter of clear record.

On the whole, it can be said that in a comparatively few cases were all the pertinent items of information regarding an adopting home found on the records. In a very large proportion of cases the investigations seem not to have been consistently thorough. An investigation may contain matters of relatively minor importance and omit matters seemingly of more fundamental concern. The fact that in but 49 cases the membership of the family group is definitely described while in 108 cases the quality of the housekeeping becomes a matter of record seems to illustrate this point. While it doubtless is very important to know whether or not the child will have a separate room, which was recorded in 137 cases, it would seem not less important to know the type of neighborhood in which the child was to grow up, which was recorded in 60 cases. It is, perhaps, not an unfair conclusion to draw that the investigations of the homes into which these 175 children were going could, with some few exceptions, have been done much more thoroughly.

It should be said, however, that inadequate as some of these investigations undoubtedly are, the picture which is obtainable from the agencies' records is so much more complete than the picture of the cases in which there was no agency participation that this work of investigating homes does stand out as leading the way which should be followed generally in adoption cases.

CHAPTER VI—CONCLUSIONS

A review of this body of material regarding the 1022 adoptions, of which 778 were for children under ten years, discloses the following aspects of the matter as standing out and requiring special consideration:

(1) It is evident that adoptions which expose young children to neglect and hardship and an adverse and unsuitable home life do actually and will continue to take place if the adoption process continues to be unattended by the exercise of judgement and discretion on the part of those in authority to decree adoptions and if adoption by deed continues to be legally authorized. Without certain legally prescribed measures safeguarding the child's welfare, the exercise of discretion on the part of the individual judges and other officials is and will be of an uncertain nature.

(2) As adoption is now handled in the Common Pleas and the Municipal Courts it seems evident that:

(a) It is possible for perjury to go undetected in an adoption proceeding. There is no requirement in the process which challenges any fairly plausible statement which may be made in the petition.

(b) In a large proportion of the cases the statements of affiants for the character of the adopting people are of no value. The statements themselves are so vague, general and conventionalized as to be meaningless for any practical purposes. The people who make the statements are in the vast majority of the cases unknown to the courts in large communities. Sometimes they are obviously relatives of the adopting people and in other cases they obviously have some material interest in getting the adoption decreed. (See Case G.) Ordinarily they are not accessible to the court for further questioning about their knowledge of the adopting people. In a large proportion of the cases not even their addresses are a part of their affidavits.

(c) The judge, frequently seeing none of the parties at interest, has no basis of judgement other than what appears in the petitions and what is said by the attorney for the adopting people unless he especially asks that the parties be present or calls upon some outside agency, public or private, to assist him. This is infrequently done and then not always attended with satisfactory results. (See Case Q.)

(d) The practice of decreeing an adoption on the same day or the day following the filing of the petition permits of no inquiry and little exercise of judgment.

(d) The practice of presenting an adoption petition in open court and of filing it where it is accessible to the general public operates to keep at a minimum the amount of information therein contained.

(3) The process of adoption of minors by deed carries no safeguards for the child and seems to have no possibilities, legal or administrative, for the development of such safeguards.

(4) Adoption by court decree has possibilities of development and should be the one process followed in all adoption proceedings of minors.

(5) The Common Pleas and the Civil Division of the Municipal Courts seem not to be parts of the judicial system best adapted to handling the adoption petitions since they are courts with dockets heavily loaded with business which has little or no relation to the problems presented by adoption.

(6) The annual number of adoptions is so small that if properly placed in the judicial system the administration of this service would present none of the difficulties growing out of a great volume of work in which standards of performance must be temporarily, at least sacrificed in the interests of serving great numbers of people. It should be possible for a community of the size of Philadelphia to give adequate attention to the three or four adoptions which occur in a week. Smaller communities which have a proportionately smaller number likewise can give the matter the requisite time to do a thorough piece of work.

(7) The proper safeguarding of adoptions necessitates three kinds of measures. Changes of a fundamental nature should be made in the law itself. There should be a development of uniform rules for court procedure. A simple way of enabling judges to secure a clear and minute understanding, on the one hand of the child, his family and their difficulties, and on the other hand, of the conditions of the home into which the child is to be adopted and the motives of the adopting people must be worked out. In the large communities a person in the employ of the court might combine this with other social service duties connected with the court. In small communities the court could in all probability make a suitable arrangement with some social service agency to secure this service.

Even when all of the undersirable adoptions that can be prevented by laws and rules of court, have been thus eliminated, there will still be a considerable margin of cases in

which a discerning judge, after careful examination of all the facts, will hesitate to decree an adoption. People of obviously unsuitable temperments, homes which labor under handicaps of disgrace, of members with physical and mental afflictions, homes of uncertain income, all present serious problems which can be solved only by having a careful and tactful handling of each case on the basis of complete knowledge of all of the outstanding circumstances. Where an adoption could hardly be refused outright on any specifically defined legal basis, it could be delayed or the would-be adopting parents could be dissuaded by a judge who helps them to analyze their situation and who has a wealth of experience from which to draw in dealing with them and their perplexities. Judges and investigators connected with the court handling adoptions should know thoroughly both the legal technicalities and the social and personal problems which attach to the adoption process and should give the clients the benefit of their advice.

Careful observation and study of adoption in which there were serious personal or social problems either in the adopting home or where the adopted child comes from defective or diseased parentage should form the basis of an intelligent handling of the adoption work of the community. It seems hardly necessary to add that such observation and study of the problem would require that those responsible for decreeing adoptions should utilize all the resources of the community for securing medical and social information regarding the parties concerned.

The duties of the Children's Commission are confined to suggestions to the General Assembly for the improvement of the statutes. Discussion of the development of rules of court and proper machinery in the courts for handling adoption cases does not come within its purview

The suggested revision of the statutes on adoption will be found in the body of the report of this Commission to the General Assembly.

There are two kinds of problems which are not, perhaps, an integral part of the adoption process, but which are so closely related to it and can be so greatly affected by a scrupulous and painstaking adoption procedure and personal interest on the part of the judge decreeing the adoption that they deserve mention here. The first of these problems is the handing on of children from one person to another. Primarily that practice should be stopped by other laws. It can, however, be greatly discouraged by refusal of courts to decree the adoption of children whose parentage is said in the adoption petition to be unknown except possibly in the cases of abandoned children in the custody of public authorities.

New Jersey has sought through legislation to put an end to the use of the press as a way for parents and custodians to dispose of children through private channels. An Act passed in April 1920 specifies that: "Any parent, guardian or person having the custody or control of any minor child or children who desires to offer through the medium of the public press to surrender custody and control of such child or children to any person or persons whatsoever, for the purpose of indenture or adoption, shall, before making such public offer, notify the Commissioner of Charities and Correction of this State of such intention and secure from him his consent and approval in writing; and any such parent, guardian or person who shall fail to comply with this requirement, shall be deemed guilty of "cruelty and neglect of children" and liable under the Act to which this is a supplement, to the penalty therein specified; provided, however, that this supplement shall not apply to the New Jersey State Board of Children's Guardians, or any children's home or orphan asylum or children's aid society incorporated under the laws of this State, and endorsed by the Commissioner of Charities of this State. Approved April 15, 1920."

The second problem refers to the separation of very young children from their mothers. This also is a practice which should be controlled by other legal and social measures. The adoption process, however, should be brought into harmony with those other measures. The public should not sanction through adoption a practice prohibited by laws in some States. Maryland prohibits the separation of a child of six months of age from his mother in order to place him in an institution or a foster home, except on a certificate signed by two physicians to the effect that the separation is necessary, on court order, or on consent of the State Board of Aid and Charities. Other States have similar laws.

The work of any adoption court will be greatly colored by the attitude of those in authority regarding the very nature of adoption itself. Is adoption to be regarded as the right of any citizen who can find some parent or agency willing to give a child into his keeping, or is it a privilege which he may be allowed to enjoy provided he can show positive assets of security and of home life, of an ability to train and educate a child? The social customs of the communtiy to a very large extent condition the results in the adoption field. If children are handed on carelessly, if parents are encouraged to give up their children quickly and easily, if advertisement of a traffic in children is permitted, if children's agencies place children in homes carelessly selected, a series of situations will arise in which would-be adopting parents will have been allowed to become attached to children whom they will insist upon adopting and any court will find itself at a great disadvantage in attempting to balk their desires. If, on the other hand, the community and the agencies dealing with this problem can so arrange that parents in distress will seek the aid and assistance of those who will help them and, when children must be given up, who will have extensive information about the homes of people willing and equipped to give high-grade home life to an adopted child, the problems of the court will be materially reduced. The responsibility of the court, however, in decreeing an adoption of doubtful benefit or positive harm to the child, remains, whether or not the community has failed to prevent an undesirable situation. Moreover, it would seem to be the duty of such courts not only to dismiss such petition but also to report the case to those authorities whose business it is to protect children from gross neglect and abuse.

The opportunity lies before the courts to make their adoption practice and policies so sound and so far-seeing as to affect many related aspects of the work of protecting children and promoting their welfare.

APPENDIX II

SUMMARY OF A STUDY OF THE PRACTICE OF ADOPTION IN ALLEGHENY AND TWELVE OTHER COUNTIES OF THE STATE

It has been mentioned in the body of this report that the State Department of Welfare generously used a part of its resources to assist the Children's Commission in studying the practice of adoption in the State outside of Philadelphia. Allegheny and twelve other counties were thus covered.

Miss Clara J. McDonnell, of Pittsburgh, travelled for the State Department of Welfare during the summer and autumn of 1924 from one county to another and collected information on 1187 adoption records. This material was supplemented with information secured through (1) several hundreds of letters of inquiry, (2) schedules sent to participating social agencies and (3) interviews with many public officials and child welfare workers throughout the thirteen counties.

Although the Children's Commission has not been able to print the complete text of Miss McDonnell's report, which is in every way as illuminating as the study of the adoption practices in Philadelphia County, the Children's Commission does take pleasure in printing herewith a summary of the findings. In preparing this brief statement of the high lights of her extensive study Miss McDonnell has not only set forth the facts as she has found them in the thirteen counties but she has also collated those results with the facts found in Philadelphia. These similarities and the differences suggest interesting modifications in the adoption practice found in the different types of communities.

SUMMARY OF A STUDY OF THE PRACTICE OF ADOPTION IN ALLEGHENY AND TWELVE OTHER COUNTIES IN PENNSYLVANIA

Child Care a Century Ago.

An old indenture paper from the files of the Department of Welfare of the City of Pittsburgh gives us an insight into the methods of care of dependent children in Pennsylvania just 96 years ago.

"Whereas John Doe hath become chargeable to the City of Pittsburgh therefore, this indenture, made the 7th day of March in the year of our Lord eighteen twenty-nine 1829, witnesseth that said John Doe, aged six years by and with consent of the overseers of the poor doth voluntarily put himself an apprentice to George Smith until the said John Doe doth arrive at the full age of 21, and shall serve his said master in all lawful business according to his wit, power and ability, and shall honestly, orderly and obediently demean himself toward the said master who will instruct him in the art and mystery of a Saddler, and will provide and allow unto the said apprentice competent and sufficient meat, drink, washing, lodging and wearing apparel, and teach him to read and write the English language and cipher through the five common rules of arithmetic. At the end of the said term George Smith shall make, provide, allow and deliver unto the said apprentice two full suits of clothing, one of which at least shall be new."

This provision for physical care and intellectual training, not to mention vocational guidance, which seems to have been in vogue a century age, appears very antiquated to us now. At the mature age of six this child was already destined to be a saddler. We have a record of 1837 of an infant aged 9 months who was indentured to learn the trade, art and mystery of a boat carpenter.

Purpose of this Study.

It was to learn something of the provisions for the care of the John Doe of 1924, who has been committed through legal adoptions to the permanent care of the George Smith of today that the Children's Commission undertook to study adoptions in Pennsylvania.

Scope of Study.

Two separate studies were undertaken, one by the Children's Commission, the other by the State Department of Welfare. The Commission, through its staff, subjected to study the 1022 adoptions in Philadelphia County granted during a five and a half year period. The State Department of Welfare, through its Bureau for Children, undertook to study the practice of adoption in other parts of the State. As it was obviously impossible to cover the remaining 66 counties the Department made an effort to select those which would be typical of the State as a whole. Urban industrial, mining and rural counties were chosen with a view to securing a cross-section of the social conditions throughout the State. This study has accumulated information on 1187 adoptions, granted in thirteen counties of the State during 1922-23, so that in all 2209 adoptions have been brought under scrutiny.

Comparison of Rates of Adoptions.

On the basis of a two year study we find that the fourteen counties, representing 58% of the population, have an annual adoption rate of one per 6,569 inhabitants. This gives approximately 1,327 as the number of adoptions throughout the State each year.

The number of adoptions for each of the fourteen counties for the years 1922-23 is as follows:

County	1920 Population of County	Number of Adoptions 1922-23	Number of Inhabitants per One Adoption Based on Annual Number Adoptions
Philadelphia	1,823,779	350	10,421
Allegheny (including Pittsburgh)	1,185,808	450	5,270
Luzerne (including Wilkes-Barre)	390,991	133	5,879
Westmoreland (including Greengsburg)	273,568	77	7,105
Berks (including Reading)	200,854	58	6,926
Cambria (including Johnstown)	197,839	96	4,122
Washington (including Washington)	188,992	50	7,560
Fayette (including Uniontown)	188,104	43	8,749
Erie (including Erie)	153,536	130	2,362
Dauphin (including Harrisburg)	153,536	53	5,778
Blair (including Altoona)	128,334	65	3,949
Armstrong (including Kittanning)	75,568	19	7,955
Huntingdon (including Huntingdon)	39,848	4	19,924
Clarion (including Clarion)	36,170	9	8,038
	5,038,507	1,537	6,569

The above table shows what a striking difference there is in adoption rates in the various counties of the State. Allegheny County has twice the number of adoptions in proportion to population as Philadelphia. Erie, with a little less than four times the population of Huntingdon County, had over thirty-two times as many adoptions. It would be a matter of considerable interest were it possible to determine with any degree of exactness the factors operating to produce this wide variation in adoption rates. Certainly we have come to know that, as a rule, a high adoption rate is not a credit to a community; that good social conditions operate to keep families intact.

Two maternity homes and two child-placing agencies are alone responsible for 125 of the 450 adoptions in Allegheny County. A commercial maternity hospital in Erie County, securing its patients from all parts of the country and placing its babies (71 of them during 1922-23) throughout an equally wide area, can easily account for Erie's high adoption rate, since these adoption decrees are all granted through the Erie Court of Common Pleas. All parties to the transaction are in some cases non-residents.

An effort was made to secure some evidence which would throw light on the reason for the small number of adoptions in Huntingdon County. It had but one adoption in 1923 and four during the two-year period. Various interested individuals throughout the county gave the following opinions on this point: Huntingdon is a rural county with a native white population; there is little real poverty there, and though the illegitimacy rate if fairly high, it is the custom for the unmarried mother to keep her child. This is made possible by the substantial financial settlements which are made through the court for support of the child born out of wedlock.

It may be that some will think the Huntingdon attitude represents a lower moral plane than that of the community which is so horrified by illegitimacy that it disposes of the babies through subterranean channels; but at least it shows that the separation of mothers and babies can be prevented if the fathers are made to help in the support of their own children.

After Erie County, Blair, Cambria and Allegheny have the highest adoption rates in the order named. The three lowest rates, with the exception of Philadelphia, are in the counties of Huntingdon, Clarion and Fayette. Philadelphia's rate of one per 10,421 is on the basis of the adoptions for the period studied by the State Department of Welfare, 1922-23. The rate during the five and a half year period

covered by the Commission's study is one per 9,805 persons.

In Luzerne County the annual number of adoptions averages 66.5 for 1922-23 compared with 59.5 for a ten year period, with the lowest number 38, in 1915, and the highest 92 in 1921. It would be interesting to know in how far the high rate in 1921 was an aftermath of the influenza epidemic.

Re-Adoptions.

In the State study of thirteen counties there were two instances in which a child was adopted twice during the period covered. In both cases the second adoption was by the natural parents of the child. This brings the total number of adoptees from 1187 down to 1185. In addition to this there were nine other individuals who had been originally adopted prior to 1922 and were re-adopted during this period. Of this number seven were re-adopted by natural parents.

Refusal of Adoption Petition.

In only one case, involving two children in the same family, was there any record of a petition being refused. No doubt other cases occurred, but it was impossible to get any data on them, as the papers are filed only after the decree is granted.

No consent.

There were 31 cases in which there was no consent signed to the adoption. The majority of these were instances in which the child had been for some time in the foster home. The petitioners were evidently considered as 'next friend' whose formal consent was sufficient.

Lost Records.

Twenty-three records appearing on the indexes or dockets could not be found when asked for in the Prothonotary's offices. Six counties had from one to eight records missing. One county had eleven records out, 3 of which were found and returned to the Courthouse. It was impossible to locate the other eight. The officials responsible seemed quite undisturbed by the fact that these documents of such grave importance to the individual child seemed to be irrevocably lost.

No Impounded Records.

No records were found impounded, as was the one in Philadelphia County.

Time between Petition and Decree.

In examining the time elapsing between the date of the filing of the petition and the issuance of the decree, it was discovered that out of 1160 adoptions through courts 380, or almost 33%, were granted the same day as the petition was presented; an additional 391 (another 33%) were granted within less than a week; that is, in at least two thirds of the cases the time between the date of petition and date of decree was so short as to preclude any adequate investigation of the fitness of the adoption home.

Trial Period.

It is a generally recognized rule in progressive child welfare agencies that good adoption procedure requires the child's residence for at least one year in the home before the adoption is consummated. Evidently our Pennsylvania courts do not recognize this standard. In 309 cases out of 1096 adoptions of minors (28%) there was no record of the time in the adoption home, while almost 100 children were not yet in the adoption home when the adoption was petitioned. The shortest time recorded in the foster home before the petition was presented was two days, the longest forty-four years. The youngest adoptee was five days old; the oldest forty-four years. This contrasts with Philadelphia's figures of five days and fifty-nine years.

Illiteracy in Adoption Homes.

In forty-seven instances children were adopted into homes in which one or both of the petitioners signed their mark, not their name. In only ten of these forty-seven cases were the adopting parents relatives of the child.

Addresses of Affiants.

Out of 1160 adoptions by court decree there were 732 cases in which no address was given for the affiant; 392 cases had no affidavits. There were but 36 cases in which names and addresses of affiants were given.

Attorneys as Affiants.

It was interesting to note that in 19 cases the attorney who was engineering the case was also the affiant, testifying as to the character and respectability of the adopting parent.

Misstatements in Adoption Petitions.

Among the instances of misstatements on adoption records may be mentioned the case of an illegitimate child in which the same name was given for both the father and mother, presumably to make it appear that the child was born in wedlock.

Statistics of Age and Legitimacy of Adopted Persons.

The following table sets forth the figures showing the distribution of the persons adopted by age and legitimacy.

AGE AND LEGITIMACY OF ADOPTED PERSONS IN ALLEGHENY AND TWELVE OTHER COUNTIES IN PENNSYLVANIA 1922-1923.

Age	Total	Legitimate	Illegitimate	Undetermined Legitimacy
Total	1,187	642	421	124
Under 1 year ...	201	51	139	11
1 to 5 years	480	230	211	39
6 to 10 years ...	211	171	24	16
11 to 15 years ..	99	75	13	11
16 to 20 years ..	52	42	4	6
Minors—age not specified	78	28	28	22
Adults	66	45	2	19

This table, showing age distribution and legitimacy of adopted persons, indicates several interesting things. First, the majority of adopted children had not been born out of wedlock, as is commonly supposed. It also shows that in the thirteen counties studied, 892 of the total number of adoptees (just 75%) were ten years of age or younger. The similarity between the findings of this study and that of the Children's Commission's study, which shows exactly three-quarters of the Philadelphia cases were under eleven years, is striking. Another similarity is that in both studies the largest single group, between one and five years of age, represented exactly 40% of the entire number of persons adopted.

Legitimacy.

It will be seen that 642, or 55% of the individuals adopted were of legitimate birth, 35%, or 421, were born out of wedlock. A third group, 124, or 10%, in which legitimacy could not be determined, was made up of those cases upon which sufficient data were lacking to place them in either the legitimate or the illegitimate group.

Of the 124 adoptees of undetermined legitimacy, 12 were foundlings. In 41 cases the father's name was not given on the adoption record. In 6 cases there was conflicting data on adoption records and reports from social agencies. In 11 cases the adoption records stated that both parents were deceased, but did not give their names. In 4 cases the father was deceased, his name not being given. In the 50 remaining cases the data on the adoption records and schedules from social agencies were to meagre to indicate whether the child was legitimate or not. We feel fairly safe in concluding that a large proportion of all these children were born out of wedlock.

Parental Condition.

Of the legitimate children, only 101 were full orphans, 95 were fatherless, 203 were motherless, 77 had both parents living, 41 had both parents divorced or definitely separated. Thus only 9% of the children adopted (1121

total minor adoptions) were full orphans but the number from broken homes is many times greater. The similarity between these figures and those of the Children's Commission's study, which showed 95 full orphans, 119 fatherless, 179 motherless, 89 with both parents living, 69 with parents divorced or definitely separated, is pronounced.

Boys and Girls.

Oddly enough, the number of boys and girls adopted were almost the same (48% boys, 52% girls), although it is generally supposed that girls are in much greater demand than boys for adoption. The Philadelphia study showed a much larger proportion of girls than appears in this group. It is possible that the larger proportion of rural population in the thirteen counties accounts for the larger proportion of boys in the adoption cases there.

Types of Adoption.

Following the plan of the Philadelphia study, the cases were thrown into six groups. A comparison of the groups of each study may not be without interest, especially as the figures exhibit a similarity, with the exception of a few instances.

		Phila-delphia	13 Other Counties	Totals Phila-delphia	Totals 13 Other Counties
Group I	Adults			48	64
Group II	Minors adopted by relatives			303	268
	Legitimate	241	208		
	Illegitimate	60	52		
	Legitimacy undetermined	2	8		
Group III	Minors adopted by non-relatives, cases unknown to social agencies			246	309
	Legitimate	151	208		
	Illegitimate	81	52		
	Legitimacy undetermined	14	49		
Group IV	Minors adopted by non-relatives, cases known to social agencies but not engineered by them			176	76
	Legitimate	87	50		
	Illegitimate	89	21		
	Legitimacy undetermined	0	5		
Group V	Minors placed for adoption by social agencies			214	443
	Legitimate	48	126		
	Illegitimate	128	277		
	Legitimacy undetermined	38	40		
Group VI	Adoption by deed			34	27
	Legitimate	16	5		
	Illegitimate	7	17		
	Legitimacy undetermined	11	5		
	Record impounded			1	0
				1,022	1,187

The interesting difference in the proportion of group IV is probably due to the fact that in many of the counties there are few social agencies and frequently no central registering.

The divergence in group V probably results from the artificial stimulus to adoption given by the commercial maternity homes in the western part of the State and also to the practices of some child placement agencies to operate largely in the country districts.

The Adoption of Adults.

No attempt was made to study adult adoptions but perhaps no case could better illustrate the laxness of the Pennsylvania adoption laws than the following which came to our attention:

Case I.

A New York man of wealth and prominence attempted to adopt in a New York court the family governess. He met with considerable opposition on the part of his children, who were given three weeks by the court in which to gather evidence to show why the petition should not be granted. During this time Mr. D. withdraw the petition and the judge appointed a lawyer to safeguard the interests of Mrs. D., a patient in a mental hospital.

The judge stated that it would be impossible to secure an adoption elsewhere without notifying the court of the action. It was stated that the New York petition had not been granted because it was impossible to secure the signature of Mr. D.'s wife.

Seven months later Mr. D. and the governess came to one of our Pennsylvania cities, appeared before the judge, had him sign the decree on the same day that the petition was presented, and left the city that evening. About two and a half years later Mr. D. died, cutting off his children in his will and leaving his estate to his wife and adopted daughter, the latter to inherit the entire estate on the death of Mrs. D.

Within a year Mrs. D. died and the children attempted to break the will. They contended that the decree was null and void and produced through "fraud and suggestion". The counsel for the defense stated that the adoption was secured in Pennsylvania because there was not so much red tape and admitted that neither Mr. D.'s wife nor children were served with notice of the adoption as this is not required under the Pennsylvania law. As the illegality of the adoption could not be proven, the contest was finally dropped after a compromise had been effected. Shortly afterwards the adoptee married her attorney.

During this adoption study an attorney in the city where this adoption was granted, explained apologetically that Pennsylvania was chosen by Mr. D. simply because its adoption laws are so much more lax than those of other states.

Adoption by Relatives.

About one fourth of the total number of adoptions were by relatives; in about 30% of these cases the relative was the stepfather. In just 60% of the cases the paternal or maternal relatives were the adopting parents.

In the State study, 55 of the 268 miners adopted by relatives were known to social agencies. In many of these instances the relationship was not specified on the adoption record.

Adoption by Strangers.

For a study of the practice of adoption groups III and IV offer a kind of crucial test of what will be permitted.

Group III includes those cases of minors adopted by non-relatives with natural families unknown to social agencies. Group IV comprises those minors adopted by non-relatives with natural families known to social agencies but without participation in the adoption by the agencies.

The outstanding fact of grave importance is the vast number of children who are adopted through our courts without adequate study of the home from which they come and of the home to which they are going. As at present constituted a judiciary body in Pennsylvania is ordinarily not equipped to render this service. If his decision has been based upon social findings certainly any judge would have hesitated to consent to the adoption of a child, the offspring of a stepbrother and his low grade feebleminded sister. The mother is blind and tubercular, now an inmate of Polk. In addition there is definite insanity in both her family and that of her stepbrother.

On the other hand, if the court knew nothing of the adoptability of that child, did it know more of the suitability of the adoption home in the following cases?

Case II.

A petition was filed in March 1923, for the adoption of three children aged 7, 9 and 11 years. and the following day the decree of adoption was granted. The children had been in the home of the foster parents for four years. They had been placed there by their father, Mr. R. after the death of his wife. Mrs. W. had been considered a very fine woman, much respected in the community. She kept a neat home and gave her children splendid care. Mr. W. was a steel worker who drank to excess and never supported his family adequately. He was also a gambler.

The affidavit in the adoption record stated that Mr. and Mrs. R. were "persons of character and respectability, properly able to care for, maintain and support said children."

Shortly after the adoption had gone through the case came to the attention of a welfare agency. Through an attorney representing the township school district the agency was asked to make an investigation; the children had attended but four weeks of school during the 1922-23 term. When the children did appear in school they were poorly dressed and very dirty.

In its investigation, the welfare agency found the home (a farmhouse) very scantily furnished, extremely dirty and most untidy. The yard gave the same appearance and the back porch was piled high with boxes and rubbish. The R. family was well known to the District Attorney's office; Mr. R. had been arrested a number of times. The directors of the poor had furnished relief for the family.

In August 1924, Mr. and Mrs. R. were arrested for bootlegging when the County Detective and a detail of State Police put an end to what was said to have been important source of illegal liquor. A large amount of liquor was confiscated and a fifty gallon still was taken. Mrs. R. threatened during this raid to turn the ferocious dogs loose but the County Detective warned her he would shoot the dogs.

Mr. R. was sent to jail for six months and a fine of $200.00 was imposed. Mrs. R. was given a suspended sentence. Their farm was sold at sheriff sale and the children were placed temporarily in a children's home.

Here they were given a mental and physical examination. The welfare agency had previously met with no cooperation from the adopting parents when they suggested the children be brought to the city for a physical examination.

Tony, aged 12 and Annie, aged 9, both in the first grade, were found to be mentally inferior but not feebleminded. George, aged 7, also in the first grade was found to be in the dull-normal group. It was stated that all three children showed lack of care and training and that in all probability there would be a noticeable improvement in mental development if adequate care were given them. The children were stated to be primarily cases for medical and dental care. Removal of tonsils and adenoids was recommended for all three of them and correction of defective vision for two. Annie was afterwards sent to one of the sanitariums as she was found to be tubercular.

Mrs. R., incensed at the separation from the children, kidnapped them one morning from the children's home and caused much excitement on one of the down town streets. Traffic was tied up for about fifteen minutes and finally the woman and the children had to be taken to the mayor's office. The children were returned to the children's home and Mrs. R. was sent to jail. The case was heard in Juvenile Court which ordered the children to be cared for at the children's home until Mr. R. serves his sentence and then the case is to be reheard in court and a new decision handed down.

Case III.

Norman was deserted by his father in March 1923 and placed by his mother in a children's home. In August of the same year, when just two years old, the child was indentured by the home to Mr. N., no mention being made of the adoption. Mr. N.'s wife was not a petitioner. Three weeks later the decree of adoption was granted without any consent being signed. A very abbreviated form or adoption record was used. It did not conform to the usual papers in any way. There were no affidavits. The time in the adoption home was not stated; the name of the petitioner's wife was not given. It was said that the child was "without parents, or other known relatives." All the information except the indenture was contained on one page having but one date, so that the petition, if it could be called that, and the decree went through the same day.

The report by the local Red Cross follows: Mr. N. has been a worry and trouble to this office ever since 1919. According to his records he has had quite a checkered career. When a small boy he had been for a number of years in the House of Correction in Messina, Sicily. He entered service June 14, 1917, and was discharged on account of misconduct. His discharge certificate is marked 'Constitutional psychopathic.' He has three names and seems to have as many wives though proofs of his marriage cannot be secured. His second marriage took place in Chicago November 24, 1919. On January 6, 1920, the Red Cross had a letter from Chicago stating that Mr. R. was being held in the county jail there on the charge of bigamy.

"After three months in the Cook County jail he was released as, according to his own story, nothing could be proved. The following July he was married under another name. A copy of this marriage certificate is on file in the Red Cross office. Three months later, he was in the penitentiary for forgery. He has been a great traveller and it is no new thing for him to be stranded away from home and to appeal for funds.

"On December 22, 1924, Mr. N.'s mother-in-law came into the Red Cross office and asked that the local officials write to the Red Cross at Washington to protect her daughter from her husband's cruel treatment. A letter from a neighbor had been received which stated that he has been treating his wife very badly and threatening to kill her if she tried to leave him. The mother claimed that she has sent her daughter money to come home on but that her daughter did not dare leave. She also stated that Mr. R. wanted his wife to give up the adopted child but as she had grown fond of the boy she refused to do so. The wife's relatives seem to fear the man exceedingly and do not want to come in contact with him. In fact every one seems afraid of him."

It was learned through another source that Mr. N. is a prosperous bootlegger and that it was felt that his mental stability would be assured so long as the bootlegging business remains as lucrative as at present."

An effort was made to learn whether prospective adopting parents who had been refused a child by a standardized agency could subsequently succeed in securing an adoption decree from a court. That such can easily occur is rather strikingly illustrated by the following case of an adoption granted just eight days after the third social agency had refused to place a child with this woman.

Case IV.

On October 4, 1921, Mrs. X. applied to a child placing agency for a child to adopt. Her pastor would not recommend her so no investigation was made. Two weeks later, October 18, 1921, she applied to another child-placing agency in the same city asking for a baby girl for adoption. Upon investigation it was found that she kept a large rooming and boarding house. The Room Registery of the Y. W. C. A. described the place as "Not a good rooming house." The woman stated she had been promised a baby from a maternity home and had purhcased $50.00 worth of clothing but the home had disappointed her. Mrs. X.'s husband was reported dead but it was learned she was divorced from him. The second child-placing agency would not consider her as a foster-mother.

Nothing daunted by being refused a baby by three different agencies, Mrs. X. speedily secured a child, presumably through the medium of a newspaper advertisement and on October 26, 1921, just eight days after the last refusal, presented a petition in the Court of Common Pleas for the adoption of a five months old baby girl. The decree was granted the next day. There were no affidavits as to the character and respectability of the petitioner, nor was her address or marital status given. It was stated that the natural mother was unable to support said child who had been "in the care of petitioner for some time"—less than eight days!

Advertising Babies.

It was impossible to get any accurate idea of the amount of advertising carried on throughout the State both of babies for adoption and of requests for children. A survey made of the files of the Pittsburgh newspapers which specializes in "want ads" showed that during a six month period twenty-five babies were advertised for adoption while in ten cases prospective foster parents were advertising for babies.

It is significant that in many of the striking cases of bad adoptions such as the following, the advertisement of the child figured more or less conspicuously. It would seem that an enactment making it illegal either to secure or to dispose of a baby through the medium of the newspapers would be in line with common sense measures of child protection.

Case V.

In 1918 a case was brought against Mrs. D. for assault and battery and neglect of a foster child. In the testimony it was brought out that for hours she would leave the child locked in a room; would neglect to feed it; that she got into a bad temper very easily and would then swear and beat the child. After investigation the court had the child removed from her home.

In August, 1920, Mrs D.. answered an advertisement in a newspaper, offering a child for adoption. On January 23, 1922, after seventeen months in the foster home the child was legally adopted by Mrs. D. and her husband. As usual the affidavits testified that the petitioners were "Persons of good moral character." It is known that Mrs. D. is a prostitute. The there affiants were an alderman of rather dubious character, the real estate man from whom the D.'s rented and the child's grandmother who had advertised it for adoption.

Later the grandmother was much upset when she learned that the court had already taken away one child from the D.'s. Apparently she was in ignorance of the "character and respectability" of the petitioners to which she testified in the affidavit. The natural mother of the child, who has been diagnosed as a high grade defective, is now on the waiting list for Laurelton. She is also syphilitic. The chance of the child's securing the necessary observation and care to overcome, so far as can be, the handicaps of its mental and physical inheritance, is not bright.

Need for Investigation before Adoptions Are Decreed, Especially in Certain Classes of Cases.

If the court had some means of having a thorough investigation made by a trained case worker could such an adoption as the following have occurred?

Case VI.

Margaret, aged fifteen and Ethel, aged thirteen, at the time of their adoption in 1923, came from a home with no moral standards nor were they more fortunate in the foster home into which they were adopted. Their family had long been known to various social agencies because of the flagrant immorality of the mother and the poverty and shiftless character of both parents.

In June 1923, the girls disappeared and the Juvenile Court was asked to find them. They were located by the probation officer the following September four days after their adoption had been consummated. The consent to adoption had been given by the natural mother and the overseers of the poor. The whereabouts of the father was unknown as he had deserted some time before. In the petition, however it was stated that he was dead and the mother unable to support the two girls. The probation officer made an effort to ascertain whether Mr. and Mrs. Y., who were caring for Margaret and Ethel were fit persons to assume the responsibility of adopting parents. The affidavit in the petition to adopt stated that the adopting parents were "persons of industry, good character, and reputation." They were local representatives of a national "rescue" organization.

In answer to a querry addressed by the probation officer to this organization, the national director replied that these persons were worthy and should be encouraged in their work.

A few months later the case came into court when complaints were brought against both man and wife by the children. From evidence given in court it would appear that the children, unaccustomed to decent living standards, were not shocked by the lewd behaivor of their foster parents but were merely resentful of their own forced participation in these orgies.

The man was sent to jail for three years, on being convicted of his crime, but he escaped after serving a sentence of a few months.

The special need of investigation by courts of those adoptions in which there has been no participation by a social agency of recognized standing, seems to be obvious. This point of view is not held, however, in all quarters. A director of the poor stated to the investigator that in his county the adoption cases engineered by the directors of the poor and by the Children's Aid Society and other agencies assured the children adequate protection; but with regard to "private adoptions" as he called those falling in Groups III and IV, "they are nobody's business and any mother has a right to give her child to whom she will without interference from others." The question of the rights of the child to protection and to at least a minimum of education and proper nuture seemed not to occur to him. Is the prevention of such cases as the following outside the interest of the public authorities, and when they fail, outside the legitimate range of interest of a private incorporated agency to promote child welfare?

Case VII.

Francis, aged thirteen, recently made a personal application to a social agency stating that her foster father had been having sexual realtions with her for the last two years. Upon investigation living conditions were found to be very bad. The foster mother corroborated the child's statements.

Francis had been legally adopted in May 1918. She was sold to her foster parents by her mother for a quart of whiskey.

Adoption Cases Known to Social Agencies.

In six counties, Allegheny, Luzerne, Dauphin, Berks, Cambria and Erie, the adoption records were cleared through the local Social Service Exchange in order to find out the contact which parents and foster parents had had with the agencies. In the other counties the leading social agencies were asked to run through the list of adoptions to identify the cases with which they were familiar. It was found that 81 agencies throughout the State had some knowledge of

the various families but were in no way responsible for the adoption. Another 54 agencies had been directly connected with the adoptions, having either placed the child in the adoption home or signed the consent or taken both steps.

Reports were secured from the 81 agencies and schedules filled out from the records of the 54 agencies or children's homes which had engineered the 443 adoptions which fall in Group V. It was interesting that of the 54 agencies engineering adoptions there were 37 (15 children's homes and 22 agencies, if the directors of the poor can be included) who were responsible for only one or two adoptions each.

Of the 443 cases in Group V, schedules were filled out for 413 or 93%. In 413 instances the child's own name was recorded; of these, 12 cases were foundlings so the name was fictitious; 173 recorded the fact as to whether the adopting parents owned or rented their home; 27 reported previous address for adopting family; 220 gave both occupation and income of the adopter; 123 gave occupation alone; 144 gave occupation of wife; 59 told how long they lived in present home; 57 made reference to savings; 56, to insurance; 113 referred to membership of household; 105 to type of neighborhood; and 107 schedules the number of rooms in the dwelling; 133 stated whether or not the child had a separate room. In 144 cases there was some reference to the general conditions of the home and in 141 to the quality of housekeeping. In 127 instances the type of bathing facilities was specified; 85 schedules recorded the manner in which the laundry was done and 109 contained some reference to household help. In 113 cases it was indicated as to whether or not the adopting parents had any understanding of child feeding. In 80 cases the type of medical service employed was recorded. The church membership of the adopting father was recorded in 163 cases and of the foster mother in 120 cases. In 181 instances the length of time the adopting parents had been married was recorded. In 216 cases the reason for adopting a child was mentioned. In 120 instances there was some comment on the temperament of the foster father and in 111 on that of the foster mother. The educational attainments of the foster father were mentioned in 158 cases, of the foster mother in 152. References for the adopting people were mentioned in 183 cases and of these the occupation of the sponsor was mentioned in 110 cases. Only 162 of the 413 schedules indicated how much information was given to adopting parents when the child was placed with them. The date of the child's birth was recorded in 324 instances; the place of birth in 272 cases. The date when the agency acquired custody was mentioned in 92 cases; how the agency acquired custody was a matter of record in 213 cases; 367 schedules state whether or not the child is legitimate. The natural father's name is given in 229 instances, the natural mother's in 290. In only 156 cases is there any mention of relatives though it is difficult to understand how any children's home or agency can take the responsibility of placing a child for adoption without first having been in touch with the relatives to learn if a satisfactory adjustment could have been made within the family circle. The time in the adoption home was indicated in 235 cases and in 180 instances it was stated whether or not the child was content in the foster home.

It is a matter of interest that the number of cases engineered by social agencies in Philadelphia County during a five and a half year period (214) exactly totals the number in Allegheny County for the two year period, 1922-23. Something over twice the number of children were placed for adoption by social agencies throughout the thirteen counties (443) as in Philadelphia County (214). This may in part be accounted for by the fact that in the State study we find 121 children placed for adoption by two maternity homes. One of them, a commercial maternity home which the investigator found to have about 30 babies in one room about 14 by 16 feet with 9 babies occupying 3 cribs, engineered 71 adoptions in 1922-23. As an example of its type of placement work we might cite the following case.

Case VIII.

Olive, at the age of six weeks was adopted from this commercial maternity home. Some time later the foster family was reported to the Humane Society because of cruelty but the Humane Society officer was unable to locate them because they had moved. After inquiry the officer of the Society made a further effort to find the family and reported as follows: "Baby Olive is now 20 months old. She looked well-nourished but was not very clean. The foster father is a truck driver. The foster mother is a highly excitable woman, extremely nervous and was much wrought up over the visit; is the type who might easily become unbalanced. She should never have been entrusted with a baby. At present they are doing light housekeeping in one room and they are evidently the sort that moves from one furnished room to another and never establishes a permanent home. Mrs. X. stated there was no trouble in securing the baby; they merely presented two written references at the maternity home and were given the baby. No subsequent visits or inquiries were made by any one from the home to determine the baby's welfare."

Adoptions by Deed.

Of the 1187 adoptions of the State study 27 were by deed as compared with 34 in the Philadelphia study. Of these 21 were in Allegheny County, 2 in Erie, 3 in Luzerne and one in Washington. The other nine counties reported no adoptions by deed for 1922-23; several of the counties had had none for the last five years. Armstrong County reported one adoption by deed in 1924.

The 27 adoptions by deed represent the number which could be found in the records. One attorney expressed the opinion that there were many other adoptions by deed which had never been recorded and stated it as his belief that the neglect to record the deed does not affect in any way the legality of the adoption since the statute says: "It shall be lawful to record" it. Since, however, it has been held by the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania that a deed adoption to be valid must be recorded in order to complete the proceedings and that the recording must be done in the lifetime of the adopting parent, this attorney can hardly be correct in his interpretation. His opinion is cited to show the vagueness which prevails regarding this process.

A deed of adoption is a legal instrument by which the natural parent transfers all his rights to his child and the adopting parent is given complete responsibility and control of it. It is similar to a deed of property and is sworn to before a notary public. This document is filed with the Recorder of Deeds where it is copied into the deed books, with records of mortgages, etc. A person may thus deed away his child with as little ceremony as he disposes of a bit of real estate.

In the 27 cases an effort was made to learn what factor had conditioned the choice of this method in place of adoption by court decree. Among the reasons given by the different attorneys were: Adoption by deed is simpler, easier, takes less time, is cheaper and insures more privacy. It was interesting to discover that 13 of the 21 cases in Allegheny County emanated from one commercial maternity hospital no longer in existence. It bore a very poor reputation. It was not at all an uncommon occurrence for children to be given to foster parents the day they were born. Investigation and follow-up work were unknown. The attorney who engineered the cases has since married the matron of the hospital. He gives as the reason for using the deed rather than the petition method of adoption that the adopting parents do not wish their neighbors to know the child is not their own and that by using deeds in many cases they are successful in carrying out this deception. He added that the mothers of these illegitimate babies do not care which type of adoption is used.

The following cases may throw light on the reason why some children are adopted by deed rather than through the courts. They certainly illustrate the total lack of safeguards thrown around the child and the danger to the child inherent in this archaic form of adoption.

Case IX.

In 1921 Mr. E. applied to a children's agency to ask for assistance in securing guardianship of Edith Marie, aged 21 months.

Through the divorce papers which his wife had filed against him he had just recently discovered that the child was neither his nor his wife's but was born to Martha H. April 14, 1919 in the City Hospital. In answer to the newspaper advertisement of Mrs. E. asking for a child to adopt, Martha H. brought her three weeks old baby to the E. home where, for a month she posed as the nurse of the child. The husband now accused his wife of deceiving him with regard to the baby so as the more easily to cover up the fact of her

immorality. The visitor from the social agency reported Mr. E. as seeming rather unbalanced though Martha H. verified the statement that she was the mother of the child.

In the midst of the intensive efforts of the children's agency to get at the truth of the situation and to work out some fairly satisfactory solution, Mrs. E.'s divorce lawyer, who is known in the community as specializing in criminal cases from the under world, engineered an adoption by deed on January 18, 1921. This was, of course, unknown at first to the agency or to Mr. E. When the latter finally heard reports of the adoption, he insisted that none could have taken place as he had signed no papers. He was most anxious to secure custody of the child but a few months later the divorce was granted giving to Mrs. E. the child, who was already legally hers by adoption. The grounds for the divorce were abuse, but Mrs. E. states she could have charged immorality.

Subsequently Mrs. E. went out to work to support herself leaving the two year old child in the care of the woman who kept the rooming house where she lived. Later there were reports of her being immoral.

With this environment it is extremely doubtful as to what Edith Marie's future will be, especially as her mother was epileptic and syphilytic, and according to a physician, showed clear signs of feeble mindedness.

Case X.

On February 28, 1923, Mrs. L. applied to a child placing agency for two or three children to board. An investigation was made and house and surroundings were found to be satisfactory but the references given by Mrs. L. could not vouch for her character. The burgess stated that she came from a good family but was known to be immoral. The physician said the same thing. A third reference stated definitely that she was immoral. The home was not used by the child placing agency.

Six weeks later, on April 14, 1923, a deed giving Margaret Jane to Mrs. L. was drawn up. It was recorded three days later. The adoption was engineered by an attorney retained by a commercial maternity home bearing a very poor reputation.

Case XI.

Mildred C. was adopted by deed August 9, 1923 at the age of five months. The deed was recorded on September 11, 1923. The mother occupied a place of responsibility and esteem in a neighboring state; the father was prominent politically. The child was illegitimate.

The mother after leaving the hospital in the Pennsylvania city placed the child with a friend and agreed to pay its board. Before returning to her home she saw a lawyer and arranged to give her friend power of attorney with power to dispose of the child as she saw fit. Her friend placed an advertisement in the paper offering the baby for adoption. A child placing agency had been called in to place the child but when they visited the friend's home the baby had been removed and they were unable to learn what had become of it.

The attorney stated that the adoption was put through by deed instead of petition because they were unable to secure the consent of the mother to an adoption by petition. Their letters to her had remained unanswered. He admitted they could have secured the consent of the directors of the poor and so have had the adoption go through the court but, because of the prominence of the parties involved, especially the father who was active in politics, they wished to keep the whole matter under cover as much as possible and so the adoption by deed was effected.

The following case shows that at least in one instance an adult was legally adopted without his being aware of the fact.

Case XII.

During the war John S. enlisted in the aviation branch of the service and went overseas. He did not know he was a foster child, taken by Mr. and Mrs. B. in 1899 when three years of age. In the event of his life being sacrificed for his country his foster parents would have been unable to secure insurance so their attorney had executed a deed of adoption in which the affidavits were signed October 23, 1918, though the signature of the grantee was not attached. The deed was recorded four years later when the foster mother died and left considerable property equally distributed among the natural children and the adopted son. The attorney does not know whether or not John is now aware of the fact that he was adopted in 1922.

Better Adoption Laws Imperative.

When our law forbidding the care of children in almshouses was about to be carried into effect, a petty official in the office of the directors of the poor was told to take two or three days off to dispose of the 48 children then in the county home. He was surprised to find the children's homes practically all full and said he had "quite a time" placing some of the children. The striking thing was that in telling of it the man gave no evidence of sensing the startling character of his statement.

If we think it enough to take "two or three days off to dispose of 48 children" our present adoption laws are adequate for they are quite in keeping with that attitude. But if we assume that the public wants the little John Doe of our enlightened today to receive sufficient attention when he comes to court to make sure that his interests will be safeguarded so that he may grow up an asset to his State, then the adoption practices of this State are clearly not meeting the public expectation. Laws designed to secure for the child sympathetic and intelligent service for his adequate protection seem to be gravely needed.

APPENDIX III

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS ON LEGAL ADOPTION IN PENNSYLVANIA

1. Q. Who may adopt a child?

   A. "Any person desirous of adopting any child."

2. Q. Can a corporation, such as an orphanage, adopt a child?

   A. No.

3. Q. What procedure must the person desirous of adopting a child take?

   A. Present his or her petition, declaring such desire and that he or she will perform all the duties of a parent to such a child.

4. Q. Where must he present his petition?

   A. To such court in the county where he or she may be resident.

5. Q. What courts are empowered in Philadelphia County to decree adoptions?

   A. The five Common Pleas Courts and the Civil Division of the Municipal Court. (See Question 83.)

6. Q. What is meant by residence as a qualification to petition these courts?

   A. Temporary residence has been adjudged sufficient to meet this requirement. "A temporary resident has been declared by the Pennsylvania Supreme Court to be synonymous with a sojourner."

7. Q. Can a non-resident person file a petition to adopt a child?

   A. It would seem that the above construction would include non-residents in the ordinary sense.

8. Q. Does the law provide specifically for the adoption of a resident child by a non-resident person?

A. Yes; a special act on this phase of the subject provides that if the resident child is under 21 years, the petition must be made by one of the following:
1. "Parents of the child, or either of such parents."
2. If no parents, the next friend of such child
3. Guardians or overseers of the poor.
4. Such charitable institution as shall have supported such child for at least one year (only in cases where child's parents are not living).

9. Q. Is this law regarded as sound from the legal standpoint?

A. No. The validity of the Act of July 2, 1901, has been judicially questioned.

10. Q. Who must consent to the adoption of the minor?

A. The right to give consent in the proceeding is conferred by different Acts, each intending to provide for a given set of circumstances. In all cases the law seems to require the consent of some one before the decree can be made.

11. Q. What are the various circumstances comprehended by all the unrepealed Acts?

A. (1) The ordinary case where the normal relationships of parent and child and surviving parent and child are present.
(2) The case wherein it is proven to the court that the mother or father from
(a) drunkenness
(b) profligacy
(c) or other cause should have
(1) neglected
(2) or refused to provide for his or her child for the period of one year or upwards and there is a non-neglecting parent.
(3) Where the above circumstances exist and there is no non-neglecting father or mother. This covers the case where
(a) both parents are dead
(b) both parents neglecting
(c) one parent is dead; the other parent neglecting.
(4) The case wherein the child has been judicially committed to the care of any person or corporation as being destitute, homeless, abandoned or dependent upon the public.
(5) The case wherein the child, having no parental care, has been committed to the care of any person or corporation.
(6) The case wherein the parent or parents have been thrice convicted of any crime or misdemeanor against or in relation to such child before any Magistrate, Justice of the Peace or Court of Record, or any one of them, and such child has been committed to the care of any person or corporation.
(7) The case in which a child, deserted by his parents or surviving parent, has no legal guardian.

12. Q. Whose consent is necessary to the validity of the proceedings where the circumstances above set forth exist?

A. (1) In number one the consent of the parents or surviving parent is necessary.
(2) In number two the consent of the non-neglecting parent is necessary.
(3) In number three the consent of the following in the alternative is necessary:
(a) next friend
(b) guardians or overseers of the poor
(c) such charitable organization as shall have supported the child for at least one year.
(4) In circumstance number four the consent of the person or corporation to which the child has been committed and also the consent of the non-neglecting or innocent parent, if any.
(5) In circumstance number five the same consent is necessary as in circumstance number four.
(6) In circumstance number six the same consent is necessary as in circumstance number four.
(7) The adoption shall be similar to the proceeding followed in the case of the parents' death.

13. Q. Can the legal guardian of a child give consent to its adoption?

A. No.

14. Q. How will the courts construe the expression set forth in circumstance number two, "If any mother or father from drunkenness, profligacy or other cause should have neglected . . . to provide for his or her child for a period of one year?"

A. Neglect to provide for "other cause" would seem to embrace the case wherein parents, because of poverty, fail to make provision of any kind for the child. Judge Lindsey, in his pamphlet, expressed it as his opinion that the policy of the law is against such construction. The ambiguity, nevertheless, exists.

15. Q. What other circumstance is provided by the statutes?

A. The case wherein the juvenile court awards the child to the care of any association or individual in accordance with the provisions of the Juvenile Court Act.

16. Q. What consent is necessary in the above circumstance? (Question number 15.)

A. The person or corporation thus appointed may be made the party to the adoption proceedings and the party either himself or by his attorney may consent to the adoption and such consent shall be sufficient.

17. Q. Has this portion of the Juvenile Court law been tested in the courts?

A. Judge Lindsey reports in October, 1915: "I know of no judicial construction of this provision."

18. Q. Is it probable that this clause would be held to abrogate the rights of parents to consent to adoption in the case of dependent children committed by juvenile courts to the care of associations and individuals?

A. In Judge Lindsey's opinion that is unlikely. This provision seems hardly within the title of the Act and there might be constitutional objections to an interpretation which resulted in an innovation in the adoption law and procedure.

19. Q. Does the death of a consenting parent prior to the filing of a petition by the adopting parents, affect the situation?

A. Yes. The Superior Court has held that the parent by death loses his or her power to consent, even though the consent be given, the parent died and the petition be filed all within the space of a few days. The facts stated in the petition "must be supposed to be made as of the date when the petition is presented."

20. Q. What is meant by "next friend" mentioned in number three of the answer to question number twelve?

A. The Superior Court has held that "next friend" in the adoption law means "one who is interested in the welfare of the child to such an extent as to see that a proper person is entrusted with its rearing. It is not necessarily the next of kin for the two terms are not synonymous. It is for the court to determine whether the person consenting is really the next friend." It would seem that the adopting person could hardly, under this definition, act as the "next friend" and thus give consent to the action which he himself is taking.

21. Q. Can any charitable institution act as "next friend" to a child?

A. No. A society incorporated in another State for the purpose of procuring children from their parents and having them adopted, which has no home or asylum in this State is not within the meaning of "charitable institution" as used in the adoption statutes.

22. Q. In what way should the natural parent give his consent to the adoption?

A. He should consent to the specific petition filed by the adopter. A valid consent without knowing the actual names of the adopters may also be secured from the parents, provided the parent or parents are informed of the particular adoption contemplated.

23. Q. Is abandonment of children anywhere more specifically defined in the law?

A. Yes. In two statutes. The older one provides that "if the father or mother of any child, under the age of seven years, or any person to whom such child shall have been confided, shall expose such child in any highway, street, field, house, outhouse or other place with intent to wholly abandon it, such person shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof, be sentenced to an imprisonment not exceeding twelve months, and to pay a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars."

The more recent one provides that "a parent or other person charged with the care and custody, for nurture or education, of a child under the age of sixteen years, who abandons the child in destitute circumstances, and wilfully omits to furnish necessary and proper food, clothing and shelter for such child, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, or by imprisonment not exceeding two years, or both or either, at the discretion of the court. In case a fine is imposed, the same may be applied, in the discretion of the court, to the support of such child. Proof of the abandonment of such child in destitute circumstances, and omission to furnish necessary and proper food, clothing, or shelter, shall be prima facie evidence that such omission was wilful."

24. Q. Does abandonment in the adoption law mean the same thing as abandonment in the criminal law?

A. Apparently not precisely the same. In the adoption law abandonment has been variously defined.

25. Q. When, for purposes of adoption, can a parent be said to have abandoned a child?

A. When evidence has been produced to the satisfaction of the court that such was the real intent and purpose of the parent. "Placing a child in an institution or with a society willing to maintain it is not an abandonment but the opposite. As was said by Judge Allison, in Booth v. Allen, 'In what proper sense can a mother be charged with having entirely abandoned her child who has made careful provision for it; secured for it a home and a caretaker . . . one who has agreed to stand in the relation of parent to the infant, and perform for it the duties of a mother?' Of course, there may be an abandonment by the parent even after such a placing of the child. If, for instance, the parent ceases to communicate with the child or its foster parents, has left or removed from his place of abode without communication and his whereabouts are unknown, an abandonment may be fairly inferred from such facts, but they should sufficiently appear on the proceeding."

26. Q. If the child had been placed by the parent with an agreement to pay for its keeping, is the failure to pay as agreed an abandonment?

A. The mere neglect or failure to pay could hardly be considered such, but if coupled with failure to communicate or concealment of whereabouts or other like facts persisted in for a length of time sufficient so as not to be likely due to illness or temporary disability abandonment might reasonably be inferred. Probably no hard and fast rule is possible, and the facts should be fully set out and supported by affidavits of proof.

27. Q. Can the failure to pay board to an institution coupled with the agreement not to interfere in the care and education of the child be construed as "neglect" and "refusal to provide" for one year?

A. No; if it appears that before the adoption the parent had determined to reclaim the child and had given notice of such intention to the proposed adopting parent and the institution.

28. Q. Can a charitable institution that has supported the child for one year claim that the parent has abandoned it?

A. No. Actual abandonment must be proven to the satisfaction of the court.

29. Q. How is this done?

A. A letter sent to the last known address of the parent and returned as unclaimed by the postal authorities is sometimes accepted. Judge Lindsey advises that in all cases there should be the evidence or at least affidavits of persons knowing the facts relied on to show neglect or abandonment.

30. Q. Can the parent give the child over to some third party or association for adoption?

A. The consent of the parents provided for in the Act would seem to imply a consent to the specific application for the adoption by the petitioner and not a mere general willingness that the child be adopted by someone.

"A mere general assent that the child may be adopted or an authorization to some third person or society to consent to any adoption seems to me hardly in compliance with the Act." (May, 1915.)

31. Q. Are all these descriptive phrases used in circumstance number four, question number eleven, of essentially the same character and likely to be grouped together and treated as a whole in an interpretation?

A. No. Abandonment and abuse are quite different from those conditions arising out of sheer poverty—"homeless" and "dependent on the public." "It would seem to be more than doubtful—whether the existence of simple dependency, that is, that the parent is unable to support the child would in itself deprive the parent of his rights to the extent that an adoption might be had without notice to him."

32. Q. Is the consent of a minor over 14 years old necessary for an adoption?

A. No. "The consent of the minor to adoption may be assumed."

33. Q. Is the decree of adoption made by a court final, in the sense that once made, it cannot be undone without another adoption proceeding by which the adopting parents transfer their rights?

A. No.

34. Q. How is an adoption set aside?

A. Application is made to the court decreeing the adoption to set aside or vacate the decree.

35. Q. Can the court revoke an adoption decree on the petition of all of the parties who originally petitioned that the adoption be decreed?

A. Yes. The desire of a natural parent whose circumstances have changed accompanied by the acquiescence of the adopting parent was considered sufficient to revoke. It was held that the child acquired no vested rights by the decree.

36. Q. Will the courts always revoke a petition, even though all the parties to the original petition for the adoption decree, join in the petition for the revocation?

A. No. The courts have refused to revoke a decree on the ground that the child, a nineteen year old boy at the time of the adoption, soon afterward developed into a "prodigal and undutiful son." The court held that the statutes contained no provision for the rescission of an adoption decree. It was suggested that after the adopted child had come of age, he might enter into an agreement with the adopting parent to rescind the adoption. Until the boy came of age he was unable to give consent and no one could "waive his rights for him."

37. Q. On what grounds in contested cases will an adoption be set aside?

A. Various grounds may be advanced by the different parties at interest.
(1) The next of kin of the adopting parent may bring action on the ground of:
(a) unsoundness of mind of the adopting parent,
(b) undue influence
(2) Fraud on the court.
(3) That the court had no jurisdiction cannot be brought by next of kin of the deceased adopting parent after a lapse of years. Apparently it can be brought by the natural parent. From the standpoint of parental rights, the decree of a court is only valid if the court had jurisdiction to enter it and jurisdiction is always open to question.
(4) That it was made without notice to the parents.
(5) That it was made without the parent's consent.

38. Q. In what way can an adoption case be appealed from the Common Pleas Courts?

A. Appeal in adoption cases is not specifically provided for in the statutes. The only method of getting a review of an adoption case is on a writ of certiorari, which is required to be called an appeal by the statutes relating to this procedure.

39. Q. Upon what grounds can this form of appeal be taken from the Common Pleas Courts to the Superior and Supreme Courts?

A. Such appeal can be taken only on questions of law as distinguished from questions of fact.

40. Q. What points can be brought into review by the Supreme and the Superior Courts on an appeal?

A. In the Appellate Court the basis of the review must be to determine whether or not the record shows that the Common Pleas Court had jurisdiction and acted in accordance with what the adoption statutes authorize it to do. There is no appeal upon the merits of the case on the facts.

41. Q. Does acquiescence for a number of years by the natural parent estop him or her from claiming the child on the ground of an invalid adoption?

A. It has been held that a lapse of years will bar next of kin of the adopting parent from bringing action to invalidate an adoption on the grounds of lack of jurisdiction of the court, but it is doubtful whether such rule would hold in the case of a natural parent who was seeking to recover a child.

42. Q. If the natural parent who is contesting an adoption on the grounds that it was decreed without consent, dies while the suit is in progress, can his heirs continue the suit?

A. No. The natural parent's rights cease on his death, and his heirs cannot after his death carry on proceedings to revoke an adoption.

43. Q. What consideration is to guide the court in decreeing an adoption?

A. The court must be "satisfied that the welfare of such child will be promoted by such adoption." When a non-resident person adopts a child the court must satisfy itself "that the person adopting such child is a fit person to have the custody of the same." Many decisions and judicial opinions set forth that the welfare of the adopted child is the prime consideration, (assuming that the necessary consent has been given), upon which the judge is to base his decision.

44. Q. How does the court usually satisfy itself of this matter?

A. The statutes make no provision for the court's procedure except the petition and every court is consequently free to pursue its own methods in determining whether the adoption would be to the best interests of the child. It is, therefore, obvious that there is no danger of any procedure invalidating the adoption no matter how irregular the procedure may seem so far as meeting this requirement is concerned. The court having prescribed the procedure as a means of informing itself, the statutes are satisfied.

The usual practices are:

(1) To produce to the court the affidavits of two persons who swear that they know the petitioner or petitioners and that he or they are persons of good character and able to perform the duties of a parent toward the child. These affidavits are not, however, essential to the validity of an adoption. It has been judicially decided that "a sworn certificate of two residents as to the character of a petitioner need not accompany the petition, in the absence of a rule of court and where the court is satisfied otherwise that the welfare of the child will be promoted by the adoption.
(2) If a married person presents a petition as adopter, his wife or her husband is usually required to consent to the adoption in writing.
(3) The representations of the petitioner's attorney.
(4) If the child is fourteen years old, the written consent of the child itself is sometimes secured.

(5) One court (C. P. No. 4) has occasionally invoked the assistance of the City Department of Welfare to investigate the home of the petitioners, to make sure that they are fit places for the child.

45. Q. Are there any rules of court covering procedure in adoption?

A. The published rules of court for Philadelphia County contain no references to adoption.

46. Q. Does the Judge see the parties at interest in the case?

A. No; the petitioner's attorney represents them.

47. Q. What form does the Judge's decision take?

A. A decree of adoption.

48. Q. Are there any requirements regarding the time which must elapse between the filing of a petition and the granting of a decree?

A. No.

49. Q. How is an adoption proceeding recorded?

A. In the Prothonotary's office it is indexed and filed with all the other documents of Common Pleas and other courts.

50. Q. Is this a document open to the public?

A. Yes.

51. Q. Can privacy now be secured for the adoption records?

A. Yes. The Judge can order that the record be impounded in the safe. It can then be consulted only on the order of the Judge.

52. Q. Is this practice generally followed?

A. No. Out of 988 adoption records the Children's Commission found that only one had been impounded.

53. Q. What fees are charged in connection with adoption proceedings?

A. A fee of $5.00 is charged for filing the petition and listing it on the appearance docket in the Prothonotary's office; $1.00 is charged for a certified copy of the decree.

54. Q. What is the principal significance of this record?

A. Such record of the court shall be "sufficient evidence" to establish inheritance rights of both the adopting parent and the adopted child to the estate of the other.

55. Q. What are these rights?

A. The adopted child or adult and the adopting parent or parents shall inherit and take by devolution from and through each other, personal estate as next of kin, and real estate as heirs as fully as if the person adopted had been born a lawful child of the adopting parent or parents. The adoptive relatives of the adopted child shall be entitled to inherit and take from and through such persons to the exclusion of his or her parents, grandparents and collateral relatives. Neither shall an adopted child inherit or take from or through his or her natural parents, grandparents or collateral relatives. The inheritance rights existing between the adopted child and his spouse, his children, and his descendants, are the same as if he had not been adopted.

(Adoption will not cut off the child's right of inheritance from its natural parents unless so provided by statute—which is provided in this instance.)

56. Q. When a person who has made a will later adopts a child but fails to revise the will to make provision for the child, is the child an heir?

A. Yes; the will is revoked in the same way that it would have been had the testator acquired a spouse or natural child subsequent to the making of the will and the testator is deemed to have died intestate. In that event the adopted child stands in the same place as a natural child.

57. Q. When a testator leaves a life estate to an heir and directs that this life estate is to be conveyed upon the death of his heir to his or her child or children, does a child adopted by the heir, subsequent to the death of the testator, constitute an heir to this life estate?

A. No. The Supreme Court of Pennsylvania held in 1867 that "adopted children are not children of the person by whom they have been adopted, and the Act of Assembly does not attempt the impossibility of making them such."

Furthermore, "a devise to trustees for the sole and separate use of a married woman for life, and on her death to be conveyed to her children and heirs of her children forever, gave her nothing from her to her heirs, but only a life estate."

58. Q. Is there any way by which a testator leaving a life estate to a child with the stipulation that at death of this holder of the life estate, it is to go to his or her children, can include children adopted by this holder of a life estate?

A. Yes, by (1) specifically mentioning as heirs children which have been or may be adopted, or (2) providing that at the death of the holder of the life estate the principal is to be distributed to the heirs of the holder of the life estate in accordance with the intestacy laws of the Commonwealth.

59. Q. Is a child adopted by a married man, whose wife did not join in the petition, entitled to share in the wife's estate?

A. No. Even though the wife has given verbal consent and seemed to acquiesce, the adopted child acquires no inheritance rights with reference to the wife's estate.

60. Q. Is the child adopted by a married man whose wife did not join in the petition related in any way to the wife?

A. Apparently not. No "confidential relation" exists between the wife and the child and in business transactions they deal "at arm's length."

61. Q. What is the primary purpose of legal adoption?

A. To establish inheritance rights.

62. Q. Is adoption a contract?

A. No. It is the creation of the legal status obtaining between parent and child in cases where this does not naturally exist. It aims to confer on the parties all the legal rights and attributes which the law now affixes to the parent-child relationship.

63. Q. What rights other than inheritance and what duties are legally involved in the parent-child relationship?

A. Duties of the parent toward the child include: 1. Support to the age of sixteen, or if the child by reason of infirmity is unable to support itself, to twenty-one.

2. Duty of physical care at least during infancy and early childhood.
3. Moral guidance and education throughout childhood.

Rights of the parent include:

1. Custody of the child during its minority.
2. Control of the child's earnings.
3. Claim of support in dependent old age of parent (unless child is married woman without property).
4. Claims for compensation in case of injury to the child.
5. Right to consent to marriage.

64. Q. Is an adopted child a beneficiary under the Workmen's Compensation Act?

A. Yes, by special definition: "The terms 'child' and 'children' include adopted children. To receive compensation they must be under sixteen and members of the decedent's household at the time of his death."

65. Q. Is a widow eligible for mothers' assistance for children adopted by her and her husband prior to his death or his becoming permanently insane?

A. It has been ruled that she is not. The opinion is based on the legal definition of the word "mother" which is held to mean a woman who has borne a child.

66. Q. Can adopting parents recover damages for the death of their son?

A. No. It has been held that the right granted to the surviving father or mother to recover damages for the death of a son, is a right granted to the actual father or mother, and not to an adopting parent.

67. Q. Can a parent make a valid contract which obsolutely relinquishes his rights over his child?

A. Such contracts are void as against public policy.

68. Q. Can a parent transfer his rights to his child as a matter of traffic or for pecuniary gain?

A. No; such transferring of children is a criminal offense under the law, punishable by fine, or imprisonment or both.

69. Q. How does the relationship of guardian and ward differ from the relationship in adoption?

A. The status of guardianship and ward carries only certain of the incidents of the relationship of parent and child. It does not involve inheritance between the guardian and ward. It does involve custody of the ward's property and sometimes, though not necessarily so, the custody of the ward himself. Adoption is the only procedure which carries with it the right of inheritance of persons dying intestate.

70. Q. Is there any age limit applying to the person to be adopted?

A. No. One person of legal age may adopt another person of any age.

71. Q. Is the procedure the same for adults as for minors?

A. Only the consent of the adopted person and his or her spouse is required. The Act of May 9, 1889, required the consent of the parents or surviving parent of the adult, but this requirement was omitted in the Act of June 1, 1911.

72. Q. Is there any other way by which an adoption can be effected?

A. Yes; an existing statute provides for the adoption of a "child" by deed. Act of 1872 uses the word "child" but it is doubtful whether the word "child" is used as a synonym for "minor." It is not sufficiently broad to include adults.

73. Q. How is adoption by deed effected?

A. On proof of the due execution of the deed, it is recorded by the Recorder of Deeds.

74. Q. Who is competent to make such a deed for a child?

A. (1) The parents.
(2) The sole surviving parent, if of age.
(3) The mother of an illegitimate child, if she is of age.
(4) If she is not of age, her parents must also give consent.

75. Q. Are there any requirements regarding the adopting parent?

A. No; other than that he be of age.

76. Q. Is there any provision for the exercise of discretion by any public official to safeguard the child's welfare in this transfer of custody and guardianship?

A. No.

77. Q. Are there any residence requirements regarding any of the parties to the transaction?

A. The deed must be recorded in the county where the adopting parent resides at the date of its execution.

78. Q. Why is the adoption by deed called the "common law form of adopting a child?"

A. Reason unknown; the common law did not know a process of adoption. There is no legal method of adoption in England at the present time.

79. Q. Are there any precedents for this private form of adoption in the Roman law or the Code Napoleon, from which our other form of adoption derives?

A. No. Both in Roman law and in the Code Napoleon some special authority of law was necessary to constitute an adoption.

80. Q. Why was it provided for in Pennsylvania by Act of April 2, 1872?

A. It would seem that there was a practice in this State of adopting children by deed prior to that time. In 1872 this practice was legalized by a statute which is entitled a supplement to the adoption law of 1855. The Act of May 4, 1855, did not, however, mention this practice or provide for this method. There would seem to have been some confusion in the minds of the Legislature who drew up and passed this act.

81. Q. What fee is charged for recording an adoption deed?

A. A minimum charge of $2.50 is made. This permits a deed at least five hundred words in length; $1.00 is charged for each additional five hundred words.

82. Q. How is the child's name changed to that of the adopting parents?

A. The court may decree that such child shall assume the name of the adopting parent.

83. Q. Would it be possible, without further changes in the laws, to concentrate the adoption cases in one court in Philadelphia County?

A. Yes. The Civil Division of the Municipal Court is specifically given concurrent jurisdiction in adoption cases and it is provided that it is to have jurisdiction "in any civil cases transfererd to it by order of a majority of the judges of any Court of Common Pleas of Philadelphia County." It would seem that power is thus given the Common Pleas Court to transfer all adoption cases to one court.

APPENDIX IV

TYPICAL ADOPTION PETITION AND DECREE AND DEED OF ADOPTION

IN RE : C. P. No. 9
ADOPTION OF : Dec. Term 1924
MAY WICKS : No. 10682

To the Honorable the Judges of the said Court the Petition of Warren M. Gambury and Susan Marie Gambury, his wife, Respectfully represents:

1. That your petitioners are citizens of Pennsylvania and reside in the City and County of Philadelphia, at 3692 Plum Tree Street,

2. That they are desirous of adopting May Wicks, minor, born June 11, 1920, and now aged four years and upwards, now residing with your petitioners, being the child of Henry D. Wicks, nod deceased, and Margaret Ann Wicks, his wife,

3. That the said Margaret Ann Wicks is unable properly to support and maintain the said May Wicks

4. That the said May Wicks has been wholly supported, cared for and maintained by your petitioners since December 12, 1923.

5. That Margaret Ann Wicks, the mother of the said child is willing that the minor should be adopted by your petitioners, her consent thereto being hereto attached.

6. That your petitioners are able to provide a proper home for the said minor and able to care for, support and maintain her in a manner conductive to her welfare and will perform all the duties of parents toward her.

7. That two affidavits by respectable citizens of Pennsylvania are hereto attached setting forth that in their opinion it is to the advantage of the said minor that she be adopted as prayed for therein.

8. Your petitioners pray your Honorable Court for leave to adopt said minor under the provisions of the Act of Assembly in such case made and provided, said minor to have all the rights of an actual child equally with any other children of your petitioners.

And they will ever pray, etc.

Signed Warren M. Gambury
Susan Marie Gambury

State of Pennsylvania }
} ss:
County of Philadelphia }

Warren M. Gambury and Susan Marie Gambury, the above named petitioners in the foregoing petition, being duly sworn according to law depose and say that the facts set forth in the foregoing petition are true and correct to the best of their knowledge, information and belief.

Signed Warren M. Gambury
Susan Marie Gambury

Sworn and subscribed before me this first day of December, 1924.

Joseph Marks, Notary Public.

My Commission expires June 1925.

State of Pennsylvania }
} ss:
County of Philadelphia }

Margaret Ann Wicks, being duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that she is the mother of the said child May Wicks above named. That she voluntarily and without influence joins in the above petition for the adoption of her child, May Wicks, by the said Warren M. Gambury and Susan Marie Gambury and hereby gives her consent for the said adoption, she being unable to care for the said child.

Signed Margaret Ann Wicks

Sworn to and subscribed before me this second day of December, 1924.

Joseph Marks, Notary Public.

State of Pennsylvania }
} ss:
County of Philadelphia }

Mrs. Carmen Bartole of 3879 Birch Street being duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that she is well acquainted with Warren M. Gambury and Susan Marie Gambury, his wife, the above named petitioners. That they are persons of respectability and able to care for the said May Wicks. The deponent believes that the welfare of the said May Wicks will be promoted by the adoption prayed for in the above petition.

Signed Carmen Bartole

Sworn to and subscribed before me this second day of December, 1924.

Joseph Marks, Notary Public.

State of Pennsylvania }
} ss:
County of Philadelphia }

Mr. John Rimster of 69 East Boxer Street being duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is well acquainted with Warren M. Gambury and Susan Marie Gambury, his wife, the above named petitioners. That they are persons of respectability and able to care for the said May Wicks. The deponent believes that the welfare of the said May Wicks will be promoted by the adoption prayed for in the above petition.

Signed John Rimster

Sworn to and subscribed before me this second day of December, 1924.

Joseph Marks, Notary Public.

DECREE

And Now, To Wit, December 8, 1924, upon the consideration of the foregoing petition, it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the welfare of the said child, May Wicks, will be promoted by the said adoption, and that the mother of the said May Wicks has consented to the adoption proyed for, it is on Motion of Rush, Reed and Treppan, Esquires, Ordered and Decreed that the prayer of the petition be and the same is hereby granted, and the adoption of the said child, May Wicks, by Warren M. Gambury and Susan Marie Gambury, his wife, is hereby permitted, authorized, and confirmed and that the said May Wicks shall assume the name of Florentine May Gambury and have all the rights of a child and heir of the said Warren M. Gambury and Susan Marie Gambury, equally with any other children they may have, and be subject to the duties of such child.

(In writing) By the Court
Wilson D. Worthington
Judge

DEED OF ADOPTION

Know All Men by These Presents that I, Mark Anthony Orren, of the City of Pittsburgh and the County of Allegheny, Pennsylvania, with the consent of Leslie Dickson, the only surviving parent of Shirley Dickson, a minor of the said city, do by these presents adopt as my child and

heir the said Shirley Dickson, by the name of Shirley Orren, hereby conferring upon the said child all the rights of such child and heir and hereby covenanting and agreeing to care for, maintain, protect and to perform all the duties of a parent toward the said Shirley Dickson.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and seal this fifteenth day of December, 1924.

Signed Mark Anthony Orren

Signed, sealed and delivered in the presence of Us:

James Werth
Mabel Sims

I, the undersigned, being the only surviving parent of the above named Shirley Dickson do hereby consent to and hereby ratify the foregoing deed of adoption.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal this fifteenth day of December, 1924.

Signed Leslie Dickson

Signed, sealed and delivered in the presence of Us:

James Werth
Mabel Sims

State of Pennsylvania }
} ss:
County of Philadelphia }

On this fifteenth day of December, 1924, before me a Notary Public in and for the City of Pittsburgh, County of Allegheny, came the above named Mark Anthony Orren and Leslie Dickson and acknowledged the foregoing to be their act and deed, and desire the same to be recorded as such.

Witness my hand and Notarial seal the day and year aforesaid.

Thomas Carten, Notary Public.

My Commission expires March 30, 1925.

PART II

MANUAL OF GENERAL STATUTES OF PENNSYLVANIA RELATING TO CHILDREN.

One of the most important duties assigned to the Children's Commission by the General Assembly was the compilation of the Pennsylvania statutes relating to children. The Commission was empowered to request service from the Legislative Reference Bureau of the state to assist it in this large task. Fortunately the Legislative Reference Bureau was able to respond almost immediately and fortunately the Commission has had the financial resources for the equally prompt publication.

The Children's Commission regards this first official compilation of Pennsylvania's statutes relating to children as the logical starting point for the further study of these laws. Even in this, its beginning stage, it is hoped that this compilation will prove as useful to child welfare workers in their daily tasks as it has been to this Commission in its study of the needs for the revision, systematization and additions to the enactments regarding children.

In the opinion of this Commission, the people of Pennsylvania are greatly indebted to John H. Fertig, S. Edward Hannestad and Robert S. Frey, of the staff of the Legislative Reference Bureau, who have so ably and expeditiously compiled this large body of material.

(Signed)

Charles Edwin Fox, Chairman
Mrs. John W. Lawrence, Vice Chairman
Mrs. J. H. Bovaird
J. Rogers Flannery
Hon. Edward Lindsey
Mr. J. Prentice Murphy
Miss Florence Sibley

Members of the Commission Appointed to Study and Revise the Statutes of Pennsylvania Relating to Children.

January 31, 1925.

To the Members of the Commission Appointed to Study and Revise the Statutes of Pennsylvania Relating to Children:

In compliance with your request, and pursuant to the provisions of section six of the act approved the eleventh day of July, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-three, creating your Commission, I am transmitting herewith a compilation of the statutory laws of Pennsylvania of a general nature relating to the subject of children.

The full text of these laws is set forth in all cases where they are deemed of particular interest, to your Commission, and persons engaged in child welfare work. Other laws of lesser importance are referred to in notes only. The arrangement of the material is analytical, and is fully indicated in the table of contents preceding the text.

JAMES N. MOORE, Director,
Legislative Reference Bureau.

Harrisburg, Pa., Dec. 22, 1924.

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No. 411.

AN ACT

To provide for the appointment of a commission to suggest revisions and amendments to the statutes of the State of Pennsylvania which relate to children, especially those which relate to the dependent, defective, delinquent, neglected, incorrigible, or illegitimate children; defining the powers and duties of the commission; authorizing the examination of documents, records, and papers; and making an appropriation to meet the expenses of the said commission.

Section 1. Be it enacted, etc., That the Governor of this Commonwealth is hereby authorized and directed to appoint a commission, consisting of seven citizens, of whom at least three must be women, to study all laws relating to child welfare, and to suggest revisions and amendments to the statutes of Pennsylvania which relate to children, especially to those which relate to the dependent, defective, delinquent, neglected, incorrigible, or illegitimate children. The commission shall have power to employ and to fix the salaries of the necessary persons to enable the commision to perform its duties properly. The members of the commission shall receive no compensation for their services, but shall be allowed their actual traveling and other necessary expenses incurred in the performance of their duties.

Section 2. It shall be the duty of the Commission to study the laws, conditions, and practice of this State relating to children welfare, to revise and consolidate such laws, and to recommend such amendments to existing statutes of the State of Pennsylvania which relate to children, especially to those which relate to the dependent, defective, delinquent, neglected, incorrigible, or illigitimate children, or to their treatment, care, maintenance, custody, control, or protection and reformation, and such additional laws, as may be needed to embody the best thought and experience on these subjects. All recommendations of the commission shall be accompanied by concise statements of the reasons for such recommendations.

Section 3. The Commission, or its authorized agent, shall have access to such documents, records, and papers belonging to or under the control of State, cities, counties, boroughs, and townships, and of institutions and societies dealing with children which are subject to State supervision, whenever such examination of documents, records, and papers is necessary for the compilation of statistics and facts that may be of use and value to the commission in its work.

Section 4. That said commissioners shall make a full report, in writing to the General Assembly which will convene in one thousand nine hundred and twenty-five, on or before the first day of February of said year.

Section 5. That for the purpose of said commission, the sum of five thousand dollars ($5,000), or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated. The said expenses shall be paid on warrants duly signed by the chairman of the commission and approved by the Auditor General.

Section 6. The Legislative Reference Bureau shall render such assistance to the commission as may be from time to time, requested.

Approved—The 11th day of July, A. D. 1923.

GIFFORD PINCHOT.

GENERAL STATUTES OF PENNSYLVANIA RELATING TO CHILDREN

I. STATUS

A. RIGHTS AND DUTIES OF PARENT AND CHILD

1. Duties and Liabilities of Parents

(a) Abandonment and Neglect. See Sub-division N.

(b) Desertion and Non-Support

1. Who Liable for Support of Poor Persons. The father and gradfather, and the mother and gradmother, and the children and grandchildren, of every poor person not able to work, shall at their own charge, being of sufficient ability, relieve and maintain such poor person, at such rate

as the court of Quarter Sessions of the county where such poor person resides shall order and direct, on pain of forfeiting a sum not exceeding twenty dollars for every month they shall fail therein, which shall be levied by the process of the said court, and applied to the relief and maintenance of such poor person.

Sec. 28, Act of June 13, 1836, P. L. 539.
See the section immediately following.

2. Who Liable for Support of Poor Persons. The husband wife, the father, the mother, and the children, respectively, of every poor person shall, at their own charge being of sufficient ability, relieve and maintain such poor person, at such rate as the court of quarter sessions of the peace of the county where such poor person resides shall order and direct, on pain of forfeiting a sum not exceeding twenty dollars for every month they shall fail therein, which shall be levied by process of said court and be applied to the relief and maintenance of such poor person. And it shall be the duty of the directors or poor-law officers of such county, or either of them, to make a application to the said court by petition, under oath, setting forth the necessary facts in all such cases.

Sec. 4, Act of April 6, 1905, P. L. 112.

3. Person or Property of Parents to be Taken for Support of Children. If any man shall separate himself from his wife, without reasonable cause, or shall desert his children, or if any woman shall desert her children, leaving them a charge upon the district, in any such case, it shall be lawful for any one magistrate of the county upon complaint made by the overseers of the district, to issue their warrant to such overseers, therein authorizing them to take and seize so much of the goods and chattels, and receive so much of the rents and profits, of the real estate of such man or woman, as in the judgement of the said magistrate shall be sufficient to provide for such wife, and to maintain and bring up such children, which sum or amount shall be specified in such warrant; but if sufficient real or personal estate, cannot be found, then totake the body of such man (or woman) and bring him (or her) before such magistrate at a time to be specified in such warrant.

Sec. 29, Act of June 13, 1836, P. L. 547.

4. Security for Appearance to Answer Charge of Non-Support. It shall be lawful for such magistrate, on the return of such warrant, to require security from such man or woman, for his or her appearance, at the next court of Quarter Sessions of the county, thereto abide the order of the court, and for want of such security, to commit such person to the jail of the county.

Sec. 30, Act of June 13, 1836, P. L. 547.

5. Order for Support and for Sale of Goods of Parents. Commitment. The warrant aforesaid shall be returned to the next court of Quarter Sessions of the county, when it shall be lawful for the said court to make an order for the payment of such sums as they shall think reasonable for the purpose aforesaid, and therein authorizing the overseers to dispose of the goods and chattels aforesaid, by sale or otherwise, and to collect and receive the rents and profits aforesaid, or so much of either as in the judgment of the court shall be sufficient for the purpose aforesaid, but if there be no real or personal estate, it shall be lawful for the court to commit such person to the jail of the county, there to remain until he or she comply with such order, give security for the performance thereof, or be discharged by due course of law.

Sec. 31, Act of June 13, 1836, P. L. 547.

6. Arrest of Father for Separation from or Neglect to Maintain Children. In addition to the remedies now provided by law, if any husband, or father, being within the limits of this Commonwealth, has or hereafter shall separate himself from his wife, or from his children, or from wife and children, without reasonable cause, or shall neglect to maintain his wife or children, it shall be lawful for any alderman, justice of the peace, or magistrate of this Commonwealth, upon information made before him, under oath or affirmation, by his wife or children, or either of them, or by any person or persons, to issue his warrant to the sheriff, or to any constable for the arrest of the person against whom the information shall be made as aforesaid, and bind him over, with one sufficient security, to appear at the next court of quarter sessions, there to answer the said charges of desertion.

Sec. 1. Act of Apr. 13, 1867, P. L. 78
This act of April 13, 1867, P. L. 78 is not superseded by Act of March 13, 1903, P. L. 26, see Commonwealth v. Kenney, 80 super Ct. 418, nor repealed by the same act, see Commonwealth v. Mills, Appellant, 26 Super, Ct. 459.

7. Court to Make Order Against Father for Support of Children. Execution Against any Property of Father. Commitment Upon Default. The information, proceedings thereon, and warrant shall be returned to the next court of quarter sessions, or other court having jurisdiction thereof, when it shall be lawful for said court, after hearing, to order the person against whom complaint has been made, being of sufficient ability, to pay such sum as said court shall think reasonable and proper for the comfortable support and maintenance of the said wife or children, or both, and to commit such person to the county prison, there to remain until he comply with order, or give security, by one or more sureties, to the Commonwealth, and in such sum as the court shall direct for the compliance with the said order, the court may issue the appropriate writ of execution against any property, real or personal belonging to the defendant, and its writ of attachment execution against any money or property to which he may be in any way entitled, whether under what is known as a spendthrift trust or otherwise; and its said writ of attachment execution shall become a lien and continuing levy upon any money or property to which he may be in any way entitled, whether under what is known as a spendthrift trust or otherwise, which shall not exceed fifty per centum thereof, and shall remain a continuing levy until the order has been paid in full with costs. And it is further provided that the person against whom an order is made shall not be entitled to the benefits of any exemption law now in force or thereafter passed. And it is further provided that the provisions of this act shall apply to any trust, whether it is known as a spendthrift trust or otherwise, whether such trust was created or came into existence before or after the passage of this act. Where an attachment execution is issued the further proceedings thereon shall be in the manner heretofore practiced and allowed in the case of foreign attachments.

Sec. 1, Act of June 15, 1917, P. L. 614, amending Sec. 2, Act of Apr. 13, 1867, P. L. 78, as amended by Sec. 1, Act of Apr. 15, 1913, P. L. 72.

8. Costs of Proceedings. Husband and Wife Competent Witnesses. The cost of all proceedings by virtue of this act shall be the same as are now allowable by law in cases of surety of the peace, to be imposed in like manner; and all proceedings shall be in the name of the Commonwealth; and any wife, so deserted, shall be a competent witness on the part of the Commonwealth, and the husband shall also be a competent witness.

Sec. 3, Act of Apr. 13, 1867, P. L. 78.

9. Procedure for Arrest of Absconding Offender in County Other Than Where Warrant was Issued. Should any such person abscond, remove, or be found in any other county of the Commonwealth than the one in which said warrant issued, he may be arrested therein, by the said warrant backed by any alderman or justice of the peace of the county in which such person may be found, as is now provided for backing warrants, by the third section of the act of the thirty-first of March, one thousand eight hundred and sixty.

Sec. 4, Act of April 13, 1867, P. L. 78.
The third section of the Act of March 31, 1860, which provided for the endorsement of the name of the judge, alderman or justice of the peace of any city or county into which a person against whom a warrant had been issued by a magistrate of another county, has escaped or gone into, before it could be effectually served in the county in which he was apprehended, was repealed by the Act of May 2, 1899, P. L. 173, which made such en-

dorsement no longer necessary, and made it lawful for the person to whom a warrant is issned to arrest the offender outside the jurisdiction of the magistrate issuing the same.

10. Discharge From Commitment When Unable to Pay. Whenever the court of quarter sessions of any county in the Commonwealth shall, under the second section of the act to which this is a supplement, commit the person complained of to the county prison, there to remain until he comply with their order, or give security, etc., it shall be lawful for the said court, at any time after three months, if they shall be satisfied of the inability of such person to comply with the said order, and give such security, to discharge him from imprisonment.

Sec. 1, Act of April 15, 1869, P. L. 75, supplementing Act of April 13, 1868, P. L. 78. See 71 Pa. 413.

11. Attachment for Person for Failure to Comply With Order for Support of Child Confined in County or Poor District Institutions. In all cases where an order has been made by the court of quarter sessions for the support of a husband, wife, father, mother, child, grandfather, grandmother, or grandchild; or where an order has been made upon a husband, wife, father, mother, child, grandfather, grandmother, or grandchild of a person confined in any hospital, asylum, home or other institution, at the charge of any county or poor district, for the support of the said person, so maintained as a charge by said county or poor district; and the said order, made for the support or maintenance of any of the said persons heretofore mentioned, has not been complied with by the person on whom the said order has been made, for a period of thirty days; the court of quarter sessions wherein the said order shall have been made, or any judge thereof, upon affidavit or petition filed, setting forth that the person on whom the said order has been made has not complied with the said order, shall issue an attachment, directed to the sheriff or other proper officer of the county, directing and commanding that the person named as having failed to comply with said order be brought before the court forthwith, or at such other time as the court may in its discretion direct. Whereupon, if it shall appear to the court, after hearing that the person on whom the said order was made has wilfully neglected to comply with the said order made upon him, the court may adjudge said person in contempt of court.

Sec. 1, Act of June 15, 1911, P. L. 973.

12. Commitment of Person for Failure to Comply With Order. If the court, after hearing, shall adjudge the person on whom the said order has been made to be in contempt of court, it shall be lawful for the court, in the exercise of its discretion to commit the said person to the county jail for a period not exceeding six months.

Sec. 2, Act of June 15, 1911, P. L. 973.

13. Commitment Upon Failure to Obey Order of Court. Disbursement of Wages Paid During Commitment at Hard Labor. Whenever in any proceeding brought against any man, wherein it is charged that he has, without reasonable cause, separated himself from his wife or children, or from both, or has neglected to maintain his wife or children; or in any proceedings where any father of an illegitimate child has neglected to comply with the order of court made against him, in fornification and bastardy proceedings, or in any other proceedings for the support of such child, for the payment to the mother of expenses incurred at the birth of the child; or in any procedings where any child of full age has neglected or shall neglect to maintain his or her parents, not able to work or of sufficient ability to maintain themselves,—the court having jurisdiction shall commit the defendant to imprisonment, for want of a bond with security;* or, otherwise, the court may order the defendant to be imprisoned at hard labor under existing laws, or laws that may hereafter be passed, in such penal or reformatory institution in this Commonwealth as the court shall direct; or the court may discharge a defendant upon his own recognizance, in the custody of a desertion probation officer or other person, subject to such condition as the court may, in its discretion, impose.

Whenever any defendant shall be ordered to be imprisoned at hard labor, under the provisions of this act, there shall be paid by the official in charge of the penal or reformatory institution in which such defendant is imprisoned, to the person designated in the order of the court as the proper recipient of such money, to be disbursed by the said recipient as the order of court may direct, the sum of six-five cents for each day, Sundays and legal holidays only excepted, during which he remains imprisoned. Such sum shall be paid as wages, and shall be paid at such times and in such manner as other wages are paid by cities and counties, and shall be charged as one of the general running expenses of such institution; and, if the labor done in such institution is not sufficient to pay the running expenses of such institution, such sum shall be charged to and paid by the county from which such defendant was committed.

Sec. 1, Act of May 24, 1917, P. L. 268.

This act re-enacts the provisions of the act of June 12, 1913, P. L. 502, Sec. 2 of which was declared unconstitutional in Fedorowoicz v. Probst, 62 Super. Ct. 458, aff. 254 Pa. 338, because of defect in title of the act. Sec. 3, provising for probation officers, was not reenacted. This section three reads as follows:

"Whenever the court having jurisdiction of such proceedings may deem it necessary or desirable, it may appoint one or more discreet persons of good character to serve as desertion probation officers during the pleasure of the court, for the performance of such duties as the court shall direct. Said probation officer or officers shall receive a salary to be determined by the court, and this together with the necessary expenses incurred while in the actual performance of duty, shall be paid monthly by the county as directed by the court. It shall be the duty of the Probation officer or officers so appointed to make such investigation as may be required by the court, to furnish to the court such information and assistance as the court may require, to take such charge of any defendant before or after trial as may be directed by the court, and, when so directed, to collect and pay over to the proper persons money ordered to be paid by any defendant, and, in general, to do and perform such service as the court may direct."

*This semi-colon should be omitted, see Insolvency of Hogan 83 Super. Ct. 221.

14. Attachment Upon Violation of Order of Court. Forfeiture of Bond and Distribution of Proceeds. If the defendant in any such proceeding shall violate the terms of the order of court, the court may issue an attachment upon the petition of such defendant's parent, wife, child, or children, or of any other person or persons having knowledge of the facts.

In case of the forfeiture of a bail-bond in any such proceedings, the court may order that any sum collected, by suit or otherwise, shall be paid, in whole or in part, to such parent, wife, child, or children. In case of the forfeiture of any bond or recognizance with or without surety, given as security under any order of court, any sum collected, by suit or otherwise, shall be paid to such parent, wife, or children. Such payment shall not bar or in any way affect the power of the court to enforce its order against the defendant by attachment or otherwise.

Sec. 2, Act of May 24, 1917, P. L. 268.

15. Execution Against Any Property of Husband, Including Spendthrift Trusts. Whenever any court of competent jurisdiction has made an order or entered a decree or judgment against any husband requiring him to pay any sum or sums for the support of his wife or children or both, the court may issue the appropriate writ of execution against any property, real or personal, belonging to the defendant to enforce said order, decree, or judgment, and the said court may issue a writ of attachment execution, or writ in the nature of attachment execution, against any money or property to which said husband is entitled, whether under what is known as a spendthrift trust or otherwise: and the said writ of attachment execution shall become a lien and continuing levy upon any money or property to which he may be in any way entitled, whether under what is commonly known as a spendthrift trust or otherwise; and, in cases of levy on, or attachment of, any trust, said levy or attachment shall only be for fifty per

centum thereof, and shall remain a continuing levy until the order, decree, or judgment has been paid in full, with costs; and, in cases where the order, decree, or judgment requires the payment of stated sums at stated intervals, said writ of attachment shall remain a lien and continuing levy until the last payment due under such order, decree, or judgment has been made, with costs. The person against whom such an order, decree, or judgment is made shall not be entitled to the benefits of any exemption law now in force or hereafter passed. The provisions of this act shall apply to any trust, whether it is such a trust as is known as a spendthrift trust or otherwise, whether such trust was created or came into existence before or after the passage of this act. Where an attachment execution is issued, the further proceedings thereon shall be in the manner heretofore practiced and allowed in cases of foreign attachment.

Sec. 1, Act of May 10, 1921, P. L. 434.

16. Execution Against Real Estate of Husband and Wife by Entireties. Attachment for Rents. Whenever hereafter an order shall be made against any husband by any court of quarter sessions, or other court of competent jurisdiction, for the comfortable support and maintenance of his wife or children, or both, or whenever hereafter a judgment shall be rendered by any court of common pleas, or other court of comptetent jurisdiction, in favor of any wife against her husband in any action brought upon any articles of separation, or other contract made between such husband and wife, stipulating or conditioned for the support and maintenance of such wife, it shall be lawful for such court to enforce compliance with said order, or in execution of said judgment, to issue its appropriate write of execution against any real property owned by said husband and said wife by entireties and the purchaser at the sheriff's of such estate by entireties in virtue of said writ shall, upon compliance with the terms of said sale, be vested with the title theretofore held in entirely by said husband and said wife; or said court may, for the purpose aforesaid, issue a writ of attachment execution, attaching in the hands of any person or persons any rents, issues or profits of such estate. The proceeds of such sale, or of any attachment execution after the satisfaction of such order or such judgment thereout, shall be divided between such husband and such wife equally. The procedure on said writs of execution and attachment execution issued by the said court of quarter sessions, or other court of competent jurisdiction, shall be the same as provided by law in cases of similar writs on judgments entered in the courts of common pleas. The remedies herein provided are in addition to those heretofore provided by law for the enforcement of such orders or for the execution of such judgments.

Sec. 1, Act of June 11, 1913, P. L. 468.

17. Order for Support Entered as a Judgment Where Real Estate is Held by Entireties. Execution Thereon. Whenever a husband and wife shall hold real estate by entireties and the wife as heretofore secured or shall hereafter secure a sentence, order or decree of court against the husband for the support of herself and a child or children of her said husband, or either or any of them, and a copy of such sentence, order, or decree has been certified to any court of common pleas of any county in this Commonwealth in which the real estate so held by entireties is situated, the said order, decree, or judgment shall be entered in the said court of common pleas as a judgment therein with like force and effect as if the same had been recovered therein as a judgment of the latter court; and it shall be lawful to issue execution on such judgment against such real estate so held by entireties and to sell the same in the manner provided by law for the sale of real estate on execution issued on a judgment, but, in any such writs of execution thereon, the defendant therein shall not be entitled to the benefit of any exemption laws, and said real estate may be sold without inquisition. The sale of any such real estate, under the provisions of this act, shall convey to the purchaser or purchasers thereof a good and valid title to such real estate, and shall vest in him or them the entire title of both the husband and wife in the same manner and to the same effect as if both husband and wife has joined in the conveyance of same.

Sec. 1, Act of May 24, 1923, P. L. 446.

18. Interest of Wife in Proceeds of Sale of Real Estate Held by Entireties, Sold for Support of Children. The wife shall be entitled out of the proceeds of such sale to such sum of money as represents her share in such property, based on the proportionate part of the original purchase money furnished by her for the purchase of such property. She may petition the court of common pleas of the county where such real estate is situate, either before or after the sale of such property by execution, setting forth her claim, and the said court shall fix a day to hear the same. Service upon the defendant in such case shall be made personally, or in the manner provided in the act of General Assembly, approved the sixth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine (Pamphlet Laws, three hundred and eighty-seven), entitled "An act to authorize execution of process in certain cases in equity, concerning property within the jurisdiction of the court, and on defendants not resident or found therein." Service having been made as aforesaid, the court shall, upon hearing the claim, make such decree as shall be proper. In such hearing both husband and wife shall be competent witnesses. If such hearing is held before the sale of the property on the judgment, the court shall determine the proportionate part of the real estate that belongs to the wife.

Sec. 2, Act of May 24, 1923, P. L. 446.

19. Distribution of Proceeds of Sale by Trustee After Sale to Enforce Order of Support. The court of common pleas shall at the time of the hearing, or thereafter, appoint a trustee, who shall receive from the sheriff the proceeds of the sale of such property after the costs have been paid. Such trustee shall, out of such funds, pay to the aforesaid wife such amount of money as the court may have decreed to her as her share in the property sold, or if such decree has been made prior to the sale, then such proportionate part of the said proceeds as the court has found the wife to have contibuted towards the purchase of the property, and also such sums of money, and interest thereon from the time the respective items making up the same became due and payable, which are then due and payable by virtue of the order of support herein mentioned, and the trustee shall also pay to her such further sums as she may be entitled to under any order of court for the support of herself or of the children of her said husband.

Sec. 3, Act of May 24, 1923, P. L. 446.

20. Credit to be Given Wife when Purchase at Sale of Real Estate to Enforce Order of Support. Should the wife become the purchaser at said execution sale, she shall be entitled to a credit on the purchase price thereof for such sums as may have been found by the court to represent her share in such property, and also for such sum or sums of money as may be due her from the defendant, under the order of support upon which the execution was issued, at the time of the said sale, together with interest on said sums due her for support from the time the respective sums became due. Such credit shall be allowed her by the sheriff, or she may assign the several sums due her, as aforesaid, to the purchaser of said property, whereupon credit shall be given the purchaser by the sheriff for the amount so assigned.

Sec. 4, Act of May 24, 1923, P. L. 446.

21. Interest of Divorced Women in Proceeds of Sale of Real Estate Held by Entireties, Sold to Enforce Order for the Support of Her Children. Upon and after the divorce of any woman who is tenant by entireties of real estate with her former husband, such divorced woman shall be entitled to all the rights and remedies provided in this act for the collection of any sums of money ordered and directed by any competent court of this Commonwealth to be paid to her for the support of the children of such former husband, as fully as if she had not been divorced from such person. Upon the sale of said real estate for the collection of any money due her under any order or decree of any court, she shall be entitled to receive therefrom such sum of money as represents her share of such property, based on the proportionate part of the original purchase money furnished by her, as decreed by the court under the provisions of section two herein, together with such sums as may be due to her under and by virtue of an order or decree of support against the defendant.

Sec. 5, Act of May 24, 1923, P. L. 446.

22. Execution on Estates of Absent Husbands of Feme Sole Traders to Amount Spent for Support of Children. Where any mariners or others are gone or hereafter shall go to sea, leaving their wives at shopkeeping, or to work for their livelihood at any other trade in this province, all such wives shall be deemed, adjudged and taken, and are hereby declared to be, as feme sole traders; and shall have ability and by this act are enabled to sue and be sued, plead and be impleaded at law in any court or courts of this province, during their husband's natural lives, without naming their husbands in such suits, pleas or actions; and when judgments are given against such wives, for any debts contracted, or sums of money due from them, since their husbands left them, executions shall be awarded against the goods and chattels in the possession of such wives, or in the hands or possession of others in trust for them, and not against the goods and chattels of their husbands; unless it may appear to the court, where those executions are returnable, that such wives have, out of their separate stock or profit of their trade, paid debts which were contracted by their husbands, or laid out money for the necessary support and maintenance of themselves and children; then and in such case, execution shall be levied upon the estate, real and personal, of such husbands, to the value so paid or laid out, and no more.

Sec. 1, Act of Feb. 22, 1718, 1 Sm. L. 99.

23. Sale of Lands by Absent Husbands Without Provision for Maintenance of Children, Void. If any of the said absene husbands, being owners of lands, tenements or other estate in this province, have aliened, or hereafter shall give, grant, mortgage or alienate from his wife and children, any of the said lands, tenements or estate, without making an equivalent provision for their maintenance, in lieu thereof, every such gift, grant, mortgage or alienation shall be deemed, adjudged and taken to be null and void.

Sec. 2, Act of Feb. 22, 1718, 1 Sm. L. 99.

24. Sale of Lands by Absent Husbands, Lawful in Certain Cases. Provided, That, if such absent husband shall happen to suffer ship wreck, or be by sickness or other casualty disabled to maintain himself, then and in such case, and not otherwise, it shall be lawful for such distressed husband to sell or mortgage so much of his said estate, as shall be necessary to relieve him, and bring him home again to his family.

Sec. 3, Act of Feb. 22, 1718, 1Sm. L. 99.

25. Estates of Absent Husbands to be Taken in Execution for Support of Children in Certain Cases. Attachment to Issue. But if such absent husband, having his health and liberty, stays away so long from his wife and children, without making such provision for their maintenance, before or after his going away, till they are liable to become chargeable to the town or place where they inhabit; or in case such husband doth or shall live in adultery, or cohabit unlawfully with another woman, and refuses or neglects, within seven years next after his going to sea, or departing this province to return to his wife and cohabit with her again; then and in every such case, the lands, tenements and estate belonging to such husbands, shall be and are hereby made liable and subject to be seized and taken in execution, to satisfy any sum or sums of money, which the wives of such husbands or guardians of their children shall necessarily expend or lay out for their support and maintenance; which execution shall be found upon process of attachment against such estates, wherein the absent husband shall be made defendant.

Sec. 4, Act of Feb. 22, 1718, 1 Sm. L. 99.

26. "Children," "Separation" And "Nonsupport" Defined. As used in this act, the word "children" shall be limited to mean children under sixteen years of age, and also such children over sixteen and under twenty-one years of age as, by reason of infirmity, are incapable of supporting themselves; and further that "separation" or "nonsupport" within the meaning of this act, shall include every case where a husband has caused his wife to leave him by conduct on his part which would be ground for divorce, or father has neglected to provide for maintenance, support and care of his wife or children or wife and children.

Sec. 1, Act of July 12, 1919, P. L. 939.

27. Neglect of Father to Maintain Children a Misdemeanor. Order for Support. Competent Witnesses. In addition to the remedies now provided by law, if any husband or father, being within the limits of this Commonwealth, shall hereafter separate himself from his wife or from his children or from wife and children, without reasonable cause, or shall wilfully neglect to maintain his wife or children, such wife, or children, being destitute or being dependent wholly or in part on their earnings for adequate support, he shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and, on conviction thereof, be sentenced to imprisonment not exceeding one year, and to pay a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars, or either, or both, at the discretion of the court; such fine, if any, to be paid or applied, in whole or in part, to the wife or children, as the court may direct:

Provided, That no such conviction, payment, or fine, or undergoing imprisonment shall in any manner affect the obligation of any order for support theretofore made against the defendant in the court of quarter sessions or the municipal court in the manner now provided by law: And, provided further, That upon conviction the court may suspend sentence upon and during compliance by the defendant with any order for support theretofore made against him, as already made or as may thereafter be modified in the manner now provided by law, and, if no such order shall have been made, then the court trying the defendant may make such order for the support by the defendant of his wife and children or either of them, which order shall be subject to modification by the court on cause shown, and may suspend sentence upon and during the compliance by defendant with such order, then made or as thereafter modified, and entry of bond by defendant, with surety of proof by the court, conditioned on compliance with such order.

In any proceedings under this act, the wife or any person having the care, custody, or control of minor children shall be a competent witness.

Sec. 2, Act of June 12, 1919, P. L. 939.

This Act of 1919, substantially reenacts every provision of the Act of March 13, 1903, P. L. 26. See Commonwealth ex rel. Appellant v. John A. Steele, Sheriff, 78 Super. Ct. 352.

28. Jurisdiction. Jurisdiction in all cases for the failure of parents to support children is vested in the court of quarter sessions, except in Philadelphia County where such jurisdiction is vested in the municipal court under Act of July twelfth, one thousand nine hundred and thirteen, (P. L. 711) and its amendments and supplements, and in Allegheny County where it is vested in the Allegheny County Court under Act of May five, one thousand nine hundred and eleven, (P. L. 198) and its amendments and supplements.

Compiler's Note.

(c) Support of Children in Extraordinary Cases.

29. Support by First and Second Class of Families of Persons Confined to Prisons. Cities of the first and second class may appropriate moneys for the maintenance and care of destitute families of persons sentenced in such city to imprisonment, whose families are, and were at the time of the conviction of such person, domiciled within such cities of the first and second class.

Sec. 1, Act of June 23, 1917, P. L. 639, as amended by Sec. 1, Act of Apr. 12, 1923, P. L. 65.

30. Control of Appropriations Made by First and Second Class Cities for Relief of Families of Prisoners. The councils of such cities of the first and second class shall designate a department of the city government to have the control and disbursement, of any such appropriation, and may provide such employes, and fix their salaries, as may be necessary to carry this act into effect.

Sec. 2, Act of June 23, 1917, P. L. 639, as amended by Sec. 2, Act of Apr. 12, 1923, P. L. 65.

31. Application for Assistance to Families of Prisoners. The family of any person, sentenced in such city to imprisonment, which is in destitute circumstances, may apply for assistance to the department having the disbursement of the appropriation. Upon the receipt of any such applica-

tion, the persons in charge of this work shall investigate the facts of the case, taking into account the number of dependents in each case, and shall either refuse or allow such assistance as may be considered necessary.

Sec. 3, Act of June 23, 1917, P. L. 639.

32. Payment of Assistance by City Treasurer. In all cases where assistance is allowed to any family, the same shall be paid by the city treasurer, upon the warrant of the department having the control of such appropriation, countersigned by the controller.

Sec. 4, Act of June 23, 1917, P. L. 639.

33. Support Allowed to Families of Prisoners by Cities to be in Addition to Payments Received under Laws Permitting Employment of Prisoners. In all cases where assistance is allowed to any destitute family, the person making such allowance shall take into consideration any moneys which may come into the possession of such family under the provisions of an act, approved the thirteenth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-three (Pamphlet Laws, one hundred and twelve), entitled "An Act to abolish the contract system in the prisons and reformatory institutions of the State of Pennsylvania, and to regulate the wages of the inmates;" and of an act, approved the first day of June, one thousand nine hundred and fifteen (Pamphlet Laws, six hundred and fifty-six), entitled "An act providing a system of employment and compensation for the inmates of the Eastern Penitentiary, Western Penitentiary, and Pennsylvania Industrial Reformatory at Huntingdon, and for such other correctional institutions as shall be hereafter established by the Commonwealth, and making an appropriation therefor;" and of an act, approved the fourth day of June, one thousand nine hundred and fifteen (Pamphlet Laws, eight hundred and twelve), entitled "An act authorizing and regulating the employment of convicts and prisoners on the public highways."

Sec. 5, Act of June 23. 1917, P. L. 639.

34. Support of Children of Lunatic or Feeble-Minded by Guardian from Estate of Lunatic. The guardian, so appointed shall have precisely the same powers, and be subject to the same duties, as a committee on lunacy in the state of Pennsylvania. The court appointing such guardian shall have full power over the same, in directing an allowance for the said ward and for the support and maintenance of his wife, or his other children, and the education of his or her minor children; and shall enter a decree of sale, mortgaging, leasing, or conveyance upon ground-rent of the real estate or any part thereof, of the said ward, whenever in the opinion of the court it is necessary for the support and maintenance of the said ward or his family, or the education of his or her minor children or the payment of his or her debts, or where it is for the interest and advantage of the said ward that the same shall be sold, mortgaged, leased, or let on ground-rent; and all absolute sales in fee simple, except as hereinafter provided, shall be by public sale or vendue, and may be either entirely for cash or partly on credit, and after full advertisement for at least twenty days by handbills, posted in at least twenty of the most public places in the city or county where the said premises shall be situated, and in at least two newspapers, not less than three times in each: Provided, That if the court shall be of the opinion that, under the circumstances, a better price can be obtained by private sale than at public sale, the court may decree and approve the same. Such sale, mortgage, leasing, and lettering on ground-rent shall be upon terms and rates to be approved by the court.

When the said real estate is situated in the same county in which the said person shall reside, or in another county, or counties, and the court shall be satisfied of the propriety of a sale, mortgaging, or leasing, or lettering on ground-rent, upon such real estate, or any part thereof, not within their jurisdiction, it shall be lawful for such court to make an order or decree authorizing such guardian to sell, mortgage, lease, or let upon ground-rent all the real estate of the ward, or so much thereof as the court may think necessary and as it may designate. Thereupon it shall be the duty of the court of common pleas of the county wherein the real estate so designated is situated, upon the petition of such guardian, to make an order for the sale, mortgaging, leasing, or letting upon ground-rent of said real estate, or so much thereof as the court appointing said guardian by it sorder shall designate; and such guardian shall, in all cases, make a return of his proceedings to the said court, in the county in which the real estate was sold, mortgaged, leased or let upon ground-rent shall be found, only. If the same be approved by the court, it shall be found, only. If the same be approved by the court, it shall be confirmed, and said guardian shall make a return of said proceedings to the court by which said guardian was appointed.

The said guardian shall give such bonds and file such accounts, at such periods, as the court shall determine.

Sec. 6, Act of May 28, 1907, P. L. 292.

This section is amended by Sec. 1, Act of Apr. 15, 1915, P. L. 124 (No. 59) but the amendment refers only to the filing of accounts by guardians of lunatics etc., and the audit and appeal therefrom. It in no way affects the interests of children of such lunatics, etc.

35. Support of Children of Public Officers or Employees Enlisted in the Military or Naval Service of the United States. Any said officer or employe, so enlisting, enrolling, or drafted, and having a dependent or dependents as aforesaid, may, at the time of his enlistment, enrollment, or draft, or immediately thereafter, file with the head or chief of the department, bureau, commission, or office in which he is employed, a statement in writing, executed under oath, setting forth the fact and date of his enlistment, enrollment, or draft, his intention to retain his said office or employment, and to resume the duties thereof after the expiration of his service in the military or naval service, or any branch or unit thereof; and the names and addresses of his wife, children and dependent parent or parents, if any such he have; and requesting and directing that one-half of the salary or wages of his said office or employment, not exceeding two thousand ($2,000,00) dollars per annum, shall be paid during his service in the military or naval service or any branch or unit thereof as follows: If he have a wife, to his wife, for her use and that of his children; if he have children and no wife, then to such person as he may designate for the use and benefit of his children. If he have a dependent parent or parents, then he shall direct such sum as he has theretofore been accustomed to contribute to their support to be paid to them, and the amount payable to his wife or children, if any he have, shall be proportionally decreased. If he have no wife or children, he may direct the entire one-half of his said salary or wages, not exceeding two thousand ($2.000.00) dollars per annum, to be paid to his dependent parent or parents, if any such he have; all sums so directed to be paid shall be paid to the person designated, in the same proportional instalments, as nearly as may be, as the salary or wages of such person were theretofore paid to him. With such statement he shall also file powers of attorney, authorizing the proper dependent to receive their proportion of said salary or wages as aforesaid.

Sec. 2, Act of June 7, 1917, P. L. 600.

The "officers or employees" referred to in this section are described in section one of the act of 1917, P. L. 600 as any appointive officer or employee, regularly employed by the Commonweatlh or by any department, bureau, commission or office thereof or by any county, municipality, township or school district who shall in time of war enlist, enroll or be drafted into the military or naval service of the United States.

36. Evidence of Dependency. The statement required to be filed by section two of this act shall be prima facie evidence of the dependency of any person named as a dependent in said statement; but the head of any department, bureau, commission, or office may in case of doubt, satisfy himself as to the fact of such dependency, and if the person so nominated as a dependent was not, in fact, dependent upon the officer or employed enlisting, enrolling, or drafted in the military or naval service or any branch or unit thereof, at the time of his enlistment, enrollment, or draft, shall refuse to make any payment to such person on account of the salary or wages of such officer or employe. Such head of a department, bureau, commission, or office shall also satisfy himself, before making payments to dependents under the provisions of this act, that the officer or employe was alive during the period for which any payment is made. No payment shall be made under the provisions of this act to any officer or employe enlisting, enrolling, or drafted, as aforesaid, and so much of the salary or wages of such officer or

employe as is not paid, under the provisions of this act, to his dependents and his substitute, shall be recovered back into the fund from which said salary or wages is paid.

Sec. 3, Act of June 7, 1917, P. L. 600.

37. Distributing to Children of Compensation Payable Under Workmen's Compensation Act upon Death of Parent. In case of death compensation shall be computed on the following basis, and distributed to the following persons:

1. To the child or children, if there be no widow nor widower entitled to compensation, thirty per centum of wages of deceased, with ten per centum additional for each child in excess of two, with a maximum of sixty per centum, to be paid to their guardian.

2. To the widow or widower, if there be no children, forty per centum of wages.

3. To the widow or widower, if there be one child, fifty per centum of wages.

4. To the widow or widower, if there be two or more children sixty per centum of wages.

5. If there be neither widow, widower, nor children entitled to compensation, then to the father or mother, if dependent to any extent upon the employer at the time of the accident, twenty per centum of wages: Provided, however, That in the case of a minor child who has been contributing to his parents, the dependency of said parents shall be presumed; And provided further, That if the father or mother was totally dependent upon the deceased employe at the time of the accident, the compensation payable to such father or mother shall be forty per centum of wages.

6. If there be neither widow, widower, children, nor dependent parent entitled to compensation, then to the brothers and sisters, if actually dependent to any extent upon the decedent for support at the time of his death, fifteen per centum of wages for one brother or sister, and five per centum additional for each additional brother or sister, with a maximum of twenty-five per centum; such compensation to be paid to their guardian.

7. Whether or not there be dependents as aforesaid, the reasonable expense of burial, not exceeding one hundred dollars, which shall be paid by the employer or insurer directly to the undertaker (without deduction of any amounts therefore paid for compensation or for medical expenses).

Compensation shall be payable under this section to or on account of any child, brother, or sister, only if and while such child, brother and sister, is under the age of sixteen. No compensation shall be payable under this section to a widow, unless she was living with her deceased husband at the time of his death, or was then actually dependent upon him for support. No compensation shall be payable under this section to a widower, unless he be incapable of self-support at the time of his wife's death and be at such time dependent upon her for support. The terms "child" and "children" shall include step-children and adopted children and children to whom he stood in loco parentis, if members of decedent's household at the time of his death, and shall include posthumous children. Should any dependent of a deceased employe die or remarry, or should the widower become capable of self-support, the right of such dependent or widower, to compensation under this section, shall cease: Provided, however, That upon the remarriage of any widow, other than a nonresident alien widow, the employer shall pay to such widow the then value of the compensation payable to her, during one-third of the period during which compensation then remains payable but not exceeding one hundred weeks, calculated in accordance with the provisions of section three hundred and sixteen of this article. If the compensation under this section to any person shall, for any cause, cease, the compensation to the remaining persons entitled thereunder shall thereafter be the same as would have been payable to them had they been the only persons entitled to compensation at the time of the death of the deceased.

The wages upon which death compensation shall be based shall not in any case be taken to exceed twenty dollars per week, nor be less than ten dollars per week.

This compensation shall be paid during three hundred weeks, and, in the case of children entitled to compensation under this section, the compensation of each child shall continue after said period of three hundred weeks until such child reaches the age of sixteen, at the rate of fifteen per centum of wages, if there be but one child, with ten per centum additional for each additional child, with a maximum of fifty per centum. The board may, if the best interest of a child or children shall so require, at any time order and direct the compensation payableto a widow or widower on account of any child or children to be paid to the guardian of such child or children, or, if there be no guardian, to such other person as the board as hereinafter provided may direct. If there be no guardian or committee of any minor, dependent, or insane employe or dependent on whose account compensation is payable, the amount payable on account of such minor, dependent, or insane employe or dependent may be paid to any surviving parent, or to such other person as the board may order and direct, and the board may require any person, other than a guardian or committee, to whom it has directed compensation for a minor, dependent, or insane employe or dependent to be paid to render, as and when it shall so order accounts of the receipts and disbursements of such person, and to file with it a satisfactory bond in a sum sufficient to secure the proper application of the moneys received by such person.

Sec. 1, Act of July 11, 1923, P. L. 1060, (No. 432) amending Sec. 307, Act of June 2, 1915, P. L. 736, as amended.

38. Life Insurance for Benefit of Children Exempt From Claims of Creditors. The net amount payable under any policy of life, insurance or under any annuity contract upon the life of any person, heretofore or hereafter made for the benefit of or assigned to the wife or children or dependent relative of such person, shall be exempt from all claims of the creditors of such person arising out of or based upon any obligation created after the passage of this act, whether or not the right to change the named beneficiary is reserved by or permitted to such person.

Sec. 1, Act of June 28, 1923, P. L. 884 (No. 335)

(d) Support of Illegitimate Children. See Subdivision S. Sections

2. Rights of Parent and Child

(a) Actions for Injuries to Child

39. Who Entitled to Recover Damages for Injuries Resulting in Death. The persons entitled to recover damages for any injuries causing death shall be the husband, widow, children, or parents of the deceased, and no other relatives; and that such husband, widow, children, or parents of the deceased shall be entitled to recover, whether he, she, or they be citizens or residents of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, or citizens or residents of any other State or place subject to the jurisdiction of the United States, or of any foreign country, or subjects of any foreign potentate; and the sum recovered shall go to them in the proportion they would take his or her personal estate in case of intestacy, and that without liability to creditors under the laws of this Commonwealth.

Sec. 1, Act of Apr. 26, 1855, P. L. 309, as amended by Act of June 7, 1911, P. L. 678.

40. One Action Only to be Brought for Parent and Child. Whenever any injury, not resulting in death, shall be wrongfully inflicted upon the person of a child, and a right of action for such wrongful injury accrues to the child and also to the parent, these two rights of action shall be redressed in only one suit, brought in the names of the parent and child.

Sec. 1, Act of May 12, 1897, P. L. 62 (No. 49).

This right of action by the parent and child arises under the common law. This statute simply requires these rights to be redressed in one action.

41. Waiver of Right of Action. Separate Verdicts, Judgments and Executions. Either the parent, or the child by its duly appointed guardian, may waive his or her right of action, and his or her failure to join in the suit within twenty days after service of a rule to join or be barred shall be conclusive evidence of such waiver. But if both parent and child join in the suit, separate verdicts shall be rendered, one verdict determining the right of the child, and the other verdict determining the right of the parent, and separate judgments shall be rendered thereon with the right to separate executions. The rule herein referred to may be entered by the court of its own motion.

Sec. 2, Act of May 12, 1897, P. L. 62 (No. 49)

42. Costs and Witness Fees. If judgment be entered in favor of both plaintiffs, or of either plaintiff, the docket costs and the plaintiff's witness bill may be taxed upon whichever judgment the plaintiffs or the successful plaintiff may direct, but if the defendant recover a judgment against either plaintiff, he may tax his witness bill upon the judgment recovered against the unsuccessful plaintiff.

Sec. 3, Act of May 12, 1897, P. L. 62 (No. 49)

(b) Rights of Parents to Custody of Child.

(For appointment of tentamentary guardian See Sec. 90-94 Infra.)

43. When Mother Contributes to Support, etc., of Child. Hereafter a married woman, who is the mother of a minor child and who contributes by the fruits of her own labor or otherwise toward the support, maintenance and education of her said minor child, shall have the same and equal power, control and authority over her said child and shall have the same and equal right to its custody and services as is now by law possessed by her husband, who is the father of such minor child: Provided, however, That the mother of such minor child is otherwise qualified as a fit and proper person to have the control and custody of said child.

Sec. 1, Act of June 26, 1895, P. L. 316.

44. Award of Custody in Case of Dispute Between Father and Mother. That in all cases of dispute between the father and mother of such minor child, as to which parent shall be entitled to its custody or services, the judges of the courts shall decide, in their sound discretion, as to which parent, if either, the custody of such minor child shall be committed and shall remand such child accordingly, regard first being had to the fitness of such parent and the best interest and permanent welfare of said child.

Sec. 2, Act of June 26, 1895, P. L. 316.

45. When Father Neglects or Refuses to Provide for Children. Exceptions. Whenever any husband or father, from drunkenness, profligacy or other cause, shall neglect or refuse to provide for his child or children, the mother of such children shall have all the rights and be entitled to claim, and be subject to all the duties reciprocally due between a father and his children, and she may place them at employment and receive their earnings, or bind them to apprenticeship, without the interference of such husband, the same as the father can now do by law: Provided, always, That she shall afford them a good example, and properly educate and maintain them according to her ability: And provide, That if the mother be of unsuitable character to be entrusted as aforesaid, or dead, the proper court may appoint a guardian of such children, who shall perform the duties aforesaid, and apply the earnings of such children for their maintenance and education.

Sec. 3, Act of May 4, 1855, P. L. 430.

No decree of Court is necessary in aid of this power. Black v. Tricher, 59 Pa. 13, 18; People S. Bank v. Christ Denig, 131 Pa. 241, 254.

46. Right to Services of Minor Child. Whenever the father of any minor shall not have supported or contributed to its support during a period of six months, or where the mother of such minor shall be charged by law with the support of such minor, such mother shall have the same right to the services of such minor, and the same right to be compensated for the loss of such services, as are now by law possessed by the father of any such minor.

Sec. 1, Act of May 5, 1911, P. L. 177 (No. 137)

47. Binding out by Mothers and Guardians. That in all cases where, by any law of this Commonwealth, the guardian for the relief and employment of the poor of any city, district or township, are authorized to bind any orphan to any city, the said binding may be made by the mother, guardian or next friend of the said orphan, and shall be of the same force and effect, and as binding upon the said orphan, as if the indenture were executed by the guardians of the poor.

Sec. 1, Act of May 23, 1887, P. L. 168 (No. 99)

(For appointment of testamentary guardian see sec. 90-94 infra.)

(c) Change of Name of Parents.

48. Change of Name of Parent or Adopting Parent. Whenever in pursuance of this act a decree is made changing the name of anyone who is at the time thereof the parent of a minor child or children or adopted minor child or children, then under the care of such parent, the new name of such parent shall thereafter be borne likewise by such minor child or children or adopted minor child or children: Provided, That any minor child or children or adopted child, upon attaining their majority respectively, shall also be entitled to the benefits of this act.

Sec. 4, Act of Apr. 18, 1923, P. L. 75.

3 Marriage

49. Requirements for Persons under 21 to secure License. Appointment of Guardian. The clerk of the court shall require of the parties applying, either separately or together, for marriage license, as aforesaid, on oath or affirmation, relative to the legality of the contemplated marriage, the age of the parties, the consent of parents or guardians of such as are under the full age of twenty-one years, and any prior marriage or marriages and its or their dissolution; and, if there be no legal objection thereto, he shall grant such marriage license; or, the parties intending marriage may, either separately or together, appear before any magistrate, alderman, notary public, or justice of the peace of the township, ward, or county wherein either of the contracting parties resides, and in the county where the license is desired, who may and is hereby authorized to inquire of them touching the legality of their contemplated marriage, the age of the parties, the consent of parents or guardians, when required, and such prior marriage and dissolution thereof; and such inquiries and the answers thereto, having been subscribed and sworn to by the parties before such officer, may be forwarded to the clerk of the court, who, if satisfied after an examination thereof that the same is genuine and that no legal objection to the contemplated marriage exists, shall grant a license therefor. If any of the persons intending to marry by virtue of such license shall be under twenty-one years of age, the consent of their parents or guardians shall be personally given before such clerk, or certified under the hand of such parent or guardian, attested by two adult witnesses, and the signature of such parents or guardian shall be properly acknowledged before a notary public or other officer competent under the laws to receive acknowledgements. The certificate and oath shall be filed of record in said office, and entry of the same shall be made by the said clerk on the marriage license docket, as a part of the records of the issuing of said license; and for which he shall receive as his fee the sum of fifty cents in addition to the marriage license fee. When any such minor has no guardian, and the judge of the orphans' court is absent or not accessible, for any reason, the clerk of the orphans' court, or a duly appointed assistant clerk of said court, may appoint for such minor a guardian pro hac vice. A magistrate, alderman, notary public, or justice of the peace, for services rendered by him under the provisions of this act, shall be entitled to fifty cents.

Sec. 1, Act of May 28, 1915, P. L. 636, amending part of Sec. 3, Act of June 23, 1885, P. L. 146.

The Act of July 24, 1913, P. L. 1013 which regulates the issuing of marriage licenses, provides in section 5 that the act shall not be construed to authorize the marriage of persons not of legal age without the consent of parent sand guardians.

B. ILLEGITIMATES.

50. To be Known by Name of Mother. Rights and Privileges. Illegitimate children shall take and be known by the name of their mother, and the common law doctrine of nullius filius shall not apply as between the mother and her illegitimate child or chidlren. But the mother and her heirs, and her illegitimate child and its heirs, shall be mutually liable one to the other, and shall enjoy all the rights and privileges one to the other, in the same manner and to the same extent, as if the said child or children had been born in lawful wedlock.

Sec. 1, Act of July 10, 1901, P. L. 639.
This act gives the mother of an illegitimate child the right to recover damages for the negligent killing of such child. Thompson v. D. L. & W. R. R. Co. 41 Super Ct. 617.

51. Illegitimate Children Iegitimated. In any and every case where the father and mother of an illegitimate child or children shall enter into the bonds of lawful wedlock and cohabit, such child or children shall thereby become legitimated, and enjoy all the rights and privileges as if they had been born during the wedlock of their parents.

Sec. 1, Act of May 14, 1857, P. L. 507, (No. 567.)
This act was repealed by the Act of June 7, 1917, P. L. 443, in so far as it relates to inheritance.

52. Illegitimate Children born prior to May 14, 1857. Legitimated. The act entitled "An act to legitimate children born out of lawful wedlock", passed the 14th day of May, 1857, shall be taken to apply to all cases within the terms of that act, prior to its date, as well as those subsequent thereto: Provided, That no estate already vested shall be divested by this act.

Sec. 1, Act of Apr. 21, 1858, P. L. 413, supplementing the Act of May 14, 1857, P. L. 507, (No. 567) above.

53. Children of Certain Marriages Legitimated. All marriages heretofore contracted between parties within the degrees of affinity, as prescribed in the 39th section of the act of 21st March, 1860, of which issue is born, are hereby legalized, and the child or children of such marriages shall have all the rights and privileges of children born in lawful wedlock: Provided, That nothing in this act shall relate to marriages within the degrees of consanguinity as now prohibited by law.

Sec. 1, Act of Apr. 6, 1868, P. L. 67.

54. Father of Bastard Child to Give Security for Support. If any person shall commit fornication, and be thereof convicted, he or she shall be sentenced to pay a fine, not exceeding one hundred dollars, to the guardians, directors or overseers of the poor of the city, county, or township where the offense was committed, for the use of the poor of such city, county or township; and any single or unmarried women having a child born of her body, the same shall be sufficient to convict such single or unmarried woman of fornication; and the man by such woman charged to be the father of such bastard child, shall be the reputed father, and she persisting in the said charge, in the time of her extremity of labor or afterwards in open court, upon the trial of such person so charged, the same shall be given in evidence, in order to convict such person of fornication; and such person being thereof convicted, shall be sentenced in addition to the fine aforesaid, to pay the expenses incurred at the birth of such child, and to give security, by one or more sureties, and such sum as the court shall direct, to the guardians, directors or overseers of the poor of the city, county, or township where usch child was born, to perform such order for the maintenance of the said child, as the court before which such conviction is had shall direct and appoint.

Sec. 37, Act of Mar. 31, 1860, P. L. 382.

55. Father of Bastard Child to be Prosecuted in County where Child is Born. If a bastard child is begotten out of the state, and born within the state, or begotten within one of the counties of this state, and born in another, in the latter case, the prosecution of the reputed father shall be in the county where the bastard child shall be born, and the like sentence shall be passed as if the bastard child had been or shall have been begotten within the sam county; and in the former case, viz: of a bastard begotten without the state and born within it, the like sentence shall be passed, except in the imposition of a fine, which part of the sentence shall be omitted.

Sec. 38, Act of Mar. 31, 1860, P. L. 382.

56. Support of Illegitimate Child. Any parent who shall wilfully neglect of refuse to contribute reasonably to the support and maintenance of a child born out of lawful wedlock shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars ($500.) or imprisonment not exceeding six months, or both, with or without hard labor in the dicretion of the court.

Sec. 1, Act of July 11, 1917, P. L. 773. (No. 290) On cases arising before act see 73 Super Ct. 349. Commonwealth v. Palmer, Appellant.

57. Prosecution for Failure to Support Illegitimate Child to be Brought Within Two Years of Birth—Exceptions. Proceedings under this act may be instituted upon complaint made, under oath or affirmation, by the parent of such child. All prosecutions under this act must be brought within two years of the birth of the child: Provided, however, That where the reputed father shall have voluntarily contributed to the support of the child, or shall have acknowledged in writing his paternity, then a prosecution under this act may be brought at any time within two years of any such contribution or acknowledgement by the reputed father.

Sec. 1, Act of July 21, 1919, P. L. 1075, amending Sec. 2, Act of July 11, 1917, P. L. 773 (No. 290).

58. Illegitimate Child to be Supported Regardless of Where Begotten or Born. This act shall apply whether such child shall have been begotten or shall have been born within or without this Commonwealth.

Sec. 3, Act of July 11, 1917, P. L. 773 (No. 290).

59. Order of Support on Father of Illegitimate Child Instead of Fine. Before the trial, with the consent of the defendant indorsed on the bill of indictment, as now provided by law, or at the trial on entry of a plea of guilty, or after conviction, instead of imposing the fine herein provided, or in addition thereto, the court in its discretion, having regard to the circumstances and to the financial ability and earning capacity of the defendant, shall have the power to make an order, which shall be subject to change by the court, from time to time, as circumstances may require directing the defendant to pay a certain sum periodically, for such time and to such person as the court may direct; and the court shall have the power to suspend the sentence herein provided, and release the defendant from custody on probation in manner provided by "An act for relief of wives and children deserted by their husbands and fathers within this Commonwealth," approved the thirteenth day of April, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, and the supplements thereof; provided that the defendant has entered into a recognizance, in such sum, with or without surety, as the court shall direct, for compliance with such order.

Sec. 4, Act of July 11, 1917, P. L. 773 (No. 290).

60. Parents Supporting Illegitimate Children under Order of Court Not to be Subject to Fine or Imprisonment. Whenever a parent is paying for the support of the child, under an order of court made in any other proceeding, civil, criminal, or quasi-criminal, said parent shall not be subject to proceedings for support for the same child under this act: Provided, however, That if said parent, as defendant in such other proceedings, has failed to obey such order of court, said parent shall be subject to all the provisions of this act.

Sec. 5, Act of July 11, 1917, P. L. 773, (No. 290).

61. False Statements as to Parentage of Child. Any person who shall, at any state of the proceedings under this act, knowingly make false statement as to who is the parent of the child, shall be guilty of the crime of perjury.

Sec. 6, Act of July 11, 1917, P. L. 773, (No. 290).

C. MINOR'S RIGHTS AND DISABILITIES IN GENERAL (CIVIL STATUS)

62. When Minor Children of a Decedent Entitled to $500 Exemption. When a husband dies testate or intestate without a widow or leaving a widow who has forgeited her rights, the children, forming part of the family of the decedent may retain or claim either real or personal property or the proceeds thereof, belonging to the estate, to the value of five hundred dollars; and in case such children are minors section twelve of the Act of 1917, P. L. 447 provides as follows:

In the case of any decedent leaving to survive him any minor child or children forming part of his family, and no widow, his administrator or executor, without request made to him by any one, shall have appraised and set aside, for the use and benefit of all such minor children of said decedent, property to the full value of five hundred dollars. The guardian of said child or children, and, if there be none, the administrator or executor, with the appraisers, shall make selection of the property to be set aside; and in so doing the said guardian, or the said administrator or executor, with the appraisers, shall be governed by the necessities of such child or children, under the circumstances of each case.

Compiler's Note.

63. Membership in Mutual Life Insurance Companies. It shall be lawful for minors who have attaned the age of eighteen years to make all needful contracts to become members of mutual life insurance companies organized and doing business under the laws of this Commonwealth.

Sec. 430, Act of May 17, 1921, P. L. 682.

64. Memberships in Fraternal Benefit Societies. Any such society may admit to beneficial membership any person not less than sixteen and not more than sixty years of age, and it shall be lawful for minors who have attained the age of sixteen years to make all needed contracts and assume all needful obligations to become members. Each applicant shall be examined by a legally qualified physician, and the examination supervised and approved in accordance with the laws of the society. Any beneficial member applying for a certificate providing for disability benefits need not be required to pass an additional medical examination therefor. Nothing herein contained shall prevent such society from accepting general or social members.

Sec. 7, Act of May 20, 1921, P. L. 916.

"Such Society" refers to a fraternal benefit society organized solely for the benefit of its members and their beneficiaries, not for profit, having a lodge system with ritualistic work and a representative form of government and which makes provision for the payment of benefits.

65. Banks may Permit Minors to Withdraw Money by Them Deposited. The board of trustees of any bank in this Commonwealth shall have full power, at their discretion, to pay, on application, the check, proper receipt or order of any minor or married woman such money, or any part thereof as he or she may have deposited to his or her credit, or any interest or dividend accruing thereon, without the assent or approbation of the parent or guardian of such minor, or the husband of such married woman, as the case may be; and it shall not be lawful for the parent or guardian of such minor, or the husband or creditors of the husband of such married woman, to attach, or in any manner interfere with any deposit, interest or dividend thereon to such minor or married woman.

Sec. 1, Act of May 15, 1874, P. L. 193.

66. Hunting and Trapping by Minors. It is unlawful for any person:

(a) Except in the defense of person or property, to hunt or chase or to shoot at or kill or pursue with intent to take, kill, or wound any wild birds or wild animals with firearms or with a device of any kind propelling with force a leaden or metal pellett or bullet, or through the use of traps, or with any other device, or instrument, or by the use of dogs, without first securing a license and license tag, and wearing such tag and showing and displaying such license as required by the provisions of this article. Nothing in this clause shall be construed to prevent any person under the age of sixteen years to trap for fur-bearing animals or vermin without securing a license;

(b) Under the age of fourteen years to receive a hunting license under any circumstances whatsoever;

(c) Under the age of sixteen years to receive a hunting license without presenting a written request therefor, bearing the signature of his father or mother or legally constituted guardian;

(d) Under the age of sixteen years to use firearms of any kind for the purpose of hunting any wild birds or wild animals unless accompanied by a person twenty-one years of age, or over, unless such hunting is done on the premises whereon such person resides;

Part of Sec. 311, Act of May 24, 1923, P. L. 359.

67. Right to take Rabbits in Box Traps. That residents under the age of fourteen years may take rabbits, not exceeding the bag limits provided by this act, through the use of box-traps, during the open season upon the lands whereon such persons reside if visited at least once every thirty-six hours.

Clause (c) Sec. 703, Act of May 24, 1923, P. L. 359. The bag limits fixed by this act for five in one day and forty in one season: See Sec. 502, of the Act of May 24, 1923, P. L. 359.

68. Fishing in the Waters of the Commonwealth. The resident fish license law of May 16, 1921, P. L. 559, as amended by the act of May 24, 1923, P. L. 423 requires all citizens over the age of eighteen years to secure a license before angling or fishing in any of the waters of the Commonwealth. Since there is no provisions for citizens under the age of eighteen years it follows that such persons may fish without a license; but citizens of the United States who are not citizens of Pennsylvania, regardless of age, must secure a license before angling or fishing in the waters of the Commonwealth: See the act of July 8, 1919, P. L. 778.

Compiler's Note.

69. Minors over the Age of Sixteen Years may be Licensed to Drive Motor Vehicles. No person shall operate a motor vehicle upon any public highway of this Commonwealth until such person shall have obtained from the department a license or permit for such purpose: Provided, Any person sixteen (16) years of age or over who has not been refused, and who has not had his motor vehicle operator's license suspended or revoked, may operate a motor vehicle with a learner's permit while under the instruction of, and accompanied by, a Pennsylvania licensed operator, who shall have full control of the motor vehicle as provided by law. No such license shall be issued until the applicant therefor has signed and filed with the department an application under oath,—except that renewals from the year just previous need not be under oath,—stating such information as the department shall require; nor shall such license be issued until the commissioner is satisfied that the applicant is sixteen (16) years of age or over, and is a proper person to receive such license. Before granting a license to any applicant who has not held a Pennsylvania motor vehicle operator's paid driver's or chauffer's, or owner's driver's, license during the preceding year, the commissioner shall require such applicant to demonstrate personally to him or his representative, in such manner as said commissioner may direct, that such applicant is a proper person to operate a motor vehicle, has sufficient knowledge of the mechanism of motor vehicles to insure their safe operation by him, and a satisfactory knowledge of all laws concerning motor vehicles and the rules of the road: Provided, When any such applicant shall have held an operator's license from a State where a similar examination is required the commissioner may waive part or all of such examination in his discretion. When the commissioner is satisfied as to the ability and competency of any applicant he may issue to him a license either unlimited or containing such limitations as the commissioner shall deem advisable; Provided, That the applicant is not mentally impaired and is not physically incapacitated, which incapacitation includes the following: Any person who has lost the use of one hand or both, or who has lost the use of both feet, or whose eyesight is so impaired that with the aid of glasses he cannot distinguish substantial objects clearly at a distance of one hundred fifty (150) feet, or who shall have less than twenty (20) per centum of normal vision (to possess twenty (2) per centum of normal vision one must be able, with one eye to read all the letters on the line marked twenty (20) of standard test type, at a distance of four (4) feet), or shall have less than two (2) per centum of normal hearing (to possess two (2) per centum of normal hearing one must respond when addressed in a natural tone of voice by another standing one (1) foot behind):

Provided, That the Commissioner may, at his discretion, issue a license or permit to a person who has lost the use of one hand only, or who has lost the use of both feet, or who has less than two (2) per centum of normal hearing, and upon the receipt of such evidence or demonstration as shall satisfy him that such person has had sufficient experience in the operation of a motor vehicle to enable him to do so with-

out endangering the safety of the public: Provided, That persons who have less than two (2) per centum of normal hearing shall not be permitted to operate any motor vehicle unless same is equipped with a mirror or other device that will enable such operator to see traffic approaching from the rear.

The commissioner shall issue a learner's permit to persons sixteen (16) years of age or over, not mentally or physically incapacitated as defined in this act, who may desire to learn to operate a motor vehicle; such permit shall be issued for a period of thirty (30) days, but shall be valid only when such person is accompanied by a licensed operator, who shall have full control of the motor vehicle as provided by law.

Such license or permit shall be numbered and shall set forth the name and residence, and such license or permit shall be carried at all times when operating a motor vehicle, but shall not be valid until signed by the owner thereof.

All licenses shall expire on the last day of February of each year.

Any person knowingly making any misstatement of facts his application for a license or permit shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof, shall be subject to a fine of not less than one hundred ($100) dollars or more than two hundred ($200) dollars, or to undergo imprisonment not exceeding six (6) months, or both, at the discretion of the court; and the clerk of the court in which such conviction is had shall certify forthwith such conviction to the commissioner, who shall suspend or revoke the license issued to such person, and no other license shall be issued to such person for a period of one (1) year following such suspension or revocation.

Sec. 8 Act of June 14, 1923, P. L. 718, amending Sec. 10, Act of June 13, 1919, P. L. 678 as amended.

70. Exemption from Arrest for Nonpayment of Taxes. Sections twenty-one and thirty-five of the Act of April 15, 1834, P. L. 509. provide for the imprisonment of delinquents who have failed to pay their county or township taxes and who do not have sufficient personal property to obtain satisfaction by distress and sale of such property. But Section forty-five of this act of April 15, 1834, as amended by the Act of May 8, 1923, P. L. 169 prohibits the use of this remedy against infants. The provisions of this latter section are as follows:

Nothing herein contained shall authorize the arrest or imprisonment for nonpayment of any tax of any infant or person found by inquisition to be of unsound mind.

Compiler's Note.

D. ADOPTION

(Note: For effect of change of name of adopting parent, see Sec. 4, Act of April 18, 1923, P. L. 75. Section above).

71. Procedure in Adoptions. It shall be lawful for any person desirous of adopting any child as his or her heir, or as one of his or her heirs, to present his or her petition to such court in the county where he or she may be resident, declaring such desire, and that he or she will perform all the duties of a parent to such child; and such court, if satisfied that the welfare of such child will be promoted by such adoption may, with the consent of the parents or surviving parent of such child, or if none, of the next friend of such child, or of the guardian or overseers of the poor, or of such charitable institution as shall have supported such child for at least one year, decree that such child shall assume the name of the adopting parent, and have all the rights of a child and heir of such adopting parent, and be subject to the duties of such child, of which the record of the court shall be sufficient evidence; Provided, That if such adopting parent shall have other children, the adopted shall share the inheritance only as one of them in case of intestacy, and he, she or they shall respectively inherit from and through each other, as if all had been the lawful children of the same parent.

Sec. 7, Act of May 4, 1855, P. L. 430. "Such court" referred to in the above section is the Court of Common Pleas, named in the fourth section of the said Act of May 4, 1855, P. L. 430.

This section does not make the adopted child the child of the person adopting it, except as specifically provided in the section itself. Schafer v. Eneu, 54 Pa. 304. Temporary residence in the county by the person seeking to adopt is sufficient. Brown's Adoption, 25 Super. Ct. 259. Wolf's Appeal, 22 W. N. C. 93.

"Next friend" construed, McGinness's Adoption, 74 Super. Ct. 523.

The act contemplates a proceeding in court after all parties interested have had due notice, and the consent of all parties interested to the particular adoption has been obtained; and the assent of the parties mentioned in the act in giving or waiving a right should affirmatively appear. Keeler's Adoption, 52 Super. Ct. 516, Vandermis v. Gilbert, 10 Super. Ct. 570.

This section of the Act of 1855 was amended by Sec. 1, of the Act of May 19, 1887, P. L. 125, so as to read:

72. That it shall be lawful for any person desirous of adopting any child as his or her heir, or as one of his or her heirs to present his or her petition to such court in the county where he or she may be resident, declaring such desire, and that he or she will perform all the duties of a parent to such child; and such court, if satisfied that the welfare of such child will be promoted by such adoption, may, with the consent of the parents or surviving parent of such child, or if the mother or father from drunkenness, profiligacy, or other cause, shall have neglected or refused to provide for his or her child or children for the period of one year or upwards, proven to the court, with the consent of the non-neglecting father or mother alone, or, if none, of the next friend of such child, or of the guardians or overseers of the poor, or of such charitable institution as shall have supported such child for at least one year, decree that such child shall assume the name of the adopting parent, and have all the rights of a child and heir of such adopting parent, and be subject to the duties of such child, of which the record of the court shall be sufficient evidence: Provided, That if such adopting parent shall have other children, the adopted shall share inheritance only as one of them, in case of intestacy, and he, she, or they shall respectively inherit from and through each other, as if all had been the lawful children of the same parent.

This section was amended by Sec. 1, of the Act of April 22, 1905, P. L. 297 so as to read.

73. That it shall be lawful for any person desirous of adopting any child as his or her heir, or as one of his or her heirs, to present his or her petition to such court in the county where he or she may be resident, declaring such desire, and that he or she will perform all the duties of a parent to such child; and such court if satisfied that the welfare of such child will be promoted by such adoption, may, with the consent of the parent's or surviving parent of such child, or, if such child shall have been judicially committed to the care of any person or corporation, as being destitute, homeless, abandoned or dependent on the public, or having no parental care, or if, upon a third conviction of the parent or parents of such child of any crime or misdemeanor against or in relation to such child, before any magistrate, justice of the peace or court of record, or any one of them, such child shall have been committed to the care of any person or corporation, then with the consent of such person or corporation having the custody and control of such child and that of the non-neglecting or innocent parent alone, if one be living; or, if the father or mother, from drunkenness, profligacy or other cause, shall have neglected or refused to provide for such child for the period of one year or upwards, proven to the satisfaction of the court, then with the consent of the nonneglecting father or mother alone, or, if none, of the next friend of such child, or of the guardians or overseers of the poor, or of such charitable institution as shall have supported such child for at least one year; decree that such child shall assume the name of the adopting parent, and have all the rights of a child and heir of such adopting parent, and be subject to the duties of such child, of which the record of the court shall be sufficient evidence: Provided, That if such adopting parent shall have other children, the adopted shall share inheritance only as one of them, in case of intestacy, and he she or they shall respecitvely inherit from and through each other, as if all had been the lawful children of the same parent.

This section was amended by Sec. 1, of the Act of May 28, 1915, P. L. 580, so as to read:

74. That it shall be lawful for any person desirous of adopting any child as his or her heir, or as one of his or her heirs, to present his or her petition to such court in the county where he or she may be resident, declaring such desire, and that he or she will perform all the duties of a parent to such child; and such court, if satisfied that the welfare of such child will be promoted by such adoption, may, with the consent of the parents, or surviving parent, of such child; or, if the father or mother from drunkenness, profligacy, or other cause, shall have neglected or refused to provide for his or her child or children for the period of one year or upwards, proven to the court, with the consent of the non-neglecting father or mother alone; or, if none of the next friend of such child, or the guardians or overseers of the poor, or of such charitable institution as shall have supported such child for at least one year—decree that such child shall assume the name of the adopting parent, and be subject to the duties of such child; and said adopting parent and said child shall, respectively, inherit and take by devolution from and through each other personal estate as next of kin, and real estate as heirs in fee simple, or otherwise, under the intestate laws of this Commonwealth, as fully as if the person adopted had been born a lawful child of the adopting parent, of which the record of the court shall be sufficient evidence: Provided, That, if such adopting parent shall have other children, the adopted shall share inheritance only as one of them in case of intestacy, and he, she or they shall respectively inherit from and through each other, as if all had been lawful children of the same parent.

This section of the Act of 1855, as amended by the Acts of 1887, 1905 and 1915 was repealed in so far as it relates to inheritance and devolution by the intestate laws by the Act of June 7, 1917, P. L. 429.

75. Inheritance Between Adopted Person and Adopting Parents. Between Adopted Person and Adoptive Relatives. Natural Kindred Excluded. Any minor or adult person adopted according to law, and the adopting parent or parents shall, respectively, inherit and take by devolution from and through each other, personal estate as next of kin, and real estate as heirs, under the provisions of this act, as fully as if the person adopted has been born a lawful child of the adopting parent or parents.

The person adopted shall, for all purposes of inheritance and taking devolution, be a member of the family of the adopting parent or parents. The adoptive relatives of the person adopted shall be entitled to inherit and take from and through such person, to the exclusion of his or her natural parents, grandparents, and collateral relatives; and the surviving spouse as such adopted person, and the children and descendents of such adopted person, shall have all his, her and their respective rights under this act. Adopted persons shall not be entitled to inherit or take from or through their natural parents, grandparents, or collateral relatives, but each adopted person shall have all his or her rights under this act in the estates of his or her spouse, children and descendants.

Sec. 16, Act of June 7, 1917, P. L. 429.

76. Rights and Powers of Association or Individual to Whom Child Has Been Committed. In any case where the court shall award a dependent child to the care of any association or individual, in accordance with the provisions of this act, the child shall, unless otherwise ordered, become a ward, and be subject to the guardianship of the association or individual to whose care it is committed. Such association or individual shall have authority to place such child in a family home, with or without indenture, and may be made party to any proceedings for the legal adoption of the child, and may, by its or his attorney or agent, appear in any court where such proceedings are pending and assent to such adoption. And such assent shall be sufficient to authorize the court to enter the proper order or decree of adoption. Such guardianship shall not include the guardianship of any estate of the child.

Sec. 5, Act of April 23, 1903, P. L. 274. See Comm. Query: Does this section change the adoption statutes relating to the consent of parents as construed in Keeler's Adoption 52 Super. Ct. 516, and Vandermis v. Gilbert 10 Super. Ct. 270, or affects the rights of parents having no notice of an adoption proceedings?

77. Adoption by Person Living in Another State. From and after the passage of this act the several courts of Common pleas of the state of Pennsylvania are authorized to decree the adoption of children, under the age of twenty-one years, who are residing in the county in which the application is made at the time of such application by a person living in another state, upon the petition of the parents of such child, or either of such parents, or, if none, the next friend of such child, or of the guardians or overseers of the poor, or of such charitable institution as shall have supported such child for at least one year, and the court shall be satisfied that the person adopting such child if a fit person to have the custody of the same. This act to apply as well to proceedings now pending as to subsequent proceedings.

Sec. 1, Act of July 2, 1901, P. L. 606, (No. 301) The validity of the above section has been questioned in Smith's Adoption 14, D. R. 769.

78. Child Deserted by Parents. Whenever it shall be made to appear to the satisfaction of the court of common pleas of any county, that any minor child has been deserted by its parents or surviving parent, and that it has no legal guardian, it shall be lawful for any person desirous of adopting the said child, to adopt the same, in the manner now provided by law in the case of the death of the parents.

Sec. 10, Act of June 11, 1879, P. L. 142, (No. 151)

79. Recording Deeds of Adoption. Effect. In all cases heretofore, as well as hereafter, when the common-law form of adopting a child by deed has been practiced or done, it shall be lawful, on proof of due execution of the deed, to have the same recorded in the proper office for the recording of deeds, in the county where the adopting parent resides at the date of its execution: and duly certified copy thereof shall be received in evidence, with the same force and effect as the record of adoption would have in the mode provided in the act to which this is a supplement.

Sec. 1, Act of April 2, 1872, P. L. 31, (No. 20) Adoption was unknown to the common law. The above section created a new method of adoption. Carroll's Est., 219 Pa. 440; Ballard v. Ward 89 Pa. 358.

E. GUARDIAN AND WARD. TRUSTEES.

80. Jurisdiction of Orphans' Court Over Guardians. The jurisdiction of the several orphans courts, whether separate or otherwise, shall extend to and embrace:—

The appointment, control, removal, and discharge of the guardians of minors, and the settlement of their accounts;

Part of Sec. 9, Act of June 7, 1917, P. L. 363.

81. Appointment of Guardians. Bonds. Allowances for Minors Accounts. (a) The orphans' court of each county shall have the care of the persons of minors resident within said county, and of their estates, and shall have power to admit such minors, over the age of fourteen, when and as often as there shall be occasion, to make choice of guardians, and to appoint guardians for such as are under the age of fourteen or otherwise incompetent to make choice for themselves. Such appointment or admission of a guardian, by the orphans' court of the county in which the minor resides, shall have the like effect in every other county in this Commonwealth as in that by the orphans' court of which he shall have been so admitted or appointed.

(b) Persons of the same religious persuasion as the parents of the minors shall, in all cases, be preferred by the court, in their appointment as guardians of the persons of such minors.

(c) No executor, administrator, or trustee shall be admitted or appointed, by the orphans' court, guardian of a minor having an interest in the estate under the care of such fiduciary: Provided, That nothing herein contained shall be construed to extend to the case of a testamentary guardian.

(d) The orphans' court shall not appoint the father or the mother of a minor as guardian of the estate of said minor: Provided, That nothing herein contained shall be construed to extend to the case of a testamentary guardian: And provided further, That where the estate of the minor shall

be of the value of one hundred dollars or less, the court may, in its discretion, authorize payment or delivery thereof to the natural guardian of the minor or the person by whom the minor is maintained, without the appointment of a guardian by the court or the entry of security.

(e) The orphans' court of each county shall have power to appoint guardians of the estates of minors residing out of the Commonwealth, in all cases where such minors are possessed of estates lying within the jurisdiction of said court, upon the petition of the minors, if over the age of fourteen, and if it be reasonably practicable for such minors to present their own petitions, and, in other cases, on the petitions of persons qualified to act as their next friend, without requiring the said minors to appear in court to make choice of such guardians.

(f) The orphans' court of each county shall have power to appoint guardians of the persons and estates of minors, residents of such county, who may be absent in the service of the United States, or who may be physically unable to appear and choose for themselves, or who may be so distant from the seat of justice of the county as to make it unnecessarily expensive for them to appear, upon the petition of the minors, if over the age of fourteen, and if it be reasonably practicable for such minors to present their own petitions, and, in other cases, on the petitions of persons qualified to act as their next friends, without requiring the said minors to appear in court to make choice of such guardians: Provided, That, when the appointment shall be made on petition of next friend, the minor, if of the age of fourteen, or on attaining that age, may subsequently appear and choose his guardian.

(g) The orphans' court having jurisdiction, whenever they may deem it proper, may require a bond, with good and sufficient corporate security, or with two good and sufficient individual sureties, from every guardian of a minor, whether admitted or appointed by the court or appointed by will; or, in the case of a corporation duly authorized by its charter or by law to act as guardian, said county may permit such corporation to give its own bond without surety. Guardians' bonds shall be filed in the office of the clerk of the court, and be considered in trust for all persons interested; the bonds shall be taken to the Commonwealth in such penalties as the court shall direct, and the condition shall be in the following form:

The condition of this obligation is such, that if the above-bounden A. D., guardian of C. D., a minor child of E. F., (late of .....deceased) shall, at least once in every three years, and at any other time when required by the orphans' court for the county of ....., render a just and true account of the management of the property and estate of the said minor, under his care, and shall also deliver up the said property, agreeably to the order and decree of the said court, or the directions of law, and shall, in all respects, faithfully perform the duties of guardian of the said C. D., then the above obligation shall be void, otherwise it shall be and remain in full force and virtue.

Provided, That nothing in this act contained shall be construed to deprive a minor of any action or remedy to which he may be entitled at the common law, against his guardian, for any cause whatever.

(h) Every guardian shall, within thirty days after any property of his ward shall have come into his hands or possession, or into the hands and possession of any person for him, file in the office of the clerk of the court a just and true inventory and statement, on oath or affirmation, of all such property or estate.

(i) When any one shall die, leaving an infant child or children, without having made an adequate provision for the support and education of such child or children during their minority, the orphans' court may direct a suitable periodical allowance, out of the minor's estate, for the support and education of such minor, according to the circumstances of each case; which order may, from time to time, be varied by the court, according to the age of the minor and the circumstances of the case.

(j) 1. Every guardian, whether required by the court to give security or not, shall, at least once in every three years, and at any other time when so required by the court, render an account of the management of the minor's property under his care; which accounts shall be filed in the office of the clerk of the orphans' court, for the information of the court and inspection of all parties concerned.

2. After the filing of such account or accounts, such guardian, or any person qualified to act as next friend of the minor, may petition the orphans' court of the respective county for leave to have said account or accounts examined or audited and confirmed, with the same force and effect as executors', administrators', and trustees' accounts are examined or audited and confirmed.

3. Such petition shall set forth why such account or accounts should be examined or audited and confirmed, and shall contain full information as to who may be next of kin or nearest relative of age to such minor or minors, and all others interested in the minor's estate, together with their addresses of it is possible to give them.

4. The court may thereupon direct to whom, and what notice, if any, shall be given to such next of kin, or nearest relative of age, or the parties interested in said minor's estate, including the minor or minors if fourteen years of age or over, of the filing of said account or accounts and presentation of said petition.

5. After the filing of due proof of the service of said notice, if any be required by the court, the court may, if it be satisfied that any reasonable necessity exists, for the examination or audit and confirmation of such account or accounts, asked by said petition, thereupon appoint some suitable person to act as guardian ad litem for the minor or minors interested in said account or accounts; and the same shall be thoroughly examined by said guardian ad litem, who shall make report to the court of the result of his examination; or the court may examine and audit said account itself; and, after said examination or audit is completed, a final decree of confirmation as to the matters contained in said account or acoounts, and said report or reports, and said audit or audits, shall be made by the court, which decree of confirmation shall be final and conclusive as to matters contained in said accounts, reports, or audits and decrees, with the same force and effect as such decrees now have in respect to the accounts of executives, administrators, and trustees and the audits thereof.

6. The costs of said audits or examinations, including a fee for said guardian ad litem to be fixed by the court, shall be allowed as part of the administration expenses, and be paid by such guardian out of the property of the ward in their hands, and allowed as credits in said decrees; or the said costs shall, in the discretion of the court, be paid by the said guardians personally.

7. Appeals from such decrees, and rehearings of such accounts, shall be allowed, in the same manner and form, and with the same force and effect, as are, allowed in the similar cases of other fiduciaries.

8. Every such guardian, unless previously discharged or removed, shall, on the arrival of his ward at full age, file in the register's office a full and complete account of his management of the minor's property under his care, including all the matters embraced in each partial account; except where an examination or audit, and final decree of confirmation, has taken place as hereinbefore provided, in which case said final account shall include only such matters as were not included in such former accounts and decrees aforesaid. And the decree of the orphans' court upon such final account shall, like other decrees of the court, be conclusive upon all parties, unless reversed, modified, or altered on appeal.

(k) In all cases in which proceedings may be had in any orphans' court affecting the interest of a minor, notice of such proceedings shall be given to the guardian of such minor in the same manner as is provided by law in the case of persons of full age. If such minor has no guardian appointed by an orphans' court of this Commonwealth, or by will probated within this Commonweatlh, the orphans' court in which such proceedings shall be pending shall appoint a guardian ad litem for such minor, in the same manner as is provided by this act in the case of ordinary applications for the appointment of guardians. If such minor or his next friend shall fail or refuse to apply for the appointment of a guardian ad litem, as aforesaid, then such guardian shall be appointed by said court on petition filed by any person interested in such proceedings. Notice shall be served, as aforesaid, upon such guardian ad litem whenever notice shall be requisite.

Sec. 59, Act of June 7, 1917, P. L. 447.

82. Leases of Real Estate by Guardians. Unless it be otherwise provided by the will, any testamentary trustee, shall have power to make a lease of real estate included in the trust, for a term not exceeding five years; and any guardian shall have power to make a lease of real estate

belonging to his ward, for a term, not exceeding five years, that shall expire before the minor, if living, would attain his majority. If any testamentary trustee or guardian shall deem it advisable to make such lease for a longer period than aforesaid, the orphans' court of the county wherein such real estate shall be situated, on the application of such trustee or guardian, being aided where necessary by the report of a master, may authorize, such trustee or guardian to lease such real estate, and such terms and conditions, at such rental, and for such period as shall appear just and equitable to said court, with the same force and effect as though said lease were made by the beneficial owner or owners, and he or they were sui juris and owned the property in fee. In all cases where such application shall be approved by any orphans' court, the court may direct said trustee or guardian, before making such lease, to file his bond in said court, in such sum as the court shall direct, and with good and sufficient corporate security, or with two good and sufficient individual sureties, approved by said court, conditioned for the faithful application or payment by him of all rents to be received under said lease: Provided, That where such trustee or guardian shall be a corporation duly authorized by law, the court may, in lieu of security as aforesaid, permit such corporation to enter its own bond without surety.

Sec. 31, Act of June 7, 1917, P. L. 447.

83. Suits Against Guardians Not Resident in County Where Court Has Jurisdiction of Accounts. In all cases where executors, administrators, guardians, or trustees shall not reside within the county the orphans' court of which has jurisdiction of their accounts, proceedings may be had and suits may be brought against them by creditors and others interested in the estates in the counties where such accounts are to be settled; and process may be served on said fiduciaries in any other county by the sheriff of such other county, who shall be deputized for that purpose by the sheriff of the county in which the process issues, or process may be served upon any surety on the official bonds of such fiduciaries.

Sec. 37, Act of June 7, 1917, P. L. 447.

84. Guardians of Minors to Agree to Organization of Corporations by Fiduciaries and Investment Therein of Estate Belonging to Minors. (a) Fiduciaries may themselves, or jointly with others, organize a corporation to carry on the business of the decedent, whether he die testate or intestate, whether the business was owned solely by him or in partnership with others, if such business be one for which a charter could have been obtained in the lifetime of the decedent, and may contribute all or part of the property of the estate which was invested in the business, at the time of the death of the decedent, as capital to such corporation and accept stock in the corporation in lieu thereof.

(b) No such corporation shall be organized without the approval of the orphans' court having jurisdiction of the accounts of such fiduciaries first had and obtained, upon petition filed setting forth all the facts and circumstances and the proposed terms and conditions of the organization. Such notice as shall be prescribed by said court shall be given to all persons having any beneficial interest, vested or contingent, in the estate of the decedent, who are in being at the time of the filing of such petition; and the said court shall approve such organization only after inquiring into the circumstances and the proposed terms and conditions of such organization, aided, if necessary, by the report of a master and only with the written consent of all persons interested who shall be sui juris, and of the guardians or committees of such as shall be under age or non compos mentis.

(c) The stock of any such corporation issued to such fiduciaries shall be held by them for the same uses, trusts, and persons as the estate and property were held before the organiaztion of such corporation; they shall have the same right and power to vote such stock, subject to the same control by the court, as prescribed by section forty-three of this act regarding shares of stock belonging to the decedent; and they shall have the right to sell such stock under the direction of the court.

Sec. 42, Act of June 7, 1917, P. L. 447.

85. Removal of Guardians. (a) Any orphans' court having jurisdiction of the accounts of executors, administrators, guardians or trustees shall have executive power to remove such executor or administrator and vacate the letters testamentary or of administration, or to remove such guardian or trustee, as the circumstances of the case may require, in any of the following cases:—

1. When such fiduciary is wasting or mismanaging the estate or property under his charge, or is likely to prove insolvent, or has neglected or refused to exhibit true and perfect inventories, or render full and just accounts of such estate or property, come to his hands or knowledge;

2. When such fiduciary has been duly declared a lunatic, habitual drunkard, or weak-minded person;

3. When such fiduciary has become incompetent to discharge the duties of his trust, by reason, of sickness or physical or mental incapacity, and it shall appear to the satisfaction of the court that such incompetency is likely to continue to the injury of the estate under his control;

4. When such fiduciary has removed from this state, or has ceased to have any known place of residence therein during the period of one year or more.

5. When any guardian, whether testamentary or otherwise, mismanages the minor's estate, or misconducts himself in respect to the maintenance, education, or moral interests of the minor.

6. When such fiduciary fails or neglects to pay over the principal or income of the estate, according to his duty under the trust, or fails or neglects to comply with any order or direction of the court made in relation to said trust;

7. When any trustee of property held in trust, under the provisions of any will and testament, for religious, educational, or charitable purposes, or for use as a burying-ground, neglects or abuses such trust;

8. When, for any reason, the interests of the estate or property are liable to be jeopardized by the continuance of any such fiduciary;

9. When all the cestuis que trust, or a majority of them having the life estate under any trust, shall desire the removal of the trustee or trustees upon any substantial ground not hereinbefore enumerated, and the court upon petition filed by them or any of them, shall be satisfied that such substantial ground for removal exists; in which case the court may remove said trustee or trustees, and appoint another or others as chosen by said parties;

Provided, however, That nothing herein contained shall be construed to affect the jurisdiction of any court of common pleas in proceedings pending at the date of the approval of this act.

(b) Whenever it shall be made to appear to the orphans' court having jurisdiction of the accounts of any fiduciary, on the oath or affirmation of any person interested, that there exists any one or more of the grounds for removal of such fiduciary enumerated in the last preceding clause of this section, such court may issue a citation to such fiduciary, requiring him to appear on a day certain to answer the charge so preferred, and may make all such necessary rules and orders as the said court may deem proper for bringing the matter complained of to a hearing. If, on such hearing, the said court shall be satisfied of the truth of the matters charged, it may remove such executor or administrator and vacate the letters testamentary or of administration. or remove such guardian or trustee as aforesaid, and direct the issuance of new letters testamentary or of administration, or appoint a new guardian or trustee; and make such orders for the security of the trust property, and for the delivery of such property and the books, accounts, papers, and moneys belonging or relating to the trust to the successor of such fiduciary, as the circumstances of the case may require.

(c) Any orphan's court having jurisdiction of the accounts of any fiduciary shall have power in a case of emergency, when the exigencies of the case shall appear to the satisfaction of the court to require it. in order that the rights of creditors and parties interested in the assets of the estate shall be protected, summarily to remove such executor or administrator and vacate the letters testamentary, or of administration, or summarily to remove such guardian or trustee, or any of the grounds enumerated in clause (a) of this section, and to direct the issuance of new letters or to appoint a successor to such guardian or trustee, on the ex parte petition of any creditor or party interested in the estate; and, further, to make such orders for the security of the trust property, and for the delivery of such property and the books, accounts, papers, and moneys be-

longing or relating to the trust to the successor of such fiduciary, as the circumstances of the case may require: Provided, That it shall be lawful for any such fiduciary, so removed, to apply by petition to said court to have such decree of removal vacated, and to be reinstated in his office.

(d) No decree removing one of several co-fiduciaries shall suspend the power or prejudice the acts of any of the other fiduciaries.

(e) If such superseded fiduciary shall neglect or refuse to comply with any order or decree of the court, made under the provisions of this section, the court shall have power to enforce obedience thereto by attachment, with or without sequestration, execution, or otherwise, as to such court shall seem necessary and proper for the due protection of the rights and interests of any and all parties interested; or the succeeding fiduciary may proceed at law against the superseded fiduciary and his sureties, if any therebe, or against any other person who may be possessed of any goods or chattels belonging to the estate of the decedend or minor, as the case may be, or be indebted to him; or the remedies by execution and suit at law may be pursued at the same time, if the case so require, until the end be fully attained.

Sec. 53, Act of June 7, 1917, P. L. 447.

86. Security to be Required of Guardians. Procedure. (a) 1. In any of the cases enumerated in section fifty-three, clause (a) of this act, the court may, upon the return of the citation, require such security of an executor, or such other and further security of an administrator, guardian, or trustee, as they may think reasonable, conditioned for the performance of the trust; which security shall be taken in the name of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and filed in the said Court, and shall be deemed and considered in trust for the benefit of all persons interested in such estate: Provided, That if it shall be made to appear to the said court that such fiduciary is about to remove from this Commonwealth, or that the property under his charge may be wasted or materially injured before he can be reached by the ordinary process of the court, it shall be lawful for such court to issue a writ of attachment, under which the same proceedings may take place as in other cases of attachment on mesne process in the orphans' court; and, on the return of such attachment, the court may proceed as on the return to the citation.

2. If such fiduciary shall neglect or refuse to give such security, or such further security, so ordered, then the said court may remove such executor or administrator and vacate such letters testamentary or of administration, or remove such guardian or trustee, and direct the issuance of new letters, or appoint a new guardian or trustee, as aforesaid.

(b) Application may be made to the orphans' court, in any of the cases mentioned in clause (a) of section fifty-three of this act, by any surety on the bond of such fiduciary, and upon the petition of such surety, duly verified by oath or affirmation, the like proceedings may be had, for the purpose of compelling such fiduciary to give security; and thereupon the court may order such fiduciary to give such counter-securities as they shall judge necessary to indemnify the surety against loss by reason of his suretyship. If such fiduciary shall refuse or fail to give such security, within such reasonable time as the court shall order, it shall be lawful for the court to direct such fiduciary to pay or deliver over forthwith to such surety, or to some other person for him, all of the property, moneys, books, accounts, and papers whatsoever for which such surety may be accountable, or which may belong or relate to the trust: Provided, That such surety shall first give, to the satisfaction of the court, sufficient security, faithfully to preserve and account therefor, and deliver and dispose of the same according to the order of the court.

(c) It shall be lawful for the orphans' court having jurisdiction of the accounts of any fiduciary, on the petition of any surety of such fiduciary, or of the personal representatives of a deceased surety, to issue a citation requiring such fiduciary, at the return thereof,—not less than thirty days' notice to be given of the presentation of such petition,—to file an account of his management of the trust or estate. The said citation, upon such petition, and affidavit filed of the facts connected with the execution and position of the trust funds or estate, shall further direct the said fiduciary to show cause why the petitioner or his estate should not be discharged from all future liability, if the court, after due notice to all parties interested, deem it reasonable and proper. If the court on due consideration shall discharge such surety or his estate, the fiduciary shall thereupon give a new bond, with surety or sureties, as the court shall order, and on failure or refusal so to do, within such time as is ordered by the court, shall be removed from the trust, and some other person or corporation appointed. When a new bond is required, under the provisions of this clause, the surety in the prior bond or his estate shall be liable for all breaches of the conditions thereof committed before the new bond is approved according to law.

Sec. 54, Act of June 7, 1917, P. L. 447.

87. Investments by Guardians. (a) 1. When a fiduciary shall have in his hands any moneys, the principal or capital whereof is to remain for a time in his possession or under his control, and the interest, profits, or income whereof are to be paid away or to accumulate, or when the income of real estate be more than sufficient for the purpose of the trust, such fiduciary may invest such moneys in the stock or public debt of the United States, or in the public debt of this Commonwealth, or in bonds or certificates of debt now created or hereafter to be created and issued according to law by any of the counties, cities, boroughs, townships, school districts or poor districts of this Commonwealth, or in bonds of one or more individuals secured by mortgage on real estate in this Commonwealth, which may be either a single bond secured by a mortgage or one or more bonds of an issue of bonds secured by mortgage or deed of trust to a trustee for the benefit of all bondholders, or in ground rents in this Commonwealth: Provided, That nothing herein contained shall authorize any fiduciary to make any investment contrary to the directions contained in the will of the decedent in regard to the investment of such moneys.

Sec. 41, (a), of the Act of June 7, 1917, P. L. 447, as amended by Sec. 1, Act of June 29, 1923, P. L. 955.

88. Statement of Investments to be Made by Fiduciaries. Accounting. Removal. In case any surety or sureties, or the personal representatives of any deceased surety or sureties, upon the bond of any fiduciary, or any person interested in the trust, shall apply to the fiduciary for a complete and detailed statement of the nature and character of the securities in which the trust funds are invested, and the said fiduciary shall fail for the space of ten days to furnish such statement, or if, such statement having been furnished, it shall appear to the said surety or sureties, or the representatives of said surety or sureties, or other person interested in said trust, that the funds in the hands of the said fiduciary are bady invested so as to be likely to result in a loss to the trust, the said surety or sureties, or the representatives of said surety or sureties, or other person interested in the trust, may present a petition to the orphans' court having jurisdiction of said trust, praying that an order be made requiring the said fiduciary to file an account of the administration of his trust, which account shall include a complete and detailed statement of the manner and securities in which said trust funds are invested, within twenty days after the service of said order, unless the time be enlarged by the court. Thereupon the said court shall make such order and if, upon the audit of such account, it shall appear to the court that the said fiduciary has been guilty of any act of fraud or mismanagement, or has invested the trust funds in securities not authorized by law or by the will of the testator, or has made investments which are likely to cause a loss to the trust, said court may remove the said fiduciary, and order payment of the assets to his successor or into court.

Sec. 55, Act of June 7, 1917, P. L. 447.

89. Foreign Fiduciaries and Guardians. (a) Except as hereinafter provided, no letters testamentary or of administration or otherwise, which may be granted out of this Commonwealth, purporting to authorize any person to intermeddle with the estate of a decedent, shall confer upon such person any of the powers and authorities possessed by an executor or administrator under letters granted within this State; nor, except as hereinafter provided, shall any appointment of a trustee of a decedent's estate or any part thereof by will probated out of this Commonwealth, or by any court out of this Commonwealth, confer upon such per-

son any of the powers and authorities possessed by a trustee under a will probated within this State or appointed by an orphans' court of this State.

(b) Except as hereinafter provided, no appointment of a guardian made or granted by any authority out of this State, shall authorize the person so appointed to interfere with the estate, or control the person of a minor in this State: Provided, That such foreign guardian may, at the discretion of the orphan's court having jurisdiction, be appointed by said court, on giving security for the due performance of his trust.

(c) It shall be lawful for any executor, administrator, trustee, or other person duly authorized to take charge or possession of the personal estate of any decedent, or for any guardian or other legal representative of the estate of a minor, acting under letters testamentary or of administration, or other authority, granted by or under the laws of any other State, Territory, or possession of the United States of America, or of any foreign country, to assign and transfer, and to receive the dividends or interest of, any public debt or loan of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, or of any county, city, borough, township or school district thereof, or any stocks or bonds of any corporation incorporated under the laws of this Commonwealth, standing in the name of, or belonging to, the decedent minor or cestui que trust, or any mortgage debt or indenture of mortgage held by, or belonging to, the decedent minor or cestui que trust, upon real estate situate within this Commonwealth, and to enter or cause to be entered satisfaction upon the record of such indenture of mortgage. Before any such act shall be done by any such executor, administrator, trustee, guardian, or other person, there shall be filed in the office of the register of wills for the county in which is located the office for the transfer of such loans, stocks, or bonds, or, in the case of a mortgage, of the county where the mortgaged real estate may be situated, when such person is acting under letters or other authority granted by or under the laws of any other State, Territory, or possession of the United States of America, a copy of the will, probate and letters issued thereon, or of such other grant of authority, duly authenticated in accordance with the acts of Congress; or, when such person is acting under letters or other authority granted by or under the laws of any foreign country, a copy of such will, probate and letters issued thereon, or of such other grant of authority, certified by the official custodian of such documents or records, under his official seal, if any, to be a true and correct copy of the originals thereof in his possession or under his control, together with the certificate of the presiding judge or the officer having jurisdiction or authority over such custodian that the attestation is in due form and by the proper officer: Provided, That before any such executor, administrator, or trustee shall assign or transfer any such loans, stocks, bonds or mortgages, or receive any interest or dividends thereon, or enter satisfaction of any such mortgage, he shall also file with said register of wills, an affidavit stating that the said decedent is not indebted to any person in this Commonwealth, and that the proposed transfer, assignment, receipt, or entry of satisfaction is not made for the purpose of removing any of the assets of said decedent beyond the reach of any of the creditors in this Commonwealth; and such transfer, assignment, receipt, or entry of satisfaction, without first making and filing such affidavit, shall be void.

(d) Whenever a citizen of the United States, non-resident in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, shall have died owning real estate in this Commonwealth, and by his last will and testament shall have empowered his executor or trustee to sell and convey his real estate, it shall be lawful for said executor or trustee, or his duly appointed successor, although not a resident in this Commonwealth, from and after the expiration of one year from the death of such decedent, to execute any power of sale contained in said last will and testament, and to sell and convey to the purchaser the whole or any part of such real estate located in this Commonwealth: Provided, That before executing the power of sale, a copy of the last will, probate, and letters testamentary, and of the degree appointing such successors, if any there be, duly authenticated as provided in clause (c) of this section, shall be filed in the office of the register of wills of the county where the land is situated: Provided further, That nothing in this clause shall change or modify the acts of Assembly relating to collateral inheritances.

(e) It shall be lawful for foreign executors or administrators to cause to be issued, in their names as such executors or administrators, writs or scire facias within this Commonwealth, on all judgments in favor of their decedents, the lien of which judgments is about expiring: Provided, That, before any further proceedings are had, letters testamentary, or of administration must be granted within this Commonwealth, as provided by law.

(f) It shall be lawful for the orphans' court having jurisdiction of the accounts of any fiduciary to award personal property to the foreign executor or administrator of a deceased nonresident creditor, legatee, or distributee, when it shall appear to the satisfaction of the court, by affidavit or other evidence, that there are no creditors, of such nonresident decedent within this Commonwealth; and when it shall further appear by certificate of the register of wills, surrogate, or court of the proper jurisdiction, duly authenticated as required by the acts of Congress, if the domicile of such nonresident creditor, legatee, or distributee was in another State, Territory, or possession of the United States of America, or by the proper diplomatic or consular officer appointed by the United States of America, under his official seal, if such domicile was in a foreign country, that the person claiming to receive such award is authorized under the laws of such State, Territory, possession, or country to receive the property of his decedent: Provided, That the benefits of this clause shall not extend to any case in which it shall appear that the rights of any resident of this Commonwealth may be adversely affected by such transfer of property to such foreign executor or administrator.

(g) 1. In all cases where any guardian and his ward, or trustee and his cestui que trust, or committee and his lunatic, or any other fiduciary and the person in whose interest he is acting, shall both be nonresidents of this State, and such ward or cestui que trust shall be entitled to money, personal property of any description, or the proceeds of any sale of real estate in this State, under the control or jurisdiction of any orphans' court; and such guardian, trustee, or other fiduciary shall produce satisfactory proof to said court, by certificates, that he has given bond and security, with special reference to the money or personal property to be removed, in the State or country in which he and his ward or cestui que trust reside, in double the amount of such money or of the value of such property, as guardian, trustee, or other fiduciary; and it shall be found that a removal of the property will not conflict with the terms or limitations attending the right by which the ward or cestui que trust owns the same; and that no right of any resident of this Commonwealth will be prejudiced by such removal,—then any such guardian, trustee, or other fiduciary may demand or sue for and remove any such money or property to the place of residence of himself and his ward or cestui que trust. If such guardian, trustee, or other fiduciary and his ward or cestui que trust reside in another State, Territory, or possession of the United States of America, such certificate shall be authenticated as required by the acts of Congress, and, if they reside in a foreign country, shall be made by the court having jurisdiction of such guardian, trustee, or other fiduciary, and authenticated by and under the official seal of a diplomatic or consular officer appointed by the United States of America and residing in such country: Provided, That if it shall appear by such certificate that, under the laws of such State, Territory, possession or foreign country, such guardian, trustee, or other fiduciary is not required to enter security, but that the interests of his ward or cestui que trust are safeguarded by a deposit of the money or property in the court having proper jurisdiction,—then it shall be lawful for the orphans' court of the proper county in this State to cause suitable orders to be made authorizing the delivering and passing over of such money or property to such court without the entry of security.

2. When such nonresident guardian or trustee shall produce an exemplification under the seal of the office, if there be a seal, of the proper court in the State or country of his residence, containing all the entries on record in relation to his appointment and giving bond, and authenticated as required by the acts of Congress, or by a diplomatic or consular officer appointed by the United States of America, as provided in paragraph one of this clause, the orphans' court of the proper county in this State may cause suitable orders to be made, discharging any resident fiduciary and authorizing the delivery and passing over of such personal property, and also requiring receipts to be passed and filed, if deemed advisable; Provided, That in all cases thirty days' notice shall be given to the resident fiduciary, if such there

be, of the intended application for the order of removal; and the court may reject the application and refuse such order whenever it is satisfied that it is for the interest of the ward or cestui que trust that such removal shall not take place, or that the claims of residents of this Commonwealth are not fully protected.

(h) When all the persons for whose benefit a valid trust shall have been created by will, for a term of years or for life, shall have removed from this State into any other State, Territory, or possession of the United States, to reside permanently therein, the orphans' court having jurisdiction of such trusts is hereby authorized and empowered, on application by or on behalf of all the persons interested in the trust, to direct the trustee or trustees appointed in and by said will to pay over said trust moneys, or transfer the securities in which they may have been invested, to a trustee or trustees duly appointed by the court of such other State, Territory, or possession, upon the production to said court of satisfactory proof, by certificates of the appointment of such trustee or trustees in the other State, Territory, or possession, the authority of such trustee or trustees to receive such moneys or securities, and the entry of bond and security, or proof of the fact that under the laws of such State, Territory, or possession security is not required, such certicate to be authenticated in the manner provided in clause (g), paragraph one of this section, and upon the production of satisfactory proof that the removal of the property will not conflict with the terms or limitations attending the rights which the cestuis que trust have in such money or securities.

Sec. 58, Act of June 7, 1917, P. L. 447.

90. Appointment of Testamentary Guardian by Father. Custody of Child. (a) Every person competent to make a will, being the father or adopting father of any minor child unmarried, may appoint a testamentary guardian for such child during his or her minority, or for any shorter period: Provided, That such testamentary guardian shall not be entitled to the custody of the person of such child unless the mother or adopting mother, if surviving, shall relinquish such custody, or unless the best interests of the child shall require that such surviving mother or adopting mother should not retain the custody of the person of such child.

Sec. 8, Clause (a), Act of June 7, 1917, P. L. 403.

91. Appointment of Testamentary Guardian by Mother. (b) Every person competent to make a will, being the mother or adopting mother of any minor child unmarried, may appoint a testamentary guardian for such child during his or her minority or for any shorter period, whenever the father or adopting father of such child shall be deceased and has not appointed such a guardian. Whenever the father or adopting father of such child has for one year or upwards, immediately preceding the death of the mother or adopting mother, wilfully neglected or refused to provide for such child, such mother or adopting mother, who shall leave to such child an estate, either real or personal, may appoint a testamentary guardian for such child. Such mother or adopting mother, who shall leave to such child an estate, either real or personal, may appoint a testamentary guardian for such estate of the child, whether the father or adopting father of such child shall be living or dead, and whether he shall or shall not have appointed a testamentary guardian for such child.

Sec. 1, Act of June 12, 1919, P. L. 443, amending Sec. 8, Clause (b), Act of June 7, 1917, P. L. 403.

92. Provisions for Appointment of Testamentary Guardian by Mother in Certain Cases only to Apply After 1917. This amending act shall apply to the wills of all persons dying on or after the thirty-first day of December, one thousand nine hundred and seventeen.

Sec. 2, Act of June 12, 1919, P. L. 443.

93. Parents who Neglect to Provide for Children not Permitted to Appoint Testamentary Guardians. (c) No father who shall have, for one year or upwards previous to his death, wilfully neglected or refused to provide for his child or children, and no mother who shall have for a like period deserted her child or children or failed to perform her parental duties, shall have the right to appoint any testamentary guardian for such child or children.

Sec. 8, Clause (c), Act of June 7, 1917, P. L. 403.

94. Appointment of Guardian Where Father Neglects Child and Mother is Dead or an Unfit Person. Whensoever any husband, or father, from drunkenness, profligacy or other cause, shall neglect or refuse to provide for his child or children, the mother of such children shall have all the rights and be entitled to claim and be subject to all the duties reciprocally due between a father and his children, and she may place them at employment and receive their earnings or bind them to apprenticeship, without the interference of such husband, the same as the father can now do by law: Provided, always, That she shall afford to them a good example, and properly educate and maintain them according to her ability: And provided, That if the mother be of unsuitable character to be entrusted as aforesaid, or dead, the proper court may appoint a guardian of such children, who shall perform the duties aforesaid, and apply the earnings of such children for their maintenance and education.

Sec. 3, Act of May 4, 1855, P. L. 430.

95. Appointment of Guardians for Children when Persons Charged with Their Custody are Convicted of a Violation of Act Protecting Them From Cruelty. Whenever any person having the custody or control of any minor, shall be convicted of a violation of any of the provisions of this act, it shall be lawful for any person to apply to the orphans' court of the county wherein the offense has been committed, for the appointment of a proper guardian for the person of such minor; and the said court may, in its discretion, make such appointment, having due regard in the selection of a guardian to the religious persuasion of the parent or former guardian, or it may place such child in an asylum or home for children, with the powers of a guardian of the person, as may be most expedient: Provided, however, That the children of the Roman Catholic parents shall be placed in asylums under the control and care of that denomination. And the said court may order the parent to pay such a reasonable sum towards the maintenance of such child, and at such times and in such amounts, as the said court may see fit; and such courts may, at any subsequent time, upon being satisfied that the parent has become a fit person to resume the custody of said minor, and upon reasonable security, to be fixed by the court, being given for the faithful observance of the provisions of this act, remand such minor to the custody of such parents; subject, nevertheless, to the obligation of any indentures or legal engagements already entered into on be half of said minor by his or her guardian.

Sec. 7, Act of June 11, 1879, P. L. 142, (No. 151).

Section 1 of this act provides penalties for cases where "any person shall cruelly ill-treat, abuse or inflict unnecessary cruel punishment upon any infant or minor child", or where "any person having the care, custody or control of any minor child, shall wilfully abandon or neglect the same." (See Section 602).

96. Appointment of Trustees by Court of Common Pleas. Section 15 of the Act of June 14, 1836, P. L. 630, confers jurisdiction on the court of common pleas over all trusts, excepting assignments for the benefit of creditors and trusts created by will and vested in executors or administrators, and Section 18 of this same act provides that:

"In case of the infancy or temporary absence of any trustee, it shall be lawful for the court having jurisdiction as aforesail, to appoint a trustee during such infancy or absence, and the trustee so appointed, shall, during such period, have all the powers necessary for the due administration of the trust."

Compiler's Note.

This section 18 of the Act of June 14, 1836, P. L. 630 was repealed by the Act of June 7, 1917, P. L. 539, so far as it related to testamentary trustees.

97. Escheats. Where property of a minor has been escheated, if the minor did not appear in the proceedings by his guardian or the attorney for the guardian, he or she may at any time within three years after reaching majority traverse the finding or adjudication of such escheat, under the proceedings set forth in Section 22 of the Act of May 2, 1889, P. L. 66, as amended by the Act of May 20, 1921, P. L. 946; and if in such proceedings it is ascertained the property had not escheated, the person is entitled to recover

the property back, or if sold to receive the money paid into the Treasury of the Commonwealth.

Compiler's Note.

98. Ejectments. Under the Act of April 13, 1807, P. L. 296, guardians of minors are authorized to bring actions in ejectment.

Compiler's Note.

99. Proceedings to Establish Title to Land where Claimants Have Not Been in Possession for Twenty-One Years. Whenever persons claiming or having any apparent interest in or title to real estate, but not having been in possession for a period of twenty-one years, are unknown, or being known, their residence cannot be ascertained, proceedings may be had under the Act of April 18, 1905, P. L. 202, by persons in possession of the land and claiming title to the same to force the persons not in possession to bring an action in ejectment to try the title to the land in question; and Sections 2 and 3 relate to cases where claimants to the title of the land but not in possession are minors. These sections are as follows:

"Whenever any person or persons claiming, or having an apparent interest in or title to, real estate, but not having been in possession thereof as aforesaid, shall have been served by publication in the manner precribed in the preceding section, are unknown, or are minors, under the age of twenty-one, or are lunatics, or are suffering under any other legal disability, and shall fail to appear within six months after the date of such service, it shall be the duty of the court to appoint a trustee for such unknown parties, or minors or lunatics, or parties suffering under other legal disability, upon whom the rule to bring ejectment, as aforesaid, shall be served; and it shall be the duty of such trustees to investigate the matters set forth in said petition, and to appear and make answer thereto, within sixty days of the date of the sevice of such rule upon him, if, upon such investigation, such trustee should decide that an appearance and answer are required to properly protect the interest of the parties unknown, or minors or lunatics, or parties suffering under any legal disability, as aforesaid."

"Whenever any person or persons claiming, or having an apparent interest in or title to, real estate, but not having been in possession thereof as aforesaid, shall have been served by publication in the manner prescribed in the preceeding sections, and shall fail to appear and show cause why such action of ejectment cannot be brought, within six months after such service; and, in case of unknown parties, or lunatics, or persons suffering under other legal disability, within sixty days after the service of such rule upon the trustee for such unknown parties, minors, lunatics, or persons suffering under other legal disabilities, as aforesaid; it shall be the duty of the court to make the rule absolute, and enter judgment against the person or persons so served, which judgment shall be final and conclusive between the parties, their heirs and assigns; and thereafter no action of ejectment for the recovery of said real estate shall be brought by such person or persons claiming, or having an apparent interest in or title to said real estate, but not having been in possession thereof, as aforesaid, or any person claiming by, from or under such person or persons.

Provided, That if the party or parties served shall fail to appear and show cause, within the period of six months, as aforesaid, he, she or they shall not in any event be liable for costs which costs, in the discretion of the court, may include a reasonable compensation for any trustee appointed by virtue of this act."

Compiler's Note.

100. Proceedings to Discharge Encumbrance From Land. Proceedings in courts of record may be had under the Act of May 8, 1895, P. L. 44, where under any deed, will, mortgage, dower, recognizance, judgment, decree, obligation or instrument, any money has been charged upon land, and twenty-one years has elapsed since the principal of the encumbrance has become due, and no payment made within said period of twenty-one years on account of such encubrance by the owner or owners of the land; and after the recording of the petition and decree in the Recorder's office the record operates as a release and discharge of the land from the encumbrance. The second section of this act relates to cases where minors are involved and is as follows:

"The court in which any proceeding provided for in the first section of this act shall be commenced shall appoint guardians, as litem, for any minors who may appear to be interested in the encumbrance or charge on land, if such minors do not appear from the allegations of the petition to have guardians, and service of all notices, rules, orders and other process shall then, be made upon such guardians, ad litem."

Compiler's Note.

101. Partition. Partition proceedings in the Orphans' Court are regulated by the Act of June 7, 1917, P. L. 337, and under Section two of this act, if the party is a minor, the petition shall be filed by the guardian of the minor. The Act of April 7, 1807, P. L. 155, regulates partition proceedings in the courts of common pleas, and provides, where minors are defendants, for service of the writ upon the guardian.

Compiler's Note.

102. Mortgaging, Conveying, Leasing, Etc., or Real Estate, Etc., Owned or Controlled by Minors. Revised Price Act. "The Revised Price Act" of June 7, 1917, P. L. 388, as amended by the Acts of May 2, 1919, P. L. 111, and June 29, 1923, P. L. 952, with regard to real estate and ground rents issuing thereout, provides the procedure for the sale, mortgaging, conveying on ground rent and leasing thereof, or the extinguishment or assignment of ground rents issuing thereout, the partition and exchange thereof, the squaring and adjusting of lines between adjoining owners, the consolidation and combination of mining lands with other adjoining mining lands and the leasing thereof, the joining of owners or undivided interests in making and taking conveyances in order to change the route or location of any right of way or passage upon adjoining lands, and the subdivision of premises so as to command the highest price or greatest rents, in cases where the legal title is held by a wife whose husband is a minor, or by a married minor whose spouse is a minor, or where any interest in the real estate is held by any person under legal disability to dispose thereof. The act makes specific provisions that guardians shall be notified and appear for their wards, and if minors have no guardian the court may appoint one for them, and such appointment may be made on the petition of any party interested with notice to the persons, who shall be charged with the duty of petitioning for the appointment of guardians.

Compiler's Note.

II. PROTECTION AND WELFARE

F. EDUCATION

(Note: For provisions relating to continuation schools, see subdivision H. Child Labor. For provisions relating to special schools for juvenile offenders, see Subdivision J. Department, Neglected and Delinquent Children. For provisions relating to schools for defective children, see subdivision M. Defective Children).

1. Pupils and Attendance. Transportation.

103. Age of Children Entitled to School Facilities. Every child, being a resident of any school district in this Commonwealth between the ages of six and twenty-one years, may attend the public schools in his district, subject to the provisions of this act.

Sec. 1401, Act of May 18, 1911, P. L. 309.

104. What Children are Residents. Non-Resident Living in District. A child shall be considered a resident of the school district in which his parents or the guardian of his person resides. When a resident of any school district keeps in his home a child of school age, not his own, supporting the child gratis as if it were his own, such child shall be entitled to all free school priveleges accorded to resident school children of the district, and shall be subject to all the requirements placed upon resident school children of the district: Provided, That before accepting such child as a pupil, the board of school directors of the dis-

trict may require such resident to file with the secretary of the board a sworn statement that he is a resident of the district, that he is supporting the child gratis, that he will assume all personal obligations for the child relative to school requirements, and that he intends to so keep and support the child continuously and not merely through the school term.

When a nonresident child is placed in the home of a resident of any school district by order of court or by arrangement with an association, agency, or institution, having the care of neglected and dependent children, such resident being compensated for keeping the child, any child of school age so placed shall be permitted to attend the public school of the district in which he is placed; and the state shall reimburse the district for the education of such child to an amount not exceeding the actual average cost of tuition, textbooks, and supplies for the district's children of similar grade; such reimbursement to be made out of the money appropriated by the General Assembly for the maintenance and support of the public schools of this Commonwealth: Provided, That the school district may not be required to accept such children in its schools when their acceptance would involve additional provision for transportation by the district, or would require the district to provide additional teachers or rooms, at an expense greater than the amount of reimbursement paid to the district by the State.

Any resident of any school district, before accepting custody of a nonresident child of school age for compensation by order of court or by arrangement with an association, agency or institution having the care of dependent or neglected children, must secure, from the superintendent of schools, supervising principal, or school board in that district, a statement in writing that the child can be accommodated in the schools of the district or that the child cannot be so accommodated and the reasons therefor. If such statement be not furnished within two weeks after a request in writing has been made to the board's secretary, the supervising principal, or the superintendent of schools, the board's assent shall be assumed, and the child shall be admitted to the schools of the district as a pupil. If such statement sets forth conditions such as to exempt the district under this section from accepting the child as a pupil, and if such exemption be not disapproved on appeal by the Superintendent of Public Instruction, and if other arrangement for the child's schooling satisfactory to the country or district superintendent be not made, the child may not be placed in the district.

Appeal from the claim of any school district for exemption as provided in this section may be taken to the Superintendent of Public Instruction, and his decision thereon after investigation shall be final. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

Sec. 1402, Act of May 18, 1911, P. L. 309, as amended by Act of May 20, 1921, P. L. 1032.

Note: Sec. 1402 was amended for the attendance of children of Orphans' Homes. This amendment was declared unconstitutional in Comm. v. Schumaker 255 Pa. 67.

105. Admission of Beginners. Unless otherwise directed by the board of school directors, the admission of beginners to the public schools shall be confined to two periods, namely, during the first two weeks of the annual school term, and during the first two weeks of school following the first day of January in any school year; Provided, That beginners becoming six years of age after the beginning of the school term, and before the first day of January of any year, shall be admitted during the period at the beginning of the school term, and beginners becoming six years of age between the first day of January and the close of the term shall be admitted during the period following the first day of January: Provided further, That the board of school directors in any school district may fix such other periods for the admission of such beginners as it may determine.

The term beginners, as used in this section, shall mean any child that could enter the lowest grade of the primary school or the lowest primary class.

Sec. 1403, Act of May 18, 1911, P. L. 309.

106. Attendance of Residents in Schools of Adjacent Districts. Where any pupil in any school district in this Commonwealth resides one and one-half miles, or more, by the public road, from the nearest public elementary school in the district, such pupil, unless proper, free transportation be furnished to a suitable school in the district, on obtaining the consent of the board of school directors thereof, may attend any public elementary school in another school district more convenient of access, without the consent of the board of school directors of the district where such pupil resides; and the district where such pupil resides shall promptly pay, to the districts where such pupil attends, the cost of his tuition, text-books, and the school supplies only, which shall not exceed that of the tuition, text-books and school supplies of other pupils pursuing similar courses or studies in the same schools.

The board of school directors of any district in this Commonwealth may, on account of convenience of access, or other reasons, permit any pupil to attend the schools of another district, on such terms as the two boards of school directors may mutually agree upon.

The board of school directors in any school district in this Commonwealth may, out of the funds of the district, provide for the free transportation of any pupil to and from the public schools.

Sec. 1404, Act of May 18, 1911, P. L. 309.

107. School Districts to be Subdivided for Convenience of Pupils. The board of school directors of every school district in this Commonwealth shall, for the purpose of designating the schools to be attended by the several pupils in said district, sub-divide the same in such manner that all the pupils in each school district, shall be assigned to, and reasonable accommodated in, one of the public schools in said school district: Provided, That the board of school directors may, upon cause shown, permit any pupil or pupils in any school district to attend such other school in said district as the board may deem proper, or may classify and assign the pupils in the district to any such school or schools therein as it may deem best, in order to properly educate the same: Provided further, That hereafter it shall be unlawful for any school director, superintendent, or teacher to make any distinction whatever, on account of, or by reason of, race or color of any pupil or scholar who may be in attendance upon, or seeking admission to, any public school maintained wholly or in part under the school laws of the Commonwealth.

Sec. 1405, Act of May 18, 1911, P. L. 309.

108. Consolidation of Schools. Transportation of Pupils. The board of school directors of any school district in this Commonwealth may, on account of the small number of pupils in attendance, or the condition of the then existing school building, or for the purpose of better graduation and classification, or for economical or other reasons, close and consolidate any one or more of the public schools in its district, and upon such school or schools being so closed, the pupils who belong to the same shall be assigned to other schools: Provided, That whenever the average term attendance of pupils regularly enrolled at any one-room school in any school district of the fourth class is ten or less than ten, the board of school directors shall close such school, and provide proper transportation for the pupils of such closed school to and from the nearest or most convenient school, to which the pupils shall be assigned. If the board of school directors do not deem it feasible to close such school, they may present their petition to the State Board of Education, showing the reasons why such school should not be closed; thereupon the State Board of Education, shall consider such petition, and shall make such order as may seem just in the premises: Provided further, That in any district of the fourth class, pupils who belong to any such closed school shall not have transportation provided if they reside less than one and one-half miles, by the public road from the school to which they are assigned: Provided further, That in any district of the fourth class, pupils who belong to any such closed school, and reside one and a half miles or more from the school to which they are assigned, shall be furnished proper transportation, at the expense of the district, to and from the school to which they are assigned, except in case where schools are closed because there are ten or less than ten pupils regularly enrolled, in which case one-half of the cost of such transportation, not to exceed one dollar per diem per pupil, shall be paid by the Commonwealth, provision for which shall be made by separate appropriation in the general appropriation act.

Sec. 1406, Act of May 18, 1911, P. L. 309, as amended by Act of July 22, 1919, P. L. 1117.

109. Method of Transportation of Pupils. Computation of Distance to Schools. Where, by the terms of this act, any distance is specified between the residence of any pupil and any public school to be attended by him, or any transportation is provided for within or beyond any particular distance, in computing such distance no allowance shall be made for the distance that the dwelling house of the pupil is situated off the public highway. All such distance shall be computed from the school building to which the pupil has been assigned by the highway to the nearest point where a private way or private road connects the dwelling house of the pupil with said highway: Provided, That the free transportation of pupils, as required or authorized by this act, may be furnished by using electric railways, school conveyances, or other public transportation, when the total distance which any pupil must travel between his residence and the school, in addition to such transportation, does not exceed one and one-half miles, and when stations or other proper shelters are provided for the use of such pupils where needed.

Sec. 1408, Act of May 18, 1911, P. L. 309, as amended by Sec. 4, Act of May 20, 1921, P. L. 1038.

110. Attendance of Non-Residents. Terms. The board of school directors of any school district in this Commonwealth may permit any non-resident pupil to attend the public schools in its district, upon such terms as it may determine, subject to the provisions of this act.

Sec. 1409, Act of May 18, 1911, P. L. 309.

111. Authority of Teachers During Attendance of Pupils. Every teacher in the public schools of this Commonwealth shall have the right to exercise the same authority as to conduct and behavior over the pupils attending his school, during the time they are in attendance, including the time required in going to and from their homes, as the parents, guardians, or persons in parental relation to such pupils may exercise over them.

Sec. 1410, Act of May 18, 1911, P. L. 309.

112. Suspension of Pupils. Every principal or teacher in charge of a public school in this Commonwealth may temporarily suspend any pupil on account of disobedience or misconduct, and any principal or teacher suspending any pupil shall promptly notify the district superintendent, supervising principal, or secretary of the board of school directors; and the board may, after a proper hearing, suspend such child for such time as it may determine, or may permanently expel him: Provided, That such hearing, suspension, or expulsion may be delegated to a duly authorized committee of the board.

Sec. 1411, Act of May 18, 1911, P. L. 309.

113. Attendance of Children who are Inmates of Institutions. The board of school directors of any school district in this Commonwealth in which there is locatel any orphan asylum, home for the friendless, children's home, or other institution for the care or training of orphans or other children, shall permit any children who are inmates of such homes, but not legal residents in such district, to attend the public schools in said district, either with or without charge for tuition, text-books, or school supplies, as the directors of the district in which such institution is located may determine. If a charge is made by any school district for tuition for the inmates of any such institution, the officers of the institution shall submit to the board of school directors a sworn statement, setting forth the names, ages, and school district liable for tuition of all children who are inmates thereof and desire to attend public school in the district. If any of said inmates have been received from outside of Pennsylvania, or if the institution cannot certify as to their residence, their tuition shall be paid by the institution having the care or custody of said children. The tuition of such other inmates as are included in the sworn statement to the board of school directors shall be withheld by the Superintendent of Public Instruction from any moneys due to the district liable for said tuition upon receipt of a sworn statement setting forth the names, ages, tuition charges, and school district liable for tuition of said inmates; and all moneys thus withheld shall be paid by him to the district entitled to receive the same. The district so charged with tuition may file an appeal with the Superintendent of Public Instruction, in which it shall be the complainant, and the institution the respondent. The decision of the Superintendent of Public Instruction as to which of said parties is responsible for tuition shall be final.

The cost of tuition in such cases shall be fixed as is now provided by law for tuition costs in other cases, except where, for the accommodation of such children, it shall be necessary to provide a separate school or to erect additional school buildings, in which cases the charge for tuition for such children may include a proportionate cost of the operating expense, rental, and interest on any investment required to be made in erecting such new school building. The tuition herein provided for shall be paid annually by the Superintendent of Public Instruction or the institution as the case may be.

Sec. 1412, Act of May 18, 1911, P. L. 309, as amended by Act of May 19, 1913, P. L. 192, and May 20, 1921, P. L. 978.

114. Compulsory School Attendance. Private Schools. Every child having a legal residence in this Commonwealth, as herein provided, between the ages of eight and sixteen years, is required to attend a day school in which the common English branches provided for in this act are taught in the English language; and every parent, guardian or other person, in this Commonwealth, having control or charge of any child or children, between the ages of eight and sixteen years is, required to send such child or chidlren to a day school in which the common English branches are taught in the English language; and such child or children shall attend such school continuously through the entire term, during which the public elementary schools in their respective districts shall be in session: Provided, That the certificate of any principal or teacher of a private school, or of any institution for the education of children, in which the common English branches are taught in the English language, setting forth that the work of said school is in compliance with the provisions of this act, shall be sufficient and satisfactory evidence thereof. Regular daily instruction in the English language, for the time herein required, by a properly qualified private tutor, shall be considered as complying with the provisions of this section, if such instruction is satisfactory to the proper county and district superintendent of schools.

Provided, further, That the board of school directors in any district of the fourth class may, at a meeting held at any time before the opening of the school term, reduce the period of compulsory attendance for pupils twelve years of age or more to not less than seventy per centum of the school term as fixed in such district, in which case, however, the board of school directors must, at the same time, fix the period for the compulsory attendance to begin.

Sec. 1414, Act of May 18, 1911, P. L. 309, as amended by Acts of Apr. 18, 1919, P. L. 58, and July 21, 1919, P. L. 1084.

Note: These two amendments of 1919, amending the same section, do not conflict. The amendment of Apr. 18, while it cites the whole of Sec. 1414, does not change the last proviso of the section relating to terms of compulsory attendance. The amendment of July 21, also cites the entire Sec. 1414, but amends only the last proviso.

115. Children to be Excused from Attending School for Urgent Reasons. The board of school directors of any school district in this Commonwealth, may, upon satisfactoory evidence being furnished to it, showing that any child or children are prevented from attending school, or from application to study, on account of any mental, physical, or other urgent reasons, excuse such child or children from attending school as required by the provisions of this act, but the term "urgent reasons" shall be strictly construed and shall not permit of irregular attendance. Every principal or teacher in any public, private, or other school may, for reasons enumerated above, excuse any child for non-attendance during temporary periods.

Sec. 1415, Act of May 18, 1911, P. L. 309.

116. Exceptions to Compulsory School Attendance Provisions. The provisions of this act requiring regular attendance shall not apply to any child, between the ages of four-

teen and sixteen years, who has completed a course of study equivalent to six yearly grades of the public school, and is regularly engaged in any useful and lawful employment or service during the time the public schools are in session, and who holds an employment certificate issued according of law; nor shall the said provisions apply to any child, between the ages of fourteen and sixteen years, engaged in farm work or domestic service in a private home on a permit issued by the school board or the designated school official of the school district of the child's residence, in accordance with regulations which the Superintendent of Public Instruction is hereby authorized to prescribe.

Sec. 1416, Act of May 18, 1911, P. L. 309, as amended by Sec. 1, Act of May 20, 1921, P. L. 1034.

117. Exemption by Reason of Distance of Home from School. In case there is no public school in session within two miles, by the nearest traveled road, of the residence of any child, such child shall be exempt from the provisions of this act relating to compulsory attendance, unless proper free transportation be furnished to such child to and from school.

Sec. 1418, Act of May 18, 1911, P. L. 309.

118. Penalty for Failure to Comply with Compulsory Attendance Provisions. Every parent, guardian, or person in parental relation in this Commonwealth, having control or charge of any child or children, between the ages of eight and sixteen, who shall fail to comply with the provisions of this act regarding compulsory attendance, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof before any alderman, magistrate, or justice of the peace shall be sentenced to pay a fine, for the benefit of the school district in which such offending person resides, not exceeding two dollars ($2.00) for the first offense, and not exceeding five dollars ($5.00) for each succeeding offense, together with costs, and, in default of the payment of such fine and costs by the person so offending, shall be sentenced to the county jail for a period not exceeding five days: Provided, That any person sentenced to pay any such fine may, at any time within five days thereafter, appeal to the court of quarter sessions of the proper county, upon entering into a recognizance, with one or more proper sureties, in double the amount of penalty and costs: And provided, That before any proceedings are instituted against any parent, guardian, or person in parental relation, for failure to comply with provisions of this act, such offending person shall have three days and written notice given him by the superintendent of public schools, supervising principal, attendance officer, or secretary of the board of school directors of such violation, and if, after such notice has been given, the provisions of this act regarding compulsory attendance are again violated by the persons so notified, at any time during the term of compulsory attendance, such person, so again offending, shall be liable under the provisions of this act without further notice.

Sec. 1423, Act of May 18, 1911, P. L. 309.

119. Report of Absence of Children from School. It shall be the duty of every principal or teacher of a public school to report immediately to the attendance officer, superintendent of schools, supervising principal, or secretary of the board of school directors, the names of all children in the list furnished to him who have not appeared for enrollment, and he shall also promptly report, from time to time, to the attendance officer, superintendent of schools, supervising principal, or secretary of the board of school directors, the names of all children who have been absent three days, or their equivalent, during the term of compulsory attendance, without lawful excuse. Such person shall thereupon serve upon the parent, guardian, or other person in parental relation to such children, the written notice hereinbefore provided, and if it shall appear that within three days thereafter, any child, parent, guardian, or other person in parental relation shall have failed to comply with the provisions of this act, the superintendent, supervising principal, attendance officer, or secretary of the board of directors, in the name of the school district, shall proceed against the person so offending, in accordance with the provisions of this act.

Sec. 1428, Act of May 18, 1911, P. L. 309.

120. Employment of Attendance Officers. The board of school directors of every school district in this Commonwealth of the first, second, or third class, shall, and in any school district of the fourth class may, employ one or more persons to be known as attendance officer, whose duties shall be to enforce the provisions of this act regarding compulsory attendance. Such attendance officers shall, in addition to the duties imposed upon them by the provisions of this act, have full police power without warrant, and may arrest or apprehend any child who fails to attend school in compliance with the provisions of this act, or who is incorrigible, insubordinate, or disorderly during attendance at school, or on his way to or from school.

Sec. 1432, Act of May 18, 1911, P. L. 309.

121. Placing of Child in School after Arrest for Non-Attendance. When an attendance officer arrests or apprehends any child who fails to attend school as required by the provisions of this act, he shall promptly notify the parents, guardian, or person in parental relation to such child, if such person can be found in the district, and unless requested by such parent, guardian, or person in parental relation to place said child in a school other than public school, he shall place said child in the public school in which the child is, or should be, enrolled.

Sec. 1433, Act of May 18, 1911, P. L. 309.

122. Power and Authority of Attendance Officer. Such attendance officer shall have full power and authority to enter, during business hours, any place where any children are employed, to ascertain whether or not any child is engaged therein that should attend school as herein provided, and such attendance officer shall have the right to demand and inspect the employment certificate of any child engaged therein.

Sec. 1434, Act of May 18, 1911, P. L. 309.

123. Interference with Attendance Officer. Penalty. Any officer, director, superintendent, manager, employe, or other person, at any place where any child between fourteen and sixteen years of age is engaged, who refuses to permit or in any way interferes with, the entrance therein of the attendance officer, any member of the board of school directors, the secretary thereof, the district superintendent, or supervising principal of any school district, as provided for in this act, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof before any magistrate, alderman, or justice of the peace shall be sentenced to pay a fine of not less than five dollars ($5.00) or more than twenty-five ($25.00) in default of which he may be sentenced to imprisonment not exceeding thirty days: Provided, That any person sentenced to pay any such fine may, upon giving proper surety in double the amount of penalty and costs, at any time within five days thereafter, appeal to the court of quarter sessions of the proper county.

Sec. 1435, Act of May 18, 1911, P. L. 309.

2. High Schools.

124. Admission to High Schools. In all school districts there shall be admitted to the public high schools therein all children under the age of twenty-one years, residing within the school districts, who shall be found qualified for admission thereto, after having undergone such an examination as shall be prescribed by the board of school directors, subject to such rules and regulations as the Superintendent of Public Instruction shall prescribe, together with such additional pupils from other districts as are herein provided for.

Sec. 1703, Act of May 18, 1911, P. L. 309.

125. Admission of Pupils to High Schools of Other Districts. Pupils residing in school districts in which no public high schools are maintained may attend, during the entire term, the high schools in other districts which are nearest or most convenient to their homes. If any district maintains a high school with a course less than a four years' course, pupils who have satisfactorily completed the same in the school of their own district, or have completed equivalent of said course in some other school

or schools, may attend, at the expense of the school board of the district in which they live, during the remaining years of a three or four years' course, the nearest or most conveniently located high school of such class as they may desire to attend: Provided, That pupils wishing to attend a high school in a district other than the one in which they reside shall obtain the consent of the Board of School Directors of the district in which such high school is located, before attending the same: And provided further, that where pupils desirous of having their tuition paid in a high school in another district on account of having completed in a school or schools in another district the equivalent of a course in their own district, they must present to the Board of their own district, and the board of the district in which they wish to attend, a certificate from the county superintendent who has jurisdiction over the district in which they live, that they have satisfactory completed the equivalent of said course. County superintendents are hereby authorized and required to examine such pupils, and, if entitled, to issue the necessary certificates.

Sec. 1707, Act of May 18, 1911, P. L. 309, as amended by Act of June 1, 1915, P. L. 672.

126. Attendance at More Convenient High Schools Than the Nearest One. If any child has completed the elementary course of study in the public schools of the district in which he resides, and resides three or more miles, by the public road, from the nearest high school in said district, unless proper free transportation is furnished, he may attend any more convenient high school in another district, withuot the consent of the board of school directors of the district in which he resides, and the district in which he resides shall be liable to the district whose high school he attends for the cost of his tuition, text-books, and supplies, as provided for in this act.

Sec. 1709, Act of May 18, 1911, P. L. 309.

127. Pupils Attending High Schools Outside of District Must Satisfy Authorities of Their Fitness. All pupils desiring to attend any high school outside the district in which they reside shall first satisfy the superintendent having supervision of the district in which they reside, as well as the superintendent or principal of said high school, of their fitness to enter the same.

Sec. 1710, Act of May 18, 1911, P. L. 309.

3. Special Schools.

(Note: For schools for deaf and blind children see infra subdivision M. Defective children.)

128. State Supervision. The Department of Public Instruction shall have the power, and its duty shall be:

(a) To administer the laws of this Commonwealth, relating to vocational education, industrial education, agricultural education, and household arts education, as defined in said laws;

(b) To investigate the need for, and aid in, the establishment of, supervise, inspect, and approve, for the purpose of reimbursement on the part of the State, schools, departments, and courses for manuel training, domestic science, household arts, agricultural, industrial, and commercial education, as well as continuation schools when maintained as a part of the public school system of the Commonwealth;

(c) Out of the funds appropriated to it by the General Assembly for the purpose, to pay for the education of deaf and dumb children, blind children, and deaf, dumb and blind children, residents of Pennsylvania, in schools, located within the Commonwealth, which afford vocational training to such children, to make appropriate rules and regulations for the admission of State pupils to such schools, and to supervise the education of State pupils in any such schools.

Sec. 1303, Act of June 7, 1923, P. L. 498.

129. Establishment of Special Schools. The board of school directors in every school district in this Commonwealth shall establish, equip, furnish, and maintain a sufficient number of elementary public schools, in compliance with the provisions of this act, to educate every person, residing in such district between the ages of six and twenty-one years, who may attend: and may establish, equip, furnish, and maintain in the following additional schools or departments for the education and recreation of persons residing in said district, which said additional schools or departments, when established, shall be an integral part of the public school system in such school district, and shall be so administered, namely:

High schools.
Manual training schools.
Vocational schools.
Domestic science schools.
Agricultural schools.
Evening schools.
Kindergartens.
Libraries.
Museums.
Reading-rooms.
Gymnasiums.
Playgrounds.
Schools for blind, deaf, and mentally defective.
Truant schools.
Parental schools.
Schools for adults.
Public lectures—together with such other schools or educational departments, as they, in their wisdom, may see proper to establish:

Provided, That no pupil shall be refused admission to the courses in these additional schools or departments by reason of the fact that his elementary or academic education is being or has been received in a school other than a public school.

The board of school directors of each school district of the first, second, third, and fourth class may, upon the petition of the parents or guardians of at least twenty-five children between the ages of four and six years, residing within the district and within one mile of any elementary school building situate in such district, establish and maintain a kindergarten.

The number of kindergartens in any one district shall be fixed by the board of school directors, and shall be open during the school year.

If the average attendance in any one kindergarten in any district is ten or less for the school year, the school directors shall, at the close of the school year, discontinue the same.

The board of school directors shall appoint and assign a sufficient number of teachers or kindergartners to such kindergartens, who shall be graduates of a high school in good standing, and shall have had a course of two years in kindergarten work in some normal school or in some private school which has a course equal to a normal school. Any teacher who shall possess qualifications at least equal to those herein prescribed shall be eligible to appointment.

The board of school directors of each school district, in addition to all other taxes authorized to be levied by the act to which this is an amendment, may levy an annual tax for the establishment and maintenance of kindergartens not to exceed two mills on the dollar of the assessed valuation of taxable property in the district. Such taxes, when levied, shall be kept in a separate fund and shall be used only for the purpose for which they were levied. If, at the end of any school year, all kindergartens in any district shall be discontinued, the board of school directors may transfer any moneys in such fund to the general fund for the support of public schools in the district.

Sec. 401. Act of May 18, 1911, P. L. 309, as amended by Act of May 24, 1921, P. L. 1066, Sec. 1.

130. Establishment of Vocational Schools and Departments. Any school district may, through its board of school directors, establish and maintain industrial, agricultural, and household arts schools or departments.

Sec. 4, Act of May 1, 1914, P. L. 138. Under the provisions of Sec. 5, of the above act, two or more districts may join in the establishment of a joint vocational school.

131. Classes in Connection With Vocational Schools, Etc. In order that instruction in the principles and the practice of arts may go on together, industrial, agricultural, and household arts schools or departments may offer instruction in day, part-time and evening classes. Attendance upon such day, evening, or part-time classes shall be restricted to those over fourteen.

Sec. 3, Act of May 1, 1913, P. L. 138.

132. Non-Resident Pupils Attending Vocational Schools. Etc. Any resident of any school district in Pennsylvania which does not maintain an approved industrial, agricultural, or household arts school or department, offering the type of training which he desires, may make application to the school board of any other district for admission, to such school or department maintained by said board. In case said board refuses his admission, he may apply to the State Board of Education for admission to such school or department. The State Board of Education—decision of which shall be final—may approve or disapprove such application. In making such decision the State Board of Education shall take into consideration the opportunities for free vocational training in the community in which the applicant resides, the financial status of the community, the age, sex, preparation, aptitude, and previous record of the applicant, and all other relevant circumstances.

Part of Sec. 7, Act of May 1, 1913, P. L. 138.

133. Free Evening Schools. The board of school directors of any school district of the second, third or fourth class in this Commonwealth, upon the application of the parents of twenty-five or more pupils above the age of fourteen years, residents of the school district, shall open a free evening school for their instruction in spelling, reading, writing, arithmetic, and such other branches as the board may deem advisable; such evening school to be kept open for a term of not less than four months in each year, each of said months to consist of twenty days, and each evening session to be open at least two hours. No pupil shall be admitted to said evening school who is unemployed during the day, or in actual attendance upon any school, either public or private, during the day: Provided, That when the average daily attendance falls below fifteen pupils, the board of school directors may close such evening school for the remainder of the term.

Sec. 1901, Act of May 18, 1911, P. L. 309.

134. Evening Manual Training Schools. The board of school directors of any school district of the second or third class in this Commonwealth, when requested by seventy-five or more taxpayers of the district, shall establish and equip an evening manual training school, for pupils above the age of fourteen years, and shall keep the same open as many months in the year as day schools are kept open: Provided, That no such evening manual training school shall be opened unless at least twenty-five pupils of the district apply for admission thereto, and the same shall be closed by the board of school directors when the average attendance falls below fifteen.

Sec. 1902, Act of May 18, 1911, P. L. 309.

135. Qualifications of Teachers for Evening Schools. All teachers of evening schools must have proper certificates as is provided in this act.

Sec. 1903, Act of May 18, 1911, P. L. 309.

136. Assistance to Kindergartens. The board of school directors in any school district where no kindergartens are established or in addition to any kindergartens established by such district, may cooperate with and assist any kindergarten that has been or hereafter may be established by any non-sectarian association or agency.

Sec. 1904, Act of May 18, 1911, P. L. 309.

137. Agriculture Schools. Any board of school directors in this Commonwealth, establishing an agricultural school, may, in connection therewith, acquire in the manner hereinbefore provided, such a sufficient amount of land as the board of school directors may determine, for the purpose of such agricultural school, and may equip and maintain the same in a proper manner to be used in connection therewith.

Sec. 1905, Act of May 18, 1911, P. L. 309.

138. Admission of Pupils to Special Schools. Any board of school directors may admit persons less than six years of age, or more than twenty-one years of age, to suitable special or vocational schools or departments.

Sec. 1906, Act of May 18, 1911, P. L. 309.

139. School for Tubercular Pupils. No person having tuberculosis of the lungs shall be a pupil, teacher, janitor, or other employe in any public school, unless it be a special school carried on under the regulations made for such schools by the Commissioner of Health.

Sec. 1509, Act of May 18, 1911, P. L. 309.

140. Food, Clothing and Transportation for Tubercular Pupils in Special Schools. Whenever any board of directors of any school district shall establish any special school for pupils having tuberculosis of the lungs, such district may provide such pupils with the food, clothing, and transportation necessary for attendance thereat.

Sec. 1512, Act of May 18, 1911, P. L. 309, as added by Act of May 27, 1919, P. L. 309.

141. Thaddeus Stevens Industrial School at Lancaster. Within ninety days of the passage of this act, the governor shall appoint five commissioners, who shall serve without compensation, who shall build an institution on such plot of ground, not less than two acres, as the citizens of Lancaster, Pennsylvania, may donate for the purpose aforesaid, for the education and training of indigent orphans: Provided, however, If a sufficient number of the above class to fill the places provided in said school, who are deemed by the trustees, under the rules established for the government of the school, qualified for admission, shall not apply, then the board of trustees of the corporation created by this act may admit, first, orphans who may not be indigent, and afterwards, other deserving boys, though they be not orphans, as the trustees in their best judgment may think proper. Those shall be deemed orphans who have lost either parent.

Sec. 1, Act of Apr. 29, 1909, P. L. 274, amending Sec. 1, Act of May 11, 1905, P. L. 518.

142. Admission of Pupils to Thaddeus Stevens Industrial School. There shall be received into the institution indigent orphans' boys from the State of Pennsylvania, under the age of fourteen, whose admission may be applied for under such regulations as the Board of Trustees may adopt. In considering such admission no preference shall be shown on account of race or color or religion. Proper provisions shall be made for giving instruction in reading, writing, arithmetic, drawing, duties of citizenship, elementary manual training, and the elements of farming, and such other branches as may be deemed requisite for a good English education.

Sec. 8, Act of May 11, 1905, P. L. 518.

4. Attendance at Motion Picture Theatres During School Hours

143. Proprietors, Etc. Not to Permit Certain Children to Attend Motion Picture Theatres. No owner, proprietor, or lessee, or the agent of such owner, proprietor, or lessee, of any moving picture theatre shall, during the term of compulsory attendance of public schools as fixed by the board of school directors in any school district and during the hours and upon the days such schools are in actual session, admit or permit entrance into such moving picture theatre of any child or children between eight and fourteen years of age: Provided, That the provisions of this act shall not apply to any child or children accompanied by its or their parent or parents or other responsible adult, nor to any such child or children presenting a permit signed by the teacher of such child, which permit allows such child or children to be absent from school during school hours and permits admission to the moving picture theatre. Such permit shall be retained by the owner, proprietor, lessee, or agent, and shall be preserved for a period of six months.

Sec. 1, Act of July 8, 1919, P. L. 777.

144. Posting of Act. A copy of the provisions of this act shall be posted at a conspicuous place at or near the entrance into every moving picture theatre.

Sec. 2, Act of July 8, 1919, P. L. 777.

145. Penalty. Any person violating any of the provisions of this act, shall, in summary conviction therefor before any magistrate, alderman, or justice of the peace, be liable to a fine of ten dollars for the first offense, and twenty-five

dollars for the second and every subsequent offense, and, in default of the payment of such fine and costs, such person shall be committed to jail one day for each dollar of fine and costs imposed.

Sec. 3, Act of July 8, 1919, P. L. 777.

G. HEALTH AND SANITATION

(Note: For provisions relating to health and sanitation for children in industries see subdivision H. Child Labor.)

1. School Medical Inspection and Hygiene.

146. School Medical Inspection and Hygiene. Every school district of the first, second, or third class in this Commonwealth shall annually provide medical inspection of all the pupils of its public schools by proper medical inspectors, to be appointed by the board of school directors of the district in sufficient number to conduct the required inspection in conformity with the standard requirements prescribed by the Commissioner of Health for the medical inspection of schools in such district. Such medical inspection shall be made in the presence of the parent or guardian of the pupil, when so requested by parent or guardian. All such medical inspectors shall be physicians legally qualified to practice medicine in this Commonwealth, who have had at least two years experience in the practice of their profession, and shall be paid such amounts as the boards of school directors may determine. Provided, That nothing in this act shall preclude the appointment of health officers of municipalities as medical inspectors in the school districts of this Commonwealth.

Sec. 1501, Act of May 18, 1911, P. L. 309, as amended by Sec. 1, Act of May 20, 1921, P. L. 939.

147. Medical Inspection in Districts of the Fourth Class. In every school district of the fourth class in this Commonwealth the State Department of Health shall provide, in such manner as it may determine, medical inspection for all the pupils in the public schools by proper medical inspectors, to be appointed by the State Commissioner of Health, at the expense of said department. All such medical inspectors shall be legally qualified physicians, who have had not less than two years experience in the practice of their profession. Such medical inspection shall be made in the presence of the parent or guardian of the pupil, when so requested by parent or guardian.

Sec. 1503, Act of May 18, 1911, P. L. 309, as amended by Sec. 3, Act of July 17, 1919, P. L. 997

This same section was also amended by Act of June June 23, 1919, P. L. 572, Sec. 2, in exactly the same manner.

148. Annual Medical Inspection. Report of Inspectors. Special Care of Pupils. The medical inspectors shall, at least once each year, inspect and carefully test and examine all pupils in the public schools of their districts, giving special attention to defective sight, hearing, teeth, or other disabilities and defects specified by the Commissioner of Health in his directions for medical examination of schools. Each medical inspector shall make to the teacher, or, if the board of school directors so directs, to the principal or district superintendent of schools, a written report concerning all pupils found to need medical or surgical attention, and giviing careful directions concerning the care of each pupil who needs special care while in school. The teacher or the principal or district superintendent shall keep such report until the end of the school year, shall carry out as carefully as possible said directions concerning the special care of pupils while in school, and shall promptly send a copy of the medical inspector's report upon each child to the parents or guardian thereof

Sec. 1505, Act of May 18, 1911, P. L. 309, as amended by Sec. 4, Act of July 17, 1919, P. L. 997.

This same section was also amended by Act of June 23, 1919, P. L. 572, Sec. 3, in exactly the same manner.

149. Tubercular Persons Not to be Pupils, Teachers or Janitors, etc. in Public Schools. No person having tuberculosis of the lungs shall be a pupil, teacher, janitor, or other employe in any public school, unless it be a special school carried on under the regulations made for such schools by the Commissioner of Health.

Sec. 1509, Act of May 18, 1911, P. L. 309.

150. Compulsory Provisions Not to Apply to Pupils Who are Sick. Any pupil prevented from attending school on account of the health or sanitation laws of this Commonwealth, or by the sanitary regulations of the local board of health or the board of school directors, is hereby relieved from complying with the provisions of this act concerning compulsory attendance, during such time as he is thereby prevented from attending school.

Sec. 1510, Act of May 18, 1911, P. L. 309.

151. Treatment of Eyes and Teeth of Pupils. Any school district may provide for the care and treatment of defective eyes and teeth of all pupils of its public schools.

Sec. 1511, Act of May 18, 1911, P. L. 309, as added by Act of July 17, 1917, P. L. 1032.

2. Blindness of Children. Prevention of Opthalmia Neonatorum.

152. Physicians to Report to Health Authorities Names of All Infants Suffering from Inflammation of the Eyes. Every physician practicing in any portion of this Commonwealth who shall treat or examine any infant suffering from ophthalmia neonatorum (inflammation of the eyes of infants) shall, if the said case be located in a township of the first class, a borough, or a city, forthwith make a report in writing to the health authorities of said township, city, or borough; and, if said case shall be located in a township of the second class, or a city, borough, or township of the first class, not having a board of health, or body acting as such, to the State Department of Health, upon blanks supplied for that purpose; in which report he shall, under his or her own signature, state the name of the disease, and the name, age, sex, color, and nativity of the infant suffering therefrom, together with the street and house number of the premises in which said infant may be located, or otherwise sufficiently designate the same, the date of the onset of the disease, the name and occupation of the householder in whose family the disease may have occurred; together with such other information relating to said case as may be required by said health authorities and the State Department of Health.

Sec. 1, Act of June 5, 1913, P. L. 443.

153. Midwives and Nurses to Make Reports of Infants Suffering with Inflammation of the Eyes. Any midwife, or nurse, or other person having the care of an infant, whose eyes have become inflamed or swollen or reddened at any time within two weeks after birth, shall report the same, in writing to the health authorities of the city, borough, or township of the first class in which the case may be located; or, if it be located in a township of the second class, or a city, borough, or township of the first class, not having a board of health, or body acting as such, the State Department of Health, within six hours after the discovery thereof; giving the name of the infant, the names of the parents or guardians and the street and number of their residence, or otherwise sufficiently designate the same; together with the fact that such inflammation or swelling or redness exists, and shall make a similar report in writing to some regularly qualified practicing physician of the district.

Sec. 2, Act of June 5, 1913, P. L. 443.

154. Health Authorities to Notify Parents after Receipt of Reports. It shall be the duty of the said health authorities or the State Department of Health, immediately upon receipt of a written report from a midwife or a nurse, or person other than a practicing physician, to notify the parents or guardian, or other person having charge of the infant, of the danger to the eyes or eye of said infant by reason of any neglect of proper treatment of the same.

Sec. 3, Act of June 5, 1913, P. L. 443.

155. Physicians to Make Report to Commissioner of Health After Treating Infants' Eyes. Every physician in this Commonwealth who shall treat any infants' eyes for ophthalmia neonatorum (inflammation of the eyes of an infant) shall, within forty-eight hours after said physician ceases treatment of or attendance upon such case of ophthalmia neonatorum, report to the Commissioner of

Health of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania that said physician has treated a certain case of ophthalmia neonatorum, giving full information as required in section one of this act, stating that he has ceased treatment of or attendance upon said case, and what was condition of infant's eyes when physician ceased treatment of or attendance upon said case of ophthalmia neonatorum.

Sec. 4, Act of June 5, 1913, P. L. 443.

156. Midwives and Nurses to be Supplied With Copies of Act. Every health officer shall furnish a copy of this act to every person who is known to him to act as a midwife or nurse in the city, borough, or township for which he is health officer; and the Commissioner of Health of this Commonwealth of Pennsylvania shall cause a sufficient number of copies of this act to be printed and supplied to the health officers.

Sec. 5, Act of June 5, 1913, P. L. 443.

157. Penalty. Any physician, midwife, nurse, or other person who shall violate any of the provisions of this act, shall, upon conviction thereof in a summary proceeding before any justice of the peace or alderman of the county wherein such offense was committed, be sentenced to pay a fine of not less than twenty or more than one hundred ($100) dollars, to be paid to the use of the said county, and the costs of prosecution, or to be imprisoned in the county jail for a period of not less than ten (10) or more than thirty (30) days, or both, at the discretion of the court.

Sec. 6, Act of June 5, 1913, P. L. 443.

3. Communicable Diseases.

158. Diseases Declared Communicable. Report of Physicians. The following diseases are hereby specifically declared to be communicable, to wit:

Actinomycosis, anterior poliomyelitis (infantile paralysis), anthrax, bubonic plague, cerebrospinal menigitis (spidemic), (cerebrospinal fever, spotted fever), chicken pox, Asiatic cholera, diphtheria (diphtheritic croup, membraneous croup, putrid sore throat), epidemic dysentery (bacillary or amebic dysentery), erysipelas, German measles, glanders (farcy), rabies (hydrophobia), impetigo contagiosa, leprosy, malarial fever, measles, mumps, pellagra, pneumonia (true), puerperal fever, relapsing fever, scabies, scarlet fever, (scarlatine, scarlet rash), smallpox (variola, varioloid) tetanus, trachoma, trichiniasis, tuberculosis in any form, typhoid fever, para typhoid fever, typhus fever, uncinariasis, whooping cough, or yellow fever.

The Department of Health may, when it deems it necessary to safeguard human life and health, declare as communicable diseases additional to those hereinbefore specifically so declared, but only in the following manner, that is to say:

The Secretary of Health shall call a meeting of the advisory health board, five days' written notice of which shall be sent to each member of the board. The notice shall state the time and place of meeting and the fact that a proposed regulation will be presented declaring a certain disease or diseases—setting it or them forth by name—to be communicable.. The notice shall also state such of the diseases as should, in the opinion of the Secretary of Health, be quarantinable or reportable, or both, and the quarantine period therefor.

Upon the affirmative vote of four members of the advisory health board personally present, any disease or diseases set forth in the proposed regulation is or hereby declared communicable, with the same force and effect as if expressly enumerated in this act. Any such disease is hereby further declared quarantinable or reportable, or both, as may be provided in the regulation, with the force and effect hereinbefore referred to.

The regulation may be amended at such meeting so as to eliminate some or any of the diseases set forth in the notice, but no disease shall be declared communicable which is not contained in the notice.

Every physician practicing in any portion of this Commonwealth who shall treat or examine any person suffering from or affected with any disease herein specifically declared communicable and reportable, or by regulation declared communicable and reportable, shall, if said case shall be located in a township of the first class, a borough, or a city, forthwith make a report in writing to the health authorities of said township, city, or borough; and, if said case shall be located in a township of the second class, or a city, borough, or township of the first class not having a board of health or body acting as such, to the health officer appointed by the Department of Health for such district; upon blanks for that purpose, in which report he shall, over his or her own signature, state the name of the disease, and the name, age, sex, color, nativity, and occupation, if any, of the person suffering therefrom, together with the street and house number of the premises in which said person may be located, or otherwise sufficiently designate the same, the date of the onset of the disease, the name and occupation of the householder in whose family the disease may have occurred, the number of children in said household attending school and the name or names of the school or schools so attended, together with such information relating to said case as may be required by said health authorities and the Department of Health.

Sec. 1, Act of June 28, 1923, P. L. 888.

159. Duties of Health Authorities. Placarding Premises. Upon receipt by the health authorities of any township of the first class, borough, or city, or by the health officer of the Department of Health, of a report of the existence of a case of anterior polimyelitis (infantile paralysis), bubonic plague, cerebrospinal meningitis (epidemic), (cerebrospinal fever, spotted fever), chicken pox, Asiatic cholera, diphtheria (diphtheria croup, membraneous croup, putrid sore throat), German measles, leprosy, measles, mumps, scarlet fever (scarlatina, scarlet rash), smallpox, (variola, varioloid) typhoid fever, para typhoid fever, typhus fever, whooping cough, yellow fever, or any disease declared communicable and quarantinable by regulation as hereinbefore provided, the said health authorities, or health officer or medical representative of the Department of Health, as the case may be, shall quarantine or cause to be quarantined, in the manner prescribed by the rules or regulations of the Department of Health, or of the local health authorities, the premises in which such disease exists and any person or persons who has or have been exposed thereto, or any person or persons who, in the opinion of the attending physician, health authorities, or a medical representative of the Department of Health, is or are reasonably suspected of having such disease, by quarantining such person or persons either upon the premises in which the disease exists or in a place designated in this State for the isolation, control, and treatment of communicable disease, in the manner prescribed by the rules and regulations both of the said health authorities and the Department of Health; and shall post or cause to be posted, in a conspicuous place or places upon the premises in which the said disease may be located, a placard or placards, upon which shall be printed in conspicuous letters the name of the disease from which the person or persons in said house or premises is or are suffering, with the warning that said premises are under quarantine, that no person or persons other than the attending physician and trained nurse shall enter or leave the said premises, except by permission of the health authorities, and setting forth the penalties prescribed by this act for violations of quarantine: Provided, That, in the case of a person or persons suspected of suffering from disease or diseases of the generative organs, no quarantine shall be established or caused to be established by health officers or representatives of the Department of Health until it is reasonably certain, from personal examination or laboratory tests or from evidence which has been furnished to the Department of Health or to any board, bureau, or department of health, that the person or persons is or are suffering from diseases of the generative organs, but this proviso shall not prevent the quarantine of persons known to be prostitutes and reasonably suspected of suffering from diseases of the generative organs and of being a menace to the health of the community: Provided further, That variola or varioloid shall be placarded as "smallpox," and that diphtheritic croup, mebraneous croup, and putrid sore throat shall be placarded as "diphtheria", that scarlatina and scarlet rash shall be placarded as "scarlet fever," and that para typhoid fever shall be placarded as "typhoid fever"; Provided further, That in addition to the placarding, said health authorities may, for the purpose of enforcing quarantine regulations, place a guard or guards over the said house or houses or premises.

Sec. 2, Act of June 28, 1923, P. L. 888.

160. Duration of Placarding. The said placards shall remain in place until the expiration of the quarantine period fixed by the local health authorities and the Department of Health and the recovery, death or removal of the person or persons affected; and shall only be removed by the health officer after the destruction or disinfection of infected bedding, clothing, and other articles which have been exposed to infection, and the disinfection of rooms, premises, and inmates, as may be prescribed by the regulations of local health authorities or the Department of Health.

Sec. 3, Act of June 28, 1923, P. L. 888.

161. Department of Health to Determine Duration of Quarantine. The department of health, with the consent and approval of the advisory health board, shall determine the duration of the quarantine to be imposed for each of the diseases mentioned in section two of this act, and for such others as may at any time be declared reportable, and quarantinable in accordance with its provisions, the period of isolation of those suffering from the communicable diseases, and the duration of the quarantine or degree of restraint to be placed upon those who have been exposed to the communicable disease, and shall make such further regulations looking to the prevention and the spread of the communicable diseases as may be deemed necessary for the protection of the public health.

The call for a meeting of the advisory board to formulate quarantine regulations, shall be in writing to the members of the said board. The notice shall antedate the meeting by at least five days, and it shall contain a copy of the proposed regulations. Upon the affirmative vote of four members of the advisory health board personally present, the proposed regulations, when properly promulgated as now or hereafter provided by law, shall become effective with the same force as if expressly set forth in this act.

Sec. 4, Act of June 28, 1923, P. L. 888.

162. Registry of Excluded Children to be Kept by All Schools. The registry of all public, private, parochial, Sunday, and other schools shall exhibit the names and residences of all children and persons excluded therefrom or readmitted thereto agreeably to the provisions of the regulations of the Department of Health and local health authorities or any act of Assembly; and said register shall be open at all times to the inspection of the city, borough, or township authorities, and the Department of Health, and their respective officers and agents.

Sec. 5, Act of June 28, 1923, P. L. 888.

163. Department of Health to Furnish Blanks. Blanks whereon to make the reports and certificates required by this act or the regulations of the Department of Health shall be supplied, in cities, boroughs, and townships of the first class, by the health authorities thereof, respectively; and in townships of the second class, and in cities, boroughs, and townships of the first class not having boards of health or bodies acting as such, by the Department of Health.

Sec. 6, Act of June 28, 1923, P. L. 888.

164. Health Authorities to Furnish Schools with Daily Notices. It shall be the duty of the health authorities of cities, boroughs, and townships of the first class, respectively, to furnish to persons in charge of public, private, parochial, Sunday, or other schools, a daily notice, containing the name, location, and disease of all persons suffering from any quarantinable disease, upon receipt by them of reports of such cases from physicians as required by section one of this act; and such notice shall be daily furnished to such persons in charge of such schools in townships of the second class, and in cities, boroughs, and townships of the first class not having boards of health or bodies acting as such, by the health officer for the Department of Health.

Sec. 7, Act of June 28, 1923, P. L. 888.

165. Local Health Authorities to Establish Additional Rules. The health authorities of the several townships, boroughs, and cities of this Commonwealth may, and they are hereby authorized and empowered to, establish additional rules and regulations regarding the isolation and quarantine of persons who may be suffering from any of the diseases comprehended by section one of this act, and for the destruction or disinfection of bedding, clothing, or other infected article, and for the disinfection of houses and premises, and for carrying out of the provisions of this act and the regulations of the Department of Health, as they may in good faith declare the public safety and health demand; which rules and regulations they may, from time to time, alter or amend, but in no instance shall such rules abridge in any way the provisions of this act or the regulations of the Department of Health.

Sec. 8, Act of June 28, 1923, P. L. 888.

166. Weekly Reports by Local Health Authorities to State Department of Health. The health authorities of the several cities, boroughs, and townships of the first class shall, at the end of each week and for the fraction of a week occurring at the end of each month, report to the Department of Health, upon blanks supplied for that purpose, a list of all cases of communicable diseases comprehended by section one of this act which have been reported to them during said period; which report shall contain the name of each person suffering therefrom, respectively, and his or her age, sex, color, and nativity, together with the name of the disease, and the date of the onset thereof; and, in the event of no reports of any of said diseases having been received by the aforesaid health authorities, respectively, during any said period, that fact shall be reported to the Department of Health.

Sec. 9, Act of June 28, 1923, P. L. 888.

167. Tampering with Placards. Interfering with Health Officers. Any person who shall remove, deface, cover up, or destroy, or cause to be removed, defaced, covered up, or destroyed, any placard relating to any of the diseases declared to be quarantinable shall for every such offense, upon conviction thereof in a summary proceeding before any magistrate, or justice of the peace of the county wherein such offense was committed, be sentenced to pay a fine of not more than one hundred ($100) dollars, to be paid to the use of said county, and costs of prosecution, or to be imprisoned in the county jail for a period of not less than ten days or more than thirty days, or both, at the discretion of the court. Any person, other than the attending physician or trained nurse, who shall enter or leave any quarantined premises without having secured permission from the health authorities; or who shall violate any of the quarantine restrictions imposed by the rules and regulations of the health authorities of any city, borough, or township of the first class or the rules and regulations of the Department of Health; or who shall interfere with a health officer or any other duly qualified agent of the Department of Health or of any local board or department of health in the discharge of his official duties in the placarding, quarantining, disinfecting, or releasing from quarantine of any premises or in the investigation of any alleged case of quarantinable disease,—shall for every such offense, upon conviction thereof in a summary proceeding before any magistrate or justice of the peace of the county wherein said offense was committed, be sentenced to pay a fine of not more than one hundred ($100) dollars, to be paid to the use of the said county, and costs of prosecution, or to be imprisoned in the county jail for a period of not less than ten or more than thirty days, or both, at the discretion of the court.

Any physician, undertaker, teacher of a public school, principal, of a school, superintendent of a Sunday school, sexton, janitor, parent or guardian, or any other person or persons who shall fail, neglect, or refuse to comply with, or who shall violate any regulation of the Department of Health or of the local health authorities shall for every such offense, upon conviction thereof in a summary proceeding before any magistrate or justice of the peace of the county wherein said offense was committed, be sentenced to pay a fine of not more than one hundred ($100) dollars, to be paid to the use of said county, and costs of prosecution, or to be imprisoned in the county jail for a period of not less than ten or more than thirty days, or both, at the discretion of the court.

Sec. 10, Act of June 28, 1923, P. L. 888.

4. Vaccination.

168. Children not Vaccinated Not to be Admitted to Schools. It shall be the duty of all school directors, superintendents, principals, or other persons in charge of any public, private, parochial or other school, to refuse the admission of any child to any of said schools under their charge or supervision, except upon a certificate signed by a physician, setting forth that such child has been vaccinated and that a subsequent examination reveals a resulting cicatrix indicating successful vaccination, or that vaccination has been performed according to the rule and regulations promulgated by the Commissioner of Health, with the sanction and advice of the Advisory Board of the Department of Health, or that it has previously had smallpox. All certificates of vaccination shall be issued in accordance with the rules and regulations promulgated by the Commissioner of Health with the sanction and advice for the Advisory Board of the Department of Health.

Sec. 1, Act of June, 5, 1919, P. L. 399, amending Sec. 12, Act of June 18, 1895, P. L. 207.

169. Penalty. Any physician, undertaker, principal of a school, superintendent of a Sunday school, sexton, janitor, head of a family, or any other person or persons named in this act, who shall fail, neglect, or refuse to comply with, or who shall violate, any of the provisions or requirements of this act, shall for every such offense upon conviction thereof before any mayor, burgess, alderman, police magistrate, or justice of the peace, be liable to fine or penalty therefor of not less than five dollars nor more than one hundred dollars; which said fines or penalties shall be paid into the school fund of the municipality in which the offence was committed; and in default of payment thereof, such person or persons, so convicted shall undergo an imprisonment in the jail of the proper county for a period not exceeding sixty days.

Sec. 2, Act of June 5, 1919, P. L. 399, amending Sec. 21, Act of June 18, 1895, P. L. 207.

5. Midwives.

170. Reasons for Passage of Act. Whereas, The lives of many women and children are needlessly sacrificed in child-birth, and the vision of many new-born children is seriously injured or totally destroyed through the ignorance and incompetency of persons engaged in the practice of midwifery; and

Whereas, An act of Assembly attempting to regulate such matters was approved on the fourteenth day of June, Anno Domini one thousand nine hundred and eleven, but was defective; therefore,—

Whereas Clauses, Act of June 5, 1913, P. L. 441.

The act herein referred to is inserted hereafter being Secs. 166h to 166w infra.

This act of June 5, 1913, P. L. 441, seems to supply the acts of Apr. 27, 1909, P. L. 249 and June 14, 1911, P. L. 928.

171. Midwives to be Licensed by Bureau of Medical Education and Licensure. Certificate to be Registered with Prothonotary. From and after six months after the date of the passage of this act, it shall be unlawful for any person, except a duly licensed physician to practice midwifery in this State before receiving a certificate from the Bureau of Medical Education and Licensure of the State of Pennsylvania to do so, and having said certificate registered in the office of the prothonotary of the county in which the holder desires to practice midwifery.

Sec. 1, Act of June 5, 1913, P. L. 441.

172. Bureau of Medical Education and Licensure to Issue Rules and Regulations. Issuing, Revoking and Refusing Certificates of Licensure. The Bureau of Medical Education and Licensure shall formulate and issue such rules and regulations, from time to time, as may be necessary for the proper conduct of the practice of midwifery by midwives. Said bureau shall issue certificates to midwives having fulfilled the requirements laid down by the bureau, which certificates shall be revocable by the bureau on proof of violation of any of its rules and regulations. The said bureau may refuse to grant a certificate to any person addicted to the use of alcohol or narcotic drugs, or who may have been guilty of a crime involving moral turpitude.

Sec. 2, Act of June 5, 1913, P. L. 441.

173. Fee for Certificate. Each and every applicant for a certificate to practice midwifery shall pay to the said Bureau of Medical Education and Licensure the sum of ten dollars at the time of making such application.

Sec. 3, Act of June 5, 1913, P. L. 441.

174. Penalty. Any person practicing midwifery as a profession or advertising herself as a midwife, without first obtaining the certificate aforesaid, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon first conviction shall be punished by a fine of not less than ten dollars nor more than fifty dollars, or by imprisonment in the county jail not less than ten days nor more than sixty days, or both fine and imprisonment, at the discretion of the court. On a second conviction both fine and imprisonment shall be imposed.

Sec. 6, Act of June 5, 1913, P. L. 441.

175. Midwives Practicing Gratuitously. Midwives Licensed Prior to Passage of Act. Any person, other than a regularly licensed physician, who shall attend a woman in childbirth, for hire, or who shall make a practice of attending women in childbirth, gratuitiously or for hire, shall be regarded as midwife within the meaning of this act: Provided, That nothing in this section shall be construed to prevent any one licensed under the Medical Act, approved the third day of June, Anno Domini one thousand nine hundred and eleven, from practicing midwifery; nor to prohibit a student of medicine, matriculated at and in attendance at a legally incorporated medical school or college, recognized and approved by the Bureau of Medical Education and Licensure, from practicing obstetrics under the provisions of the faculty of the medical school or college in which he is a duly registered student.

Sec. 7, Act of June 5, 1913, P. L. 441.

176. Reasons for Passage of Act. Whereas, The lives of many women and children are needlessly sacrificed in childbirth, and the vision of many new-born seriously injured or totally destroyed through the ignorance and incompetency of persons engaged in the practice of midwifery, therefore,

Whereas clause to Act of June 14, 1911, P. L. 928.

177. Midwives to be Licensed by Medical Council. On and after the date of the passage of this act, it shall be unlawful for any person, except a duly licensed physician, to practice midwifery in this State before receiving a license from the Medical Council of the State of Pennsylvania to do so.

Sec. 1, Act of June 14, 1911, P. L. 928.

This section seems to be repealed by the Act of June 5, 1913, P. L. 441, which provides for the licensing of midwives by the Bureau of Medical Education and Licensure; See suprs Secs. and . The Medical Council has been abolished.

178. Licensing of Midwives who Practiced Ten Years Prior to Passage of Act. All persons practicing midwifery in this State, and who have practiced it for ten years last preceding the date of the passage of this act, and desiring to continue the same, shall within ninety days after the passage of this act, make application to the Medical Council of the State of Pennsylvania by submitting an affidavit, fully attested, giving the name, age, residence, the length of time during which and the place or places at which the applicant has been engaged in the practice of midwifery, and the special education, if any, which the applicant has received for such practice. Such application shall be accompanied by the affidavits of five (5) freeholders at least two of which must be licensed practicing physicians duly attested, that the applicant is known to them as the person applying for a license to practice midwifery, and that such applicant has been engaged in the active practice of midwifery, giving the location or locations of such practice, for the ten years last preceeding the date of the pas-

sage of this act. Upon such application, and the payment of three (3) dollars, the Medical Council of the State of Pennsylvania shall issue to the applicant a license, which shall, when presented to and endorsed by the local registrar of vital statistics of the district in which applicant, resides, entitle the holder to practice midwifery in this State. All midwives who fail to comply with the provisions of this section, within the prescribed ninety days, must comply with the provisions of section three of this act.

Sec. 2, Act of June 14, 1911, P. L. 928.
Licenses issued under this section are continued in force under the provisions of Sec. 7, Act of June 5, 1913, P. L. 441, See supra sec.

179. Licensing of Midwives Who Have Practiced Less Than Ten Years and of Persons Desiring to Enter Practice. All persons who have practiced midwifery in this State less than the above required ten (10) years, and desiring to continue the same, and all persons desiring to enter upon the practice of midwifery in this State after this act goes into effect, shall present to the Medical Council of this State their diplomas, duly attested and procured from an obsterical school of such standing as shall be recorgnized and determined by the Medical Council of this State, together with an application setting forth applicant's name, age, place of residence, and such other information as may be required by the State Medical Council to establish applicant's identity. Such applicant shall pay to the said Medical Council the sum of ten (10) dollars at the time of making such application; or, before unable to present a diploma satisfactory to the State Medical Council, such applicant shall submit to an examination in midwifery, as the said State Medical Council shall require, and pay a fee of twenty (20) dollars. Application for examination, with all data required by the Medical Council of the State with the fee, must be in the hands of said State Medical Council at least ten (10) days before the examination, which fee shall entitle the applicant to one re-examination within twelve months of the date when the first examination is held. Such evidence of qualification being satisfactory to the said State Medical Council, it shall issue to the applicant a license, which shall, when presented to and endorsed by the local registrar of vital statistics of the district in which the applicant resides, entitle the holder to practice midwifery in this State.

Sec. 3, Act of June 14, 1911, P. L. 928.
Licenses issued under this Section are continued in force under the provisions of Sec. 7, Act of June 5, 1913, P. L. 441. See supra Sec. 175.

180. Licenses to be Exhibited to Local Registrars of Vital Statistics. Registrars to Keep Record of Licenses. Commissioner of Health to Keep Record of Licenses. Every person who shall receive a license as provided in this act, shall, before engaging in the practice of midwifery in any city, town, or county in this Commonwealth, exhibit his or her license to, and the endorsement of, the local registrar of vital statistics for the city, town, or county in which he or she resides. Such local registrar shall record in a "licensed Midwife Register," kept for the purpose, the name and address of the midwife, and the date of issue of the license, and the date of his endorsement, and shall transmit a transcript of each such registration to the State Commissioner of Health, at Harrisburg, who shall keep it on file for reference.

Sec. 4, Act of June 14, 1911, P. L. 928

181. Examinations of Applicants. The Medical Council of the State of Pennsylvania shall appoint as an examiner for each examination a member of the Medical Council, or a legally qualified practitioner of medicine as hereinafter provided, and shall have charge of all details of the examination of applicants. Such applicants must, at least, know how to read and write, and be able to make out correctly a birth certificate as required by law; and present satisfactory proof that he or she has attended at least five (5) cases of childbirth; and show a reasonable degree of knowledge of the anatomy of the pelvis, deformities of the pelvis, antisepis, diagnosis, physiology and pathology of pregnancy, phsiology, mechanism, and management of labor; dystocia, fetal, and material physiology, and management of puerperium, physiology, pathology and management of new-born infants.

Whenever applicant resides outside the city limits of the city of Harrisburg, and cannot come to the city to try the examination before a member of the State Medical Council, then the examination shall be conducted by a legally qualified practitioner of medicine of the city, town or county in which the applicant resides, or a member of the State Medical Council, at the discretion of the State Medical Council. Such examiner to be appointed by the State Medical Council, and to conduct said examination in accordance with the directions given by the State Medical Council, and such examiner shall forward, with his endorsement, to the State Medical Council all papers written by the applicant in the examination.

Sec. 5, Act of June 14, 1911, P. L. 928.
The Medical Council has been abolished. Applicants are now licensed by the Bureau of Medical Education and Licensure. See supra Sec. 171.

182. Examinations. When Held. An examination shall be held in the county seat of each and every county in this Commonwealth within ninety days after the passage of this act, and again within nine months after the passage of this act, days and dates to be fixed by the State Medical Council; and due notice shall be given in at least two newspapers, issued and published in the localities in which examinations are to be held, once a week for four weeks, previous to the day of examination, giving the date and place and the subjects in which examinations will be held.

At any time after nine months after the passage of this act, and after the date of the above mentioned examination, upon receipt of an application for examination for license to practice midwifery in this State, the State Medical Council shall, within thirty days, communicate, to the applicant the place at which, the date on which, and the subjects in which he or she shall appear for examination before the State Medical Council, or the local examiner of the city, town or county in which applicant resides.

Sec. 6, Act of June 14, 1911, P. L. 928.
See notes of Sec. 181.

183. Refusal and Revocation of Certificates. The State Medical Council may refuse to grant a license to any person addicted to the habitual use of alcohol or narcotics; and may revoke the license of any licensed midwife when it is shown by a competent evidence that he or she has been guilty of immoral or criminal practices, or have become addicted to the habitual use of alcohol or narcotics.

Sec. 7, Act of June 14, 1911, P. L. 928.
Certificates are now revoked by the Bureau of Medical Education and Licensure: See sec. 172.

184. Midwives not to Engage in Certain Practice. Emergency Cases. It shall be unlawful, on and after the passage of this act, for any midwife, (nurse or person), other than a legally qualified physician, to attempt to administer an anesthetic, to attempt to deliver a retained placents, to attempt to use forceps, to attempt version or any forceible delivery; but such midwife, (nurse or person) shall, in all cases of labor that are not normal, notify a licensed practitioner or medicine: Provided, that nothing in this section shall apply in cases of emergency, where no duly licensed practitioner of medicine is readily obtainable.

Sec. 9, Act of June 14, 1911, P. L. 928.

185. Duties of Midwives With Regard to Children Having Inflamed Eyes. Penalty. If at any time within two weeks after the birth of an infant, one or both of its eyes, or the eyelids, be reddened, inflamed, swollen, or discharging pus, the midwife, (nurse or person), other than a legally qualified physician, in charge of such infant, shall refrain from the application of any remedy for the same, and shall immediately report such condition to the local health authorities, and, at the same time, to some legally qualified physician in the city, town, or county wherein the infant is cared for. Any person or persons violating the provisions of this section shall, on conviction, be punished by a fine not to exceed one hundred dollars, or by imprisonment in jail not to exceed six months, or by both fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the court, alderman, magistrate or justice of the peace.

Sec. 10, Act of June 14, 1911, P. L. 928. On the same subject see Sec.

186. Midwives Not to Practice Medicine. It shall be unlawful for any person, licensed as a midwife only, to en-

gage in any other branch of medical practice; or to advertise herself as a doctor, doctress, or physician; or to use any letters before or after her name, on a sign, card, or otherwise, indicating that she is authorized to, or does, engage in any other branch of medical practice.

Sec. 11, Act of June 14, 1911, P. L. 928.

187. Penalty. And any person practicing midwifery as a profession or advertising herself as a midwife, without first obtaining the license aforesaid, and any licensed midwife who shall do any acts in this section prohibited—except section ten, last above, which carries its own penalty—shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall be punished by a fine of not less than ten dollars nor more than fifty dollars, or by imprisonment in the county jail, nor more than two months nor less than ten days, or both fine and imprisonment at the discretion of the court. Acting in each case shall be deemed a separate offense. Upon a third conviction of a licensed midwife, for a commission of any acts in this law prohibited, he or she shall, in addition to the penalties herein provided, forfeit his or her license to practice midwifery.

Sec. 12, Act of June 14, 1911, P. L. 928.

188. License to be Forfeited in Certain Cases. A midwife who shall be convicted of producing an abortion, or of inducing premature labor, shall, in addition to the penalties already provided by law, forfeit at once his or her license to practice midwifery.

Sec. 13, Act of June 14, 1911, P. L. 928.

189. Midwifery Defined. Persons excepted From Provisions of Act. Any person, other than a regularly licensed physician, who shall attend a woman in childbirth, for hire, or who shall make a practice of attending women in childbirth, gratuitously or for hire, shall be regarded as a midwife within the meaning of this bill:

Provided, That this section shall not be construed to prevent a doctor of medicine, or licentiate of medicine, who holds a certificate of registration as such, from practicing obstetrics; nor to prohibit a student of medicine, matriculated at and in attendance at a legally incorporated medical school or college, from practicing obstetrics under the supervision of the faculty of the medical school or college in which he is duly registered student; nor to prohibit the gratuitious rendering of obstetrical services by a friend or member of the family of the patient; nor to prohibit the rendering of obstetrical services by any person, in a case of emergency, when no duly licensed practitioner of medicine is readily obtainable.

Sec. 14, Act of June 14, 1911, P. L. 928.

190. Licensing of Midwives in Cities of the First Class. From and after the first day of September, one thousand nine hundred and nine, it shall be unlawful for any person or persons, in any city of the first class, to practice the business or profession of midwifery, for hire or reward, except under license to be obtained from the Department of Public Health and Charities in such cities; or to continue the practice thereof, after any such license shall have been revoked by said Department, unless it shall be reinstated upon appeal; or to practice said business or profession otherwise than in accordance with the rules and regulations to be by such Department made, adopted, and promulgated. The authority to grant said license, to provide for the examination of applicants therefor, and to revoke the same for cause, is hereby conferred upon the Director of the said Department, in said cities. A fee of one ($1) dollars shall be paid into the city treasury for each license issued under this act, by the person to whom such license shall be granted.

Sec. 1, Act of Apr. 27, 1909, P. L. 249.

191. Department of Public Health and Charities to Adopt Rules and Regulations. The said Department of Public Health and Charities, upon the recommendation of the Chief of the Bureau thereof in charge of health affairs, is hereby authorized and directed to make and adopt suitable rules and regulations for the examination, licensing, and registration of midwives in the said cities; respecting the form of such licenses, and the manner and form of application therefor, for the revocation of such licenses for cause; for the exhibition of such licenses, and for the conduct of the business or profession of midwifery; which rules and regulations shall be promulgated by public advertisement; three (3) times each, in two (2) newspapers published in said cities, of the fact of their having been made and adopted, and in such other manner, if any, as said Department may determine; and shall at all times be open to public inspection. Such rules and regulations shall not be inconsistent with existing laws: Provided, That no license for the conduct of such business or profession shall be revoked, until after ten (10) days written notice shall have been given to the holder thereof of the allegations against him or her, and until he or she shall have been afforded a full opportunity to be heard; and an appeal from such revocation shall lie, within thirty (30) days thereafter, to the court of quarter sessions of the proper county: And provided further, That no person who shall have pursued the business or profession of midwifery, continuously for a period of ten (10) years before the passage of this act, shall be required to undergo an examination as a pre-requisite to the obtaining of such license.

Sec. 2, Act of Apr. 27, 1909, P. L. 249.

192. Any person violating any of the provisions of this act, or of the rules and regulations hereby authorized, after the same shall have been adopted and promulgated, shall, upon conviction thereof, be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be punishable by a fine not exceeding one hundred ($100) dollars.

Sec. 3, Act of Apr. 27, 1909, P. L. 249.

Lying-In Hospitals.

193. Licensing of Lying-in Hospitals. It shall be lawful for the board of health of any locality to license any person or persons, other than an institution duly incorporated for such purpose, to establish and keep a lying-in-hospital, ward or other private place for the reception, care and treatment of women in labor, upon written application filed with the said board, accompanied by the endorsement of six or more reputable persons, citizens of the county where such hospital may be situated, who shall certify to the respectability of the applicant and that the hospital, hospital ward or other private place shall only be used for legitimate, moral and charitable purposes; and if after due inquiry of such board of health, it is believed that the applicant is a proper person and the premises are suitable and properly arranged for such purpose, the said board of health shall grant a license for the purpose above mentioned upon the payment of a fee of five dollars. Such license shall continue in force for a period of two years, subject, however, to be revoked by the board of health granting the same upon the violation of the rules and regulations enacted by the said board of health for the government of said hospitals, hospital ward or other private places. The proprietor of every such hospital, hospital ward or other private place kept for lying-in purposes shall keep a record in a book for that purpose, containing the full name and address of each person admitted, the date of admission, the date of birth of every child, the date of its removal and the place to which such child shall be removed. Such hospital, hospital ward or other private place shall be subject to the visitation or inspection at any time by the board of health granting the said license, or any special officer that may be appointed for that purpose by the court of common pleas, upon the petition of any society, for the prevention of cruelty to children of the proper county.

Sec. 1, Act of Apr. 26, 1893, P. L. 24.

194. Report of Birth of Child to Board of Health. The proprietory of every hospital, hospital ward or other private place for lying-in purposes to which a license has been granted according to section one of this act shall, within five days after the birth of any child, report to the said board of health the date and place of such birth, the name, sex and color of the child.

Sec. 2, Act of Apr. 26, 1893, P. L. 24.

195. Penalty. Whoever shall violate the provisions of section one of this act by keeping a hospital, hospital ward or other private place for lying-in purposes for hire or reward, without license shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and for the first offense, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding two hundred dollars and

for the second offense, upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine not exceeding two hundred dollars and imprisonment of not more than one year, or either or both, at the discretion of the court.

Sec. 3, Act of Apr. 26, 1893, P. L. 24.

196. Records to be Made of Inmates of Lying-in Hospitals. The persons in charge of lying-in hospitals in which persons are confined are required to make records of all the personal and statistical particulars relative to said persons as directed by the State Registrar of Vital Statitics, under the provisions of Sec. 17, Act of June 7, 1915, P. L. 900. See Sec. 204.

Compiler's Note.

7. Vital Statistics.

197. State Department of Health to Have Charge of System of Registration of Births, Deaths, Marriages and Disease. It shall be the duty of the State Department of Health to have charge of the State system of registration of births, deaths, marriages, and disease; to prepare the necessary methods, forms, and blanks for obtaining and preserving such records and to insure the faithful registration of the same in the townships, boroughs, cities, counties, and in the Central Bureau of Vital Statistics at the capital of the State. The said department shall be charged with the uniform and thorough enforcement of the law throughout the State, and shall, from time to time, recommend any additional forms and amendments that may be necessary for this purpose.

Sec. 1, Act of June 7, 1915, P. L. 900.

198. Central Bureau of Vital Statistics. That the Commissioner of Health of the State Department of Health shall have general supervision over the Central Bureau of Vital Statistics, which is hereby authorized to be established by said department, and which shall be under the immediate direction of the State Registrar of Vital Statistics, whom the said Commissioner of Health shall appoint, and who shall be a medical practitioner of not less than ten years practice in his profession and a competent vital statistican. The term of appointment of the State Registrar of Vital Statistics shall be four years, beginning with the first day of January, nineteen hundred and thirteen, and any vacancy occurring in the office of State Registrar of Vital Statistics shall be filled by appointment of the said Commissioner of Health, who shall also fix the salary of the office.

The Department of Health shall provide for such clerical and other assistance as may be necessary for the purpose of this act, and may fix the compensation of persons thus employed within the amount appropriated therefor by the Legislature. Suitable apartments shall be provided for the State Bureau of Vital Statistics in the State Capital of Harrisburg, which shall be properly equipped with fireproof vault and filing cases for the permanent and safe preservation of all records made and returned under this act.

Sec. 1, Act of Apr. 20, 1921, P. L. 105, amending Sec. 2, Act of June 7, 1915, P. L. 900.

199. Registration Districts. For the purposes of this act, the State shall be divided into registration districts as follows: Each city, borough, and township shall constitute a primary registration district, but two or more primary registration districts may be united into one registration district.

Sec. 3, Act of June 7, 1915, P. L. 900.

200. Local Registrars and Subregistrars. The Commissioner of Health shall appoint a local registrar of vital statistics for each registration district of the State. The term of office of local registrars shall be for four years, beginning with the first day of January, of the year nineteen hundred and thirteen, and their successors shall be appointed at least ten days before the expiration of their term of office: Provided, however, That all local registrars now serving under appointment of the Commissioner of Health shall continue to serve until the expiration of their term for which they have been appointed. Any local registrar, appointed by the said Commissioner of Health who fails or neglects to efficiently discharge the duties of his office or who fails to make prompt and complete returns of births and deaths as required hereby, shall be forthwith removed from his office by the said Commissioner of Health, and his successor appointed, in addition to any other penalties that may be imposed, under other sections of this act, for failure or neglect to perform his duty. Each local registrar appointed by the Commissioner of Health shall, immediately upon his acceptance of appointment as such, appoint a deputy whose duty it shall be to act in his stead in case of absence, illness or disability, and who shall accept such appointment in writing, and who shall be subject to all rules and regulations governing the actions of local registrars; and when it may appear necessary for the convenience of the people in any township, a local registrar is hereby authorized with the approval of the State Registrar, to appoint one or more suitable and proper persons to act as subregistrars who shall be authorized to receive certificates, and to issue burial or removal permits, in and for such portions of the township as may be designated; and each subregistrar shall note, over his signature, the date on which each certificate was filed, and forward all certificates to the registrar of the township within ten days, and in all cases, before the third day of the following month: Provided, That all subregistrars shall be subject to the supervision and control of the State Registrar, and may be by him removed for neglect or failure to perform their duties in accordance with the provisions of this act or the rules and regulations of the State Registrar, and they shall be liable to the same penalities for neglect of duties as the local registrar.

Sec. 4, Act of June 7, 1915, P. L. 900.

201. Certificates in Case of Stillborn Children. Stillborn children, or those dead at birth, shall be registered as births, and also as deaths, and a certificate of both the birth and the date shall be filed with the local registrar in the usual form and manner; the certificate of birth to contain, in place of the name of the child, the word "stillborn". The medical certificate of the cause of death shall be signed by the attending physician, if any, and shall state the cause of death as "stillborn", with the cause of the stillbirth, if known, whether a premature birth, and if born prematurely, the period of uterogestation in months, if known, and a burial or removal permit in usual form shall be required. Midwives shall not sign certificates of death for stillborn children; but such cases and stillbirths occurring without attendance of either physician or midwife shall be treated as deaths without medical attendance, as provided for in section eight of this act.

Sec. 6, Act of June 7, 1915, P. L. 900.

202. Registration of Births. All births that occur in the State shall be immediately registered in the districts in which they occur, as hereinafter provided.

Sec. 12, Act of June 7, 1915, P. L. 900.

203. Filing of Birth Certificate with Local Registrar. It shall be the duty of the attending physician or midwife to file a certificate of birth, properly and completely filled out, giving all of the particulars required by this act, with the local registrar within ten days after the birth of the fact within ten days after the date of birth; and if there be no attending physician or midwife then it shall be the duty of the father or mother of the child, householder or owner of the premises, manager or superintendent of public or private institution in which the birth occurred, to notify the local registrar within ten days after the birth of the fact of such a birth having occurred. It shall then, in such case be the duty of the local registrar to secure the necessary information and signature to make a proper certificate of birth.

Sec. 13, Act of June 7, 1915, P. L. 900.

204. Contents of Birth Certificate. The certificate of birth shall contain the following items:

(1) Place of birth, including State, county, township, or town, village, or city. If in a city, the ward, street, and house number; if in a hospital or other institution, the name of the same to be given, as well as the residence of the parents, and where the birth occurs in a township the post office address of the parents shall be given.

(2) Full name of child. If the child dies without a name before the certificate is filed, enter the words "died unnamed". If the living child has not been named at the date of filing the certificate of birth, the space of "full name of child" is to be left blank, to be filled out subsequently by a supplemental report, as hereinafter provided.
(3) Sex of child.
(4) Whether a twin, triplet, or other plural birth. A separate certificate shall be required for each child in a case certificate shall be required for each child in a case of of plural birth, giving number of child in order of birth.
(5) Whether legitimate or illegitimate.
(6) Full name of father, when legitimate.
(7) Residence of father.
(8) Color or race of father.
(9) Birthplace of father.
(10) Age of father at last birthday, in years.
(11) Occupation of father.
(12) Maiden name of mother in full.
(13) Residence of mother.
(14) Color or race of mother.
(15) Birthplace of mother.
(16) Age of mother at last birthday, in years.
(17) Occupation of mother.
(18) Number of child of this mother, and number of children of this mother now living.
(19) Certificate of attending physician or midwife as to attendance at birth, including statement of year, month, day and hour of birth, and whether the child was alive or dead at birth. This certificate shall be signed by the attending physician or midwife, with date of signature and address; if there is no physician or midwife in attendance, then the father or mother of the child, householder or owner of the premises, or manager or superintendent of public or private institution, or other competent person, whose duty it shall become to notify the local registrar of such a birth, as required by section thirteen of this act.
(20) Exact date of filing in office of local registrar, attested by his official signature, and registered number of birth as hereinafter provided.
All certificates, either of birth or death, shall be written legibly in unfading ink, and no certificate shall be held to be complete and correct that does not supply all of the items of information called for therein or satisfactorily account for their omission.

Sec. 2, Act of Apr. 20, 1921, P. L. 105, amending Sec. 14, Act of June 7, 1915, P. L. 900.

205. Blanks for Reporting of Giving Name. When any certificate of birth of a living child is presented without the statement of the given name, then the local registrar shall make out and deliver to the parent of the child a special blank for the supplemental report of the given name of the child, which shall be filled out as directed and returned to the local registrar as soon as the child shall have been named.

Sec. 15, Act of June 7, 1915, P. L. 900.

206. Physicians, Midwives and Undertakers to Register with Local Registrars. Every physician, midwife, undertaker shall, without delay, register his or her name, address, and occupation with the local registrar of the district in which he or she resides, or may hereafter establish a residence, and shall thereupon be supplied by the local registrar with a copy of this act, together with such rules and regulations as may be prepared by the State Registrar, relative to its enforcement. Within thirty days after the close of each calendar vear, each local registrar shall make a return to the State Registrar of all physicians and midwives who have been registered in his district during the whole or any part of the preceding calendar year: Provided, That no fee or other compensation shall be charged by local registrars to physicians, midwives, or undertakers, for registering their names under this section or making returns thereof to the State Registrar.

Sec. 16, Act of June 7, 1915, P. L. 900.

207. Persons in Charge of Certain Institutions to Make Record Concerning Patients. All superintendents or managers, or other persons in charge of hospitals, almshouses, lying-in or other institutions, public or private, to which persons resort for treatment of disease, confinement, or are committed by process of law, are hereby required to make a record of all of the personal and statistical particulars relative to the inmates of their institutions at the date of approval of this act, that are required in the form of certificate provided for by this act, as directed by the State Registrar, and thereafter such record shall be by them made for all future inmates at the time of their admission. And in case of persons admitted or committed for meidcal treatment of disease, the physician in charge shall specify for entry in the record, the nature of the disease, and where, in his opinion, it was contracted. The personal particulars and information required by this section shall be obtained from the individual himself, if it is practicable to do so, and when they cannot be obtained they shall be secured in as complete a manner as possible from the relatives, friends, or other persons acquainted with the facts.

Sec. 17, Act of June 7, 1915, P. L. 900.

208. State Registrar to Prepare Blanks and Forms, and Examine Returned Certificates. Permanent Records. The State Registrar shall prepare, print, and supply to all registrars, all blanks and forms used in registering, recording, and preserving the returns or in otherwise carrying out the purposes of this act; and shall prepare and issue detailed instructions as may be required to secure the uniform observance of its provisions and the maintenance of a perfect system of registration. And no other blanks shall be used than those supplied by the State Registrar. He shall carefully examine the certificates received monthly from the local registrars, and if any such are incomplete or unsatisfactory, he shall require such further information to be furnished as may be necessary to make the record complete and satisfactory; and all physicians, midwives, informants, or undertakers connected with any class, and all other persons having knowledge of the facts, are hereby required to furnish such information as they may possess regarding any birth or death, upon demand of the State Registrar in person, by mail, or through the local registrar. He shall further arrange, bind, and permanently preserve the certificates in a systematic manner, and shall prepare and maintain a comprehensive and continuous index of all births and deaths registered the cards to show the name of child or deceased, place and date of birth or death, number of certificate, and the volume in which it is contained. Within ten days after receipt of a certificate of the birth of a living child, he shall send to the parent of such child a notice of the registry of the child's birth. Such notice shall state the following facts, as contained in the birth certificate:
1. Name of child.
2. Place and date of birth.
3. Given name of father.
4. Given name of mother.
5. Permanent file number of certificate.
This notice may be accepted by school authorities as evidence of child's age for all purposes connected with employment or school attendance, and may contain such other matter as the State registrar deems desirable. He shall inform all registrars what diseases are to be considered as infections, contagious, or communicable, and dangerous to the public health, as provided by law, and by the regulations of the State Department of Health, in order that, when deaths occur from such diseases, proper precautions may be taken to prevent the spreading of dangerous diseases. It shall also be the duty of the State registrar to collect, preserve and tabulate records of all marriages performed within the State and to tabulate and compile statistics of morbidity reports received by the Department of Health, after such necessary methods and forms as shall be, from time to time, directed by the Commissioner of Health.

Sec. 1, Act of May 9, 1923, P. L. 131 amending Sec. 18, Act of June 7, 1915, P. L. 900.

209. Duties of Local Registrars. It shall be the duty of the local registrar to supply blank forms of certificates to such persons as require them; and he shall carefully examine each certificate of birth or death, when presented for record, to see that it has been made out in accordance with the provisions of this act and the instructions of the State Registrar, and, if any certificates of death are incomplete or unsatisfactory, it shall be his duty to call attention to defects in the return and to withhold issuing the burial of removal permits until they are corrected. If the certificate of death is properly executed and complete, he shall then issue a burial or removal permit to the undertaker: Provided,

That in case the death occurs from some disease that is held by the State Department of Health to be infectious, contagious, or communicable and dangerous to the public health, no permit for the removal or other disposition of the body shall be granted by the registrar, except under such conditions as may be prescribed by the State Department of Health. If a certificate of birth is complete he shall immediately notify the informant and require him to supply the missing items, if they can be obtained. He shall then number consecutively the certificates of birth and of death in two separate series, beginning with "number one" for the first birth and the first death in each calendar year, and sign his name as registrar in attest of the date of filing in his office. He shall also make a complete and accurate copy of each birth and death certificate registered by him, upon a form identical with the original certificate, to be filed and permanently preserved in his office as the local record of such death, in such manner as directed by the State Registrar, and he shall, on the fifth day of each month, transmit to the State Registrar all original certificates of death registered by him during the preceding month; and he shall, on the tenth day of each month, transmit to the State Registrar all original certificates of birth registered by him during the preceding month; and if no deaths or births occur in any month, he shall, on the fifth and tenth days of the following month, report that fact to the State Registrar on a card provided for this purpose. For the proper conduct of health affairs within their respective districts, local health authorities shall have free access at all times to the records received and permanenty filed by local registrars.

Sec. 19, Act of June 7, 1915, P. L. 900.

210. Fees of Local Registrars. Counties to Reimburse State. Each Registrar shall be entitled to be paid the sum of twenty-five cents for each birth or death certificate properly and completely made out and registered with him and correctly copied and duly returned by him to the State Regtrar, as required by this act: Provided, That in cities of the first and second class, the expenses of birth and death registration shall be paid from funds appropriated to the Department of Health, in such manner as other payments are made for general purposes; and, in case no births or deaths were registered during any month, the local registrar shall be entitled to be paid the sum of twenty-five cents for each report to that effect promptly made in accordance with this act. All amounts payable to registrars, except in cities of the first and second class, as provided in this section, shall be paid by the treasurer of the county in which the registration districts are located upon certification by the State Registrar, and the State Registrar shall annually certify to the treasurer of the several counties the number of births and deaths registered, with the names of the local registrars, and the amount due each at the rates fixed herein.

Sec. 3, Act of Apr. 20, 1921, P. L. 105, amending Sec. 20, Act of June 7, 1915, P. L. 900.

211. Certified Copies of Record of Births, Deaths and Marriages. The state registrar shall, upon request, furnish any applicant a certified copy of the record of any birth, death, or marriage registered under provisions of this act, for the making and certification of which he shall be entitled to a fee of fifty cents to be paid by the applicant; and any such copy of the record of a birth, death, or marriage when properly certified by the State Registrar to be a true copy thereof, shall be primo facie evidence in all courts and places of the facts therein stated. For any such search of the files and records, when no certified copy is made, the State Registrar shall be entitled to a fee of fifty cents for each hour or fractional hour of time of search to be paid by the applicant. And the State Registrar shall keep a true and correct amount of all fees by him received under these provisions and turn the same over to the State Treasurer.

Sec. 21, Act of June 1915, P. L. 900.

212. Penalties. If any physician who, under the provisions of this act, is responsible for the medical certificate of death, shall neglect or refuse to make out and deliver to the undertaker, sexton, or other person in charge of the interment, removal or other disposition of the body, upon request, the said medical certificate of cause of death hereinbefore provided for, he shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined not less than five dollars nor more than fifty dollars; and if any physician shall knowingly make a false certification of the cause of death in any case, he shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined not less than fifty dollars nor more than two hundred dollars.

And any physician or midwife in attendance upon a case of confinement, or any other person charged with responsibility for reporting births, in the order named in section thirteen of this act, who shall neglect or refuse to file a proper certificate of birth with the local registrar within the time required by this act, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof, shall be fined not less than five dollars nor more than fifty dollars.

And if any undertaker, sexton, or other person acting as undertaker, shall inter, remove, or otherwise dispose of the body of any deceased person, without having received a burial or removal permit, as herein provided, he shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined not less than twenty dollars nor more than one hundred dollars.

And any registrar, deputy registrar, or subregistrar who shall neglect or fail to enforce the provisions of this act, in his district, or shall neglect or refuse to perform any of the duties imposed upon him by this act, or by the instructions and directions of the State Registrar, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined not less than ten dollars nor more than one hundred dollars.

And any person who shall wilfully alter any certificate of birth or death, or the copy of any certificate of birth or death on file in the office of the local registrar, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined not less than ten dollars nor more than one hundred dollars, or be imprisoned in the county jail not exceeding sixty days, or suffer both fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the court.

And any other person or persons who shall violate any of the provisions of this act, or shall wilfully neglect or refuse to perform any duties imposed upon them by the provisions of this act, or shall furnish false information to a physician, undertaker, midwife, or informant, for the purposes of making incorrect certification of births or deaths, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof be fined not less than five dollars nor more than one hundred dollars.

And any transportation company or common carrier transporting or carrying, or accepting through its agents or employees for transportation or carriage, the body of any deceased person, without an accompanying permit issued in accordance with the provisions of this act, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined not less than fifty dollars nor more than two hundred dollars: Provided, That in case the death occurred outside of the State, and the body is accompanied by a certificate of death, burial or removal, or transit permit issued in accordance with the law or board of health regulations in force where the death occured, such death certificate, burial or removal, or transit permit may be held to authorize the transportation or carriage of the body into or through the State.

Sec. 22, Act of June 7, 1915, P. L. 900.

213. Enforcement of Act. Local registrars are hereby charged with the strict and thorugh enforcement of the provisions of this act in their districts, under the supervision and direction of the State Registrar. And they shall make an immediate report to the State Registrar of any violations of this law coming to their notice by observation, or upon complaint of any person, or otherwise. The State Registrar is hereby charged with the thorough and efficient execution of the provisions of this act in every part of the State, and with supervisory power over local registrars, to the end that all of the requirements shall be uniformly complied with. He shall have authority to investigate cases of irregularity or violation of law, personally or by accredited repersentative, and all registrars shall aid him upon request in such investigations. When he shall deem it necessary the Commissioner of Health shall report cases of violation of any of the provisions of this act to the Department of Justice of the Com-

Sec. 23, Act of June 7, 1915, P. L. 900.

H. CHILD LABOR

1. General Child Labor Provisions.

(Note: For provisions relating to compulsory school attendance, see subdivision F, education. For Workmen's Compensation provision see supra Section 37.)

214. "Establishment" Defined. That wherever the term "establishment" is used in this Act, it shall mean any place within this Commonwealth where work is done for compensation of any kind, to whomever payable: Provided, That this act shall not apply to children employed on the farm, or in domestic service in private homes.

The term "person" when used in this act, shall be construed to include any individual, firm, partnership, unincorporated association, corporation, or municipality.

The term "week", when used in this act, shall mean any consecutive seven days.

The term "minor", when used in this act, shall mean any person under twenty-one years of age. Whenever the singular is used in this act the plural shall be included, and whenever the masculine gender is used the feminine and neuter shall be included.

Sec. 1, Act of May 13, 1915, P. L. 286.

This Act of 1915 was held to be constitutional in Commonwealth v. Wormser, 260 Pa. 44.

215. Minors Under Fourteen Not to be Employed. No minor under fourteen years of age shall be employed or permitted to work in, about, or in connection with, any establishment or in any occupation.

Sec. 2, Act of May 13, 1915, P. L. 286.

A minor under the age of 14 and over the age of 12 may sell and distribute newspapers, see infra Section 222.

216. School Attendance Required of Minors Between Fourteen and Sixteen Years of Age. It shall be unlawful for any person to employ any minor between fourteen and sixteen years of age, unless such minor shall, during the period of such employment, attend, for a period or periods, equivalent to not less than eight hours each week, a school approved by the State Superintendent of Public Instruction. The school aforesaid may be conducted in the establishment where said minor is employed, or in a public school building, or in such other place, either in the district in which said minor is employed or in any joint school authorized by section eighteen hundred and one (1801) of article eighteen (18) of an act, approved May the eighteenth, nineteen hundred and eleven (1911), entitled "An act to establish a public school system in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, together with the provisions by which it shall be administered, prescribing penalties for the violation thereof; providing revenue to establish and maintain the same, and the method of collecting such revenue; and repealing all laws, general, special or local, or any part thereof, that are or may be inconsistent therewith," as the board of school directors of the school district in which said minor is employed may designate: Provided, however, That such school shall be within reasonable access to said place of employment. Any school aforesaid shall be part of the public school system of the school district wherein said minor is employed, or if the school or district where said minor attends. The school hours shall not be on Saturday; nor before eight o'clock in the morning, nor after five o'clock in the afternoon, of any other day. Every person who shall employ any said minor shall notify the officer by whom the employment certificate, as hereinafter provided for the said minor, shall have been issued, within four days after said minor shall have entered his employment, of the name and location of the school at which said minor should be in attendance, and of the hours which said minor should attend said school during the continuance of said employment: Provided, That this section shall not be effective in any school district until there has been established within said school district in which said minor is employed, or within reasonable access to said place of employment in an adjoining district, such a school.

Sec. 3, Act of May 13, 1915, P. L. 286.

217. Hours of Labor for Minors Under Sixteen. No minor under sixteen years of age shall be permitted to work, in, about, or in connection with any establishment, or in any occupation, for more than fifty-one hours in any one week, or more than nine hours in any one day, or before six o'clock in the morning, or after eight o'clock in the evening, of any day. In computing the maximum number of hours per day or per week permitted under this act, the hours spent in school by said minors shall be considered as part of the working day or working week.

Sec. 4, Act of May 13, 1915, P. L. 286.

218. Prohibited Employment for Minors Under Sixteen. No minor under sixteen years of age shall be employed or permitted to work in operating or assisting in operating any of the following machines, which, for the purpose of this act, are considered dangerous: Paper-lace machines, job or cylinder printing-presses operated by power other than foot-power; stamping machines used in sheet metal and tinware or paper or leather manufacturing, or in washer and nut factories; metal or paper cutting machines; corrugating-rolls, such as are used in making corrugated paper, or in roofing or washboard factories; dough-brakes, or cracker machinery of any description; wire or iron straightening or darwing machinery; rolling mill machinery; power punches or shears; washing or grinding or mixing machinery; calender-rolls in paper and rubber manufacturing, or other heavy rolls driven by power; laundering machinery; upon or in connection with any dangerous electrical machinery or appliances. or shall any minor under sixteen years of age be employed or permitted to work, in any capacity, in adjusting or assisting in adjusting any belt to any machinery, or in proximity to any hazardous or unguarded belts, machinery, or gearing, while the same is in motion; nor in scaffolding; nor in heavy work in the building trades; nor in stripping, assorting, or manufacturing tobacco; nor in any tunnel; nor in a public bowling-alley; nor in a pool or billiard-room; nor in the manufacture of paints, colors, or white-lead; nor in any capacity in preparing compositions in which dangerous leads or acids are used; nor in the manufacture or use of dangerous or poisonous dyes; nor upon any railroad, steam, electric or otherwise; nor upon any boat engaged in the transportation of passengers or merchandise; nor in operating motor-vehicles of any description; nor in any anthracite or bituminous coal-mine, or in any other mine; nor about blast-furnaces; nor in or about any distellery, brewery, or any establishment where alcoholic liquors are manufactured or bottled.

Part of Sec. 5, Act of May 13, 1915, P. L. 286.

219. Prohibited Employment of Minors Under Eighteen Years. No minor under eighteen years of age shall be employed or permitted to work in the operation or management of hoisting machines, in oiling or cleaning machinery, in motion; in the operation or use of any polishing or buffing-wheel; at switch-tending, at gate-tending, at track-repairing; as a brakeman, fireman, engineer, or motorman or conductor, upon a railroad or railway; as a pilot, fireman, or engineer upon any boat or vessel; in or about establishments wherein gunpowder, nitro-glycerine, dynamite, or other high or dangerous explosive, is manufactured or compounded; as a chauffeur of an automobile or an aeroplane.

In addition to the foregoing, it shall be unlawful for any minor under eighteen years of age to be employed or permitted to work in any other occupation dangerous to the life or limb, or injurious to the health or morals, of the said minor, as such occupations shall, from time to time, after public hearing thereon, be determined and declared by the Industrial Board of the Department of Labor and Industry: Provided, That if it should be hereafter held by the courts of this Commonwealth that the power herein sought to be granted to the said board is for any reason invalided, such holding shall not be taken in any case to affect or impair the remaining provisions of this section.

Part of Sec. 5, Act of May 13, 1915, P. L. 286.

220. Prohibited Employment for Minors. No minor shall be employed or permitted to work in, or in connection with, any saloon or barroom where alcoholic liquors are sold.

Part of Sec. 5, Act of May 13, 1915, P. L. 286.

221. Prohibited Time of Employment of Minors. No minor shall be permitted to work as messenger for a tele-

phone, telegraph, or messenger company, in the distribution, collection, transmission, or delivery of goods or messages, before six o'clock in the morning or after eight o'clock in the evening of any day.

Sec. 6, Act of May 13, 1915, P. L. 286.

222. Prohibited Employment for Minors Under Twelve Years, Under Fourteen Years. Time of Employment. No. male minor under twelve years of age, and no female minor, shall distribute, sell, expose, or offer for sale any newspaper, magazine, periodical, or other publication, or any article of merchandise of any sort, in any street or public place. No male minor under fourteen years of age, and no female minor, shall be suffered, employed, or permitted to work at any time as a scavenger, bootblack, or in any other trade or occupation performed in any street or public place. No male minor under sixteen years of age, and no female minor, shall engage in any occupation mentioned in this section before six o'clock in the morning, or after eight o'clock in the evening, of any day.

Sec. 7, Act of May 13, 1915, P. L. 286.

223. Employment Certificates Required for Minors under Sixteen Years. Before any minor under sixteen years of age shall be employed, permitted, or suffered to work in, about, or in connection with, any establishment, or in any occupation, the person employing such minor shall procure and keep on file, and accessable to any attendance officer, deputy factory inspector, or other authorized inspector or officer charged with the enforcement of this act, an employment certificate as hereinafter provided, issued for said minor.

Sec. 8, Act of May 13, 1915, P. L. 286.

224. Issue of Employment Certificates. Employment certificates shall be issued only by the following officials for children residing within their respective public school districts: In public school districts having a district superintendent or supervising principal, by such superintendent or supervising principal; in school districts having no superintendent or supervising principal, by the secretary of the board of school directors of that district: Provided, That any district superintendent, supervising principal, or secretary of the board of school directors, hereby authorized to issue such certificates, may authorize and deputize, in writing, any other school official to act in his stead for the purpose of issuing such certificates. All employment certificates shall be forwarded by mail, by the issuing officer, to the prospective employer of the minor for whom the employment certificate is issued.

Sec. 9, Act of May 13, 1915, P. L. 286.

225. Application for Employment Certificates. Application for the employment certificate must be made, in person, by the parent guardian, or legal custodian of the minor for whom such employment certificate is required; or, if said minor have no parent, guardian, or legal custodian, then by the next friend, who must be over twenty-one years of age; and no employment certificate shall be issued until the said minor has personally appeared before, and been examined by, the officer issuing the certificate.

Sec. 10, Act of May 12, 1915, P. L. 286.

226. Kinds of Employment Certificates. Employment certificates shall be of two classes,—general employment certificates and vacation employment certificates. General employment certificates shall entitle the minor, fourteen to sixteen years of age, to work during the entire year. Vacation employment certificates shall entitle the minor, fourteen to sixteen year of age, to work on any day, except on such days as such minor is required to attend school, under the provisions of the laws now in force or hereafter enacted.

Sec. 11, Act of May 13, 1915, P. L. 286.

227. Information to be Furnished before Issuance of General Employment Certificate. The official authorized to issue a general employment certificate shall not issue such certificate until he has received, examined, approved, and filed the following papers, namely:—

a. A statement signed by the prospective employer, or by some one duly authorized on his behalf, stating that he expects to give such minor present employment, and setting forth the character of the same, and the number of hours per day and per week which said minor will be employed:

b. A school record, as hereinafter provided;

c. A certificate of physicial fitness, as hereinafter provided;

d. Proof of age, as hereinafter provided.

Sec. 12, Act of May 13, 1915, P. L. 286.

228. School Record to be Filled Out by Principal of School Last Attended. For the issuance of a general employment certificate, the school record required by this act shall be filled out and signed by the principal of the school which the minor has last attended, or by some one duly authorized by him, and shall be furnished to any minor who may be entitled thereto. It shall certify that the said minor has completed a course of study equivalent to six yearly grades of the public school, in the English language, spelling, reading, arithmetic, geography, and history of the United States. Such school record shall also give the full name, date of birth, and residence of minor, and the name and residence of the parent, guardian, or custodian, as shown on the records of the school.

Sec. 13, Act of May 13, 1915, P. L. 286.

229. Certificate of Physical Fitness. The certificate of physical fitness required by this act shall be signed by a physician, approved by the board of school directors of the school district in which said minor resides, and shall state that the said minor has been thoroughly examined by the said physician at the time of the application for an employment certificate, and is physically qualified for the employment specified in the statement of the prospective employer. In any case where the said physician shall deem it advisable, he may issue a certificate of physical fitness for a limited time; at the expiration of which time the holder shall again appear, and submit to a new examination, before being permitted to continue at work.

Sec. 14, Act of May 13, 1915, P. L. 286.

230. Evidence of Age. The evidence of age required by section twelve of this act shall consist one of the following proofs of age, which shall be required in the order herein designated:

a. A duly attested transcript of the birth certificate, filed according to law with a register of vital statistics, or other officer charged with the duty of recording birth; or,

b. A baptismal certificate or transcript of the record of baptism, duly certified, and showing the date of birth; or,

c. A passport showing the age of the immigrant; or,

d. In case none of the aforesaid proofs of age shall be obtainable, and only in such case, the issuing officer may accept, in lieu thereof, any other dicumentary record of age (other than a school record or an affidavit of age), or transcript thereof, duly certified, which shall appear to the satisfaction of the issuing officer to be good and sufficient evidence of age; or,

e. In case none of the aforesaid proofs of age shall be obtainable, and only in such cases, the issuing officer may accept, in lieu thereof, the signed statement of the physician, approved by the Board of School Directors, stating that, after examination it is the opinion of such physician that the minor has attained the age required by law for the occupation in which he expects to engage. Such statement shall be accompanied by an affidavit, signed by the minor's parent, guardian, or custodian, or, in case he shall have no parent, guardian, or custodian, by his next friend, certifying to the name, date and place of birth of the minor, and that the parent, guardian, custodian, or next friend, signing such statement, is unable to produce any of the proofs of age specified in the preceding subdivisions of this section.

Sec. 15, Act of May 13, 1915, P. L. 286.

231. Information to be Furnished Before Issuance of Vacational Employment Certificate. The official authorized to issue a vacation employment certificate shall not issue such certificate until he shall have received and filed the following papers, duly executed, namely:

a. A statement signed by the prospective employer, or by someone duly authorized on his behalf, stating that he

expects to give such minor present employment, and setting forth the character of the same and the number of hours per day and per week which said minor will be employed;

b. A certificate of physical fitness, as provided in section fourteen of this act;

c. Evidence of age, showing that the said minor is fourteen years of age or upwards, which evidence of age shall be of similar character to the evidence heretofore specified in section fifteen of this act.

Sec. 16, Act of May 13, 1915, P. L. 286.

232. Employers to Acknowledge Receipt of Certificate. New Employment Certificates. It shall be the duty of every person who shall employ any minor under sixteen years of age to acknowledge in writing, to the official issuing the same, the receipt of the employment certificate of said minor, within three days after the beginning of such employment. On termination of the employment of a minor under sixteen years of age, the employment certificate issued for such minor shall be returned by mail, by the employer, to the official issuing the same, immediately upon demand of the minor for whom the certificate was issued, or, otherwise, within three days after termination of said employment. The official to whom said certificate is so returned shall file said certificate and preserve the same. Any minor whose employment certificate has been returned, as above provided, shall be entitled to a new employment certificate upon presentation of a statement from the prospective employer, as hereinabove provided, accompanied by a certificate of physical fitness, issued in a manner hereinabove provided, and based upon a re-examination of said minor, and certifying that the minor is physically able to undertake the work for which the new employment certificate is to be issued.

Sec. 17, Act of May 13, 1915, P. L. 286.

233. Forms for Certificate to be Furnished by Department of Public Instruction. Contents. All employment certificates shall be issued on forms supplied by the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, and shall contain the name and address of the prospective employer, and the nature of the occupation in which said minor is expected to engage; and no certificate shall be valid excepting in the hands of the employer so named, and for the occupations so designated; and shall state the name, sex, date, and place of birth, place of residence, color of hair and eyes, and any distinguishing physical characteristics of the minor for whom it shall be issued. It shall certify that the minor named has personally appeared before the issuing officer, and has been examined; and that all the papers required by law have been duly examined, approved and filed; and that all the conditions requirements for issuing an employment certificate have been fulfilled. Every certificate shall be signed, in the presence of the issuing officer, by the minor for whom it shall be issued. The certificate shall bear a number, shall show the date of its issue, and shall be signed by the issuing officer. Vacation employment certificates, and shall be of a color different from the general employment certificates, and shall bear across their face the legend "Vacation Employment Certificate."

Sec. 18, Act of May 13, 1915, P. L. 286.

234. Return of School Record Upon Refusal to Issue Certificate. Whenever a certificate shall be refused to any minor, the school record issued to such minor shall be forwarded, by the official refusing to issue the certificate, to the principal of the school which said minor shall attend, or to the compulsory attendance officer.

Sec. 19, Act of May 13, 1915, P. L. 286.

235. Appointment of Attendance Officer by Department of Public Instruction Upon Failure of Local District to Enforce Act. Whenever the State Superintendent of Public Instruction cannot secure effective enforcement of the foregoing provisions of this act, in any school district, he is hereby authorized and required to report that fact to the State Board of Education. In such case the State Board of Education is authorized and required to secure such enforcement by appointing attendance officers in such districts. The salary and expenses of such attendance officers shall be a charge against said district where said attendance officers are actually employed, and shall be deducted from any State moneys apportioned to said district for school purposes.

Sec. 20, Act of May 13, 1915, P. L. 286.

236. Copies of Act to be Posted Where Minors Under Sixteen are Employed. It shall be the duty of every person who shall employ any minor, under the age of sixteen years, to post and keep posted, in a conspicuous place in every establishment wherein said minor is enployed, permitted or suffered to work, a printed copy of the sections of this act relating to the hours of labor, and a list or lists of all minors employed under the age of sixteen years. Such copies of the sections of this act and blanks for compliance with the provisions shall be prepared by the Department of Labor and Industry, and be furnished by it on application of such employer. Every person employing minors under sixteen years of age shall furnish the employment certificates and lists, provided for in this act, for inspection, to attendance officers, factory inspectors, or other authorized inspectors or officers charged with the enforcement of this act.

Sec. 21, Act of May 13, 1915, P. L. 286.

237. Evidence of Age of Minor to be Furnished Upon Demand of Officer Charged With Enforcement of Act. Whenever any minor shall be employed or permitted to work in any establishment or at any occupation, who, in the judgment of any officer charged with the enforcement of this act, is under the legal age for such work, or is working at a time forbidden by law for such minor; or whenever any minor shall be employed or permitted to work, in, or in connection with, any establishment, who, in the judgment of any officer charged with the enforcement of this act, is under sixteen years of age, and for whom the person employing or permitting such minor to work shall not have on file an employment certificate; such officer may demand from the person employing or permitting such minor to work that he shall either furnish to such officer, within ten days, evidence of age, as defined in section fifteen of this act, that such minor is in fact of legal age for the work in which he is engaged, or over, or sixteen years of age or over, as the case shall be, or shall cease to employ or permit such minor to work as aforesaid: Provided, That such person, by thus ceasing to employ or permit such minor to work, shall not be relieved from any of the fines or penalties provided in this act for the employment or work of a minor contrary to law. In case such person shall fail to furnish to said officer, within ten days after the making of such demand, the required evidence of age, and shall thereafter employ such minor or permit him to work as aforesaid, proof of the making of such demand and of failure to produce the evidence required shall be prima facie evidence of the illegal employment of such minor, in any prosecution brought therefor.

Sec. 22, Act of May 13, 1915, P. L. 286.

238. Penalty. Any person, or any agent, or manager for any person, who shall violate any of the provisions of this act, or who shall compel or permit any minor to violate any of the provisions of this act, or who shall hinder or delay any officer in the performance of his duty in the enforcement of this act, shall, upon conviction thereof, be sentenced to pay a fine of not less than ten ($10.00) dollars nor more than two hundred ($200.00) dollars, or to undergo an imprisonment of not more than ten days, or both, at the discretion of the court.

Sec. 23, Act of May 13, 1915, P. L. 286.

239. Enforcement of Act. Form of Prosecution. Payment of Fines. It shall be the duty of the Commissioner of Labor and Industry, the attendance officers of the various school districts, and the police of the various cities, boroughs and townships of this Commonwealth, to enforce the provisions of this act. Prosecutions for violations of this act may be instituted by any factory inspector, attendance officer, or police officer, upon oath or affirmation. All prosecutions for violations of this act shall be in the form of summary criminal proceedings, instituted before a magistrate, alderman, or justice of the peace within the school district wherein the offense was committed. Upon conviction, after a hearing, the sentences provided in this act shall be imposed. All fines collected under this act shall be paid into the State Treasury, for the use of the Commonwealth.

Sec. 24, Act of May 13, 1915, P. L. 286.

240. Employment of Minors on Lifts and in Manufacture of Phosphorous Regulated. By section 2 of the Act of April 29, 1909, P. L. 283, as amended by the Act of July 19, 1913, P. L. 862, minors under the age of 18 may not be employed in the running or management of elevators or lifts, or in or about blast furnaces, docks, wharves, or in quarries, or in the erection or repair of outside electric wires.

By section 3 of the Act of April 29, 1909, P. L. 283, minors over the age of 16 may be employed in the manufacture or preparation of phosphorous or phosphorous matches. Minors over 14 may be so employed under certain circumstances.

The Child Labor Act of 1915 speaks of "hoisting machinery" without mentioning elevators, and of "poisonous acids" without mentioning phosphorous. If these terms are held to include those used in the act of 1909, that act must be held to be supplied to that extent, as it undoubtedly is in other respects.

Compiler's Note.

241. Hours of Labor for Females. Overtime Allowance. (a) No female shall be employed or permitted to work in, or in connection with any establishment for more than six days in any one week or more than fifty-four hours in any one week, or more than ten hours in any one day: Provided, That during weeks in which a legal holiday occurs and is observed by an establishment, any female may be employed by such establishment during three days of such week for a longer period of time than is allowed by this act; and no female shall be permitted to work more than two hours overtime during any one of such three days, nor more than the maximum hours per week specified in this act.

The employment of such persons at any other time than as stated herein shall be deemed a violation of the provisions of this section, unless it appears that such employment was to make up time lost in the same week in consequence of the alteration, repairs or accidents to machinery or plant, upon which she was employed and dependent for employment; but no stopping of machinery for less than thirty consecutive minutes shall justify such overtime employment, nor shall such overtime employment be legal unless a written report of the same is sent to the Commissioner of Labor and Industry; but no female shall be permitted to work more than two hours overtime during any one day, nor more than the maximum number of hours per week specified in this act: Provided, That aforesaid restrictions as to hours shall not apply to females engaged in the canning of fruit and vegetable products: And provided further, That the one day of holiday in seven may be subdivided into two days of twelve hours each, for women employes in hotels, boarding-houses, and in charitable, educational and religious institutions, at the discretion of the Industrial Board of the Department of Labor and Industry: Provided, That if it should be hereafter held by the courts of this Commonwealth that the power herein sought to be granted to the said board is, for any reason, invalid, such holding shall not be taken in any case to effect or impair the remaining provisions of this section.

(b) Whenever any female shall be employed or permitted to work in, or in connection with, more than one establishment in any one week or in any one day, the aggregate number of hours during which she shall be employed or permitted to work in, or in connection with, such establishment shall not exceed the number of hours prescribed in this section for such females in any one week or any one day.

(c) The provisions of this section shall not apply to the work of nurses in hospitals.

Sec. 3, Act of July 25, 1913, P. L. 1024, as amended by Sec. 1, Act of June 1, 1915, P. L. 709.

242. Night-Work: Prohibition, Females Under Twenty-One. No females under twenty-one years shall be employed or permitted to work in, or in connection with, any establishment before the hour of six o'clock in the morning or after the hour of nine o'clock in the evening of any day. Provided, That this section shall not apply to females over the age of eighteen years employed as telephone operators.

Sec. 5, Act of July 25, 1913, P. L. 1024.

By the provisions of the Act of July 5, 1917, P. L. 686, supplementing the Act of 1913, the Industrial Board is given power to permit variations from the provisions of the Act of 1913 under certain circumstances.

This section was held constitutional in Mecca Cooperative Co.; Appellant, 60 Super, Ct. 314.

243. Enforcement: Proof of Age of Certain Females. Whenever female shall be employed or permitted to work in, or in connection with, any establishment, before the hour of six o'clock in the morning or after the hour of nine o'clock in the evening of any day, who, in the judgment of the Commissioner of Labor and Industry or his deputy, is under twenty-one years of age, such officer may demand from any person employing or permitting any such female to work in, or in connection with, his establishment, that such person shall either furnish to such officer within ten days satisfactory evidence, such as shall be required by law for the issuing of employment certificates to minors, that such female is, in fact, twenty-one years of age or over, or shall cease to employ or permit such female to work in, or in connection with, such establishment, before or after the hours above named. In case such employer shall fail to furnish to said officer, within ten days after making such written demand, the required evidence of age, and shall thereafter continue to employ such female, or permit her to work in, or in connection with, such establishment, before or after the hours aforesaid, proof of the making of such demand and of failure to produce the evidence required shall be prima facia evidence of the illegal employment of such female, in any prosecution brought therefor.

Sec. 14, Act of July 25, 1913, P. L. 1024.

244. Hours of Labor for Minors in Bakeries, Etc. No minor male or female, (adult woman) shall be employed at labor or detained in any biscuit, bread, pie or cake bakery, pretzel or macaroni establishment, for a longer period than twelve hours in any one week.

Sec. 1, Act of Apr. 4, 1901, P. L. 68.

This section is supplied by the Child Labor Act of 1915, except as to minors over the age of 16 years.

This section is also repealed as to female minors by Sec. 3 of the Female Labor Act of 1913 supra section 195.

The section would therefore appear to be in force only as to male minors over the age of 16 years.

Sec. 10 of the Act of 1901 requires a copy thereof to be posted in each work room. Sec. 11 imposes a penalty for violations of its provisions.

245. Evening and Morning Hours of Labor for Minors in Bakeries. No person under the age of 18 years shall be employed in any bakehouse between the hours of nine o'clock at night and five o'clock in the morning. Excepted from this rule shall be the time on Sunday for setting the sponges for the night's work following.

Part of Sec. 1, Act of May 27, 1897, P. L. 112.

Sec. 11 of the act requires the posting of a copy of the act. Sec. 8 prescribes a penalty for violation of the act.

Sec. 4 of the Child Labor Act supra section 170, prohibits the employment of any minor under the age of 16 years after 8 o'clock in the evening and before 6 o'clock in the morning; and Sec. 5 of the Female Labor Act of July 25, 1913, P. L. 1024, prohibits the employment of any woman under the age of 21 years after 9 o'clock in the evening and before 6 o'clock in the morning. The section would therefore appear to be in force only as to make minors between the ages of 16 and 18.

246. Hours of Labor for Minors. No minor male or female, (or adult woman), shall be employed at labor or detained in any manufacturing establishment mercantile industry, laundry, workshop, renovating works or printing office, for a longer period than twelve hours in any day, nor for a longer period than sixty hours in any week.

Sec. 1, Act of May 29, P. L. 322.

This section is repealed by the Child Labor Act of 1915, except as to minors over the age of 16 years.

This section is also repealed as to female minors by Sec. 3 of the Female Labor Act of July 25, 1913, P. L. 1034, supra section 241.

The section would therefore appear to be in force only as to male minors over the age of 16 years.

Sec. 19 of the Act of 1901 requires a copy thereof to be posted in each work room.

247. Employment of Minors in Textile and Paper Manufactories, Etc., Prohibited. That from and after the passage of this act, no male or female operative under the age of twenty-one years shall, under any contract, be employed in cotton, woollen, silk, flax, bagging or paper manufactories in this Commonwealth, for a longer period than sixty hours in any one week, or more than an average of ten hours a day during the same period.

Sec. 1, Act of May 7, 1855, P. L. 472.

This section is repealed by the Child Labor Act of 1915, except as to minors over the age of 16 years, and as to female minors by section 3 of the Female Labor Act of 1913, supra section 241.

The section would therefore appear to be in force only as to male minors over the age of 16 years.

248. Penalty for Employment in Textile and Paper Manu- any parent or guardian consent to the employment of any parent or guardian consent to the employment of any male or female operative under the age of twenty-one years as aforesaid, contrary to the preceding section, and proof be made thereof, before any alderman or justice of the peace of the ward, borough, or district where such offense is committed, he, she or they so employing such operative, or consenting thereto as aforesaid, shall, for every such offense, forfeit any pay the penalty of not less than ten, nor more than fifteen dollars, to be recovered before any alderman or justice of the peace of the proper ward, borough or district, in the same manner as the like penalties are now recovered, to be applied to the use of the public schools of the proper district: Provided, That no penalty shall be recovered under this act, unless sued for within one month after the same shall have occurred; nor shall any person recover more than one penalty for the working of any factory for the same period of time.

Sec. 2, Act of May 7, 1855, P. L. 472.

249. Constables Authorized to Enforce Act. That all the ward, borough and township constables are hereby authorized and required, and it is hereby made their duty to attend to the strict observance of the two preceding sections of this act, when complaint shall have been properly made to them of a violation of the same.

Sec. 3, Act of May 7, 1855, P. L. 472.

250. Boys Under Twelve Years not to Enter Anthracite Mines. Boys under 12 years may not enter an anthracite coal mine under the provisions of Sec. 10, Act of Mar. 3, 1870, P. L. 3.

Compiler's Note.

251. Employment of Girls in Anthracite Mines Unlawful. By Sec. 1, Act of May 13, 1903, P. L. 359, amending Sec. 1, Art. 9, of the Act of June 2, 1891, P. L. 176, it is made unlawful to employ any girl at any anthracite coal mine or in or about the outside structures or workings of a colliery.

Compiler's Note.

252. Employment of Certain Boys, Women and Girls in Bituminous Coal Mines Unlawful. No boy under the age of 14 years, and no woman or girl of any age, shall be employed, permitted to suffered to work in or about any mine, and no boy under the age of 18 years shall he permitted to mine or load coal in any room, entry or other working place unless in company with an experienced person over 18 years of age.

Part of Sec. 1, Art. 18, Act of June 8, 1911, P. L. 756.

This section relates only to bituminous coal mines.

253. Certain Boys and Girls not to be Employed or Allowed in Anthracite Mines. Sec. 1, Art. 17, Act of May 15, 1893, P. L. 52, prohibits any boy under the age of 12 or any girl of any age from being employed or permitted to be in any anthracite coal mine for any purpose. By Sec. 5 of the Child Labor Law of 1915 minors under 16 are not permitted to be employed in coal mines.

Compiler's Note.

254. Lists of Minors Employed in Coal Mines. Sec. 3, Act of May 1, 1909, P. L. 375, as amended by Sec. 2, Act of June 15, 1911, P. L. 983, relating to the employment of minors in coal mines requires the keeping of duplicate copies of the lists of said minors so employed, the one to be kept on file in the office, and one to be posted in each department where minors are employed.

Compiler's Note.

255. Minors Under Sixteen Who Cannot Read or Write English Language. And after the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight, it shall be unlawful for any manufacturing establishment, mercantile industry, laundry, renovating works, printing office, mechanical or other industrial establishment to employ any minor under the age of sixteen years who cannot read and write in the English Language, unless he presents a certificate of having attended during a preceding year, an evening or day school for a period of sixteen weeks. Said certificate shall be signed by the teacher or teachers of the school or schools which said minor attended, and said register, affidavit and certificates shall be produced for inspection on demand by the inspector or any of the deputies appointed under this act.

Part of Sec. 2, Act of Apr. 29, 1897, P. L. 30, as amended by Sec. 1, Act of June 14, 1897, P. L. 148.

256. Children Required to Read and Write English. All persons authorized to administer oaths must examine all children as to their ability to read and write the English language. After a careful examination, if a child is found unable to read and write the English language, or has not attended school as required by law, or is under thirteen years of age, it will be unlawful to issue a certificate; and in no case shall the officer who executes certificates charge more than twenty-five cents for administering the oath and issuing the certificate.

Sec. 4, Act of May 29, 1901, P. L. 322.

Sec. 3 of this act provides for an affidavit of the age and date and place of birth of children between the ages of 13 and 16. This provision is supplied by the Child Labor Law of 1915. There is, however, no provision of the Child Labor Law requiring that such child shall be able to read and write the English language.

257. Penalty. Any person who violates any of the provisions of this act, or who suffers any child or female to be employed in violation of its provisions, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction shall be punished by fine of not more than five hundred dollars. In all such cases the hearing shall be conducted by the alderman or justice of the peace before whom information is lodged, and, after full hearing of parties in interest, the alderman or justice of the Peace shall impose the fine herein provided, which shall be final unless an appeal be taken to the court of quarter sessions within twenty days from the date of the imposition of the fine, as herein provided.

Sec. 21, Act of May 29, 1901, P. L. 322.

258. Posting of Notice in Establishments of Hours of Labor. Sec. 3, Act of Apr. 29, 1897, P. L. 30, requires an employer to post in each room where children are employed a printed notice stating the number of hours per day for each day of the week required of such children. Sec. 14 provides a fine not exceeding $500, for violation of the act. The balance of section 3 is supplied by the Female Labor Act of 1913 and the Child Labor Act of 1915.

Compiler's Note.

259. Employers of Children During Compulsory Term to Furnish Reports to School Authorities. Every person, association, or corporation in this Commonwealth accepting service from, or employing, a child or children, between the ages of fourteen and sixteen years, during the hours when the public schools are in session, shall, on or before the first day of September in each year, and quarterly thereafter, during the period of compulsory attendance, furnish to the superintendent of schools, supervising principal, or secretary of the board of school directors of the district in which such child or children reside, the name, age, place of resi-

dence, and name of parent or guardian, of every such child in his or its employ or service. Such report shall be made upon blanks to be furnished by the Superintendent of Public Instruction at the expense of the Commonwealth.

Sec. 1419, Act of May 18, 1911, P. L. 309.

260. List of Children to be Posted at Place of Employment. Every person, firm, association, or corporation in this Commonwealth accepting service from, or employing, a child or children between the ages of fourteen and sixteen years, during the hours when the public schools are in session, and during the period of compulsory attendance in any school district, shall make a true and correct list of such children, giving their names, ages, places of residence, names of parents or guardians, the dates of and names of the persons issuing the employment certificates, and the time of beginning and ending of service with him or it, which list shall be clearly written or printed and kept publicly posted at the place of employment of such child, where the same may be inspected by any member of the board of school directors or the secretary thereof by the district superintendent, the supervising principal, or the attendance officer of any school district, at any time during the business hours.

Sec. 1420, Act of May 18, 1911, P. L. 309.

261. Children Not to be Employed During Term of Compulsory School Attendance. No person in this Commonwealth, either for himself or for any firm, association, or corporation, shall, during the term of compulsory attendance as fixed by the board of school directors in any school district, and during the hours the public schools are in session, accept service from, engage, or emply any child or children between eight and fourteen years of age; nor shall he accept service from, engage, or employ any child or children between the ages of fourteen and sixteen years, unless such child shall first furnish and deliver to such employer an employment certificate issued according to law.

If the child leaves such employment, or is absent from such employment five days, the employer shall immediately, in writing, notify accordingly the school official who issued the certificate.

Sec. 1421, Act of May 18, 1911, P. L. 309, as amended by Sec. 1, Act of Apr. 23, 1915, P. L. 174.

262. Penalty for Illegal Employment of Children: Failure to Furnish Information of Post Lists. Any person or persons accepting service from, or engaging or employing, any child between eight and fourteen years of age during the term of compulsory attendance, and while the public schools are in session, or accepting service, from engaging, or employing any child during the same period of time, between the ages of fourteen and sixteen years, without being first furnished by such child with an employment certificate, or failing to furnish to the district superintendent of schools, supervising principal, attendance officer, or secretary of the board of school directors, the information required by this act concerning the children employed by him or them, or shall fail to post for inspection, at the place of employment of such children, the list of children engaged by him or them, as required by the provisions of this act, who shall fail to notify the proper school official as required by the last preceding section of this act, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall be punished for a first offense by a fine of not less than ten dollars ($10.00) or more than twenty-five ($25.00), or ten days' imprisonment in the county jail, or either or both, at the discretion of the court, and for a subsequent offense shall be punished by a fine of not less than twenty dollars ($20.00) or more than fifty dollars ($50.00), or ninety days' imprisonment in the county jail, or either or both, at the discretion of the court.

Sec. 1, Act of Apr. 23, 1915, P. L. 174, amending Sec. 1422, Act of May 18, 1911, P. L. 309.

2. Vocational Training and Placement.

263. Cooperation Between Local Vocational and Placement Bureaus and the State Employment Bureau. In case bureaus for vocational training and placement, or other similar bureaus, are established by local school authorities, the director shall cooperate with such bureaus in dealing with the employment of children between the ages of fourteen and eighteen years, in such manner as may be advisable. The director shall use all reasonable means to promote the establishment of bureaus for vocational training and placement, in connection with vocational education by public school authorities throughout the State. Until bureaus for vocational training and placement, or other similar bureaus, have been established by local public school authorities, for the purposes of directing, advising and assisting children in the selection of suitable vocations, the director shall provide school principals and all public employment offices with special blank forms for the registration of all children having employment certificates, as required by law, and leaving school lawfully in search of employment. Each child applying for employment may register at a public or other approved school with the principal of such school; and the principals of public or other approved schools are heheby authorized and required to register such applications in the selection of a vocation, in such manner as may be necessary, and to transmit immediately to the superintendent of the district branch office all applications for employment registered. The superintendent of each public employment office shall cooperate with the school principals in his district in endeavoring to secure secure positions for children, guide and induce minors to enter promising vocations, and each principal shall acquaint the teachers and pupils of his school with the purpose and functions of the public employment office of placing juveniles.

Sec. 19, Act of June 4, 1915, P. L. 833.

3. Employment Agencies.

264. Employment Agencies not to Furnish Employment to Children in Violation of Law. No such licensed person shall furnish employment to any child, in violation of the laws regulating the labor of children or their compulsory attendance at school.

Part of Sec. 9, Act of Apr. 25, 1907, P. L. 106.
"Licensed person" means an employment agency in any first or second class city.

265. Employment Agents Not to Furnish Prohibited Employment. No employment agent shall furnish employment to any child, in violation of the laws regulating the labor of children or their compulsory attendance at school.

Sec. 17, Act of June 7, 1915, P. L. 888, No. 397.

4. Apprentices.

(Note: For provisions relating to binding out by institutions see subdivision L, Institutional Care.
Pilots' apprenticeships see Sec. 2, Act of June 9, 1911, P. L. 750, amending Sec. 18, Act of June 8, 1907, P. L. 472. These apprentices are not necessarily minors.)

266. Term of Indentures of Apprentices. All and every person or persons that shall be bound by indenture to serve as an apprentice in any art, mystery, occupation or labor, with assent of his or parent, guardian or next friend, (or with the assent of the overseers of the poor, and approbation of any two justices,) although such persons, or any of them, were or shall be within the age of twenty-one years, at the time of making their several indentures contained, so as such time or term of years, of such apprentice, if a female, de expire at or before the age of eighteen years, and if a male, at or before the age of twenty-one years, as fully, to all intents and purposes, as if the same apprentices were at full age at the time of making the said indenture, any law, usage or custom to the contrary notwithstanding.

Sec. 1, Act of Sept. 29, 1770, 1 Sm. L. 309.

267. Indentures of Apprenticeship Not to be Void for Want of Certain Conditions. That no indenture of apprenticeship shall hereafter be cancelled, or deemed void, by reason of the want of any convenant, on the part of the master, to assume the guardianship of, or to school, or educate, the apprentice: Provided, If shall appear, on the fact of the indenture of apprenticeship, that said apprentice has arrived at the age of seventeen years, at, or before, the execution thereof: or in case said apprentice should not have reached said age, that satisfactory proof was given

to the magistrate at the time of binding, that the apprentice has received such an education, in reading, writing and arithmetic, as to render further schooling necessary; nor shall such indenture be deemed void, by reason of any convenant, on the part of the master, to pay a certain sum, from time to time, to the father, mother, guardian, or next friend, of said apprentice, or to said apprentice alone, in case of the decease of the father, or mother, in lieu of the maintenance, clothing and medical expenses of said minor, or that the care, guardianship, or maintenance, of said minor, was committed to the father, mother, guardian, or next friend, or some near relation of said minor when not employed by his, or her, master, in and about his work: Provided, That this act shall apply to the city of Philadelphia and the county of Allegheny.

Sec. 1, Act of Mar. 17, 1865, P. L. 410.

268. Apprenticing of Poor Children by Poor Authorities. It shall be lawful for the overseers of every district, with the approbation and consent of two or more magistrates of the same county, to put out as apprentices all poor children whose parents are dead, or by the said magistrates found to be unable to maintain them, so as that the time or term of years of such apprenticeship, if a male do expire at or before the age of twenty-one years, and if a female, at or before the age of eighteen years.

Sec. 8, Act of June 13, 1836, P. L. 542.

269. Binding by Mother, Guardian or Next Friend. In all cases where, by any law of this Commonwealth, the guardian for the relief and employment of the poor of any city, district or township, are authorized to bind any orphan to any city, the said binding may be made by the mother, guardian, or next friend of the said orphan, and shall be of the same force and effect, and as binding upon the said orphan, as if the indenture were executed by the guardians of the poor.

Act of May 23, 1887, P. L. 168, No. 99.

270. Binding, and Terms of Apprenticeship. The justices of the orphans' court in the respective counties shall, by virtue of this act, have full power and authority * * * at the instance and request of the said executors, administrators, guardians or tutors, to order and direct the bidding or putting out of minors, apprentices to trades, husbandry or other employments as shall be thought fit.

Sec. 7, Act of Mar. 27, 1713, 1 Sm. L. 83.

271. Masters to be of Same Religious Faith. Provided always, That none of the said orphans' courts shall have any power to commit the tuition or guardianship of any orphans or minors, or bind them apprentices to any person or persons, whose religious persuasions shall be different from what the parents of such orphan or minor professed, at the time of their decease, or against the minor's own mind or inclination, so far as he or she has discretion or capacity to express or signify the same; or to persons that are not of good repute, so as others of good credit, and of the same persuasion, may or can be found.

Sec. 12, Act of Mar. 27, 1713, 1 Sm. L. 83.

272. Binding of Children to and by Charitable Institutions. All corporations, organized under any general or special law of this Commonwealth, for the purpose of providing homes, for friendless or destitute persons or children, shall be, and are hereby authorized to receive such children, upon indenture from the guardians, overseers or directors of the poor of any municipality; and also to bind out and provide suitable homes for all children committed to their charge, when maintenance is unprovided for by their parents or guardians.

Sec. 1, Act of May 25, 1878, P. L. 152.

273. Liability of Apprentices After Attaining Majority, for Absence From Service of Master. From and after the passing of this act if any apprentice shall absent himself or herself from the service of his or her master or mistress, before the time of his or her apprenticeship shall be expired without leave first obtained, every such apprentice, at any time after he or she arrives at the age of twenty-one years, shall be liable to, and the master or mistress, their heirs, executors or administrators, are hereby enabled to sustain all such actions and other remedies against him or her, as if the said apprentice has been of full age at the time executing his or her indenture of apprenticeship.

Sec. 2, Act of Apr. 11, 1799, 3 Sm. L. 385.

274. Assignment of Apprentices. When any master or mistress shall die before the term of apprenticeship shall be expired, the execution or administrators of such master or mistress, provided the term of the indenture extended to executors and administrators, shall and may have the right to assign over the remainder of the term of such apprenticeship to such suitable person, of the same trade or calling mentioned in the indenture, as shall be approved of by the court of quarter sessions of the county where the master or mistress lived, and the assignee to have the same right to the service of such apprentice, as the master or mistress had at the time of his or her death, and also, when any master or mistress shall assign over his or her apprentice to any person, of the same trade or calling mentioned in the indenture, the said assignment shall be legal, provided the terms of the indenture extended to assigns, and provided the apprentice, or his or her parent or parents, or guardians, shall give his, her or their consent to such assignment some justict of the county where the master or mistress shall live.

Sec. 2, Act of Apr. 11, 1799, 3 Sm. L. 385.

275. Remedies for Misconduct of Apprentices. If any master or mistress shall misuse, abuse, evilly treat, or shall not discharge his or her duty towards his or her apprentice, according to the convenants in the indentures between them made, or if the said apprentice shall abscond or absent him or herself from his or her master or mistress's service without leave, or shall not do and discharge his or her duty to his or her master or mistress, according to his or her convenants aforesaid, the said master or mistress, or apprentice, being aggrieved in the premises, shall or may apply to any one justice of the peace of any county or city where the said master or mistress shall reside, who after giving notice to such master or mistress, or apprentice, if he or she shall neglect or refuse to appear, shall thereupon issue his warrant for bringing him or her, the same master, mistress or apprentice before him, and take such order and direction between the said master or mistress, and apprentice, as the equity and justice of the case shall require; and if said justice shall not be able to settle and accommodate the dicerence and dispute between the said master or mistress, and apprentice, through a want of conformity in the master or mistress, then the said justice shall take a recognizance of the said master or mistress, and bind him or her over to appear and answer the complaint of his or her said apprentice, at the next county court of quarter sessions to be held for the said county or city, and take such order with respect to such apprentice, as to him shall seem just; and if through want of conformity in the said apprentice, he shall, if the master or mistress, or apprentice request it, take a recognizance of him, or her, with one sufficient surety, for his or her appearance at the said sessions, and to answer the complaint of his or her said master or mistress, or commit such apprentice, for want of such surety, to the common jail or workhouse of the said county or city respectively; and upon such appearance of the parties, the hearing of their respective proofs and allegations, the said court shall, and they are hereby authorized and empowered, if they see cause, to discharge the said apprentice of and from his or her apprenticeship, and of and from all and every the articles, convenants and agreements in his or her said indenture contained; the said indenture of his or her said apprenticeship, or any law or custom to the contrary notwithstanding; but in default shall be found in the said apprentice, then the said court is hereby authorized and empowered to cause, if they see sufficient occasion, such punishment, by imprisonment of the body and confinement at hard labor, to be inflicted on him or her, as to them in their discretion, they shall think his or her offense or offenses shall deserve.

Sec. 2, Act of Sept. 29, 1770, 1 Sm. L. 309.

276. Absconding Apprentices. If any apprentice of any of the arts, trades, mysteries, occupations or labor aforesaid, shall depart or abscond from his or her master or mistress's service, into any other county of this province, or

into the city of Philadelphia, it shall and may be lawful to and for any justice of the peace of such county or city to issue his warrant to any constable within his county or city, to apprehend, take and have the body of such apprentice before him, or some other justice of his county; and upon such appearance, and hearing of the complaint and defense of the parties, if default be found in the said apprentice, then and in such case, the said justice of the peace before whom such warrant shall be returned, shall commit him or her to the common jail of the county where his or her said master or mistress shall reside, unless he or she will consent to return home, or shall find sufficient surety to appear at the next sessions, to be held for the county where such master or mistress, shall reside, and answer the complaint of the said master or mistress, and not to depart the same without leave.

Sec. 3, Act of Sept. 29, 1770, 1 Sm. L. 331.

277. Penalty for Harboring Absconding Apprentices. If any person or persons whatsoever shall harbor, conceal or entertain any such apprentice, knowing him to be such during the space of twenty-four hours, without his or her master or mistress's consent, and shall not give notice thereof to his or her said master or mistress, every such person or persons, offending in the premises, shall pay to the said master or mistress the sum of twenty shillings, for every day he shall so harbor, conceal or entertain such apprentice, to be recovered in a summary way, as debts under five pounds are by law directed to be recovered, if the same shall not exceed five pounds; if otherwise, to be recovered by action of debt, to be brought at the suit of the party injured, in any court of common pleas within this province.

Sec. 4, Act of Sept. 29, 1770, 1 Sm. L. 311.

278. Harboring or Entertaining of Minors or Apprentices by Innkeepers. No innkeeper or tavern-keeper shall receive, harbor, entertain or trust any person under the age of twenty-one years, or any apprentice or servant, knowing him to be such, or after being warned to the contrary by the parent, guardian, master or mistress of such minor, apprentice, or servant, under penalty, for the first or second of fense, of three dollars, over and above the forfeiture of any debt contracted by such minor, apprentice or servant, for liquors or entertainment; and for the third offense, under penalty of fifteen dollars, and the forfeiture of his license, and of being forever incapable of receiving a license to keep a public inn within this Commonwealth.

Sec. 21, Act of Mar. 11, 1834, P. L. 122.

279. Penalty for Preventing the Taking of Apprentices. Any person who shall, either in an individual capacity, or as a member of any association, attempt, by any unlawful means whatever, to prevent any mechanic, employer or person having charge of any manufacturing business, from taking as an apprentice any minor whose parents or guardians are desirous of apprenticing said minor, or where such minor is without parents or guardians and desirous to apprentice himself or herself, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor; and on conviction thereof in the proper court of quarter sessions, shall be sentenced to pay a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars, or to imprisonment not exceeding three months, or both, or either, at the discretion of the court.

Sec. 1, Act of Apr. 28, 1876, P. L. 52.

I. STATE SUPERVISION OVER CHILDREN AND INSTITUTIONS.

280. General Powers and Duties of the Department of Welfare. The Department of Welfare, shall, subject to any inconsistent provisions in this act contained, continue to exercise the powers and perform the duties by law vested in and imposed upon the Department of Public Welfare and the Commissioner of Public Welfare. It shall also exercise such additional powers and perform such additional duties as are imposed upon it by this act.

Sec. 2001, Act of June 7, 1923, P. L. 498.

281. Different Institutions Defined. As used in this article formatory or correctional institutions, hospitals for the insane, or any other institutions for feeble-minded or epileptic persons, for inebriates, or for juvenile delinquents and dependents, and all charitable institutions whatsoever within this Commonwealth, maintained in whole or in part by the Commonwealth, and whose boards of inspectors, managers, trustees, or directors are respectively appointed by the Governor;

(b) "Semi-State Institutions" shall mean and include all penal, reformatory or correctional institutions, hospitals for the insane, or any other institutions for feeble-minded or epileptic persons, for inebriates, or for juvenile delinquents and dependents, and all charitable institutions whatsoever within this Commonwealth, maintained in whole or in part by the Commonwealth, ond whole boards of inspectors, managers, trustees or directors are respectively appointed in part by the Governor;

(c) "Children's Institutions" shal lmean any incorporated or unincorporated organization, society, corporation, or agency, public or private, which may receive or care for children or place them in foster family homes, either at board, wages, or free, or any individual, who for hire, gain, or reward receives for care a child, unless he is related to such child by blood or marriage within the second degree, or any individual not in the regular employe of the court or of an organization, society, association, or agency, duly certified by the department, who in any manner becomes a party to the placing of children in foster homes, unless he is related to such children by blood or marriage within the second degree, or is the duly appointed guardian thereof;

(d) "Maternity Home and Hospital" shall mean any house, home, or place in which, within a period of six months, any person receives for care or treatment, during pregnancy or during or immediately after parturition, more than one woman, except women related to such person by blood or marriage within the second degree;

(e) "Supervised Institution" shall mean any charitable institution within the Commonwealth which receives financial assistance from the Commonwealth, either directly or indirectly, and to which the Governor does not appoint any member of the board of inspectors, managers, trustees, or directors, al lhouses or places within the Commonwealth in which any person of unsound mind is detained, whenever the occupant or owner of the house or person having charge of such person of unsound mind receives any compensation for custody, control, or attendance, other than as an attendant or nurse, and also all institutions, houses, or places in which more than one such person is detained with or without compensation paid for custody or attendance, all chilrden's institutions and maternity homes and hospitals within the Commonwealth, all homes or hospitals for crippled children within the Commonwealth, all prisons, jails, hospitals, almshouses, or poorhouses maintained by any county, city, borough, township, or poor district of this Commonwealth, and all institutions, associations, and societies within this Commonwealth into whose care the custody of delinquent, dependent, or neglected children may be committed, and all houses and places maintained by such institutions, associations, or societies in which such children may be kept or detained.

Sec. 2002, Act of June 7, 1923, P. L. 498 which repeals Sec. 8, Act of May 21, 1921, P. L. 1144.

282. Supervisory Power of Department of Welfare over Institutions. The Department of Welfare shall have supervision over:

(a) All State and semi-State institutions;

(b) All supervised institutions, as defined in this article;

(c) All children's institutions within this Commonwealth;

(d) All maternity homes and hospitals within this Commonwealth;

(e) The administration of any system provided by the Commonwealth for assistance to mothers;

(f) Any labor or system of labor carried on in the penal, correctional, or reformatory institutions of the State;

(g) Any system of reparation provided by the Commonwealth for relief from conditions caused by mine-caves, fire, flood, or other casualty, and constituting a menace to public safety and welfare.

Sec. 2003, Act of June 7, 1823, P. L. 498.

This section probably repeals Secs. 9 and 10, Act of May 21, 1921, P. L. 1144.

283. Supervision by Department of Welfare. The department shall have supervision over:

(a) All State institutions as hereinbefore defined.

(b) All charitable institutions within this Commonwealth which receive aid from the Commonwealth: Provided, however, That the department shall exercise no powers over such charitable institutions, other than those heretofore vested in the Board of Public Charities or the Committee on Lunacy, notwithstanding any language hereinafter used.

(c) All houses or places within the Commonwealth in which any person of unsound mind is detained, whenever the occupant or owner of the house or person having charge of the lunatic receives any compensation for the custody, control, or attendance, other than as an attendant or nurse, and also of all institutions, houses, or places, in which more than one such person is detained, with or without compensation paid for custody or attendance.

(d) All county prisons, and all hospitals, almshouses, or poorhouses, maintained by any county, city, borough, township, or poor district of this Commonwealth.

(e) All institutions, associations, and societies within this Commonwealth, into whose care the custody of delinquent, dependent or neglected children may be committed, and all houses and places maintained by such institutions, associations, or societies, in which such children may be kept or detained.

(f) Homes and premises of those in which is conducted the business of receiving, boarding, or keeping infant children under three years of age.

Sec. 9, Act of May 25, 1921, P. L. 1144.

This section of the act of 1921 is repealed in so far as inconsistent and in so far as it is supplied by the act of June 7, 1923, P. L. 498.

284. Additional Supervision by Department of Welfare. In addition to the foregoing, the department shall also exercise supervision over:

(a) The administration of any system provided by the Commonwealth for assistance to mothers.

(b) Any labor or system of labor carried on in the penal, correctional, or reformatory institutions of the State.

Sec. 10, Act of May 25, 1921, P. L. 1144.

This section is also probably repealed by Sec. 2003 of the Act of June 7, 1923, P. L. 498.

285. Visitations and Inspections. The Department of Welfare shall have the power, and its duty shall be:

(a) To make and enforce rules and regulations for the visitation, examination, and inspection of all supervised institutions;

(b) To visit and inspect, at least once in each year, all State, semi-State, and supervised institutions, to inquire and examine into their methods of instruction, discipline, detention, imprisonment, care, or treatment, the care, treatment, government, or management of their inmates or those committed thereto or being imprisoned, detained, treated, or residing therein, the official conduct of their inspectors, trustees, managers, directors, or other officer or officers charged with their management by law or otherwise or having the management, care, custody, or control thereof, the building, grounds, premises, and equipment thereof or connected therewith, and all and every matter and thing relating to their usefulness, administration, and management, and to the welfare of the inmates thereof or those committed thereto or being imprisoned, detained, treated, or residing therein.

For these purposes the Secretary of Welfare, or other officer, inspector, or agent of the department, shall have free and full access to the grounds, premises, and buildings of, and all the records, books, or papers of or relating to, any such State, semi-State, or supervised institution, and full opportunity to interrogate or interview any inmate thereof, or any person or persons committed to or being imprisoned, detained, treated, or residing therein, and all persons connected any such State, semi-State, or supervised institution as officers or charged with the management thereof by law or otherwise, or in any way having the care, custody, control, or management thereof, or connected therewith as employes, are hereby directed and required to give to the Secretary of Welfare or to such officer, inspector, or agent of the department, such means, facilities, and opportunity for such visitation examination, inquiry, and interrogation as is hereby provided and required, or as the Department by its duly ordained rules or regulations, may require;

(c) Whenever upon the visitation, examination, and inspection of any State, semi-State, or supervised institution, any condition is found to exist therein which, in the opinion of the department, is unlawful, unhygienic, or detrimental to the proper maintenance and discipline of such State, semi-State, or supervised institution, or to the proper maintenance, custody, and welfare of the inmates thereof, or of the persons committed thereto or being treated, detained, or residing therein, to direct the officer or officers charged by law with, or in any way having or exercising the control, government, or management of, such State, semi-State, or supervised institution, to correct the said objectionable condition in the manner and within the time specified by the Department.

Part of Sec. 2004, Act of June 7, 1923, P. L. 498.

This section substantially reenacts section 12 of the Act of May 25, 1921, P. L. 1144 and Sec. 5, of the Act of April 24, 1869, P. L. 90 as amended by sec. 2, Act of May 1, 1913, P. L. 149. See the two sections immediately following.

With regard to visitations Sec. 6, of the Act of Apr. 24, 1869, P. L. 90 conferred the following powers on the Commissioners of the Board of Public Charities:

"The said commissioners, by themselves or their general agent, are hereby authorized and required, at least once in each year to visit all the charitable and correctional institutions of the state receiving state aid, and ascertain whether the moneys appropriated for their aid are or have been economically and judiciously expended; Whether the laws in relation to them are fully complied with; whether all parts of the state are equally benefited by them, and the various other matters referred to in the fifth section of this act; and in their annual report to the Legislature, to embody the result of their investigations as they may deem proper."

286. Powers of Commissioners of Board of Public Charities. The said commissioners shall have full power, either by themselves or the general agents, at all times to look into and examine the condition of all charitable, reformatory, or correctional institutions within the State, financially and otherwise; to inquire and examine into their methods of instruction, the government and management of their inmates, the official conduct of trustees, directors, and other officers and employes of the same; the condition of the building, grounds, and other property connected therewith, and into all other matters pertaining to their usefulness and good management; and for these purposes they shall have free access to the grounds, buildings, and all books and papers relating to said institutions; and all persons now or hereafter connected with the same are hereby directed and required to give such information, and afford such facilities for inspection, as the said commissioners may require; and any neglect or refusal on the part of any officer or person connected with such institution to comply with any of the requirements of this act shall subject the offender to a penalty of one hundred dollars ($100.00), to be used for and collected by the general agent in the name of the board. The commissioners shall also have power to employ such experts, clerks, stenographers, and other employes of all kinds as the business of the Board of Public Charities and that of the Committee on Lunacy may require.

Whenever upon the examination of any jail, prison, penitentiary, or almshouse, any condition shall be found to exist therein which, in the opinion of said commissioners, is unlawful, or detrimental to the proper maintenance, descipline, and hygienic conditions of such institution, or to the proper care, maintenance, and custody of the inmates therein the said commissioners shall have power to make such recommendation to the warden, inspectors, trustees, sheriff, commissioners, overseers of the poor, or other officer or officers charged by law with the government of such institutions, as said commissioners may deem necessary and proper to correct the said objectionable condition; and in case of neglect, failure, or refusal of such officer or officers to comply with such recommendation, or in case of his or their failure to make such attempt to comply therewith as shall be satisfactory to the said commissioners, within ninety days from the date of service of said recommendation upon them, the said commissioners shall certify the facts in the case, together with their recommendation, to the district attorney of the proper county, whose duty it shall be thereupon to proceed, by indictment or otherwise, to remedy the said objectionable condition.

Sec. 5, Act of Apr. 24, 1869, P. L. 90, as amended by Sec. 2, Act of May 1, 1913, P. L. 149.

See note to preceding section.

The "commissioners" above referred to are the commissioners composing the former Board of Public Charities which are abolished when the Department of Welfare was erected. The department succeeded to all the powers of the Board of Public Charities.

287. Visitation and Inspection by Commissioner of Welfare. It shall be the duty of the commissioner to visit and inspect, or cause to be visited or inspected by an officer, inspector, or agent of the department at such time as the commissioner may determine, at least once in each year, all State institutions, charitable institutions, prisons, almshouses, poorhouses, hospitals, houses, places, institutions, associations, societies, and homes, under the supervision of the department as provided in section nine of this act, and to inquire and examine into their methods of instruction, discipline, detention, imprisonment, care, or treatment, government, or management of their inmates, or those committed thereto or being imprisoned, detained, treated, or residing therein, the official conduct of their inspectors, trustees, managers, directors, or other officer or officers, charged with their management by law or otherwise, or having the management, care, custody, or control thereof, the buildings, grounds, premises, and equipment thereof or connected therewith, and all and every matter and thing relating to their usefulness, administration, and management, and to the welfare of the inmates thereof or those committed thereto or being imprisoned, detained, treated, or residing therein; and for these purposes the commissioner or other officer, inspector, or agent of the department shall have free and full access to the grounds, premises and buildings of, and to all the records, books, or papers of or relating to, any such State institution, charitable institution, prison, almshouse, poorhouse, hospital, house, place, institution, association, society or home, and full opportunity to interrogate or interview any inmate thereof or any person or persons committed to or being imprisoned, detained, treated, or residing therein.

All persons connected with any such state institution, charitable institution, prison, almshouse, poorhouse, hospital, house, place, institution, association, society, or home, as officers, or charged with the management thereof by law or otherwise, or in any way having the care, custody, control or management thereof, or connected therewith as employes, are hereby directed and required to give the commissioner, or such officer, inspector, or agent of the department such means, facilities, and opportunity for such visitation, examination, inquiry, and interrogation as is hereby provided and required or as the department, by its duty ordained rules or regulations, may require.

Whenever, upon such visitation, examination, and inspection of any penitentiary, prison, reformatory, almshouse, or poorhouse, any condition is found to exist therein which, in the opinion of the commissioner, is unlawful or detrimental, to the proper maintenance, discipline, hygienic conditions of such penitentiary, prison reformatory, almshouse or poorhouse, or to the proper care, maintenance, custody and welfare of the inmates thereof of the persons committed thereto or being treated, detained, or residing therein, the commissioner shall direct the officer or officers charged by law with or in any way having or exercising the control, government, or management of such penitentiary, prison, reformatory, almshouse, or poorhouse, to correct the said objectionable condition in the manner and within the time specified by the commissioner. In case of the neglect, refusal, or failure of any such officer to comply with such directions, the commissioner shall certify the facts in the case to the district attorney of the proper county, whose duty it shall be thereupon to proceed by indictment or otherwise to remedy the said objectionable condition.

Sec. 12, Act of May 25, 1921, P. L. 1144.

288. Appointment of County Visitation Bodies. The Department of Welfare shall have the power to appoint a board of three or more members in any county of the Commonwealth to act, without compensation, as a board of visitors to visit any supervised institution in such county in aid of, and as the representative of, the department; such board to make a report of such visitation as the department may require. It shall be the duty of the officers or other persons having charge of such supervised institution to afford full facilities for such board to make an examination and inspection thereof..

Sec. 2005, Act of June 7, 1923, P. L. 498.

This section reenacts clause 7, Sec. 13, Act of May 25, 1921, P. L. 1144.

289. Institutions Subject to Visitations. Reports by Institutions. The institutions, associations, and societies, into whose care the custody of delinquent, neglected or dependent children may be committed by order of the courts of this Commonwealth, shall be subject to the same visitation, inspections, and supervisions of the board of public charities as the public charitable institutions of this state; and the courts of common pleas of this Commonwealth may require such information and statistics from such institutions, associations or societies as said judges deem necessary in order to enable them to exercise a wise discretion in dealing with children. Every such institution, association, or society shall file with the board of public charities an annual written or printed report, which shall contain a statement of the number of children cared for during the year, the number received, the number placed in homes, the number died, the number returned to friends; also a financial statement, showing the receipts and disbursements of such institutions, associations, or societies. The statement of receipts shall indicate the amount received from public funds, the amount received from donations, and the amount received from other sources, specifying the several sources, The statement of disbursements shall show the amount expended for salaries and other expenses, specifying the same; the amount expended for land buildings and investments. The secretary of the board the public charities shall furnish to each of the said courts, of common pleas a list of such institutions, associations, and societies filing such annual reports, and no child shall be committed to the care of any such institution, association or society which shall not have filed a report, for the fiscal year last preceding, with the board of public charities.

Act of Mar. 5, 1903, P. L. 11, (No. 12).

The duties imposed by this act are transferred to the Department of Welfare, and the reports should be filed therewith under the Act of May 25, 1921, P. L. 1144.

290. Recommendations of Standards and Methods. The Department of Welfare shall have the power, and its duty shall be, from time to time, to recommend and bring to the attention of the officers or other persons having the management of the State, semi-State and supervised institutions, such standards and methods as may be helpful in the government and administration of such institutions, and for the betterment of the inmates therein.

Sec. 2007, Act of June 7, 1923, P. L. 498.

This section reenacts sec. 14, Act of May 25, 1921, P. L. 1144.

291. Child Welfare Work by Department of Welfare. The Department of Welfare shall have the power, and its duty shall be:

(a) To investigate the residence of a child placed in Pennsylvania from unlicensed sources in another State, to return such child to the State of its legal residence, and to enter into appropriate contracts with such State relative thereto;

(b) To exercise any other powers and perform any other duties with regard to the bringing into this Commonwealth dependent, delinquent or defective children, which may now or hereafter be authorized or imposed by law upon the department;

(c) To make and enforce such rules and regulations for the effective enforcement of this section as shall be deemed advisable and appropriate.

Sec. 2010, Act of June 7, 1923, P. L. 498.

By the Act of May 25, 1921, P. L. 1144, Sec. 13 clause 4, the department of welfare was given power:

"(4) To enforce all or any laws regulating the importation into the State of Pennsylvania of dependent, delinquent, or defective children; and all reports required to be made under such laws to the Board of Public Charities shall be made to the department, which shall have full power and authority to make rules respecting the importation of such children not inconsistent with the provisions of the laws relative thereto." and by clause (1) (d) of said section the Department of Welfare was authorized to make and enforce rules and regulations.

"(d) To prescribe standards of equipment, management, and administration for the institutions, associations, and societies, into whose care the custody of delinquent, neglected, or dependent children may be committed and to insure proper care of the children committed to the custody of such institution, association, or society."

292. Reports from Officers Charged with Enforcement of Laws. The Department of Welfare shall have the power, and its duty shall be:

(b) To request from any or all magistrates, chiefs of police, sheriffs, district attorneys, courts, judges, probation officers, and all others concerned in the control, apprehension, trial, and punishment of criminals and delinquents in this Commonwealth, periodical reports as to the number and kind of crimes reported, the numbers, age, sex, color, nativity, and offenses of criminals and delinquents arrested, tried and otherwise disposed of, the sentences imposed and whether executed or suspended, the number placed on probation and the reasons therefor, the number of probation officers and the nature of the oversight exercised over those placed on probation, and, for the purpose of verifying the reports so made, the department shall have the power to make such further inquiry or investigation as may seem to it necessary; and it shall be the duty of all such magistrates and other officers to make such reports at such time or times and to furnish such facilities for investigation and such cooperation as the department may require.

Sec. 2011, Act of June 7, 1923, P. L. 498.

293. Prison Labor. The Department of Welfare shall have the power, and its duty shall be:

(a) To establish, maintain, and carry on industries in the Eastern Penitentiary, the Western Penitentiary, the Pennsylvania Industrial Reformatory at Huntingdon, and such other correctional institutions of this Commonwealth as it may deem proper, in which industries all persons sentenced to the Eastern or Western Penitentiary, or to the Pennsylvania Industrial Reformatory at Huntingdon, or to such other correctional institution of the Commonwealth, who are physically capable of such labor, may be employed at labor for not to exceed eight hours each day other than Sundays and public holidays. Such labor shall be for the purpose of the manufacture of supplies for said institution or for the Commonwealth, or for any county, city, borough or township thereof, or any State institution, or any educational or charitable institution receiving aid from the Commonwealth, or for the preparation and manufacture of building material for the construction or repair of any State institution or in the work of such construction or repair, or for the planting of seed trees or the performance of other work in State forests, or for the purpose of industrial training or instruction, or partly for one and partly for the other of such purposes, or in the manufacture and production of crushed stone, brick, tile, and culvert pipe or other material suitable for draining roads of the State or in preparation of road building and ballasting material;

(b) To determine the amount, kind, and character of the machinery to be erected in each of the said penitentiaries, reformatory, or other correctional institutions of the Commonwealth, and the industries to be carried on therein, having due regard to the location and convenience thereof with respect to other institutions to be supplied, to the machinery therein, and the number and character of inmates;

(c) To arrange for and make sale of the products produced in the said industries carried on in the said penitentiaries, reformatory, or other correctional institutions to the Commonwealth, or to any county, city, borough, or township thereof, or to any State institution, or to any educational or charitable institution receiving aid from the Commonwealth;

(d) To maintain a fund, known as the manufacturing fund, out of which the machinery, equipment, and material required or used in the carrying on of the industries in the said penitentiaries, reformatory, or other institutions, under the provisions thereof, shall be purchased, and into which all the receipts from the sale, as aforesaid, of the products of such industries shall be paid, and from which fund shall be paid all salaries of superintendents, managers, salesmen, clerks, and others employed in the management of such industries, and the wages as hereinafter provided, for the labor of the inmates of said penitentiaries, reformatory, or other institutions in such industries. The department shall have the custody of the said fund, and make or direct all disbursements therefrom;

(e) To require that an account shall be kept by the proper officers of the said Eastern Penitentiary, the Western Penitentiary, the Pennsylvania Industrial Reformatory at Huntingdon, or other correctional institution, of the labor performed by the inmates of such penitentiary, reformatory, or other institution, in the industries carried on therein under the provisions hereof. In such account each inmate shall be credited with wages for the time he is actually engaged in work, the rate of such wage, and the amount credited to each, to be regulated at the discretion of the department or such persons as it may designate. In no case shall the amount be less than ten cents for each day of labor actually performed. The rate of compensation shall be based both upon the pecuniary value of the work performed and also the willingness, industry, and good conduct of the inmate;

(f) To allow three-fourths of the amount so credited as aforesaid, to an inmate of such penitentiary, reformatory, or other institution, or the entire amount if the inmate so wishes, to constitute a fund for the relief of any person or persons dependent upon such inmate, and to be paid, upon the order of the board of trustees of the penitentiary, reformatory, or other institution in which the inmate is a prisoner, to the person or persons establishing such dependency to the satisfaction of such board at such time or times as said board may order.

All sums credited to any inmate and not paid to a dependent or dependents shall be paid to the inmate on his discharge from the penitentiary, reformatory, or other institution in which he was a prisoner; Provided, however, That subject to the rules and regulations of the board of trustees of the penitentiary, reformatory, or other institution in which such inmate is a prisoner, the whole or any part of said sum may be paid to him during his imprisonment for his present needs, such rules and regulations to be subject to the approval of the department;

(g) To have and exercise supervision over the labor employed in the aforesaid industries; and to make rules and regulations for carrying on such industries;

(h) To make a full quarterly report to the Auditor General of the products, sales, receipts, and disbursements of the industries established under the provisions hereof.

Sec. 2012, Act of June 7, 1923, P. L. 498, which supplies and repeals Sec. 21, Act of May 25, 1921, P. L. 1144.

294. Reports by Institutions to Department of Welfare. All reports or notices whatsoever, heretofore required to be given or made to the Board of Public Charities or to the officers thereof, or to the Committee on Lunacy, abolished by this act, shall hereafter be given or made to the department, including all statements to be made by the inspectors, sheriffs, or other persons having charge of any penitentiary or jail.

The officer or officers, person or persons, having the management or custody of any institution, house, place, prison, almshouse, poorhouse, hospital, association, or society, under the supervision of the department as provided in section nine of this act, shall keep such records and make such reports relating or pertaining to such institution, house, place, prison, almshouse, poorhouse, association or society, and to the care and treatment of the inmates thereof or the persons committed thereto or being imprisoned, detained, treated or cared for therein, as may be prescribed and required by the rules and regulations of the department.

The commissioner shall furnish to the several courts of common pleas of the Commonwealth a list of institutions, associations and societies, in whose care the custody of delinquent, neglected, or dependent children may be committed, which filed the required reports.

Sec. 44, Act of May 25, 1921, P. L. 1144.

(J) DEPENDENT, NEGLECTED AND DELINQUENT CHILDREN.

1. Importation of Dependent, Delinquent and Defective Children.

295. Conditions for Importation. That it shall be unlawful for any person, corporation, association or institution to bring or send, or cause to be brought or sent, into the

State of Pennsylvania, any dependent or delinquent or defective child for the purpose of placing such child in any home in Pennsylvania or procuring the placing of such child in any home in Pennsylvania, by indenture, adoption, or otherwise, or to abandon such child after being brought or sent into the State of Pennsylvania, without first obtaining the written consent of the Board of Public Charities of Pennsylvania and conforming to this act and to such rules and regulations of such board consistent herewith as such board may from time to time prescribe. Authority is hereby given to such board to make such rules and regulations as it shall deem best to carry out the provisions of this act.

Sec. 1, Act of July 11, 1917, P. L. 769.
The functions of the Board of Public Charities were transferred to the Department of Welfare by the Act of May 25, 1921, P. L. 1144.

296. Bond to be Given Conditioned upon Not Bringing Incorrigible or Unsound Child Into State. Such person, corporation, association or institution, before bringing or sending, or causing to be brought or sent, any such child into this State, shall first give an indemnity bond in favor of the State of Pennsylvania, in the penal sum of one thousand dollars, to be approved by said Board of Public Charities, conditioned as follows: That they will not send or bring, or cause to be brought or sent, into this State any child that is incorrigible or one that is of unsound mind or body; that they will at once, upon the placement of such child, report to the Board of Public Charities its name and age, and the name and residence of the person with whom it is placed; that, if any such child shall, before it reaches the age of twenty-one years, become a public charge, they will, within thirty days after written notice shall have been given them of such fact by the Board of Public Charities, remove such child from the State; and if any such dependent child shall be convicted of crime or misdemeanor and imprisoned within three years from the time of its arrival within the State, such person, corporation, association, or institution will remove from the State such child immediately upon its being released from such imprisonment; and upon failure after thirty days notice and demand to remove any such child who shall have either become a public charge as aforesaid or who shall have been convicted as aforementioned, in either event, such person, corporation, association, or institution shall at once and thereby forfeit the sum of one thousand dollars as a penalty therefor, to be recovered upon such bond by a suit in the name of the State of Pennsylvania; that they will place or cause to be placed each of such dependent children under written contract which will secure to such child a proper home and will make the person so receiving such child responsible for its proper care, education, and training; that they will properly supervise the care and training of each of such children and that each of such children shall be visited, at least twice a year, by a responsible agent of the person, corporation, association or institution so placing or causing to be placed such child as herein provided; that they will make to the said Board of Public Charities such reports of their work as said board from time to time may require.

Sec. 2, Act of July 11, 1917, P. L. 769, as amended by Sec. 1, Act of July 17, 1919, P. L. 1027.

297. Supervision of Importation of Children. The Board of Public Charities shall have general supervision and management of all matters contained in this act; and may make such other and further rules and regulations, not inconsistent herewith, as it may deem necessary for the proper placing out, indenture, adoption, removal and supervision of such children, and for the rejection of incorrigible or unsound children, and for the removal of children convicted of crimes or misdemeanors, or who may become public charges.

Sec. 3, Act of July 11, 1917, P. L. 769.

298. Penalty. Any person, corporation, association, or institution, or any officer or agent thereof, herein described, who shall violate any of the provisions of this act, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof, shall be fined in any sum not exceeding one hundred dollars.

Sec. 4, Act of July 11, 1917, P. L. 769.

299. Application of Act Regulating the Importation of Children. That the provisions of this act shall not apply to a relative going to any other State and brining a child into this State for the purpose of giving it a home in his own family, nor to the placing of a child in any institution in this State; provided it is not removed therefrom and placed out in this State, except in accordance with the provisions of this act.

Sec. 5, Act of July 11, 1917, P. L. 769.

300. Supervision of Importation of Children into State by Department of Welfare. The Department of Welfare shall have the power, and its duty shall be:

(a) To investigate the residence of a child placed in Pennsylvania from unlicensed source in another State, to return such child to the State of its legal residence, and to enter into appropriate contracts with such State relative thereto;

(b) To exercise any other powers and perform any other duties with regard to the bringing into this Commonwealth dependent, delinquent or defective children, which may now or hereafter be authorized or imposed by law upon the department;

(c) To make and enforce such rules and regulations for the effective enforcement of this section as shall be deemed advisable and appropriate.

Sec. 2010, Act of June 7, 1923, P. L. 498.
By the Act of May 25, 1921, P. L. 1144, Sec. 13 Clause 4, the Department of Welfare was given power:
"(4) To enforce all or any laws regulating the importation into the State of dependent, delinquent, or defective children; and all reports required to be made under such laws to the Board of Public Charities shall be made to the Department which shall have full power and authority to make rules respecting the importation of such children, not inconsistent with the provisions of the laws relative thereto." and by clause (1) (a) of said section the Department of Welfare authorized to make and enforce rules and regulations.
"(d) To prescribe standards of equipment, management, and administration for the institution, associations, and societies, into whose care the custody of delinquent, neglected or dependent children may be committed, and to insure proper care of the children committed to the custody of such institution, association, or society".

2. Adult Responsibility for Delinquency.

301. Unlawful to Contribute to the Delinquency of any Minor. That all persons who contribute to the delinquency of any minor to whom the jurisdiction of any juvenile court within this Commonwealth has attached, or shall hereafter attach, or who knowingly assist or encourage such minor in violating his or her parole or any order of the said court, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction, shall be sentenced to pay a fine of not more than five hundred dollars, or to undergo imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year, or both at the discretion of the court.

Sec. 1, Act of May 6, 1909, P. L. 434.

302. Presumption of Delinquent's Minority. In trials or hearing upon charges of violating the provisions of this act, knowledge of the delinquent's minority, and of the said court's orders and decrees concerning such minor, shall be presumed in the absence of satisfactory proof of the contrary.

Sec. 2, Act of May 6, 1909, P. L. 434.

3. Baby Farming.

303. Keeping of Children Under Three Years of Age For Hire Without License Prohibited. Any person, other than an institution duly incorporated for the purpose, who shall engage in the business of receiving, boarding or keeping infant children, under the age of three years for hire or reward, who shall receive or take for such purpose more than two such children without legal commitment, or with-

out having first obtained a license in writing so to do from the mayor of the town or a justice of the peace or magistrate of the locality wherein such child is to be received, boarded or kept, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof, shall be sentenced to pay a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars.

Sec. 2, Act of May 28, 1885, P. L. 27.

304. Issuing of Licnses For Keeping of Children For Hire. It shall and may be lawful for the mayor of any city or town, or any justice of the peace or magistrate of the locality, within which any child is to be received, boarded or kept as specified in section two, at his discretion, to issue a license to any person applying therefor for the purposes specified in section two of this act, upon the payment of a fee of one dollare for the use of the county, which license shall be revocable at all times by the court of quarter sessions or any judge therefor upon cause shown. It shall be lawful for any member or officer of the State Board of Charities, or the board of health of the locality wherein such license is issued, or any duly authorized officer of any incorporated society for the protection of children from cruelty, at all reasonable times, to enter and inspect the premises wherein any such children are boarded, received or kept.

Sec. 3, Act of May 28, 1885, P. L. 27.

305. Keeping of Infant Children For Hire in First Class Cities Prohibited. That it is hereby unlawful for any person or persons in any city of the first class, other than institutions duly incorporated for the purpose, to engage in the business of receiving, boarding or keeping infant children under the age of three years, for hire or reward, or to receive or take for such purpose more than two such children unaccompanied by an adult caretaker or caretakers, without legal commitment, unless he or she shall have first obtained a written or printed license so to do from the Director of the Department of Public Health and Charities of such cities, or to engage or continue in such business, or receive, take, or retain more than two such children, after the revocation of such license.

Sec. 1, Act of Apr. 27, 1909, P. L. 211.

306. Licensing of Infant Boarding Houses in First Class Cities. It shall and may be lawful for the Director of the Department of Public Health and Charities in such cities, at his discretion, to issue a license to any person applying therefor for the purpose specified in section one of this act, upon the payment into the city treasury by such person of a fee of one dollar, which license shall be revocable at all times by the court of quarter sessions of the county in which any such city shall be situated, or any judge thereof, upon cause shown. Such license shall be granted upon written application, to be made therefor at least ten (10) days before the first day of September in the year one thousand nine rundred and nine, and annually thereafter. Such applications shall state the name of the person or persons to whom the license is desired to be issued, the place in which it is proposed that the said business shall be carried on, and such other matters as may be prescribed by the Director of said Department. Such license when issued shall be effective for a period of one year from the first day of September, and may be renewed annually, and it shall authorize the person or persons therein to carry on the said business, only at the location stated in said application: Provided, That the Director of said Department may provide for the issuing of original licenses, for a part of any year, to expire on the thirty-first day of August next following, or for the transfer thereof to another place or places.

Sec. 2, Act of Apr. 27, 1909, P. L. 211.

307. Inspection of Infant Boarding Houses in First Class Cities. It shall be lawful for any member or officer of the State Board of Charities or of the Department of Public Health and Charities in such cities, or of the bureau of such department having charge of the health affairs of such cities, or any duly authorized officer of any incorporated society for the protection of children from cruelty, at all reasonable times, to enter and inspect the premises wherein any such children are boarded, received or kept.

Sec. 3, Act of Apr. 27, 1909, P. L. 211.

308. Rules and Regulations for Conducting Infant Boarding Houses in First Class Cities. The Director of the Department of Public Health and Charities in such cities be and he is hereby authorized, upon the recommendation of the chief of the bureau in charge of the health affairs therein, to make and adopt rules and regulations, not inconsistent with this act, with respect to the application for and the issuance, renewal, exhibition, and registration of such licenses; for the conduct of the business of receiving, boarding, or keeping infant children under the age of three years, as hereinabove provided for; and for the inspection of the premises in which such business shall be conducted, by the officers or agents of such department or bureau, at all times.

Sec. 4, Act of Apr. 27, 1909, P. L. 211.

309. Penalties. Any person who shall violate any of the provisions of this act, or of the rules or regulations which may be adopted in pursuance thereof, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof, shall be sentenced to pay a fine not exceeding one hundred ($100) dollars.

Sec. 5, Act of Apr. 27, 1909, P. L. 211.

310. Keeping of Infant Children For Hire in Third Class Cities Prohibited. It is hereby made unlawful for any person or persons in any city of the third class, other than institutions duly incorporated for the purpose, to engage in the business of receiving, boarding, or keeping infant children, under the age of three years, for hire, reward, or otherwise, or to receive or take for such purpose more than two such children unaccompanied by an adult caretaker or caretakers, without legal commitment, unless he or she shall have first obtained a license so to do from the mayor of each respective city; or to engage or continue in such business, or receive, take, or retain more than two children after the revocation of such license.

Sec. 1, Act of June 9, 1911, P. L. 854.

311. Issuing of Licenses in Third Class Cities. The mayor of each of the said cities shall grant said license upon such terms, and under such rules, regulations, and penalties as shall be prescribed by general ordinance.

Sec. 2, Act of June 9, 1911, P. L. 854.

4. State, County and Municipal Poor Relief.

312. Settlement of Children in General. That a settlement may be gained in any poor district by any person, married or single, who bona fide comes to inhabit therein and continues to reside there for one year. Persons born in a place, whether legitimate or illegitimate, shall be deemed to be settled there unless the parent having their custody be settled elsewhere; and all children shall follow the settlement of the parent or parents, stepfather or stepmother, having their custody, until the age of sixteen years.

Sec. 1, Act of Apr. 6, 1905, P. L. 112.

313. Illegitimate Children to Take Settlement of Mother. Every illegitimate child shall be deemed to be settled in the place where the mother was legally settled at the time of the birth of such child.

Sec. 11, Act of June 13, 1836, P. L. 539.

314. Commitment of Dependent Children to Custody of the Guardians of the Poor. Whenever the parents or proper guardian of any infant unable to support itself, have been convicted of any of the offenses enumerated in this act, or are dead or cannot be found, and there is no other person legally responsible for the maintenance and support of such child, willing to assume such support, or to be found within the county, any magistrate or court of record of the county in which such child may be found, may commit such child to the care and custody of the guardians of the poor of the said county, but nothing herein contained shall exempt any person from the duty of maintaining and supporting such child as now imposed by law.

Sec. 12, Act of June 11, 1879, P. L. 142, No. 151.

For the offenses referred to in this section, see infra Sec. 620.

315. Certain Children Not to be Placed in Poorhouses. It shall be unlawful for the overseers or guardians or directors of the poor, in the several counties, cities, boroughs, and townships of this Commonwealth, to receive into, or retain in, any almshouse or poorhouse, any child between two and sixteen years of age, for a longer period than sixty days, unless such child shall be an unteachable idiot, an epileptic, or a paralytic, or otherwise so disabled or deformed as to render it incapable of labor or service.

Sec. 2, Act of May 20, 1921, P. L. 1030.

316. Poor Authorities to Place Certain Children in Homes or Educational Institutions. Visitations. It shall be the duty of said overseers, guardians, directors of the poor, or other persons having charge of the poor, to place all dependent children who are in or committed to their charge, and who are over two years of age (with the exceptions named in the second section of this act), in some respectable family in this State or in some educational institution or home for children; and one of said officers shall visit such children, in person or by agent, not less than once every six months, and make all needful inquiries as to their treatment and welfare, and shall report thereon to the board of overseers or other officers charged with the care of such children.

Whenever the parents of any such children between the ages of two and sixteen years are unable to give them proper personal care and attention, but are willing and able to pay for such cares, attention, and maintenance, the county commissioners of the respective counties may enter into an agreement with the parent or parents of such child or children for their care and maintenance in such county industrial home at the expense of such parent or parents.

Sec. 3, Act of May 20, 1921, P. L. 1030.

317. Validation of Previous Acts and Contracts. All acts and contracts heretofore performed and executed, by or on behalf of any county by its county commissioners, by virtue or authority of the act, entitled "An act to prohibit the receiving and detaining of children in almshouses and poorhouses, and to provide for the care and education of such children," approved the thirteenth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-three (Pamphlet Laws, one hundred and eleven) are hereby declared to be as valid and effectual in law as if performed and executed under and by virtue of this act after the date of its passage.

Sec. 4, Act of May 20, 1921, P. L. 1030.

318. Binding of Orphan to City. In all cases where, by any law of this Commonwealth, the guardian for the relief and employment of the poor of any city, the said binding may be made by the mother, guardian or next friend of the said orphan, and shall be of the same force and effect, and as binding upon the said orphan, as if the indenture were executed by the guardians of the poor.

Act of May 23, 1887, P. L. 168, No. 99.

For provisions relating to apprenticing in general see supra sections 266-279.

319. Children Unable to Attend School for Lack of Clothing to be Reported to Proper Poor Authorities. Whenever the board of school directors, or the attendance officer, superintendent, supervising principal, or secretary of any board of school directors, in this Commonwealth ascertains that any child between eight and sixteen years of age, who is by the provisions of this act required to attend the public schools in the district over which such board of school directors has control, is unable to do so, on account of lack of necessary clothing or food, such case shall be promptly reported to any suitable relief agency operating in the school district, or, if there be no such suitable relief agency to which the case can be referred, it shall be reported to the proper directors or overseers of the poor for investigation and relief.

Sec. 1424, Act of May 18, 1911, P. L. 309.

5. Mothers' Assistance.

320. Appointment of Trustees. Terms. In each county of the Commonwealth which by the action of its county commissioners accepts the provisions of this act, the Governor shall appoint a board of trustees, composed of seven women, residents of the county, to be called the Board of Trustees of the Mother's Assistance Fund.

Except as herein otherwise provided, such trustees shall hold office for a term of six years and until their successors are duly appointed and qualified.

Whenever any county shall hereafter accept the provisions of this act, the first board of trustees shall be appointed as follows: two for two years each, two for four years each, and three for six years each, from the first day of June, next succeeding.

In all counties which have heretofore accepted the provisions of this act, the board of trustees now in office shall continue in office as heretofore unless removed by the Governor, but the Governor shall, before the first day of June, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-three, designate two of said trustees to hold office for two years each, two for four years each, and three for six years each, and, where such board has less than seven trustees, the Governor shall appoint additional trustees so that the total number may be seven, and he shall accordingly fix their terms.

If the terms of trustees shall expire, the Governor shall appoint successors for terms of six years each.

Vacancies, other than those due to the expiration of a term, shall be filled by appointment by the Governor for the unexpired term.

All counties which have heretofore availed themselves of the provisions of the acts repealed by this act shall be deemed to have accepted the provisions of this act, and shall be entitled to the benefits thereof.

Sec. 1, Act of May 22, 1923, P. L. 307, amending Sec. 1, Act of July 10, 1919, P. L. 893.

321. State Supervisors and Assistants. The Governor shall appoint a State Supervisor, qualified by training and experience, who shall be a woman. The State Supervisor shall, in addition to her salary, be entitled to all necessary traveling and office expenses. The State Supervisor shall, with the approval of the Governor, appoint an Assistant State Supervisor and clerk. In addition to their salaries, the Assistant State Supervisor and clerk shall receive their necessary and actual expenses.

Sec. 1, Act of May 27, 1921, P. L. 1175, amending Sec. 2, Act of July 10, 1919, P. L. 893.

322. Powers and Duties of State Supervisors. Report to Commissioner of Public Welfare. The State Supervisor shall have general supervision over the boards of trustees of the several counties, and shall act as general field organizer. She shall be on the staff of the Department of Public Welfare.

The State Supervisor shall formulate and issue, to the boards of trustees of the various counties, rules of procedure by which they shall be governed, to the end that uniformity of interpretation and practice shall obtain throughout the Commonwealth. She shall visit, at least twice each year, the boards of trustees of each county accepting the provisions of this act.

She shall, as general field organizer, visit the county commissioners of those counties which have not availed themselves themselves of the provisions of this act, and shall explain to such commissioners the benefits accuring from the act and the advantages of coming within its provisions, and shall assist such county commissioners in the organization of boards of trustees.

She shall make a report annually to the Commission of Public Welfare, reviewing the work done under the provisions of this act by the trustees of the various counties, laying special stress upon educational conditions of the assisted families.

Sec. 2, Act of May 22, 1923, P. L. 307, amending Sec. 3, Act of July 10, 1919, P. L. 893.

323. Local Supervision by Boards of Trustees. The administration of this act within the several counties shall be solely in the hands of the boards of trustees appointed by the Governor, subject, however, to the rules adopted and issued by the State Supervisor. The members of the boards of trustees shall serve without compensation, but shall receive all actual and necessary expenses incurred in the performance of their duty.

Sec. 4, Act of July 10, 1919, P. L. 893.

324. Headquarters of Trustees: Employes: Administration Expenses. The boards of trustees shall provide suitable headquarters, and shall appoint such competent investigators and clerical assistants as may be necessary, and shall provide suitable furnishings and stationery, and provide for the payment of salaries and incidental expenses. At no time, however, shall the annual expenses of administration in any county exceed ten per centum of the appropriation for the county for that year, with the exception of the first year, when the trustees shall be permitted to expend an additional sum of not more than five hundred dollars for furnishings.

Sec. 5, Act of July 10, 1919, P. L. 893.

325. Mothers Entitled to Assistance. It shall be the duty of the board of trustees to provide, from the funds made available under the provisions of this act, as aid in supporting their children in their own homes, assistance to poor and dependent mothers of proved character and ability, who have children under the age of sixteen years, and whose husbands are dead, or permanently confined in institutions for the insane.

Sec. 6, Act of July 10, 1919, P. L. 893.

326. Citizenship—Residence. In order to prevent the alienation of the citizenship of those who may receive the benefits of this act, no family shall be a beneficiary thereunder unless the mother has been a resident, continuously, of the state for a period of two years, and of the county in which she applies for assistance for a period of one year. No family entitled to receive the benefits of this act in any county shall be deemed to have lost its residence in such county within one year after removal therefrom, but any such family shall, if it returns to the county in which it was entitled to receive assistance within said year, be immediately entitled to assistance in such county.

Sec. 7, Act of July 10, 1919, P. L. 893.

327. Investigation of Families. The trustees of the various counties shall in no case recommend payment to any mother until they are satisfied that she is of proper character and ability, and that for the proper maintenance of her children in her own home monthly payments are necessary. For such purpose the board of trustees shall cause to be made proper investigations. No payments shall be made on account of any child of proper age and physical ability unless satisfactory report has been made by the teacher of the school in which such pupil is enrolled, stating that such child is attending school.

Sec. 8, Act of July 10, 1919, P. L. 893.

328. Maximum Monthly Payments. The combined maximum payment allowed by any board of trustees shall in no case exceed twenty dollars per month for the first child, and ten dollars per month for each additional child. A mother shall be entitled to assistance under this act for an unborn child, in like manner as for other children, if she has one or more children living which entitle her to the benefits of this act.

Sec. 9, Act of July 10, 1919, P. L. 893.

329. Records of Families. Reports. Before any payment is made to any family under the provisions of this act, a complete report of such family shall be made, giving the name of the mother, the number of children with their full names, their ages, and place of residence; one copy of such report shall be placed on file in the office of the board of trustees as a record, one copy shall be forwarded to the State supervisor, and two copies shall be forwarded with each application for a warrant for the use of the Auditor General and the County Treasurer. The copies forwarded to the Auditor General and the County Treasurer shall be sworn to by the investigator, and shall be approved by a majority of the board of trustees.

Sec. 10, Act of July 10, 1919, P. L. 893.

330. Duration of Payments. All payments made under the provisions of this act shall continue at the will of the trustees, but not beyond the time when any child under the provisions of the law may secure employment, excepting where the child is physically unable to earn wages, or is at school with a satisfactory record of attendance and scholarship, in which case such payment shall continue until such child has reached the age of sixteen years.

Sec. 11, Act of July 10, 1919, P. L. 893.

331. Mode of Payment. All payments made under the provisions of this act by the State Treasurer and by county treasurers shall be made direct to the recipient thereof by warrant.

Sec. 12, Act of July 10, 1919, P. L. 893.

332. Apportionment of Appropriation. The State Treasurer after deducting, from the entire amount appropriated and reappropriated from time to time by the General Assembly, the same designated for the payment of salaries and expenses, shall divide the balance of such appropriations into two equal sums. One equal part of each sum shall be distributed for the first fiscal year among the several counties according to the classification of the counties as provided in the act making an appropriation to carry into effect the provisions of this act.

Sec. 2, Act of May 27, 1921, P. L. 1175, amending Sec. 13, Act of July 10, 1919, P. L. 893.

333. Acceptance of Act and Appropriations by Counties. No county shall receive its allotment of the State appropriation available for any year under the classification appointed by the act making an appropriation to carry into effect the provisions of this act, unless such county has accepted the provisions of this act, and has placed at the disposal of the board of trustees a sum equal to the amount available from the State appropriation for such year.

Sec. 3, Act of May 27, 1921, P. L. 1175, amending Sec. 14, Act of July 10, 1919, P. L. 893.

334. State Appropriations Available Second Fiscal Year. On the first day of June of the second fiscal year following each State appropriation, the State Treasurer shall apportion, mang the various counties which have accepted the provisions of this act before the end of the first fiscal year, a sum equal to the amount apportioned to such county during the first fiscal year according to the aforesaid classification, including therein all unexpended balance from the previous fiscal year credited to the several counties accepting the provisions of this act, which unexpended moneys shall remain available during the second fiscal year for use by the counties to which theretofore credited, and excluding all moneys apportioned to the several counties which shall likewise exclude from said apportionment all money appropriated for the second fiscal year for counties which have not accepted the provisions of this act before the end of the first fiscal year.

Sec. 15, Act of July 10, 1919, P. L. 893.

335. Surplus Funds. All funds set aside from year to year for counties which have not availed themselves of the provisions of this act, shall be set aside into a surplus fund. The surplus fund shall be available during the second fiscal year in the counties which have availed themselves of the provisions of this act before the end of the first fiscal year, but no county shall be entitled to an amount from such fund in excess of twenty-five per centum of the aggregate sum apportioned and set aside by the State Treasurer to that county for the two year period, and no such county shall participate in such surplus fund unless it shall, in addition to the appropriations required, appropriate a sum equal to the amount which it desires from the surplus fund.

Sec. 16, Act of July 10, 1919, P. L. 893.

336. Penalties. Any person securing any allowance contrary to the provisions of this act, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof, shall be sentenced to pay a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, or to undergo imprisonment for a period not exceeding one year, or both, at the discretion of the court.

Sec. 17, Act of July 10, 1919, P. L. 893.

337. Report by State Supervisor. A detailed report of the number of beneficiaries, the amount expended, and the

advantages and disadvantages of the system, with recommendations for improvement, shall be made by the State Supervisor to the General Assembly at the beginning of each session of the General Assembly. Such report shall be printed by the State Printer, upon requisition by the Superintendent of Public Instruction of the Department of Printing and Binding.

Sec. 18, Act of July 10, 1919, P. L. 893.

K. JUVENILE COURTS

1. Establishment of Juvenile Courts Jurisdiction and Powers.

338. Preamble. Causes Leading to the Establishment of Jouvenile Courts. Whereas. The welfare of the State demands that children should be guarded from association and contact with crime and criminals, and the ordinary process of the criminal law does not provide such treatment in the formative period of life, but endangers the whole future of the child;

And Whereas, Experience has shown that children lacking proper parental care or guardianship, are led into courses of life which may render them liable to the pains and penalties of the criminal law of the State, although in fact the real interests of such child or children require that they be not incarcerated in penitentiaries and jails, as members of the criminal class, but subjects to a wise care, treatment and control, that their evil tendencies may be checked and their better instincts may be strengthened;

And Whereas, To that end, it is important that the powers of the courts, in respect to the care, treatment and control over dependent, neglected, delinquent and incorrigible children, should be clearly distinguished from the powers exercised in the administration of the criminal law.

And Whereas, To that end, it is important that the powers of the courts, in respect to the care, treatment and control over dependent, neglected, delinquent and incorrigible children, should be clearly distinguished from the powers exercised in the administration of the criminal law.

Preamble to Act of Apr. 23, 1903, P. L. 274.

This act was held constitutional in Commonwealth v. Fisher, 213 Pa., 48, affirming same, 27 Sup. Ct. 175.

The first act in Pennsylvania seeking to establish a special jurisdiction in the courts over juveniles was the Act of June 12, 1893 which was declared unconstitutional in Courts for Trial of Infants, 14 C. C. 254. The next act being the Act of May 21, 1901, P. L. 279, was declared unconstitutional by the Superior Court in Mansfield's case, 22 Sup. Ct. 224, and subsequently repealed by the Act of 1903 above (Sec. 12, Act of Apr. 23, 1903, P. L. 274).

339. Jurisdiction of Juvenile Courts. The courts of quarter sessions of the peace, within the several counties of this Commonwealth, shall have and possess full and exclusive jurisdiction in all proceedings affecting the treatment and control of dependent, neglected, incorrigible, and delinquent children, under the age of sixteen years; and for the purpose of this act the words "dependent child" and "neglected child" shall mean any child who is destitute, homeless, abandoned, or dependent upon the public for support, or who has not proper parental care or guardianship. The words "incorrigible children" shall mean any child who is charged by its parent or guardian with being unmanageable. The words "delinquent child" shall mean any child, including such as have heretofore been designated "incorrigible children", who may be charged with the violation of any law of this Commonwealth, or the ordinance of any city, borough, or township.

The powers of the court of quarter sessions of the peace, as provided for in this act, may be exercised by any one or more judges of such court, who may be assigned for the purpose at a session of said court, which shall be known as the juvenile court; and all sessions of such juvenile court, which shall be known as the juvenile court; and all sessions of such juvenile court shall be held separate and apart from any session of the court held for the purpose of its general criminal or other business, and the records of the proceedings of such juvenile court shall be kept in a docket, separate from all other proceedings of said court.

Sec. 1, Act of June 28, 1923, P. L. 898 amending Sec. 1, Act of Apr. 23, 1903, P. L. 274.

In the County of Philadelphia this jurisdiction is exercised by the Municipal Court of Philadelphia under Sec. 1, Act of June 17, 1915, P. L. 1017, infra Sec. ; and in the County of Allegheny by the County Court of Allegheny County under Sec. 1, Act of Mar. 19, 1915, P. L. 5, infra Sec. 346.

No new court is created by this act, "and the ancient court of quarter sessions, which is older than all the Constitutions of Pennsylvania, is given thereby not greater but different powers from those previously exercised." Commonwealth v. Fisher, 213 Pa., 48.52, affirming same, 27 Sup. Ct. 175.

340. Exercise of Powers by Juvenile Courts. The powers of the court may be exercised:

1. Upon the petition of any citizen, resident of the county, setting forth that a child is neglected, dependent, or delinquent and is in need of care and protection of the court.

2. Whenever any magistrate or justice of the peace shall commit a child arrested for any indictable offense other than murder, or for the violation of any other laws of this Commonwealth or the ordinance of any city, borough, or township.

Upon the filing of any petition, as above set forth, or whenever the jurisdiction of the court has attached by the commitment of a child by any magistrate or justice of the peace, it shall be the duty of the judge, holding said juvenile court, to make all necessary orders for compelling the production of such child, and the attendance of the parents and all persons having the custody or control of the child, or with whom the child may be; and pending the final disposition of any case, the child shall be subject to the order of the court, and may be permitted to remain in the control of its parents or the person having it in charge, or the probation officer, or may be kept in some place provided by the State or county authorities, or by any association having for one of its objects the care of delinquent or neglected children, as the court may order.

Sec. 2, Act of June 28, 1923, P. L. 898 amending Sec. 2, Act of Apr. 23, 1903, P. L. 274.

341. Proceedings by School Directors Against Incorrigible Children. In case any children between eight and sixteen years of age cannot be kept in school in compliance with the provisions of this act, on account of incorrigibility, truancy, insubordination or other bad conduct, or if the presence of any such child attending school is detremental, to the welfare of such school, on account of incorrigibility, truancy, insubordination, or other bad conduct, then, in any such case, the board of school directors of the proper district may, by its superintendent, supervising principal, secretary, or attendance officer, under such rules and regulations as said board may adopt, proceed against said child before the juvenile court, or otherwise, as is now or may hereinafter be provided by law for incorrigible, truant, insubordinate or delinquent children.

Sec. 1438, Act of May 18, 1911, P. L. 309.

342. Jurisdiction of Municipal Court of Philadelphia County in Juvenile Cases. The said court, hereby created, shall have jurisdiction in all criminal actions and suits for penalties, except that it shall not have jurisdiction in the trial of indictment for arson, burglary, murder, voluntary manslaughter, treason, or misprison of treason, or for violation or conspiracy to violate the election or registration laws of this Commonwealth, or for embezzlement of any public officer, or any offense involving breach of official duties by any public officer: Provided, however, That nothing herein contained, and no exception to the jurisdiction of the said court herein set forth, shall be construed to deprive the said court of exclusive jurisdiction in those cases hereinafter in this section set forth.

The jurisdiction of the said Municipal Court shall be exclusive

(a) In all proceedings brought against any husband or father, wherein it is charged that he was without reasonable cause separated himself from his wife or children, or from both, or has neglected to maintain his wife or children; and in all proceedings where any child of full age has neglected or shall neglect to maintain his or her parents, not able to work or of sufficient ability to maintain themselves; and in all proceedings for the custody of children.

(b) In all proceedings concerning dependent, delinquent, or neglected children, as defined by existing laws relating

thereto, which are hereby made applicable to proceedings in the Municipal Court.

(c) In all proceedings concerning, or trials of charges brought against, all persons, whether adults or minors, accused of disorderly street-walking.

(d) In all proceedings concerning, or trials of charges brought against, all minors, between the ages of sixteen and twenty-one years who shall disobey their parents' command, or be found idle in the streets, and against all disorderly children.

(e) All children not under the age of sixteen years deserting their homes without good and sufficient cause, or keeping company with dissolute or vicious persons, against the lawful commands of their fathers, mothers, or guardians, or other person standing in the place of a parent, shall be deemed disorderly children.

(f) In all proceedings wherein it is charged that a mother has deserted her child, or children, or has neglected to maintain her child, or children; or wherein it is alleged that a grandfather or a grandmother has neglected to maintain his or her grandchild, or grandchildren; or wherein it is alleged that any child is suffering from epilepsy, nervous or mental defects, as defined by existing laws relating thereto, and which are hereby made applicable to proceedings in the Municipal Court.

The judges of the said Municipal Court shall be ex-officio justices of the peace. When defendants are bound over for trial in any case, indictments may be presented against them before the grand jury in accordance with existing laws, which indictment may be tried either in existing courts or in the Municipal Court as the case may be: Provided, however, That, if it shall be decided by the courts that provisions herein for exclusive jurisdiction in Municipal Court, or for abolishing preliminary hearings in certain cases, are unconstitutional, the intent of the Legislature is hereby expressed that said provisions only shall be void, and that all other provisions of this act shall be valid and enforceable.

All cases of desertion and non-support, instituted in the court of quarter sessions pursuant to the authority of existing law, which are pending and undisposed of in said court at the time this act takes effect, together with all orders, decrees, judgments, or sentences, are hereby transferred to the Municipal Court. The said Municipal Court is hereby authorized to hear, determine, and dispose of the cases hereby transferred, and shall have full power and authority to enforce any and all orders, decrees, judgments, or sentences heretofore entered or imposed in said cases by the said court of quarter sessions, with the same power and effect as if such cases had been originally instituted in the said municipal court.

Sec. 1, Act of July 17, 1915, P. L. 1015, amending Sec. 11, Act of July 12, 1913, P. L. 711.

Prior to the passage of the Act of July 12, 1913, P. L. 711, establishing the municipal court, the jurisdiction over juveniles in Philadelphia was in the court of quarter sessions under Sec. 1, Act of Apr. 25, 1903, P. L. 274, supra section 339.

The juvenile court of Philadelphia is operated under and by virtue of Clause (b) of this section and takes cognizance only by cases affecting children under sixteen years of age, thus carrying out the purpose originally established by the Act of Apr. 23, 1903, P. L. 274, super sections 338, 339 and 340. Cases coming under Clauses (c), (d) and (e) of this section are heard in a separate court known as the "Misdemeanants' Court," and cover the cases formerly provided for in the Act of June 2, 1871, P. L. 1301, infra sections 482 to 495. These two courts are held at distinctly separate places in the City of Philadelphia.

343. Designation of Judge of Municipal Court of Philadelphia to Hold Juvenile Court. The president judge of the court shall designate one member of the court to hold a juvenile court. The said judge shall be assigned to said court for a period of one year, no longer, in the discretion of the president judge.

Part of Sec. 8, Act of July 12, 1913, P. L. 711.

The president judge herein referred to is the president judge of the Municipal Court of Philadelphia.

344. Preliminary Hearings in Juvenile Cases in Philadelphia Abolished. (In desertion and non-support cases and) in juvenile cases there shall be no preliminary hearings; but the person accused or children involved shall be immediately brought before the court for trial.

Part of Sec. 13, Act of July 12, 1913, P. L. 711.

This section relates to the Municipal Court of Philadelphia only.

345. Preliminary Hearing in Juvenile Cases Abolished in Philadelphia. There shall be no preliminary hearings in any cases affecting dependent, delinquent, or neglected children under the age of sixteen years, as defined by existing laws relating to such proceedings (which laws are hereby made applicable to proceedings in the municipal court); but such children shall be brought immediately before the judge of the juvenile court, and he shall hear and determine said cases, separately from each other, at such place and at such hours of the day or night as will, in the judgment of the president judge and of the judge of the juvenile court, be most conducive to the welfare of such children.

Part of Sec. 9, Act of July 12, 1913, P. L. 711.

346. County Court of Allegheny County to Have Jurisdiction in Juvenile Cases. In all proceeding concerning dependent, delinquent, incorrigible, or neglected children under the age of sixteen years, as defined by existing laws relating thereto, the county court of Allegheny County shall have exclusively all the jurisdiction and powers now vested in and exercised by the court of quarter sessions of the peace of said county, sitting as a juvenile court, or of any judge of said court sitting as a juvenile court judge; and all laws relating to such jurisdiction and powers of the court of quarter sessions are hereby made applicable to the said county court. Said county court shall also have jurisdiction in all proceedings for the custody of children, where the court has acquired jurisdiction in matters relating to their maintenance: Provided, however, That if said children are dependent, neglected, incorrigible, or delinquent, the said court, sitting as a juvenile court, shall have sole jurisdiction. The judges of said county court shall be ex-officio justices of the peace.

Sec. 1, Act of May 23, 1923, P. L. 324 amending Sec. 1, Act of Mar. 19, 1915, P. L. 25.

Prior to the passage of this act, the jurisdiction over juveniles in Allegheny County was in the court of quarter sessions of the county, under Sec. 1, of the Act of Apr. 23, 1903, P. L. 274, Supra Sec. 338 to 340.

347. Designation of Judge of County Court of Allegheny County to Hold Juvenile Court. The president judge of the court shall designate one member of the court to hold such juvenile court. The said judge shall be assigned to said court for a period of one year, or longer in the discretion of the presiding judge.

Sec. 2, Act of Mar. 19, 1915, P. L. 5, supplementing Act of May 5, 1911, P. L. 198.

The "presiding judge" herein referred to is the presiding judge of the County Court of Allegheny Country.

2. Probation and other Officers and Employes of Juvenile Courts.

348. Appointment of Probation Officers. Compensation. The court shall appoint or designate one or more discreet persons, of good character, to serve as probation officers during the pleasure of the court. Said probation officers shall receive compensation to be fixed by said court of quarter sessions of the peace. Such compensation shall not exceed one hundred dollars for each officer, and, in addition thereto, such expenses as may be necessary and approved by said court. Said compensation and expenses shall be paid monthly at the end of each month, by the county treasurer, upon an order of the county commissioners approved by the president judge of said courts. And it shall be the duty of all probation officers, so appointed, to make such investigation as may be required by the court, to be present in court when the case is heard, and to furnish to the court such information and assistance as the judge may require, and to take such charge of any child, before and after trial, as may be directed by the court.

Sec. 1, Act of Apr. 1, 1909, P. L. 89, amending Sec. 3, Act of Apr. 23, 1903, P. L. 274.

For the appointment and salaries of probation officers in the counties of Allegheny and Philadelphia see Sec.

3, Act of June 27, 1923, P. L. 850, and Sec. 1, Act of March 30, 1917, P. L. 19, infra Secs. 352 and 354.

The court herein referred to is the court of Quarter Sessions sitting as a juvenile court.

349. Compensation of Probation Officers in Certain Counties. From and after the passage of this act, the probation officers appointed by the several courts of quarter sessions of this Commonwealth, in counties having a population of less than one million inhabitants, under the provisions of an Act, approved the twenty-third day of April, Anno Domini, one thousand nine hundred three, entitled "An act defining the powers of the several courts of quarter sessions of the peace, within this Commonwealth, with reference to the care, treatment, and control of dependent, neglected, incorrigible, and delinquent children, under the age of sixteen years, and providing for the means in which such power may be exercised," and the supplements thereto, shall each receive a compensation not to exceed one hundrd and fifty (150) dollars per month.

Sec. 1, Act of July 10, 1919, P. L. 885.

350. Appointment of Clerks Etc., for Work of Juvenile Court. The judges of the courts of quarter sessions of the peace within the several counties of this Commonwealth shall appoint such clerks, stenographers, and office assistants in connection with the probation work of the juvenile court, as shall, in the opinion of the said judges, be necessary for the efficient conduct of the said work.

Sec. 1, Act of May 11, P. L. 268.

It would seem that this section does not apply to the counties of Allegheny and Philadelphia where the jurisdiction over juvenile offenders is conferred upon the county court and municipal court respectively, and which courts have power to make appointments of necessary officers.

351. Salaries of Clerks Etc., of Juvenile Court. The salary or compensation of all clerks, stenographers, and office assistance, so employed, shall be fixed by the judge of the court of quarter sessions of the peace in each county, not to exceed the sum of twelve hundred dollars a year for each such employe, and shall be paid monthly at the end of each month, by the county treasurer, upon an order of the county commissioners, approved by said court.

Sec. 2, Act of May 11, 1911, P. L. 268.

352. Appointment and Salary of Probation Officers in Philadelphia County. The board of judges of the municipal court shall appoint a chief probation officer, whose salary shall not exceed five thousand dollars ($5,000) a year, and such additional probation officers and employes as it may determine, at salaries not to exceed two thousand five hundred dollars ($2,500) a year, whose powers and duties shall be similar to those heretofore appointed by the court of quarter sessions of the peace for said county.

Sec. 3, Act of June 27, P. L. 850 amending part of Sec. 9, Act of July 12, 1913, P. L. 711 as amended.

The above section refers only to Philadelphia County.

353. Attendance of Probation Officer Before Grand Jury With Juvenile Witness in First Class Counties. Hereafter a probation officer of any court, or of any court sitting as a juvenile court, in any county of the first class may attend any session of the grand jury of the county at which a male minor under the age of sixteen years or any female minor is present. Such probation officer shall be present during the entire examination of such minor by the grand jury, and may, with the consent of the grand jury, assist in said examination.

Sec. 1, Act of July 11, 1923, P. L. 994. (No. 410).

The above section refers only to Philadelphia County.

354. Appointment of Probation Officers in Allegheny County. Salaries. The presiding judge shall appoint a chief probation officer, whose salary shall not exceed three thousand dollars per year, and such additional probation officers as the majority of the judges may determine, at salaries not exceeding fifteen hundred dollars per year, whose compensation shall be fixed by the salary board. The presiding judge of the said court shall constitute a member of the salary board when such salaries are to be fixed. The powers and duties of the probation officers, as herein appointed, shall be similar to those heretofore exercised by probation officers appointed by the court of quarter sessions of the peace of said county. In addition to such compensation, the probation officers shall receive such expenses as may be necessary and shall have been approved by the judge of the juvenile court. Said compensation and expenses shall be paid monthly, out of the treasury of Allegheny County, in the manner in which other county expenses are paid by law.

Sec. 1, Act of Mar. 30, 1917, P. L. 19 amending Sec. 3, Act of May 19, P. L. 5.

The presiding judge herein referred to is the presiding judge of the County Court of Allegheny County.

This section relates to the appointment of probation officers in Allegheny County only.

3. Houses and Room for the Detention of Juvenile Offenders and Dependent and Neglected Children Prior to Hearing and Commitment.

355. Children Not to be Confined With Adults. No child, pending a hearing under the provisions of this act, shall be held in confinement, in any county or other jail, police station, or in any institution to which adult convicts are sentenced.

Sec. 7, Act of Apr. 23, 1903, P. L. 272.

This section refers to children under the jurisdiction of the juvenile courts only.

356. Police Matrons to be Appointed in First and Second Class Cities. In all cities of this Commonwealth of the first and second class, a competent female officer shall be provided for each police station-house to which female prisoners and children are or may be taken, who shall be known as a police matron, and whose duty it shall be to receive, search, take charge of and properly care for all female prisoners and children who shall be brought to such station-house.

Sec. 1, Act of May 13, 1889, P. L. 192.

Sec. 7, Act of Apr. 23, 1903, P. L. 274, preceding section prohibits the commitment of children under the age of sixteen to police stations. The Act of July 2, P. L. 601, provides for houses for the detention of untried juveniles in cities of the first and second class. It seems therefore that this section would affect only children over the age of sixteen and adult females.

357. Appointment of Police Matrons. Compensation. Such police matrons shall be appointed by the same authority and in the same manner as police officers or patrolmen are now appointed in the said cities respectively, and their compensation, which shall be fixed by the proper authority having control of the compensation of police officers or patrolmen, shall not be less than thirty dollars, nor more than one hundred dollars, per month.

Sec. 2, Act of May 13, 1889, P. L. 192.

358. Separate Rooms or Buildings to be Provided for Confinement of Children Under Sixteen Years of Age. It shall be the duty of the board of county commissioners, in each county of the Commonwealth, to provide, furnish, and heat, within the county, a separate room, or rooms or a suitable building, to be used exclusively for the confinement of any and all children, under the age of sixteen years, who may be in custody awaiting trial or hearing in the courts of the county, and to provide for the maintenance and care of such children while in custody.

Sec. 1, Act of July 21, 1913, P. L. 870, No. 420, amending Sec. 1, Act of Apr. 3, 1903, P. L. 137.

359. Jurisdiction Over Houses of Detention in Third Class Counties. Hereafter, in counties of the third class of this Commonwealth, the exclusive jurisdiction over all houses of detention for the reception of untried juvenile offenders and neglected and dependent children, under the age of sixteen years, who may be in the custody of an officer appointed or elected under any law of this Commonwealth, and whose case may be under judicial investigation, shall be vested in a board of managers, which shall consist of the county commissioners, the sheriff, and the county controller

of the county wherein such houses of detention are established; and the board of managers in charge of any such house or houses now in office are hereby abolished.

Sec. 1, Act of May 17, 1921, P. L. 840.

360. Power and Authority of Board of Managers. The said board of managers shall have the same power and authority now provided by the laws of this Commonwealth relating to such houses of detention.

Sec. 2, Act of May 17, 1921, P. L. 840.

361. Houses of Detention for Juvenile Offenders in Cities of the First and Second Class. In every city of the first and second class there shall be provided in the way hereinafter mentioned a house or houses of detention, for the reception of untried juvenile offenders and neglected and dependent children under the age of sixteen years, who may be in the custody of an officer appointed or elected under any laws of this Commonwealth, and whose cases may be under judicial investigation under any laws of this Commonwealth, pending such investigation and final determination of such case or cases.

Sec. 1, Act of July 2, 1901, P. L. 601.
This act was held to be constitutional in Price v. Walton, 49 Sup. Ct. 1, see p. 13.

362. Management of Houses of Detention in Cities of the First and Second Class. Houses of detention, established under the provisions of this act, shall be provided and managed by a board of managers, consisting of five members, two of whom shall be women; said board of managers to be appointed by the judges of the courts of oyer and terminer and general jail delivery and the courts of quarter sessions of the peace having jurisdiction in the said respective cities.

Sec. 2, Act of July 2, 1901, P. L. 601.

363. Term of Office of Board of Managers. Removal. The board of managers provided for in this act shall serve without compensation, and shall hold office for two years and until their successors are appointed, subject to removal by the judge of the said court.

Sec. 3, Act of July 2, 1901, P. L. 601.

364. Duties of Board of Managers. The duties of the said board of managers shall be to provide a house or houses, by leasing the same or otherwise, for the reception of children to be placed therein under the provisions of this act, to alter said house or houses for such purpose, to keep the same in repair, and generally to fit and furnish said house or houses so that the same may be suitable for the care of the children intended to be received, and especially to arrange such house or houses so that a separate room (so far as possible) may be provided for the accommodation of each child who may be received therein, and generally to supervise and oversee the management of said house and houses.

Sec. 4, Act of July 2, 1901, P. L. 601.
These duties are not a municipal but a county function, Price v. Walton, 49 Sup. Ct. 1.

365. Payment of Expenses of Board. Expenses incurred in the performance of the said duties of the board of managers shall be itemized and presented with proper vouchers to the county commissioners of the county containing the city for which said board of managers may be appointed, who shall be required to pay the said expenses.

Sec. 5, Act of July 2, 1901, P. L. 601.
Contracts made for materials for the maintenance of the house of detention are not for materials "required by the city," and do not "relate to city affairs," and therefore need not be advertised or in writing, Price v. Walton, 49 Sup. Ct. 1. While this decision covers that situation in Philadelphia, it is probable however that in other counties such contracts involving an expenditure over $100. would have to be in writing and advertised under the provisions of Sec. 10, Act of June 27, 1895, P. L. 403. In this connection see also Sec. 9, of this act, infra Sec.

366. Number of Children to be Received. Not more than twenty-five (25) children shall be received into any single house of detention provided for in this act. Whenever it shall be necessary to accommodate more than twenty-five (25) children of the class hereinbefore defined (pending such judicial disposition), it shall be the duty of the board of managers to provide an additional house or houses to accommodate such other children.

Sec. 6, Act of July 2, 1901, P. L. 601.

367. Appointment of Caretakers. Compensation. It shall be the duty of the board of managers to appoint a man and woman to take charge of the house and children committed to such house of detention, and generally to maintain order and discipline among the children so committed into their keeping. The salary or compensation to be paid to said caretakers shall be fixed by the board of managers, and certified to the county commissioners as one of the expenses of maintaining such house or houses of detention as are established by this act.

Sec. 7, Act of July 2, 1901, P. L. 601.

368. Not Essential to Commit Juveniles to Houses of Detention. It shall not be essential to commit a delinquent, dependent, or neglected child to the house of detention established by this act, if, in the judgment of the probation officer now or hereafter to be appointed under any present existing law or laws of this Commonwealth, it should be deemed expedient to otherwise dispose of said child.

Sec. 8, Act of July 2, 1901, P. L. 601.

369. Cost of Maintaining Houses of Detention. The cost and expenses of maintaining the houses of detention by this act established, shall be provided by the respective counties containing the said house or houses of detention, as the cost and expenses of maintaining county prisons are now provided.

Sec. 9, Act of July 2, 1901, P. L. 601.
For construction of this section and Sec. 5, of this act see note Supra Sec. 365.

370. Necessity for Place of Detention of Untried Juvenile in Philadelphia. Whereas, There are annually in the city of Philadelphia about two hundred and sixty juvenile offenders, mostly boys between the ages of eight and sixteen years, committed to the county prison and therein locked in a felon's cell who receive the stigma of having been in prison many of them for a first and trivial offense, and though fifty per centum are discharged before trial, and twenty-five per centum at the trial by the magistrate, there is a growing desire on the part of the Pennsylvania Prison Society and many philanthropic people to have established a house of detention for juvenile offenders below sixteen years, to be located in the neighborhood of the county prisons; and

Whereas, It is very desirable to remove such a stigma on the young offender, and try to reclaim him or her to the better walks of life, and believing that if the object be made known some benevolent persons will combine to make such a house or houses of detention a success speedily; and

Whereas, It is thought desirable to purchase some large, oldfashioned house that can be remodeled or adapted, or to erect a suitable building or buildings, with the approval of the mayor of the city, the chief of the department of public safety, the president of the board of inspectors of the county prison, and their prison agent, as to location, arrangement of such building and equipment, that said house or houses of detention when fully completed may be transferred free of cost to the city authorities, and cared for in the same manner as the county prisons therefore.

Preamble to Act of May 12, 1897, P. L. 65.

371. Houses of Detention for Untried Juvenile Offenders in Cities of the First Class. Authority is herein granted to cities of the first class in the state of Pennsylvania, or to any reputable society connected with prison work, associated with other benevolent donors, to purchase, alter or erect a suitable building or buildings, to be known as a house or houses of detention for untried juvenile prisoners of both sexes below the age of sixteen years, with convenient capacity for its needs in said cities of the first class.

Sec. 1, Act of May 12, 1897, P. L. 65.

The Act of July 2, 1901, P. L. 601 supra Secs. 361 to 369, requires cities of the first class to establish "houses of detention for the reception of untried juvenile offenders and neglected and dependent children under the age of sixteen years." Purdon's Digest considers this act repealed by the Act of 1901, while no mention of this act is made in Pepper and Lewis's Digest.

372. Location and Equipment of Houses of Detention. That the location, the building and equipment of said houses of detention shall be with the approval of the mayor of the city, the chief of the department of public safety, the president of the board of inspectors of the county prison, and their prison agent.

Sec. 2, Act of May 12, 1897, P. L. 65.

373. Cost of Maintenance of Houses of Detention. That when fully completed for occupancy and transferred free of cost to the city authorities the cost of maintaining said house or houses of detention shall be provided for in the same manner as the county prisons.

Sec. 3, Act of May 12, 1897, P. L. 65.

374. Management of Houses of Detention. There shall be a board of five managers appointed by the mayor who shall receive only reasonable official expenses, and shall hold their office for five years, and shall be so classified that one of their number shall go out of office in the first day of January of each year. They shall manage and direct in connection with the mayor, and department of public safety the business thereof, and make all needful regulations therefor not inconsistent with the Constitution and laws of the Commonwealth.

Sec. 4, Act of May 12, 1897, P. L. 65.

375. Reception of Untried Juvenile Offenders Into Houses of Detention. The said board of managers shall receive into said house or houses of detention all untried juveniles of either sex committed thereto under the age of sixteen years, (except those charged with murder or arson), and shall retain them until their dismissal by trial and conviction or acquittal.

Sec. 5, Act of May 12, 1897, P. L. 65.

376. Commitment of Juvenile Offenders to Houses Of Detention. When the buildings are ready for occupancy and its regulations established, the committing magistrate shall be officially notified by the mayor that after a given date all untried juveniles below sixteen years of age are to be sent to said house or houses of detention in place of the county prison. The judges of the court of quarter sessions, and the magistrates of the county of Philadelphia are hereby empowered to commit all minors under the age of sixteen years charged with any offense against the law to the house of detention while awaiting trial, or while their cases are being investigated.

Sec. 6, Act of May 12, 1897, P. L. 65.

4. Proceedings, Hearings, Commitment, Appeals, Costs.

(Note: For commitment to particular institutions see Subdivision L Institutional Care.)

377. Justices of the Peace and Magistrates Not to Commit Children Under Sixteen Years of Age. No child under the age of sixteen years shall be committed by any magistrate, or justice of the peace to any institution for the purpose of correction or reformation, but all applications for such commitment shall be made to the court of quarter sessions of the county.

Sec. 1, Act of Mar. 26, 1903, P. L. 66.

In Allegheny County this application should now be made to the county court, and in Philadelphia County to the municipal court.

378. Commitment of Children After Hearing. At the hearing, the judge or judges holding such sessions of the court shall determine, after an inquiry into the facts, what order for the commitment and custody and care of the child, the child's own good and the best interest of the State may require; and may commit such child to the care of its parents, subject to the supervision of a probation officer, or to some suitable institution, or the care of some reputable citizen of good moral character, or to the care of some training school, or to an industrial school, or to the care of some association willing to receive it; and, in either case it shall be within the power of the court to make an order upon the parent or parents of any such child to contribute to the support of the child such sum as the court may determine; and the court shall have full power and authority to refer nonsupport cases to the desertion probation officers, and to enforce said order of court in the same way as the court of quarter sessions of the peace may refer cases, and enforce the order of support made, under and by virtue of "An act for the relief of wives and children deserted by their husbands and fathers within this Commonwealth", approved the thirteenth day of April, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, and the supplements thereto, which have been heretofore or may hereafter be passed; it being further provided, that in all cases in which a delinquent child shall be committed to the care of a reformatory institution, when such child shall be discharged from such institution the court shall be duly advised thereof, and a record of such discharge shall be kept in the juvenile court docket.

Sec. 1, Act of June 15, 1911, P. L. 959, amending Sec. 4, Act of Apr. 23, 1903, P. L. 274.

The cases of non-support referred to in this section likely include only such as are brought to the attention of the court in the exercise of its jurisdiction over dependent and neglected children as defined in Sec. 1, Act of Apr. 23, 1903, P. L. 274, supra Sec. 339.

For provisions as to liability for cost of commitment, maintenance and instruction generally, see Infra Subdivision L, Institutional Care.

379. Commitment of Children. Payment of Costs. In the case of a delinquent, dependent, neglected, or incorrigible child, the court may continue the hearing from time to time, and may commit the child to the care and guardianship of a probation officer duly appointed by the court, and may allow said child to remain in its own home, subject to the visitation of the probation officer,—such child to report to the probation officer as often as may be required, and subject to be returned to the court for further proceedings whenever such action may appear to be necessary; or the court may commit the child to the care and guardianship of the probation officer, to be placed in a suitable family home, subject to the supervision of such probation officer; or it may authorize the said probation officer to board out the said child in some suitable family home, in case provision is made by voluntary contribution or otherwise for the payment of the board of such child; or may direct that the payment of the board of such child be made by the proper county, until a suitable provision may be made for the child in a home without such payment; or the court may commit the child to a suitable institution for the care of delinquent children, or to any society, duly incorporated, having for one of its objects the protection of dependent, neglected or delinquent children. In any case of the commitment of a dependent, neglected, incorrigible, or delinquent child, under the provisions of this section, the court committing such child may order and direct that the board and clothing of, and necessary medical and surgical attendance upon, and the care of, such child, and its maintenance generally, and the necessary expenses of placing or re-placing such child, shall be paid by the proper county, and may fix the amount which shall be paid for such board and clothing.

Sec. 1, Act of June 12, 1919, P. L. 445 amending Sec. 6, Act of Apr. 23, 1903, P. L. 274.

For provisions as to liability for cost of commitment, maintenance and instruction generally, see infra. Subdivision L, Institutional Care.

380. Considerations in Committing Children. The court, in making all orders for the commitment of children, shall place them, as far as possible, in care and custody of persons having the same religious belief as the parents of the child, or with some association which is controlled by persons of such religious belief; and shall, as far as possible, provide, in making orders of commitment, that the care, custody and descipline of the child shall be as nearly as

possible that which should be given by its parents. In all cases where it can properly be done, the child shall be placed in an approved family home, and become a member of the family by legal adoption or otherwise.

Sec. 9, Act of Apr. 23, 1903, P. L. 274.

381. Unlawful Commitments of Children Under Twelve. It shall not be lawful to commit the custody of any delinquent child, under the age of twelve years, to any institution of correction or reformation, unless, after the care and oversight given such child under the probation system provided for by this act, the court finds that the best interests of the child and the welfare of the community require such commitment; and it shall not be lawful to commit the custody of any neglected or dependent child, [who is delinquent] to any institution of correction or reformation in which delinquent children are received, nor shall any delinquent child be committed to any institution in which dependent or neglected children are received.

Sec. 10, Act of Apr. 23, 1903, P. L. 274.
The words in brackets, "Who is delinquent?" it seems should be omitted from this section.

382. Commitment and Reception of Juveniles Convicted in District and Circuit Courts of the United States. All jailors, prison keepers, wardens, managers, and their and each and every of their deputies, having control or charge of any reformatory, house of refuge, or other institution for juvenile delinquents or juvenile convicts, now in existence or hereafter to be created within this Commonwealth, be and the same are hereby empowered and directed to receive into such reformatory, house of correction, or other institution for juvenile delinquents or juvenile convicts, all persons convicted and sentenced by any circuit or district court of the United States in and for the Eastern and Western districts of Pennsylvania of any criminal offense, when by virtue of the laws of this Commonwealth they are now empowered or directed, or may hereafter be empowered or directed, to receive juvenile delinquents or convicts convicted and sentenced in courts of oyer and terminer or quarter sessions of the peace in and for this Commonwealth, or committed to any such reform institution by a magistrate, alderman or justice of the peace, or other judicial officer of this Commonwealth having power to so commit: Provided, That no such convict shall be so admitted unless residing within this Commonwealth.

Sec. 1, Act of Mar. 22, 1899, P. L. 15, (No. 12).
For the support and maintenance of such committed persons see infra Sec. 400.

383. Orders of Commitment Subject to Amendment. All orders which may hereafter be made by the several courts of quarter sessions of the peace of this Commonwealth, respecting the commitment to institutions, or other judicial disposal, of minors, under the age of sixteen years, by virtue of the several provisions of this act or any of them, shall be subject to amendment, change or extension by the judges thereof sitting in juvenile court, upon motion of the district attorney or chief probation officer, or upon petition of any other person or persons in interest, after at least five (5) days' written notice both to the district attorney and the chief probation officer, up to the time when such minors shall have attained the age of twenty-one years; and in the case of any minor to whom the jurisdiction of the juvenile court has attached or shall attach under any of the provisions of this act, and who has attained the age of sixteen years, such probation, shall at the discretion of the judge of the juvenile court, be taken to continue in full force and effect until such minor attains the age of twenty-one years.

Sec. 1, Act of Apr. 22, 1909, P. L. 119, amending Sec. 8, Act of Apr. 23. 1903, P. L. 274.

384. Review or Rehearing of Juvenile Cases. Appeals. Within twenty-one (21) days after the final order or decree of any of the courts of this Commonwealth, sitting as a juvenile court, or any judge sitting as such, committing or placing any dependent, neglected, incorrigible delinquent, or other kind of child or children to any institution, reputable citizen, or to the care of some training school or an industrial school, or to the care of some institution willing to receive it or them, or to any other person or persons, except to their respective parent or parents, such child or children shall be a matter of right, by its or their parent or parents or next friend, have the right to present to such courts sitting as juvenile courts, or judge sitting as such, a petition to have its or their case or cases reviewed and reheard, if in the estimation of such parent, parents, or next friend as error of fact or of law, or of both, has been made in such proceedings or final orders, or if the said order has been improvidently or inadvertently made; and, upon the presentation of such petition, the said courts sitting as juvenile courts, or judge sitting as such, shall grant such review and rehearing as a matter of right; and it shall be required that the testimony be taken down at such reviews and rehearings and transcribed by an official court stenographer, at the cost of the party requesting such review and rehearing, which testimony shall be duly made a part of the record in such cases. From the final order or decree of such courts of this Commonwealth sitting as juvenile courts, or judge sitting as such court, in proceeding for such rehearings and reviews, appeals shall lie as a matter of right to the Superior Court of this Commonwealth, upon the same terms and with the same regulations as are provided by existing laws in regard to appeals from any definitive sentence or decree of the orphans' court, and in hearing such appeals the Superior Court shall consider the testimony as a part of the record.

Sec. 1, Act of June 1, 1915, P. L. 652.

385. Revocation or Modification of Orders of Juvenile Court. Appeals. If, at any time after the final order or decree of any of the courts of this Commonwealth sitting as juvenile courts, or any judge sitting as such, placing or committing any dependent, neglected, incorrigible, delinquent, or other child or children to any institution, citizen, training school, industrial school, or to the care of some institution willing to receive it or them, or to any other person or persons such a change of circumstances should take place, that, in the estimation of the parent or parents or next friend of such child or children, should warrant the revocation or modification of such final orders or decrees, such dependent, neglected, incorrigible, delinquent, or other child or children, hereinabove described, shall by its or their parent or parents or next friend, have the right to file a petition in such courts sitting as juvenile courts, or with aforesaid judges sitting as such, asking for a revocation or modification of such final orders or decrees; and it shall be the duty of such courts sitting as juvenile courts, or judges sitting as such, to give a full and proper hearing on such petitions; and it shall be required that the testimony at such hearings be taken and transcribed by an official court stenographer, at the cost of the party requesting such hearing, and such testimony shall be duly made a part of the record in the case. From the final order or decree of such courts of this Commonwealth sitting as juvenile courts, or judge sitting as such court, in proceedings for such hearings, mentioned in this paragraph, appeals shall lie as a matter of right to the Superior Court of this Commonwealth, upon the same terms and with the same regulations as are approved by existing laws in regard to appeals from any definitive sentence or decree of the orphans' court, and in hearing such appeals the Superior Court shall consider the testimony as part of the record.

Sec. 2, Act of June 1, 1915, P. L. 652.

386. Trial of Juveniles Over Fourteen Years of Age on Indictment Upon Certification by Court to District Attorney. Whenever any child being above the age of fourteen years, has been held by any magistrate or justice of the peace for any offense, other than murder, punishable by imprisonment in a State penitentiary, the judge of the juvenile court waving jurisdiction, if, in his opinion, the interests of the State require a prosecution of such case on an indictment may certify the same to the district attorney of the county, who shall thereupon proceed with the case in the same manner as though the jurisdiction of the juvenile court had never attached; and nothing in this act contained shall be in derogation of the powers of the courts of quarter sessions and of oyer and terminer to try, upon an indictment any delinquent child whose case may, as above provided, have been certified to the district attorney, and who may, in due course, be brought to trial before such court.

Nothing in this act shall be construed to repeal any of the provisions of an act, approved the fifth day of May, one thousand nine hundred and eleven, entitled "An act to establish a county court for the county of Allegheny, and prescribing its powers and duties; regulating the procedure therein, and providing for the expenses thereof," or the amendments thereto; nor to repeal any of the provisions of an act, approved the twelfth day of July, one thousand nine hundred and thirteen, entitled "An act establishing a court for the county of Philadelphia; prescribing its jurisdiction and powers; providing for the service of its writs, process, or warrants by the proper officers of the county or city of Philadelphia, regulating the procedure therein, and appeals therefrom, and providing for the expenses thereof," or the amendments thereto.

Sec. 3, Act of June 28, 1923, P. L. 898, amending Sec. 11, Act of Apr. 23, 1903, P. L. 274.

387. Costs in Juvenile Cases. The judges of the juvenile courts of the several counties of this Commonwealth shall have power, upon the disposition of any case heard or tried therein, to make an order disposing of the questions of the payment of the costs, including fees of magistrates, constables, clerks of the courts, sheriffs and witnesses; and may impose them on the county, or on the complainant, if, after hearing, it be found that the complaint was made without proper cause, or upon the parent or parents, or guardian, or custodian of the child, if, after hearing, it be found that they were at fault, and are of ability to pay; but all such costs shall, after hearing and order in the case be immediately chargeable to and paid by the proper county. Provided, That the county shall be liable only for the costs of such witnesses as the probation officer, general or special shall certify were subpoenaed by this order, and were in attendance and necessary to the trial of the case, or such witnesses as the court shall certify were in attendance and necessary.

Sec. 1, Act of June 9, 1911, P. L. 836.

388. Fees of Sheriff for Assistance to Probation Officer. When, in the enforcement of the act cited to be supplemented, and in pursuance of its provisions, it shall become necessary for a process to issue, or when an order of court is made, the chief probation officer, if there be such, otherwise the probation officer in charge, may, in his or her discretion, call upon the sheriff of the county for assistance in service and execution of the same; and for the service so rendered by the sheriff, upon application of such probation officer, he shall be entitled to receive the following fees;

For receiving, making endorsements thereon, docketing, and making return of each such process, order, or notice, seventy-five cents. For executing any such process, order, or notice, where the child is to be taken into custody, seventy-five cents.

In addition thereto, the mileage in serving or executing any of the above processes, orders, or notices, the sheriff shall be entitled to receive, and have taxed as costs, three cents a mile for each mile actually traveled and necessary, the same to be allowed on each separate process, order or notice; Provided, He shall not receive more than one mileage where the defendant in two or more contemporaneous orders, process or notice are the same; and for transportation of each child, three cents per mile in addition to necessary help and expense.

Such probation officer shall certify to the judge presiding in the juvenile court the demand upon the sheriff for his service together with a statement of the fees and expenses, and the court shall prove the same or so much thereof as may be found correct, and direct by whom they shall be paid.

Sec. 1, Act of June 7, 1907, P. L. 438.

This section was repealed so far as it relates to counties having a population of not less than 300,000 and not more than 1,500,000 by the act of Apr. 9, 1915, P. L. 54, which act provides the following fees: viz.

"For each case acted upon by any juvenile court, one dollar and fifty cents."

"For removing * * * any person to the * * * Huntingdon Reformatory or to any charitable institution or to any institution where persons are confined or detained, under any commitment, sentence or order of court, two dollars and fifty cents on each commitment or order in addition to mileage and necessary expenses. Provided, however, That the mileage for the person in charge under commitment or order shall be based upon the miles actually traveled by him."

"For attending court, bringing into and removing therefrom prisoners for arraignment, trial and sentence, the sum of four dollars per day for the sheriff or each deputy, for each and every day of * * * juvenile court, * * * where the sheriff or deputy is actually present, to be paid by the county."

389. Fees of Constable in Juvenile Cases. When, in pursuance of the provisions of said act, a child under the age of sixteen years is arrested, with or without warrant, or is brought before a magistrate in other proceeding and the case shall be transferred to the juvenile court, the constable to whom shall be given the custody of such child for delivery to the officers of the juvenile court, shall be entitled to receive therefor the following fees, to be taxed as costs in the case, to wit,

For services performed in delivering such child to the juvenile court, seventy-five cents, together with three cents per mile for each mile actually traveled and necessary, and three cents per mile for the transportation of each such child, in addition to necessary help and expense.

Such probation officer shall certify the account of the constable performing such service to the judge presiding in the juvenile court, who shall approve the same, or so much thereof as may be found correct and direct by whom it shall be paid.

Sec. 2, Act of June 7, 1907, P. L. 438.

390. Costs of Transportation of Juvenile Offenders. When the court after trial or hearing, makes such disposition of a child as requires its transportation to a point outside of the county, the necessary expenses of its removal, and those of the probation officer in charge, shall be certified, as above provided, to the judge presiding, who shall approve the same, or so much thereof as may be found correct, and direct by whom it shall be paid.

Sec. 3, Act of June 7, 1907, P. L. 438.

The "court" herein referred to is the juvenile court. This section it seems would apply to the removal of children under the age of sixteen years only.

391. Sheriff's and Constables' Fees by Whom Payable. The court in disposing of the question of the payment of the costs provided for in this act, may impose them on the county; or on the complainant, if, after hearing, it be found that the complaint was made without probable cause; or upon the parent or parents, or guardian or custodian, or the child. if, after hearing, it be found that they were at fault and are of ability to pay.

Sec. 4, Act of June 7, 1907, P. L. 438, supplementing Act of Apr. 23, 1903, P. L. 274.

The costs herein referred to are those imposed under the three sections immediately proceding.

392. Costs to be Paid by County When Child is Discharged by Justice. Whenever, in the enforcement of the act to which this is a supplement, any magistrate or justice of the peace, after hearing shall be of the opinion that the minor should not be committed to said society, and shall discharge such minor, the costs of proceedings before such magistrate or justice shall be paid by the proper county.

Sec. 1, Act of May 11, 1911, P. L. 270, (No. 171) supplementing Act of June 8, 1893, P. L. 339.

The act of June 8, 1893, P. L. 399, provides for the commitment of delinquents to incorporated societies having for their objects the protection of children from cruelty or the placing of children not otherwise provided for in families. See infra, Sec. 499 to 503.

393. Costs may be Divided by Court Upon Detention or Discharge of Child. Whenever any judge of any court of quarter sessions shall make an order for the detention of any minor, as provided for in said act, or shall order the discharge of said minor, such judge may direct whether all the costs of such proceedings be paid by the proper county or by the complainant, or by both in such proportion as to such judge shall seem equitable.

Sec. 2, Act of May 11, 1911, P. L. 270 (No. 171) supplementing Act of June 8, 1893, P. L. 399.

5. Liability for Cost of Commitment, Maintenance and Instruction of Juvenile offenders and Indigent, Neglected and Dependent Children.

(Note: Courts committing juvenile offenders may make an order upon the parent or parents of such child to contribute to its support; see Sec. 1, Act of June 15, 1911, P. L. 959, amending Sec. 4, Act of April 23, 1903, P. L. 274, supra section 378.

Where the court commits a juvenile offender to a family home or to an institution for the care of delinquent children or to an incorporated society, it may order and direct that the board and clothing and necessary medical and surgical attendance and the maintenance generally shall be paid by the county; see Sec. 1, Act of Mar. 13, 1915, P. L. 304, amending Sec. 6, Act of Apr. 23, 1903, P. L. 274, as amended by the Act of June 1, 1911, P. L. 543 and July 25, 1913, P. L. 1039, infra Sec.

As to liability for costs of proceedings prior to commitment, see supra sections 387 to 393.

As to payment of costs of sheriffs and constables and for the removal of children outside of county, see supra sections 389 to 391.

For liability for cost of maintenance and instruction of children in particular institutions see the following sections: Pennsylvania Training School at Morganza, Sec. ; Pennsylvania Industrial Reformatory at Huntingdon, Sec. ;State Industrial Home for Women at Muncy Station, Sec. ; Glen Mills Schools, Sec. ; County schools, Sec. .)

394. Cost of Commitment and Maintenance of Child Committed to Association, Society or Prison. Recovery by County. Where any neglected or dependent child is or shall be committed to the care and custody of any association, society, person or family, by any court, and an order for the payment of the maintenance of the child and the expense of such commitment is made upon the proper county, in pursuance of the laws of this Commonwealth, the county from which such child has been committed to the said association, society, person, or family, shall be liable to the said association, society, person, or family for the maintenance of the said child and all expenses connected therewith; Provided, That the county shall in all cases have full recourse to recover all expenses incurred in behalf of said child so committed from the parties or persons or poor district properly charged therewith under the laws of this Commonwealth.

Sec. 1, Act of May 8, 1913, P. L. 177.

395. Liability of Counties for Cost of Commitment and Maintenance of Indigent and Dependent Children. Recourse Against Parents and Relatives. Whenever hereafter any indigent or dependent child shall be committed by any judge or other competent authority to the care and custody of any person or family, for the purpose of maintenance and education in the home of such person or family, such child shall be conveyed to such home by the county commissioners, sheriff, or other proper officer, at the expense of the proper county, and the cost of maintenance of such child also be paid by the proper county, but at a sum not exceeding what it would cost to maintain and educate such child in the house of refuge, or other public institution of such county: Provided, however, That if at any time the parents or other relatives of such child shall become able to pay such costs, or to refund the money already paid, the said county may apply for and obtain an order for the payment thereof, and enforce the same, in the same court, and in the same manner as is or may be provided by law for compelling the maintenance and support of deserted wives and children.

Sec. 1, Act of May 31, 1907, P. L. 331.

396. Payment of Costs of Maintenance in Industrial Schools. Whenever a child shall have been committed by a court or judge thereof to any industrial school, or other institution of like character, or shall become an inmate thereof, whose parents or guardian are not of sufficient ability to pay the expense of maintaining and instructing such child, such maintenance and instruction shall be paid by the county from which such child shall have been committed: Provided however, That the actual cost of maintaining and instructing such child shall be paid only, and in no event shall such per capita maintenance and instruction exceed the amount of per capita costs of maintenance and instruction of inmates of the house of refuge.

And provided also, That the treasurer of such industrial school, or other institution of like character, shall transmit an account quarterly, to the commissioners of such county as may have become indebted for the maintenance and instruction of inmates in such industrial school, or other like institution, which account shall be signed by said treasurer and sworn or affirmed to by him, and attested by the superintendent of the department of such industrial school, or other institution of like character, in which such inmates may be living. It shall be the duty of said commissioners immediately upon receipt of said accounts to order the treasurer of their respective counties to pay the same.

Act of April 15, 1903, P. L. 208.

397. Payment of Costs of Maintenance in Institution not Exclusively Under State Control. Whenever a child shall be or heretofore shall have been committed to any house of refuge which is not exclusively under state control, and shall become or shall have become an inmate thereof, one-half of the expense of maintaining and instructing such child hereafter shall be borne by the county from which such child shall have been received, and the remaining one-half shall be paid out of the appropriations made to such house of refuge from time to time, by the State.

The method of collecting the amount due by the several counties from which children have been sent, shall be by orders drawn by the treasurer of any such house of refuge on the treasurers of said counties, who shall accept and pay the same; Provided, That the said orders shall be presented quarterly, on the first days of May, August, November, and February, in each and every year, or as soon thereafter as may be convenient. And provided also, That the treasurer of such house of refuge, on or before the first Monday of the proceeding month, shall transmit by the public mail, to the commissioners of such of the counties as may have become indebted for the maintenance and instruction of inmates in such house of refuge, an account of the expense of maintaining and instructing them, which account shall be signed by the treasurer, and sworn or affirmed to by him, and attested by the superintendent of the department of such house of refuge in which each of such inmates may be living. It shall be the duty of the said commissioners, immediately upon the receipt of said accounts, to give notice to the treasurers of their respective counties of the amount of said accounts, with instructions to collect and retain money for the payment of said orders when presented.

For the purpose of fixing the amount to be charged for the maintenance and instruction of each inmate, the per capita cost of maintaining and conducting such house of refuge for the year terminating on the preceding thirty-first day of December shall be taken as the rate to be charged and one-half of such per capita cost, so calculated, shall be charged to the respective counties for each child from such counties.

Act of March 27, 1903, P. L. 83, supplementing Act of May 11, 1901, P. L. 158.

The Act of May 11, 1901, P. L. 158 seems to be entirely supplied by the above Act of March 27, 1903, P. L. 83, which was evidently passed because the Act of 1901 had been declared unconstitutional by the Court of Common Pleas of Luzerne County in 1902, which ruling was subsequently reversed by the Supreme Court in House of Refuge v. Luzerne County, 215, Pa. 429.

398. Payment of Costs of Maintenance of Children in Institutions Outside the State. Where the courts of quarter sessions of the peace of any county within this Commonwealth heretofore have or hereafter may sentence and commit children or minors, under the various juvenile court acts of this Commonwealth to homes or institutions without this Commonwealth, in every such case such county, from which such child or minor had been or shall be so sentenced, shall be liable for a reasonable charge for such maintenance, when the amount is ascertained and approved as hereinafter provided for.

Sec. 1, Act of June 7, 1911, P. L. 676.

399. Institution Without the State to Present Statement of Claim. Adult. Such institution shall prepare a written itemized statement of its claim, in such form and detail as the controller of the county shall prescribe, which statement shall be signed and sworn to by its president, attested by its secretary, and shall be under its corporate seal, if incorporated, or, if not incorporated, the written statement shall show the fact, and shall be signed and sworn to by its superintendent, and attested by its chief clerk; and, when so prepared and presented to the proper officers of the respective county, it shall be audited, and the sum or sums found to be reasonably and equitably due by such officers shall be paid.

Sec. 2, Act of June 7, 1911, P. L. 676.

400. Cost of Support and Maintenance of Delinquents Committed by United States Courts to be Paid by the United States. The cost for the support and maintenance of each convict, admitted into any such reform institution under the provision of this act, shall be paid for by the United States, in the same manner as the United States now pays or may hereafter pay for the support and maintenance of persons convicted in the circuit and district courts of the United States in and for the Eastern and Western districts of Pennsylvania, and sentenced and committed to county jails or State penitentiaries in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Sec. 2, Act of March 22, 1899, P. L. 15, No. 12.

This section refers to persons resident of the Commonwealth sentenced to any reformatory, house of refuge, or other institution for juvenile delinquents or juvenile convicts by any circuit or district court of the United States. See Sec. 1, Act of Mar. 22, 1899, P. L. 15, supra section. 382.

L. INSTITUTIONAL CARE.

1. Provisions Relating to Institutions in General.

401. Boards of Trustees of State Institutions created. The following departmental administrative boards and commissions are hereby created in the respective administrative departments, as follows:

In the Department of Public Instruction—
Board of Trustees of Home for Training in Speech of Deaf Children before They are of School Age.
Board of Trustees of Pennsylvania Soldiers' Orphan School.
In Department of Welfare—
Board of Trustees of Pennsylvania Industrial Reformatory.
Board of Trustees of State Industrial Home for Women.
Board of Trustees of Pennsylvania Training School.

Part of Sec. 203, Act of June 7, 1923, P. L. 498.

The appointive members of these boards are appointed by the Governor by and with the advice and consent of two thirds of all the Members of the Senate, under Sec. 206 (b) of this act.

402. Board of Trustees of State Institutions. How Constituted. The board of trustees of each of the State institutions hereinafter mentioned shall consist of nine members and the head of the department having supervision over the institution ex-officio.

Of the first members of each such board appointed under this act, three shall be appointed for two years, three for four years, and three for six years. Thereafter all appointments shall be for terms of six years.

Five members of any such board shall constitute a quorum.

Each such board shall annually elect a president and vice-president from among its members, and a secretary and treasurer who need not be members of the board. The secretary and treasurer may be the same person.

The section shall apply to—

Board of Trustees of Pennsylvania Industrial Reformatory.
Board of Trustees of State Industrial Home for Women.
Board of Trustees of Pennsylvania Training School.
Board of Trustees of Home for Training in Speech of Deaf Children before They are of School Age.
Board of Trustees of Pennsylvania Soldiers' Orphan School.

Part of Sec. 435, Act of June 7, 1923, P. L. 498.

403. Transfer of Functions of Abolished Boards of Managers. All rights, powers, and duties, which have heretofore been vested in, exercised by, or imposed upon any officer whose office is abolished by this act, or any board, commission, institution, bureau, division, or department abolished by this act, or any deputy, officer, agent, or other subordinate or employe thereof, and which are by this act transferred, either in whole or in part, to a department, board, or commission created by this act, shall be vested in, exercised by, and imposed upon the department, board, or commission to which the same are transferred by this act, and not otherwise; and every act done in the exercise of such rights or powers and the performance of such duties shall have the same legal effect as if done by the former officer, board, commission, institution, bureau, division, or department, or deputy, officer, agent, or other subordinate or employe thereof. Every person or corporation shall be subject to the same obligation and duties, and shall have the same rights arising from the exercise of such rights or powers or in the performance of such duties, as if such rights or powers had been exercised or such duties performed by the officer, board, commission, institution, bureau, division, or department, or deputy, officer, agent, or other subordinate or employe thereof, designated in the respective laws which are to be administered by departments, boards, or commissions created by this act. Every person and corporation shall be subject to the same penalty or penalties, civil or criminal, for failure to perform any such obligation or duty, or for doing a prohibited act, as if such obligation or duty arose from, or such act where prohibited in, the exercise of such rights, powers, or duties by the officer, board, commission, institution, bureau, division, or department, deputy, officer, agent or other subordinate or employe thereof, designated in the respective laws which are to be administered by the departments, boards, or commissions created by this act.

Sec. 3, Act of June 7, 1923, P. L. 498.

404. Administration of State Appropriations by Department of Welfare. The Department of Welfare shall have power, and its duty shall be:

(a) Whenever the General Assembly shall have specifically appropriated money to the department for the purpose, to issue requisitions upon the Auditor General for warrants to be drawn by the Auditor General upon the State Treasurer, in favor of such hospitals, homes and institutions as shall conform to at least the minimum standards of plant, equipment, service, administration, and care and treatment established by law, in amounts computed upon the per diem rates of payment established by laws for free service to indigent persons, as follows:

1. The care and treatment of sick or injured persons in hospitals.
2. The care of dependent, delinquent, and defective children in homes or institutions.
3. The care of dependent adults in homes or institutions.
4. The care and treatment of crippled children in homes or hospitals.
5. The care, treatment, and removal of insane persons in county hospitals for the insane or private institutions licensed by the department.
6. The removal of nonresident dependent children.
7. The placement of dependent children through child-caring agencies.

(b) To approve requisitions issued by hospitals, homes, or institutions to which the General Assembly shall have appropriated money for care and treatment of indigent persons, if such hospitals, homes, or institutions shall conform to at least the minimum standards of plant, equipment, service, administration, and care and treatment established by law, and if such requisitions are in the amounts to which such hospitals, homes, or institutions are entitled according to law;

(c) To establish rules and regulations, not inconsistent with law, for determining the number of free days, of care

and treatment rendered to indigent persons by hospitals, homes, or institutions.

Sec. 2017, Act of June 17, 1923, P. L. 498.

405. Duty of Department of Welfare as to Visitations and Inspections. The Department of Welfare shall have the power and its duty shall be:

(a) To make and enforce rules and regulations for the visitation examination, and inspection of all supervised institutions;

(b) To visit and inspect, at least once in each year, all State, semi-State, and supervised institutions, to inquire and examine into their methods of instruction, discipline, detention, imprisonment, care, or treatment, the care, treatment, government, or management of their inmates or those committed thereto or being imprisoned, detained, treated, or residing therein, the official conduct of their inspectors, trustees, managers, directors, or other officer or officers charged with their management by law or otherwise or having the management, care, custody or control thereof, the buildings, grounds, premises, and equipment thereof connected therewith, and all and every matter and thing relating to their usefulness, administration, and management, and to the welfare of the inmates thereof or those committed thereto or being imprisoned, detained, treated, or residing therein.

For these purposes the Secretary of Welfare, or other officer, inspector, or agent of the department shall have free and full access to the grounds, premises and buildings of, and to all the records books or papers of or relating to, any such State, semi-State or supervised institution, and full opportunity to interrogate or interview any inmate thereof, or any person or persons committed to or being imprisoned, detained, treated, or residing therein, and all persons connected with any such State, semi-State, or supervised institution as officers or charged with the management thereof by law or otherwise, or in any way having the care, custody, control, or management thereof, or connected therewith as employes, are hereby directed and required to give to the Secretary of Welfare, or to such officer, inspector, or agent of the department, such means, facilities, and opportunity for such visitation, examination, inquiry, and interrogation as is hereby provided and required, or as the Department by its duly ordained rules or regulations, may require;

(c) Whenever upon the visitation, examination, and inspection of any State, semi-State or supervised institution, any condition is found to exist therein which, in the opinion of the department, is unlawful, unhygienic, or detrimental to the proper maintenance and discipline of such State, semi-State, or supervised institution, or to the proper maintenance, custody, and welfare of the inmates thereof, or of the persons committed thereto or being treated, detained, or residing therein, to direct the officer or officers charged by law with, or in any way having or exercising the control, government, or management of such State, semi-State, or supervised institution, to correct the said objectionable condition in the manner and within the time specified by the Department;

(d) To cause to be visited and examined any person found by an inquisition to be insane, and to authorize such visiting and examining by an officer or agent of the department, or any board of visitors, or by a physician, and to apply to the court having jurisdiction over the committee or guardian of such insane person, or to the judge of a court of common pleas of the county in which the insane person is a resident or detained, to make such orders for the maintenance, custody, or care of the insane person, and for the care and disposition of the property of the insane person, as the case may require.

Sec. 2004, Act of June 7, 1923, P. L. 498.

"Supervised institution" as defined by Sec. 2002, of the same act as follows:

"(e) 'Supervised Institution' shall mean any charitable institution within the Commonwealth which receives financial assistance from the Commonwealth, either directly or indirectly, and to which the Governor does not appoint any member of the board of inspectors, managers, trustees, or directors, all houses or places within the Commonwealth in which any person of unsound mind is detained, whenever the occupant or owner of the house or person having charge of such person of unsound mind receives any compensation for custody, control, or attendance, other than as an attendant or nurse, and also all institutions, houses or places in which more than one such person is detained with or without compensation paid for custody or attendance, all children's institutions and maternity homes and hospitals within the Commonwealth, all homes or hospitals for crippled children within the Commonwealth, all prisons, jails, hospitals, almshouses, or poorhouses maintained by any county, city, borough, township, or poor district of this Commonwealth, and all institutions, and societies within this Commonwealth into whose care the custody of delinquent dependent, or neglected children may be committed, and all houses and places maintained by such institutions, associations, or societies in which such children may be kept or detained."

406. Appointment of Visitorial Bodies by Department of Welfare. The Department of Welfare shall have the power to appoint a bord of three or more members in any county of the Commonwealth to act, without compensation, as a board of visitors to visit any supervised institution in such county in aid of, and as the representatives of, the department; such board to make a report of such visitation as the department may require. It shall be the duty of the officers or other persons having charge of such institution to afford full facilities for such board to make an examination thereof.

Sec. 2005, Act of June 7, 1923, P. L. 498.

407. Visitation etc. by State Agent. The General Agent and Secretary of the Board of Public Charities shall (hold his office for three years, unless sooner removed; he shall be a member of the board ex-officio; and it shall be his duty to cause a correct record of its proceedings to be kept) oversee and conduct its out-door business, visit all (charitable, penal), reformatory, and correctional institutions in the State at least once in each year, except as hereinafter provided, and as much oftener as the board may direct; he shall prepare a series of interrogations. with the necessary accompanying blanks, to the several institutions of charity, reform, and correction in the State, and to those having charge of the poor in the several counties thereof, or any subdivision of the same, with a view to illustrate in his annual report the causes and best treatment of pauperism and crime, and shall have free access to all reports and returns now required by law to be made; and he may also propose, for the approval of the board, such general investigations as he may think best.

Part of Sec. 1, Act of May 1, 1913, P. L. 149 amending Sec. 4, Act of Apr. 24, 1869, P. L. 90.

The Board of Public Charities was abolished by the Act of May 25, 1921, P. L. 1144, which transferred its powers and duties to the Department of Welfare.

Quaere: Whether this provision is not supplied by Sec. 2004, of the Administrative Code, supra Sec. 405.

408. State Supervision of Institutions. The said commissioners shall have full power, either by themselves or the general agents at all times to look into and examine the condition of the charitable reformatory, or correctional institutions within the State, financially and otherwise; to inquire and examine into their methods of instruction, the government and management of their inmates, the official conduct of trustees, directors, and other officers and employes of the same the condition of the buildings, grounds, and other property connected therewith, and into all other matters pertaining to their usefulness and good management; and for these purposes they shall have free access to the grounds, buildings, and all books and papers relating to said institutions; and all persons now or hereafter connected with the same are hereby directed and required to give such information, and afford such facilities for inspection, as the said commissioners may require; and any neglect or refusal on the part of any officer or person connected with such institution to comply with any of the requirements of this act shall subject the offender to a penalty of one hundred dollars ($100.00), to be used for and collected by the general agent in the name of the board.

Part of Sec. 2, Act of May 1, 1913, P. L. 149, amending Sec. 5, of Apr. 24, 1869, P. L. 90.

The commissioners herein referred to are the commissioners of the Board of Public Charities. See note to section immediately preceding.

409. Visitation by State Agents. The said commissioners, by themselves or their general agent, are hereby authorized and required, at least once in each year, to visit all the charitable and correctional institutions of the State receiving state aid, and ascertain whether the moneys appropriated for their aid are or have been economically and judicially expended; whether the objects of the several institutions are accomplished; whether the laws in relation to them are fully complied with; whether all parts of the State are equally benefitted by them, and the various other matters referred to in the fifth section of this act; and in their annual report to the legislature, to embody the result of their investigations, together with such other information and recommendations as they may deem proper.

Sec. 6, Act of Apr. 24, 1869, P. L. 90. The "Commissioners" herein referred to are the Commissioners of the Board of Public Charities. See note to Sec. 407 Spra.

410. Supervision of Institutions Other Than State Institutions. When Children Not to be Committed to Such Institutions. The institutions, associations, and societies, into whose care the custody of delinquent, neglected or dependent children may be committed by order of the courts of this Commonwealth, shall be subject to the same visitation, inspections, and supervision of the Board of Public Charities of the public charitable institutions of this State; and the courts of common pleas of this Commonwealth may require such information and statistics from such institutions, associations or societies as said judges deem necessary in order to enable them to exercise a wise discretion in dealing with children. Every such institution, association or society shall file with the Board of Public Charities an annual written or printed report, which shall contain a statement of the number of children cared for during the year, the number received, the number placed in homes, the number died, the number returned to friends; also, a financial statement, showing the receipts and disbursements of such institutions, associations or societies. The statement of receipts shall indicate the amounts received from public funds, the amount received from other sources, specifying the several sources. The statement of disbursements shall show the amount expended for salaries and other expenses, specifying the same; the amount expended for lands, buildings and investments. The secretary of the Board of Public Charities shall furnish to each of the said courts of common pleas a list of such institutions, associations, and societies filing such annual reports, and no child shall be committed to the care of any such institution, association or society which shall not have filed a report; for the fiscal year last preceding, with the Board of Public Charities.

Sec. 1, Act of Mar. 5, 1903, P. L. 11.
The Board of Public Charities was abolished by the Act of May 25, 1921, P. L. 1144, which transferred its powers and duties to the Department of Welfare.

411. Appointment of Board of Visitors by Court of Common Pleas. That it shall be the duty of the court of common pleas in each county within this Commonwealth to appoint a board, consisting of six or more reputable citizens, who shall serve without compensation, to constitute a Board of Visitors, whose duty it shall be to visit, at least once a year, all institutions, societies, and associations, within the county, into whose care and custody dependent, neglected, and delinquent children shall be committtd under the provisions of the law of this Commonwealth; and all charitable, reformatory, or penal institutions, and all institutions, within the county, which receive their inmates from more than one county, and art supported or managed, in whole or in part by the Commonwealth, or any of the officers thereof; and all institutions, within the county, which are wholly supported and managed by any city, county, borough, or poor district of the Commonwealth. Such visits shall be made monthly by not less than two of the members of the board, who shall report to the Board. The said Board of Visitors shall make reports to the court from time to time, on matters pertaining to the welfare of the institutions, particularly the treatment received by the inmates. A copy of such report shall be submitted by the board to the persons in charge of such institutions, societies, and associations. The board shall make an annual report to the Board of Public Charities. The said Board of Visitors shall be entitled to receive, from the counties in which they shall be appointed, such sum or sums of money for actual and necessary expenses as may be approved by the board of county commissioners in their respective counties.

Sec. 1, Act of June 6, 1913, P. L. 452, amending Sec. 1, Act of Feb. 26, 1903, P. L. 8.
The Board of Public Charities was abolished by the act of May 25, 1921, P. L. 1144 which transferred its powers and duties to the Department of Welfare.
The Board of Visitation has power to visit only those charitable, reformatory or penal institutions to which children or adults or both are committed by some legal authority under the provisions of some law of this Commonwealth, and not those institutions in which children are placed by parents, guardians or friends without legal commitment. Such visits should be made monthly by at least two members of the board: Opinion of Attorney General, December 2, 1913, Board of Visitation, 22 Dist. Rep. 313.

412. Nomination of Visitors. That the court of common pleas in each county within this Commonwealth may receive nominations of persons for appointment on the said boards of visitation, submitted to the court by any corporation organized under the laws of this Commonwealth for the study and improvement of the conditions of charitable, reformatory, or penal institutions, and such nominations shall in no way interfere with the exercise of free discretion by the court in making such appointments.

Sec. 2, Act of June 6, 1913, P. L. 452.
The nominations herein referred to are to the Boards of visitors appointed under the section immediately preceding.

413. When Official Visitors may Enter Penal and Reformatory Institutions. Any person designated by law to be official visitor of any (jail, penitentiary, or other) penal or reformatory institution, in this Commonwealth, maintained at the public expense, is hereby authorized and empowered to enter and visit any such (jail, penitentiary, or other) penal or reformatory institution, on any and every day, including Sundays, between the hours of nine o'clock ante meridian, or five o'clock, post meridian; and not before nine o'clock ante meridian, or five o'clock, post meridian, except with the special permission of the warden, manager, overseer, or superintendent in charge of any such (jail, penitentiary, or other) penal or reformatory institution.

Sec. 1, Act of May 14, 1909, P. L. 838.

414. Interviews With Inmates of Penal and Reformatory Institutions by Official Visitors. Upon any such visit of any official visitor to any such (jail, penitentiary, or other) penal or reformatory institution, such visitor shall have the right to interview privately any prisoner or inmate confined in any such (jail, penitentiary, or other) penal or reformatory institution, and for that purpose to enter the cell, room, or apartment wherein any such prisoner or inmate shall be confined: Provided, however, That if any warden, manager, overseer, superintendent, or person in charge of such institution at the time of such visit, shall be of the opinion that such entry by the official visitor into the cell, room, or apartment of such prisoner or inmate would be dangerous to the discipline of the institution, then and in that case the said warden, superintendent, overseer, manager, or person in charge, conduct any prisoner or inmate within whom such official visitor may desire a private interview, into such other cell, room or apartment within the institution as he may designate, and there permit the private interview between the official visitor and such prisoner or inmate to take place: Provided, further however, That no official visitor shall have the right or power of privately interviewing any such prisoner or inmate except prisoners or inmates of the same sex as such official visitors.

Sec. 2, Act of May 14, 1909, P. L. 838.

415. Official Visitors Prohibited From Giving Anything to Inmates. Exceptions. All powers, functions, and privileges heretofore belonging to official visitors of (jail, penitentiary and) penal or reformatory institutions, under the common statute laws, are hereby confirmed: Provided, however, That no such official visitor shall have the right or power to give or deliver to any prisoner or inmate of any such (jail, penitentiary, or) penal or reformatory institu-

tion during such visit, any chattel or object whatsoever, except objects and articles of religious or moral instruction or use.

Sec. 3, Act of May 14, 1909, P. L. 938.

416. Penalty. Removal as Official Visitor. If any such official visitor shall violate any of the prohibitions herein contained, any warden, manager, overseer, or superintendent, of any such (jail, penitentiary,) penal or reformatory institution, may apply to any court of common pleas of the county wherein such institution may be situated, for a rule upon such visitor to show cause why he or she should not be deprived of his or her office; and upon proof to the satisfaction of said court being made, such court shall enter a decree against such official visitor, depriving him or her of all rights, privileges, and functions of official visitor.

Sec. 4, Act of May 14, 1909, P. L. 938.

417. Jurisdiction of Municipal Court of Philadelphia Over Houses of Detention. Board of Managers. Hereafter the municipal court of Philadelphia shall have exclusive jurisdiction ove rall houses of letention that are now or may hereafter be established within the limits of the city of Philadelphia, for the care of delinquent, dependent, and neglected children; and that the board of managers of the said house or houses of detention shall hereafter be appointed by the judges of the municipal court of Philadelphia, to the exclusion of any authority to appoint said board that may be now vested in the judges of the court of oyer and terminer and general jail delivery, and the courts of quarter sessions of the peace, having jurisdiction in the said city.

Sec. 1, Act of Apr. 26, 1917, P. L. 108.

418. Power of Board of Managers of Houses of Detention in Philadelphia County. The said board of managers shall have the same power and authority, and shall serve for the same term, and be subject to the same supervision, as now provided by law; subject, however, to removal from office by the judges of the municipal court of Philadelphia.

Sec. 2, Act of Apr. 26, 1917, P. L. 108.

2. Correctional Institutions

(Note: It seems that juvenile courts have jurisdiction to commit children only under the age of sixteen years. These commitments may be made to the Pennsylvania Training School at Morganza, Glen Mills Schools, Homes for Friendless Children, the Philadelphia Protectory, and certain incorporated societies. In counties containing a population from 300,000 to 1,200,000 male children may be committed by juvenile courts to the county schools established for that purpose, and in counties containing a population from 750,000 to 1,200,000 female children may be committed to similar institutions established for similar purposes. To these county schools may also be committed juvenile offenders from counties other than those by which the schools are maintained. The House of Correction, Employment and Reformation, seems to be devoted largely to the reception of persons convicted in the municipal court, sitting as a misdemeanants' Court.

It may also be pertinent to note at this place that Sec. 10, Act of Apr. 23, 1903, P. L. 274, supra Sec. 381, makes it unlawful to commit the custody of any neglected or dependent child * * * * to any institution of correction or reformation in which delinquent children are received, or to commit any delinquent child to any institution in which dependent or neglected children are received.)

(a) State Institutions. General Provisions.

419. Powers and Duties of Boards of Trustees of State Institutions. The board of trustees of each State institution within the Department of Welfare shall have general direction and control of the property and management of such institution. It shall have the power and its duty shall be:

(a) To elect a superintendent or warden of the institution who shall, subject to the authority of the board, administer the institution in all its departments;

(b) On nomination by the superintendent or warden, from time to time to appoint such officers and employes as may be necessary;

(c) To fix the salaries of its employes in conformity with the standards established by the Executive Board:

(d) Subject to the approval of the Secretary of Welfare, to make such by-laws, rules, and regulations for the management of the institution as it may deem wise.

The boards of trustees of the several State institutions created by this act shall exercise the foregoing powers in the management of such institutions, as follows:

Board of Trustees of Pennsylvania Industrial Reformatory, of Pennsylvania Industrial Reformatory, at Huntingdon.

Board of Trustees of State Industrial Home for Women, of State Industrial Home for Women, at Muncy.

Board of Trustees of Pennsylvania Training School, of Pennsylvania Training School at Morganza.

420. Huntingdon Reformatory. The Pennsylvania Industrial Reformatory at Huntingdon was established by the Act of June 8, 1881, P. L. 63. By Sec. 4 of the Act of Apr. 28, 1887, P. L. 63 provision was made for the commitment to the institution by any court exercising criminal jurisdiction, "any male criminal between the age of fifteen and twenty-five years and not known to have been previously sentenced to a State prison in this or any state or country." In the report of the board of managers of this institution for the years 1919-1920 the statement is made that the Huntingdon Reformatory cannot receive persons committed by the Juvenile Courts.

Compiler's note.

421. State Industrial Home for Women. The State Industrial Home for Women at Muncy Station was established by the Act of July 25, 1913, P. L. 1311, and receives by commitment of any court of record in this Commonwealth exercising criminal jurisdiction, any female between sixteen and thirty years of age, upon conviction for, or upon pleading guilty of, the commission of any criminal offense punishable under the laws of this State.

Compiler's note.

422. Incorporation of "The House of Refuge of Western Pennsylvania". All such persons as shall become subscribers in an association, in the manner hereinafter provided, shall be a corporation and body politic in law, by the name, style and title of "The House of Refuge of Western Pennsylvania;" and by that name, and style and title shall have succession; with the power to have a common seal, and to change the same at pleasure; to establish, erect and manage a house of refuge in the counties of Allegheny or Westmoreland, and to make contracts relative to the same; to sue and be sued, and by that name and title be capable in law, of purchasing, taking, holding and conveying any estate, real or personal, for the use of the said corporation; and to establish by-laws and orders for the regulation of the institution, and the preservation and application of the funds thereof: Provided, The same be not repugnant to the constitution and laws of the United States or of this Commonwealth.

Sec. 10, Act of April 22, 1850, P. L. 538.

This institution, originally the House of Refuge of Western Pennsylvania, was styled, by the Act of March 20, 1872, P. L. 27, The Pennsylvania Reform School. By order of the court of Common Pleas of Allegheny County, (No. 377 First Term 1912) the name of the institution was changed to the Pennsylvania Training School.

423. Membership in Corporation. Every person who shall subscribe the articles of such association, and pay to the funds of the institution the sum of fifty dollars, or ten dollars annually, for the term of six years shall be a member for life; and every person paying the sum of two dollars annually, shall be a member while he continues to contribute the said sum; such payment to be made at the time and in the manner to be prescribed by the by-laws of said association.

Sec. 11, Act of April 22, 1850, P. L. 538.

424. Management of Training School. Sec. 12 of the Act of April 22, 1850, which provided for the officers and board of managers of the institution was repealed by the Administrative Code (Act of June 7, 1923, P. L. 498), Sec. 435 of

which (supra Sec. 402) creates a board of trustees for the Pennsylvania Training School. The broad powers and duties of the board are prescribed by Sec. 2019 of the Code (supra Sec. 419) and other powers and duties are transferred to it by reference (supra Sec. 403).

Compiler's note.

425. Regulations of Inmates. Appointment of Officers. Reporting to Legislature. That the said managers may from time to time make by-laws, ordinances and regulations relative to the management, government, instruction, discipline, employment and disposition of the said children while in the said house of refuge, not contrary to law, as they deem proper; and may appoint such officers, agents and servants as they may deem necessary, to transact the business of the said corporation, and may designate their duties; and further, the same managers shall annually lay before the contributors on the first Monday of January, and transmit to the legislature a report, setting forth the number of children received into the said house of refuge, the disposition which shall be made of them by instructing or employing them in the said house or refuge, or by binding them out as apprentices, the receipts and expenditures of said managers, and generally all such facts and particulars as may tend to exhibit the effects, whether beneficial or otherwise, of the said association; and the right is hereby reserved to the legislature to alter, amend or repeal this act.

Sec. 18, Act of 1850, April 22, P. L. 538.
See section immediately preceding.

426. Exemption of Taxes. That the ground and buildings erected thereon for the use and object of said association, shall be exempt from taxation.

Sec. 20, Act of April 22, 1850, P. L. 538.

427. Duties of Board of Managers. That the board of managers shall * * * * establish such regulations respecting the religious and moral education, training, employment, discipline and safe keeping of its inhabitants, as may be deemed expedient and proper.

Part of Sec. 14, Act of April 22, 1850, P. L. 538.
This would now be done by the board of trustees created by the Administrative Code, subject to the approval of the Secretary of Welfare. See supra Secs. 401 and 404.

428. Who May be Received by Commitment. Employment of Inmates. Vocational Training. It shall be lawful for the board of managers of said homes of refuge, at their discretion, to receive into their care and guardianship infants, males under the age of twenty-one years, and females under the age of twenty-one years, committed to their custody in either of the following modes, to wit:

First. Infants committed by an alderman or justice of the peace on the complaint, and due proof made thereof by the parent, guardian or next friend of such infant, that by reason of incorrigible or vicious conduct, such infant has rendered his or her control beyond the power of such parent, guardian or next friend, and made it manifestly requisite, that from regard to the morals and future welfare of such infant, he or she should be placed under the guardianship of the managers of the said house of refuge.

Second. Infants committed by the authority aforesaid, where complaint and due proof have been made that such infant is a proper subject for the guardianship of the managers of the said house of refuge, in consequence of vagrancy, or of incorrigible or vicious conduct, and that from the moral depravity or otherwise of the parent, or guardian or next friend, in whose custody such infant may be, such parent, guardian or next friend is incapable or unwilling to exercise the proper care and discipline over such incorrigible or vicious infant.

Third. Infants who shall be taken or committed as vagrants or upon any criminal charge, or duly convicted of criminal offenses as may in the judgment of the court of over and terminer, or of the court of quarter sessions of the peace of any county within the western district; and the said managers shall have power to place the said children committed to their care, during their minority, at such employment, and cause them to be instructed in such branches of useful knowledge as may be suitable to their years and capacities; and they shall have power at their discretion to bind out the said children, with their consent, as apprentices during their minority to such persons and at as in their judgment will be most conclusive to the reformasuch places, to learn such proper trades and employments tion and amendment, and will tend to the future benefit and advantages of children.

Sec. 15, Act of April 22, 1850, P. L. 538.
No child under the age of sixteen may now be committed by magistrates and justices of the peace to any institution, see Sec. 1, Act of March 26, 1903, P. L. 66, supra. Sec. 377.

429. Alderman and Justices of the Peace Committing Vagrants to Annex List of Witnesses. It shall be the duty of any alderman or justice aforesaid, committing a vagrant, or incorrigible or vicious infant as aforesaid, in addition to the adjudication required by the sixth section of this act, to annex to his commitment the names and residences of the different witnesses examined before him, and the substance of the testimony given by them respectively, on which the said adjudication was found.

Sec. 16, Act of April 22, 1850, P. L. 538.
See note to section immediately preceding.

430. Infants Convicted in District and Circuit Courts of the United States May be Committed. The managers of the House of Refuge for Western Pennsylvania shall have power to admit, into said House of Refuge, infants convicted of any criminal offense in any district or circuit court of the United States, in and for the Western district of Pennsylvania, in like manner as they are now authorized to admit infants convicted in the courts of oyer and terminer and quarter sessions: Provided, That no such infant shall be admitted, unless residing within the Western district of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.

Sec. 1, Act of April 11, 1862, P. L. 425, No. 423 supplementing the Act of April 22, 1850, P. L. 538.

431. Children Committed to be Clothed Maintained and Instructed at County Expense. Accounts How Kept. The children received by said managers under the conviction of any court within the said western district, shall be clothed, maintained and instructed by the said managers at the public expense of the proper county from which they came; and the accounts of said children shall be kept by the said managers in the same manner that the accounts of convicts in the penitentiaries are now directed to be kept by the inspectors thereof.

Sec. 19, Act of April 22, 1850, P. L. 538.

432. Children Committed to be Properly Clothed, Maintained and Instructed. Commitments by Mayors, Aldermen and Justices of the Peace. The act of assembly, approved the twenty-second day of April, one thousand eight hundred and fifty (P. L. 538), entitled "An act to secure the cities of Pittsburgh and Allegheny, and the neighborhood thereof, by damage from gun-powder; to incorporate an association for the establishment of a house of refuge for Western Pennsylvania; and relative to the Pennsylvania State lunatic asylum," is hereby so amended in its nineteenth section, as to include in the enactment and provision therein made, also such children received by the managers of the said house of refuge as may be convicted, or committed thereto agreeably to the provisions of the charter thereof, by any mayor, alderman or justice of the peace within the said Western district: and further, that the mayors of any city within the said Western district shall have like authority with that given to alderman and justices of the peace to commit to the custody of the managers of the said house or refuge, and that any commitment heretofore made by any mayor of any such city, is hereby legalized and made good.

Sec. 1, Act of May 12, 1857, P. L. 454, No. 509.
extending the Act of April 22, 1850, P. L. 538.
No child under the age of sixteen may now be committed by magistrates and justices of the peace to any institutions, see Sec. 1, Act of March 26, 1903, P. L. 66, supra Sec. 377.

433. All Children Committed to be Properly Clothed, Maintained and Instructed. The nineteenth section of the

act to which this is a further supplement, shall extend and apply to all children received into the house of refuge of western Pennsylvania.

Sec. 1, Act of January 31, 1855, P. L. 6, No. 9, supplementing the Act of April 22, 1850, P. L. 538.

The nineteenth section herein referred to is the nineteenth section of the Act of April 22, 1850, P. L. 538, supra section 431 See also sec. 1, of the Act of April 16, 1859, P. L. 219, supra sec. 432 amending said nineteenth section by extending the same to certain cases.

434. Power of Board Over Females. It shall be lawful for the board of managers of said institution, at their discretion, to retain or bind out female infants committed to their care (who may be sixteen years of age at the time they are committed), until they shall reach the age of twenty-one years.

Sec. 2, Act of January 31, 1855, P. L. 6. No. 9, supplementing Act of April 22, 1850, P. L. 538.

435. Indenturing of Children Committed. The boards of managers of the houses of refuge for the reformation of juvenile delinquents, in (Philadelphia and) Allegheny counties, are hereby respectively authorized, whenever they deem it for the interest of any white inmate duly committed to their custody to bind or indenture such white inmate to service during his or her minority, although the party to whom the indenture may be made may be a citizen of one of the United States other than this Commonwealth: Provided, That no such indenture to service out of this Commonwealth shall be made without the consent first given of said white inmate.

Sec. 1, Act of May 12, 1857, P. L. 454, No. 509.

436. Spiritful Ministrations to Inmates. From and after the passage of this act, all persons committed to the Western house of refuge shall be allowed, in all cases of sickness, spiritual advice and spiritual ministration from any organized clergymen of the denomination to which said inmate may belong; such advice and ministration to be obtained within sight of the person or persons having such inmates in charge; but if the person or persons seeking such, desire religious consolation out of hearing of any officer of said institution, then, in that instance, they shall not be debarred by any rule of said house of refuge.

Sec. 1, Act of April 8, 1862, P. L. 318, No. 333, supplementing the Act of April 22, 1850, P. L. 538.

437. County Chargeable with Expenses of Maintenance of Children Cimmitted. The county chargeable with the expense of any child committed to the House of Refuge for Western Pennsylvania shall be the county in which the parents of said child reside, or if there be no parents living or resident within this Commonwealth, then said expense shall be charged to the county wherein the person committed may have last resided for a period not less than ninety consective days: Provided, however, That where infants have been inmates of eleemosynary institutions prior to commitment to the house of refuge, the residence of such infants or of their parents prior to their having become inmates of said institutions shall be regarded as their domicile for the purpose of this act.

Sec. 1, Act of April 11, 1868, P. L. 847, No. 786.

(c) Semi-State Institutions. Glen Mills Schools.

438. Reason for Establishment. Whereas, An association of citizens of this Commonwealth hath been formed in the city and county of Philadelphia, for the humane and laudable purpose of reforming juvenile delinquents, and separating them from the society and intercourse of old and experienced offenders, with whom, within the prisons of the said city, they have been heretofore associated, and thereby exposed to the contamination of every species of vice and crime; and the members of the said association having prayed to be incorporated.

Preamble Act of Mar. 23, 1826, P. L. 133.

439. Incorporation of House of Refuge. All such persons as now are or shall hereafter become subscribers to the said association, in the manner herein after provided, be and they are hereby incorporated and made a body politic, in law by the name, style and title, of "The House of Refuge;" and by that name, style and title shall have perpetual succession, with the power to have a common seal, and to change the same at pleasure, to make contracts relatice to the institution, to sue and be sued, and by that name and style, be capable in law, of purchasing, taking, holding and conveying, any estate real or personal, for the use of said corporation: Provided, That the annual income of such estate, shall not exceed in value five thousand dollars, nor be applied to any other purposes than those for which this incorporation is formed, and also to establish by-laws and orders for the regulation of the society, and the preservation and application of the funds thereof: Provided, The same be not repugnant to the constitution and laws of the United States or of this Commonwealth.

Sec. 1, Act of Mar. 23, 1826, P. L. 133.

The change of name of this institution from the House of Refuge, adopted at the original organization in 1826, to Glen Mills Schools was made by order of the Court of Common Pleas, No. 4, (of Philadelphia,) on the petition of the managers. This change was made at the suggestion of many of the judges throughout the State, after due consideration by the board and the contributors.

440. Members of Association. Every person who hath subscribed the said articles of association, or who shall hereafter subscribe the same, and pay to the funds of the institution, the sum of fifty dollars, or ten dollars annually, for the term of six years, shall be a member for life; and every person paying the sum of two dollars annually, shall be a member while he continues to contribute the said sum; such payment to be made at the time and in the manner to be prescribed by the by-laws of the said association.

Sec. 2, Act of Mar. 23, 1826, P. L. 133.

441. Officers and Managers. The estate and concerns of the said corporation shall be conducted by the following officers: a president, two vice presidents, a treasurer and a secretary, and twenty-one managers, of whom five shall constitute a quorum, for the transaction of business, who shall appoint from their own body a chairman and a secretary, and prescribe the duties of each; that the members of the said association, shall assemble on the first Monday of May, annually, at such place in the said city as the board of managers may from time to time appoint, and of which the president, or in case of his absence or refusal to give the same, the secretary or any member of the said association, shall give notice in at least two of the daily papers of the city of Philadelphia, and elect by a plurality by ballots, the aforesaid officers; and whenever any vacancy shall occur by death removal from the city or county, or otherwise, the same shall be filled for the remainder of the year, by such person, being a subscriber to the said articles of association, as the board of managers for the time being, or a major part of them shall appoint: Provided, That notice of the election, to be held in May next, may be given by the committee appointed for that purpose, by a meeting of citizens held on the first day of March, instant.

Sec. 3, Act of Mar. 23, 1826, P. L. 133.

442. Election of Board of Managers. If the annual election shall not take place on the days appointed for that purpose, the said corporation shall not therefore be dissolved but the members of the said board shall continue in office until a new election, which shall be had at such time and place, and after such notice as the said board shall prescribe, and in case of an equality of votes for any one or more persons, as a member or members of the said board of managers, the said board shall determine which of such persons shall be considered as elected, and such person or persons shall take his or their seats, and act accordingly.

Sec. 4, Act of Mar. 24, 1826, P. L. 133.

443. Free from Tax. The lot of ground, and the buildings which may be erected thereon, for the use and objects of the said association shall be free of tax.

Sec. 8, Act of Mar. 23, 1826, P. L. 133.

444. Who May be Committed to House of Refuge of Philadelphia, Binding Out and Apprenticing of Inmates. The said managers shall at their discretion receive into the said house of refuge, such children who shall be taken up or committed as vagrants, or upon any criminal charge, or duly convicted of criminal offenses, as may be in the judgment of the court of oyer and terminer, or of the court of quarter sessions of the peace, of the county, or of the mayors courts of the city of Philadelphia, or of any alderman or justice of the peace, or of the managers of the almshouses and house of employment be deemed proper objects; and the said managers of the house of refuge shall have power to place the said children committed to their care, during the minority of the said children, at such employments, and cause them to be instructed in such branches of useful knowledge as may be suitable to their years and capacities; and they shall have power, in their discretion, to bind out the said children, with their consent, as apprentices, during their minority to such persons, and at such places, to learn such proper trades and employments, as in their judgment will be most conducive to the reformation and amendment, and will tend to the future benefit and advantage of such children: Provided, That the charge and power of the said managers upon and over the said children, shall not extend in the case of females, beyond the age of eighteen years.

Sec. 6, Act of Mar. 23, 1826, P. L. 133.

This act was held to be constitutional in ex parte Crouse 4, Wharton 9, and not depriving the children committed of their right of trial by jury. "The house of refuge is not a prison, but a school, where reformation, and not punishment, is the end."

The proviso in this section seems to be repealed by Sec. 7, Act of Apr. 11, 1850, P. L. 448, immediately following this section.

The children under the age of sixteen may no longer be committed by magistrates and justices of the peace, see Sec. 1, Act of Mar. 26, 1903, P. L. 66, supra Sec. 377.

445. Power and Charge of Managers Over Females. The power and charge of the managers of the House of Refuge over the inmates of that institution, shall extend in the case of females, who on their admission may be sixteen years of age, to the age of twenty-one years; and that so much of any law or laws of this Commonwealth as conflicts with the provisions of this section, be and the same is hereby repealed.

Sec. 7, Act of Apr. 11, 1850, P. L. 448.

It would seem that the repealing clause herein repeals the proviso in Sec. 6, Act of Mar. 23, 1826, P. L. Mar. 2, 1827, P. L. 76, infra sec. 448.

446. Who May be Committed. In lieu of the manner prescribed by the sixth section of the act to which this is a supplement, it shall be lawful for the managers of the House of Refuge, at their discretion, to receive into their care and guardianship, infants, males under the age of twenty-one years, and females under the age of eighteen years, committed to their custody in either of the following modes, viz: First. Infants committed by an alderman or justice of the peace, on the complaint and due proof made to him by the parent, guardian, or next friend of such infant, that by reason of incorrigible or vicious conduct, such infant has rendered his or her control beyond the power of such parent, guardian or next friend, and made it manifestly requisite, that from regard for the morals and future welfare of such infant, he or she should be placed under the guardianship of the managers of the House of Refuge. Second: Infants committed by the authority aforesaid, where complaint and due proof have been made, that such infant is a proper subject for the guardianship of the managers of the House of Refuge, in consequence of vagrancy, or of incorrigible or vicious conduct, and that from the moral depravity or otherwise of the parent or next friend, in whose custody such infant may be, such parent or next friend is incapable or unwilling to exercise the proper care and discipline over such incorrigible or vicious infant. Third: Infants committed by the courts of this Commonwealth in the mode provided by the act to which this is a supplement.

Sec. 1, Act of Apr. 10, 1835, P. L. 133, supplementing the Act of Mar. 23, 1826, P. L. 133.

This act was held to be constitutional in ex parte Crouse 4, Wharton 9, and not depriving the children committed of their right of trial by jury. "The House of Refuge is not a prison, but a school, where reformation and not punishment, is the end."

Children under the age of sixteen may no longer be committed by magistrate and justices of the peace, see Sec. 1, Act of Mar. 26, 1903, P. L. 66, supra Sec. 377.

447. Alderman and Justices of the Peace Committing Delinquents to Annex Names of Witnesses. It shall be the duty of any alderman or justice aforesaid, committing a vagrant or incorrigible or vicious infant as aforesaid, in addition to the adjudication required by the first section of this act, to annex to his commitment the names and residence of the different witnesses examined before him, and the substance of the testimony given by them respectfully, on which the said adjudication was founded.

Sec. 2, Act of Apr. 10, 1835, P. L. 133, supplementing the Act of Mar. 23, 1826, P. L. 133.

See notes to the section immediately preceding.

448. Commitments by Quarter Sessions and Oyer and Terminer Other Than the County of Philadelphia. Maintenance and Instruction of Such Children. Apprenticing of Children. Control of Inmates by Managers of Institution. The managers of the house of refuge, shall receive into the same, such children who shall be convicted in the court of oyer and terminer or quarter sessions of any county except the county of Philadelphia, or mayors court of any city except the city of Philadelphia, of any offence which under the existing laws would be punished by imprisonment in the penitentiary, as may be in the judgment of the said courts deemed proper objects for the house of refuge; and the children so received, shall be clothed, maintained and instructed by the said managers, at the public expense of the proper county; and the accounts of the said children shall be kept by the managers, in the same manner that the accounts of convicts in the penitentiary are now directed to be kept by the inspectors thereof, and the said managers, of the house of refuge shall have power to place the said children committed to their care during the minority of the said children, at such employments, and cause them to be instructed in such branches of useful knowledge as may be suitable to their years and capacities; and they shall have power, in their discretion to bind out the said children with their consent, as apprentices during their minority, to such persons, and at such places, to learn such proper trades and employments as in their judgment will be most conducive to the reformation and amendment and will tend to the future benefit and advantage of such children: Provided, That the charge and power of the said managers, upon and over the said children, shall not extend in the case of females beyond the age of eighteen years: And provided, That this section shall not be construed to apply to children received into the said house of refuge, from the city and county of Philadelphia, or to repeal or affect the sixth section of an act, entitled, "An act to incorporate the subscribers to the articles of association, for the purpose of establishing and conducting an institution for the confinement and reformation of youthful delinquents, under the title of 'the house of refuge,'" passed the twenty-third day of March, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-six.

Sec. 4, Act of Mar. 2, 1827, P. L. 76.

It was attempted to repeal this section by the third section of the Act of Jan. 10, 1867, P. L. 1317. This repealing clause, however, was later to be ineffective on account of being unconstitutional. House of Refuge v. Luzerne Co., 215 Pa. 429. This section so far as it relates to the power and charge of the managers over females is repealed by Sec. 7, Act of Apr. 11, 1850, P. L. 448, Supra Sec. 445.

449. Commitments by Courts of Common Pleas of the Eastern District Other Than Philadelphia. In addition to the cases provided for by the fourth section of the act, entitled "An act to endow the House of Refuge, and for other purposes therein mentioned," passed the second day of March, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-seven (P. L. 76), the managers of "The House of Refuge" shall receive under their care and guardianship, infants under the age of twenty-one years, committed to their custody by two judges, the president judge being one, of the court of common pleas of any county in the eastern district of Pennsylvania, (which said district shall embrace all the counties of the Commonwealth from which infants cannot be sent to the "House of

Refuge of Western Pennsylvania",) except the county of Philadelphia, in which said infant resides or may be found, on complaint and due proof made to them by the parent, guardian, or next friend of such infant, that such infant is unmanageable and beyond the control of the complainant and that the future welfare of said infant requires, that such infant should be placed under the care and guardianship of the said managers of the House of Refuge; or when said complaint and due proof shall be made by the prosecuting officer of the county, that said infant is unmanageable, or a vagrant, and has no parent, or guardian, capable and willing to restrain, manage and take proper care of such infant.

Sec. 1, Act of Jan. 26, 1854, P. L. 12, supplementing the Act of Mar. 23, 1826, P. L. 133.

450. Hearings Before Courts for Commitment of Delinquents to House of Refuge of Philadelphia. Testimony to be Taken Under Oath or Affirmation and to be Submitted to Managers of the Institution. The said judges shall carefully examine the complaint made to them in the presence of the complainant and infant complained of, and for the purpose of bringing the parties and witnesses before them, shall be fully authorized to use such process of the court as may be necessary; and where the said judges shall adjudge an infant to be a proper subject for the care and guardianship of the said managers of the House of Refuge, they shall, in addition to their adjudication, transmit to the said managers the testimony taken before them, on which their adjudication was founded; and the said testimony shall be taken under oath or affirmation of the witnesses, and in the presence of the party complained of.

Sec. 2, Act of Jan. 26, 1854, P. L. 12, supplementing the Act of Mar. 23, 1826, P. L. 133.

The "said Judges are judges of the court of common pleas of the Eastern district other than Philadelphia. See the section immediately preceding.

451. Power of Managers Over Committed Delinquents. The power and authority of the said managers of the House of Refuge shall be as full and ample, in all respects, over the infants committed to their care and guardianship under this act, as are given and granted to the said managers over infants committed to their care and guardianship from the county of Philadelphia, by the said act, entitled "An act to incorporate the subscribers to the articles of association for the purpose of establishing an institution for the confinement and reformation of juvenile delinquents, under the title of 'The House of Refuge'". (Act of Mar. 23, 1826, P. L. 133)

Sec. 3, Act of Jan. 26, 1854, P. L. 12 supplementing the Act of Mar. 23, 1826, P. L. 133.

452. Commitments by Courts of Quarter Sessions of the Eastern District Other Than Philadelphia. The managers shall, in their discretion, receive into the House of Refuge such children, as may be convicted of any misdemeanor, or criminal offense, in any court of quartersessions of any county, other than the county of Philadelphia, in the Eastern District of this Commonwealth, as shall, in the judgment of the said court, be deemed proper subjects for the care and guardianship of the managers of the house of refuge aforesaid.

Sec. 1, Act of Jan. 10, 1867, P. L. 1371, supplementing the Act of Mar. 23, 1826, P. L. 135.

Sec. 3, of this act was held unconstitutional because there was no notice of its provisions in the title: See House of Refuge v. Luzerne County, 215 Pa. 429.

This section and Sec. 2, next succeeding, do not seem to be affected by the decision.

453. Power and Authority of Managers Over Certain Inmates. The power and authority of the managers of the house of refuge aforesaid, shall be as full and ample, in all respects, over the children committed to their care and guardianship, under this act, as are given and granted to the said managers, over children committed to their care and guardianship, by the said act, entitled, "An act to incorporate the subscribers to the articles of association for the purpose of establishing and conducting an institution for the confinement and reformation of juvenile delinquents, under the title of the House of Refuge". (Act of Mar. 23, 1826, P. L. 133).

Sec. 2, Act of Jan. 10, 1867, P. L. 1371, supplementing the Act of Mar. 23, 1826, P. L. 135.

See notes to the section immediately preceding.

454. Indenture of Children Committed. The boards of managers of the House of Refuge for the reformation of juvenile delinquents, in Philadelphia, (and Allegheny) counties, are hereby respectfully authorized, whenever they deem it for the interest of any white inmate duly committed to their custody, to bind or indenture such white inmate to service during his or her minority, although the party to whom the indenture may be made may be a citizen of one of the United States other than this Commonwealth: Provided, That no such indenture to service out of this Commonwealth shall be made without the consent first given of said white inmate.

Sec. 1, Act of May 12, 1857, P. L. 454.

455. Official Visitors of House of Refuge of Philadelphia Duties of Visitors. Investigations into Commitments. It shall be the duty of the president and legal associates of the (court of common pleas of Philadelphia county, the judges of the district court of the city and county of Philadelphia, and the recorder of the city of Philadelphia, alternately, in such manner as may be arranged between them, at a joint meeting for that purpose from time to time held, to visit the House of Refuge, at least once in two weeks or oftener, if to the said judges it shall seem requisite; and it shall be the duty of the judge or recorder so visiting the House of Refuge, carefully to examine into all the commitments to the said House of Refuge, made by the aldermen, justice or guardians, of the poor aforesaid, that have not previously been adjudged upon by one of the said judges or the recorder in the manner hereinafter directed, which commitments it shall be the duty of the managers of the House of Refuge, truly and correctly, to lay before such judge or recorder, and on such examination, such judge or recorder shall have produced before him by the managers aforesaid, their superintendent or agent, the infant or infants described in such commitment, and the testimony upon which he or she shall have been adjudged a fit subject for the guardianship of said managers, or on which he or she shall be claimed to be held as such, and if after examining the infant and such testimony, the said judge or recorder shall be of opinion that according to the laws of this Commonwealth regulating the control of infants, a case has been established, which in his opinion, would according to law authorize the transfer of the parental authority over such infant to the managers of the House of Refuge, then and in that case it shall be the duty of the said judge or recorder to endorse an order on the commitment of the justice or alderman or guardians of the poor, directing the infant to be continued under the guardianship of the managers of the House of Refuge, after which it shall be lawful for said managers to exercise over all such infants, the powers and authorities given them by the act to which this is a supplement. But if the said judge or recorder shall be of opinion that such case has not been made out, he shall order such infant to be forthwith discharged, which order shall be obeyed by the managers, under the pains and penalties provided by law against wrongful imprisonment: Provided, That it shall be the duty of said judge or recorder, at the request of such infant or any person in his behalf, to transfer such hearing to the court house of the court of which he is a member, in order that the infant may have the benefit of counsel and of compulsory process to obtain witnesses, required in his or her behalf, which such judge or recorder is hereby authorized to award, as fully and amply as any judge or court could do on the hearing of writ of habeas corpus: And provided also, That nothing in this act contained shall be construed to interfere with the provisions of an act, entitled "An act for the better securing of personal liberty and preventing unlawful imprisonment," passed on the eighteenth day of February, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-five. (2 Sm. 275; Vol. XI, page 427,) commonly called the habeas corpus act.

Sec. 3, Act of Apr. 10, 1835, P. L. 133, supplementing the Act of Mar. 23, 1826, P. L. 133.

For provisions as to visitation of institutions in general, see supra Secs. 405 to 416.

456. Inspectors of County Prison of Philadelphia May Deliver Colored Convicts to Colored House of Refuge of Philadelphia. It shall and may be lawful for the inspectors

of the prisons of the county of Philadelphia, under the direction of the court of quarter sessions, to transfer and deliver to the managers of the Colored House of Refuge of the city and county of Philadelphia, with their assent, any colored convicts, under the age of twenty-one committed to said prison; and when so transferred, they shall be dealt with as other minors committed and delivered to the said managers.

Sec. 6, Act of Apr. 25, 1850, P. L. 569.
Quaere: Whether this institution is the House of Refuge of Philadelphia, now Glen Mills Schools?

457. Indenturing of Colored Inmates of House of Refuge of Philadelphia. The board of managers of the House of Refuge, for the reformation of juvenile delinquents, in Philadelphia, are hereby authorized whenever they may deem it for the interest of any colored inmate duly committed to their custody to bind or indenture such colored inmate to service during his or her minority, although the party to whom the indenture may be made may be a citizen of one of the United States, other than this Commonweath: Provided, That no such indenture to service out of this Commonwealth, shall be made without the consent first given of such colored inmate: Provided, further, That the said board of managers are not permitted to bind such colored inmates to persons residing within slave states.

Sec. 1, Act of Apr. 29, 1858, P. L. 452, No. 453.
See notes to section immediately preceding.

(d) State Aided Institutions.

458. Eight Hours to Constitute a Day's Labor in Reformatory Institutions. From and after the passage of this act, eight hours out of the twenty-four of each day shall make and constitute a days' labor and service in the (penitentiaries and) reformatory institutions which shall receive support from appropriation made by the General Assembly of this Commonwealth, and by the taxes levied and paid by the several counties thereof in whole or in part.

Sec. 1, Act of May 20, 1891, P. L. 100.
As to state institutions see supra Sec.

459. Superintendents and Officers Not to Allow or Compel More Than Eight Hours Work. All superintendent and officers over, and all persons authorized to make contracts for, and to employ persons for labor and service or appoint under-officers in, for and around said (penitentiaries and) reformatory institutions mentioned in the first section of this act, are hereby forbidden and prohibited under the penalties mentioned in the third section of this act, from allowing or compelling any of said employes or under-officers to give and serve any more than eight hours out of each twenty-four hours in such service or labor.

Sec. 2, Act of May 20, 1891, P. L. 100.

460. Governor to Investigate Charges of Violating Eight Hour Law. Suspension and Dismissal of Person Guilty of Violating Law. The Governor of this Commonwealth is hereby authorized and directed to execute and carry out the foregoing sections of this act, and is hereby authorized, empowered and directed, upon complaint and petition of any of the laborers, employes and under-officers mentioned in the foregoing sections, that he or they have been compelled or required to serve contrary to the provisions of same foregoing sections of this act, to hear and determine the same, and in the event of its appearing to him that the provisions of this act have been violated or in any manner evaded he is authorized and empowered to suspend or dismiss from his office or post the officer, superintendent or other person determined to be guilty of violating or evading the same, and that such vacancy caused by the suspension or dismissal of said officers, superintendents or other persons so determined to have violated the provisions of this act, shall be filled in the manner heretofore provided by law.

Sec. 3, Act of May 20, 1891, P. L. 100.

461. Repeal. Construction of Act. (All acts or parts of acts inconsistent herewith be and the same are hereby repealed:) Provided, That this act shall not be construed to have reference to any institution wherein the employes are resident.

Sec. 4, Act of May 20, 1891, P. L. 100.

462. Employment of Inmates of Reformatory Institutions Receiving State Aid. Contract Labor Abolished. The chief officers of the various reformatory institutions, deriving their support wholly or in part from the State, are hereby directed at the expiration of existing contracts, to employ the inmates of said institutions for and in behalf of such institutions; and no labor shall be hired out by contract.

Sec. 2, Act of June y3, 1883, P. L. 112, No. 99.

(e) County Institutions.

463. Schools For Care And Education of Children Under Jurisdiction of Juvenile Courts. The county commissioners of the several counties of this Commonwealth are hereby authorized and empowered to establish and maintain a school or schools for the care and education of children, under the jurisdiction of the courts of quarter sessions of the peace, or other courts, sitting as juvenile courts, wherever, in the opinion of the county commissioners, or a majority of them, such school or schools are required in any county for the proper care and education of such children.

Sec. 1, Act of July 5, 1917, P. L. 693.

464. Approval of Establishment of Juvenile Schools by Court Upon Petition of Commissioners. Whenever, in the opinion of the county commissioners of any county, a school or schools for the care and education of such children is required, they may petition the court of common pleas of the proper county, in writing, for their approval of the establishment and maintenance of such school; and if, in the opinion of said court, such school or schools are required, said court shall enter an order approving the establishment and maintenance thereof. If, in the opinion of said commisioners, or a majority of them; and in the opinion of said court, such school or schools are required, the county commissioners of any county are authorized and empowered to establish and maintain the same, upon the entry of such order by said court.

Sec. 2, Act of July 5, 1917, P. L. 699.

465. Schools For Male or Female Children. Said county commissioners may, under this act, establish a school for male children a school for female children, or one school for both, as the needs of the particular county requires, with the approval of the court of common pleas in the manner herein provided.

Sec. 12, Act of July 5, 1917, P. L. 693.

466. Construction and Equipment of Schools. Purpose. Any school established shall be established on the Cottage Home plan, and the buildings thereof shall be substantially constructed, and adequately lighted, and ventilated, and provided with baths, playrooms, sleeping rooms, and kitchens; and there shall be adequate provisions for playgrounds, as well as provisions for instruction in the common branches, and for manual, domestic, and moral training, to the end that said schools shall, as far as possible during the period of detention, adequately provide for the mental, moral, and physical welfare and advancement of the children therein detained, and in order that said schools may be supplementary to the public school system of the Commonwealth.

Sec. 5, Act of July 5, 1917, P. L. 693.

467. Location of Schools. Acquisition of Land. The schools herein provided for may be established upon farms, within or without the limits of said counties, or at such other places in such counties as shall be selected by the commissioners thereof, with the approval of said board of managers; and for said purpose such counties may acquire as much land as shall, in the judgment of the county commissioners, be necessary for said purpose, by purchase or condemnation with the same power and under the same procedure as land is now acquired, under existing laws, by school districts for school purposes, the county commissioners exercising the authority exercised by school directors for that purpose.

Sec. 6, Act of July 5, 1917, P. L. 693.

468. Appropriations by County for Support of School. Loans. The several counties of this Commonwealth are hereby authorized and empowered, by and through their county commissioners, or a majority of them, to appropriate

annually, out of the general funds of such county, such amounts as are necessary to establish and maintain any such school or schools; and to levy taxes therefor, and to borrow money and to incur indebtedness in compliance with the laws regulating the increase of indebtedness by the counties of this Commonwealth, for the purpose of acquiring lands and erecting buildings necessary therefor, and for the purpose of enlarging, extending, or making additions to any such school or schools; and to issue, as evidence of such indebtedness, registered or coupon bonds, payable within thirty years from the date of their issue, and bearing interest at a rate not exceeding six per centum per annum, payable semiannually, which bonds shall not be sold for less than their par value and accrued interest; and to levy and collect taxes on all taxable property in the several counties, in addition to all other taxes, for the purpose of paying any indebtedness so incurred. Any county incurring any such indebtedness shall, at or prior to the time of incurring any such indebtedness shall, at or prior to the time of incurring the same, make provision for a sinking-fund to pay at maturity for any indebtedness so incurred.

Sec. 9, Act of July 5, 1917, P. L. 693.

469. Expenditures. The county commissioners are authorized and empowered to pay, from time to time to the board of managers, out of the funds appropriated to it, sums not exceeding ten thousand dollars, by warrants countersigned by the county controller or county auditors, in the manner now used in the disbursement of funds of the county from which the expenditures necessary to the conduct of said school shall be made by the said board of managers, all of which said expenditures shall be subject to audit by the county controller or county auditor of the proper county.

Sec. 11, Act of July 4, 1917, P. L. 693.

470. Board of Managers. For more effectually carrying out the establishment and maintenance of said school or schools, in the event that such order is made, the said court of common pleas shall appoint a board of managers, consisting of nine citizens of the county, three of whom shall serve for one year, three for two years and three for three years, and thereafter three shall be appointed annually in the same manner. The members of said board shall be appointed as herein provided, as soon as convenient after the court of any county approves the petition of the county commissioners for the establishment and maintenance of such school or schools. Any vacancy occurring in said board shall be filled by said courts, and any member of said board may be removed at any time by the said court. Persons appointed to fill vacanicies shall serve for the unexpired term.

Sec. 3, Act of July 5, 1917, P. L. 693.

471. One Board of Managers for Different Schools. Boards for Schools for Females to Contain One Woman Member. If a school for male children, and one for female children, is established in any county, under this act, the court of common pleas in its discretion may appoint the same board of managers, to conduct and manage both schools: Provided, however, That any board of managers, appointed for the management of a school to which female children are committed hereunder, shall have at least one woman as a member thereof.

Sec. 13, Act of July 5, 1917, P. L. 693.

472. Powers and Duties of Board of Managers. Said board of managers shall meet from time to time as fixed by them, and shall report at least every six months to the county commissioners of the proper county, in the form by them prescribed. They shall have power to recommend the amount of money required for the establishment of the school or schools provided for, and the amount encessary for their annual maintenance, to appoint a superintendent and employes thereof hereinafter provided for, and to manage, supervise, and regulate the conduct of the said school or schools.

Sec. 4, Act of July 5, 1917, P. L. 693.

473. Superintendent. Said school shall be presided over by a superintendent, who shall be a person trained in educational and social work, and said superintendent shall have the power of detention over the children committed thereto.

Part of Sec. 7, Act of July 5, 1917, P. L. 693.

474. Election of Superintendent, Teachers and Employes. Salaries. Said board of managers shall have power to elect a superintendent, hereinbefore provided for, and such teachers, officers, and employes as are necessary for the proper management of said school. The number of said employes, and the salaries of said superintendent and employes, shall be fixed by said board of managers, with the approval of the county commissioners and the county controller or auditor of the county.

Sec. 10, Act of July 5, 1917, P. L. 693.

475. Commitment. Said school shall receive children upon the commitment of the court of quarter sessions of the peace, or other court of such county, sitting as a juvenile court.

Sec. 8, Act of July 5, 1917, P. L. 693.

476. Parole of Inmates. When any child committed to said school shall have attained a condition of mental and moral advancement satisfactory to the superintendent and the board of managers, they shall so certify to the juvenile court which committed said child to said school; whereupon the said court may order the release of said child, upon parole, under conditions which shall be prescribed by said board, by general rule and subject to the approval of the proper juvenile court; and in case the conduct of any child released upon parole shall be such as to satisfy the board of managers that a further period of training and detention is necessary such board shall certify said fact to the proper juvenile court; and thereupon such court shall have power, at any time during the minority of said child, to direct the apprehension and return of said child to said school, where it shall remain, subject to the same control as when originally committed thereto.

Part of Sec. 7, Act of July 5, 1917, P. L. 693.

477. Schools for Juvenile Offenders Under Prior Acts. The act of May 1, 1909, P. L. 302. provided for the establishment, in counties then or thereafter having a population of not less than three hundred thousand inhabitants and not more than one million two hundred thousand inhabitants, of schools properly equipped for the care, maintenance and instruction of such male children as came within its provisions. These boys were defined in section six of said act as boys under commitment of the juvenile court of said county and boys committed thereto by juvenile courts of other counties. The act provided for the purchase of condemnation of ground, the construction of buildings, the appointment of a board of managers and for the maintenance of the school by appropriation to be made by the county commissioners.

The Act of May 5, 1915, P. L. 244 was similar to the Act of May 1, 1909, P. L. 302 but the school was for girls instead of boys. The latter act was declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court in the case of Commonwealth ex rel. Brown v Gumbert et al 256 Pa. 531 and was repealed by the Act of July 11, 1917, P. L. 802. The decision above referred to is equally applicable to the Act of May 1, 1909, P. L. 302. Any action taken by any county under the provisions of the Act of 1909 were validated by the Act of May 29, 1917, P. L. 313.

Compiler's note.

478. Removal of Board Previously Appointed Under Prior Acts. Appointment of New Board. Any school or schools for the care and education of children under the jurisdiction of the juvenile courts, heretofore established and maintained by any county, under or by virtue of any act of Assembly heretofore enacted, shall forthwith come under the terms of this act; and any board of managers heretofore appointed for the purpose of managing any such school, under any act heretofore passed, shall be, and the same is hereby, removed; and it shall be the duty of the court of common pleas to forthwith appoint a board in conformity with the provisions of this act, for the purpose of maintaining and managing the said school under the terms hereof.

Sec. 14, Act of July 5, 1917, P. L. 693.

479. Use of Land Acquired by County Under Prior Acts for School Purposes. Whenever heretofore any county of this Commonwealth has acquired land, or any other property, for a school for the care and education of either male or female children, under the jurisdiction of the juvenile court, by virtue of any acts heretofore enacted, it is hereby authorized and empowered to use any part of such land, or of such other property, for a school for either male or female children, or part thereof for a school for male and part thereof for a school for female children, if, in the judgment of the county commissioners, it is advisable so to do.

Sec. 15, Act of July 5, 1917, P. L. 693.

480. Employment of Inmates of County Reformatory Institutions. The officers of the various county (prisons, workhouses and) reformatory institution within this Commonwealth, now letting the labor of convicts by contract, shall, at the expiration of existing contracts, employ the same for and in behalf of their respective counties.

Sec. 3, Act of June 13, 1833, P. L. 112, No. 99.

481. Inmates of County Reformatory Institutions. Number Of To Be Employed In Certain Vocations. The officers of the various county [prisons, workhouses, and] reformatory institutions, within the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, shall not employ more than five per centum of the whole number of inmates in said institutions in the manufacture of brooms and brushes and hollow-ware, and ten per centum in the manufacture of any other kind of goods, ware, articles, or other things that are manufactured elsewhere in the State, except mats and matting, in the manufacture of which twenty per centum of the whole number of inmates may be employed. Provided, This act shall not apply to goods manufactured for use of the inmates of such institution, or for any institution or the inmates of any institution supported, wholly or in part, by the county in which the prison, workhouse, or reformatory institution is located, or for the use of the county itself.

Sec. 1, Act of June 1, 1915, P. L. 654, amending Sec. 2, Act of June 18, 1897, P. L. 170, as amended by Sec. 1, Act of Apr. 28, 1899, P. L. 122.

This section seems to apply only to county institutions.

(f) Municipal Institutions.

482. Incorporation House of Correction, Employment and Reformation of Philadelphia. The managers of the house of correction, employment and reformation, for adults and minors, elected under ordinance of the councils of the city of Philadelphia, approved December twenty-ninth, one thousand eight hundred and seventy, and their successors forever, be and they are hereby erected and made a body politic and corporate, in deed and in law, by the name, style and title of the House of Correction, Employment and Reformation for adults and minors, in the city of Philadelphia, and shall have full power to make improvements, maintain and control the said institution, buildings and grounds; they shall elect a president, secretary and treasurer, and such other officers, teachers, keepers and servants, as may be necessary for the management of the institution, who shall hold their offices during good behavior, and they shall receive such compensation as they the said managers shall deem proper; the managers may make any by-laws and regulations they may deem expedient for their own government, or the government and discipline of the said house of correction, employment and reformation: Provided, The same shall not be inconsistent with the constitution and laws of the United States or of this Commonwealth.

Sec. 1, Act of June 2, 1871, P. L. 1301.

483. Powers of Board of Managers. The same power and authority that are given by ordinance of councils or acts of assembly to the guardians of the poor, prison inspectors and managers of the house of refuge of the city of Philadelphia, are hereby extended to the managers of the house of correction, employment and reformation of the city of Philadelphia.

Sec. 15, Act of June 2, 1871, P. L. 1301.

484. Purchase of Necessary Articles. Reports. The superintendent shall make a monthly requisition on the board of managers for all articles which he shall deem necessary for the said institution, and such as shall be approved by them shall be purchased; the superintendent shall, once in every month, report to the board of managers the number of persons committed, discharged, sick, dead or remaining in the institution, also the quality and kind of labor performed; and the Board of managers shall transmit annually, to the councils of Philadelphia, a condensed statement of the affairs of the institution.

Sec. 10, Act of June 2, 1871, P. L. 1301.

485. Annual Statement to Councils of Sums Necessary for Ensuing Year. The board of managers shall, on or before the first day of November of each year, submit to councils a statement of the sums necessary for the maintenance of the house of correction, employment and reformation for the ensuing term.

Sec. 18, Act of June 2, 1871, P. L. 1301.

486. Application for Appropriations for Deficiencies. For any deficiency in furnishing, keeping and maintaining said house of correction, employment and reformation, in conformity with the provisions of this act, the managers are authorized to apply to the said city councils for such sum or sums as shall be necessary, and the said city councils are hereby directed to appropriate the said sum or sums deemed necessary.

Sec. 11, Act of June 2, 1871, P. L. 1301.

487. Transfer of Inmates from Blockley and County Prison Commitment of Vagrants, Habitual Drunkards, Street Walkers and Disorderly Persons. (Minors). Transfer of Inmates of Poorhouses. (Whenever the managers of the house of correction, employment and reformation shall desire to make any additional permanent improvement, or purchase additional ground, and shall recommend that the same be done, and after the committee of councils of Philadelphia on house of correction shall endorse the said recommendation, then the councils of the city of Philadelphia shall make all necessary appropriations asked for by the said managers, for the purposes so recommended; and the managers of the house of correction, employment and reformation shall have power to superintend and direct the erection, completion and furnishing of said buildings during the progress of the said work. The said managers may extend from their property a single track railroad along and over such lands as may intervene between their ground and the Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Company, and connect therewith: Provided, The said railroad company assent thereto, (the distance of the said road not to exceed two thousand yards,) and to purchase right of way over the land to Philadelphia and Trenton railroad, and to erect wharves upon their property; the managers may provide for such inmates as may be necessary to aid in the construction of the permanent building, and after the two first wings have been furnished,) the said board of managers shall have full and entire control to regulate the inmates therein, and shall at such time as they think proper, certify to the court of quarter sessions and to the board of managers of the Blockley almshouse, which court and managers and the inspectors of the Philadelphia county prison respectively thereafter commit to the said house of correction, employment and reformation, such able-bodied paupers and vagrants as may have been committed or sentenced to be confined in the county prison or Blockley almshouse for a period of not less than three months: and it shall be the duty of the said judges of the court of quarter sessions and the inspectors of the Philadelphia county prison to commit to said house of correction, employment and reformation, all vagrants, habitual drunkards, streetwalkers and disorderly persons, (adult or) minors, whom they may deem best to so confine: and it shall be the duty of the managers of the Blockley almshouse, managers of the poor for township of Germantown, managers of Lower Dublin and Oxford poor house, to transfer, within twenty-four hours after entrance in said almshouse, all ablebodied paupers, (adults or) minors, except such as may be necessary to employ in the service of said almshouses.

Sec. 2, Act of June 2, 1871, P. L. 1301.

488. Commitment to Institution. Instruction and Binding Out of Inmates. The managers of the house of correction, employment and reformation, or any one of them, may commit thereto any and all persons who are willing to be so committed; and the mayor and recorder of the city of Philadelphia, the inspectors of the county prison, and all committing magistrates in the city and county of Philadelphia, may and they are hereby authorized to commit to said house of correction, employment and reformation, for any period of time not less than three nor more than twelve months, all or any person or persons who, under existing laws, are liable to be committed to places of confinement, who shall apply to them for such purpose; all persons, (adults or) minors, that may hereafter be convicted, according to the existing laws of this Commonwealth, before the mayor or recorder, or any alderman of the city of Philadelphia, as a vagrant, drunkard or disorderly street walker, shall be sentenced to suffer confinement in the said house of correction, employment or reformation for the terms hereinafter mentioned, and to be fed, clothed and treated in the manner hereinafter mentioned; and any minors not under sixteen years of age, except by permission of the board of managers, absenting themselves from school or who shall disobey their parents' command, or be found idle in the streets, may be arrested, upon the complaint of the parents of said minor or upon the complaint of any citizen and after the examination of the case, if the mayor, recorder or magistrate shall deem the charges sustained, he shall commit said minor to the house of correction, employment and reformation for such length of time as he may regard proper: Provided, That the time of incarceration for a boy shall not exceed his maturity, twenty-one years of age, nor a girl beyond the age of eighteen years, except in cases where a commitment for the time heretofore named, of not less than three months, nor more than twelve months, would exceed the ages specified; and managers shall have power, in their discretion to place the said children committed to their care, during the time of commitment of the said children, at such employment and cause them to be instructed in such branches of useful knowledge as may suited to their years and capacities, and to place them at such work as they may be able to do, and to bind them out to such tradesmen or employers as may offer to receive them until the expiration of their commitment, under such regulations and conditions as the managers may agree upon.

Sec. 3, Act of June 2, 1871, P. L. 1301.

489. Commitment of Certain Children Over the Age of Sixteen. All children, not under the age of sixteen years, deserting their homes without good and sufficient cause, or keeping company with dissolute or vicious persons, against the lawful command of their fathers, mothers, or guardians, or other person standing in the place of a parent, shall be deemed disorderly children.

Sec. 4, Act of June 2, 1871, P. L. 1301.

Part of the jurisdiction of the Municipal Court of Philadelphia seems to be conferred with a view of embracing those cases in which convicted persons were formerly sentenced to the House of Correction, Employment and Reformation in Philadelphia by the mayor and aldermen of this city. The jurisdiction above referred to, which is exclusive, is found in the Act of June 17, 1915, P. L. 1017, amending Sec. 11, Act of July 12, 1913, P. L. 711, and is as follows:

"(c) In all proceedings concerning, or trials of charges brought against, all persons, whether adults or minors, accused of disorderly street walking.

(d) In all proceedings concerning, or trials of charges brought against, all minors between the ages of sixteen and twenty-one years who shall disobey their parents' command, or be found idle in the streets, and against all disorderly children.

(e) All children not under the age of sixteen years deserting their homes without good and sufficient cause, or keeping company with dissolute or vicious persons, against the lawful commands of their fathers, mothers or guardians, or other persons standing in the place of a parent, shall be deemed disorderly children."

490. Complaint and Arrest of Children Over the Age of Sixteen. Upon complaint made on oath to any police magistrate or justice of the peace against any child within the city of Philadelphia, not under the age of sixteen, by his or her parent or guardian, or other person standing to him or her in place of a parent, as being disorderly, such magistrate or justice shall issue his warrant for the apprehension of the offender, and cause him or her to be brought before himself or any other police magistrate or justice for examination.

Sec. 5, Act of June 2, 1871, P. L. 1301.

491. Proceedings Before Magistrates and Justices, for Commitment of Minors. Appeals by Persons Committed. If such magistrate or justice be satisfied, by competent testimony, that such person is a disorderly child within the description aforesaid, he shall make up and sign a record of conviction thereof, and shall by warrant, under his hand, commit such person to the house of correction, employment and reformation; and the powers and duties of the said managers in relation to the said children shall be the same in all things as are prescribed as to other minors received by them; and it shall be the duty of such magistrate or justice as aforesaid in addition to the record of conviction, to annex the names and residence of the different witnesses examined before him, and the substance of the testimony given by them respectively on which the said conviction was founded: Provided, That any person committed shall have the same right of appeal as is now secured by law to persons convicted of criminal offences; but no such appeal mere informality in the issuing of any warrant shall not be held to be sufficient cause for granting a discharge.

Sec. 6, Act of June 2, 1871, P. L. 1301.

Since the Act of Mar. 26, 1903, P. L. 66, supra Sec. 377, justices of the peace and magistrates no longer have the power to commit minors under the age of sixteen.

492. Habeas Corpus. Any person committed to the said house of correction, employment and reformation, by any other authority than the court of quarter sessions of the peace of the city and county of Philadelphia, may apply for a writ of habeas corpus to any judge of the said court, and upon return thereof, if such judge shall deem there is sufficient or reasonable ground for granting the same, he shall enter upon a re-hearing of the evidence, and either discharge the individual, modify or confirm the commitment.

Sec. 13, Act of June 2, 1871, P. L. 1301.

493. Employment of Inmates of Institution. Every person in the custody of the said board of managers, not disqualified by sickness or casualty, shall be employed by the superintendent in quarrying stone, cultivating the ground, manufacturing such articles as may be needed for the prison, almshouse, or other public institution of the State of city, or for other persons, and at such other labor as shall, upon trial, be found to be profitable to the institution, and suitable to its proper discipline and to the health and capacities of the inmates; and the superintendent may detail such numbers of the inmates as he may regard proper to do the work outside the grounds of the institution, for any of the departments or institutions of the city, or for such other persons as may be approved by the board of managers.

Sec. 7, Act of June 2, 1871, P. L. 1301.

494. Penalty Upon Inmates Refusing or Neglecting to Work. Records to be Kept. Examination of Such Inmates by Physicians. If any person committed to the said house of correction, employment and reformation, according to law, shall refuse or neglect to perform the work assigned to him or her, it shall be the duty of the superintendent to punish such persons by close confinement, on a diet of bread and water only, for such time as may be deemed necessary; which refusal and punishment shall be forthwith reported to the managers, and shall, by the clerk of the board, be recorded in a book to be kept for that purpose: it shall be the duty of the physician of the institution to visit every person, so confined for punishment, at least once in each and every twenty-four hours, and he shall record, in a book to be kept for that purpose, his opinion upon the health of the person confined: upon his opinion being given of said confinement acting injuriously thereon, the said confinement or diet shall be altered in such manner as he shall direct.

Sec. 8, Act of June 2, 1871, P. L. 1301.

495. Misdemeanor by Inmates. Penalty. Any inmate of said institution who shall wilfully break, destroy, or injure

any of the material, machinery, tools, property or thing belonging to the said institution, or shall escape therefrom, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof before any court of record of the county of Philadelphia, may be punished by imprisonment at hard labor for not less than one month or more than one year.

Sec. 9, Act of June 1871, P. L. 1301.

496. Appropriations by Cities of the First Class to House of Refuge. That every city of the first class be and it is hereby authorized, in the discretion of the councils thereof, to make appropriations from the treasury of said city, to houses of refuge and institutions of the citizens of said city may, by law, be committed, by the courts, judges or magistrates of the county, within which such city may be situate, and all laws or parts of laws inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

Act of May 25, 1887, P. L. 265.

(g) Miscellaneous Institutions.

497. Commitment of Juveniles to Philadelphia Protectory for Boys. From and after the passage of this act, it shall be lawful for judges of the court of quarter sessions of the peace, (magistrates and justices of the peace) in this Commonwealth to commit, with the consent of parents, guardian or custodian, victims or incorrigible minors, of the male sex, to the Philadelphia Protectory for Boys, located at Protectory, Montgomery county, Pennsylvania.

Sec. 1, Act of May 11, 1901, P. L. 187.
With regard to commitment by magistrate and justices of the peace of minors under sixteen and of age, see section 1, Act of March 26, 1903, P. L. 66, supra section 377.

498. When Commitment to be Made. Such commitment shall be made by any judge, (magistrate or justice,) as aforesaid, upon complaint and due proof that such minor, by reason of incorrigible behavior or vicious conduct, has become beyond the control of his parents, guardians or custodians.

Sec. 2, Act of May 11, 1901, P. L. 187.

499. Commitment of Delinquents to Incorporated Societies Having for its Object Protection of Children from Cruelty, or the Placing of Children. It shall be lawful for any society duly incorporated, having for one of its objects the protection of children from cruelty or the placing of children not otherwise provided for in families, to receive into its care and guardianship, at its discretion, minors committed to such care and guardianship by any justice of the peace, magistrate or judge of any court, upon complaint and due proof made, first, that such minor by reason of incorrigible, unmanageable vicious or wayward conduct is beyond the control of the parent or guardian of such infant, or, second, that the parents of such minor by reason of vagrancy, incorrigible or vicious conduct, criminal offense, moral depravity or cruelty, are unfit to have the training and control of such minor, or, third, that the said minor is a vagrant and has no parent or guardian capable or willing to restrain, manage or take proper care of such minor, or the said society may receive under its care and guardianship any minor as aforesaid, when such minor has been committed to its care and guardianship by the judge of any court after said minor shall have been duly convicted of any criminal offense.

Sec. 1, Act of June 8, 1893, P. L. 399.
The Act of April 23, 1903, P. L. 274, Supra Section , makes it unlawful to commit the custody of any neglected or dependent child * * * * to any institution of correction or reformatory in which delinquent children are received, or to commit any delinquent child to any institution in which dependent or neglected children are received.
See Secs. 5 and 6 of the Act of June 8, 1893, infra secs. and relating to the binding out of children and visitation of the children committed.

500. Power of Justices of the Peace, Magistrates and Court to Commit Delinquent Children. It shall be lawful for any justice of the peace, magistrate, or judge of any court to commit minors to any society duly incorporated, having for one of its objects the protection of children from cruelty or the placing of children not otherwise provided for in families, upon complaint and due proof made of facts such as set forth in the first section of this act after the said minors have been duly convicted of any criminal offense.

Sec. 2, Act of June 8, 1893, P. L. 399.
Justices of the peace and magistrates no longer have the power to commit children under the age of sixteen, see Sec. 1, Act of March 26, 1903, P. L. 66, supra sec. 377.

501. Names and Addresses of Witnesses and Substance of Evidence to be Attached to Commitment. It shall be the duty of the justice of the peace or magistrate aforesaid committing a vagrant or incorrigible or vicious minor as aforesaid, or any minor as provided in section one of this act, to annex to his commitment the names and residences of the different witnesses examined before him and the substance of the testimony given by them respectively on which the said adjudication was founded.

Sec. 3 Act of June 8, 1893, P. L. 399.
See notes to section immediately preceding.

502. Acts of Magistrates, Etc., Committing Delinquents, to be Reviewed by Judge. Delinquents to be Detained or Discharged. It shall be the duty of any magistrate or justice of the peace making a commitment as provided in the first and second sections of this act of a minor to any society to transfer his commitment, together with the various matters annexed thereto as provided in the third section of this act, to the district attorney of the county in which said commitment shall be made, and it shall be the duty of the district attorney when the same shall be placed in his hands, or as soon as it is possible thereafter, to place the said commitment, with the matters annexed, in the hands of a judge sitting at quarter sessions, who shall examine the same and shall endorse thereon an order for the detention of the said minor by the said society, or if he shall be of the opinion that the said minor has been wrongfully committed, he shall endorse upon the commitment an order for the discharge of the said minor: Provided, That nothing in this act contained shall be construed to interfere with the provisions of an act, entitled, "An act for the better securing of personal liberty and preventing unlawful imprisonment," passed on the eighteenth day of February, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-five, commonly called the habeas corpus act.

Sec. 4, Act of June 8, 1893, P. L. 399.
See notes to Sec. 2, of this act, supra sec.

503. Appointment and Duty of Visitors. It shall be the duty of the judges of the several courts of common pleas within this Commonwealth to appoint visitors to visit the children committed in accordance with the provisions of this act by any magistrate, justice of the peace or judge in their respective counties, the said visits to be made at intervals not longer than once every six months, and the said visitors shall report upon the character of the home in which said child shall be placed, and the expense of said visitation shall be fixed by the court and borne by the counties aforesaid.

Sec. 6, Act of June 8, 1893, P. L. 399.

(h) Miscellaneous Provisions Relating to Correctional Institutions.

504. Houses of Refuge and Reform Schools Changing Names to Have Benefit of Certain Laws. Whenever any house of refuge or reform school, now incorporated and existing within this Commonwealth, shall have duly changed its name in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, all laws applicable to such house of refuge or reform school, within this Commonwealth, shall be equally applicable to such institution, by whatever name it shall thereafter be known.

Sec. 1, Act of March 19, 1909, P. L. 44.

505. Reasons for Removal of Houses of Refuge and Institutions of Reformation. Whereas, experience has demonstrated that houses of refuge and institutions for the reformation of juvenile delinquents can be more successfully conducted on farms in the country, where the family life

and home influence can more nearly be secured and agricultural and other industrial occupations more easily secured;

And whereas, the managers of such institutions located in cities may desire to remove them, or some department of them, to the country, where these advantages can be obtained.

Preamble to Act of May 13, 1889, P. L. 209.

506. Removal of Houses of Refuge and Reformatories. Office for Service of Process. Wherever, by virtue of its charter, any house of refuge or institution for the reformation of juvenile delinquents is now, or may hereafter be, located in a city, it shall and may be lawful for the managers thereof, whenever in their discretion it may be desirable, to purchase real estate and locate such institution, or any department thereof, in a rural district in the same or in any county other than that in which it has theretofore been located: Provided, That, if removing to another county, the managers shall file in the office of the clerk of the court of quarter sessions of the county in which the institution has theretofore been located, a certified copy, under the seal of the corporation, of a resolution appointing some place within said county as its office, where writs of habeas corpus or other legal process issuing out of the courts of said county and directed to said managers may be served, which process it is hereby made incumbent upon said managers to obey with the same force and effect as though issuing out of the courts of the county in which said institution or department thereof shall be located.

Sec. 1, Act of May 13, 1889, P. L. 209.

507. Extension of Laws to Institutions Removed. All laws or parts of laws relating to the commitment of children, to the class of institutions named in the first section of this act, shall apply with equal force and effect to any such institution, or any department thereof, when removed in pursuance of said section to some locality outside of the limits of the county in which said institution was originally located.

Sec. 2, Act of May 13, 1889, P. L. 209.

508. Review of Inmates of Institutions Removed. Power of Judges to Remand or Discharge. Whenever, by existing law, it has been provided that commitments to any house of refuge or institution for the reformation of juvenile delinquents, made by an alderman, justice of the peace or magistrate of a county, shall at stated times be reviewed by the judge or judges of the court of common pleas of the said county, it shall be incumbent upon the managers of such institutions, which shall be removed either wholly or in part from said county, in pursuance of section one of this act, at such stated times to prevent the children so committed to such institution or department thereof outside of said county, together with their commitments, before the judges of the said county, at the place designated by the said managers as its office for the service of process, and the judges of the said county are hereby authorized and empowered to remand or discharge any child so committed with the same force and effect as though such institution, or department thereof, were still located within said county.

Sec. 3, Act of May 13, 1889, P. L. 209.

509. Visitation of Institution Removed, by Judges. Power of Judges to Order Discharges. It shall be the duty of the judge, or one of the judges alternately in such manner as may be arranged between them, of the court of common pleas of the county to which such institution, or department thereof, may be removed, to visit such institution once in each month or oftener, if in his or their discretion it may be necessary, and if in the judgment of such visiting judge there is any child illegally detained therein he shall forthwith order his or their discharge, or appoint a time and place for further investigation and act in the premises as in his discretion he may deem proper.

Sec. 3, Act of May 13, 1889, P. L. 209.

510. Laws Made Applicable to Institutions Removed. All charters, laws or parts of laws, relating to houses of refuge and institutions for the reformation of juvenile delinquents, not inconsistent herewith, shall be equally applicable to them or any department of them, whether located in the county originally designated by their charter or removed to another county in pursuance of section one of this act.

Sec. 5, Act of May 13, 1889, P. L. 209.

(i) Detention, Control and Boarding Out.

511. Female Juvenile Offenders Subject to Restraint During Minority. Whenever a girl shall have been duly committed to a house of refuge or reform school within the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, the charge and power of the managers of such institution, upon and over the said girl, shall continue in all cases during her minority.

Sec. 1, Act of March 24, 1909, P. L. 62.

512. Inmates of Houses of Refuge and Reform Schools Unfit to be Indentured, May be Boarded Out. Whenever, in the opinion of the board of managers of any house of refuge or reform school in this Commonwealth it shall be for the best interests of any minor committed to it, that he or she shall leave the institution on parole, and there is no relative or guardian fit or capable of assuming the custody or care of such minor and such minor is through mental or physical defects unfit to be indentured or placed out on wages or for a home, and it is necessary that board shall be paid to secure a home, it shall be lawful for such house of refuge or reform school to pay such board as may be necessary, not exceeding in any case the current per capita charge, one-half of which is paid by the counties from which children are committed to such institution, and to charge the amount so paid to the current expenses of the institution; and in the charges made to the county from which such minor has been committed, he or she shall be counted as an inmate from such county so long as he or she shall remain under the guardianship of such house of refuge or reform school.

Sec. 1, Act of April 22, 1909, P. L. 113.

513. Lodgment of Prisoners About to Become Mothers. From and after the passage of this act, it shall be lawful for the warden or superintendent, or other person in charge of any penitentiary, jail, reformatory, workhouse, or other penal institution within the Commonwealth, upon the application of any female prisoner or inmate about to become a mother, endorsed by the physician of such institution, to lodge such prisoner or inmate, in his discretion, and upon such terms and conditions and for such length of time as he shall see fit, outside such penitentiary, et cetera, at the time at which such prisoner or inmate may become a mother, and to make any expenditures which may seem to him proper for her care and that of her child, and to guard against her escape.

Sec. 1, Act of May 8, 1913, P. L. 166.

514. Payment of Costs of Lodgment Outside Place of Commitment. The expense so incurred shall be collectable as are the expenses of said female prisoner or inmate within such penitentiary, et cetera, under existing laws.

Sec. 2, Act of May 8, 1913, P. L. 166.

515. Right of Inmates of Penal Institutions to Practice Religion. All persons confined or detained in any (prison), reformatory, house of refuge, home, (hospital) or other institution founded for the punishment, correction or crime, or the relief of the (sick and), friendless, and supported in whole or in part by the funds drawn from the public treasury, shall have the privilege of practicing the religion of their choice, and shall be at liberty to secure for that purpose the services of any minister connected with any religious denomination in the State: Provided, That such services shall be personal to the inmate or inmates, and not interfere with the established order of religious services of the institution or institutions: Provided further, That such established services shall not be of a sectarian character.

Sec. 1, Act of June 11, 1879, P. L. 140, No. 148.

516. In Placing Children, Religion of Parents to be Taken into Consideration. It shall be the duty of (the duty of) the society to whom a commitment shall be made in accordance with the provisions of the first section of this act, when the minors so committed to it are placed in respectable families subject to the visitation and supervision of such person as may from time to time be appointed for such purpose by the judges of the court of common pleas of the

county in which such commitment shall be made, to select, so far as it may be possible, families of the same religious denomination as that to which the parents of children committed to its care shall belong.

Sec. 5, Act of June 8, 1893, P. L. 399.

517. Return of Delinquents to Houses of Refuge and Reform Schools. Whereas, The managers vested in them for the supervision and best welfare of their wards during their minority, after they have been placed out as apprentices or returned to their friends; therefore,

It shall be lawful for the managers of the houses of refuge and reform schools in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, when they have placed out their wards as apprentices, or given them up to their friends, to cause them to be returned to their custody, whenever it shall appear on complaint before a judge of the court of quarter sessions having jurisdiction, that the agreements made in their behalf have been violated, or they have been neglected or improperly treated by those who have been intrusted with them during their minority, and the said wards may be reclaimed by the said managers.

Sec. 1, Act of June 4, 1879, P. L. 84, No. 93.

3. Charitable Institutions.

(a) Pennsylvania Soldiers' Orphans Industrial School

518. Erection of Building for Soldiers' Orphans Industrial School. There shall be erected at some point within the State easily accessible, a building or buildings to be known as the Pennsylvania Soldiers' Orphans Industrial School.

Sec. 1, Act of May 27, 1893, P. L. 171.

519. Commission to Purchase Site and Erect Buildings. The commission now in charge of the soldiers' orphan schools are empowered to purchase not more than one hundred acres of ground, the title of which shall be vested in the Commonwealth, and to erect buildings thereon, equipping the same with shops, tools, et cetera, for industrial training, as well as for the educational course, and for the maintenance of the soldiers' orphans, first taking security for the faithful performance of all contracts and for the completion of the building and buildings, in a substantial, good and workmanlike manner.

Sec. 2, Act of May 27, 1893, P. L. 171.

520. Boards of Trustees of Soldiers' Orphan School. The Board of Trustees of Pennsylvania State Oral School for the Deaf, the Board of Trustees of Home for Training in Speech of Deaf Children before they are of School Age, and the Board of Trustees of Pennsylvania Soldiers' Orphan School shall have general direction and control of the property and management of their respective institutions. Each of the said boards of trustees shall have the power, and its duty shall be:

(a) To elect a superintendent of the institution who shall, subject to the authority of the board, administer the institution;

(b) On nomination by the superintendent. from time to time, to appoint officers and employes as may be necessary;

(c) To fix the salaries of its employes in conformity with the standards established by the Executive Board;

(d) Subject to the approval of the Superintendent of Public Instruction, to make such by-laws, rules and regulations for the management of the institution as it may deem advisable.

Sec. 1311, Act of June 7, 1923, P. L. 498.

These boards of trustees were created by Sec. 203 of this act, supra. sec. 401.

521. Admission to Soldiers' Orphans Schools. The said commission, under such rules and forms of application as it may adopt, shall be and is hereby authorized to admit to said soldiers' orphan schools, or to the Pennsylvania soldiers orphans' industrial school, soldiers' orphans, of parents resident of this State for a continuous period of not less than five years prior to their application, who shall be under fourteen years of age, to be educated and maintained therein until they shall severally become sixteen years of age, unless sooner discharged for cause by order of the commission:

Provided, That in the case of pupils at the soldiers orphans' industrial school reaching the age of sixteen between the first day of January in any year and the thirtieth day of June of the same year, the said pupil may, at the discretion of the commission of soldiers' orphan schools, remain at the school until the thirtieth day of June following the date at which he or she may reach the age of sixteen.

Sec. 1, Act of March 7, 1901, P. L. 17, amending Sec. 6, Act of May 27, 1893, P. L. 171.

The soldiers' orphan commission was abolished by Sec. 2, of the Administrative Code, (Act of June 7, 1923, P. L. 498). Its powers and duties were transferred by Sec. 3 of the Code (supra Sec. 403.) to a board of trustees created by Sec. 203 (supra Sec. 401).

522. Preference in Admissions. Preference in admission shall be as follows:

First: Full orphans, the children of honorably discharged soldiers, sailors or marines, who served in the war for the supression of the rebellion and were members of Pennsylvania commands, or having served in the commands of other states, or of the United States, were residents of Pennsylvania at the time of enlistment.

Second. Children of such honorably discharged soldiers, sailors or marines, as above, whose father may be deceased and mother living.

Third. Children of such honorably discharged soldiers, sailors or marines, as above, whose parents may either, or both, be permanently disable.

Sec. 7, Act of May 27, 1893, P. L. 171.

523. Orphan Children of Soldiers and Sailors of Spanish American War to be Admitted. The commission of soldiers' orphans schools of the State of Pennsylvania, under such rules and forms of application as it may adopt, shall and is hereby authorized and required to admit to the Pennsylvania soldiers' (orphans') industrial school, or to the soldiers' orphan schools, orphans of honorably discharged soldiers, sailors and marines of the Spanish-American war, subject to present laws governing the control of said schools.

Sec. 1, Act of Apr. 13, 1899, P. L. 46, No. 45.
See note to Sec. 521 supra.

524. Disposition of Children Reaching Sixteen Years of Age. Upon arrival at the age of sixteen years, each of said orphans shall be restored to his or her father, mother, guardian or next friend, with a full outfit of clothes and certificates, signed by the principal of the proper school, in which such orphan has been maintained and educated, showing his or her moral standing and literary or industrial attainments and qualifications.

Sec. 10, Act of May 25, 1889, P. L. 379.

525. Extension of Time of Discharge of Inmates. In order that the benefits of industrial training may be given to the children in its soldier's orphan schools, the said commission, at its discretion, is hereby empowered to extend the time of the discharge of such children from the soldiers orphans' industrial school for the space of two years, after they reach the age of sixteen years.

Sec. 1, Act of Mar. 17, 1905, P. L. 44, amending Sec. 8, Act of May 27, 1893, P. L. 172.

526. Maximum Per Capita Appropriation. The per capita rate of the appropriation for the education and maintenance of the children admitted in the Pennsylvania soldiers' orphans industrial school shall not exceed the sum of two hundred dollars per annum.

Sec. 9, Act of May 27, 1893, P. L. 171.

527. Report of Commission to Legislature. The said commission shall on or before the third Wednesday in January of each year, present to the legislature, under oath, a detailed report of the financial transaction of the preceding year, setting forth in detail the amount of all moneys, or other property, received on account of such Pennsylvania soldiers' orphans industrial school, and an itemized statement of the disbursements thereof.

Sec. 11, Act of May 27, 1893, P. L. 171.
See note to Sec. 521 supra.

528. Year to be Reckoned from June First. The year for all provisions under this act shall begin on the first day of June in each year and end on the thirty-first day of May of the year then next succeeding.

Sec. 12, Act of May 27, 1893, P. L. 171.

(b) County Orphans' Homes.

529. County Authorized to Receive Gifts and Legacies for Establishment of Home for Indigent Orphans and Dependent Children. The county commissioners of the several counties are hereby authorized to receive, from time to time, donations, gifts, legacies, endowments, devises, and conveyance of conveyances of property, real or personal, that may be given or granted for the use and purpose of providing a home within the county for the keeping and care of indigent orphans and children dependent upon the public of such county for support.

Sec. 1, Act of May 11, 1921, P. L. 489.

530. Management and Control. Any such orphans' home shall be under the management and control of the county commissioners of the county, and they are hereby authorized to appoint a superintendent and such assistants as may be necessary to properly conduct the affairs of such home.

Sec. 2, Act of May 11, 1921, P. L. 489.

531. Commitment to Home. Indigent orphans and children shall be committed to any such home on order of the county commissioners or of the directors or overseers of any poor district of such county.

Sec. 3, Act of May 11, 1921, P. L. 489.

532. Appropriation by County for Maintenance. When any property has been given or granted to any such county for a children's home, and a home is duly established, it shall be lawful for such county thereafter to appropriate, from the county funds, moneys for the support and maintenance of such orphans and children and for the payment of the salary of the superintendent and his assistants.

Sec. 4, Act of May 11, 1921, P. L. 489.

(c) Industrial Homes for Children.

533. Establishment Authorized. It shall be lawful for the county commissioners of any county, or for the county commissioners of two or more counties acting together, to establish and maintain an industrial home for the care and training of children. Such institution shall be remote from any almshouse or poorhouse and entirely disconnected from the same, and shall be under the management of the county commissioners.

Sec. 1, Act of May 20, 1921, P. L. 1030. For sections 2, 3 and 4 of this act see supra sections 315, 316 and 317.

(d) Homes for Incorrigible, Indigent, Dependent and Neglected Children in Certain Counties.

534. Certain Counties Authorized to Acquire Land and Erect Buildings for Indigent Orphans, Etc. Commitment. The county commissioners of any county of the fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh and eighth class, by and with the approval of the grand jury and of the court of quarter sessions of the peace of the county, shall have the authority, and are hereby authorized, to purchase a farm or plot of ground within the county, and erect buildings thereon, or add to and improve buildings already erected, and make improvements thereon and thereto, as may be convenient and necessary for the use and purpose of providing a home within the county for the keeping, care, education, and training of all indigent orphans dependent upon the public for support and not otherwise provided for, incorrigible, indigent, dependent, and neglected children of either sex, under sixteen years of age, who shall be committd to said home by the court of quarter sessions of the peace acting as juvenile court of the county, or by the county commissioners, poor directors, of said county, or the poor directors of any district within the county, by and with the consent of the juvenile court of the county, and pay for the same out of the public funds belonging to the said county.

Sec. 1, Act of May 16, 1921, P. L. 666, No. 281.

535. Prerequisites to Commitment to Children's Home. Physical Examination. The court, county commissioners, poor directors, or any other authority, before taking orders for the commitment of children to said "Children's Home," shall place them first, as far as possible, in care and custody of persons having the same religious belief as the parents of the child, or with some association which is controlled by persons of such religious belief, and shall, as far as possible, provide in making orders of commitment that the care, custody and discipline of the child shall be as nearly as possible that which should be given by its parents. In all cases where it can be properly done, the child shall be placed in an approved family home, and become a member of the family by legal adoption or otherwise. The court, before making a final order for the commitment of any child to said "Children's Home," shall cause said child to be examined by a competent physician and shall obtain a full report as to the physical and mental condition of said child together with a certificate of the examining physician that said child is not suffering from any physical or mental condition which will interfere with its proper care, treatment, or training in said "Children's Home" or with the proper care, treatment, or training of the other children in said home.

Sec. 2, Act of May 16, 1921, P. L. 666, No. 281.

536. Name of Home. Support and Maintenance Thereof. That said land, when purchased, shall be deeded to the county, and shall be known as "Children's Home", and shall be thereafter supported and maintained by the county out of the public funds of the said county.

Sec. 3, Act of May 16, 1921, P. L. 666, No. 281.

537. County Commissioners to Receive Donations for Support of Children's Home. The said county commissioners are hereby authorized to receive, from time to time, donations, gifts, legacies, endowments, devises and conveyances of property, either real or personal, that may be made, given, or granted towards the support and maintenance of said "Children's Home" and use the same for said purpose.

Sec. 4, Act of May 16, 1921, P. L. 666, No. 281.

538. Commissioners to Have Control of Children's Home. Placing of Inmates in Private Homes. Discharge. Said county commissioners shall have full control of said "Children's Home", and of the inmates therein, and may, with the consent and approval of, and subject to terms stipulated by, the juvenile court, place the said inmates, or any one or more of them, in private homes, to be kept and maintained in said private homes, having due regard to the religious belief of the parents of such inmate as provided in section two; and the county commissioners, with the consent and approval of, and subject of terms stipulated by, the juvenile court, may discharge from said home any inmate when, in their discretion, the county commissioners consider said inmate capable and able to care for himself or herself, or for any other sufficient reason.

Sec. 5, Act of May 16, 1921, P. L. 666, No. 281.

539. Employment of Superintendent, Teachers, Etc. Instruction of Inmates. Said county commissioners shall have authority and they are hereby authorized, in the support, conduct, and management of said "Children's Home," to employ a superintendent and such other teachers, employes, and other assistants as may be necessary, to keep said children or inmates properly clothed, fed, and cared for in sickness and in health, and to make proper provisions for giving said inmates instructions in reading, writing, arithmetic, drawing, duties of citizenship, and such branches as may be deemed requisite for a good English education, which instruction shall be subject to the provisions of the act approved the eighteenth day of May, one thousand nine hundred and eleven (Pamphlet Laws, three hundred nine), and known as the school code, its amendments and supplements, and shall be under the direction of the county superintendents of schools.

Sec. 6, Act of May 16, 1921, P. L. 666, No. 281.

540. Work to be Done by Inmates. It shall be lawful for said county commissioners to employ and require the inmates committed in said "Children's Home" to do and perform any work, in said home or on said farm, not beyond their strength and not interfering with their attendance at school during school hours established by said institution.

Sec. 7, Act of May 16, 1921, P. L. 666, No. 281.

541. Rules and Regulations for Conduct of Children's Home. Said county commissioners shall have authority to adopt all necessary by-laws, rules and regulations, not inconsistent with the Constitution and laws of this Commonwealth, for the control, conduct and management of said "Children's Home".

Sec. 8, Act of May 16, 1921, P. L. 666, No. 281.

542. Additional Land May be Acquired and Buildings Constructed. Said county commissioners shall have authority, and are hereby authorized at any time after purchase of said farm or property, to buy and purchase any additional land and erect additional buildings from time to time as the circumstances and requirements of the said "Children's Home" shall require, and pay for the same out of the funds of the said county, by and with the approval of the grand jury and of the court of quarter sessions of the peace of the said county.

Sec. 9, Act of May 16, 1921, P. L. 666, No. 281.

(e.) Home for Friendless Children.

543. Homes for Friendless May Petition Courts for County Aid. The board of trustees and the board of managers, or a majority of each thereof, of any school, commonly known as a home for friendless children, destitute or vagrant children, now formed, organized or established, or that may hereafter be formed, organized or established in this Commonwealth, not of a denominational or sectarian character, shall have the right to petition the judge or judges of the court of common pleas of the county in which said school or institution is located, asking for a decree authorizing and directing the payment of moneys out of the funds of said county for the education and support of the children of such school or institution; said petition shall set forth, under the oath or affirmation of the president of the board of trustees and the president of the board of managers of such school or institution, the number of children cared for during the current year, the number of children bound out or apprenticed, and the age and sex of the same, the income and expenditures of such school or institution, the cost of educating and maintaining the children per capita, and such other matter relative to the wants and condition of the school or institution, and the welfare and advancement of the children, as the said court may direct for its information.

Sec. 1, Act of Apr. 12, 1875, P. L. 46, No. 51.

544. Powers of Court with Respect of Payment of Moneys by Counties to Homes for Friendless. Manner of Payment. The court of common pleas have the power, and it shall be their duty, on the presentation of a petition as provided for in the preceding section, after full investigation of the same, to order and direct the commissioners of the county or city in which such school or institution is situate, to pay to the treasurer of school or institution, out of the county funds, such sum or sums of money and in such installments as in the discretion of the said court may be deemed just and necessary; and it shall be the duty of the said commissioners to draw their warrant upon the county or city treasurer for the payment of such appropriation in such manner and form as shall be provided for by the said court.

Sec. 2, Act of Apr. 12, 1875, P. L. 46, No. 51.

545. Appointment of Trustees and Managers. Accounts. The court of common pleas shall appoint one-third in number of the trustees and managers of any such school or institution accepting the benefits of this act; (and shall have power,) to require the treasurer of any such school or institution to furnish the county or city commissioners an itemized account of the receipts and expenditures of such school or institution at the end of each fiscal year; to advertise the same in not less than two weekly newspapers published in the county, supporting any such school or institution, one insertion weekly, for four successive weeks; and to require the county auditors, controller or city controllers, of any city or county, as the case may be, and it shall be the duty of said officers, to audit, settle and adjust the account of the said treasurer, and to make report thereof to the said court.

Sec. 3, Act of Apr. 12, 1875, P. L. 46, No. 51.

546. Admission of Destitute and Vagrant Children to Homes for Friendless. Refusal to Admit. When any such school or institution has accepted the provisions of this act and has sufficient building capacity, the management thereof shall admit to the benefits of any such school or institution any friendless, destitute or vagrant child, recommended for admission by the board of school directors of the school district in which such child may reside or be found, or by the directors of the poor of any county in which school school or institution is located, guardians of the poor, overseers, of the poor or poor directors, as the case may be, of any city or district included in said county; in case any child is refused admission, the said court of common pleas, on complaint made thereto by any person after due and legal proof of such refusal, shall enjoin the payment of moneys out of the county funds as authorized by this act: Provided, however, That no child shall be admitted under the age of four years nor above the age of sixteen.

Sec. 4, Act of Apr. 12, 1875, P. L. 46, No. 51.

547. Official visitors of Homes for Friendless. Examination and Inspection by Grand Juries. The judges of the court of common pleas of the several counties of this Commonwealth are hereby constituted and appointed ex-officio visitors of any such school or institution; and the grand jury of the court of quarter sessions of the county in which any such school or institution is located, shall, as often as directed by the said court, visit, examine and inspect the needs and management of any such school or institution, and the condition of the children therein, as directed by the said court, and report the same to the said court.

Sec. 5, Act of Apr. 12, 1875, P. L. 46, No. 51.

548. Acceptance of Act. Employment of Teachers. The board of trustees and the board of managers of any such school or institution desiring to accept the provisions of this act, shall set forth the same in their first petition presented to the said court of common pleas, as authorized in the first section of this act; no teacher shall be employed in any such school or institution who has not received a valid certificate from the superintendent of the schools of the county in which such school or institution is situate.

Sec. 6, Act of Apr. 12, 1875, P. L. 46, No. 51.

549. Homes for Friendless Children Authorized to Receive and Bind Out Such Children. That all corporations organized under any general or special law of this Commonwealth, for the purpose of providing homes for friendless or destitute persons or children, shall be and are hereby authorized to receive such children, upon indenture from the guardians, overseers or directors of the poor of any municipality, and also to bind out and provide suitable homes for all children committed to their charge, when maintenance is unprovided for by their parents or guardians.

Act of May 25, 1878, P. L. 152, No. 193.

(f) Miscellaneous Provisions

550. Inmates of Institutions for Children to Attend Public Schools. Tuition. The board of school directors of any school district in this Commonwealth in which there is located any orphan asylum, home for the friendless, children's home, or other institution for the care or training of orphans or other children, shall permit any children who are inmates of such homes, but not legal residents in such district, to attend the public schools in said district, either with or without charge for tuition, text-books, or school supplies, as the directors of the district in which such institution is located may determine. If a charge is made by any school district for tuition for the inmates of any such institution, the officers of the institution shall submit to the board of school directors a sworn statement for tuition of all children who are inmates thereof and desire to attend public school in the district. If any of said inmates have been received from outside of Pennsylvania, or if the in-

stitution cannot certify as to their residence, their tuition shall be paid by the institution having the care or custody of said children. The tuition of such other inmates as are included in the sworn statement to the board of school directors shall be withheld by the Superintendent of Public Instruction from any moneys due to the district liable for said tuition upon receipt of a sworn statement setting forth the names, ages, tuition charges, and school district liable for tuition of said inmates; and all moneys thus withheld shall be paid by him to the district entitled to receive the same. The district so charged with tuition may file an appeal with the Superintendent of Public Instruction, in which it shall be the complainant, and the institution, the respondent. The decision of the Superintendent of Public Instruction as to which of said parties is responsible for tuition shall be final.

The cost of tuition in such cases shall be fixed as is now provided by law for tuition costs in other cases, except where for the accommodation of such children, it shall be necessary to provide a separate school or to erect additional school buildings, in which cases the charge for tuition for such children may include a proportionate cost of the operating expenses, rental, and interest on any investment required to be made erecting such new school buildings. The tuition herein provided for shall be paid annually by the Superintendent of Public Instruction or the institution, as the case may be.

Sec. 1, Act of May 20, 1921, P. L. 978, amending Sec. 1412, Act of May 18, 1911, P. L. 309 as amended.

551. Indenturing of Children by Certain Societies and Institutions. Procedure. Whenever any benevolent or charitable institution, asylum or corporation, whether created by general or special laws of this Commonwealth, shall hereafter maintain and care for any minor child for a period of one year or over at the expense, either in whole or in part, of such institution, asylum, or corporation, then the courts of common pleas of the proper county, or where the rights of a guardian are or may be affected thereby, the orphans' court of said county, are hereby authorized and empowered, in all proper cases, upon petition to them made by the board of managers or proper officers of such institution, asylum or corporation, and upon due notice to the parents, guardian, or next friend of said minor, said notice to be personally served, if practicable, otherwise such notice to be given by advertisement in such newspaper or newspapers and for such length of time, as said court may direct, to make and enter an order or decree granting unto such petitioners the right and power to indenture said minor, for and during its minority, to any suitable person or persons; and said indenture thus made shall vest in the person to whom said minor is so indentured the sole and absolute right to the care, control and custody and services of said minor, during its said minority, as against such parent, guardian or next friend so notified of said petition, as aforesaid: Provided, however, That nothing herein contained shall be construed as to interfere in any manner with or prejudice the rights over said minor, reserved in such indenture by and to said institution, asylum or corporation.

Sec. 1, Act of April 13, 1899, P. L. 46, No. 46.

552. Child in Custody of Person Convicted of Assaulting it. To be Committed to Care of Humane Society. Whenever any person having the care, custody or control of any minor child, shall be convicted of an assault, or an assault and battery, upon such child, or of any violation of the provisions of this act, it shall be lawful for the justice of the peace, magistrate or court before whom such conviction has taken place, or where the parents or proper guardian of any child cannot be found, it shall be lawful for any magistrate or court, to commit such child to the care and custody of any duly authorized or incorporated humane society, having for one of its objects the protection of children from cruelty; and such society shall thereupon have all the rights of a guardian of the person of such child; but such society may at any time apply to the orphans' court of the proper county for the appointment of a guardian of the person, or the commitment of such child to an asylum or home for children, as provided in the seventh section of this act.

Sec. 9, Act of June 11, 1879, P. L. 142.

553. Appropriations to Societies by Cities of the First and Second Classes. Authority is hereby given to every city of the first and second classes, in the discretion of the councils thereof, to make appropriations from the treasury thereof to any society having for one of its objects the protection of children from cruelty or the placing of children not otherwise provided for in families, to which society children of the citizens of the city may by law be committed by the magistrate or judges of the county within which said city may be situated, and all laws and parts of laws inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

Sec. 7, Act of June 8, 1893, P. L. 399.

The following approval is attached to this act. "Approved—The 8th day of June A. D. 1893, The general purpose of this bill as embodied in its first six sections meets with my hearty approval. The seventh section is not covered by the title to the bill and is not coming to its general purposes. I am of the opinion that so much of it is therefore unconstitutional, and will be so held by the courts when submitted to the test; inasmuch, however, as it has been well settled by a line of judicial decisions that the invalid portions of a statute may be declared inoperative without affecting the remainder of the law. I have given this act my approval with this timely notice that its seventh and concluding section is in my judgment inaffective."

The commitments herein referred to are those made under sections one and two of this act supra sections 499 and 500.

M. DEFECTIVE CHILDREN.

(Note: For State supervision over education of deaf and blind see supra Sec. 128. For establishment of schools for blind, deaf and mentally deficient see supra Sec. 128. For schools for tubercular children see supra Secs. 139 and 140.)

1. Education of Blind Children.

554. Education of Certain Blind Children Under Eight Years of Age. The State Board of Education is authorized to educate blind children, residing in this Commonwealth, under the age of eight years, whenever from any cause, the parent or parents thereof may be unable to properly educate them. With the written consent of the proper parents, parent or nearest relative, if there be no parents, or the poor authorities of the proper poor district, if there be neither parents nor relatives, the board may contract with any nonsectarian institution in this State, or elsewhere, established for the education of the blind, whereby any such child may, at a cost not exceeding one dollar and fifty cents per day,—to be paid out of the State school fund,—be educated until it shall reach the age of eight years: Provided, That such education may be continued beyond the age of eight years, when, for physical, mental or other proper reasons, such child or children need special care for a longer period. The contract may be canceled and the child or children removed at any time by the board. This act shall not repeal or modify any existing act relative to the education of the blind.

Sec. 1439, Act of May 18, 1911, P. L. 309, added by amendment of May 8, 1913, P. L. 158. Reamended by Act of May 17, 1917, P. L. 206, Sec. 1.

555. Blind Students Attending Higher Institutions of Learning. The State Board of Education is authorized to make provision for readers for students who are blind and in attendance upon higher institutions of learning. Before any contract is entered into the State Board of Education shall make a careful investigation of all the circumstances surrounding the case; and if, after such investigation, it appears that any blind student who desires to attend a higher institution of learning, or who is attending such institution, and seems to be fitted for special work, the State Board of Education is authorized to expend an amount, out of the general sum appropriated for this purpose, not to exceed three hundred dollars per year for each such blind student.

Sec. 1440, Act of May 18, 1911, P. L. 309, added by Sec. 2, Act of May 17, P. L. 206.

2. Deaf Children.

556. Establishment of a Home for Training of Deaf Children Not of School Age. The sum of fifteen thousand dollars or as much thereof as is necessary be and is hereby appropriated out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the building of a home for the training in speech of deaf children before they are of school age.

Sec. 1, Act of June 20, 1891, P. L. 371.

557. Management of Home. Sec. 2 of the Administrative Code, (Act of June 7, 1923, P. L. 498), abolished the Board of Trustees for the Home for Training in Speech of Deaf Children before they are of school age. Sec. 203 of the Code (supra Sec. 318) creates a new board, to which all the powers and duties of the old board are transferred by Sec. 3, (Supra Sec. 320). The make-up of the new board and its organization are provided for by Sec. 435 (Supra Sec. 219).

Compiler's Note.

558. Boards of Trustees of State Institutions for the Deaf. The Board of Trustees of Pennsylvania State Oral School for the Deaf, the Board of Trustees of Home for Training in Speech of Deaf Children before They are of School Age, and the Board of Trustees. Pennsylvania Soldier's Orphan School shall have general direction and control of the property and management of their respective institutions. Each of the said boards of trustees shall have the power, and its duty shall be:

(a) To elect a superintendent of the institution who shall, subject to the authority of the board, administer the institution;

(b) On nomination by the superintendent, from time to time, to appoint such officers and employes as may be necessary;

(c) To fix the salaries of its employes in conformity with the standards established by the Executive Board;

(d) Subject to the approval of the Superintendent of Public Instruction, to make such by-laws, rules, and regulations for the management of the institution as it may deem advisable.

Sec. 1311, Act of June 7, 1923, P. L. 498.

559. Appropriation Conditioned Upon Method of Instruction. The Act of May 13, 1903, P. L. 363, made an appropriation to the Home for the Training in Speech of Deaf Children before they are of School Age in Philadelphia, which was conditioned however, upon the filing by the managers of the institution with the State Board of Charities and the Auditor General of a declaration that thereafter all pupils received into the institution under sixteen years of age who had not been pupils of similar institutions, should be taught by the oral method unless physically incapable of being so taught.

Compiler's Note.

3. Deficient Children.

560. Special Classes or Schools. It shall be the duty of the secretary of the school board, teachers, and attendance officers, in every school district in this Commonwealth, in accordance with rules of procedure prescribed by the Superintendent of Public Instruction, to secure information and report to the medical inspector of the school district and to the district or county superintendent of schools, on or before the fifteenth day of October of each year, every child within said district, between the ages of eight (8) and sixteen (16) years, who is gravely retarded in his or her school work, or who, because of apparent exceptional physical or mental condition, is not being properly educated and trained, and as soon thereafter as possible, the medical inspector shall examine such child, in accordance with rules of procedure prescribed by the Commissioner of health, and report whether such child is a fit subject for special education and training. In school districts of the first, second, and third class, having a district superintendent of schools, said report shall be made to the superintendent of the district. In all other districts, the report shall be made to the Commissioner of Health, and by him reported to the superintendent of schools of the county.

The county or district superintendent of schools shall submit to the board or boards of school directors plans for establishing and maintaining special classes in the public schools for the proper education and training of all such children reported to him as fit subjects for special education and training, and it shall be the duty of the board of directors of any district having such children to provide and maintain, or to jointly provide and maintain with neighboring districts, such special classes or schools: Provided, however, That if it is not feasible to form a special class with a minimum attendance of ten children in any district or if for any other reason it is not feasible to provide such education for any such child in the public schools of this district, the board of school directors of that district shall, if the parents or guardians of said child give written consent, secure such proper education and training outside of public schools of the district, or in special institutions, on terms and conditions not inconsistent with the terms of this act or of any other act then in force applicable to such children.

School districts maintaining special classes in the public schools or special public schools or providing special education, as hereinbefore specified in this section, shall receive reimbursement, as hereinafter provided, so long as such classes, such schools, and such special education are approved by the State Board of Education, as to location, constitution and size of classes, conditions of admission and discharge of pupils, equipment, course of study, methods of instruction, and qualification of teachers.

The State Superintendent of Public Instruction shall superintend the organization of such classes and shall enforce the provisions of this act.

On or before the first day of October of each year, the president and secretary of each board of school directors shall report to the proper county or district superintendent the amount expended by the district in the preceding school year for instruction in such classes or such schools or for such instruction outside the public schools of the districts. On or before the first day of November of each year, the said county or district superintendent shall make to the Superintendent of Public Instruction on blanks to be furnished, by him, tabulated returns by districts of the amounts so expended for instruction in special classes or special schools within the school district or in the provision of special instruction outside the public schools of the district. There shall be paid to each district by order on the State Treasurer, signed by the Superintendent of Public Instruction, from funds to be appropriated by the Legislature for the purpose, an equal amount to one-half the total expense incurred by said district for instruction in such special classes and special public schools and in the provision of such special instruction outside the public schools of the district.

Sec. 1413. Act of May 18, 1911, P. L. 309, as amended by Act of July 22, 1919, P. L. 1090.

4. Care of Dependent Crippled Children.

561. Commitment of Indigent and Neglected Crippled Children to Institutions for Treatment. Crippled children whose parents or guardians fail or are financially unable to provide suitable medical and surgical aid, treatment, and education, when necessary, may, with the consent of the parents or guardian of such child, be committed to a crippled children's home or orthopaedic hospital or other institution. Application for such care, treatment, and education shall first be made to the juvenile court by a parent, guardian, or some interested person. If such court is of the opinion that such child is in need of treatment and education, and finds that the parent or guardian fails to provide it, he may make an order committing the child to an institution as above specified, and shall at once forward a copy of the decree and a statement of the facts to the Department of Public Welfare, and shall provide for the child's conveyance, in charge of a suitable person, to the place designated for treatment. The expenses for maintenance, treatment, conveyance, and education of such crippled child shall be first paid by the county of its residence and then may be charged to the parent or guardian, if able to pay, in whole or in part, as the court may direct. Such committance shall be temporary, and shall be only for the period necessary for the treatment of such child.

Sec. 1, Act of June 7, 1923, P. L. 677, No. 276.

562. Return of Crippled Child After Success or Failure of Treatment. Whenever it appears that a crippled child has been successfully treated, or that it cannot be further benefited by such treatment, the Department of Public Welfare and the committing court shall be notified, and the child shall be returned to its own people.

Sec. 2, Act of June 27, 1923, P. L. 677, No. 276.

5. Feeble Minded Children

(a) General Provisions

563. Admission of Mental Defectives Under Twenty Years of Age to Schools for Mental Defectives. Procedure. The superintendent of any State or licensed school for mental defectives may receive and detain any mentally defective person, resident of this State, under twenty years of age and incapable of being properly educated and trained in the public schools, whose condition of mental defect and whose need of and fitness for care in a school for mental defectives shall have been certified to by a qualified physician, and whose admission shall be applied for by a parent, guardian, or relative of such person, or by any other responsible person having custody of such mentally defective person or being liable for his support.

The said application shall be made on form prescribed by the department, and shall state the name, sex, age, and residence of said mentally defective person, and such other facts as may be required by the department. If the facts or any of them are unknown to the applicant, it shall be so stated in the application.

If the said application is for the admission of a person to a school owned and controlled by the Commonwealth, it shall be endorsed by the poor authorities of the county in which the said person resides, if there be such authorities in said county, otherwise by the directors or overseers of the poor district in which said person resides.

But before any person shall be admitted to any school for mental defectives under the provisions of this section, the consent of the managers or superintendent thereof to such admission shall have been obtained.

The poor authorities of any county, or the overseers of the poor district therein, in endorsing an application for the admission of a person to said school, shall state whether or not such person has an estate of sufficient value or a parent or parents of sufficient financial ability to defray the expenses, in whole or in part, of supporting such person in said school, and if there be such means of support in part only, then the amount per month which the parents or parent or legal guardian of such person may be able to pay; and the person or persons who make the application for such admission shall therein make statement, under oath, as to such means of support. Said managers or superintendent in accepting an application for the admission of any person shall fix the amount, if any, which shall be paid for such support according to the ability of such parents or parent of the person, or according to the value of such person's estate, if any, and shall require payment for such support, so far as there may be ability to pay, as a condition to the admission or retention of said person. Said amount may, at any time, be changed by said managers or superintendent upon receiving further information concerning such means of support. When neither the said person nor his parent or parents are of sufficient financial ability to defray the expense, in whole or in part, of his support in said school, the ascertainment of the facts shall be as hereinbefore stated, and the poor authorities or directors or overseers of the poor endorsing the application shall agree to pay the school for clothing, as may be required for the comfort and advantage of said person, at an annual rate to be established by the trustees or managers of the school after submission of the same to and approval by the department. All other support at the school shall be provided for by annual appropriations, at such per capita rates as shall be appropriated by the General Assembly, on the application of the trustees or managers, after submission of the same to and approval by the department: Provided, however, That in any judicial district in which there is a municipal court vested with the exclusive jurisdiction over proceedings concerning children suffering from epilepsy, nervous and mental defects, then admission of mentally defective or epileptic children to any State or municipal institution from said judicial district shall be exclusively vested in said court.

Sec. 309, Act of July 11, 1923, P. L. 998.

564. Admission of Mental Defectives Twenty Years of Age to Schools for Mental Defectives. The Superintendent of any State or licensed school for mental defectives may receive and detain any mentally defective person twenty years of age, or who is of such inoffensive habits as to make him a proper subject for classification and discipline in a school for mental defectives. The procedure for admitting any such person shall be the same as for the admission of mentally defective persons under the age of twenty years.

Sec. 310, Act of July 11, 1923, P. L. 998.

565. Commitment of Mental Defectives to Schools for Mental Defectives. Any person mentally defective may be placed and detained in a proper State or licensed school for mental defectives by order of the court of common pleas or other court of record or the juvenile court of the county in which such person, is or resides, upon the sworn or affirmed petition of any parent, guardian, or other responsible person, addressed to the said court, praying that the said person may be placed therein. The said petition must be accompanied by a sworn or affirmed certificate of a qualified physician that it is his opinion that the said person is mentally defective and a proper subject for commitment to a school for mental defectives; in the said certificate, the physician shall further state the facts of his own observation and any other information upon which his said opinion is based. It shall be, in other respects, in form similar to that prescribed by the department for the admission of persons mentally ill to a hospital for mental diseases.

The said petition shall be, in form, prescribed by the department, and shall state the name, sex, age, and residence of the person alleged to be mentally defective, the opinion of the petitioner that the said person is mentally defective, and such other facts as may be required by the department, if the facts or any of them are unknown to the petitioner, it shall be so stated in the petition.

Thereupon the said court, or a judge thereof, may, in his discretion, appoint a day for a hearing of the said petition, and, if he shall appoint a day for a hearing, he shall cause notice thereof to be given to the proper parties in interest; and, in his discretion, he may or may not require the presence of the alleged mentally defective person at said hearing. If it shall be made to appear to the said court or judge that the said person is mentally defective and a proper subject for commitment to a school for mental defectives, and that the best interests of the said person or the safety and welfare of the public require such commitment, the court shall make an order commiting such mentally defefective person to the school named in the petition, and direct his removal thereto by a proper officer or person; but before any person shall be admitted, under the provisions of this section, to any school for mental defectives, the consent of the managers, trustees, or, superintendent thereof to such admission shall have been obtained.

At the said hearing the said court or judge shall inquire as to the estate of such mentally defective person, and, if the same be sufficient for the purpose, shall make an order directing the payment therefrom of the cost of clothing and other support of such mentally defective person in said school, otherwise that such payment be made by the husband or parent of such mentally defective person, if it appear that the circumstances of such husband or parent are such as to make such an order proper and advisable. Where the estate of said mentally defective person is insufficient, and the circumstances of said husband or parent are not such as to warrant such and order for the payment of clothing and other support, or either of them, the expense of clothing of said mentally defective person shall be paid for by the said county in which such mentally defective person resides; and all other support shall be provided for by the Commonwealth, at such per capita rates as shall be appropriated by the Legislature, on the application of the thustees or managers of the said school after submission of the same to and approval by the department.

When any mentally defective person shall have been committed to any school, under the provisions of this section, by a juvenile court, the managers or superintendent of said school have authority to detain such person after he shall have reached the age of twenty-one years; and thereafter, in the discretion of said managers or superintendent, such person may be discharged or allowed a leave of absence upon order of the court of common pleas or other court of record, or a judge thereof, of the county in which the said commitement was made.

Sec. 311, Act of July 11, 1923, P. L. 998.

566. Admission and Detention of Epileptics Under Twenty-one Years of Age to Institutions. Any person under twenty-one years of age suffering from epilepsy may be admitted to and detained in any institution or place for the care of epileptics, upon the written application to the superintendent of such institution or place by the parent, guardian, or other person liable for the support of such epileptic person; and any epileptic person twenty-one years of age or over may be admitted upon his own written application, signed in the presence of at least one witness if his mental condition is such as to render him, in the opinion of the superintendent or attending physician of such institution or place, competent to make such application.

No epileptic person, admitted upon such written application of parent, guardian, or other person, shall be detained more than ten days after the said parent, guardian, or other person shall have given notice to the said superintendent of his desire or intention to remove such epileptic person; and no epileptic person admitted upon his own written request shall be detained more than ten days after he shall have given written notice to the said superintendent of his desire or intenton to leave.

Sec. 312, Act of July 11, 1923, P. L. 998.

567. Payment of Cost of Maintenance, Etc. of Feeble Minded Children. The Department of Welfare shall have the power, and its duty shall be, from time to time to issue requisitions upon the Auditor Genral for warrants to be drawn by the Auditor General upon the State Treasurer in favor of semi-State institutions for the payment, out of moneys specifically appropriated to the department for the purpose, of the per diem, per week, or per capita rate of payment to such institutions for the care, treatment and removal of indigent insane, or the education and maintenance of children, or the care and maintenance of feeble-minded children, or for any other character of education or care and treatment in such institutions.

Sec. 2016, Act of July 10, 1923, P. L. 498.

568. Liability of Estates of Inmates of Charitable Institutions for Maintenance. Whenever any person is maintained as an inmate of any hospital, home, sanatorium, or other institution of the Commonwealth, in whole or in part at the expense of the Commonwealth, the property or estate of such person shall be liable for such maintenance, to be paid or recovered as hereinafter provided.

Sec. 1, Act of June 1, 1915, P. L. 661.

569. Reports to Attorney General by Trustees, Committees, Guardians, Etc. Every trustee, committee, guardian, or other person, nominated or appointed to take charge of the estate of any lunatic, feeble-minded, or any other person, who is an inmate of any home, asylum, or other institution, maintained in whole or in part by the Commonwealth, shall, within three months after his appointment, make a true and full report, under oath, to the Attorney General, showing the amount and character of said estate, and every year thereafter report to the Attorney General what, if any, changes there are in said estate; and every executor or administrator of any deceased inmate of any asylum, home, or institution, maintained in whole or in part by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, shall within three months after letters testamentary or of administration have been issued, make a true full, and complete report, under oath, to the Attorney General of the extent and character of such estate. Whenever any fiduciary or person aforesaid shall file, in any court, an account of his administration of such property or estate, he shall file a duplicate of such account with the Attorney General, and no such account shall be confirmed except upon due proof to the proper court of the filing of such copy with the Attorney General. Such fiduciary or person shall also notify the Attorney General when, where, and by whom such account will be audited, and there shall be no confirmation of the report of an auditor auditing such account or final adjudication thereof by any court, except after due proof to the proper court of the giving of such notice. Any fiduciary or person aforesaid who shall fail to make any report to the Attorney General hereby required shall be personally liable for such amount due the Commonwealth, which amount may be recovered by suit in the same manner as other debts are recoverable.

Sec. 1, Act of May 10, 1921, P. L. 438, amending Sec. 2, Act of June 1, 1915, P. L. 661.

570. Liability of Relatives and Estates by Entireties for Maintenance. The husband, wife, father, mother, child, or children of any person who is an inmate of any asylum, hospital, home, or other institution, maintained in whole or in part by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and who is legally able so to do, shall be liable to pay for the maintenance of any such person, as hereinafter provided. Whenever either of the owners of any property held by entireties shall be maintained in any institution as aforesaid, and the separate property of such inmates shall not be sufficient to reimburse the Commonwealth, such property held by entireties shall be liable for the same to the extent of any order that any court of record of this Commonwealth may make against the spouse of such inmate, either during the lifetime of such inmate or after his or her death. The liability for the support of such inmate is hereby declared to be the joint liability of such owners to the extent of such order and enforcement against their joint as well as their several properties.

Sec. 2, Act of May 10, 1921, P. L. 438, amending Sec. 3, Act of June 1, 1915, P. L. 661.

571. Powers of Courts to Make Orders for Maintenance. The court of common pleas of the county of the residence of any inmate of any home, hospital, asylum, or other institution, maintained in whole or in part by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, shall, upon the application of the Attorney General, make an order, for the payment of maintenance to the Commonwealth, upon the trustee, committee, guardian, or other person who has charge of the estate of any such inmate, or against the husband, wife, father, mother, child, or children of any person so maintained; and any order made against the husband, wife, father, mother, child or children shall be in such amount as the court, in its discretion, deems proper, taking into consideration their ability to pay for said maintenance; and said court may also, upon like application, direct any trustee, committee, guardian, or other person, having charge of any such estate, to file with the Attorney General the statement required by the section if this act.

Sec. 3, Act of May 10, 1921, P. L. 438, amending Sec. 4, Act of June 1, 1915, P. L. 661.

572. Order of Court on Estate of Minor for Maintenance in Mental Hospital. The court of common pleas or other court of record of the county in which any mental patient resided prior to his admission to any mental hospital maintained in whole or in part by the Commonwealth shall have power, upon the application of the Attorney General, to make an order, conformable to the provisions of this article, for the payment of maintenance to the Commonwealth, upon the trustee, committee, guardian, or other person who has charge of the estate of such patient, or against the husband, father, wife, mother, or child of any patient so maintained, in such amounts, respectively, as the court, in its discretion, may deem proper, taking into consideration the ability of the patient, or the person liable for his support, to pay for such maintenance; and the court may also, upon like application, direct any trustees, committee, guardian, or other person having charge of any such estate, to file with the Attorney General the statement required by the second section of the act, approved the first day of June, Anno Domini, one thousand nine hundred and fifteen (Pamphlet Laws, six hundred and sixty-one), entitled "An act relating to the maintenance of insane, feeble-minded, and other persons confined in the various institutions of the Commonwealth; fixing liability for their support; provding for the collection of the moneys due the Commonwealth therefor, and for proceedings relating thereto."

Sec. 505, Act of July 11, 1923, P. L. 998.

573. Prima Facie Priof of Expenditures for Maintenance. The sworn statement of the superintendent, steward, or other person, in whose custody are kept the records of any hospital, home, asylum, or other institution wherein persons are maintained in whole or in part at the expense of the Commonwealth, shall be received as prima facie evidence, in any court of this Commonwealth, of the amount expended by the Commonwealth for the support or maintenance of any such person, in any proceeding brought to recover the amount of such maintenance.

Sec. 5, Act of June 1, 1915, P. L. 661.

574. Claims for Maintenance Preferred. All claims by the Commonwealth for maintenance, as herein provided, in the distribution of any of the estate of any person so maintained, shall take precedence and be paid after other claims which by law are now given precedence, and before any claims of general creditors.

Section 6, Act of June 1, 1915, P. L. 661.

575. State and County to Share Jointly Where Estate of Inmates of Certain Institutions Are Insufficient. Where there is a claim against the estate of any person maintained in any home, hospital, asylum, or other institution, both on behalf of the Commonwealth and on behalf of any county or poor district, and there is not sufficient in the estate to pay the claim in full, the same shall be paid pro rata to the State and the county, in the proportion of the amount of maintenance legally recoverable by each.

Sec. 7, Act of June 1, 1915, P. L. 661.

576. Claims to Which the Act Applies. This act of Assembly is intended to apply to the collection of claims for maintenance due the Commonwealth at the time of its passage as well as those to become due hereafter.

Sec. 8, Act of June 1, 1915, P. L. 661.

(b) Pennsylvania Training School for Idiotic and Feeble-Minded Children at Elwyn.

577. Incorporation. Indigent Pupils Maintained by State. The Pennsylvania Training School for Idiotic and Feeble-Minded Children was incorporated by the Act of April seventh, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-three, (P. L. 341), as a school for the mental, moral and physical education of idiotic and feeble minded children, but the Act of March twentieth, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two (P. L. 27), extended the object of the corporation to embrace the training and care in asylums of idiots and feeble-minded persons without regard to age.

The original act made an appropriation toward the purchase of grounds and the fitting up of a suitable building to take effect when a like sum should be appropriated by other responsible contributors but this condition was removed by the Act of April twenty-first, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four, (P. L. 456).

The sixth section of the Act of one thousand eight hundred and fifty-three provided that after the institution had been organized and the buildings prepared for pupils, the Commonwealth would contribute annually the sum of two hundred dollars for each indigent pupil of the State not exceeding twenty in number admitted into the institution and that such pupils so admitted should be apportioned among the several counties of the Commonwealth according to their representation in the house of Representatives. The section also provided that no pupil should be taught and maintained for a term exceeding five years. The maximum term was extended to seven years by the Act of March twenty-seven, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, (P. L. 208), and later was made an indefinite term whenever the directors of the institution decided that the time was inadequate and the discharge of the pupil would be injurious to society by the Act of May thirty-first, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-seven, (P. L. 281), which act however, limited the charge of maintenance of this class of persons to one hundred dollars per annum. This amount was made one hundred and seventy-five dollars by the Act of June twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five, P. L. 348), and two hundred dollars by the Act of March twenty-seven, one thousand nine hundred and three, (P. L. 85).

Compiler's note.

(c) State Institution for Feeble-Minded of Western Pennsylvania at Polk.

578. Purpose of Institution. This institution shall be entirely and specially devoted to the reception detention, care and training of idiotic and feeble-minded children, and shall be so planned in the beginning and construction as shall provide separate classification of the numerous groups embraced under the terms idiotic and imbecile or feeble-minded. Cases afflicted with either epilepsy or paralysis shall have a due proportion of space and care in the custodial department. It is specifically determined that the processes of an agricultural training shall be primarily considered in the educational department, and that the employment of the inmates in the care and raising of stock and the cultivation of small fruits, vegetables, roots et cetera, shall be made legally tributary to the maintenance of the institution.

Sec. 10, Act of June 3, 1893, P. L. 289.

579. Commitment to. Who to Make Application. There shall be received into the institution feeble-minded children, under the age of twenty years, whose admission may be applied for as follows:

First. By the father if father and mother are living together.

Second If father and mother are not living together then by one having custody of the child.

Third. By the guardian duly appointed.

Fourth. By the superintendent of any county orphanage.

Fifth. By the person having the management of any other institution or asylum where children are cared for.

Under items three, four and five, consent of parents if living is not required.

All inmates are subject to such rules and regulations as the board of trustees may adopt.

Sec. 11, Act of June 3, 1893, P. L. 289.

580. Form of Application. Affidavit. Interrogatories. The form of application for admission into the institution and the necessary checks to improper admissions shall be such as the board of trustees, with the approval of the State Board of Charities, may prescribe, and each application shall be accompanied by answers, under oath, to such interrogatories as the trustees shall by rule require to be propounded.

Sec. 12, Act of June 3, 1893, P. L. 289.

581. Commitment by Parents and Guardian. Payment of Expense of Care. Any parent or guardian who may wish to enter a child into said institution for treatment, culture or improvement, and pay all expenses of such care, may do so under terms, rules, and regulations prescribed by the superintendent and approved by the trustees.

Sec. 13, Act of June 3, 1893, P. L. 289.

582. Who May be Admitted. Instructions and Applications for Admission. Said board shall receive as inmates of said institution, feeble-minded children, residents of this State, under the age of twenty years, who shall be incapable of receiving instruction in the common schools of this State. Said board shall prescribe and cause to be printed instructions and forms of application for the admission of such, and shall include therein interrogatories to which they shall require answers, under oath, showing such facts as they may be needed for the information of said trustees. Such printed instructions and forms shall be furnished to all applicants for the admission of any person or patient in whole or in part as a State beneficiary, and shall be endorsed by the board of commissioners or directors of the poor of the county in which he or she resides at the time of the making of the application.

Sec. 14, Act of June 3, 1893, P. L. 289.

583. Admission of Adults. Adults who may be determined to be feeble-minded, and who are of such inoffensive habits as to make them proper subjects for classification and discipline in an institution for the feeble-minded, can be admitted on pursuing the same course of legal commitment as govern admission to the State Hospital for the Insane.

Sec. 15, Act of June 3, 1893, P. L. 289.

584. Payment of Maintenance by Estates and Parents. The board of commissioners or directors of the poor of a county in approving an application for the admission of a person to said institution, shall state whether or not such child has an estate of sufficient value, or a parent or parents of sufficient financial ability to defray the expense in whole or in part of supporting such child in said institution, and if there be such means of support, in part only, then the amount per month which the parents or parent or the legal guardian of such child may be able to pay, and the person or persons who make the application for such admission shall

therein make statement under oath as to such means of support. Said board of trustees in accepting an application for the admission of any person shall fix the amount, if any, which shall be paid for such support according to the ability of such parents or parent of the person or according to the value of such person's estate, if any, and shall require payment for such support, so far as there may be ability to pay, as a condition to the admission or retention of said person. Said amount may at any time be changed by said trustees according to their information concerning such means of support. Where the indigence of the child or its family be such as to require its admission upon the full beneficiary fund of the State, the ascertainment of the facts shall be as hereinbefore stated, and the support at the institution shall be appropriated by the Legislature on the application of the trustees, after submission and approval of the same by the State Board of Public Charities.

Sec. 16, Act of June 3, 1893, P. L. 289.

585. Reports. The said trustees shall make, under oath, by their president or treasurer, a quarterly report to the Auditor General of the State and to the State Board of Public Charities, containing an itemized statement of the receipts from all sources and expenses of the institution during the previous quarter, and unless such itemized report is made and approved by the State Board of Public Charities, Auditor General and State Treasurer, the State Treasurer is hereby directed not to pay any more money to said institution until such report is made as aforesaid.

Sec. 19, Act of June 3, 1893, P. L. 289.

586. Official Visitors. The Governor, judges of the several courts of the Commonwealth, members of the Legislature, and the Board of Public Charities shall be ex-officio visitors of said institution.

Sec. 20, Act of June 3, 1893, P. L. 289.

(d) State Institution for Feeble-minded of Eastern Pennsylvania at Pennhurst. (Near Spring City).

587. Acts Relating to the State Institution for Feeble-minded.

1903, May 15, P. L. 446.
1911, June 9, P. L. 862.
1911, June 20, P. L. 1090.
1913, June 12, P. L. 494, supplementing, and also amending sections 9 and 13 of the act of May 15, 1903, P. L. 446.

588. Purpose of Institutions. Occupations for Patients. The Eastern Pennsylvania State Institution for the Feeble-Minded and Epileptic shall be devoted to the segregation, care, maintenance, treatment, training, and education of epileptic, idiotic, imbecile, or feeble-minded persons of both sexes, and shall provide separate classification for the various grades of patients. For male patients, special attention shall be given to providing agricultural training, and their employment in the cultivation of the land, raising stocks, fruits, vegetables, et cetera, in accordance with such regulations as the board may prescribe.

Sec. 1, Act of June 12, 1913, P. L. 494, supplementing the Act of May 15, 1903, P. L. 446.

The trustees of this institution have power to require any parent or guardian where the estate of such patient is abundantly able to pay the whole amount of the cost of maintaining such patient, or to fix the proper proportion which the estate of such person is to pay. Opinion of Attorney General, July 30, 1912.

This opinion was rendered on sections twelve and fifteen of the Act of May 15, 1903, P. L. 446, which sections were repealed by the above supplementary Act of June 12, 1913, P. L. 494.

589. Who May be Committed. Counties in District. Procedure for Commitment. Payment of Cost of Commitment. Transfer from Other Institutions. Discharge of Patients. Said board of trustees shall receive as inmates of said institution only such idiotic, feeble-minded, or epileptic persons as may be committed thereto, in the manner hereinafter provided, by any of the courts of quarter sessions of the following named counties in the Commonwealth; **namely:**

Adams, Berks, Bradford, Bucks, Carbon, Chester, Columbia, Cumberland, Dauphin, Delaware, Franklin, Lackawanna, Lancaster, Lebanon, Lehigh, Luzerne, Lycoming, Monroe, Montgomery, Montour, Northampton, Northumberland, Perry, Philadelphia, Pike, Schuylkill, Snyder, Sullivan, Susquehanna, Tioga, Union, Wayne, Wyoming and York.

It shall be lawful for the husband, wife, parent, guardian, or other person standing in loco parentis to such idiotic, feeble-minded, or epileptic person, his or her next of kin, the county commissioners, or the overseers of the poor, or the managers or trustees of any institution having such person in charge, or the district attorney of the county in which such person shall reside, to apply, by petition, to the court of quarter sessions of the county in which said idiotic, feeble-minded, or epileptic person shall be resident, setting forth in said petition the age sex, and residence of such person, the address of his or her parents, and the address of the petitioner; praying for the commitment of such person to The Eastern Pennsylvania State Institution for the Feeble-Minded and Epileptic; which said petition shall be accompanied by a certificate, made, under oath, after a personal examination of such idiotic, feeble-minded, or epileptic person, by a reputable physician with an experience of at least five years in the actual practice of his profession, setting forth that such person is an idiot, of feeble mind or an epileptic, and a proper subject for commitment, to said institution. Thereupon the said court, or a judge thereof, shall appoint a day for the hearing of the said petition, and shall cause notice thereof to be given to all parties in interest; and if at the said hearing it shall be made to appear that said person is an idiot, of feeble mind or an epileptic, and a proper subject for commitment to said institution, and that the best interests of the said person or the welfare of society require such commitment, the court shall make an order committing such idiotic, feeble-minded, or epileptic person to the said Eastern Pennsylvania State Institution for the Feeble-Minded and Epileptic, and direct his or her removal thereto by a proper officer or person, at the cost of the said county.

At the said hearing the said court or judge shall inquire as to the estate of such idiotic, feeble-minded, or epileptic person, and, if the same be sufficient for the purpose, shall make an order directing the payment therefrom of the cost of maintaining such person in said institution; otherwise, that such payment be made by the husband or parent of such idiotic, feeble-minded, or epileptic person, if it appear that the circumstances of said husband or parent are such as to make such an order proper and advisable, and any such order shall be enforceable in the same manner in which orders in desertion cases are now enforceable by law. If default shall be made in the payment of any such order for the period of three months, the district attorney or city solicitor, of the proper county, shall, upon notice from the officers of the said institution, seting forth the amount of the arrearage, make application to the proper court for the enforcement of the said order. Where the estate of said idiotic, feeble-minded, or epileptic person is insufficient, and the circumstances of her husband or his or her parent are not such as to warrant an order for maintenance on either of them, the said idiotic, feeble-minded, or epileptic person shall be maintained and cared for in the said institution at the cost of the Commonwealth.

The costs of such hearing shall be paid by the county, and the court may, in its discretion, allow a fee of five dollars ($5.00) to the physician making the examination, and a fee of ten dollars ($10.00) to the attorney presenting the petition and appearing at the hearing, which fees shall be paid by the county.

The said board of trustees shall also receive all such idiotic, feeble-minded, or epileptic persons as may be transferred to such institution from any other State institution by the Committee on Lunacy of the Board of Public Charities; and the said Committee on Lunacy shall have authority to transfer any inmate of said institution to any proper State institution.

When, in the opinion of the board of trustees, it appears probable that the mental condition of any inmate of said institution has so improved that his or her release will be beneficial to such inmate, and not incompatible with the welfare of society, the said board may recommend the discharge of such inmate, to the court committing him or her to said institution; which recommendation shall be accompanied by a record of the case of such inmate, setting forth the date of his or her commitment, the time of his or her detention,

the history of his or her case in the institution, and the opinion of the superintendent and medical staff as to his or her present mental condition, whereupon the said court may, in its discretion, after hearing all persons desirous of being heard in the premises, issue an order, under the seal of the court, upon the said board to discharge the said inmate from the said institution.

Sec. 3, Act of June 12, 1913, P. L. 494, amending Sec. 13, Act of May 15, 1903, P. L. 446.

590. Reports. The said trustees shall make, under oath by their president or treasurer, a quarterly report to the Auditor General of the State, and to the State Board of Public Charities, containing an itemized statement of the receipts from all sources and the expenses of the institution during the previous quarter.

Sec. 18, Act of May 15, 1903, P. L. 446.

591. Official Visitors. The Governor, Judges of the several courts of the Commonwealth, members of the Legislature, and the Board of Public Charities shall be ex-officio visitors of said institution.

Sec. 19, Act of May 15, 1903, P. L. 446.

(e) Laurelton State Village at Glen Iron.

592. Establishment. Purpose. Occupations of Inmates. A State village for the care of feeble-minded women is hereby constituted and established, the grounds and buildings for which are hereby directed to be selected and constructed, which village shall be governed and maintained in the manner hereinafter provided, and shall be known as the Laurelton State Village. That this institution shall be entirely and specifically devoted to the reception, segragation, detention, care and training of feeble-minded women, and shall be so planned in the beginning and construction as shall provide separate classification of the numerous groups embraced under the terms "idiotic," "imbecile," or "feeble-minded." It is specifically determined that the processes of an agricultural training shall be primarily considered in the educational department, and that the employment of the inmates in the care and raising of stock, and the cultivation of fruits, vegetables, roots, et cetera, shall be made tributary to the maintenance of the institution.

Sec. 1, Act of July 13, 1923, P. L. 1088, amending Sec. 1, Act of July 25, 1913, P. L. 1319.

593. Board of Managers to Adopt Rules. Work and Discipline for the Inmates. The board of managers shall have power to make all necessary rules and regulations, not contrary to the constitution and laws of this Commonwealth, for the admissoin, care, detention, employment, discipline, instruction, and temporary or permanent release of any and all persons received in the village for feeble-minded women. Under said rules there shall be established such a system of work and discipline for the inmates as will secure to each person instruction in English education and in such manual or handicraft vocation as may be useful to her.

Sec. 8, Act of July 25, 1913, P. L. 1319.

594. Records of Inmates to be Kept. A record shall be kept of each person at the village for feeble-minded women setting forth her name, age, nationality, date of admission, and such facts concerning the life, antecedents, and environment as can be obtained from herself and from other sources, either at the time of her admission or later; likewise, any further facts which may be directed by the Board of Public Charities. Detailed information on the subject shall be forwarded to the Board of Public Charities, upon forms to be furnished by said board, whenever it shall so request.

Sec. 9, Act of July 25, 1913, P. L. 1319.

595. Commitment. Transfer and Discharge. Section ten of the act of July twenty-fifth, one thousand nine hundred and thirteen, (P. L. 1319) as amended by Section four of the act of July sixteenth, one thousand nine hundred and nineteen, (P. L. 982), provided that the board of managers should receive and care for, as inmates of the village, such idiotic, imbecile or feeble-minded women as might be committed by the courts of quarter sessions. It further provided for the manner of commitment, the payment of costs, transfer of patients from other institutions, and the discharge of inmates. This section, however, was repealed by the "Mental Health Act of one thousand nine hundred and twenty-three". (Act of July 11, 1923, P. L. 998), to which recourse must now be had for these provisions.

Compiler's Note.

O. CRIMES AND OFFENCES BY AND AGAINST CHILDREN

1. Specific Offences.

(a) Abduction, Kidnapping, Harboring Kidnapped Child.

596. Kidnapping with Intent to Extort. Penalty. Any person who shall take, or carry away or decoy, or entice away, or secrete, any child or person, with intent to extort money or any other valuable thing for the restoration or return of such person, such offender shall be guilty of felony, and upon conviction thereof shall be sentenced to undergo imprisonment, by separate and solitary confinement at labor, for the term of his or her natural life, or for any term of years, at the discretion of the court.

Sec. 1, Act of April 4, 1901, P. L. 65, (No. 33)

597. Assisting in the Kidnapping of a Child. Penalty. Any person who shall aid, assist, or abet, in the taking or carrying away, or in the decoying or enticing away, or secreting, of any child or person, with intent to extort money or any other valuable thing for the restoration or return of such child or person, such offender shall be guilty of felony, and upon conviction thereof shall be sentenced to pay a fine of five thousand dollars and undergo an imprisonment, by separate and solitary confinement at labor, for a period not exceeding twenty-five years, at the discretion of the court.

Sec. 2, Act of April 4, 1901, P. L. 65, (No. 33)

598. Kidnapping Child Under Ten Years. Harboring Kidnapped Child. Penalty. If any person shall maliciously, either by force or fraud, lead, take or carry away, or decoy or entice away, any child, under the age of ten years, from its parent or parents, or any other person having the lawful charge or care of such child, or the possession of such child, with the intent to extort money or any valuable thing from the parent or any other person, for the restoration of such child, every such person shall be guilty of a felony; and upon conviction thereof, shall be sentenced to pay a fine, not exceeding ten thousand dollars, and to undergo an imprisonment, by separate and solitary confinement at labor, for a period not exceeding twenty-five years. And if any person within this commonwealth shall knowingly conceal, harbor or detain, or assist in concealing, harboring or detaining, any such child so taken, carried or enticed away as aforesaid, either within or without this commonwealth, every such person shall be guilty of a felony; and upon conviction thereof, be sentenced to pay a fine, not exceeding five thousand dollars, and to undergo an imprisonment, by separate or solitary confinement at labor, not exceeding fifteen years: Provided, That this act shall not apply to the detaining or concealing of any child taken or carried away before the passage of this act, where the person or persons so harboring or concealing shall, within thirty days after the passage of this act, surrender up such child to the custody of the nearest magistrate or justice of the peace, or to the sheriff of any county within this commonwealth.

Sec. 1, Act of February 25, 1875, P. L. 4, supplementing Act of March 31, 1860, P. L. 382.

599. Enticing Child from Parents. Harboring Child Illegally Enticed. Penalty. If any person shall maliciously, either by force or fraud, lead, take or carry away, or decoy or entice away any child, under the age of ten years, with the intent to deprive its parents, or any other person having the lawful charge or care of such child, of the possession of such child, by concealing and detaining such child from such parent or parents, or other person or persons having the lawful charge or care of it, or with intent to steal any article of apparel or ornament, or other thing of value or use, upon or about the person of such child, to whomsoever such article may belong or shall receive, harbor, with any such intent as aforesaid, any such child, knowing the same to have been so by force or fraud led, taken or carried, or de-

coyed or enticed away as aforesaid, every such person shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof, be sentenced to pay a fine, not exceeding two thousand dollars, and to undergo an imprisonment by separate or solitary confinement at labor, not exceeding seven years: Provided always, That no person who shall have claimed to be the father of any illegitimate child, or to have any legal right to the possession of such child, shall be liable to be prosecuted by virtue hereof, on account of getting possession of such child, out of the possession of the mother or other person having lawful charge thereof.

Sec. 94, Act of March 31, 1860, P. L. 382.

(b) Abandonment and Neglect.

600. Abandonment of Infants by Parents or Others in Control. If the father or mother of any child, under the age of seven years, or any person to whom such child (shall) have been confided, shall expose such child in any highway, street, field, house, outhouse or other place, with intent to wholly abandon it, such person shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof, be sentenced to an imprisonment, not exceeding twelve months, and to pay a fine, not exceeding one hundred dollars.

Sec. 45, Act of March 31, 1860, P. L. 395.

601. Abandonment of Child by Person Charged With its Custody. Penalty. A parent or other person charged with the care and custody, for nurture or education, of a child under the age of sixteen years, who abandons the child in destitute circumstances, and wilfully omits to furnish necessary and proper food, clothing, or shelter for such child, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, or by imprisonment not erceeding two years, or both or either, at the discretion of the court. In case a fine is imposed, the same may be applied, in the discretion of the court, to the support of such child. Proof of the abandonment of such child in destitute circumstances, and omission to furnish necessary and proper food, clothing, or shelter, shall be prima facie evidence that such omission was wilful.

Sec. 1, Act of May 29, 1907, P. L. 318.
See also Act of July 12, 1919, P. L. 939, supra Secs. 24 and 25.

602. Cruelty to, and Abandonment and Neglect of Children. Penalty. Any person whatsoever who shall cruelly illtreat, abuse or inflict unnecessary cruel punishment upon any infant or minor child, and any person having the care, custody or control of any minor child, who shall wilfully abandon or neglect the same, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof before any justice of the peace, magistrate or court of record, not less than ten nor more than fifty dollars for each offence.

Sec. 1, Act of June 11, 1879, P. L. 142.

603. Commitment for Failure to Pay Fine. Appeal. In default of payment of the fine or penalty imposed under any of the sections of this act, together with the costs of the proceedings, then said justice of the peace, magistrate or court of record, shall commit said offender to the county prison, there to remain for not less than twenty nor more than ninety days, or until discharged by due course of law: Provided, That when the fine imposed exceeds the sum of ten dollars, the party complained against may appeal from the decision of said justice of the peace or magistrate to the court of quarter sessions, upon his entering bail in the nature of a recognizance, in the usual manner, for his appearance at said court, when the offence shall be prosecuted in the same manner as is now directed by law in other cases of misdemeanor. If in lieu of deciding the cause, such justice of the peace or magistrate shall bind over or commit such person to appear at the court of quarter sessions, or if such person shall appear as aforesaid, or upon such binding over or commitment, appear before the said court, and be there convicted of such misdemeanor, he shall be sentenced to pay a fine not exceeding two hundred dollars, payable as aforesaid, or undergo an imprisonment not exceeding one year, or both, at the discretion of the court.

Sec. 11, Act of June 11, 1879, P. L. 142.

(c) Abuse and Cruelty.

(Note: See also two sections immediately preceding.)

604. Cruelty to Children by Persons Having Legal Control. If any master or mistress of an apprentice, or any person having the legal care and control of any infant, being legally liable to provide for such apprentice or infant; necessary food, clothing or lodging, and shall wilfully and without lawful excuse, refuse or neglect to provide the same; or when the master or mistress, or person having the legal care and control of such apprentice or infant, shall unlawfully and maliciously assault such apprentice or infant, whereby his life shall be endangered, or his health shall have been, or shall be likely to be permanently injured; such master, or mistress or other person, on being thereof convicted, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and be sentenced to pay a fine, not exceeding five hundred dollars or to undergo an imprisonment, not exceeding two years, or both, or either, at the discretion of the court.

Sec. 90, Act of March 31, 1860, P. L. 382.

(d) Employment, Use and Disposition of Children for Unlawful Purposes.

605. Taking or Sending Minors to Immoral Resorts. Penalty. Any person, firm, company or corporation, having authority over a minor, who knowingly takes or sends, or causes or permits such minor to be sent to any house of prostitution or assignation, or other immoral place of resort or amusement, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and, on conviction thereof, shall be sentenced to pay a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, or to undergo an imprisonment not exceeding one year, or both, at the discretion of the court.

Sec. 1, Act of March 24, 1909, P. L. 59, No. 34.

606. Permitting Child to Become Denizen of House of Illrepute, etc. A parent or other person charged with the care or custody, for nuture or education, of a child under the age of sixteen years, who suffers or permits any such child to be or remain in any reputed house of prostitution or assignation, or in any place where opium or any preparation thereof is smoked, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and, on conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, or by imprisonment not exceeding two years, or both or either, at the discretion of the court.

Sec. 2, Act of May 29, 1907, P. L. 318.

607. Husband and Wife Competent Witnesses Against One Another in Trial of Certain Cases. Any provision of law prohibiting the disclosure of confidential communications between husband and wife shall not apply to prosecution for the offenses herein defined.

Sec. 3, Act of May 29, 1907, P. L. 318.

608. Using or Permitting the Use of Children as Mendicants. Penalty. All and every person or persons, whether parent, relative, guardian, employer or otherwise, having in his or their care, custody, or control, lawful or unlawful, any minor, under the age of eighteen years, who shall apprentice, give away, let out, hire or otherwise dispose of such minor or minors, to any person, for the purpose of singing, playing on musical instruments, begging, or for any mendicant business whatsoever; in the streets, roads and other highways of this Commonwealth, and whatsoever shall take, receive, hire, employ, use or have in custody any such minor for the vocation, occupation, calling, service or purpose of singing, playing upon musical instruments, or begging upon the streets, roads or other highways of the Commonwealth, or for any mendicant business whatever, shall be deemed to be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof before any court or other competent tribunal, shall be fined in the sum of not less than fifty dollars nor more than two hundred and fifty ($250) dollars, to be paid to the Commonwealth for each offence, or suffer imprisonment in a county jail for a period of not less than sixty (60) days, nor more than one year, or both such fine and imprisonment, at the discretion of the court.

Sec. 1, Act of May 15, 1874, P. L. 179.

609. Using or Hiring of Children as Mendicants. Penalty. Any person having the care, custody, or control, lawful or unlawful, for (of) any minor child under the age of eighteen years, who shall use such minor or apprentice, give away, let out, hire or otherwise dispose of such minor, to any person, for the purpose of singing, playing on musical

instrument, begging, or for any mendicant business whatsoever, in the streets, roads or other highways of this Commonwealth, and whosoever shall take, receive, hire, employ, use or have in custody, any such minor, for the vocation, occupation, calling, service or purpose of singing, playing upon musical instruments or begging, upon the street, roads or other highways of the Commonwealth, or for any mendicant business whatever, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof in the manner provided in the first section of this act, shall be fined not less than fifty dollars nor more than one hundred dollars.

Sec. 3, Act of June 11, 1879, P. L. 142.

610. Permitting Children Under Fifteen Years of Age to Sing, or Dance in Dance Halls, etc. Prohibited. Penalty. Any person having the care, custody of control of any minor child under the age of fifteen years, who shall in any manner sell, apprentice, give away or permit such child to sing, dance, act, or in any manner exhibit, in any dance-house whatever, or in any concert-saloon, theatre or place of entertainment, where wines or spirituous or malt liquors are sold or given away, or with which any place for the sale of wines or spirituous or malt liquors is directly or indirectly connected, by any passage-way or entrance, and any proprietor of any dance-house whatever, or any such concert-saloon, theatre or place of entertainment, so employing any such child, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof in the manner provided in the first section of this act, shall be fined not less than fifty dollars nor more than one hundred dollars for each offense.

Sec. 4, Act of June 11, 1897, P. L. 142.

611. Employment of Children Under Fifteen Years of Age as Acribats, etc., or Retaining Them in Brothels. Penalty. Any person having the care, custody or control of any minor child under the age of fifteen years, who shall in any manner sell, apprentice, give away or otherwise dispose of such child, and any person who shall take, receive or employ such child for the vocation or occupation of rope or wire-walking, or as an acrobat, gymnast, contortionist or rider, and any person who, having the care, custody or control of any minor whatsoever, shall sell, apprentice, give away or otherwise dispose of such child, or who shall take, receive or employ such child, for any obscene, indecent or illegal exhibition or vocation, or any vocation injurious to the health or dangerous to the life or limb of such child engaged therein, or for the purpose of prostitution, and any such person who shall retain, harbor or employ any minor child in or about any assignation house or brothel, or in any place where any obscene, indecent or illegal exhibition takes place, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof before any justice of the peace, magistrate or court of record, shall be fined not less than fifty dollars nor more than one hundred dollars for each offense.

Sec. 2, Act of June 11, 1879, P. L. 142.

612. Employment of Children Under Eighteen Years of Age in Theatrical Performances without Consent of Parents. Penalty. Any person, association, agency, or corporation who shall take, receive, hire, employ, or have in custody, any child under the age of eighteen years, or who shall endeavor to secure by advertisement or otherwise any such minor child for the violation, occupation, calling, service or purpose of taking part in any theatrical performance, or athletic exhibition, or of singing, or of playing upon musical instruments, without the consent of the parents or legally appointed guardians of such child having been first obtained, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof before any justice of the peace, magistrate or court of record, shall be fined not less than fifty dollars and not more than one hundred dollars. And upon second conviction, shall be imprisoned not less than one year and not more than three years.

Sec. 1, Act of May 16, 1901, P. L. 220.

613. Employment of Children Under Twelve Years of Age, in Any Underground Work. Penalty. Any person who shall take, receive, hire, or employ any child under twelve years of age, in any under-ground work or mine, or like place whatsoever, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof in the manner provided in the first section of this act, shall be fined not less than ten dollars nor more than fifty dollars.

Sec. 5, Act of June 11, 1879, P. L. 142.

614. Proceedings for Enforcement of Acts. Whenever any person shall, before a magistrate or justice of the peace, make oath or affirmation that the affiant believes that this act has been or is being violated in any place or house, such justice or magistrate shall forthwith issue a warrant to a constable or other authorized officer, to enter such place or house and investigate the same; and such person may arrest or cause to be arrested all offenders, and bring them before any justice, magistrate or court of record for a hearing of the case, and it shall be the duty of all constables and policemen to aid in bringing all such offenders before said authorities for a hearing.

Sec. 6, Act of June 11, 1879, P. L. 142.

615. Buying and Selling of Infant Children. Penalty. If any person or persons shall, within this Commonwealth, trade, barter, buy, sell or deal in humanity, by trading, bartering, buying, selling, or dealing in infant children, he, she, or they shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof, shall be sentenced to pay a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars ($1,000.00), or undergo an imprisonment not exceeding five years, or both, at the discretion of the court.

Sec. 1, Act of April 18, 1905, P. L. 213.

(e) Sexual Crimes.

616. Prostituting or enticing Into Houses of Ill-Fame, Female Children Under Sixteen Years. Penalty. Any person who takes a female child under the age of sixteen years for the purpose of prostitution or sexual intercourse, or, without the consent of her father, mother, guardian or other person having legal custody of her person, for the purpose of marriage, or who inveigles or entices any such minor female child into a house of ill-fame, or of assignation, or elsewhere, for the purpose of prostitution, or sexual intercourse, shall, in every such case, be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof, shall be sentenced to imprisonment, at separate or solitary confinement at labor, for not more than five years, or pay a fine, not exceeding one thousand dollars, or both, at the discretion of the court.

Sec. 1, Act of May 28, 1885, P. L. 27.

617. Seduction. The seduction of any female of good repute, under twenty-one years of age, with illicit connection, under promise of marriage is hereby declared to be a misdemeanor; and any person who shall be convicted thereof, shall be sentenced to pay a fine, not exceeding five thousand dollars, and to undergo an imprisonment either at labor by separate or solitary confinement, or imprisonment without labor, not exceeding three years, or both, or either, at the discretion of the court: Provided, That the promise of marriage shall not be deemed established, unless the testimony of the female seduced is corroborated by other evidence either circumstantial or positive.

Sec. 41, Act of Mar. 31, 1860, P. L. 382.

The right of action for seduction may be maintained by the mother where the father is deceased, see Sec. 2, Act of Apr. 18, 1843, P. L. 348, supra Sec. 52.

618. Carnal Knowledge of Woman Child Under Sixteen Years of Age. Penalty. If any person shall have unlawful carnal knowledge of a woman, forcibly and against her will, or who being of the age of sixteen years and upwards, shall unlawfully and carnally know and abuse any woman child under the age of sixteen years, with or without her consent, such person shall be adjudged guilty of felonious rape, and on conviction, be sentenced to pay a fine, not exceeding one thousand dollars, and undergo an imprisonment by separate or solitary confinement at labor, or by simple imprisonment, not exceeding fifteen years: Provided, however, That upon the trial of any defendant charged with the unlawful carnal knowledge and abuse of a woman child under the age of sixteen years, if the jury shall find that such woman child was not of good repute, and that the carnal knowledge was with her consent, the de-

fendant shall be acquitted of the felonious rape and convicted of fornication only.

Sec. 1, Act of May 19, 1887, P. L. 128.

(f) Admittance to Dance Halls, Saloons, Etc.

619. Admitting Minors Under Eighteen Years to Certain Places of Amusement. Penalty. Any proprietor or any person in charge of any dance-house, concert-saloon, theatre, museum or similar places if amusement where wines or spirituous or malt liquors are sold or given away, or any place of entertainment injurious to health or morals, who admits or permits to remain therein any minor under the age of eighteen years, unless accompanied by his or her parent or parent or guardian, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding two hundred dollars.

Sec. 4, Act of May 28, 1885, P. L. 27.

620. Minors Under Eighteen Years Age Not Permitted In Any Licensed Poolroom Nor To Play Billiards etc., Therein. It shall not be lawful for any licensee under the provisions of this act to knowingly allow or permit any minor, under eighteen years of age, to even be present in the premises licensed, nor to allow or permit any minor, under eighteen years of age, to play any game of billiards, pool, or bagatelle. Any violation thereof, on rule granted, shall be sufficient for said license to immediately be revoked and forfeited.

Sec. 9, Act of June 7, 1911, P. L. 668, No. 261. This section related to first class cities only.

621. Minors Not to be Admitted to Billiard Rooms Etc. In Certain Counties. Penalty. It shall not be lawful for the licensed keeper, proprietor or owner, or the superintendent or marker of any billiard-room, bowling-saloon, or ten-pin alley in the counties of Chester and Delaware knowingly to allow or permit any minor to be present in such billiard-room, bowling-saloon, or ten-pin alley; and any keeper, proprietor, owner, superintendent or marker of such billiard-room, bowling-saloon, or ten-pin alley, knowingly allowing or permitting any minor to be present therein, shall upon conviction thereof in the court of quarter sessions of the said county, be punished by a fine of not less than the amount of the license, nor more than five hundred dollars; and the said licensed keeper, proprietor or owner shall forfeit his license.

Sec. 1, Act of Apr. 13, 1859, P. L. 614.

622. Innkeepers Not to Receive, Harbor or Trust Minors After Being Warned. Penalty. No innkeeper or tavernkeeper shall receive, harbor, entertain or trust any person under the age of twenty-one years, or any apprentice or servant, knowing him to be such, or after being warned to the contrary by the parent, guardian, master or mistress of such minor apprentice or servant, under penalty, for the first or second offense, of three dollars, over and above the forfeiture of any debt contracted by such minor, apprentice or servant, for liquors or entertainment; and for the third offense, under penalty of fifteen dollars, and the forfeiture of his license, and of being for ever incapable of receiving a license to keep a public inn within this Commonwealth.

Sec. 21, Act of Mar. 11, 1834, P. L. 117.

(g) Obscene Literature.

623. Selling, Lending, Giving or Showing Indecent Books, Pictures Etc., to Minors. Penalty. Any person who shall sell, lend, give away, or show, or shall have in his possession, with intent to sell, or give away, or to show or shall advertise, or otherwise offer, for loan, gift or distribution to any minor, any book, pamphlet, magazine, newspaper or other printed paper devoted to the publication or principally made up of criminal news, police reports, or accounts of criminal deeds, or pictures and stories of deeds of blood-shed, lust or crime, or shall exhibit on any street, or highway, or in any other place within the view, or which may be within the view of any minor child, any book, magazine newspaper, writing paper, picture, drawing, photograph, or other article, or article coming within the description of articles mentioned in the first section of this act, shall, in every such case be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof, shall be sentenced to pay a fine, not exceeding five hundred dollars, and undergo an imprisonment not exceeding two years.

Sec. 2, Act of May 6, 1887, P. L. 84.

624. Minors Not to be Permitted to Assist in Sale, Gift or Advertisement of Obscene Books or Articles. Penalty. A person who sells, lends, gives away or shows, or offers to sell, lend or give away or show, or has in his possession with intent to sell, lend or give away or to show, or advertise in any manner, or who otherwise offers for loan, gift, sale, or distribution, any obscene lewd, lascivious, filthy, indecent or disgusting book, magazine, pamphlet, newspaper, story paper, paper, writing, drawing, photograph, figure or image, or any written or printed matter of indecent or immoral use or purporting to be for indecent or immoral use or purpose, or who designs, copies, draws, photographs, prints, utters, publishes or in any manner manufactures or prepares any such book, picture, drawing, magazine, pamphlet, newspaper, story paper, paper, writing, figure, image, matter, article or thing, or who writes, prints, publishes, or utters, or causes to be printed, published or uttered, any advertisement or notice of any kind giving information directly or indirectly, stating or purporting to do so where, how, or whom or by what means any, or what purports to be any obscene, lewd, lascivious, filthy, disgusting, or indecent book, picture, writing, paper, figure, image, matter, article, or thing named in this section, can be purchased, obtained or had, or who prints, utters, publishes, sells, lends, gives away, or shows or has in his possession with intent to sell, lend, give away, or show, or otherwise offers for sale, loan, or gift, or distribution, any pamphlet, magazine, newspaper or other printed paper devoted to the publication and principally made up of criminal news, police reports or accounts of criminal deeds, or pictures or stories of deeds of bloodshed, lust, or crime, or who in any manner hires, employes, uses or permits any minor or child to do or assist in doing any act or thing mentioned in this section, or any of them, is guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall be sentenced to not more than one year imprisonment, or be fined not more than one thousand dollars, or both, for each offense.

Sec. 1, Act of May 12, 1897, P. L. 63.

(h) Contributing to Delinquency of Minors.

625. Contributing to Delinquency of Minors. Penalty. All persons who contribute to the delinquency of any minor to whom the jurisdiction of any juvenile court within this Commonwealth has attached, or shall hereafter attach, or who knowingly assist or encourage such minor in violating his or her parole or any order of the said court, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction, shall be sentenced to pay a fine of not more than five hundred dollars, or to undergo imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year, or both, at the discretion of the court.

Sec. 1, Act of May 6, 1909, P. L. 434.

626. Delinquent's Minority to be Presumed in Absence of Proof to the Contrary. In trials or hearings upon charges of violating the provisions of this act, knowledge of the delinquent's minority, and of the said court's orders and decrees concerning such minor, shall be presumed in the absence of satisfactory proof of the contrary.

Sec. 2, Act of May 6, 1909, P. L. 434.

(i) Unlawful Sales, Gifts, Etc.

627. Tobacco Not to be Sold to Minors Under Sixteen Years of Age. No person or persons shall sell tobacco, in any form, to any person under the age of sixteen years.

Sec. 1, Act of July 10, 1901, P. L. 638.

628. Tobacco Not to be Furnished to Minors Under Sixteen Years of Age. No person or persons shall, by purchase, gift, or other means, furnish tobacco, in any form, to a person under the age of sixteen years.

Sec. 3, Act of July 10, 1901, P. L. 638.

629. Penalty for Furnishing Tobacco to Minors Under Sixteen Years of Age. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon con-

viction shall be sentenced to pay a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars, or to undergo confinement in the county jail for a period not exceeding thirty days, or both as the court may determine.

Sec. 3, Act of July 10, 1901, P. L. 638.

630. Furnishing of Cigarettes and Cigarette Paper to Minors. Penalty. Any person who shall furnish to any minor, by gift, sale, or otherwise, any cigarette paper, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be sentenced to pay a fine of not less than one hundred dollars ($100.00), nor more than three hundred dollars ($300.).

Sec. 1, Act of May 9, 1913, P. L. 198.

631. Refusal of Minors to Furnish Information as to Furnishing of Cigarettes Etc. Penalty. Any minor, being in possession of a cigarette or of cigarette paper, and being by any police officer, constable, juvenile court officer, truant officer, or teacher in any school, asked where and from whom such cigarette or cigarette paper was obtained, who shall refuse to furnish such information, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor; and upon conviction thereof, before any alderman, magistrate, or justice of the peace, such minor, being of the age of sixteen years or upwards, shall be sentenced to pay a fine not exceeding five dollars, or to undergo an imprisonment in the jail of the proper county not exceeding five days, or both. If such minor shall be under the age of sixteen years he or she shall be certified by such alderman, magistrate, or justice of the juvenile court of the county, for such action as to said court shall seem proper.

Sec. 2, Act of May 9, 1913, P. L. 198.

632. Furnishing of Compounds containing Opium, Etc., to Minors Under Twelve Years of Age. Provided, however, That no preparation, remedies, or compounds containing any opium, or coca leaves, or any compounds or derivative thereof, in any quantity whatsoever, may be sold, dispensed, distributed, or given away to, or for the use of, any known habitual user of drugs or any child of twelve years of age or under, except in pursuance of a prescription of a duly licensed physician or dentist.

Part of Sec. 1, Act of Apr. 20, 1921, P. L. 152, amending Sec. 2, Act of July 11, 1917, P. L. 758.

Violations of the above section are made misdemeanors punishable by a fine not to exceed two thousand dollars, or imprisonment not to exceed five years or both by the twelfth section of the Act of July 11, 1917, P. L. 758.

Sec. 2, Act of May 20, 1913, P. L. 246, amending Sec. 2, Act of May 1, 1881, P. L. 12.

633. Deadly Weapons or Dangerous Explosives not to be Sold to Minors Under Sixteen Years of Age. Penalty. Any person who shall knowingly and wilfully sell or cause to be sold to any person under sixteen years of age, any cannon, revolver, pistol or other such deadly weapon, or shall knowingly and wilfully sell or cause to be sold, to any such minor, any imitation or toy cannon, revolver, or pistol so made, constructed or arranged as to be capable of being loaded with gunpowder or other explosive substance, cartridges, shot, slugs, or balls, and being exploded, fired off and discharged, and thereby become a dangerous or deadly weapon, or who shall knowingly and wilfully sell or cause to be sold, to any such minor, any cartridge gunpowder or other dangerous and explosive substance, shall, in every such case, be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be sentenced to pay a fine not exceeding three hundred dollars.

Sec. 1, Act of June 10, 1881, P. L. 111.

(j) Medicines and Poisons.

634. Distribution of Samples of Medicine in Places Accessible to Children. It is hereby made unlawful for any person or persons to distribute any free or trial samples of any medicines, dyeing, ink, coloring or polishing compounds, or any of them, in any form of preparation, upon the ground, sidewalks, porches, into yards, or into or under doors or windows, or in any way or manner, that children may get possession of or secure the same.

Sec. 1, Act of May 2, 1901, P. L. 111.

635. Penalty. Any person or persons found guilty of a violation of any of the provisions of section one of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall upon conviction thereof before any alderman or justice of the peace be fined in a sum not exceeding twenty dollars,—said fine for the use of the county in which the conviction is had,—or not more than twenty days imprisonment in the county jail, at the discretion of the officer before whom such person or persons may be convicted.

Sec. 2, Act of May 2, 1901, P. L. 111.

(k) Receiving goods from Minors.

636. Junk, Etc. Not to be Bought or Received from Minors. If any person or persons shall, after the passage of this act, buy or receive from minors, knowing them to be such, or from persons unknown to such person or persons so buying or receiving, or from persons pursuing no trade, labor or employment for a livelihood, any junk, rope, iron, brass, lead, copper, or other metal, such person or persons shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof in a court of quarter sessions of the proper county, shall be sentenced to pay a fine of not exceeding five hundred ($500) dollars, or to undergo an imprisonment of not more than one year, or both, at the discretion of the court.

Sec. 1, Act of May 5, 1899, P. L. 247.

637. Loans to Minors under Sixteen Years of Age by Pawnbrokers. No person, being a pawnbroker or the employee of a pawnbroker, shall make any loan or advance or permit to be made any loan or advance to any minor under the age of sixteen years; or in any manner to receive, directly or indirectly any goods, chattels, wares, or merchandise from any such minor under the age of sixteen years, in pledge for loans made or to be made to such minor or to any other person.

Sec. 1, Act of June 7, 1911, P. L. 671.

638. Loans to Minors by Pawnbrokers Through Intermediaries. No person shall act as an intermediary between any pawnbroker or the employee of a pawnbroker to effect any loan, the benefit of which shall accrue to any minor under the age of sixteen years.

Sec. 3, Act of June 7, 1911, P. L. 671.

639. Penalty. Any person violating any of the provisions of this act shall be subject to a fine of not less than five dollars, nor more than twenty-five dollars, for each offence, to be collected by process of summary conviction before any magistrate or justice of the peace, as like fines and penalties are now by law collected; or, in case of nonpayment of such fine within forty-eight hours, to undergo an imprisonment in the county prison for a period not exceeding five days.

Sec. 2, Act of June 7, 1911, P. L. 671.

2. Enforcement and Enforcement Agencies.

640. Agents of Humane Societies Commissioned as Constables to Make Arrests for Violations of Act. Any duly organized or incorporated humane society, having for one of its objects the protection of children from cruelty, may offer any agents or officer employed by them to the mayor of any city of the first, second, third, fourth or fifth class for the purpose of being commissioned, to act as police officers through the limits of said city, for the purpose of arresting all the offenders of this act, or any of the provisions thereof; whereupon the mayor in such city shall, if such persons are proper and discreet persons, commission them to act as such police officers, with all the rights and powers appertaining thereto; but no such city shall be liable in any way for the salary or wages of such officers, or for any expenses whatever in relation thereto, except for the detention of prisoners. And in any district or township not incorporated, such humane society may offer similarly qualified persons to the court of common pleas of the county whereupon such court or any judge thereof shall, if they be fit persons commission such person to act as constables, with

power to arrest all offenders against this act or any provisions thereof; but no township, borough, or county, shall in anywise (be) liable for the salary or wages of any such officer, or for any expense in relation thereto, except for the detention of prisoners. All persons thus qualified under this section, shall be deemed to be constables and authorized officers, within the meaning of section six of this act; and the keepers of jails, or lock-ups, or station-houses in any of said counties are required to receive all persons arrested by Constitution of the United States.

Sec. 8, Act of June 11, 1879, P. L. 142.

COMPACT AS TO THE WATER RESOURCES OF THE DELAWARE RIVER.

January 31, 1925.

The Speaker of the House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Sir: I transmit herewith a copy of the report to me of the Commissioners appointed under the Act approved May 24, 1923, to negotiate with the duly authorized agents of the States of New York and New Jersey a compact for the regularization of the flow of the Delaware River, the conservation of the water resources of the Delaware Basin, the apportionment thereof for domestic and municipal supply, and the utilization thereof for power and other beneficial uses. Attached to the report is a certified copy of the compact negotiated under this statute which was signed by the Commissioners of the three States on January 24, 1925. The triplicate original has been deposited in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth.

I recommend the ratification of the compact by legislative act.

Upon such ratification and receipt of information of like action by the States of New York and New Jersey, a certified copy of the compact will be submitted to Congress for its consent, as required by Article I, Section 10 of the Constitution of the United States.

Respectfully,
GIFFORD PINCHOT.

Harrisburg, Pa., January 27, 1925.

Hon. Gifford Pinchot, Governor of Pennsylvania, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.

Dear Governor Pinchot: In fulfillment of your commission to us, given by letter of September 29, 1923, and in accordance with the provisions of the Act of May 24, 1923 (P. L. 448), we, the undersigned, as Commissioners for the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, have met with duly authorized agents of the States of New York and New Jersey for the purpose of negotiating a compact for the regulation of the flow of the Delaware River, the conservation of the water resources of the Delaware Basin, the apportionment thereof among the said States for domestic and municipal supply, and the utilization thereof for power and other beneficial uses.

By legislative Acts of similar import the States of New York and New Jersey provided also for Commissioners to conduct such negotiations for their respective States. The Commissioners of New York and New Jersey, designated by the respective Governors as provided by law and known to us by official communications to be the duly authorized and accredited representatives of their respective States for this purpose, are:—

For the State of New York:
George MacDonald, Chairman,
Rudolph Reimer,
Jefferson DeMont Thompson.

For the State of New Jersey:
William A. Starrett, Chairman,
Frederick C. Schneider.

The Commissioners of the three States met formally for the first time in New York City on June 3, 1924, and organized as the Tri-State Delaware River Treaty Commission. The following officers were then and there elected and have since served in these capacities:—

For the Tri-State Delaware River Treaty Commission, Chairman, George MacDonald, New York; Vice Chairman, Charles H. Miner, Pennsylvania; Secretary, William A. Starrett, New Jersey.

Numerous meetings of the Tri-State Delaware River Treaty Commission and of Committees designated by the Chairman of that Commission have been held to collect, compile, study and report on relevant data and to secure the views of all agencies and persons known to be interested in the use and development of the Delaware River.

The Pennsylvania Commissioners have also met frequently in their study of the questions involved as they pertain to the use and development of the Delaware River by or for the Commonwealth, its municipalities, industries and citizens. By correspondence and conference the Pennsylvania Commissioners solicited and secured helpful data and suggestions on the subject matter of the compact from agencies, public and private, known to be interested in or affected by the use or development of the waters of the Delaware River for any purpose. So far as the Commissioners are aware the terms of the compact are acceptable to all Pennsylvania interests, public and private, that are or may be affected by its terms.

At a meeting of the Tri-State Delaware River Treaty Commission held in New York City on January 23, 1925, and attended by all the Commissioners of the respective States, there was unanimous agreement upon the terms of the compact. The compact thus agreed upon and prepared in final form was signed in New York City on January 24, 1925, by all Commissioners of the Tri-State Delaware River Treaty Commission.

We have the honor to attach to this report one of the three original signed compacts for the official records of the Commonwealth. The remaining two original signed identical compacts were retained by the Commissioners of New York and New Jersey for their respective State records. True copies of the compact as signed are being furnished for the General Assembly.

We hereby certify that the signatures of Commissioners George MacDonald, Rudolph Reimer, and Jefferson DeMont Thompson, representing the State of New York, and of Commissioners William A. Starrett and Frederick C. Schneider, represinting the State of New Jersey, were made by them in our presence, the Commissioners of the three States signing the document consecutively. It is known also to us that the New York and New Jersey Commissioners here mentioned acted with full authority for their respective States in signing the compact.

With renewed appreciation of the honor conferred upon us in representing the Commonwealth in this important matter, and in the firm belief that the compact offers in full measure the opportunity sought for the use and development of the Waters of the Delaware River in the highest interest of this Commonwealth and of the public welfare of all the States party to it, we are

Respectfully,

Charles H. Miner, Chairman.
Robert Y. Stuart.
Philip P. Wells.

COMPACT

The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania by Legislative Act, approved the twenty-fourth of May A. D. 1923 (Pamphlet Laws 448), and the State of New Jersey by Chapter 94 of the Laws of 1923, and the State of New York by Chapter 56 of the Laws of 1923, having authorized their respective Governors to appoint Commissioners for the purpose of negotiating a form of compact or treaty between the said three states, and the said states through their Governors having appointed as their Commissioners:

Charles H. Miner,
Robert Y. Stuart,
Philip P. Wells,
} for the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania

William A. Starrett,
Frederick C. Schneider,
} for the State of New Jersey

George MacDonald,
Rudolph Reimer,
Jefferson DeMont Thompson } for the State of New York

who, after negotiations, have agreed upon the following articles:

Article I.

This compact, between the sovereign states of Pennsylvania, New York and New Jersey is entered into for the purpose of conserving by storage and otherwise for all uses the water resources of the said states in the Delaware river, its tributaries and drainage area and, as a means to that end, for making allotments from the said water resources to the said states respectively and determing and adjusting their respective rights therein.

Article II.

Where used in this compact, singular words shall be construed as including the plural, masculine words shall be construed as including the feminine and neuter, and the following terms and expressions shall have the meanings as respectively designated for each:

The term "waters of the Delaware river" means all of the surface waters which following their natural courses, flow into the channel of the Delaware river above that point in the said channel which marks the boundary between the states of Delaware, Pennsylvania and New Jersey.

The term "channel of the Delaware river" means the lands and bed of the river on and over which the waters of the Delaware river flow, beginning at that point near "Monument Island" which is the northeastern corner of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and extending thence continuously as the said channel winds and turns to the point which is the common boundary between the States of Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Delaware.

The term "drainage area of the Delaware river" means the entire area of both land and water from which the surface waters naturally flow into the channel of the Delaware river.

The term "tributary" or "tributary of the Delaware river" means any watercourse, the waters of which naturally reach the channel of the said river.

The term "domestic and municipal" as applied to the use of water means the use of water by or for waterworks serving the public.

The term "sanitation" as applied to the use of water means the use of water for the conveyance of sewage and industrial wastes.

The term "sewage" means any substance or liquid containing any of the waste products or excrementitious or other discharges from the bodies of human beings or animals.

The term "industrial waste" means any liquid or solid substance, not sewage, resulting from any process employed in manufacturing or industry.

The term "water returned" or its equivalent means the return into a tributary or into the channel of the Delaware river of water after the same has been used for any purpose and in this sense the terms "sewage" and "industrial waste" shall be construed as being "water returned".

The term "industry" as applied to the use of water means the use of water for manufacturing and industrial purposes in all cases in which the water used is not taken from a public water supply system.

The term "power" as applied to the use of water means the use of water for the development of energy whether that use be direct or indirect.

The term "navigation" as applied to the use of water means the use of water for transportation and for the operation of water craft for all purposes.

The term "develop," "developed" or "development," when referring to the use of water from the channel of the Delaware river or a tributary shall include any means for making the water available for use by the construction of any intake, dam or other works.

The term "point of development" means the point nearest the mouth of a tributary at which any dam or intake is built in connection with any development of the waters of such tributary.

The term "divert" or "diversion" when referring to water in the channel of the Delaware river means the taking or removal of water from the said channel when the water taken or removed is not returned into the said channel within a distance of twelve miles below the point of diversion measured along the center line of the said channel.

The term "divert" or "diversion" when referring to the water of a tributary of the Delaware river means the taking or removal of water from that tributary or from any portion thereof when the water taken or removed is not returned into the channel of the Delaware river above the point at which the tributary enters the said channel or within a distance of twelve miles below that point, measured along the center line of the said channel.

The term "point of diversion" means the point or place at which water is taken or removed from a tributary or from the channel of the Delaware river.

The term "developed for diversion" means conservation of water by storage or otherwise on or from any one or more tributaries for the purpose of diversion at any point on the tributary or tributaries, or at some lower point in the channel of the Delaware river after the water shall have reached said lower point as water in transit.

The term "ordinary flow" means a flow of forty-five hundredths (0.45) of a cubic foot per second for each square mile of drainage area above the point at which the "ordinary flow" is to be determined.

The term "ordinary low flow" means a flow of fifteen hundredths (0.15) of a cubic foot per second for each square mile of drainage area above the point at which the "ordinary low flow" is to be determined.

The term "allotment" means the share of any signatory state in the water flowing in the channel of the Delaware river which is in excess of all water in transit.

The term "New York-New Jersey state line" means the boundary line between the states of New York and New Jersey, which line, for the purposes of this compact, shall be considered as crossing the channel of the Delaware river due east to the so-called "Tri-State Rock" and continuing thence in a southeasterly direction across the Neversink river to a rock on the west shore of the Hudson river near the village of Nyack.

The term "water in transit" means water which has been developed by storage or otherwise and which is flowing in the channel of the Delaware river under the provisions of Article VII.

The term "point of storage" means the point or place in the channel of the Delaware river at which a dam is maintained.

The term "Commission" means the Tri-State Delaware River Commission.

Article III.

In the development, use or diversion of the waters of the Delaware river and in all considerations of quantity and preservation of quality the order of importance and public value of water shall be as follows: (A) domestic and municipal, (B) sanitation, (C) industry and power, and (D) navigation.

Article IV.

Any administrative department, political subdivision, corporation, partnership, association or person authorized in that behalf by or under the laws of any signatory state may exercise the rights and privileges herein conferred on such state, subject to the duties and obligations herein imposed on such state.

Article V.

Any tributary or any part of any tributary of the Delaware river may be developed for any purpose by or under the authority of the signatory state in which it is located, and water so developed may be diverted for use at any point either within or without the drainage area of the Delaware river. In case water so developed is diverted, then the following restrictions and limitations shall apply:

(1) Every such development shall be carried out in compliance with the legislative provisions governing such matters in the state in which it is located.

(2) Every such development shall be so planned and the works shall be so constructed as to bring about the greatest practicable conservation and use of the waters of the tributary on which it is located.

(3) In the case of every such development located above the New York-New Jersey state line there shall be maintained below the point of development during the months

of July, August, September and October a reserve flow equal to the ordinary flow at that point, and also if at any other time during the year the flow in the tributary at the point of development is less than the ordinary flow at that point, then a reserve flow equal to the ordinary flow shall be maintained below the point of development. In the case of every such development located below the New York-New Jersey state line there shall, at all times, be maintained below the point of development a reserve flow equal to the ordinary low flow at that point.

(4) The total drainage area in any state which may be developed for diversion under the provisions of this article shall not exceed three-fifths of the drainage area of the Delaware river which lies within that state.

Article VI.

All water which, at any time, is flowing in the channel of the Delaware river above the New York-New Jersey state line and which is in excess of all water in transit in said channel is allotted to the states of New Jersey, New York and Pennsylvania, and with the approval of the Commission, as provided in Article VIII hereof, each of these states may divert from the said channel at any point, above the said state line, that portion of its allotment which is in excess of a reserve flow of fifteen hundredths (0.15) of a cubic foot per second for each square mile of drainage area above the point of diversion and any point below the New York-New Jersey state line each of the said states may divert that portion of its allotment which is in excess of a reserve flow of twelve hundredths (0.12) of a cubic foot per second for each square mile of drainage area above the New York-New Jersey state line. The allotments of the respective states shall be computed from time to time as follows:

In case no tributary within the drainage area above the New York-New Jersey state line shall have been developed for diversion, then the allotment of each state, at any point in the channel of the Delaware river above the said state line, hereinafter called the normal allotment, shall be one-third of the total water which may, at any time, be flowing in said channel at that point. In case one or more tributaries within said drainage area shall have been developed for diversion by only one of the signatory states, then the respective allotments of the signatory states shall be determined by the following rule. The allotment of said diverting state shall be determined by subtracting from its normal allotment an amount to be computed by multiplying said normal allotment by a fraction, the numerator of which shall be the total drainage area developed for diversion on said tributaries within that state above the New York-New Jersey state line and the denominator of said fraction shall be the total drainage area above the said state line; and the allotment of each one of the other two states shall be determined by adding to its normal allotment one-half of the amount subtracted from the allotment of the diverting state. In case tributaries within the drainage area above the New York-New Jersey state line shall have been developed for diversion by two or more states the rule herein above stated shall be applied separately and in turn as to each diverting state, and the subtractions from and additions to the normal allotments of the states, thus determined, shall fix the allotments of the states as of that time.

All water which originates within the drainage area below the New York-New Jersey state line and enters the channel of the Delaware river below that line and which is in excess of all water in transit in said channel is hereby allotted to the states of New Jersey and Pennsylvania and with the approval of the Commission as provided in Article VIII hereof, each of said states may divert from said channel at any point below the said state line that portion of its allotment which is in excess of a reserve flow of eigtheen hundredths (0.18) of a cubic foot per second for each square mile of drainage area lying above the point of diversion and below the New York-New Jersey state line. The allotments of the states of New Jersey and Pennsylvania in the waters which originate within the drainage area below the New York-New Jersey state line shall be computed from time to time as follows:

In case no tributary within the drainage area below the New York-New Jersey state line shall have been developed for diversion, then the allotment of the states of New Jersey and Pennsylvania at any point in the channel of the Delaware river below said state line, hereinafter called the normal allotment, shall be one-half of the water which has originated within the said drainage area and which, at any time, is flowing in the said channel at such point below said state line; in case New Jersey or Pennsylvania shall have developed for diversion one or more tributaries within said drainage area, then the allotment of the diverting state shall be determined by subtracting from its normal allotment an amount to be computed by multiplying said normal allotment by a fraction, the numerator of which shall be the total drainage area developed for diversion on said tributaries within that state below the New York-New Jersey state line and the denominator shall be the total drainage area below the said state line, and the allotment of the other state shall be increased by the amount by which the allotment of the diverting state has been reduced. In case tributaries within the drainage area below the New York-New Jersey state line shall have been developed for diversion by both New Jersey and Pennsylvania the rule herein above stated shall be applied separately and in turn as to each of them and the subtractions from and additions to the normal allotments of the states, thus determined, shall fix the allotments of the states as of that time.

Dams may be constructed across the channel of the Delaware river by or under the authority of any one of the signatory states for the purpose of storing water developed for diversion, water in transit belonging to said state, or any part or all of the water allotted to it under the provisions of this article. All water so stored may be diverted or released from such reservoir or reservoirs by or under the authority of such state but the flow in the said channel below the point of storage must not be reduced below the ordinary flow whenever the flow above the point of storage is greater than the said ordinary flow. When and if the flow in the said channel above the point of storage is less than the ordinary flow then and in every such case a flow equal to that above the point of storage shall be maintained in the said channel below the point of storage. At all times, however, neither the water in transit nor the allotment or allotments of the other signatory state and states shall be interfered with but must at all times be permitted to pass such dam or dams.

It is the intention of this article that no water shall be diverted from the channel of the Delaware river above the New York-New Jersey state line whenever the flow in the said channel is less than forty-five hundredths (0.45) of a cubic foot per second for each square mile of the total drainage area lying above the point of diversion and it is further intended that no water shall be diverted from the channel of the Delaware river below the New-York-New Jersey state line whenever the flow in the said channel is less than thirty-six hundredths (0.36) of a cubic foot per second for each square mile of the total drainage area lying above the point of diversion, but nothing contained in this article shall be construed to limit or prevent the diversion of water in transit, of water diverted under any vested right, or of water stored for diversion as herein provided.

Article VII.

The channel of the Delaware river is hereby constituted a carrier for conducting water, designated as "water in transit," which has been developed or stored in accordance with the terms of Article V or Article VI. Such water may be removed or diverted at any time or place from the channel of the Delaware river by or under authority of the state under whose auspices the development was made, irrespective of the quantity of water flowing in the channel of the Delaware river and the reserve flow provisions of Article VI. The rate at which such water is released or delivered shall be regulated so far as may be consistent with its economic utilization in such manner as not to unduly interfer with private rights or public interests along the said channel. The daily rate at which such water may be removed or diverted from the channel of the Delaware river shall not exceed the daily rate at which it is released or delivered and no greater quantity may be diverted from the said channel than shall have been released or delivered from the developments made under the provisions of Articles V and VI less the reserve flows provided for in the said Articles V and VI, except that allotted water may be diverted as provided in Article VI. No development or construction in the channel of the Delaware river shall be permitted to interfere with the regularity of the flow of any water which has been released or delivered for carriage.

Article VIII

In order to render possible the utilization or diversion of water flowing in the channel of the Delaware river, each sig-

natory state shall have the right to build dams entirely or partly across said channel and to construct wig dams, headworks, intakes or other necessary facilities at any point or points in or along said channel, subject to the following limitations and stipulations:

(a) All such works shall be built in compliancé with the legislative provisions governing such matters in the state or states in which they are located.

(b) Works for the development of water power may not be built except with the approval of the Commission in accordance with the provisions of Article X hereof.

(c) Approval of the Commission shall be secured for every project which involves the removal or diversion of more than two million gallons of water per day from the channel of the Delaware river; such approval, however, need not at any time be obtained by any administrative department of a signatory state or any political subdivision within a signatory state or by any corporation, partnership, association or person in the case of any intake which is in existence at any point in said channel on the date when this compact becomes effective.

In the exercise of this authority, said Commission shall be governed and its power and authority shall extend to and be limited by the following principles, restrictions and reservations, to wit:

(1) In the case of any project which, in the judgment of the Commission, will not interfere or conflict with any other use of the water flowing in the channel of the Delaware river, the Commission shall approve said project without imposing any restrictions or conditions except such as may be necessary to insure compliance with the provisions of this compact.

(2) As between any one or more proposed or possible conflicting uses, the action of the Commission shall be based upon the relative importance of the uses to which the water may be put, as fixed in Article III of this compact, and to the extent that conflict is irreconcilable, that possible and practicable project which will effect the use of water standing highest in the order of importance shall be approved without restrictions or conditions, except such as the Commission may deem necessary to insure compliance with the provisions of this compact. To the extent that conflict is avoidable by a reasonable modification of any or all of the projects which may be involved, the Commission shall fix the terms of such modification, but such terms shall not require, as against the higher use, pumping in place of gravity delivery of water, nor impose on the higher use the cost of any impounding works or any unreasonable enlargement of pipe lines, conduits or tunnels, or impose on the higher use any undue burden in either expense or convenience of operation. In the case of conflict in uses of the same relative order of importance, preference shall be given to an established use over a proposed one and the Commission shall have authority to determine the manner in which such conflicting uses may be harmonized, without imposing unreasonable expense or undue burden upon either or any of them.

Article IX.

No water from the drainage area of the Delaware river shall be diverted to any point outside of the boundaries of the states signatory to this compact. No one of the signatory states may give, grant or dispose of to another signatory state, or to any holder of an authorization therefrom, any water developed by or allotted to it under the provisions of this compact, except by legislative act when necessary and then only with the approval of the Commission; but nothing herein contained shall be construed to prevent or prohibit the joint exercise by or under the authority of any two or more of the signatory states of the rights conferred by this compact and such joint exercise of rights is hereby authorized.

Article X.

With the approval of the Commission any signatory state may construct or authorize the construction of a dam, wing dam, headworks, power house or other structure in or across the channel of the Delaware river for the main purpose of the development of water power. Provided, that every such authorization shall be limited to such period not exceeding fifty years as the said state shall determine and set forth in its authorization. Provided further, that the holder of such authorization shall be entitled to extension and renewal thereof upon the same terms until such holder shall have received, through recapture or purchase by the authorizing state or by a duly authorized subsequent holder of like authority from said state, repayment of the capital prudently invested in the power project upon the faith of the authorization plus such reasonable damages, if any, to property of such holder which is valuable, serviceable and dependent for its usefulness upon the continuance of such authorization, but not recaptured or purchased, as may be caused by the severance therefrom of property taken. Provided further, that the authorizing state may, in the discretion of its appropriate agency, officer or employee empowered in that behalf, embody in its authorization such other terms, conditions and stipulations as such agency, officer or employee shall deem necessary to protest the present and future interests of each of the three signatory states and their people in the construction, maintenance and operation of the project and in the water and power resources to be utilized thereby and suitable to secure to the holder of such authorization a reasonable opportunity for a fair return on the capital prudently invested in the project. And provided further, that every such authorization shall be on the following conditions, which shall be expressed in such authorization, namely: (a) That the authorization shall become null and void unless, within the time specified therein, the holder of such authorization shall secure from the United States such license, permit or authority as may be lawfully required; and (b) that if and to the extent that any of the rights or powers set forth or reserved as rights or powers of the United States in or pursuant to the provisions of such license, permit or authority shall be waived by the United States or be unenforceable by the United States, then and to that extent such rights and powers (including, if so waived or unenforceable any rights of recapture, extension, or renewal so set forth or reserved), subject to such alterations in plans, specifications, or structures, and such extensions of time for commencing or completing structures, as may have been made or granted by the United States, may be exercised and enforced by the signatory state which originally authorized the construction. No project authorized and constructed under the provisions of this article shall, at any time, be operated so as to injuriously affect any project for municipal and domestic water supply which has been or may be established under the provisions of this compact. Subject to such conditions as the Commission may embody in its approval, water for the development of power may be removed from the channel of the Delaware river and carried in a canal or in a pipe to any point below a dam constructed under the provisions of this article, but said water shall be returned to the said channel within a distance of twelve miles below the point of removal measured along the center line of the said channel and there shall always be maintained in the said channel immediately below the dam, such regular and uniform flow of water as the Commission may determine to be reasonable and proper.

Article XI.

In connection with each and every development made under any provisions of this compact, there shall be installed and maintained all equipment and apparatus for measuring quantities and rates of water flow, the determination of which may be necessary for the purpose of showing that the development or construction is being operated in compliance with the provisions of this compact.

Article XII.

In order to put and maintain the waters in the channel of the Delaware river in a condition sanitary and suitable for the uses and purposes set forth by this compact no sewage or industrial waste shall be discharged or permitted to flow into or be placed in or permitted to fall or move into the channel of the Delaware river or into any of its tributaries otherwise than under the following conditions and restrictions:

(1) All sewage discharge or permitted to flow into the channel of the Delaware river above the confluence with the Lehigh river shall, within a time reasonable for the construction of the necessary works, have been so treated as to remove settleable solids, to render the effluent nonputrescible and to effect a reasonable reduction of B. Coli Communis.

(2) All sewage discharged or permitted to flow into the channel of the Delaware river below the confluence with the Lehigh river shall, within a time reasonable for the construction of the necessary works, have been so treated as to at least remove settleable solids and shall be discharged through submerged outlets into said channel; provided that such submerged outlets shall be located and constructed as may be required by the Commission; and provided further, that in order to protect the public health in specific instances such higher degree of treatment shall be used as may be determined to be necessary by the Commission after due notice and hearing.

(3) All sewage discharged or permitted to flow into any tributary of the Delaware river, except the Lehigh river shall be treated to that extent, if any, which may be necessary to maintain the water of such tributary immediately above its confluence with the Delaware river in a sanitary condition at any time at least equal to the sanitary condition at such time of the water of the Delaware river immediately above such confluence.

All sewage discharged or permitted to flow into the Lehigh river shall be treated to that extent, if any, which may be necessary to maintain the water of the Lehigh river immediately above its confluence with the Delaware river in that sanitary condition which the Commission, after due notice and hearing, shall have determined to be necessary because of the nature and extent of the use of the water of the Delaware river below such confluence, provided, however, that the Commission may not require the sanitary condition of the Lehigh river immediately above its confluence with the Delaware river to exceed that of the sanitary condition of the Delaware river immediately above such confluence.

(4) All industrial wastes discharged or permitted to flow into or be placed in or permitted to fall or move into the channel of the Delaware river or any tributary thereof shall first have been treated to such extent, if any, as may be necessary to maintain in the channel of the Delaware river sanitary conditions equivalent to those which would be attained by the treatment of sewage above required in this article; provided, nevertheless, that industrial wastes containing substances likely, in the judgement of the Commission, to produce offensive tastes and odors in any public water supply from the channel of the Delaware river, shall either be wholly prevented from being discharged or from flowing into or from being placed in or permitted to fall or move into said channel or any tributary of the Delaware river, or shall first have been treated to such an extent as to wholly eliminate such taste and odor producing constituents.

This article shall become effective when any one of the signatory states, or any holder of an authorization therefrom shall have begun the work of construction on any project under the provisions of this compact.

Nothing in this article shall be construed to repeal or prevent the enticement of any legislation or the enforcement of any requirement by any signatory state imposing any additional conditions and restrictions to lessen or prevent the pollution of streams within their several jurisdictions.

In order to maintain the water of any tributary immediately above its confluence with the channel of the Delaware river in a sanitary condition which will meet the requirements set forth in paragraphs (3) and (4) of this article, the administrative determination and enforcement of the degree of treatment, if any, necessary to fulfill such requirements shall be made and undertaken by the proper officer or agent of the state wherein such tributary lies, provided, however, that any other signatory state or any municipality, citizen or resident thereof or property owner therein or any holder of any authorization therefrom under this compact, shall nevertheless have full right either jointly or severally to sue for the enforcement of any and all of the provisions of this article and for the redress of any injuries which may have resulted by reason of a violation thereof.

Article XIII.

The beneficial effects of forest covered areas on the regularization of stream flow, with attendant greater potential use of streams for domestic, industrial and navigation purposes, and the greater stability of public ownership in management for the protection of forested drainage areas is clearly recognized and agreed to by the states party to this compact. Each signatory state hereby adopts and will adhere to a policy covering the establishment and maintenance of an adequate forest cover on public and privately owned land in the drainage area of the Delaware river and the maintenance of the highest practicable standards of protection from fire on these lands.

Article XIV.

All lands, water-rights or easements necessary for the construction and maintenance of any dam in or across the channel of the Delaware river may, with the approval of the Commission, be appropriated and condemned by any signatory state or by the holder of authorization therefrom. All damage resulting from the exercise of the right and power of condemnation conferred by this article shall be ascertained, recovered and paid as provided by Article XV hereof.

Article XV.

All damage to persons or property resulting from the exercise of any rights under this compact shall be determined under the rule of damages, in accordance with the procedure, and in such manner as is provided by the law of the state in which the damages are suffered. The damages suffered in the State of Pennsylvania shall be ascertained, recovered and paid as provided by the forty-first section of the Act approved April Twenty-ninth, One thousand eight hundred and seventy-four (Pamphlet Laws 73) and the amendments and supplements thereto. The damages suffered in the State of New York or in the State of New Jersey shall be ascertained, recovered and paid as provided by any general or other act applying thereto in effect at the time when the development is authorized. The court or courts which have jurisdiction of the subject matter in the respective states shall have jurisdiction of the person of every party in interest for the purposes of notice, summons and hearing throughout all three signatory states.

Article XVI.

Nothing herein contained shall be construed to abridge any riparian rights under the laws of the several states to the use of water from the channel of the Delaware river or from any of its tributaries except upon payment of just compensation to be ascertained and adjudged by due process of law.

Article XVII.

Nothing contained in this compact shall operate to impair any vested right of diversion or use of the waters of the Delaware river which may exist or have become vested at any time prior to the ratification hereof, but the amount of water diverted under such vested right shall be charged against the allotment of the state under whose authority or jurisdiction said right became vested. In each of the signatory states rights to divert or use the waters of the Delaware river or its tributaries, together with property necessary to effect the same, though devoted to public use, may be taken for any other public use higher in the order of importance as set forth in Article III, provided that nothing in this article shall be construed to authorize the taking of vested rights or property without just compensation to be determined by due process of law governing such matters in the respective states.

Article XVIII.

Nothing in this compact shall be construed to prevent the institution or prosecution of any proceedings in any court of competent jurisdiction for the purpose of remedying or correcting by damages, injunctions, mandamus or other process civil or criminal any act of commission or omission in violation of the provisions of this compact, for the protection of any rights under it, for the enforcement of any of its provisions, or for the awarding and enforcement of payment of compensation for any injury which may be caused by the exercise of any right or privilege herein authorized.

Article XIX.

Nothing in any existing treaty between any two of the states signatory hereto shall be modified or changed or invalidated by anything herein contained except as any provision in any such existing treaty may be expressely repugnant to any provision of this compact, but nothing in

any said existing treaty shall be construed to prevent the erection and maintenance of any dam across the channel of the Delaware river, as authorized or permitted under the provisions of this compact.

Article XX.

The governor of each of the signatory states is hereby directed to designate an appropriate state officer or employee and may appoint not more than two other persons all of whom shall serve, until their successors are designated or appointed, on a joint Commission to be known as the Tri-State Delaware River Commission. In voting on all matters which come before the Commission, each signatory state shall have one vote and no decision or approval shall be rendered by the said Commission except on the unanimous vote of the three signatory states. Every decision rendered by the Commission shall be accompanied by a certificate of the Commissioners to the effect that the said decision is for the best public interest and is in compliance with the provisions of this compact. The Commission in rendering every decision shall therein fully state the reasons on which its action in the premises was based.

The Commission shall meet annually on the first Wednesday in October, the first annual meeting to be held at Trenton, New Jersey, and subsequent annual meetings shall be held at such place or places as the Commission may determine. The powers and duties of the Commission, in addition to those hereinbefore set forth, shall be as follows:

(1) To make rules and regulations respecting the government of its organization and the conduct of its business.

(2) To appoint from among its members a Chairman, a Vice Chairman and a Secretary and to hold meetings at such times and such places as it may determine.

(3) To set up and require the keeping of a comprehensive system of stream flow and other measurements as may be necessary to determine:

(a) The amounts of water diverted and released under any provision of this compact.

(b) The maintenance of the required reserve flows below all points of development and diversion.

(c) All other facts and data requisite for determining that the provisions of this compact are at all times being complied with.

(4) To report annually to the governors for the information of the legislatures of the signatory states as to the developments and projects which have been begun and completed under the terms of this compact and as to such other matters as may come within its purview.

(5) To observe the operation of all developments and to issue such orders as may be necessary to require compliance with any of the provisions of this compact.

(6) To proceed with a study and investigation looking toward a complete and comprehensive development of all the water resources of the drainage area of the Delaware river and to report the results of such study and investigation to the governors of the signatory states for the information of the respective legislatures.

(7) To make a study of the possibilities for the development of water power along the channel of the Delaware river and to designate tentative locations and heights of dams along the said channel.

(8) The Commission or any member or any duly authorized officer, agent or representative shall have power to and is hereby authorized to enter without let or hindrance upon the lands and property upon which any or all projects and developments are being constructed, operated or maintained under any authorization provided by this compact. Each state throught its appropriate departments shall cooperate with the Commission as the said Commission may require in obtaining such data, information and records which may be necessary to enable said Commission to exercise its powers and duties.

(9) The attorney general of each signatory state or a deputy shall serve as the legal adviser of the commissioners representing that state.

(10) The Commission shall have the power to compel the attendance of witnesses and the production of any papers, books, documents and records for any purpose that may be necessary to ascertain that the provisions of this compact are at all times complied with, and any member of the Commission shall have power to administer oaths to all witnesses who may be called before it. Subpoenas issued by the Commission shall be signed by one of the members thereof within the jurisdiction of the state from which he has been designated and may be served by any person of full age. The fees of witnesses required to attend before such Commission shall be Five Dollars ($5.00) for each day's attendance and ten cents ($0.10) for each mile of travel by the nearest generally traveled route in going to and from the place where the attendance of the witness is required, such fees to be paid when the witness is excused from further attendance, and the disbursements made in payment of his fees shall be audited and paid in the same manner provided for the payment of expenses of said Commission; provided, however, that no witness subpoenaed at the instance of parties other than such Commission shall be entitled to compensation therefrom for attendance and travel, unless the Commission shall certify that this testimony was material to the matter investigated and necessary or essential for the effectuation of this compact. If the person subpoenaed to attend before the Commission, or a member thereof, fails to obey the command of such subpoena without reasonable cause, or if a person in attendance before such Commission, or a member thereof, refuses, without lawful cause, to be examined or to answer a legal or pertinent question or to produce a book or paper or other document when ordered so to do by the Commission, or any member thereof, the Commission, or such member thereof, may apply to any court of general jurisdiction in the state or county wherein such testimony is taken or to be taken, and such court, or any judge or justice thereof, shall have power, upon proof, by affidavit, of the facts to make an order, returnable in not less than two days nor more than ten days, directing such person to show cause before the court, or justice thereof, who made the order, or any other justice or judge having jurisdiction, why he should not comply with the subpoena or order of the Commission. Upon the return of such order, the court or justice or judge before whom the matter shall come on for hearing shall examine such person under oath, whose testimony may be relevant, and such person shall be given an opportunity to be heard, and if the court or justice or judge shall determine that such person refuses without reasonable excuse to obey the command of such subpoena or to be examined or to answer a legal or pertinent question or produce a book, document or other paper, which he was ordered to produce, said court or justice or judge may order such person to comply forthwith with the subpoena or order of the Commission, and any failure to obey such order of the court or justice or judge may be punished by said court or justice or judge as a contempt of such court. No person shall be excused from testifying or producing any books, papers or other documents subject to the authorization of this article upon the ground that his testimony might tend to incriminate him or to subject him to a penalty or forfeiture. But no person shall be prosecuted, punished or subjected to any penalty or forfeiture for or on account of any act, transaction, matter or thing concerning which he shall, under oath, have testified or produced documentary evidence, and no testimony so given or produced shall be received against him upon any criminal or penal investigations or proceedings; provided, however, that no person so testifying shall be exempt from prosecution or punishment for any perjury committed by him in his testimony. Nothing herein contained is intended to give or shall be construed as in any manner giving to any corporation immunity of any kind.

(11) The appropriate department of each signatory state represented by the Commissioner designated under the provisions of this article shall, as the Commission may determine, furnish at the cost of the three signatory states in equal shares all such equipment, service and facilities as will enable the Commission to properly and efficiently exercise the powers and perform the duties defined in this article. All expenses of the Commission shall be paid, share and share alike, from funds provided by the signatory states, said funds in each state being made available to that department of the state which is represented by the officer or employee designated by the governor as a member of the said Commission and all said expenses shall be paid from said funds on the certification of the said designated state officer or employee or in such other manner as the laws of the signatory state may prescribe.

Article XXI.

Should any claim or controversy arise between any two or more of the states signatory to this compact with respect to the meaning or performance of any of the terms of this compact, or in case it should become desirable to modify

any provision or all of this compact, then the governor of each state affected, upon the request of any one of them, shall each forthwith appoint a Commissioner empowered to jointly consider and adjust such claim or controversy or recommend such modification subject to ratification by the legislatures of the signatory states and, the Congress of the United States having consented thereto, such modification shall be in full force and effect.

Article XXII.

Should any part of this compact be held to be contrary to the Constitution of any signatory state or of the United States all other severable parts of this compact shall continue to be in full force and effect.

Article XXIII.

This compact may be determined at any time by concurrent legislative action of all the signatory states. In the event of the termination of this compact all rights and obligations which may have become established or vested under its provisions shall remain and continue unimpaired. Said termination shall be subject to such terms and conditions as may be agreed to by the signatory states.

Article XXIV.

This compact shall be submitted for adoption to the legislature of each of the signatory states at their several sessions beginning in the month of January, 1925; and upon adoption by the legislative act of each and all of said states, the Congress of the United States having consented thereto, it shall be in full force and effect.

In Witness Whereof, the Commissioners have signed this compact in triplicate originals, one of which shall be deposited with the Secretary of State of each of the signatory states.

Done at the City of New York, New York, this twenty-fourth day of January, in the year of our Lord, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-five.

Charles H. Miner
Robert Y. Stuart
Philip P. Wells
W. A. Starrett
Frederick C. Schneider
George MacDonald
Rudolph Reimer
J. D. Thompson

REPORT OF THE PENNSYLVANIA TAX COMMISSION.

PENNSYLVANIA TAX COMMISSION

Franklin S. Edmonds, Chairman, Philadelphia
John P. Connelly, Philadelphia
Archibald F. Jones, Ridgway
Marion K. McKay, Pittsburgh
J. H. Reed, Pittsburgh
Alexander R. Wheeler, Endeavor
John P. Wood, Philadelphia

Alton W. Lick, Secretary, Telegraph Building Harrisburg
Henry W. Van Pelt, Statistician, Washington, D. C.

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To the General Assembly, Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, Session of 1925.

The Tax Commission of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania respectfully submits the following report:—

At the Legislative Session of 1923, the following joint resolution was duly enacted:

A Joint Resolution constituting a commission to examine the tax laws of the Commonwealth and of other States and countries, and to prepare and submit bills to carry into effect its recommendations; prescribing the powers and duties of said commission; and making an appropriation.

Section 1. Be it resolved, &c., That a tax commission of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania is hereby constituted, consisting of seven citizens of the Commonwealth, two of whom are to be appointed by the Governor, two by the President pro tempore of the Senate, and three by the Speaker of the House of Representatives, to examine the laws of this State and of other States and countries relating to taxation, to investigate systems and methods of taxation, particularly with regard to the best methods of equitably and effectually reaching all property which should be subjected to taxation, and avoiding conflicts and duplication of taxation on the same property, and to prepare the needed legislation to carry such methods into effect in this Commonwealth. The members of said tax commission shall serve without compensation, but their necessary traveling expenses and hotel bills, while actually attending to the business of the tax commission, shall be considered part of the expenses of said tax commission.

Section 2. The said tax commission is hereby authorized to sit at Harrisburg or elsewhere within the Commonwealth, to choose a chairman from among its own members, to employ a secretary and counsel, and such other assistants as may be needed, to take testimony, subpoena witnesses, and compel the production of books, documents, and papers, and otherwise have all the powers of a legislative committee.

Section 3. The said tax commission, on or before February first, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-five (1925), shall report the results of its investigation to the General Assembly, together with such proposed legislative measures as it deems advisable to carry its recommendations into effect.

Section 4. The sum of twenty-five thousand dollars ($25,000), or so much thereof as may be necessary, be, and the same is hereby, appropriated for the defraying of the expense of said tax commission, to be paid, upon the certificate of the chairman of the said tax commission, by warrant of the Auditor General on the State Treasurer in the usual manner.

Approved—The 14th day of June, A. D. 1923, in the sum of fifteen thousand dollars ($15,000). I withhold my approval from the remainder of said appropriation because of insufficient revenue.

Gifford Pinchot.

In accordance with the terms of the foregoing resolution, the Commission was duly appointed as follows: Alexander R. Wheeler and Franklin S. Edmonds, by the Governor; James H. Reed and John P. Connelly, by the President pro tempore of the Senate; John P. Wood, Marion K. McKay and Archibald F. Jones, by the Speaker of the House.

Pursuant to the call of the Governor, the Commission met for the purpose of organization on March 17, 1924, in the executive chamber of the State Capitol, and duly organized by the election of Franklin S. Edmonds as Chairman, and Alton W. Lick as Secretary. Later, Henry W. Van Pelt was appointed Statistician to the Commission.

Meetings of the Commission.

The Commission met in executive session on April 24, 1924, in the Senate caucus room at the State Capitol when Leonard P. Fox, Research Director of the State Chamber of Commerce, and Clyde L. King, Secretary of the Commonwealth and Chief Budget Officer, testified. At this meeting it was decided to hold six public hearings in various cities of the Commonwealth, whereof due notice should be given to the newspapers, commercial, agricultural and real estate associations and other organized agencies, so that all citizens who had suggestions to bring before the Commission might have opportunity for hearing.

At the same time a public statement was issued, suggesting certain questions with reference to the tax situation of the Commonwealth, of which 10,000 copies were printed and distribution made to the newspapers, commercial associations, etc. The statement is as follows:

The Pennsylvania Tax Commission has held its first public hearing at Harrisburg. It has received a number of suggestions, both orally and by correspondence, the which the attention of the citizens of the Commonwealth is invited. There will be other public hearings at Williamsport, Erie, Scranton, Pittsburgh and Philadelphia, the next hearings being held at Williamsport in the Council Chamber on Thursday, June 12th, at 3 P. M., and at Erie on June 19th and 20th.

Citizens of the Commonwealth who are interested in the following questions, or in any other questions relating to the tax system of the Commonwealth, are invited to appear at these hearings and to present their views.

Among the suggestions which the Commission has received up to the present time are the following:

1. Pennsylvania receives its state revenue from many sources, including seventeen special taxes. Should this plan be abandoned and a general tax law, such as tax on incomes or sales, or property, be substituted? Should there be a codification of the tax laws of Pennsylvania?

2. Is the present system of taxation in Pennsylvania unfair to the farmer and home owner?

3. Should the ten-mills and four-mills tax on banks be maintained in its present optional form, and also should state banks and trust companies be taxed at the same rate?

4. Is business paying its fair share of taxation when Federal, state, and local taxation are considered?

5. Should natural resources, such as coal, oil, natural gas, cement, etc., be taxed on the basis of annual output or as at present on the market value of the property?

6. Should Pennsylvania abandon the present system of taxation in favor of the graduated or progressive system?

7. (a) Should the license tax on heavy motor trucks be increased?

(b) Should any part of the receipts for motor licenses be distributed for highway purposes to the localities paying same?

8. Should public salaries and fees, paid by the Commonwealth and the subdivisions thereof, which are exempt from taxation under the Federal income tax, be paid for State purposes?

9. Should the real estate of public utilities be taxed for local purposes?

10. Should the present four-mills tax on mortgages be retained?

11. Should there be any changes in the existing transfer inheritance tax law of Pennsylvania?

The first public hearing was held in the Senate caucus room of the State Capitol building on May 21 and 22, 1924. The following witnesses appeared before the Commission: Charles A. Snyder, of Pottsville, State Treasurer; Allen B. Miller, of Susquehanna, representing the State Grange; John M. McSparran, of Lancaster, Master of the State Grange; Fred Brinkman, of Harrisburg, Secretary of the State Grange; Samuel S. Lewis, of York, Auditor General; and John H. Fertig, Assistant Director of th Legislative Reference Bureau.

The second public hearing was held in Williamsport, Pennsylvania, on June 12 and 13, 1924. Testimony wos offered by the following: John G. Reading, President of the Susquehanna Trust Company of Williamsport and Chairman of the Legislative Committee of the Pennsylvania Bankers Association; Robert D. Thorne, President of the Darling Valve Manufacturing Company of Williamsport; R. G. Brownell, President of the Central Pennsylvania Lumber Company, of Williamsport; H. A. Miller, of C. A. Reed Company, manufacturers of paper novelties; Brua C. Keefer, President of the Brua C. Keefer Manufacturing Company, of Williamsport; Fred W. Sprout, of Sprout, Waldron & Company, manufacturers of milling machinery, Muncy, Pa.; Lewis Piollet, of Wysox, and Roland M. Benjamin, of Towanda, representing Bradford County Grange; and J. Fred Katzmaier, Thomas M. Morgan and Henry Myers, representing the Mercantile Association of Williamsport.

The third public hearing was held at Erie, Pennsylvania, on June 19 and 20, 1924, and testimony was presented by the following: Thomas C. Durban, President of the Erie Motor Club; James Sherwin, of Erie; Dana Jones, Secretary of the Manufacturers Association of Erie; T. Rossiter, member

of the Erie Real Estate Board; George L. Epp, President of the Retail Merchants Association; Mrs. Arthur Brevelier, President of the Woman's Club; Harper G. Smith, relator; G. W. Mahoney, representing the Wholesale Credit Association; J. S. Arbuckle, automobile dealer; E. A. Austin, accountant; J. A. Stadter, Tax Assessor of Cory; F. E. Westley, Tax Assessor of Cory; H. L. Moore, of Erie, representing the Perry Iron Company; May Rossiter, Clerk in the office of the Register of Wills of Erie County; P. J. Barber, agent for the New York Life Insurance Company; A. E. Sisson, former State Senator and Auditor General of the Commonwealth; Thomas Mehaffy, member of Erie Council and Director of Finance; R. S. Scobell, Secretary and Business Manager of Erie School District; and Captain Morrison, of Erie.

The fourth public hearing was held at Pittsburgh on September 24 and 25, 1924. Testimony was offered by the following: E. B. Coll, President of the Farmers Deposit Saving Bank; George J. Schad, Chairman of the Board for the Assessment and Revision of Taxes; M. B. Lesher, Assistant Solicitor of Allegheny County; Mr. Eades, Chief Property Assessor of the County Board; George S. Davidson, President of the Gulf Refining Company and member of the Special Committee on Taxes of the Pittsburgh Chamber of Commerce; A. L. Humphrey, President of the Westinghouse Airbrake and President of the Pittsburgh Chamber of Commerce; Hale Hill, representing Jones and Laughlin Steel Corporation and formerly Chief of the Bureau of Corporations in the office of the Auditor General; Edward A. Woods, of the Equitable Life Insurance Company; A. W. Robertson, of the Pittsburgh Railways Company; C. L. S. Tingley, of Philadelphia, representing the American Electric Power Company; A. R. Meyers, of Scranton; Thomas Liggett, representing the Real Estate Association of Pennsylvania; A. W. Thompson, President of the Philadelphia Company; John G. Marshall, member of the Tax Law Revision Commission of 1919; Mrs. J. O. Miller, President of the Pennsylvania League of Women Voters; J. B. Shea, President of the Joseph Horne Company, a large department store corporation; Alfred Hurlbert, of Pittsburgh, representing natural gas companies; and Thomas McMahon, Chief Assessor of Pittsburgh.

The fifth public hearing of the Commission was held at Philadelphia on October 2 and 3, 1924. Testimony was offered by the following: Charles B. Hall, President of City Council; George H. Biles, Director of Public Works and formerly Highway Commissioner of the Commonwealth; Joseph P. Gaffney, City Solicitor of Philadelphia; Edwin R. Cox, Chairman of the Finance Committee of the City Council and formerly a member of the General Assembly; Charles E. Hires, representing the Board of Trade of Philadelphia; W. H. Loesche, Assistant Trust Officer of the Girard Turst Company; Robert Mayer, Trust Officer of the Provident Trust Company; William Smedley, Secretary of the Retail Merchants Association; Albert Foster and Harry Boyd, representing the Pennsylvania Shoe Retailers Association; Irving L. Wilson, and R. W. Tunis, of the Retail Merchants Bureau of the Chamber of Commerce; W. B. Starr, of the Retail Lumber Dealers Association; William J. Freihofer, Charles E. Gunsenhauser and J. H. Shoppe, of the Pennsylvania Bakers Association; Robert L. Montgomery of the Tri-State Wholesale Grocers Association; James Crawford, of the Grocers and Importers Exchange; Sampel B. Crowell, of the Retail Coal Merchants; A. G. Peterson, representing the Association of Manufacturers; and Thomas M. Hyndman, representing the Retail Merchants Association; Conyers Read, representing the Pennsylvania Textile Manufacturers, with Simon Miller and Millard D. Brown: Henry W. Moore, of the Pennsylvania Manufacturers Association; Thomas F. Watson, City Treasurer of Philadelphia; Simon Walter, member of Philadelphia City Council: Charles J. Hepburn, representing the Philadelphia Real Estate Board and the Pennsylvania Real Estate Board; W. Edwin Blair, representing the Philadelphia Real Estate Board; John G. Williams, President of the Philadelphia Real Estate Board; Richard Weglein, President of the Board of Mercantile Appraisers of Philadelphia County and former President of City Council; Benjamin H. Ludlow, member of General Assembly from Montgomery County and also member of the Local Tax Revision Commission of 1919; David N. Fell Jr., Chairman of the Board of Revision of Taxes; John L. Evans, of Lower Merion Township; Jonathan M. Steere, Trust Officer of the Girard Trust Company; Joseph K. Marshall, Chairman of the Committee on Legislation, Philadelphia Real Estate Board; Andrew McDonald, representing the Commissioners of Lower Merion Township; H. M. Lessig, President of the Pottstown School Board; and William J. Byrnes, President of the Montgomery County School Directors Association.

The sixth public hearing was held at Scranton on October 9 and 10, 1924, at which the following testified: Mr. Mattis, City Solicitor of Scranton; H. M. Siegel, of the Scranton Realty Board; Mrs. D. M. Rombach, representing the Century Club of Scranton; William F. Shean, of the Commercial Association of Scranton; J. H. Collins, representing the Commercial Association of Scranton; William S. Jenney, of New York, representing the Anthracite Coal Operators Association; Allen C. Dodson, representing the Independent Anthracite Coal Operators Association; James H. Torrey, representing the Hudson Coal Company; James A. Linen, Jr., Edgar A. Jones, J. W. Browning, E. R. Kreitner, R. J. Hubbard, representing the Scranton Clearing House Association and Fiduciaries Committee; Thomas Murphy, newspaper editor; Mark Edgar, Secretary of the Scranton Chamber of Commerce; John H. Jordon, Chairman of the Board of Assessors; H. L. Taylor, County Solicitor of Lackawanna County; Edwin A. Voltz and Edwin L. Partridge, representing the Lions Club of Scranton.

Since the conclusion of the public hearings, the Commission has held executive sessions at Harrisburg on October 20 and November 12, at Philadelphia on October 1 and December 1 and 2, and at Harrisburg on December 22 and 23, 1924, and January 13 and 14, 1925. At each of these sessions testimony was also taken on particular matters before the Commission. At Harrisburg testimony was offered by J. E. Wagner and Hubert Eicher, of the Department of Public Instruction, and S. E. Miller and Mrs. Elizabeth B. Kobler, members of the Taxpayers League of Harrisburg.

At Philadelphia testimony was taken of William H. Connell, Deputy Secretary of Highways. The following also testified: A. G. Thacher and A. C. Charles, counsel for the American Institute of Marine Underwriters; Hendon Chubb, Vice-President of the Federal Insurance Company of New Jersey; Walter M. Parsons, Vice-President, Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company of New York, representing marine underwriters; Bayard Henry, director and attorney, and G. C. Morris, Vice-President of the Insurance Company of North America. The following appeared before the Commission at the request of the Auditor General: Robert M. Boyle, J. Lee Patton and William M. Boenning, representing the Auditor General in the collection of inheritance taxes in the City of Philadelphia.

On December 22, 1924, the Commission held a conference at Harrisburg with representatives of the Tax Commission of Massachusetts, New York, Maryland and Kentucky for the purpose of considering inheritance taxes on the personal property of nonresident decedents. The object of this conference was to ascertain whether other representative states would unite with Pennsylvania in the effort to remedy the existing evils, caused by the multiplicity of states taxes on certain forms of inheritance. The conference united in a statement, a copy of which is attached to this report, marked Exhibit A.

Acknowledgments.

The Commission acknowledges the helpful co-operation which it has received from all of the officers of the Commonwealth upon whom it has called for information, including the Governor, Secretary of Commonwealth Auditor General, State Treasurer, Secretary of Internal Affairs, Superintendent of Public Instruction, Secretary of Highways and Secretary of Welfare. The Legislative Reference Bureau has prepared for the Commission a digest of the tax laws of the Commonwealth and all of the suggested legislation which accompanies this report. The chambers of commerce and trade associations in various parts of the Commonwealth have all contributed to the stock of information which has been presented to the Commission. Particular reference should be made to the Chambers of Commerce of Pittsburgh and Philadelphia, where special committees were appointed for the purpose of considering the tax problem in this State.

Acknowledgment is also due to Oscar Leser, Tax Commissioner of Maryland; Henry F. Long, Commissioner of Corporations and Taxation of Massachusetts; Mark Graves, Tax Commissioner of New York; Stephen T. Cole and William E. Stevens, Deputy Tax Commissioners of New York; William B. Belknap, special representative of the Tax Commission of Kentucky; Thomas W. Page and A. E. Holcombe, President and Secretary of the National Tax Association; and Thomas N. Carver, of Harvard University.

The Commission has been at work for a period of but ten months, and in that time it has not been able to examine thoroughly the laws of other states and countries relating to taxes, and to investigate their systems and methods of taxation, as provided in the resolution of its appointment. Upon certain topics which were of importance to this Commonwealth, the Commission has called upon representatives of other states for suggestions and advice. The members of the Commission recognize, however, in presenting this report to the General Assembly, that it is not a complete study of the problem, which may only be had with more time and a larger appropriation.

The report of the Commission will be devoted to the following:

I. An account of the present tax system of Pennsylvania.
II. Some recommendations for immediate statutory changes in the existing tax system.
III. The financial problem of the future.
IV. A suggested plan for a permanent financial policy.

SECTION I.

AN ACCOUNT OF THE PRESENT TAX SYSTEM OF PENNSYLVANIA.

In this section of the report, we outline briefly each of the important existing taxes, with certain comments which have been presented to the Commission, together with certain problems suggested for which a more detailed study is required.

The existing tax system is the result of a series of taxing laws, which go back, in some cases, to the early days of the Commonwealth. There has been no general revision of the system from the beginning, but as the need for additional revenue became acute, new and additional taxes were levied upon certain kinds of business, associations, industries, or individual groups, in order to produce the necessary revenue.

In general, the main forms of revenue for the Commonwealth may be classified as follows:

A. Business Taxes.

1. Capital stock tax, dating originally from 1844 and now imposed by the Act of Assembly of July 22, 1913, upon all domestic and foreign corporations, joint stock associations, limited partnerships, and companies doing business in the State, at the rate of 5 mills upon the actual value of the capital stock employed in Pennsylvania; exempting, however, banks, trust companies, title insurance companies, building and loan associations, foreign insurance companies, (which are taxed in other ways), and all capital stock actually and exclusively invested in manufacturing and laundering, except in the manufacture of liquors (where the rate is 10 mills), and in any manufacturing companies having the right of eminent domain.

For the fiscal year ending May 31, 1924, the capital stock tax, including the tax on trust company stock, yielded $18,333,086.

This is the major tax in the fiscal scheme of the Commonwealth, and is recognized by the financial authorities of the State as one of the most stable in its results.

Its advantages may be briefly summarized as follows:

(a) It is collected upon the basis of the annual report of the corporation, partnership or association.

(b) In general, it shows an increase in yield from year to year, corresponding to the increase in wealth and corporate business.

(c) The tax is paid with a fair degree of promptness, and business has accommodated itself to the payment of the tax.

Its disadvantages may be summarized as follows:

(a) The exemption of capital actually engaged in manufacturing and in laundering which, at several hearings, has been urged upon the Commission as unjust and inequitable; although defended by other witnesses whose arguments deserve consideration.

No question before the Commission has been argued on both sides with greater earnestness, but without further study the Commission is unable to agree on a recommendation on this aspect of the tax.

(b) The tax is based upon capital and, like all capital taxes, it bears with great inequality upon business of different earning capacity.

2. Corporate loans tax, dating originally from 1885, and now imposed by the Act of Assembly approved July 15, 1923, at the rate of 4 mills on each dollar of nominal value, upon all domestic and foreign corporations doing business in Pennsylvania, and all counties, cities, boroughs, townships, school districts, and incorporated districts of the Commonwealth; exempting, however, all bank notes and notes discounted by any bank, banking institutions, savings institution, or trust company, all building and loan associations, savings institutions having no capital stock, fire companies, firemen's relief associations, life or fire insurance associations having no capital stock, secret and beneficial societies, labor unions, labor union relief associations, and beneficial organizations paying sick or death benefits from funds received from voluntary contributions or assessments upon members.

For the fiscal year ending May 31, 1924, this tax yielded $5,238,574 from business corporations, and in addition $1,613,415 was derived from counties, cities, boroughs, townships, school districts and incorporated districts of the Commonwealth.

Insofar as this tax relates to domestic and foreign corporations, the advantages which are cited above for the capital stock tax apply to it, and it may be fairly considered as a necessary complement of the capital stock tax. So long as the one is retained as a primary source of revenue for the Commonwealth, the other should also be continued. Both taxes have the same advantages and are subject to the same objections.

But this tax, as applied to the loans of counties, cities, boroughs, townships, school districts, and poor districts, is the subject of special objection. It is not good financing for one branch of the State Government to tax the necessary operations of another branch, which results in passing funds from one financial pocket into another with of course, the necesasry cost of collecting, transmitting and caring for such funds. In view of the special hardships of many of the smaller units of the State, including school districts, arising out of the recent expansion of highway and educational functions, and also in view of the fact that this tax results in a misconception of the total cost of local government, in that it must be added to the local taxes, though unavailable for local expenditure, the Commission feels that it is a proper subject for amendment at the present time, and has, therefore, included in its recommendations a bill to abolish this tax insofar as it relates to the subordinate govermental units of the State.

3. Corporation bonus on charters, dating originally from 1849, is a tax imposed by the Act of Assembly approved May 31, 1899, upon the authorized capital stock of domestic corporations, limited partnerships, and joint stock associations. and upon the amount of capital actually employed in the State by foreign companies, with the exemption, however, of building and loan associations and all foreign insurance companies. The rate is one-third of one per cent on the authorized capital, and the yield of this tax in the fiscal year ending May 31, 1924, was $1,760,393.

The principal argument in favor of this tax is that it is easily collected at the time of incorporation, or subsequent issue, and in the case of foreign corporations at the time of registration in the Commonwealth.

No criticism has been expressed to the Commission as to either the form of this tax or the method of collection, and in general it is recognized by the taxing authorities of the various states that a bonus payment, in exchange for the privilege of doing business in the form of a corporation, is a proper method of taxation. The rate, however, has been the subject of serious criticism, in comparison with the rates in neighboring states, which are as follows:

New York	1/20 of one per cent.
Massachusetts	1/20 of one per cent.
Connecticut	1/10 of one per cent.
New Jersey	1/50 of one per cent.
Delaware	1/100 of one per cent.
Maryland	1/50 of one per cent.
Ohio	1/10 of one per cent.
West Virginia	$10.00 and an annual license tax levied on the amount of authorized capital stock.

Some of these states also collect an annual franchise tax.

It has been urged strongly that a decrease in the rate would result in the incorporation or registration of more corporations in Pennsylvania, and that it is probable that the increase in the number of corporations would compensate for a decrease in the rate.

The Commission believes that a reduction of the rate to one-tenth of one per cent would be desirable, and therefore has reported a bill to this end.

4. Gross receipts tax, dating originally from 1866, is a tax imposed by the Act of Assembly approved June 1, 1889, on railroad, pipe line, conduits, steamboat, canal, slack water, navigation, transportation, street passenger railway, telephone, telegraph, express, electric light, palace car and sleeping car companies and all other companies, joint stock associations, limited partnerships, domestic or foreign corporations engaged in the same business in the Commonwealth, at the rate of 8 mills on the dollar of gross receipts from the usual business of the utility, exempting receipts from interstate commerce.

For the fiscal year ending May 31, 1924, this tax yielded $4,104,414.

The advantage of this tax is that it produces a comparatively certain revenue collected from relatively few tax-paying units, which revenue is increasing with the increase in the volume of public utility business.

The great disadvantage, which has been urged upon the Commission, arises from the fact that this tax has been imposed by the State in lieu of local taxation upon realty owned by the companies and employed in the exercise of their franchises. This has led to serious complaint in many localities, where the public utility business centers, because of the great inequality between such localities and other neighborhoods in the basis for taxation on realty. As a result, it has had a marked effect upon the attitude of some communities toward the expansion of the public utilities. Some managers of utility companies have suggested that it would be equitable to make their property subject to local tax as a fair compensation to the locality for the fire and police protection and other services and advantages received from the local government, and then to allow the utility companies a credit on this state tax of the amount thus paid locally.

This question involves several aspects of the problem of exemption of realty from taxation, considered later by the Commission.

There are, however, certain classes of public utilities which are not subject to this tax. If the tax is to be continued, it is obvious that it should be applied more generally, if not uniformly, to all public utilities. The Commission has, therefore, recommended a bill which would include motor transportation, water power companies and hydro-electric companies under the operation of this tax. In theory this is a tax on transportation and transmission companies, and hence motor transportation companies should be brought under the terms of the law. Water power and hydro-electric companies are in direct competition with the electric light companies, which are now under this tax, and therefore they should be included. It may be that further study will lead to the conclusion that, if this tax is to be retained, all public utilities, including water companies, steam heating companies, natural and manufactured gas companies, should likewise be included under the same terms.

5. Insurance premiums tax, dating originally from 1877, and now imposed by the Act of Assembly approved June 28, 1895, on domestic and foreign companies doing business in the State, at the rate of 8 mills on the gross premiums received by domestic companies from business within the State, and at the rate of 2 per cent on the gross premiums received by foreign insurance companies from business within the State, exempting domestic mutual insurance companies and various classes of income.

For the fiscal year ending May 31, 1924, this tax yielded $309,514 from domestic insurance companies, and $3,716,975 from foreign insurance companies.

No general criticisms have been presented to the Commission with reference to this tax, except as relates to the use of the income from the foreign insurance companies, which by the Act of Assembly approved July 15, 1919, is returned to the local units where collected, and is used for the support of firemen's relief associations throughout the State, and also for the maintenance of volunteer fire companies.

It has been represented to the Commission that whatever public moneys are allotted to relief work by the General Assembly should be made the subject of specific appropriations, so that each application may be considered on its merits, and that it is poor fiscal policy to devote the proceeds of any particular tax to a specific purpose of this kind.

Two suggestions have been made with reference to the insurance taxes, to meet which the Commission has made certain recommendations.

First, under a recent decision of the Dauphin County Court, domestic insurance companies are not entitled to take credit for the premiums paid for re-insurance or premiums returned on cancelled policies in computing the basis of the tax, while foreign insurance companies are allowed such credits. This is an obvious inequality and the Commission therefore recommends that the Act be amended so as to bring both the domestic and foreign companies under the same rule.

Second, special attention has been directed to the problems of marine insurance, which is to a large extent a new field for the insurance companies of this Commonwealth. As the companies which engage in this business compete with the English and other foreign marine insurance companies, it is highly important that if any portion of this business is to be saved for America, competition should be based upon the same terms. The premiums for marine insurance are taxable in Pennsylvania upon the gross receipts, whereas in foreign countries the tax is based upon the net underwriting profits. In order to bring about equality in the competitive conditions, the Commission has reported a bill defining marine insurance and recommending a tax of 5 per cent upon net underwriting profits in lieu of a tax on gross premiums.

6. Bank stock tax. This is a tax of 10 mills on the par value, or 4 mills on the actual value, of the shares of capital stock of State and National banks, imposed by the Act of Assembly of July 15, 1897, yielding for the fiscal year ending May 31, 1924, $1,455,704.

In practice, the 4-mills tax is imposed on the book value of the share of stock (the sum of the paid-in capital, surplus, and undivided profits), or, if the bank so elects, the 10-mills tax is paid on the par value of the stock.

So far as the 4-mills feature of this tax is concerned, the same advantages and disadvantages, which already have been discussed with reference to the capital stock tax on corporations generally, apply to this tax.

Four hundred and forty-two banks of Pennsylvania pay the tax at the 10-mills rate. The average rate on book value, by this method of payment is 2.7 mills, and variation as between banks is from one-half to one mill to 5.9 mills. The majority of the banks selecting this method of payment, pay much less than 4 mills upon their actual capital.

The revenue derived in the fiscal year ending June 20, 1924, from the banks availing themselves of the 10-mills option was $634,725, whereas if all had paid at the uniform 4-mills rate, the total return would have been $949,903. The Commission has been unable to find any justification for this alternative form of taxation and therefore recommends that it be eliminated.

7. Title and trust companies stock tax, imposed by the Act of June 11, 1923, upon all trust companies and title insurance companies at the rate of 5 mills upon the book value of their shares of stock, ascertained by addidin gtogether paid-in capital, surplus and undivided profits.

For the fiscal year ending May 31, 1924, this tax yielded $809,729. Owing to a recent change in the law relative to the time of settlement of the tax, this amount is only about half the normal annual yield.

This tax was framed at a time when the trust companies, under the laws of the Commonwealth, could engage in a variety of financial transactions which were withheld from the banks, and hence they were taxed at a higher rate than banks. Recent legislation, relating to banking institutions, has to some extent removed the distinction between banks and trust companies, and the time may come in the future when an approximation to uniformity in function should be followed by uniformity in taxation. At present, however, the Commission makes no recommendation on this tax.

8. Private banks gross receipts tax is a tax imposed by the Act of June 13, 1901, upon the gross receipts from commissions, discounts, abatements, allowances, etc., of private banks at the rate of 1 per cent, yielding for the fiscal year ending May 31, 1924, the sum of $43,858.

The discussion of the principles of business taxes, reserved for the section dealing with the proposed revision of the taxing system, includes a reference to this tax.

9. Notaries public gross receipts tax, imposed on all notaries public by the Act of Assembly approved April 14, 1840, and May 20, 1865, in Philadelphia, at the rate of 5

per cent on gross receipts, and in the remainder of the State at the rate of 50 per cent on gross receipts in excess of $1,500.

For the fiscal year ending May 31, 1924, this tax yielded $8,304.

This tax antedates the constitution of 1874, and is imposed at special rates for different sections of the State. It is clearly inequitable, and its yield is so slight that it has no serious effect upon the fiscal system of the Commonwealth.

The Commission has, therefore, recommended its repeal.

10. Building and loan associations matured stock tax, impostd by the Act of Assembly approved June 22, 1897, at the rate of 4 mills upon every building and loan association, domestic and foreign, doing business within the State, on the fully paid and fully matured stock upon which annual, semi-annual, quarterly and monthly cash dividends or interest is paid.

In the fiscal year ending May 31, 1924, this tax yitlded $43,740.

The Commission has heard no criticism of this tax, but believes that it is one of the minor taxes of the Commonwealth which might readily be repealed in the event of a general revision of the taxing system, on the general principle that the minor taxes cost more proportionately to collect and administer than major taxes.

11. Net earnings or income tax, imposed by the Act of Assembly of June 1, 1889, at the rate of 3 per cent on the net earnings of domestic and foreign incorporated companies and limited partnerships, exempting, however, all companies subject to tax under the other taxing laws of the Commonwealth.

For the fiscal year ending May 31, 1924, the tax yielded $109,009. This tax was designed as a dragnet, to cover such corporations as might not be included in the other tax laws. In actual practice this tax is assessed only against incorporated savings institutions having no capital stock. Its yield is so slight that it may readily be disregarded in the event of any change in the general fiscal system of the Commonwealth, but the Commission regards it as based upon a sound principle, if applied to business generally.

12. Mercantile license taxes, imposed by the Act of Assembly approved May 2, 1899, and by other acts, upon wholesale and retail vendors and dealers in goods, wares, and merchandise, brokers, owners and lessors of buildings, tents and menageries used for theatrical, operatic and vaudeville performances, circuses, menageries, wild west shows, and motion pictures, auctioneers, shooting galleries, shuffle board rooms, billiard and pool rooms, bowling and tenpin alleys, persons, firms and corporations carrying on restaurants, eating houses, cafes and quick lunches, wholesale and retail liquor dealers, bottlers, brewers and distillers, and peddlers, exempting billiard and pool taxes and alleys connected with hospitals, asylums, and other institutions for the relief of insane and diseased, at various rates for various businesses, but for the most numerous classes at the rate of 1 mill per dollar on the wholt volume of business from retailers and onehalf mill per dollar on the whole volume of business of wholesalers.

For the fiscal year ending May 31, 1924, these mercantile license taxes yielded $3,650,222, net, to the State, exclusive of certain costs of collection, such as advertising and fees.

This tax is, in principle, a sales tax, and consequently the arguments in favor of and against a sales tax may be fairly considered as applying to it, subject, however, to special objections to the methods of application of this Pennsylvania tax as follows:

(a) It is imposed upon selected groups or classes.

(b) It is based wholly upon the volume of sales for the preceding year, without taking into consideration the unequal profit-earning capacity of the various businesses.

(c) The high cost of collection under the existing law, which varies from 4.0 per cent in Northampton County to 14.9 per cent in Lackawanna County, and averages 8.6 per cent of the gross collections. These figures do not include an appraiser's fee of 50 cents and a treasurer's fee of 25 cents for each license, the inclusion of which would materially raise the percentages given. (See Exhibit F, page 124.) On brokers' licenses the appraiser's fee is $1.00 and the treasurer's fee is 75 cents for each license issued.

It is an unusual tax in the fiscal plan of the States of the Union, and has been the subject of great criticism before the Commission.

13. Stock transfer tax, imposed by the Act of Assembly approved June 4, 1915, on persons making sales and transfers of stock at the rate of 2 cents on each $100 face value and 2 cents per share on stock without par value.

For the fiscal year ending May 31, 1924, this tax yielded $201,348.

This is one of the minor taxes of the Commonwealth, which may properly be repealed in tht event of a general revision of the system because the annoyance to the taxpayer outweighs the returns to the State.

14. Anthracite coal tax is a tax at the rate of one and one-half per cent upon the value of anthracite coal prepared for the market, imposed by the Act of Assembly, May 11, 1921, yielding for the fiscal year ending May 31, 1924, $6,741,761.

The arguments presented in favor of this tax are:

(a) The State should be compensated for the loss of its natural resources.

(b) A sales tax on the value of coal at the mine is easily computed and collected, and is, therefore, a cenvenient and economical form of tax.

(c) In asmuch as a large portion of the anthracite coal is used outside of the State of Pennsylvania, a proportion of this tax is paid by non-residents, who enjoy this special product of the Commonwealth.

In opposition to this tax, it has been urged:

(a) It has caused a marked addition to the price of anthracite coal, by more than the amount of the tax, because royalties are sometimes based upon a percentage of the selling price of coal at the mine; and when the amount of tax is added to this price, it results in an increase in the royalties, which is pyramided as a further addition to the price.

(b) The proceeds of this tax are used entirely by the Commonwealth, although the coal is produced within a certain limited area, the natural resurces of which are being exhausted without sufficient return to the immediate community.

(c) A sales tax imposed upon one commodity is inequitable and unfair to those who are concerned with that commodity, and especially when, as in this case, the tax is not imposed upon competing products.

The nature of this tax requires that reference should also be made to the practice under the existing law of assessing coal lands, containing unmined coal, for local purposes. This matter is further discussed in this report under the present system of local taxation (see page 30), so that the entire situation, with reference to anthracite coal, may be considered.

15. Emergency profits tax, imposed by the Act of Assembly approved June 28, 1923, on all corporations, joint stock associations, limited partnerships, and companies, exempting building and loan associations and insurance companies, and also exempting income derived from Federal and state bonds, from transportation, transmission and electric light business, from anthracite coal, from dividends and rentals, paid by companies paying the gross receipts tax, and from dividends from corporations paying this tax, and from dividends received from corporations paying this tax, imposed at the rate of one-half of one per cent of net income for the years 1923 and 1924. This tax is a new feature of the fiscal system of Pennsylvania, and was enacted to meet the financial emergency of 1923.

For the fiscal year ending May 31, 1924, its yield was $30,461, but the bulk of the payments on profits earned in 1923 were made after May 31, 1924. The Auditor General estimates the yield for the fiscal year 1924-25 at $3,000.000 and for the following year at $2,125,000.

The advantages of this tax may be summarized as follows:

(a) It is based upon net profits. An overwhelming consensus of opinion indicates that for business taxes is the true measure of tax-paying ability.

(b) This form of tax has become an accepted feature of the fiscal program of such representative states as New York and Massachusetts, and is apparently imposed and collected with little dissatisfaction upon the part of the taxpayer.

Its disadvantages may be briefly summarized as follows:

(a) The receipts are variable, dependent upon the conditions of business. This could be obviated by basing the tax upon the average profits of a three-year period, a method which has elsewhere proved satisfactory.

(b) It requires an additional return or blank from the taxpayer. This objection would be obviated if this were the only general business tax, for it could then be based in large measure on the data used in the Federal return, and all other returns could be eliminated.

(c) The exemptions in the Pennsylvania law made necessary by the consideration which was given to special groups of businesses, which were already paying special taxes to the State, has prevented a universal application of the law, and hence a fair test of the principle.

In general, the Commission believes that the principle of this tax is correct and that it is fair and equitable, if it should be found practicable to apply it universally in lieu of other business taxation.

B. Inheritance Taxes.

These taxes are imposed by the Act of Assembly approved June 20, 1919, and later amendments, upon all transfers of property by inheritance, at the rate of 2 per cent upon direct heirs and 10 per cent upon collaterals.

For the fiscal year ending May 31, 1924, this tax yielded from resident decedents the sum of $10,087,006, from non-resident decedents $868,755, and from collections under prior acts $605,606, a total of $11,561,367.

Probably no subject of taxation has given rise to more numerous complaints before the Commission than the inheritance taxes of the State.

The advantages of these taxes may be stated as follows:

1. They fall upon those who are receiving inheritances under state law, and hence it may be fairly urged that the State has a right to tax a transfer of property, which is made possible by state law.

2. They are paid out of decedents' estates, which are frequently an unexpected addition to the resources of the beneficiary.

3. They can be readily collected at the time of the settlement of the estate.

The disadvantages, which have been presented to the Commission, are as follows:

1. These taxes are imposed upon the transfer of capital, and are generally paid from capital. They are generally collected and expended by the State for current expenses. Any tax which is paid out of capital, and which is not expended for capital improvements, is bound in time to impoverish the community.

2. The inequity of the direct inheritance tax, particularly upon small estates.

3. The inequity of taxing at so high a rate as 10 per cent legacies for charitable and religious purposes.

4. The inequity of applying the higher rate of 10 per cent on legacies to dependent collaterals.

5. The gross injustice of the tax as applied to the personal property of non-resident decedents, which is producing an income for the State relatively slight in comparison with the burden which the tax by this State, and similar taxes by other states, is imposing upon the estates of decedents.

Multiple taxation of this sort on personal property is now almost universally condemned, and it probably only requires action by a few states to bring about its general abandonment. Pennsylvania might well take the lead in a reform which seems to have such general approval.

To this end, the Commission invited the tax commissioners of several states to a joint conference which was held at Harrisburg on December 22, 1924. This conference issued a public statement, copy of which is set forth on pages 59-61. In order to bring about this much-needed reform, the Commission recommends the repeal of the tax on the personal property of non-resident decedents, on the ground that the duplication in taxation, which has resulted from the legislation of this and other states on this subject, is morally unjustifiable, and due to the sincere conviction that the enactment of this recommendation into law will lead to favorable consideration of similar measures in other states.

C. Taxes and Fees Relating to Automobiles and Liquid Fuels.

1. Liquid fuel tax, imposed by the Act of Assembly approved June 15, 1923, upon all liquid fuels, except kerosene, gas oil and fuel oil, at the general rate of 1 cent per gallon, with an emergency tax of an additional cent per gallon, for the years 1924 and 1925.

Of this tax, one-half of one cent is returned to the county, where collected, for use in the construction and maintenance of roads, and for the payment of interest on roads. The remainder of the tax is retained by the State.

For the fiscal year ending May 31, 1924, the yield to the State from this tax was $4,733,215, and the yield to the counties was $1,910,904.

The Commission believes that this tax is regarded as equitable, and that its principle meets with general approval throughout the Commonwealth. A gasoline tax, in one form or another, is now in effect in thirty-six states of the Union, and there is reason to believe that some of the states, which have not yet imposed this form of tax, will do so in the near future.

A summary of the gasoline taxes in the States of the Union is appended to this report and marked Exhibit B.

2. Motor license fees, as set forth in the Act of Assembly approved June 14, 1923, form the most important of the special funds of the Commonwealth, yielding for one fiscal year, 1923-24, $21,126,477, including approximately $2,000,000 for title registration, an income which will not be repeated in succeeding years to the same extent. The receipts are not collected by the Auditor General, but by the Department of Highways, and are paid into the State Treasury and paid out under the authority of the Department of Highways, under the terms of the same Act of Assembly. The receipts must be used for highway purposes, but at present they are not subject to appropriation by the Legislature except as defined in the Act of Assembly governing the Highway Department.

With reference to motor licenses, two complaints have been presented to the Commission as follows:

(a) That the fees of the heavy motor trucks are low in comparison to the wear and tear of such trucks upon the highways. The Commission finds that the use of the motor truck has become increasingly commercialized, and that in many cases they are used in regular systems of transportation for goods and passengers in competition with the railroads. The railroads are not only obliged to construct and maintain a right-of-way, but have also to pay the State a tax on their gross receipts. The Commission feels, therefore, (1) that the motor license fees for heavy and solid-tire trucks should be increased; (2) if the tax on gross receipts of transportation companies is to continue as a portion of the fiscal system of the Commonwealth, then obviously motor transportation companies should be brought under its terms, or if the tax is to be altered or amended, then motor transportation companies should be brought under the same classification as other transportation companies and pay the same rate of tax, in addition to the license.

(b) The larger cities of the Commonwealth have presented most urgently the advisability of a division of motor license fees, in order to equalize conditions with the country districts where the state highways are constructed and maintained by the Commonwealth from the motor license fees. To meet this situation two plans have been suggested:

(1) That the State should pay the cities from motor license fees the cost of construction and maintenance of through state highways insofar as they run within the city limits, or else assume for itself the burden of construction and maintaining such state highways within the city limits.

(2) To set apart a certain proportion of receipts from motor license fees, as, for instance, 20 per cent, to be returned to the county of origin, but to be used exclusively for highway purposes.

On the other hand, the State Department of Highways has presented with equal urgency the fact that the state system, embracing over 10,000 miles, is now almost two-thirds completed, that plans have been formulated looking toward its completion, that the entire receipts from motor licenses are urgently needed for repairs, maintenance, replacements and engineering work, and that any decided decrease of revenue from this source must be replaced either by higher license fees or added appropriations in order to preserve the present investment.

It has also been urged by others that the state highway system should be regarded as a unit, constructed and maintained upon a uniform standard for the use of all who travel the state highways, and that its funds should not be diffused into a number of local units for highway finances, most of which units would receive sums too small for effective use.

As between the two alternatives for the relief of the cities suggested above, the Commission doubts whether it would be feasible to have two highway authorities, namely, those of

the State and city, exercising jurisdiction over the same road at the same time.

For the present, the Commission feels that the second alternative, viz., the division of motor license funds, should not be made effective, at least until the state system of highways shall be fully completed.

The Commission also feels that the existing tendency in the country as a whole supports the idea that the automobile should pay for the expense of the improved highway system, and that, of all forms of taxing the automobile and its owners that have been devised, the gasoline tax is to be preferred on account of its simplicity and its direct relationship to weight, speed and mileage, which are the three elements that cause wear and tear upon improved highways.

While the State's share of the gasoline tax goes into the general fund at present, yet it may fairly be considered as expended for the highways, inasmuch as the general fund bears the interest and sinking fund charges on the highway bonds.

The Commission suggests that consideration be given to the idea that the State should increase its gasoline tax and at the same time proportionately decrease its motor license charges for automobiles of all classes, except heavy trucks. In this way the tax will bear a direct relationship to wear and tear upon the roads, and also to the taxpayer's enjoyment in the use of improved roads.

D. Miscellaneous License Fees.

The State receives a revenue from more than 40 different miscellaneous licenses, of which some are paid into the general fund, some are paid into the special fund for the exclusive use of the agencies issuing the licenses, and others are retained by the State's licensing agencies without being paid into the State Treasury at all. A list of these miscellaneous licenses, insofar as they have come to the attention of the Commission, is given below:

Accountants, certified public
Agriculture
Architects
Bank examinations
Bankers, private
Boiler inspectors
Boxing and wrestling
Brewers' licenses, State
Butter, renovated
Cold storage
Dentists
Dog
Egg opening
Elevator inspectors
Employment agencies
Engineers and surveyors
Ethyl alcohol
Feeding stuffs
Fertilizers
Fishing
Hunting
Investment business
Lime
Linseed oil
Mattresses and upholstering
Medical and allied professions
Midwives
Mine foremen
Money lenders
Motion picture reels
Nurses
Oleomargarine
Optometrists
Osteopaths
Pharmacists
Securities dealers
Soliciting for charities
Stallions and jacks
Transportation ticket agents
Undertakers
Veterinarians

In general, these forms of licenses may be classified as follows:

(a) Licenses which are essentially for regulatory purposes, the fees from which ought not to materially exceed the cost of administration (that is, examination or inspection, registration, issuance of certificates, etc.).

(b) Licenses which are for regulatory purposes, but which can probably be made to yield some funds for expenditure in the interest of the group from which the fee is received.

(c) Miscellaneous taxes or licenses which are not really needed for regulatory purposes, but which are retained as sources of petty revenue, and which could be dispensed with under a fiscal system of uniform business taxes.

The yield from such of these license fees as are paid into the State Treasury is given below for the fiscal year ending May 31, 1924.

Bank examinations	$225,122
Bankers, private	700
Boiler inspectors	11,808
Boxing and wrestling	17,490
Brewers' licenses, State	7,917
Cold storage	3,700
Dog	551,459
Egg opening	1,450
Elevator inspectors	3,118
Employment agencies	17,400
Engineers and surveyors	8,570
Feeding stuffs	60,505
Fertilizers	27,910
Fishing	220,128
Hunting	606,340
Lime	1,270
Mattresses and upholstering	32,436
Money lenders	12,700
Motion picture reels	91,712
Nurses	4,182
Oleomargarine	391,167
Securities dealers	127,990
Stallions and jacks	4,000
Transportation, ticket agents	15,200
Total	$2,444,274

The game and fish license fees are special funds used for the protection and propagation of game and fish throughout the Commonwealth. The dog license fees form a special fund used for the purpose of reimbursing farmers for loss of cattle by disease, livestock and poultry killed by dogs, and for the general administration of the Department of Agriculture.

The other license fees are used for a wide variety of purposes, chiefly for the payment of the expenses of the administrative departments which issue the license or collect the fees. On behalf of the system of special funds, it has been suggested by the executives of some of the departments that this system is necessary in order to provide funds for departmental emergencies, which may become urgent in the interval of upwards of eighteen months elapsing between sessions of the General Assembly, and that in order to make funds available for such emergencies, the amount thus realized should not be subject to special appropriation by the Legislature. It has also been urged on behalf of the system that it is necessary to maintain the special funds in order to secure the cooperation of the licensees.

The Commission feels that the plan of special funds in Pennsylvania is part of a growing system which ought not to be tolerated under modern fiscal conditions. It believes that the motor license fees should be employed exclusively for highway purposes, the game and fish license fees exclusively for the propogation and protection of game and fish, and the dog license fees exclusively for the promotion of animal husbandry. But it recommends that these and all other fees should be paid into the State Treasury and appropriated to their several purposes by the General Assembly

This is the only possible method whereby the Legislature can fulfill its function, as the true appropriating authority of the Commonwealth. It is inconceivable that a system which permits certain department heads to collect revenues and dispose of them in their own discretion, can grow up side by side with a system in which other department heads will have no funds except those provided by the General Assembly. We believe that the tendency of the existing system is to encourage each department head, who does not have control of a special fund to devise some new form of licensing whereby he can have a special fund, so that he may have finances uncontrolled by the Legislature. When it is recalled that these special funds, including the motor license fees, amounted to a $36,405,074 for the year ending May 31, 1924, or over one-third of the total revenues of the Commonwealth, the seriousness of the situation is at once apparent.

Regarding the existing system as vicious, the Commission recommends the enactment of legislation which will merge the special funds, while, at the same time, maintaining the trust character of the motor, game, fish and dog license funds, and possibly other funds, for the purposes for which they are designed.

E. Local Revenues.

The Commission recognizes the fundamental importance of local taxation in our taxing system. Despite the existing separation of revenues for state and local purposes, the local governments are subject to the control of State-made laws and derive a portion of their revenues from such sources as state aid. Therefore the unity of the whole problem of taxation is apparent. The local tax, which is in theory paid

by every owner of tangible property, great or small, within the jurisdiction of the State, must be studied in its relation to those taxpayers who may or may not pay state taxes in addition, or who pay state taxes but no local taxes. In the absence of reliable data in this field, due to varying assessment practices, any study of the distribution of the tax burden must be called superficial, and require more time and further data for accurate conclusions.

The revenues of local governments in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania are derived from:

1. Taxation of realty, including improvements, as authorized by the Act of Assembly approved April 29, 1844, at rates fixed in each local community by some local authority. For instance, county commissioners have a county tax, city councils have the city tax, school boards have the school tax, the borough councils have the borough tax, commissioners of townships of the first class have the township tax, road supervisors have the road tax in townships of the second class.

The yield of these taxes in Pennsylvania for the fiscal year 1922 is given below:

RECEIPTS FROM PROPERTY TAXES IN PENNSYLVANIA: 1922.

[U. S. Census Bureau.]

Counties	$29,985,000
Incorporated places, over 2,500	79,673,000
Incorporated places, under 2,500	3,529,000
School districts	96,697,000
Townships	11,783,000
All other	3,308,000
Total	[1]$224,975,000

This is the form in which what is called the realty tax in other states is imposed in Pennsylvania. There are but four states in the Union which do not have a property tax for state purposes, namely, Pennsylvania, California, Delaware and North Carolina. Because it has no state tax on realty, the State Government has had little interest in the methods of assessing and collecting the realty tax for the benefit of the local governments. As a result, there has grown up a wide variety of methods of assessment and collection of local taxes, to which special attention was given by the Commission on Assessment and Collection of Local Taxes, appointed by Governor Sproul, whose report was submitted to the General Assembly in 1921 and again in 1923.

Wherever the Commission has taken testimony, it has found a keen interest in the provisions of this report. While the bills, which were drafted to make effective the report of the Sproul Commission, have thus far failed of enactment, it is believed that this has been, in large measure, due to the organized opposition of local assessors and collectors, who feel that in some way their positions and emoluments are threatened by the proposed Act. The Commission has no hesitation in expressing its complete lack of sympathy with this point of view. It has examined the provisions of the Marshall Bill, introduced at the Session of 1921, and the Ludlow Bill, introduced at the Session of 1923, and has little hesitation in declaring that they would provide an urgently needed reform, although it is probable that in sparsely settled districts the resulting economies may not be as great as anticipated. The Commission, therefore, recommends the enactment of a law embodying the principles set forth in the report of the Sproul Commission.

In special connection with local taxes, the Commission desires to direct attention to the following:

(a) The tremendous increase in the last decade in local taxes upon land, which can neither be evaded nor, in the case of unimproved land, easily shifted. In some cases it has been testified before the Commission that the same piece of farm land, without additional improvements, paid last year five times as much taxes as ten years before. If it had been possible to secure accurate and authentic data relating to this condition for the entire State, the Commission would have made a special study of this subject. Unfortunately, the variation in assessments is so great, the taxing districts are so diverse, and the taxing conditions in some cases so peculiar, that it would be impossible, without greater time and a larger appropriation than has been given for this work, to present any general conclusions on this phase of the subject. It may be stated, however, that the expanded state program for highways and public schools has resulted in a marked increase in the burden upon local government, and the local governments have, in part, met this burden by increasing the tax on realty. The Commission is unable to determine whether the increase in the burden of taxation, considering local, state and Federal, on realty is equal to or greater than the burden upon business, but it is convinced that the burden upon both ought not to be increased and should be decreased and equalized; and in decreasing the burden upon realty it is essential that some uniform basis of assessment be adopted so that accurate comparisons may be instituted.

(b) In considering realty taxation, due attention must be given to the increasing importance of exemptions. At the present time, the realty of public utility companies necessary for the exercise of their franchises, schools and other public buildings, churches, hospitals and buildings which are used for religious and charitable purposes, universities, colleges and private schools are exempt from local taxation.

According to data of the Bureau of Statistics and Information, Department of Internal Affairs, out of a total of $8,797,197,182 assessed value for purposes of taxation of realty in the counties of Pennsylvania, $1,034,605,967 or approximately 12 per cent was exempt in 1923. Morever, it is to be noted that in some districts the exempted realty is increasing very much more rapidly than the increase in the total assessment for taxation. The people of the Commonwealth must realize that, whenever a property is exempt from realty taxation, it increases the rate of taxation of every other piece of property in the same taxing district.

The Commission feels that this rapid increase in exempt realty deserves the serious attention of the General Assembly. We could recommend that the Act of July 17, 1919, as amended, be repealed; and we would further recommend, as a general policy, that exemptions be restricted to public property, and the improvements upon such property as is used for places of worship. This would involve a change in the law relating to assessment, so as to direct each assessor, insofar as this class of property is concerned, to assess improvements separately from land. It is believed that the adoption of this recommendation would restore to local taxation a large quantity of property, and at the same time it would not discourage churches from erecting upon their land more costly structures than they could afford to own if the buildings were taxed.

When it is considered that the quantity of land in any community is limited, so that every portion that is exempt necessarily increases the tax burden upon every non-exempt land owner, the reason for this recommendation is obvious.

This recommendation involves a change in the fiscal policy of the State with reference to the exemption of realty for religious, charitable, or welfare purposes. While the Commission has reported a bill to this end, yet it feels that this recommendation should not be enacted into law until after there has been mature consideration by the citizens of the Commonwealth. It would, therefore, suggest that no action be taken on the proposed bill at the Legislative Session of 1925.

(c) The Commission is impressed with the fact that a great improvement can be made in the financial condition of the local units if the taxpayers themselves will subject the cost of their government to closer scrutiny. In Exhibit F (Table 18), appended to this report, is a statement of the cost of collecting county taxes in about half of the counties of the State, indicating that the cost of collection runs from a minimum of 3.8 per cent to a maximum of 19.7 per cent. It needs no argument to reinforce the conclusion that the maximum is entirely too great and that the compensation of borough, township and ward collectors, which in some cases amounts to from $15,000 to $18,000 per year per collector, and that the compensation of collectors in third class cities, which in some cases amounts to $25,000 per year, are grossly excessive and extravagant.

Where taxpayers have presented a well-founded complaint to the Commission, requiring legislation for correction, the Commission has included a reference to such legislation in its report. This applies to the complaint of the taxpayers leagues of several cities, that the taxpayers should not justly be saddled with the cost of maintaining a number of ward tax collectors, when the entire revenue could be collected at one place. This condition would be remedied by the enactment of such a measure as the Marshall or Ludlow Bills above referred to. But there are many cases in which the

[1] Includes about $9,233,000 of personal property taxes, according to reports of the Pennsylvania Department of Internal Affairs.

remedy is in the hands of the taxpayers themselves, and there is abundant evidence from some cities and townships that the remedy is being applied to the locality without appeal for additional legislation. If the people of the local units would elect officials who would be vigilant in allowing only reasonable compensation for services, the expenses and the taxes could be immediately reduced. There is no law that can be devised which will insure an economical and efficient administration of government to a sleeping people.

(d) The methods of assessment of lands containing minerals and metals deserve serious study. During the past few years the assessments of coal lands have been materially increased, in a large number of localities, thereby leading to a well-founded complaint that assessment on the basis of market value ought not to be applied to lands containing unmined coal and other minerals, but that the assessment should be based upon a combination of the principles of market value and output. This question has been carefully considered in some of the western states where similar conditions exist and the Commission believes that the methods of these states should be carefully studied with reference to their applicability to Pennsylvania.

The same arguments apply with some force to other natural resources, including perhaps timber. The case of timber is complicated by the distinction between mature and unmarketable or growing timber. There is the question whether the latter should not properly be treated simply as a crop. The output or yield tax as applied to timber is open to the objections of irregularity of revenue and possible arbitrary regulation of the time when the timber should be cut. No matter what the method employed, so long as there is excessive taxation, the practice of forestry on private lands will be restrained.

Further study of the theoretical advantages and practical objections of taxing natural resources on the basis of output is recommended.

2. Tax of four mills on certain classes of personal property for county purposes. This tax is imposed by the Act of Assembly approved June 17, 1913, and includes as the subjects of taxation motor busses and other conveyances for the transportation of passengers, money at interest, mortgages, bonds and stock of corporations, which do not pay on capital stock in Pennsylvania, and other interest-bearing securities.

Sepcial attention has been directed in the various hearings of the Commission to the inequalities of this tax and the difficulties in assessment and collection. For instance a savings-fund account yielding 4 per cent interest is taxable at 4 mills, which is an income tax of 10 per cent. A deposit account in a trust company yielding 2 per cent interest is taxable at 4 mills, or an income tax of 20 per cent. A mortgage yielding 6 per cent interest is taxable at 4 mills, or an income tax of six and two-thirds per cent. A stock of a foreign corporation yielding 6 per cent dividend is taxable at 4 mills, or, again, an income of six and two-thirds per cent: while upon a stock yielding a return of 12 per cent, it is equivalent to an income tax of but three and one-third per cent. A stock of a foreign corporation, which does not pay dividends but has a market value, is taxable on its value at 4 mills, which is an income tax of infinity.

The total amount of county taxes levied on personal property for the year 1924, by counties, was as follows:

PERSONAL PROPERTY TAXES LEVIED BY PENNSYLVANIA COUNTIES: 1924.

County.	Value of personal property taxable for county purposes at 4 mills.	Amount of county tax levied on personal property.
Adams	$6,640,294	$22,003
Allegheny	486,913,235	1,947,653
Armstrong	5,481,450	21,926
Beaver	10,375,636	41,503
Bedford	3,886,383	15,546
Berks	56,462,149	225,849
Blair	56,371,694	65,483
Bradford	5,358,041	21,432
Bucks	18,240,123	72,961
Butler	14,251,547	57,091
Cambria	10,493,103	41,972
Cameron	722,223	2,889
Carbon	3,205,097	12,820
Center	5,028,265	20,113
Chester	27,735,642	110,903
Clarion	5,871,700	23,487
Clearfield	5,138,698	20,555
Clinton	2,063,905	8,256
Columbia	2,075,653	8,303
Crawford	9,654,959	38,620
Cumberland	6,966,588	27,866
Dauphin	22,211,170	88,845
Delaware	52,487,468	209,950
Elk	612,150	2,448
Erie	24,724,401	98,898
Fayette	12,245,080	48,980
Forest	911,457	3,646
Franklin	10,365,640	41,463
Fulton	199,222	979
Greene	5,975,852	23,888
Huntingdon	2,696,181	10,785
Indiana	6,191,157	24,755
Jefferson	5,549,968	22,200
Juniata	1,319,122	5,276
Lackawanna	20,249,419	80,210
Lancaster	44,251,954	177,088
Lawrence	14,189,835	56,759
Lebanon	10,943,446	43,774
Lehigh	43,080,043	172,320
Luzerne	46,060,549	184,242
Lycoming	14,215,435	56,862
McKean	10,488,521	41,954
Mercer	9,747,804	38,991
Mifflin	2,171,692	8,687
Monroe	3,832,237	15,434
Montgomery	161,573,496	646,294
Montour	752,518	3,010
Northampton	31,834,085	127,336
Northumberland	7,508,918	30,036
Perry	1,255,566	5,025
Philadelphia	790,341,889	3,161,368
Pike	1,423,769	5,695
Potter	1,984,353	7,937
Schuylkill	11,154,509	44,618
Snyder	1,456,986	5,828
Somerset	14,390,008	57,557
Sullivan	465,073	1,860
Susquehanna	3,310,915	13,244
Tioga	4,233,936	16,936
Union	1,729,752	6,919
Venango	25,721,112	102,884
Warren	5,030,061	20,110
Washington	26,768,553	107,075
Wayne	821,894	4,622
Westmoreland	20,668,193	82,673
Wyoming	1,982,133	7,929
York	28,151,051	112,604
Total	$2,210,214,888	$8,836,969

There has been a general attitude of indifference toward the personal property tax on the part of both tax-collecting authorities and the taxpayers, which has resulted in making it an unfair burden upon the honest taxpayer, who sincerely desires to discharge his obligations to the government. The Commission does not believe that $9,000,000 represents the total amount which is due the counties of the Commonwealth from this source. The testimony taken before the Commission indicates that in many localities comparatively little else is collected than the tax on mortgages and judgments of record and the tax upon trust estates returned by trustees.

It has been earnestly urged upon the Commission that this is an impractical tax. It forces upon the taxpayer, who has securities in the form of bonds or stocks, the burden of determining whether or not the corporations pay taxes in Pennsylvania before deciding whether to include them in his return. It is perhaps unnecessary to remark that in many cases of doubt the doubt is resolved against the tax. Moreover, the tax is inherently unjust in its relationship to income, as the illustrations given above substantiate. The poor man, who has nothing but a savings-fund account, is taxed at a rate in proportion to his income which is grossly unfair. Again, many of the taxing authorities of the Commonwealth, who have testified before the Commission, have declared that the inherent difficulties in the way of assessment and collection of this tax are so serious as to make quite hopeless an

efficient assessment of anything like all of the property to which it is to apply.

Suggestions have been made for more drastic legislation to enforce the collection of this tax, such as the Acts of Assembly approved May 31, and July 11, 1923, but it is the opinion of those who have studied this question that even additional drastic legislation along this line would add comparatively little to the return.

The remedy is to be found not so much in new and more drastic legislation as in rigid and fearless enforcement of existing law. Obviously, the extent to which this tax is evaded increases the burden upon realty. Therefore, the evasion becomes a matter of serious concern to the farmer and small home-owner.

The Commission has been much impressed, also, by its study of the development of the tax systems of other commonwealths, whose conditions are similar to those of Pennsylvania. The experience in several of the states is that, with the growth of investments in stocks, bonds and other intangable securities, it has become impossible to reach these for purposes of taxation, except through an income tax.

In Pennsylvania, the system is further complicated by the legislation of 1913, which remitted this tax to the county governments, and at the same time made the assessment of personal property a basis for the borrowing power of local government. There can be no doubt but that there are many millions of loans which have been borrowed against this assessment.

It has also been strongly urged to the Commission that the personal property tax on mortgages should be replaced by a mortgage registration tax such as prevails in New York and other states, where the rate is 5 mills on the principal of the mortgage collected at the time of recording, and where the expenses of assessment and collection is less in proportion to the amount collected than any other tax.

In view of the many complexities surrounding this phase of taxation, the Commission recommends as follows:

(a) That the Act of June 17, 1913, should be immediately amended so as to simplify so far as possible the assessment and collection of the 4 mills tax. A bill to this end is reported in the appendix.

(b) That serious consideration should be given to the plan set forth in the fourth section of this report of abolishing the personal property tax, and replacing it with a low flat-rate income tax. If it should be decided to repeal the personal property tax, it is obvious that some other method must be devised of raising the necessary revenue. In the limited time which the Commission has had, it has not been able to complete its inquiry into this phase of the subject and therefore feels that no final action upon the proposed plan should be urged until the legislative session of 1927. Without recording any conclusions, therefore, the Commission believes that this plan in all of its aspects merits sufficient consideration at this time to take the preliminary constitutional steps, so that if the plan is favorably received by the citizens of this State, the constitutional amendments which it makes necessary may be submitted to the citizen body at the election of 1927 or 1928.

3. Miscellaneous taxes, such as occupation taxes, poll taxes, per capita school tax, and the tax on horses and neat cattle.

With reference to all of the above taxes, it has been urged upon the Commission that they have outlived their usefulness in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, that they are difficult to assess and expensive to collect, and that, insofar as they are added to other taxes which the taxpayer is called upon to pay, it would be better for him and for the Commonwealth if he paid his other taxes at a slightly higher rate, and thus were relieved from the annoyance of a multitude of assessments and collections.

However, in many of the local units, now hard-pressed for funds, these taxes assist in broadening the basis of taxation, and hence they can only be repealed as a part of a general revision of the fiscal system. Moreover, the Commission recognizes the danger of exempting any considerable portion of the population from some contribution to the State. No recommendations are now made for immediate enactment with reference to these miscellaneous taxes.

Comment on the Existing Tax System in Pennsylvania.

In considering a fiscal policy for the Commonwealth, the Commission has had in mind the ordinary expenditures for the existing functions of government as defined by present legislation. For ordinary purposes it believes that the Commonwealth will require for the next biennium approximately $100,000,000 per year, and that this amount will probably be provided by the existing taxes and license fees; and that the local governmental units of the State will probably require about $300,000,000 per year, which is being provided by the existing fiscal machinery. If there should be any marked expansion of the functions of government, either by the Commonwealth or the local governmental units, a larger amount will be necessary. For instance, if the Old Age Pension Law, the constitutionality of which is now pending in the Supreme Court, shall be declared constitutional, its administration will require a marked increase in revenue, or if there should be any marked increase authorized by the Legislature in the welfare program of the State, it is probable that additional revenues must be provided. Taxes and expenditures go hand in hand. In ordinary budget-making, the latter are first determined. The situation in the Commonwealth is sufficiently acute to justify the conclusion that practically all of the revenue provided by the existing permanent taxes is needed if the present program it to be maintained.

In connection with expenditures, the Commission finds that there has been a tremendous increase in the cost of government, both state and local. The National Industrial Conference Board in a recent study has reported that during the years 1921-1923, inclusive, state and local taxes have increased nearly fifteen per cent, while Federal taxes have decreased twenty-seven per cent, and that state and local funded indebtedness has increased more rapidly than the decrease in the national debt. This increase in the cost of government is to be attributed to three factors.

(a) The rise in prices and the cost of living during the past ten years.

(b) The insistent demand of the public that certain functions which the State has assumed shall be better performed, such as highways and public schools.

(c) The continued expansion of the program of government through taking over activities which formerly were left to private resources.

The Commission has no criticism to make of a development of a program made necessary by the conditions of modern life, but it urges most strongly that, until business and commercial life in America have recovered from the staggering influence of the World War, there ought to be as little expansion of the governmental program as is possible, and that during a period of tax readjustment there should be no expansion whatever of the governmental program unless the revenue for such expansion is clearly in sight.

Moreover, the Commission feels that increasing attention should be given by our legislative bodies to the stoppage of waste and avoidance of duplication of function, the abolition of unnecessary offices and, wherever possible, to combination of functions so as to bring about a decreasing cost, This is not a subject upon which the Commission at this time can recommend specific legislation. It is a unit, however, in feeling that at a time when citizens remove from the Commonwealth to avoid the burden of state, local and excessive inheritance taxation, it is necessary that everyone having a part in the government should exercise the strictest economy until a recovery from present conditions may be had.

Admitting that the revenue from existing taxes is probably sufficient for the performance of the present functions of government, the question then arises as to whether the existing system is equitable and fair.

The tax system of Pennsylvania can scarcely be called a "system," but is rather an outgrowth of emergencies based upon numerous laws seeking a revenue from a multiplicity of subjects. In spite of its origin and defects, however, it has produced a stabilized revenue without any great difficulties of collection, and without a realty tax, except for local purposes, although with much inequality of incidence and excessive cost in administration.

Within recent years, however, this system has proved inadequate, because the expansion of government costs has proceeded more rapidly than the normal increase from our wide variety of taxes. This has led to special taxes, of which six have been enacted by the last three legislatures, and this experience suggests that it is quite probable that in the future, if the present plan continues, more and more special taxes will be enacted to meet increasing costs. The principle of diversity in taxes may be well advocated up to

a certain point, but in Pennsylvania, it appears, diversity and classification have been carried to an extreme. However adequate the system may have been in the past, at the present time, with Pennsylvania spending more money each for highways and public schools than it spent for all the functions of government twenty years ago, we believe that the system must be termed inadequate.

Its advantages are:

1. The state revenue is collected indirectly, and in but few cases—if we except the inheritance taxes and the tax on anthracite coal—is the taxpayer aware that he is paying a tax to the Commonwealth.
2. It is paid in large measure by corporations, and these large units are enabled, in some measure, to shift the taxes to the consumer.

The disadvantages are:

1. The system has grown up upon the principle of taxing certain classes of business or industry. Some businesses pay several taxes, others pay none.
2. The exempted classes, because of their exemption, are the subject of ill-will from other groups in the community, which is bad from the point of view of public morale.
3. Business is sometimes organized upon such a basis as will result in minimum taxation, and thus may lead to a faulty and inefficient organization.

Tax Exemptions in Pennsylvania.

As illustrations of these evils we here append a list of exemptions from the general tax laws of the State, for the purpose of directing attention to the fact that any system of taxation based on special taxes must necessarily have large holes in the net, through which some will escape, besides distributing the burden of taxation very unequally by reason of the variety of rates and methods of application which have no common denominator of comparability.

I. Local Taxation.

A. Real Property:
1. Places of worship, burial grounds not used or held for profit, hospitals, institutions of learning, benevolence or charity, with the grounds thereto annexed, necessary for occupancy and enjoyment of the same, founded, endowed and maintained by public or private charity.
2. School houses, court houses, jails, poor houses, and all other public property used for public purposes with the ground annexed thereto, and necessary for the occupancy and enjoyment of the same.
3. All property of the Commonwealth and of the United States.
4. Playgrounds with the equipment and grounds necessary for the occupancy and enjoyment of the same, founded, endowed and maintained by public or private charity.
5. Buildings and grounds owned and occupied by a free, public, nonsectarian library.
6. Public museums and art galleries maintained by charity.
7. Real estate of public service companies necessary to the exercise of their franchises.
8. Real property owned by one or more institutions of purely pubilc charity, used and occupied partly by such owner and partly by other institutions of purely public charity, and necessary for the occupancy and enjoyment of such institutions.

B. County Four-Mills Tax:
1. Corporations, limited partnerships and joint stock associations paying the capital stock tax are exempted from further tax on mortgages, bonds and other securities owned by the corporations.
2. Public loans of the Commonwealth and of the United States.
3. Scrip, bonds, certificates, and evidences of indebtedness of private corporations, counties, cities, boroughs, townships, school distrcts, and incorporated districts taxable for state purposes.
4. Shares of stock in banks, corporations, and limited partnerships liable to a tax on its shares or capital stock for state purposes, or relieved from the payment of a tax on its shares or capital stock for state purposes.
5. Steam and street passenger railway cars.
6. Building and loan associations, savings institutions having no capital stock, fire companies, firemen's relief associations, life or fire insurance companies having no capital stock, secret and beneficial societies, labor unions and their relief associations, all beneficial organizations paying sick or death benefits from funds received from voluntary contributions or assessments.

II. State Taxation.

A. Capital Stock Tax:
1. So much of the capital stock of manufacturing and laundering companies as is actually invested in manufacturing or laundering within the State, except in the manufacture of liquors, or in manufacturing companies enjoying the right of eminent domain.
2. Manufacturers of denatured alcohol for industrial purposes.
3. Real estate corporations whose capital stock is invested in exchange halls or exhibition halls.
4. Banks, savings institutions, title insurance or trust companies, building and loan associations, and foreign insurance companies.

B. Corporate Loans Tax:
1. Certain bonds issued by municipalities for the purpose of acquiring water plants or systems.
2. Bank notes or notes discounted or negotiated by banks.
3. Building and loan associations and savings institutions having no capital stock
4. Fire companies, firemen's relief associations, life or fire insurance corporations having no capital stock, secret or beneficial societies, labor unions and their relief associations, and all beneficial organizations paying sick or death benefits from voluntary contributions or assessments of members.

C. Bonus Taxes:
1. Building and loan associations.
2. Foreign insurance companies.

D. Stock Stamp Tax:
1. Stock of building and loan associations.

E. Inheritance Tax:
1. Bequests and devises in trust, the income therefrom to care for the family burial lot.
2. Building, ground, books, curios, pictures, statutary, and other works of art transferred to municipalities, corporations and unincorporated bodies for the sole use of the public by way of free exhibition.

F. Insurance Premiums Tax:
1. Domestic insurance companies doing business upon the mutual plan without capital stock, and mutual beneficial associations.

Illustrations of Present Inequities.

To illustrate the inchoate condition of the present state and local system of taxation, and the inequitable results which it produces, a few contracts are presented from the many examples that might be cited.

A. A corporation engaged in mercantile business pays these taxes:
1. On the real estate it owns or occupies, at the local rates for county, municipal and school purposes.
2. On the actual value of its capital stock at the rate of 5 mills.
3. On borrowed money represented by bonds, debentures or certificates held by residents of Pennsylvania, at the rate of 4 mills.
4. On net profits at the rate of one-half of 1 per cent.
5. A mercantile license tax based on the amount of gross sales.

In contrast, an individual or partnership engaged in a mercantile business of precisely the same kind and size, employing the same amount of capital and earning an identical profit pays:
1. The tax on the real estate owned or occupied.
2. A mercantile license tax.

Both the corporate and unincorporate business receive precisely the same protection and service from the instrumentalities of government. The corporate enterprise pays five taxes where the unincorporated business pays but two.

It is true, the incorporated company received a charter from the State, but for that it paid a tax at the rate of one-third of one per cent upon its capitalization, which should compensate the Commonwealth for any advantage which the

mere fact of incorporation confers, apart from privileges which are inherent in the nature of the business as distinct from incorporation.

B. An electric light company chartered as such pays a tax of 8 mills on its gross receipts. A company chartered as a water power company, if engaged also in the electric light business, pays no tax upon the gross receipts of the electric business.

C. As pointed out elsewhere in this report, there are instances where a State bank may pay the State as little as one-twentieth of one per cent upon its capital fund, whereas a trust company engaged in precisely the same kind of business, earning the same rate of profit and enjoying no privilege in which the bank can not participate, pays the State a tax of one-half of one per cent upon its capital fund, which would be ten times as much as that paid by the bank upon an equal amount of capital fund.

D. A manufacturing plant in Philadelphia pays local taxes upon the real estate only of the plant. Elsewhere in the State an exactly similar plant pays local taxes upon the machinery and equipment as a part of the real estate.

E. In Pittsburgh, railroads pay city taxes upon their real estate (other than right of way). In most other municipalities such real estate is exempt from local taxes.

F. In general, subject to some minor exceptions, public utilities (gas, water, power, electric, telephone, telegraph, railroad and street railway) pay no local taxes upon their real estate, although receiving the same police, fire, sewerage, highway, sanitary and other protection and services as other real estate in the same community. The public utilities do pay large amounts in taxes to the State, but municipalities which render greater service to them than the State receive no contribution toward the maintenance of those services.

G. A dependent sister, who has kept the house for an unmarried brother and helped him accumulate the estate he leaves at death, upon receiving a legacy from the brother, must give one-tenth of it to the State. An independent son inheriting a like amount from the father contributes one-fiftieth to the State. Upon an inheritance of $10,000 the dependent sister, who may have made the accumulation possible, pays $1,000. Upon an inheritance of the same amount ($10,000) the son who is not dependent, being abundantly able to earn his own living by reason of expenditures made by the father for education, etc., has to pay but $200 in taxes.

H. Insurance companies are taxed upon the amount of premium receipts. Foreign companies are allowed to deduct from the gross amount of premiums such sums as have been returned to policy holders upon surrender of unexpired policies, and also such sums as are paid to other insurance companies for reinsurance. Domestic (Pennsylvania) insurance companies are not permitted these deductions. Consequently they pay upon gross premium receipts while their competitors, foreign companies, pay only on the net premiums actually received.

J. In the old City of Pittsburgh the real estate (other than right of way) of railway companies is assessed for taxation, but in the County of Allegheny, of which Pittsburgh is a part, such real estate is non-taxable for county purposes. Per contra, the county of Allegheny can tax the machinery and equipment of manufacturing plants but the City of Pittsburgh can not. These differences make necessary two separate assessments of property in the City of Pittsburgh, one for purposes of municipal taxation, the other for county taxation.

Many other examples of the confused and inequitable application of taxation in Pennsylvania can be adduced, but enough has been said to indicate the need for thoroughgoing revision.

Because of the foregoing considerations, the Commission herewith recommends the enactment of certain legislation, a summary of which will be found in Section II of this report, for the purpose of improving the existing system. It is believed that all of this legislation may fairly be recommended for consideration to the General Assembly of Pennsylvania at the Session of 1925, involving as it does no fundamental change of system, but merely improvements in the existing law.

SECTION II.

SOME RECOMMENDATIONS FOR IMMEDIATE STATUTORY CHANGES IN THE EXISTING TAX SYSTEM.

In this section of the report we give a brief summary of the legislation prepared at the request of the Commission for the purpose of immediately remedying some of the inequalities of taxation. The text of the various bills and joint resolutions proposed by the Commission appears as Exhibit C of this report. This legislation, if enacted, would not establish a permanent policy of taxation for the State, but the Commission believes it would abolish many existing ills.

1. Corporate loans tax. The Commission recommends an amendment to Section 17, Act of June 17, 1913, P. L. 507, as amended, which imposes this tax. The purpose of the amendment is to discontinue the collection of the four mill loans tax on bonds and other forms of indebtedness issued by counties, cities, boroughs, townships, school districts and incorporated districts. The proposed amendment is included with other amendments to the Personal Property Tax Act of 1913, later referred to. (Draft of Bill, No. 1, Section 2, page 67.)

2. Corporation bonus on charters. The Commission recommends a decrease in the bonus tax on the capital stock of corporations, limited partnerships and joint stock associations from one-third of one per cent upon the authorized capital to one-tenth of one per cent. The Commission has prepared an amendment to the Act of May 3, 1899, P. L. 189, to accomplish this purpose. (Draft of Bill, No. 2, page 69.)

3. Gross receipts tax. The Commission recommends an amendment to Section 23, Act of June 1, 1889, P. L. 420, which imposes this tax. The amendment provides for the collection of this tax from persons, individuals, companies, joint stock associations, and limited partnerships engaged in freight, passenger, oil and motor transportation, and also from water-power and hydro-electric companies. (Draft of Bill, No. 3, page 71.)

4. Insurance premiums tax. The Commission recommends an amendment to Section 24, Act of June 1, 1889, as amended, so as to allow domestic insurance companies credit on premiums paid for re-insurance and premiums returned on cancelled policies. The purpose of the bill is to bring deductions allowed in ascertaining the tax due from domestic companies in harmony with those allowed foreign companies. (Draft of Bill, No. 4a, page 72.)

The Commission also recommends a bill providing for the taxation of marine insurance companies at a rate of five per centum on net underwriting profits instead of the present tax on gross premiums. (Draft of Bill, No. 4b, page 74.)

5. Bank stock tax. The Commission recommends an amendment to Section 1 of the Act of July 15, 1897, P. L. 292, so as to remove the objectionable features from the tax on bank stock, which permits the bank to elect to pay at the rate of ten mills on the par value instead of four mills on the book value of the stock. (Draft of Bill, No. 5, page 77.)

6. Notaries public gross receipts tax. The commission recommends the appeal of the several acts which provide for the taxation of the gross receipts of notaries public. (Draft of Bill, No. 6, page 79.)

7. Inheritance tax. The Commission recommends an amendment to Section 1 of the Act of June 20, 1919, P. L. 521, so as to eliminate the collection of taxes on personal property of non-resident decedents. (Draft of Bill, No. 7, page 79.)

8. Subjects of local taxation. The Commission recommends an amendment to Section 32, Act of April 29, 1844, P. L. 486, so as to include among the subjects for local taxation "privately owned improvements erected on public lands." (Draft of Bill, No. 8, page 81.)

9. Abatements on county taxes in third class cities. Under the present law abatements are granted on county taxes to residents in boroughs and townships, but no such abatements are granted to residents in cities. The Commission has prepared optional bills on this subject, one providing for rebates on county taxes in cities similar to those now allowed in boroughs and townships. (Draft of Bill, No. 9a, page 81); the other providing a uniform system for the collection of all county taxes in cities, boroughs, and townships, and eliminating all rebates. (Draft of Bill, No. 9b, page 82.)

10. Four-mills county tax on intangible personal property. The Commission proposes an amendment to the Act of June

17, 1913, P. L. 507, so as to simplify, as far as possible, the assessment of the four-mills county tax on intangible personal property. To a great extent the draft of the bill preserves the present law, although an attempt has been made to include certain kinds of intangibles now wholly escaping taxation within the State. The important changes are the elimination of bank accounts from this tax, and the restriction of the State tax on corporate loans to the loans of corporations for profit, leaving the loans of corporations not for profit taxable for local purposes in the hands of individuals. (Draft of Bill, No. 1, Section 1, page 64.)

11. Exemptions from local taxation. The Commission proposes an amendment to the Act of July 17, 1919, P. L. 1021, as amended, which act enumerates the classes of property now exempt from local taxes on real property. The amendment would permit exemptions only of improvements actually used as places of religious worship and all public property. This recommendation carries with it a repeal of the Act of June 29, 1923, P. L. 928, which provides for the exemption of property occupied by two or more charities. (Draft of Bills, Nos. 11a and 11b, pages 83 and 84.)

12. Proposed constitutional amendments submitted for passage the first time, to prevent delay in the adoption of a permanent policy of taxation. The Commission recommends four proposed constitutional amendments for enactment for the first time by the Legislature. These amendments are submitted so that they may be enacted a second time in 1927, if by then a permanent policy of taxation for the Commonwealth shall have been agreed upon. Three of these amendments are proposed by the Commission, and the fourth is a copy of an amendment which passed for the first time at the session of 1923. The Commission is uncertain as to the correct years when constitutional amendments should be adopted. Under the decision in the Soldiers' Bonus Amendment case, the Supreme Court held that the Constitution could be amended only at five-year intervals. The Court went out of its way to point out that the amendments submitted in 1915 and in 1920 were in the correct years, and the amendments submitted between 1915 and 1920 and after 1920 were incorrectly submitted. Two lines of argument have been advanced following the decision of the Court. First: That the amendments subsequent to 1920, which were improperly submitted, could not destroy the correct sequence of years, and that, therefore, 1923 and 1925 were the proper sessions of the Legislature for the passage of proposed amendments to be voted upon by the electors in 1925. The other line of argument is that notwithstanding the illegal submission of amendments since 1920, they are nevertheless now a part of the Constitution, and valid amendments, and that the Constitution was actually amended as late as 1923. From this line of argument it follows that the correct years for the submission of amendments will be 1925 and 1927, the vote being taken thereon in 1928, which would be five years after the last constitutional amendment.

(a) The Commission, therefore, recommends the re-enactment of the proposed amendment to Section 1, Article 9 of the Constitution, passed at the session of 1923, and which would permit exemptions in the case of inheritance taxes as to subject and as to the amount. (Draft of Resolution, No. 12a, page 85.)

(b) The Commission has proposed a new amendment to Section 1, Article 9 of the Constitution, to allow the General Assembly to define and impose different rates of taxation on earned and unearned incomes, direct and collateral inheritances, and to allow the General Assembly to grant exemptions from taxes on incomes, inheritances and profits derived from business. The proposed amendment would prohibit any rate of taxation on incomes, inheritances or profits derived from business in excess of six per centum. (Draft of Resolution, No. 12b, page 85.)

(c) The Commission has prepared a proposed constitutional amendment authorizing the granting of rebates and exemptions to residents or estates of residents of other states which grant similar exemptions and rebates to residents or estates of residents of Pennsylvania. The purpose of this constitutional amendment is to insure the constitutionality of any reciprocal legislation which may be enacted in case it becomes necessary to re-enact the inheritance tax on personal property of non-residents decedents. (Draft of Resolution, No. 12c, page 86.)

(d) The Commission also proposes to amend Section 8, Article 9 of the Constitution, which relates to municipal indebtedness. The purpose of this amendment is to provide that the indebtedness of counties and of the city of Philadelphia shall hereafter be measured by the assessment valuation of taxable realty instead of taxable property. The amendment provides for an increase in the percentage of the assessment in the case of counties from seven to ten per centum, and in the case of the city of Philadelphia, from ten to twelve per centum. The underlying purpose of the amendment is to increase the borrowing capacity in these districts on taxable realty in case the four-mills tax on intangible personal property is abolished, and the assessed valuation of these districts thereby reduced. (Draft of Resolution, No. 12d.)

SECTION III.

THE FINANCIAL PROBLEM OF THE FUTURE.

In Sections I and II the Commission has considered the existing fiscal system of the State and has made certain recommendations looking toward immediate amendment, based upon the idea that for the present there will be no marked expansion of the functions of government. Looking ahead, however, not for a biennium but for a ten-year period, it is obvious that in no very long time the present system of taxation will prove inadequate to meet the necessities of the Commonwealth. A proper attention, therefore, to the duties committed to use requires study of the problem with reference to the distant future.

At present, as a rule of thumb, it may be stated roughly that about one-third of the revenue of the Commonwealth is required for highways, one-third for public schools, one-sixth for welfare and one-sixth for general administration. Assuming that the expenditures for general administration will be kept under control, the question arises as to what will be the probable course of expenditure with reference to highways, public schools and welfare.

Highways.

Assuming that the state system provided by existing legislation and amounting to a construction of approximately 10,377 miles, of which more than one-third is in the primary system and less than two-thirds in the secondary system, is to be completed and maintained as provided by existing law, special attention should be directed to the answers of William H. Connell, Deputy Secretary of Highways, dated December 19, 1924, to questions submitted by the Commission.

First: When, in your judgment, will the state program of construction, involving approximately 10,000 miles, be completed, and how much of an additional loan will be required to do this work?

When the money form the present $50,000,000 bond issue is exhausted, there will still be 3,470 miles of unimproved road on the state highway system. Based on an average cost of $46,000 per mile, it will require additional loan funds or appropriation in amount of $159,620,000 to complete the paving of the system. A conservative rate of progress for this work would be about 700 miles per year, provided the funds are available. It would, therefore, take five years under such conditions to complete the paving.

Second: What would be a fair annual average for maintenance after the highway system is completed? In maintenance include re-surfacing, surface treatment of roads, etc., but do not include cost of sinking fund on highway bonds.

The average annual cost per mile of maintenance of the hard surface roads on the state highway system today is $4,742 per year. This includes labor, material and administrative costs applicable to the maintenance of the roads, elimination of grade crossings and all the general costs applicable to the upkeep of the system; in fact, everything but costs applicable to new construction. It also includes the cost of operation of the Motor Vehicle Registration Bureau, Highway Patrol, etc. While all of these costs are assumed to be the same when the mileage is increased, still some will be more and some less. The actual maintenance costs of the pavement will increase, the grade crossing costs will run along about the same, the overhead for supervision and collection of license fees will, of course, not be the same per mile with double the mileage, but this is a small portion of the total cost so that I think that the best way to project the possible expenses in the future would be to take all construction costs out, as we have, and reduce the rest of the general expenses to a mileage basis. Traffic, of course, is increasing at a rate that will double it within the next ten

years and this may increase the average annual maintenance cost per mile due to the wear and tear of increased traffic by at least 50 per cent. When the highway system is completed, there will be 10,377 miles of hard-surfaced pavement to be maintained. Based on the assumption that the mileage cost will be approximately the same as stated above, the total cost will be $51,600,000 per year. Assuming a 25 per cent increase in maintenance expenses, which is almost certain due to the increased trucking, etc., the total maintenance cost would be $64,500,000 per year.

Third: Looking ahead ten years, and assuming that all of the work of construction is done by that time, can you give us an idea as to what the annual appropriation for your Department should be ten years hence, assuming that there will be no marked change in the standard of costs in that time?

You will note that assuming there is no new construction the general appropriation of the Department ten years hence, based on the above calculations, would have to be from $51,600,000 a year to $64,500,000 a year.

My answers to your questions are simply estimates based on the best available information, that may be very materially altered by changes in the uses to which the highways will be put within the next several years. Maintenance costs, of course, vary with the traffic and these figures are based on the estimated future traffic on the highway system.[1]

It is to be noted that the above expenditures do not include interest and sinking fund upon a bond indebtedness for highway purposes, which will then amount to approximately $250,000,000. Assuming that interest and sinking fund will amount to $18,000,000 per year, it is evident that the total highway expense for the biennium 1935-37 will be approximately $80,000,000 per year.

Public Schools.

Reference is made to the following estimate of Francis B. Haas, Deputy Superintendent of Public Instruction, in answer to questions from the Commission as to the probable appropriations for the biennium 1935-1937 made necessary by existing school legislation.

ESTIMATE FOR BIENNIUM 1935-37.

1.	Administration	$1,050,000
2.	Blind children	21,000
3.	Children placed by courts, etc.	19,000
4.	Cornplanter, Indiana school	1,800
5.	County superintendence	1,855,307
6.	Scholarships	56,000
7.	School employes retirement	10,600,542
8.	Special education	1,101,910
9.	Teachers' salaries and closed schools	61,124,745
10.	Transportation	2,000,000
11.	Vocational education	2,174,189
12.	Water conservation, etc.	6,000
13.	Normal school maintenance	6,500,000
	Total	$86,510,493

It will be noted that the above estimate does not include any capital outlay for the normal schools. It may fairly be considered that this would amount to sufficient to increase the total to $90,000,000 for the biennium, or $45,000,000 per year.

Public Welfare.

Reference is made to the letter of Ellen C. Porter, Secretary of Welfare, dated January 9, 1925, which is printed in full as Exhibit G. In this letter an estimate is given of the probable costs of this important branch of the State's activities for the ten-year period from 1925 to 1935. The summary would seem to indicate that, for the biennum 1935-37, the probable costs for this work would be as follows:

ESTIMATE FOR BIENNIUM 1935-37.

For maintenance—	
Penal and correctional institutions	$4,142,300
Soldiers' and Sailors' Home, Erie	500,000
Institutions for the feeble minded	3,925,000
Medical and surgical hospitals	1,212,000
State and county insane	7,366,200
Defective delinquent males	600,000
Epileptics	660,000
Repairs and replacements—	
Penal and correctional institutions	894,440
Mental hospitals	950,000
Additions to be constructed during ten-year period	600,000
Capital outlay—	
New buildings and extensions to buildings	5,000,000
Mothers' assistance fund	3,500,000
State-aided institutions	4,554,000
General administration and mental health and orthopædic program	500,000
Total	$34,403,940

In view of the weight and gravity of many of the problems of this Department, the Commission feels that these estimates represent a conservative minimum, and that it is probable that in the budget for 1935-37 an appropriation of at least $25,000,000 per year will be necessary for welfare work.

The Financial Outlook.

To the above totals for highways, public schools, and welfare, there should be added at least $25,000,000 to $30,000,000 per year for the biennium 1935-37 for general administrative expenses of the State, and ordinary prudence would dictate that at least some allowance should be made for new functions which may be assumed by the State Government within a decade. If, for instance, the loan of $25,000,000 for forestry purposes should be authorized, an annual expenditure of upwards of $1,500,000 per year would be required for interest and sinking fund.

To summarize the above estimates, the following totals will aid the General Assembly in appreciating the immensity of the financial problems which confront the State.

ESTIMATE OF STATE EXPENDITURES FOR THE YEAR 1935-36.

Highways	$80,000,000
Public schools	45,000,000
Public welfare	25,000,000
General administration	30,000,000
Total	$180,000,000

In other words, within ten years the probable expenditures of the State for existing functions may fairly be expected to amount to at least $180,000,000 per year, as compared with a present total of $100,000,000 per year. We do not believe that the present tax system of Pennsylvania can produce this revenue, nor do we believe that the present system of special taxes on particular industries or classes of business can be carried much further than its development at the present time.

Moreover, the Commission doubts whether some of the existing sources of revenue will continue to increase at the same rate as in the past. For instance, there is every reason to believe that the income from motor licenses will increase at a less rapid rate as the number of cars approaches the "saturation point."

A comparison of present state taxes in Pennsylvania with those in other states would seem to indicate that expenditures in Pennsylvania are not greater than in the average state. Reference is made to the following summary, based upon figures of the United States Census Bureau for the year 1922, which gives the following data for 16 states and for the United States:

(a) Per capita cost of state government.

(b) Revenue receipts of the state for each $1,000 of wealth.

(c) The general cost of state government per $1,000 of wealth.

(d) Total taxes (state and local) per capita.

(e) Total taxes (state and local) per $1,000 of wealth.

[1] In answering the above questions, Mr. Connell has given consideration to the probability that within ten years from 3000 to 4000 miles of dirt roads may be added to the system. If there should be no additional mileage of dirt roads added to the system, he estimates that the annual costs for maintenance would be from $48,419,800 to $60,462,600 per year.

With reference to the items entering into road maintenance, see Table 20 of Exhibit F.

State	Per capita cost of state government	Revenue receipts per $1,000 of wealth	Governmental cost per $1,000 of wealth	Total taxes (state and local) per capita	Total taxes (state and local) per $1,000 of wealth
All states	$11.82	$3.70	$4.09	$38.85	$13.76
New York	13.32	3.64	3.83	57.55	16.54
Pennsylvania	9.89	3.00	3.08	34.04	10.61
Illinois	7.83	2.03	2.34	40.76	12.21
Ohio	11.35	2.90	3.66	45.64	14.72
California	19.03	3.97	4.61	59.96	14.53
Massachusetts	10.81	3.96	3.31	53.63	16.42
New Jersey	16.94	3.57	4.71	49.00	13.64
Michigan	24.07	5.42	8.12	51.44	17.35
Iowa	13.27	3.04	3.08	52.50	12.19
Wisconsin	12.92	4.77	4.42	47.54	16.28
Connecticut	13.97	4.13	4.79	45.22	12.28
Maryland	12.06	4.63	4.49	31.47	11.72
Indiana	8.10	2.90	2.74	43.69	14.76
Kansas	6.46	1.98	1.84	42.56	12.13
West Virginia	7.91	2.64	2.56	28.75	9.30
Delaware	24.89	7.76	9.08	35.67	13.01

The above table would seem to indicate that the proper basis for complaint in Pennsylvania is not the total of state and local taxation, but rather the inequalities and special exemptions, which, as has been indicated in Section I, are the necessary result of any system of special taxes.

In considering this subject, therefore, the General Assembly should give attention to the fact that it is probable that within ten years a system must be devised which will produce a revenue of at least $180,000,000 per year, and we here state as our conclusion that an adequate system to this end can not be devised to the satisfaction of the public without some more inclusive plan of general taxes universally applied.

SECTION IV.

A SUGGESTED PLAN FOR A PERMANENT FINANCIAL POLICY.

John P. Wood, member of the Commission, has devoted special attention to the question of an adequate, equitable fiscal plan for the future. He has submitted to the Commission a plan which is herewith forwarded to the Legislature with the statement that in the brief time which has elapsed since the organization of the Commission and with the inadequate statistics upon the subject of taxation, particularly with reference to local government, the Commission has found it impossible to make any present recommendation with reference to this plan. We do recommend either that the Commission be continued for another biennium or another commission appointed to give careful attention to the problems contained in this report.

A full consideration of the working out of the proposed plan would require statistical information which is not now available to the Commission. Moreover we believe that before any drastic change is made in the fiscal policy of the State, there should be adequate opportunity given to all of the interests of the State which will be affected by the plan to consider the same and to give testimony as to its affects. For the collection of this testimony another biennium will be required.

But, without expressing a conclusion on the merits of such a plan, the Commission believes that at this time the preliminary constitutional steps should be taken, so that if such a plan is favorably received by the citizens of the Commonwealth it may be possible for a future General Assembly to carry it into effect without undue delay. The plan itself will involve amendments to the Constitution of the Commonwealth, which have been submitted in Section II of this report. We recommend that these amendments be approved at the Session of 1925, so that if approved at the Session of 1927, they may be submitted to the vote of the citizen body in 1927 or 1928. Otherwise we believe that under the recent decision of the Supreme Court it might not be possible to secure a vote upon the amendments until 1933, and by that time the financial necessities of the State may be very urgent. Also, before 1927, other plans may be suggested which will not require constitutional amendment.

The plan in detail is submitted below, but in general it may be stated that it proposes a net profits tax upon business, based upon the average of the profits for the preceding three-year period, to replace all other business taxes, and a flat rate income tax, with a distinction in rate between earned income and income from investments, to replace all forms of taxation upon personal property, the proceeds of the income tax to be distributed one-third to the county, one-third to the school districts and one-third to the State Government.

The Commission has already commended the principle of the profits tax. With reference to the income tax, the Commission would view its imposition in the State of Pennsylvania with great reluctance, in view of the fact that the Federal Government obtains its chief revenue from this source, and would only be willing to consider it as a substitute for existing taxes. In considering both the profits tax and the income tax, careful attention should be given to the practical objections which have been raised against the Federal laws in their present form, namely, their complexities, their delays, and uncertainties, and the indirect economic burden upon the taxpayer in complying with the requirements of law. It is hoped that, before these questions are ultimately decided in Pennsylvania, simpler and more equitable methods of administration of taxation may be devised for the Federal Government, so that the State may profit by the Federal experience.

In proposing any new system of state and local taxation, certain practical requirements must be met. These requirements have been well summed up in the report of the committee appointed in 1917 by the National Tax Association to prepare a model system of state and local taxation, and are here in part repeated:

A. The proposed system must yield the required revenues, state and local.

B. It must be practicable from an administrative standpoint.

C. It must be adapted to a country with Federal form of government.

D. It must respect existing constitutional limitations, Federal and state, or else point to practicable methods of constitutional amendment.

E. It must represent as nearly as possible a general consensus of opinion.

The Wood Plan.

The Wood Plan, as presented and explained by its author, is as follows:

1. Business taxes.

(a) Abolish all other forms of business taxation (except franchise bonus for incorporation, which should be lowered in rate to one-tenth of one percent on authorized capitalization), including capital stock, corporate loans, gross receipts, mercantile license, anthracite coal and other business taxes, and substitute therefor a uniform rate upon the net profits of business, whether conducted by corporation, association, limited partnership or individual, with an exemption to those businesses the aggregate annual receipts of which do

not exceed $10,000, and an exemption of the first $1,000 or fraction thereof for all concerns subject to the tax, based upon the average net profits of the previous three-year period.

(b) This change will require a constitutional amendment authorizing the exemptions indicated. The amendment should also fix a maximum rate which this tax should not exceed; and it should empower the Legislature to define "business" for the purpose of legislation under this provision.

2. Personal property and individual taxes.

(a) Abolish the present 4-mills tax on personal property.

(b) Abolish the poll tax.

(c) Abolish occupation taxes and the school capitation tax.

(d) Enact a tax on net income at the rate, for illustration, of 2 per cent on earned incomes and 4 per cent on unearned incomes; these taxes to be computed upon duplicates of the returns to the Federal Government for the Federal income tax.

(e) Adopt a constitutional amendment authorizing the same exemptions from income tax as are provided by Federal law for exemption from the Federal income tax.

3. Real estate.

(a) In each county but one assessment to be made, and it used as the basis for all local taxes—county, city, borough, township and school.

(b) Real estate of utilities (except rights-of-way) to be included in the assessment for all taxes.

(c) Remove the exemption of the land value of church property and remove the exemption for both land value and improvements of all other than public property and improvements of church buildings.

4. Inheritance taxes.

(a) Repeal so much of the existing law as taxes personal property of nonresidents.

(b) Initiate a constitutional amendment to permit the exemption from inheritance taxes of—

(1) Distributive shares which do not exceed $5,000.

(2) Legacies to charitable or educational institutions to an amount not exceeding $50,000 in any one estate; bequests exceeding $50,000 to be taxed upon the excess only.

(c) Adopt appropriate resolutions conveying to the senators and representatives from Pennsylvania in the Congress of the United States the opinion of the Legislature of Pennsylvania that the Federal Government ought to discontinue the taxation of inheritance or decedent's estates and leave that field to the several states.

(d) Authorize the Governor to designate representatives of the Commonweatlh to meet with representatives of any or all other states for the purpose of considering a uniform policy to be recommended to the legislatures of the several states, in respect to the taxation of the estates of decedents; and requesting the Governor to take the initiative in instituting such a conference, if one has not already been called by other authority. Appropriate the necessary funds for the expenses of the representatives of Pennsylvania in such conference or conferences as may be held within the two ensuing years.

5. Motor vehicle license tax and motor fuel tax.

(a) The permanent tax on motor fuels to be increased from the present rate of 1 cent per gallon to 2 cents per gallon.

(b) License fee and registration fee to be merged in one charge, and the rates on heavy motor trucks to be increased.

6. Tax on insurance premiums.

(a) The tax on the premiums of insurance companies to be retained as at present because of state comity on this subject.

(b) When, however, the opportunity is ripe for joint action of the states, these taxes should be replaced by a tax on net profits.

7. Natural Resources.

(a) Assessment of coal and mineral lands to be on the basis of surface value.

(b) Separation taxes to be levied upon mineral produce either upon the basis of the quantity or value of the annual production, to be collected by the State, and 50 per cent to be returned to the local unit.

8. Apportionment of State revenue to local purposes.

If and when the changes herein recommended are made, in order to relieve the tax situation with local governmental units it should be provided that the income tax should be collected by the State and apportioned one-third to the counties to replace the personal property tax which these units will lose, one-third to the school districts as a fund to assist in the construction of new buildings, and one third to the State.

It will be noted that in this plan there will be a considerable gain to the local unit from including the real estate of public utilities and the land values of religious properties and the land value and improvements of charitable properties.

It is believed that a tax of 4 per cent on net profits of business, including all businesses except building and loan associations, and without any of the exemptions authorized by the emergency profits tax of 1923, and a tax on income of 2 per cent on earned income and 4 per cent on income from investments, together with inheritance taxes, which by constitutional amendment will never exceed 6 per cent, and the motor license fees and the gasoline tax, will provide an adequate revenue for the Commonwealth.

The advantages of the proposed plan may be briefly summarized as follows:

First—By general taxes at uniform rates, such as the proposed tax on net profits and the proposed tax on income, the State will be given an elastic revenue, readily increased in times of emergency and decreased in periods of prosperity or economy.

Second—It will give the Commonwealth a system which is simple and easily understood in contradistinction to the present involved and complicated system, which, even with the advantage of numerous interpretations from the Supreme Court, becomes yearly more difficult to comprehend and more burdensome upon business and individuals.

Third—It is a universal system, uniform in its application upon all classes of business, and yet, since it is based upon profits and income, the true bases for taxation, it removes the evils of the present system, which has resulted in the arraying of class against class and business against business.

In Conclusion.

The Commission desires to record again its appreciation of the assistance which it has received not only from public officials but also from private citizens. It believes that during the next generation the subject of taxation is bound to be the urgent question of the day. It submits its report as an honest attempt in a brief time, with the available facilities, to throw some light upon the situation. It recommends that the general problem be recommitted either to this or another Commission with an appropriation sufficient to provide for a thorough survey of the burden of taxation in Pennsylvania, national, state, and local, and for a study in detail of the economic effects of the various forms of taxation as applied to this State. It is the hope of the Commission that when the General Assembly of 1927 shall meet, there may have been developed a consensus of opinion as to what is best in the field of taxation for the general interests of the Commonwealth.

Respectfully submitted,

Franklin S. Edmonds, Chairman
John P. Connelly
Archibald F. Jones
Marion K. McKay
J. H. Reed
Alexander R. Wheeler
John P. Wood

I agree with my colleagues in the recommendations in this report, with the exception, however, that I find myself unable to concur in the proposal to amend the Constitution so as to porvide for the taxation of incomes, inheritance and business profits at flat rates, with the limitation that in no case shall the rates be in excess of 6 per cent. Believing as I do that the principle of progression with respect to rates on incomes and inheritances is both desirable and practicable, candor compels me to register my opposition to the proposal in the above form and to express my approval of an amendment that will empower the General Assembly to exercise its judgment as to whether or not progression shall be adopted.

Furthermore, I desire to go on record as being in substantial agreement with the principles embodied in the suggested plan for a permanent tax system, as outlined in

Section IV of this report, subject however to the above qualification with respect to rates. But in the absence of more complete statistical data I am not prepared to endorse the proposed change in all its details.

Marion K. McKay.

EXHIBIT A.

STATEMENT AND RESOLUTIONS CONCERNING DEATH TAXES ON THE PERSONAL PROPERTY OF NON-RESIDENT DECEDENTS.

Harrisburg, December 22, 1924.

The undersigned desire to direct the attention of the Legislatures of the several States of the Union to the increasing dissatisfaction with the present imposition of death taxes, arising out of the fact that the personal property of non-residents is the subject of unjust multiple taxation.

It is admitted that the pressure of overlapping inheritance and estate taxes may cause the impoverishment of the principal of the estates. As most citizens do not have their attention directed to the present legislation on the subject, except when serving as executors, administrators, or as expectant legatees, a brief statement of the facts which underlie the present situation is hereby presented.

First. The state in which a man resides may impose a tax or series of taxes upon the property of which he was possessed at the time of death, except real property located outside of the state.

Second. If a portion of the estate is in real or tangible personal property, located in a different state from that in which the decedent had his legal residence, such other state may tax such property.

Third. (a) If the estate includes stock and bonds of a corporation incorporated under the laws of a state other than that in which the decedent had his legal residence, this second state may also exact a tax; if such corporation holds property located in other states, such other states may also exact a tax.

(b) If a corporation has an office for the registry and transfer of its stock certificates in a different state from that where its charter was obtained, or in which its property is located, or in which the decedent had his legal residence, this fourth state in which the transfer office is located, may also tax the value of its shares.

(c) If the securities in the form of certificates of stock or bonds are kept in a place of safe deposit in a still different state, this state may also impose a tax upon their value.

Fourth. If the lines of a railroad company extend through different states, each of the states in which it operates may levy a death tax upon the shares of that company. This multiplication of taxes may also apply to the shares of any other corporation with property located in more than one state.

Fifth. In addition, the Federal Government collects death taxes if the value of the estate exceed $50,000.

Sixth. The complexity and the variance of the laws of the several states, both as regards rates and methods of administration, are causing an unfair burden upon decedents' estates. In the various states, rates of taxation may differ according to the degree of relationship of the inheritor to the decedent. Furthermore, the rates imposed by the Federal Government and by many of the states increase progressively according to the net value of the estate, or the amount of the inheritance (distributive share), and at various rates of progression, extending from one to forty per cent. The sum total of these various overlapping and cumulative taxes may more than wipe out the entire estate.

Seventh. Even in cases where the value of the property located in a particular state may be so small that there would be no tax, or the tax would be negligible, the expense of complying with the inheritance tax laws and the local probate procedure, amount to a considerable burden on the estate, and often the delays thus imposed prove even more costly. The growing practice among the states of taxing personal property of non-resident decedents is questionable on the ground of sound public policy. It causes a far greater expenditure to the estates in preparing themselves to comply with the provisions of the taxlaws than the return to the states in question would seem to justify.

Eighth. Where these overlapping and cumulative taxes form a total so great as to be a serious menace to the estate, inasmuch as the tax must be paid in cash, and amounts to more than the sum of the ready cash in the estate, some of the assets of the estate must be sold in order to obtain the money to pay the taxes; and frequently such sales must be made at a sacrifice because at the time when the money is needed, market conditions may be unfavorable.

We recognize that the great difficulty in the way of repealing this tax lies in the fact that the state which would take the initiative in the matter would suffer a loss in revenue, and yet at the same time the estates of its citizens would be subject to the tax from the other states retaining the law. The State of New York in 1911 repealed this tax, but was impelled to re-enact it in 1919 as a measure of self-protection. The Commonwealth of Massachusetts in 1912 repealed this tax but was impelled to restore it in 1920. In the latest re-enactments, both New York and Massachusetts modified the tax by limiting its application to certain classes of property.

It is believed that the yield from this tax to the various states is not very great. The best estimate which has been presented to us is that the total collections by the states on both personal property and realty non-resident decedents does not average more than ten million dollars per year, of which approximately one third is from realty. For instance, New York in the year 1920 collected about $1,800,000 from non-resident decedents; Massachusetts in 1924 collected about $220,000; Pennsylvania in 1924 collected about $870,000. We believe it is fair to state that the burden to the estates in additional counsel fees, expenses of compensation and distressing delays, is greatly disproportionate to the amount realized by the various states, especially in estates of small or moderate size where the expenses of administration are greater in proportion than in large estates.

In view of this situation, this Conference unites in the following resolutions which will be duly forwarded to the various State legislatures:

Resolved, That in the judgment of this Conference, death taxes on personal property of non-resident decedents are contrary to sound public policy, and, as imposed at the present time, result in a greater burden upon the estates of decedents than the returns to the states justify.

Resolved, That this Conference recommends to the legislatures of the several states the repeal of all death tax laws upon the personal property of non-resident decedents.

Resolved, That in the judgment of this Conference, death taxes should be reserved to the state governments, and that inasmuch as the Federal Government entered this field because of war emergencies, it should now withdraw and leave to the states exclusively this much-needed source of revenue.

Resolved, That we indorse the plan of the National Tax Association to call a conference of the states in February of 1925, and we further recommend that at this conference a careful study be made of inheritance taxation on the personal property of non-resident decedents, and that a strong effort be made to procure united and harmonious action by the various state governments on this subject.

Henry F. Long, Commissioner of Corporations and Taxation, Commonwealth of Massachusetts.
Mark Graves, State Tax Commissioner, New York.
William E. Stephens, Deputy State Tax Commissioner, New York.
Seth T. Cole, Deputy State Tax Commissioner, New York.
Oscar Leser, Member, Maryland State Tax Commission.
William B. Belknap, Special Representative, Tax Commission, Commonwealth of Kentucky.
John P. Wood,
J. H. Reed,
John P. Connelly,
Alexander R. Wheeler,
Archibald F. Jones,
Marion K. McKay,
Franklin S. Edmonds,
Tax Commission, Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

EXHIBIT B.

SUMMARY OF THE PRINCIPAL PROVISIONS OF GASOLINE TAX LAWS IN THE SEVERAL STATES.[1]

State	Cents per gallon	Administered by—	Paid in by—	Reports required	Exemptions	Fuel taxed	Penalties
Alabama	2	Tax commission	Wholesaler or retailer	Mo.	None	Liquid fuels save kerosene and others	Injunction against selling
Arizona	3	Secretary of State	Manufacturer or importer	Mo.	Other than use in motor vehicle	Distillates from crude petroleum for motors	Fine, imprisonment, or both
Arkansas	4+10c on oil	Auditor	Manufacturer or importer	Mo.	Other than use in motors on road	Liquid fuels	Fine
California	2	State Board of Equalization	Manufacturer or importer	Quar.	Other than use in motor on roads; use by R.F.D. carriers	Liquid fuels save kerosene	Fine, imprisonment, or both
Colorado	2	State oil inspector	Retailer	Mo.	Other than motor vehicles	Liquid fuels save kerosene and others	Fine, imprisonment, or both
Connecticut	1	Commissioner of motor vehicles	Manufacturer or importer	Mo.	Other than motors on roads; certain others	Liquid fuels	Fine
District of Columbia	2	Assessor of District of Columbia	Importer	Mo.	Other than used on road	Liquid fuels save kerosene	As provided by law
Delaware	2	Treasurer	Manufacturer or importer	Mo.	Other than used on road	Liquid fuels save kerosene	Fine, imprisonment, or both
Florida	3	Comptroller	Manufacturer or importer	Mo.	None	Gasoline	Fine and possible revocation of license
Georgia	3	Comptroller	Manufacturer or importer	Quar.	None	Liquid fuels save kerosene	As other misdemeanors
Idaho	2	Commissioner of law enforcement	Manufacturer or importer	Mo.	None	Petroleum fuels save kerosene and others	Double tax and injunction against selling oils in state
Indiana	2	Auditor	Retailer	Mo.	Other than use in vehicles on roads	Petroleum fuels save kerosene and others	Fine
Kentucky	1	Tax commission	Retailer	Mo.	None	Liquid fuels save kerosene and others	20% plus usual penalty for tax evasion
Louisiana	2	Supervisor of public accounts	Manufacturer or importer	Mo.	None	Liquid fuels	Delinquency, 10%+2% a month; no report, cost of examination; perjury as usual
Maine	1	Auditor	Manufacturer or importer	Mo.	None	Liquid fuels save kerosene and others	Fine
Maryland	2	Comptroller	Manufacturer or importer	Mo.	Other than use in motors on roads	Liquid fuels save kerosene	Fine, imprisonment, or both
Massachusetts	Suspended pending referendum						

[1]Taken from "The Administration of Gasoline Taxes in the United States," by James W. Martin, published as a supplement to the National Municipal Review, October, 1924.

EXHIBIT B. (Concluded).

SUMMARY OF THE PRINCIPAL PROVISIONS OF GASOLINE TAX LAWS IN THE SEVERAL STATES.[1]

State	Cents per gallon	Administered by—	Paid in by—	Reports required	Exemptions	Fuel taxed	Penalties
Mississippi	3	Auditor	Wholesaler or retailer	Mo.	None	Liquid fuels	Fine
Montana	2	Board of equalization and treasurer	Manufacturer or importer	Quar.	None	Gasoline and distillate	50% of tax
Nevada	2	Tax commission	Manufacturer or importer	Mo.	Other than use in motors on roads	Liquid fuels save kerosene	Suit for tax
New Hampshire	2	Commissioner of motor vehicles	Retailer	Mo.	Other than for motors on roads	Liquid fuels	Fine
New Mexico	1	Auditor	Wholesaler or retailer	Mo.	None	Liquid fuels	5% of tax+1% a month
North Carolina	3	Secretary of State	Wholesaler or retailer	Mo.	None	Liquid fuels	Fine, imprisonment or both
North Dakota	1	Tax Commissioner	Manufacturer or importer	Mo.	None	Gasoline	5% of tax+1% a month Fine, imprisonment or both
Oklahoma	2½	Auditor	Consignee receiving oil subject to inspection	Mo.	None	Petroleum motor fuels	Fine, imprisonment or both
Oregon	3	Secretary of State	Manufacturer or importer	Mo.	Other than use in motors on roads	Liquid fuels save kerosene	Fine, imprisonment or both
Pennsylvania	2	Auditor General	Retailer	Quar.	None	Liquid fuels	Fine, imprisonment or both
South Carolina	3	Tax commission	Wholesaler or retailer	Mo.	None	Liquid fuels	Fine, imprisonment or both
South Dakota	2	Auditor	Manufacturer or importer	Mo.	Other than use in motors on roads	Liquid fuels save kerosene	Fine, imprisonment or both
Tennessee	2	Commissioner of finance and taxation and comptroller	Manufacturer or importer	Quar.	None	Gasoline and distillate	50% of tax due
Texas	1	Comptroller	Manufacturer or importer	Mo.	None	Gasoline	Fine and interest at 8%
Utah	2½	Secretary of State	Manufacturer or importer	Mo.	None	Liquid fuels save kerosene and others	Fine, imprisonment or both
Vermont	1	Secretary of State	Manufacturer or importer	Mo.	None	Liquid fuels save kerosene	Fine
Virginia	3	Secretary of Commonwealth	Manufacturer or importer	Mo.	Other than use in motor. That used by government	Liquid fuels save kerosene	All remedies available for any tax
Washington	2	Director of licenses	Manufacturer or importer	Mo.	None	Liquid fuels save kerosene	Those of gross misdemeanor
West Virginia	2	Tax commission	Manufacturer or importer	Mo.	None	Liquid fuels	Fine, imprisonment or both
Wyoming	1	Treasurer	Manufacturer or importer	Mo.	None	Liquid fuels save kerosene	Fine, imprisonment or both

[1]Taken from "The Administration of Gasoline Taxes in the United States," by James W. Martin, published as a supplement to the National Municipal Review, October, 1924.

EXHIBIT C.

No. 1.

AN ACT

To amend section one and section seventeen, as amended, of an act approved the seventeenth day of June, one thousand nine hundred and thirteen (P. L. 507), entitled "An act to provide revenue for State and county purposes, and, in cities coextensive with counties, for city and county purposes; imposing taxes upon certain classes of personal property; providing for the assessment and collection of the same; providing for the duties and compensation of prothonotaries and recorders in connection therewith; and modifying existing legislation which provided for raising revenue for State purposes."

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That section one of an act approved the seventeenth day of June, one thousand nine hundred and thirteen (P. L. 507), entitled "An act to provide revenue for State and county purposes, and, in cities coextensive with counties, for city and county purposes; imposing taxes upon certain classes of personal property; providing for the assessment and collection of the same; providing for the duties and compensation of prothonotaries and recorders in connection therewith; and modifying existing legislation which provided for raising revenue for State purposes," is hereby amended to read as follows:

Section 1. Be it enacted &c., That the word "foreign" as used in this section means incorporated, formed or organized under the laws of the United States, or any foreign country or any state other than Pennsylvania.

All personal property of the classes hereinafter enumerated, owned, held or possessed by any person, persons, copartnerships, or unincorporated association or company, resident or located, (or liable to taxation) within this Commonwealth, or by any joint-stock company or association, limited partnership, bank or corporation whatsoever, formed, erected, or incorporated by, under, or in pursuance of any law of this Commonwealth or of the United States, or of any other state or government, and liable to taxation within this Commonwealth, whether such personal property be owned, held, or possessed by such person or persons, copartnership, unincorporated association, company, joint-stock company or association, limited partnership, bank or corporation in his, her, their, or its own right, or as active trustee, agent, attorney-in-fact, guardian, committee, assignee, receiver, fiduciary or in any other capacity, for the use, benefit, or advantage of any other person, persons, copartnership, unincorporated association, company, joint-stock company or association, limited partnership, bank, or corporation,—is hereby made taxable, annually, for county purposes, and, in cities coextensive with counties, for city and county purposes, at the rate of four mills on each dollar of the value thereof, and no failure to access or return the same shall discharge such owner or holder thereof from liability therefor; that is to say,—

(a) All interest paying mortgages, except those issued or assumed by corporations for profit incorporated under the laws of the Commonwealth;

(b) All interest paying promissory and judgment notes, except notes discounted or negotiated by any bank, banking institution, saving institution or trust company and notes issued or assumed by corporations for profit incorporated under the laws of the Commonwealth;

(c) All interest paying bonds, except bonds issued or assumed by corporations for profit incorporated under the laws of the Commonwealth, bonds issued or assumed by foreign corporations upon which a state tax is paid by the corporation under the provisions of section seventeen of the act to which this is an amendment, bonds accompanying mortgages, and bonds of the United States, the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and any county, city, borough, town, township, school district or poor district of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania;

(d) All dividend paying shares of stock of foreign corporations, foreign limited partnerships, foreign banks, foreign joint-stock associations, or foreign companies, except shares of stock of National banks and shares of stock of such foreign corporations, limited partnerships, associations and companies as pay a tax on capital stock in Pennsylvania for state purposes;

(e) All interest paying equipment trust securities, except those issued or assumed by corporations incorporated under the laws of this Commonwealth upon which a state tax is paid by such corporations under the provisions of section seventeen of this act.

(f) All interest or rental paying certificates of interest, all interest or rental paying participations in trusts and all other interest and rental paying securities, evidences of indebtedness and instruments, except those issued or assumed by corporations incorporated under the laws of this Commonwealth upon which a state tax is paid by such corporation under the provisions of section seventeen of this act;

(g) All vehicles used for transporting passengers for hire including those owned by corporations, partnerships and individuals, except steam and street passenger railway cars.

The provisions of this section shall not apply to personal property owned, held or possessed in its own right by any (a) building and loan association, (b) savings institution having no capital stock, (c) corporation not for profit, (d) fire company, (e) firemen's relief association, (f) life or fire insurance corporation having no capital stock or (g) secret and benefical society, labor union or labor union relief association, or beneficial organization paying sick or death benefits from funds received from voluntary contributions or assessments upon members; nor shall this section apply to (h) mortgages, bonds, securities and evidences of indebtedness owned in their own right by corporations, limited partnerships and joint-stock associations liable to a tax on capital stock under the laws of this Commonwealth.

[All mortgages; all moneys owing by solvent debtors, whether by promissory note, or penal or single bill, bond or judgment; all articles of agreement and accounts bearing interest; all public loans whatsoever, except those issued by this Commonwealth or the United States, and those made taxable for State purposes by section seventeen hereof; all loans issued by any corporation, association, company, or limited partnership, created or formed under the laws of this Commonwealth or of the United States, or of any other State or government, including car-trust securities and loans secured by bonds or any other form of certificate or evidence of indebtedness, whether the interest be included in the principal of the obligation or payable by the terms thereof, except such loans as are made taxable for State purposes by section seventeen hereof; all shares of stock in any bank, corporation, association, company, or limited partnership, created or formed under the laws of this Commonwealth or of the United States, or of any other State or government, except shares of stock in any bank, corporation or limited partnership that may be liable to a tax on its shares or its capital stock for State purposes under the laws of this Commonwealth, or relieved from the payment of tax on its shares or capital stock for State purposes by the laws of the Commonwealth; all moneys loaned or invested in other States, Territories, the District of Columbia, or foreign countries; all other moneyed capital in the hands of individual citizens of the State; all stages, omnibusses, hacks, cabs, and other vehicles used in transporting passangers for hire, except steam and street passenger railway cars, owned, used, or possessed within this Commonwealth by any person or persons, or by any corporate body or bodies; all annuities yielding annually over two hundred dollars; Provided, That this section shall not apply to bank notes, or notes discounted or negotiated by any bank or banking institution, savings institution, or trust company: And provided, That the provisions of this act shall not apply to building and loan associations or to savings institutions having no capital stock; but nothing herein contained shall be construed to relieve or exempt individual depositors in savings institutions having no capital stock from any taxation to which such depositors may be subject; and,]

If at any time, either now or hereafter, any persons, individuals, or bodies corporate have agreed or shall hereafter agree to issue his, their, or its securities, bonds or other evidences of indebtedness, clear of and free from the said four mills tax herein provided for, or have agreed or shall hereafter agree to pay the same, nothing herein contained shall be so construed as to relieve or exempt him, it or them, from paying the said four mills tax on any of the said such securities, bonds, or other evidences of indebtedness, as may be held, owned by, or owing to the

said saving institution having no capital stock. [And provided further, That the provisions of this act shall not apply to fire companies, firemen's relief associations, life or fire insurance corporations having no capital stock secret and beneficial societies, labor unions and labor union relief associations, and all beneficial organizations paying sick or death benefits, or either or both, from funds received from voluntary contributions or assessments upon members of such associations, societies, or unions: And provided further, That corporations, limited partnerships, and joint-stock associations, liable to tax on capital stock for State purposes, shall not be required to make any report or pay any further tax, under this section, on the mortgages, bonds, and other securities owned by them in their own right; but corporations, limited partnerships, and joint-stock associations holding such securities as trustees, executors, administrators, guardians, or in any other manner, shall return and pay the tax imposed by this section upon all securities so held by them as in the case of individuals: And provided further, That]

None of the classes of property made taxable by this section for county purposes, and, in cities coextensive with counties, for city and county purposes, shall be taxed or taxable for any other local purpose or for State purposes under the laws of this Commonwealth.

Section 2. That section seventeen of said act which was amended by an act approved the thirteenth day of Junly, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-three (P. L. 1085), entitled "An act to amend section seventeen of the act, approved the seventeenth day of June, one thousand nine hundred and thirteen (Pamphlet Laws, five hundred and seven), entitled 'An act to provide revenue for State and county purposes, and, in cities coextensive with counties for city and county purposes; imposing taxes upon certain classes of personal property; providing for the assessment and collection of the same; providing for the duties and compensation of prothonotaries and recorders in connection therewith; and modifying existing legislation which provide for raising revenue for State purposes,' as amended" is hereby further amended to read as follows:

Section 17. That all scrip, bonds, certificates, and evidences of indebtedness issued, and all scrip, bonds, certificates, and evidences of indebtedness assumed, or on which interest shall be paid, by any and every private corporation for profit incorporated or created under the laws of this Commonwealth or the laws of any other State or of the United States, and doing business in this Commonwealth, [and all scrip, bonds, certificates, and evidences of indebtedness issued, and all scrip, bonds, certificates, and evidences of indebtedness assumed, or on which interest shall be paid, by any county, city, borough, township, school district, or incorporated district of this Commonwealth] are hereby made taxable in the year one thousand nine hundred and nineteen, and annually thereafter, for State purposes, at the rate of four mills on each dollar of the nominal value thereof: Provided, That whenever under the provisions of this section any private corporation for profit shall become liable for such taxes upon evidences of indebtedness by it assumed, or on which it shall pay interest, it shall be the duty of such corporation, not later than ten days thereafter, to give notice in writing to any person who may at such time be liable for the payment of any taxes upon such evidences of indebtedness under the provisions of the first section of the act, [approved the seventeenth day of June, one thousand nine hundred and thirteen (Pamphlet Laws, five hundred and seven)] to which this is [a further] an amendment, that the corporation has assumed such indebtedness or the payment of the interest thereon, and will deduct and pay the taxes imposed thereon by this section. Such notice shall also be given before the first day of October of each and every subsequent year during which such corporation is liable for the payment of such interest. Where any private corporation for profit shall assume such evidences of indebtedness or the payment of interest thereon prior to the first day of October in any year, and shall give notice as hereinbefore provided, such corporation shall be relieved from the duty of deducting and paying the taxes imposed by this section for the balance of such year, but shall deduct and pay said taxes for the ensuing year; and the person to whom such notice shall be given shall, for such ensuing year, be relieved from the payment of tax, under the provisions of section one of [said act of June seventeen, one thousand nine hundred and thirteen] this act upon such evidences of indebtedness so assumed or on which the corporation shall pay interest. Where any private corporation for profit shall assume such evidences of indebtedness, or the payment of interest thereon, on or subsequent to the first day of October in any year, and shall give the notice as hereinbefore provided, such corporation shall be relieved from the duty of deducting and paying the tax upon such evidences of indebtedness by it assumed, or on which it shall pay interest, for the balance of such year and for the ensuing year; and the person to whom notice is so given shall pay the tax for the period for which the corporation is relieved upon such evidences of indebtedness so assumed, or on which the corporation shall pay interest, so provided for in section one of [the act of June seventeen, one thousand nine hundred and thirteen] this act. Neglect or failure on the part of any corporation upon assuming any evidences of indebtedness, or becoming liable for the payment of interest thereon, to give the notice as herein provided, and within the time prescribed, shall make such corporation liable for the payment of taxes from the time when such evidences of indebtedness are assumed or for the entire period for which interest shall be paid. Neglect or failure to give such notice before the first day of October of each and every subsequent year during which such corporation is liable for the payment of such interest shall make the corporation liable for such taxes for the year following, without any deduction from interest due as hereinbefore provided: Provided, That this section shall not apply to bank notes or notes discounted or negotiated by any bank or banking institution, savings institution, or trust company: And provided, That the provisions of this act shall not apply to building and loan associations, or to savings institutions having no capital stock; but nothing herein contained shall be construed to relieve or exempt individual depositors in savings institutions having no capital stock from any taxation to which such depositors may be subject; and if at any time, either now or hereafter, any persons, individuals, or bodies corporate have agreed or shall hereafter agree to issue his, their, or its securities, bonds, or other evidences of indebtedness, clear of and free from the said four mills tax herein provided for, or have agreed or shall hereafter agree to pay the same, nothing herein contained shall be so construed as to relieve or exempt him, it or them from paying the said four mills tax on any of the said such securities, bonds, or other evidences of indebtedness as may be held, owned by, or owing to the said savings institution having no capital stock: And provided, further, That the provisions of this act shall not apply to fire companies, firemen's relief associations, life or fire insurance corporations having no capital stock, secret and beneficial societies, labor unions and labor union relief associations, and all beneficial organizations paying sick or death benefits, or either or both, from funds received from voluntary contributions or assessments upon members of such associations, societies, or unions: And provided further, That corporations, limited partnerships, and joint-stock associations, liable to tax on capital stock for State purposes, shall not be required to pay any further tax under this section on the mortgages, bonds, and other securities owned by them in their own right; but corporations, limited partnerships, and joint-stock associations, holding such securities as trustees, executors, administrators, guardians, or in any other manner, shall be liable for the tax imposed by this section upon all securities so held by them, as in the case of individuals: And provided further, That none of the classes of property made taxable by this section for State purposes shall be taxed or taxable for county, school, or other local purposes.

It is the intent of this act that all scrip, bonds, certificates, and evidences of indebtedness made taxable under this section are not taxable under section one (1) of the act to which this is an amendment, and that only such scrip, bonds, certificates and evidences of indebtedness which cannot be made taxable under this section are to be taxed under section one (1) of said act.

Section 3. Nothing contained in this act shall be construed to prevent the collection of any taxes levied and assessed prior to the passage of this act under the act to which this is an amendment.

No. 2.

AN ACT

To amend and supplement section one of an act approved the third day of May, one thousand eight hundred and

ninety-nine (P. L. 189) entitled "An act to provide for the payment of bonus on charters; and upon the authorized increase of the capital stock of certain corporations, and authorizing corporations to increase their capital stock for corporate purposes," by reducing the bonus payable on charters and increases of capital stock of certain domestic and foreign corporations, limited partnerships and joint-stock associations.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That section one of an act approved the third day of May, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine, (P. L. 189), entitled "An act to provide for the payment of bonus on charters, and upon the authorized increase of the capital stock of certain corporations, and authorizing corporations to increase their capital stock for corporate purposes," is hereby amended to read as follows:

Section 1. Be it enacted, &c., That all domestic and foreign corporations, limited partnerships and joint-stock associations, hereafter created under any general or special law of this Commonwealth [except building and loan associations, and excepting all corporations named in the first class of section two of an act, entitled "An act to provide for the incorporation and regulation of certain corporations," approved the twenty-ninth day of April, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four], shall pay to the State Treasurer, for the use of the Commonwealth, a bonus [of one third of one per centum upon the amount of the capital stock which said company is authorized to have, and a like bonus on any subsequent authorized increase thereof, and a like bonus shall be paid by all such companies heretofore incorporated upon an increase of their capital stock hereafter authorized,] as hereinafter provided under the following conditions, to wit:—

(a) All domestic corporations, limited partnerships and joint-stock association, except building and loan associations and except all corporations named in the first class of section two of an act approved the twenty-ninth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, (Pamphlet Laws, seventy-three) entitled "An act to provide for the incorporation and regulation of certain corporations," as amended, shall pay to the State Treasurer, for the use Commonwealth, a bonus upon the capital stock which said corporation, limited partnership or joint stock association is authorized to have at the time of its incorporation or consolidation, a like bonus on any subsequent actual increase thereof, and a like bonus shall be paid by all such companies heretofore incorporated upon any actual increase of their capital stock hereafter authorized.

(b) All foreign corporations, limited partnerships and joint-stock associations except foreign insurance companies, chartered or created by or under the laws of any other state, or of the United States, or of any foreign country, whose principal office or chief place of business is located in this Commonwealth, or which have any part of their capital actually employed wholly within the State, in addition to complying with the laws now in force as to such corporations, limited partnerships or joint-stock associations, shall pay to the State Treasurer, for the use of the Commonwealth a bonus upon the amount of their capital actually employed or to be employed wholly within the State of Pennsylvania, and a like bonus upon each subsequent increase of capital so employed.

The bonus payable under the provisions of this act shall be one-tenth of one per centum.

And no company as aforesaid shall have or exercise any corporate powers until the said bonus is paid, and the Governor shall not issue letters patent to any company until he is satisfied that the said bonus has been paid to the State Treasurer. And no company incorporated as aforesaid shall go into operation, or exercise any corporate powers or privileges, until said bonus has been paid. The Secretary of the Commonwealth shall not permit the filing in his office of any proceedings for increase of capital stock until he is satisfied that the said bonus upon said authorized increase has been paid to the State Treasurer.

Section 2. The following acts or parts of acts, in so far as they exact a bonus from certain corporations, limited partnerships and joint stock associations, are hereby repealed:—

Section one of an act approved the eighth day of May, one thousand nine hundred and one (P. L. 149), entitled "An act providing for raising of revenue for State purposes, by imposing a bonus of one-third of one per centum upon the capital and increase thereof of certain partnership associations."

Section one of an act approved the eighth day of May, one thousand nine hundred and one (P. L. 150), entitled "An act providing for the raising of revenue for State purposes, by imposing upon certain foreign corporations, limited partnership and joint-stock associations a bonus of one-third of one per centum upon the capital actually employed in Pennsylvania and requiring the filing of certain reports in the office of the Auditor General."

Section three of an act approved the twenty-ninth day of May one thousand nine hundred and one (P. L. 349), entitled "An act supplementary to an act, entitled 'An act to provide for the incorporation and regulation of certain corporations,' approved the twenty-ninth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four; providing for the merger and consolidation of certain corporations."

Section one of an act approved the thirty-first day of March, one thousand nine hundred and five (P. L. 95), entitled "An act to amend section three of a supplement to an act, entitled 'An act to provide for the incorporation and regulation of certain corporations,' approved the twenty-ninth day of April one thousand eight hundred and seventy four, providing for the merger and consolidation of certain corporations, approved the twenty-ninth day of May, one thousand nine hundred and one; requiring the filing of all reports required by the Auditor General, and the payment of all taxes due the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, by corporations, before merger or consolidation."

All other acts or parts of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

No. 3.

AN ACT

To amend section twenty-three of an act approved the first day of June, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine (P. L. 420), entitled "A further supplement to an act entitled 'An act to provide revenue by taxation' approved the seventh day of June, Anno Domini, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-nine"; providing for the collection of taxes upon gross receipts of persons, individuals, companies, joint-stock associations, and limited partnerships engaged in freight, passenger, oil and motor transportation and from water-power and hydro-electric companies; and providing also for the payment of taxes upon gross receipts where works are operated by others than the owners thereof.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That section twenty-three of an act approved the first day of June, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine (P. L. 420), entitled "A further supplement to an act entitled 'An act to provide revenue by taxation' approved the seventh day of June, Anno Domini, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-nine," is hereby amended to read as follows:

Section 25. That every railroad company, pipe-line company, conduit company, steamboat company, canal company, slack water navigation company, transportation company, street passenger railway company, taxi-cab company, autobus line company, trunk transportation company and every other company, joint-stock association or limited partnership now or hereafter incorporated or organized or under any law of this Commonwealth or now or hereafter organized or incorporated by any other State or by the United States, or any foreign government and doing business in this Commonwealth, and owning, operating and leasing to or from another corporation, company, association, joint-stock association, pipe line, slack water navigation, street passenger railway, canal or other device for the transportation of freight or passengers or oil and every individual, partnership, firm or unincorporated association engaged in or hereafter engaged in the transportation of freight or passengers or oil within the State, and every telephone or telegraph company, incorporated under the laws of this or any other State, or of the United States and doing business in this Commonwealth, and every express company incorporated or unincorporated

doing business in this Commonwealth, and every person, individual, firm, co-partnership or joint-stock company or association or corporation doing express business in this Commonwealth, and every electric light company, water power company and hydro-electric company incorporated or unincorporated without regard as to how such companies were originally formed or incorporated and every palace car and sleeping car company, incorporated or unincorporated doing business in this Commonwealth shall pay to the State Treasurer a tax of eight mills upon the dollar upon the gross receipts of said person or persons, individuals, corporation, company or association, limited partnership, firm or co-partnership received from passenger and freight traffic transported wholly within this State, and from telegraph, telephone or express business done wholly within this State or from business of electric light companies, water-power companies and hydro-electric companies, and from the transportation of oil done wholly within the State the said tax shall be paid semi-annually upon the last days of January and July in each year, and for the purpose of ascertaining the amount of the same, it shall be the duty of each individual doing such business in an individual capacity and the duty of the treasurer or other proper officer of the said company, firm, co-partnership, limited partnership, joint-stock association or corporation to transmit to the Auditor General a statement under oath or affirmation of the amount of gross receipts of the said persons, individuals, companies, co-partnerships, corporations joint-stock association, or limited partnerships derived from all sources and of gross receipts from business done wholly within the State during the preceding six months ending on the first day of January and July in each year, and if any such person, individual, company, firm co-partnership, joint-stock association, association or limited partnership or corporation shall neglect or refuse for a period of thirty days after such tax becomes due to make said returns, or to pay the same, the amount thereof, with an addition of ten per centum thereto, shall be collected for the use of the Commonwealth as other taxes are recoverable by law: Provided, That in any case where the works of (one) any person, individual, corporation, company, joint-stock association, or limited partnership are [leased to and] operated by another person, individual, corporation, company, association or limited partnership the taxes imposed by this section shall be apportioned between the said persons, individuals, corporations, companies, associations or limited partnerships in accordance with the terms of their respective leases or agreements, but for the payment of the said taxes the Commonwealth shall first look to the person, individual corporation, company, association, or limited partnership operating the works and upon payment by the said person, individual, company, corporation, association or limited partnership of a tax upon the receipts as herein provided derived from the operation thereof [the] no other person, individual, corporation, company, joint-stock association, or limited partnership [from which the said works are leased] shall [not] be held liable under this section for any tax upon the proportion of said receipts received by it [as rental] for the use of said works.

No. 4a.

AN ACT

To further amend section twenty-four of an act approved the first day of June, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine (P. L. 420), entitled "A further supplement to an act entitled 'An act to provide revenue by taxation,' approved the seventh day of June, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-nine," by eliminating from said section twenty-four the words "or accumulated reserve' in respect to insurance companies doing business upon the purely mutual plan, and by authorizing the deduction, for the purpose of the State tax thereby imposed upon insurance companies, of the amounts paid by them as return of premiums in whole or in part upon policies cancelled or not taken, or at the expiration of said policies, and of the amounts of all premiums actually paid by them for re-insurance affected in insurance companies, associations or exchanges organized under the laws of this Commonwealth or duly licensed to do business within this State, and by changing the time for making report to the Auditor General, and for the payment of taxes settled thereon.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That section twenty-four of an act approved the first day of June, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine (P. L. 420) entitled "A further supplement to an act entitled "An act to provide revenue by taxation,' approved the seventh day of June, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-nine," (P. L. 112) as heretofore amended by section one of an act approved the twenty-eighth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five (P. L. 408), entitled "A supplement to the twenty-fourth section of an act, entitled 'An act to provide by taxation, approved the seventh day of June, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-nine,' approved the first day of June, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine, amending the twenty-fourth section, by providing for the payment by the State Treasurer of one-half of the two per centum tax on premiums paid by foreign fire insurance companies to the treasurer of the several cities and boroughs within this Commonwealth," is hereby further amended to read as follows:

(That hereafter) it shall be the duty of the president, secretary or other proper officer of each and every insurance company, (or) association or exchange, incorporated by or under any law of this Commonwealth, except companies doing business upon the (purely) mutual plan without any capital stock (or accumulated reserve), and purely mutual beneficial association whose funds for the benefit of members, their families or heirs are made up entirely of the weekly or monthly contributions of their members and the accumulated interest thereon, to make report in writing to the Auditor General (semi-annually upon the first day of July and January in each year) on or before the first day of March in the year one thousand, nine hundred and twenty-six, and in each year thereafter, setting forth the entire amount of premiums, (and) premiums, deposits or assessments received by such company, (or) association or exchange during the (preceding six months) year ending with the thirty-first day of December preceding, whether the said premiums, (and) premium deposits or assessments were received in money, or in the form of notes, credits or any other substitutes for money, and whether the same were collected in this Commonwealth or elsewhere; and every such company, (or) association or exchange shall pay into the State Treasury (semi-annually on the last days of January and July), on or before the thirty-first day of March following the date for filing such report, in addition to any other taxes to which it may be liable under the first twenty-first sections of this act, a tax of eight mills on the dollar upon the gross amount of said premiums, (and) premium deposits and assessments received from business transacted within this Commonwealth.

Such company association or exchange in reporting for taxation may deduct from the gross premiums, premium deposits and assessments, all amounts returned on policies or not taken and all premiums paid for reinsurance where such reinsurances are effected in companies, associations and exchanges authorized to transact business in the Commonwealth; and mutual companies, associations and exchanges, which may for any reason be required to report under this act, in addition to the aforesaid deductions, may deduct that portion of the advanced premiums, premium deposits or assessments returned in cash or credited to members whether as dividends, earnings, savings or return deposits, upon the expiration or termination of their contracts.

Insurance companies, associations or exchanges incorporated by or under any law of this Commonwealth, shall, in making payment of tax hereunder or or before the thirty-first day of March, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-six, upon premiums, premium deposits and assessments received in the year ending on the thirty-first day of December preceding, be entitled to credit for the amount theretofore paid by them into the State treasury or settled against them by the fiscal officers of the Commonwealth as tax on premiums and assessments received by them during any part of said year.

Provided: That said reports shall be made under oath or affirmation, and it shall be the duty of the accounting officers of the Commonwealth to add ten per centum to the account of any company, (or) association or axchange whose officers shall neglect or refuse for a period of thirty days to make said report or to pay into the State treasury the tax imposed by the section;

And provided further, that hereafter the annual tax upon premiums of insurance companies, associations and exchanges of other states or foreign governments shall be at the rate of two per centum upon the gross premiums of every character and description received from business done within this Commonwealth within the entire calendar year preceding.

Section 2. All acts or parts of acts inconsistent herewith be and the same are hereby repealed.

No. 4b.

AN ACT

Imposing a tax for State purposes on marine insurance underwriting profits; and providing for the collection of such tax.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That the terms "marine insurance" and "marine business" and "marine risks" shall mean insurance or reinsurances against any and all kinds of loss of or damage to:

(a) Vessels, craft, aircraft, cars, automobiles and vehicles of every kind (excluding automobiles operating under their own power or while in storage not incidental to transportation), as well as all goods, freights, cargoes, merchandise, effects, disbursements, profits, moneys, bullion, precious stones, securities, choses in action, evidences of debt, valuable papers, bottomry and respondentia interests and all other kinds of property and interests therein, in respect to, appertaining to or in connection with any and all risks or perils of navigation, transit, or transportation, including war risks, on or under any seas or other waters, on land or in the air, or while being assembled, packed, crated, baled, compressed or similarly prepared for shipment or while awaiting the same or during any delays, storage, transshipment, or reshipment incident thereto, including marine builder's risks and all personal property floater risks, and

(b) Person or to property in connection with or appertaining to a marine, inland marine, transit or transportation insurance, including liability for loss of or damage to either, arising out of or in connection with the construction, repair, operatoin, maintenance or use of the subject matter of such insurance (but not including life insurance or surety bonds); but, except as herein specified shall not mean insurances against loss by reason of bodily injury to the person.

Section 2. Every insurer organized, admitted or licensed to transact the business of marine insurance within this Commonwealth, shall, with respect to such marine written by it within this Commonwealth, pay a tax of five per centum on that proportion of the total underwriting profit of such insurer from such marine insurance written within the United States which the gross premiums of the insurer from such marine insurance written within this Commonwealth bear to the gross premiums of the insurer from such marine insurance written within the United States. The term "underwriting profit," as used herein shall be arrived at by deducting from the net earned premiums on such marine insurance contracts written within the United States during the calendar year (1) the losses incurred, and (2) expenses incurred, including all taxes, state and federal, in connection with such net earned premiums.

Net earned premiums on such marine insurance contracts written during the calendar vear shall be arrived at as follows:

Gross premiums on such marine insurance contracts written during the calendar year, less any and all return premiums, onpolicies not taken any and all premiums paid for reinsurance.

Add unearned premiums on such outstanding marine bnsiness at the end of the preceding calendar year.

Deduct unearned premiums on such outstanding marine business at the end of the current calendar year.

Losses incurred, as used herein, shall mean gross losses incurred during the calendar year under such marine insurance contracts written within the United States, less reinsurance claims collected or collectible and salvages or recoveries collectible from any source applicable to the aforesaid losses.

Expenses incurred shall include:

(a) Specific expenses incurred on such earned marine premiums, consisting of all commissions, agency expenses, taxes, licenses, fees, loss-adjustment expenses, and all other expenses incurred directly and specifically in connection with such premiums, less recoveries or reimbursements on account of or in connection with such commissions or other expenses collected or collectible because of reinsurance or from any other source.

(b) General expenses incurred on such earned pemiums consisting of that proportion of general or overhead expenses, such as salaries of officers and employees, printing and stationery, all taxes of this Commonwealth and of the United States, except as otherwise provided herein, and all other expenses not chargeable specifically to a particular class of insurance which the net premiums of such marine insurance written bear to the total net premiums written by such insurer from all classes of insurance written by it during the current calendar year.

Section 3. Every insurer transacting such marine insurance in this Commonwealth shall file on or before the first day of June in each year with the commissioner of insurance, and in the form prescribed by him, a report of all the items pertaining to its insurance business as enumerated and prescribed in the preceding section of this act. To determine the basis of the tax on underwriting profit, every insurer which has been writing such insurance in this Commonwealth for three years shall furnish to the commissioner of insurance a statement of all of the aforementioned items, in the form prescribed by him for each of the preceding three calendar years. An insurer which has not been writing such marine insuarnce for three years shall furnish to the commissioner of insuarnce a statement of all of the aforementioned items for each of the calendar years during which it has written marine insurance.

If the commissioner of insurance finds the report of the insurer reporting correct, he shall, if the insurer has transacted such marine insurance for three years, (1) to ascertain the average underwriting profit, as defined by this section derived by the insurer from its aforesaid marine insurance business written within the United States during the last preceding three calendar years, (2) ascertain the proportion which the average annual premiums of the insurer from such marine insurance written by it in this Commonwealth during the last preceding three calendar years bears to the average total marine premiums of the insurer during the same three years, (3) compute an amount of five per centum on this proportion of the aforementioned average annual underwriting profit of the insurer from such marine insurance, and (4) charge the amount of tax thus computed to such insurer as a tax upon the marine insurance written by it in this Commonwealth during the current calendar year. The commissioner of insurance shall each year compute the tax, according to the method described in this section, upon the average annual underwriting profit of such insurer from such marine insurance during the preceding three years, including the current calendar year, namely at the expiration of each current calendar year, the profit or loss on the marine insurance business of that year is to be added or deducted, and the profit or loss upon such marine insurance business of the first calendar year of the preceding three-year period is to be dropped, so that the computation of underwriting profit for purposes of taxation under this Act will always be on a three-year average, provided, however, that an insurer which has not been writing marine insurance in this Commonwealth for three years shall, until it has transacted such business in this Commonwealth for that number of years, be taxed on the basis of its annual underwriting profit on marine insurance written within the United States for the current calendar year, subject, however, to an adjustment in the tax as soon as the commissioner of insurance, in accordance with the provisions of this section, is enabled to compute the tax on the aforementioned three-year basis: and provided further, that in the case of mutual companies, the commissioner of insurance shall not include in underwriting profit, when computing the tax prescribed by this section, the amounts refunded by such companies on account of premiums previously paid by its policy-holders.

When the commissioner of insurance has computed tax on an insurer's underwriting profit, he shall forthwith mail to the last known address of the principal office of such insurer a statement of the amount so charged against it, which amount the insurer shall pay into the State Treasury within thirty days after receipt of such notice from the

commissioner of insurance, provided, however, that in assessing taxes under the retaliatory provisions of section two hundred and twelve (212) of "The Insurance Department Act of one thousand nine hundred and twenty-one" as amended (Act No. 285, approved 17 May, 1921) credit shall be allowed for any taxes paid or payable under this section.

Section 4. The act approved the twenty-eighth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five (P. L. 408), entitled "A supplement to the twenty-fourth section of an act, entitled 'An act to provide revenue by taxation, approved the seventh day of June, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-nine,' approved the first day of June, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine, amending the twenty-fourth section, by providing for the payment by the State Treasurer of one-half of the two per centum on premiums paid by foreign fire insurance companies to the treasurers of the several cities and boroughs within this Commonwealth," is hereby repealed in so far as it applies to the taxation of gross premiums of marine insurance.

All other acts or parts of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

No. 5.

AN ACT

To amend section one of the act approved the fifteenth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven, (P. L. 292), entitled "An act to provide revenue by taxation;" eliminating from said act the provisions for the taxation of bank stock on the par value thereof.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That section one of the act approved the fifteenth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven, (P. L. 292), entitled "An act to provide revenue by taxation," is hereby amended to read as follows:

Section 1. Be it enacted, &c., That from and after the passage of this act every bank or savings institution having capital stock, incorporated by or under any law of this Commonwealth or under any law of the United States, and located within this Commonwealth, shall, on or before the twentieth day of June in each and every year, make to the Auditor General a report in writing, verified by the oath or affirmation of the president, cashier or treasuerr, setting forth the full number of shares of the capital stock subscribed for or isused by such bank or savings institution, and the actual value thereof, which shall be ascertained as heerinbefore provided; whereupon it shall be the duty of the Auditor General to assess such shares for taxation at the same rate as that imposed upon other moneyed capital in the hands of individual citizens of the state, that is to say, at the rate of four mills upon each dollar of the actual value thereof; the actual value of each share of stock to be ascertained and fixed by adding together the amount of capital stock paid in, the surplus and undivided profits, and dividing this amount by the number of shares. The Auditor General shall have the power, and it shall be his duty in case he shall not be satisfied with the correctness of the report as made by the officers of any bank or savings institution, to summon the officers of said bank or savings institution to appear before him, upon notice to do so, on a day to be fixed by him, and to bring with them the books of said bank or savings institution for his examination; and he shall have the right to have further evidence to satisfy himself as to the correctness of the report made to him on the question of the value of the shares of stock of such bank or savings institution according to the rule hereinbefore stated. After the Auditor General shall have fixed the value of the share of stock in any bank or savings institution by the method hereinbefore provided, and settled an account according to law, he shall thereupon transmit to the president cashier or treasurer of such bank or savings institution, a copy of such settlement, showing the valuation and assessment so made by him, and the amount of tax due the Commonwealth on all such shares. And it shall be the duty of the president, cashier or treasurer of any such bank or savings institution, immediately upon the receipt of said settlement, to post the same in a conspicuous place in such bank or savings institution so as to give notice to the shareholders of such valuation; and it shall be the duty of the Auditor General to hear any shareholder upon the subject of the valuation of such shares of stock at the Auditor General's office within a period of thirty days from the date of said settlement. It shall be the duty of every bank or savings institution, within a period of forty days after the date of such settlement by the Auditor General, at its option, to pay the amount of said tax to the State Treasurer from its general fund, or collect the same from its shareholders and pay over to the State Treasurer: Provided, That if any such bank or savings institution shall fail or refuse to make such report, or to pay such tax at the time herein specified, or shall make any false statement in such report, or shall fail or refuse by its officers to appear before the Auditor General upon notice as aforesaid, or shall fail or refuse to produce its books for examination when required to do so by the Auditor General, he shall, after having ascertained the actual value of each share of capital stock of such bank or savings institution from the best information he can obtain, add thereto fifty per centum as a penalty, assess the tax as aforesaid, and proceed according to law to collect the same from such bank or savings institution: Provided further, That if the president, cashier or treasurer of any such bank or savings institution shall neglect or refuse to post the copy of the settlement in a conspicuous place in such bank or savings institution immediately upon the receipt of the same, so as to give notice to the shareholders, such president, cashier or treasurer shall be adjudged to be in default, and as a penalty for such default such bank or savings institution shall be responsible to the Commonwealth for the amount of the tax assessed against the shareholders of such bank or savings institution: And provided further, That in case any bank or savings institution having capital stock, incorporated under the law of this State or of the United States, shall collect, annually, from the shareholders thereof said tax of four mills on the dollar upon the actual value of all the shares of stock of said bank or savings institution according to the rule hereinbefore stated that have been subscribed for or issued, and pay the same into the State Treasury on or before the first day of March in each year, the shares and so much of the capital and profits of such bank or savings institution as shall not be invested in real estate, shall be exempt from local taxation under the laws of this Commonwealth; and such bank or savings institution shall not be required to make any report to the local assessor or county commissioners of its personal property owned by it in its own right for purposes of taxation, and shall not be required to pay any tax thereon. [Except however, that any bank or savings institution incorporated as aforesaid, in lieu of the method hereinbefore set out for ascertaining the actual value of the shares of capital stock thereof, may elect to collect annually from the stockholders thereof a tax of ten mills on the dollar upon the par value of all shares of said bank that have been subscribed for or issued, and pay the same into the State Treasury on or before the first day of March in each year; and the shares of such bank or savings institution, and so much of the capital and profits of such bank or savings institution, as shall not be invested in real estate shall be exempt from local taxation under the laws of the Commonwealth].

No. 6.

AN ACT

Repealing all acts and parts of acts general, local and special, which impose a State tax on the fees of notaries public.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That all acts and parts of acts, general, local and special, imposing a State tax on the fees of notaries public, be and the same are hereby repealed.

No. 7.

AN ACT

To amend section one, and section two as amended, of an act approved the twentieth day of June, one thousand nine hundred and nineteen, (P. L. 521), entitled "An act providing for the imposition and collection of certain taxes

upon the transfer of property passing from a decedent who was a resident of this Commonwealth at the time of his death, and of property within this Commonwealth of a decedent who was a nonresident of the Commonwealth at the time of his death, and making it unlawful for any corporation of this Commonwealth, or national banking association located therein, to transfer the stock of such corporation or banking association, standing in the name of any such decedent, until the tax on the transfer thereof has been paid; and providing penalties, and citing certain acts for repeal;" Discontinuing the collection of the tax on the personal property of nonresident decedents.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That section one of an act approved the twentieth day of June, one thousand nine hundred and nineteen, (P. L. 521), entitled "An act providing for the imposition and collection of certain taxes upon the transfer of property passing from a decedent who was a resident of this Commonwealth at the time of his death, and of property within this Commonwealth of a decedent who was a non-resident of the Commonwealth at the time of his death, and making it unlawful for any corporation of this Commonwealth, or national banking association located therein, to transfer the stock of such corporation or banking association, standing in the name of any such decedent, until the tax on this transfer thereof has been paid; and providing penalties; and citing certain acts for repeal," is hereby amended to read as follows:

Section 1. Be it enacted, &c., That a tax shall be, and is hereby imposed upon the transfer of any property, real or personal, or of any interest therein or income therefrom, in trust or otherwise, to persons or corporations in the following cases:

(a) When the transfer is by will or by the intestate laws of this Commonwealth from any person dying seized or possessed of the property while a resident of the Commonwealth, whether the property be situated within this Commonwealth or elsewhere.

(b) When the transfer is by will or intestate laws of real property within this Commonwealth, [or goods, wares, or merchandise within this Commonwealth, or of shares of stock of corporations of this Commonwealth or of national banking associations located in this Commonwealth,] and the decedent was a non-resident of the Commonwealth at the time of his death.

(c) When the transfer is of property made by a resident, or is of real property within this Commonwealth, [or of goods, wares, and merchandise within this Commonwealth, or of shares of stock of corporations of this Commonwealth or of national banking associations located in this Commonwealth,] made by a nonresident, by deed, grant, bargain, sale, or gift, made in contemplation of the death of the grantor, vendor, or donor, or intended to take effect in possession or enjoyment at or after such death.

(d) When any person or corporation comes into the possession or enjoyment by a transfer from a resident or nonresident decedent, when such nonresident decedent's property consists of real property within this Commonwealth [or of shares of stock of corporations of this Commonwealth or of national banking associations located in this Commonwealth,] of an estate in expectancy of any kind or character which is contingent or [defeasibly] defeasible, transferred by an instrument taking effect after the passage of this act, or of any property transferred pursuant to a power of appointment contained in any instrument taking effect after the passage of this act.

No. 8.

AN ACT

To amend section thirty-two of the act approved the twnety-ninth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and forty-four, (P. L. 486), entitled "An act to reduce the state debt, and to incorporate the Pennsylvania canal and railroad company;" discontinuing the taxation of horses, mares, geldings, mules and meat cattle over the age of four years; and providing for the taxation of privately owned improvements erected on public lands.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That section thirty-two of the act approved the twenty-ninth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and forty-four, (P. L. 486), entitled "An act to reduce the state debt, and to incorporate the Pennsylvania canal and railroad company," is hereby amended to read as follows:

Section 32. [And whereas, It is necessary that provision be made for the payment of the interest upon the state debt; therefore,] Be it further enacted, that from and after the passage of this act all real estate, to wit: houses, lands, lots of ground and ground rents, mills and manufactories of all kinds, furnaces, forges, bloomeries, distilleries, sugar houses, malt houses, breweries, tan yards, fisheries and ferries, wharves, and all other real estate not exempt by law from taxation, all privately owned improvements erected on public lands, also all personal estate, to wit: horses, mares, and neat cattle over the age of four years, [also all mortgages, money owing by solvent debtors, whether by promissary note, penal or single bill, bond or judgment; also all articles of agreement and accounts bearing interest, owned or possessed by any person or persons whatsoever, except notes or bills for work done, and banks notes; also all shares or stock in any bank, institution or company, now or hereafter incorporated by or in pursuance of any law of this Commonwealth, or of any other state or government; and on all shares of stock or weekly deposits in any unincorporated saving fund institution, and all public loans or stocks whatsoever, except those issued by this Commonwealth, and all money loaned or invested on interest in any other state; also all household furniture, including gold and silver plate, owned by any person or persons, corporation or corporations, when the value thereof shall exceed the sum of three hundred dollars; also all pleasure carriages, both of two and four wheels;] and all salaries and emoluments of office, all offices and posts of profit, professions, trades and occupations, except the occupation of farmers, together with all other things now taxable by the laws of this Commonwealth, shall be valued and assessed and subject to taxation for the purposes in this act mentioned, and for all [state and] county purposes whatsoever.

No. 9a.

AN ACT

Relating to the collection of county taxes in the several cities of this Commonwealth; requiring persons to whom the duplicates of such taxes are issued to give notice to each taxable; providing an abatement on all such taxes paid within ninety days after the duplicate is issued, and adding a penalty on such taxes not paid within six months after the duplicate is issued.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That all persons authorized by law to collect county taxes in any city of this Commonwealth, and to whom a duplicate of such taxes is delivered shall, within thirty days after receiving such duplicate, properly notify by mail or otherwise through a written or printed notice, every taxable on his duplicate.

Such notice shall contain the rate of taxation, the valuation of the property of such taxable, the occupation of such taxable, the full amount of taxes for which such taxable is liable for the current year. Such notice shall further state that such taxes are payable, designate a place and time when they shall be paid; and shall further state the time within which an abatement of tax will be allowed, when full amount of tax will be collected, and when an additional percentage will be added as a penalty.

All persons who shall, within ninety days from the date such duplicate was issued, make payment of any taxes charged against them in said duplicate, shall be entitled to a reduction of five per centum from the amount thereof; and all persons who shall fail to make payment of any taxes charged against them in said duplicate, for six months after the duplicate was issued, shall be charged five per centum additional on the taxes charged against them, which shall be added thereto by said collector of taxes and collected by him.

Section 2. It shall be lawful for the collectors of said taxes, to retain out of the respective taxes collected by them, such actual printing and postage expenses as shall be incurred by them in performing the duties herein prescribed.

Section 3. All acts or parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

No. 9b.

AN ACT

Relating to county, borough, township, school, and poor taxes; requiring the collectors of such taxes to give notice to each taxable; fixing a time for the payment of such taxes at face, and adding a penalty on delinquents.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That all county, borough, township, school, and poor taxes hereafter charged in the several duplicates and delivered to the proper tax collector, shall be due and payable at face within ninety days from the day such duplicate was issued. Every such collector of taxes to whom a duplicate is issued, shall, within thirty days after receiving such duplicate, properly notify by mail or otherwise, through a written or printed notice, every taxable on his duplicate.

Such notice shall contain the rate of taxation, the valuation of the property of such taxable, the occupation of such taxable, the full amount of taxes for which said taxable shall be liable for the current year. Such notice shall further state that such taxes are payable, shall designate a place and time when they shall be paid, and when additional percentage will be added as penalty.

All taxes which are not paid within the time herein set forth and fixed for payment, shall become delinquent. No abatement on any of the taxes herein mentioned shall hereafter be made.

To all of the above taxes not paid on or before the day the same becomes delinquent, a penalty of one per centum for each month or fractional part thereof shall be added and collected by the tax collector, which penalty shall be added from the date when such taxes become due.

Section 2. It shall be lawful for the said tax collectors to retain out of the respective taxes collected by them, such actual printing and postage expenses as shall be incurred by them in performing the duties herein prescribed.

Section 3. All acts or parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

No. 10.

The legislation proposed by the Commission for the purpose of simplifying the assessment of the four-mills county tax on intangible personal property is included as Section 1 of the Act (No. (1) reported on page 64.

No. 11a.

AN ACT

To amend section one of an act approved the seventeenth day of July, one thousand nine hundred and nineteen, (P. L. 1021), entitled "An act to exempt from taxation public property used for public purposes, actual places of religious worship, place of burial not used or held for private or corporate profit, and institutions of purely public charity, and repealing prior acts relating thereto;" as amended; restricting the classes of property exempted from taxation.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That section one of an act approved the seventeenth day of July, one thousand nine hundred and nineteen (P. L. 1021), entitled "An act to exempt from taxation public property used for public purposes, actual places of religious worship, places of burial not used or held for private or corporate profit, and institutions of purely public charity, and repealing prior acts relating thereto," which was amended by section one of an act approved the ninth day of April, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-one, (P. L. 119), entitled "An act to amend the act of the seventeenth day of July, Anno Domini one thousand nine hundred and nineteen (Pamphlet Laws, ten hundred twenty-one), entitled 'An act to exempt from taxation public property used for public purposes, actual places of religious worship, places of burial not used or held for private or corporate profit, and institutions of purely public chari[illegible] and repealing prior acts relating thereto,'" is hereby further amended to read as follows:

Section 1. Be it enacted, &c., That all churches, meeting-houses, or other regular places of stated worship, (with) not including the ground thereto annexed necessary for the occupancy and enjoyment of the same, all burial grounds not used or held for private or corporate profit, (all hospitals, universities, colleges, seminaries, academies, associations, and institutions of learning, benevolence, or charity, with grounds thereto annexed and necessary for the occupancy and enjoyment of the same, founded, endowed, and maintained by the public or private charity, provided that the entire revenue derived by the same be applied to the support and to increase the efficiency and facilities thereof, the repair and the necessary increase of grounds and buildings thereof, and for no other purpose,) and all schoolhouses, belonging to any county, borough, or school district, all courthouses, jails, poorhouses, and all other public property uses for public purposes, with the ground thereto annexed and necessary for the occupancy and enjoyment of the same, be, and the same are hereby, exempted from all and every county, city, borough, township, county, road, school, and poor tax: Provided, That all property, real or personal, (other than that which is in actual use and occupation for the purposes aforesaid, and from which any income or revenue is derived,) shall be subject to taxation, except where exempted by law, for State purposes, and nothing herein contained shmall exempt same therefrom: And provided, That all property, (real and personal,) in actual use and occupation for the purposes aforesaid, shall be subject to taxation, unless the person or persons, association or corporation, so using and occupying the same, shall be seized of the legal or equitable title, (in the realty and possessor of the personal property absolutely.)

No. 11b.

AN ACT

To repeal the act approved the twenty-ninth day of June, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-three, (P. L. 928), entitled "An act to exempt, from county, city borough, road, school, and poor taxes, real property owned by one or more institutions of purely public charity used and occupied partly by such owner or owners and partly by other institutions of purely public charity and necessary for the occupancy and enjoyment of such institutions."

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That the act approved the twenty-ninth day of June, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-three, (P. L. 928), entitled "An act to exempt, from county, city, borough, township, road, school, and poor taxes, real property owned by one or more institutions of purely public charity used and occupied partly by such owner or owners and partly by other institutions of purely public charity and necessary for the occupancy and enjoyment of such institutions," is hereby repealed.

No. 12a.

A JOINT RESOLUTION

Proposing an amendment to Section one, Article nine, of the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Section 1. Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That the following amendment to the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania be, and the same is hereby, proposed, in accordance with the provisions of the eighteenth article thereof:

That section one article nine is hereby amended to read as follows:—

All taxes shall be uniform, upon the same class of subjects, within the territorial limits of the authority levying the tax, and shall be levied and collected under general laws; but, in the case of inheritance taxes, exemption as to subjects

of taxation or as to amount may be granted by general laws; and the General Assembly may, by general laws, exempt from taxation public property used for public purposes, actual places of religious worship, places of burial not used or held for private or corporate profit, and institution of purely public charity.

No. 12b.

A JOINT RESOLUTION

Proposing an amendment to Section one, Article nine, of the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Section 1. Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That the following amendment to the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania be, and the same is hereby proposed in accordance with the eighteenth article thereof:—

That Section one of Article nine of the Constitution of Pennsylvania is hereby amended to read as follows:—

Section 1. All taxes shall be uniform upon the same class of subjects within the territorial limits of the authority levying the tax, and shall be levied and collected under general laws; but the General Assembly may by general law define and impose different rates of taxation on earned and unearned incomes, and direct and collateral inheritances, and may grant exemptions from taxes on incomes or inheritances or profits from business, or classes of business; but no laws for the taxation of incomes, inheritances, or profits derived from business shall impose a rate exceeding six per centum; and the General Assembly may by general laws exempt from taxation public property used for public purposes, actual places of religious worship, places of burial not used or held for private or corporate profit, institutions of purely public charity, and real and personal property owned, occupied and used by any branch, post, or camp of honorably discharged soldiers, sailors and marines.

No. 12c.

A JOINT RESOLUTION

Proposing an amendment to Article nine of the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania by adding thereto Section One B.

Section 1. Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That the following amendment to the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania be, and the same is hereby proposed in accordance with the eighteenth Article thereof:—

That Article nine of the Constitution of Pennsylvania is hereby amended by adding thereto Section 1B which reads as follows:—

Section 18. Taxation laws may grant exemptions or rebates to residents or estates of residents of other states which grant similar exemptions or rebates to residents or estates of residents of Pennsylvania.

No. 12d.

A JOINT RESOLUTION

Proposing an amendment to Article nine, Section eight, of the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Section 1. Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That the following amendment to the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania be, and the same is hereby proposed in accordance with the eighteenth article thereof:

That Article nine, Section eight, of the Constitution of Pennsylvania is hereby amended to read as follows:

Section 8. The debt of any city, borough, township, school district or other municipality or incorporated district, except as provided herein, and in section fifteen of this article, shall never exceed seven (7) per centum upon the assessed value of the taxable property therein, and the debt of any county, except as provided in section fifteen of this article, shall never exceed ten (10) per centum upon the assessed value of the taxable realty therein, but the debt of the city of Philadelphia may be increased in such amount that the total city debt of said city shall not exceed twelve (12) per centum upon the assessed value of the taxable realty therein, nor shall any such county, municipality or district incur any new debt, or increase its indebtedness to an amount exceeding two (2) per centum upon such assessed valuation of taxable property, or taxable realty, without the consent of the electors thereof as a public election in such manner as shall be provided by law. In ascertaining the borrowing capacity of the city of Philadelphia, at any time, there shall be deducted from such debt so much of the debt of said city as shall have been incurred, or is about to be incurred, and the proceeds thereof expended, or about to be expended, upon any public improvement, or in the construction, purchase, or condemnation of any public utility, or part thereof, of facility therefor, if such public improvement or public utility, or part thereof, whether separately, or in connection with any other public improvement or public utility, or part thereof, may reasonably be expected to yield revenue in excess of operating expenses sufficient to pay the interest and sinking-fund charges thereon. The method of determining such amount, so to be deducted, may be prescribed by the General Assembly.

In incurring indebtedness for any purpose the city of Philadelphia may issue its obligations maturing not later than fifty (50) years from the date thereof, with provision for a sinking-fund sufficient to retire said obligations at maturity, the payment to such sinking-fund to be equal or graded annual or other periodical installments. Where any indebtedness shall be or shall have been incurred by said city of Philadelphia for the purpose of the construction or improvements of public works or utilities of any character, from which income or revenue is to be derived by said city, or for the reclamation of land to be used in the construction of wharves or docks owned or to be owned by said city, such obligations may be in an amount sufficient to provide for, and may include the amount of, the interest and sinking-fund charges accruing and which may accrue thereon throughout the period of construction, and until the expiration of one year after the completion of the work for which said indebtedness shall have been incurred; and said city shall not be required to levy a tax to pay said interest and sinking-fund charges as required by section ten, article nine of the Constitution of Pennsylvania, until the expiration of said period of one year after the completion of said work.

EXHIBIT D.

LIST OF PERMANENT STATE TAX COMMISSIONS.

State	Name of body	When established	No.	How appointed	Term, years	Salary	
						Chairman	Members
Alabama	State Tax Commission	1919	3	Governor	4	$3,000	$3,000
Arizona	State Tax Commission	1912	3	Elected	6	3,000	3,000
Arkansas	Arkansas Tax Commission	1909	3	Governor	6	2,400	2,400
California	State Board of Equalization	1872	5	Elected	4	4,000	4,000
Colorado	Colorado Tax Commission	1911	3	Governor	6	3,600	3,600
Connecticut	Tax Commissioner	1901	1	Governor	4	.....	6,000
Delaware	State School Tax Commissioner	1921	1	Governor	4	.....	4,000
Florida	State Equalizer of Taxes	1921	1	Governor	...	.....	4,000
Georgia	State Tax Commissioner	1913	1	Governor	6	.....	4,000
Idaho	State Board of Equalization	1889	5	Elected	...	.....	.....
Illinois	State Tax Commission	1917	3	Governor	6	6,000	6,000
Indiana	State Board of Tax Commissioners	1891	3	Governor	4	4,500	4,500
Kansas	State Tax Commission	1907	3	Governor	4	3,500	3,500
Kentucky	State Tax Commission	1917	3	Governor	4	3,600	3,600
Louisiana	State Tax Commission	1917	3	Governor	6	5,000	5,000
Maine	Board of State Assessors	1891	3	Governor	6	2,500	2,000
Maryland	State Tax Commission	1914	3	Governor	6	6,000	5,000
Massachusetts	Commissioner of Corporations and Taxation	1919	1	Governor	3	.....	7,500
Michigan	Board of State Tax Commissioners	1899	3	Governor	6	3,500	3,500
Minnesota	Minnesota Tax Commission	1907	3	Governor	6	4,500	4,500
Missisippi	Board of State Tax Commissioners	1916	3	Governor	4	2,500	2,500
Missouri	Commissioner of Budgets	1921	1	Governor	...	.....	5,000
Montana	State Board of Equalization	1891	5	Elected	...	.....	.....
Nebraska	State Tax Commissioner	1921	1	Governor	2	.....	5,000
Nevada	State Tax Commission	1917	7	Governor	4	[1]3,000	500
New Hampshire	State Tax Commission	1911	3	Supreme Court	6	[1]3,000	2,500
New Jersey	State Board Taxation and Assessments	1915	3	Governor	3	5,000	4,000
New Mexico	State Tax Commission	1915	3	Governor	6	3,500	10
New York	State Tax Commission	1915	3	Governor	6	12,000	10,000
North Carolina	Commissioner of Revenues	1921	1	Governor	4	.....	5,000
North Dakota	State Tax Commissioner	1919	1	Governor	6	.....	4,000
Ohio	State Tax Commission	1910	3	Governor	6	.....	4,000
Oregon	State Tax Commission	1909	4	Governor	4	.....	3,000
Rhode Island	Board of Tax Commissioners	1912	3	Governor	6	5,000	5,000
South Carolina	State Tax Commission	1915	3	Governor	6	2,500	([3])
South Dakota	State Tax Commission	1913	3	Governor	6	[2]3,250	3,000
Tennessee	State Tax Commissioner	1921	1	Legislature	6	.....	4,500
Texas	State Tax Board	1905	3	Governor	2	2,500	2,500
Utah	State Board of Equalization and Assessment	1896	3	Governor	4	4,000	4,000
Vermont	Commissioner of Taxes	1882	1	Governor	2	.....	3,000
Washington	Department of Taxation and Examination	1921	1	Governor	...	.....	6,000
West Virginia	State Tax Commissioner	1904	1	Governor	6	5,000	5,000
Wisconsin	State Tax Commission	1899	3	Governor	8	5,000	5,000
Wyoming	State Board of Equalization	1905	3	Governor	2	2,500	2,500

[1] Secretary to Commission.
[2] Attorney to Commission.
[3] Members receive compensation of $5.00 per day.

EXHIBIT E.

ESTIMATED YIELD OF A CORPORATE NET PROFITS TAX AND A PERSONAL INCOME TAX IN PENNSYLVANIA.

1. Corporate Net Profits Tax.

The figures which follow are based upon the Federal income tax returns and relate to the net income of those corporations which filed income tax returns in Pennsylvania. A corporation is expected to file its return in the district in which its principal office or principal place of business is located. But there is no way of determining, except possibly by a detailed examination of each separate return, how much net income was earned by these corporations within the State, how much was derived from sources outside the State, and how much net income of other corporations which filed returns elsewhere was in fact earned within the State of Pennsylvania. To some extent, at least, net income earned in Pennsylvania and reported elsewhere is necessarily counterbalanced by net income reported in Pennsylvania but earned outside the State. At all events, these are the only figures of corporate net income obtainable, and they probably indicate with a fair degree of reliability the amount of income that could be reached by a State tax on corporate net profits.

The following tabulation shows the amount of corporate net income earned during the three years 1920, 1921 and 1922, as returned in Pennsylvania, and the yield of a tax on such income at rates of from one-half per cent to 5 per cent.

Year income was earned	Corporate net income reported in Pennsylvania	Yield of a net profits tax at the rate of— ½ per cent	1 per cent	2 per cent	3 per cent	4 per cent	5 per cent
1920	$971,581,884	$4,857,909	$9,715,819	$19,431,638	$29,147,457	$38,863,275	$48,579,094
1921	431,800,206	2,159,001	4,318,002	8,636,004	12,954,006	17,272,008	21,590,010
1922	683,697,493	3,418,487	6,836,975	13,673,950	20,510,925	27,347,900	34,184,875
Average	695,693,194	3,478,466	6,956,932	13,913,864	20,870,796	27,827,728	34,784,660

Because of the fluctuations of business, a three-year average is likely to be a better indication of the normal yield of such a tax than are the figures for a single year. Particular attention is therefore directed to the average yield shown for the the three-year period, 1920-22, which includes first a year when business profits were high, followed by a year of drastic liquidation, and then by a year of business recovery. For this three-year period the average corporate net income reported in Pennsylvania was $695,693,194, on which sum a tax of 2 per cent would yield very nearly $14,000,000 and a tax of 3 per cent would yield about $21,000,000. If, however, net profits should equal those of 1920, a tax of 3 per cent would yield nearly $30,000,000.

The share of a state net profits tax, which each major class of business or industry might be expected to assume, is indicated by the following analysis of the Pennsylvania returns for 1922.

Business or industry	Net income, 1922	Per cent of total
Agriculture	$543,488	0.08
Mining and quarrying	54,668,275	8.00
Manufacturing:		
Food products, beverages, tobacco	33,748,159	4.94
Textiles and products	93,035,226	13.61
Leather and products	7,141,520	1.04
Rubber and rubber goods	1,313,855	.19
Lumber and wood products	8,849,215	1.29
Paper, pulp and products	4,069,513	.60
Printing and publishing	38,724,957	5.66
Chemicals	28,660,115	4.19
Stone, clay and glass	31,925,222	4.67
Metal and metal products	106,124,482	15.52
All other manufacturing industries	23,423,971	3.43
Total manufacturing	377,016,235	55.14
Construction	5,236,121	0.77
Transportation and other public utilities	80,590,936	11.79
Trade	68,585,635	10.03
Public service—Professional, amusements, hotels, etc.	8,081,757	1.18
Finance, banking, insurance	87,513,129	12.80
Combinations	1,461,917	.21
Total for Pennsylvania	683,697,493	100.00

Data similarly classified are available for the abnormal year 1921, but not for 1920 or 1919, and hence it seems best to base any conclusions upon the foregoing analysis of 1922 incomes. It will be observed that, of total corporate net income returned in Pennsylvania, the various manufacturing industries together accounted for 55 per cent; the mining industry made up 8 per cent; banking, 13 per cent; public utilities, 12 per cent; and trade (wholesale, retail commission houses, etc.), 10 per cent. In the manufacturing group the metal and textile industries, as would be expected, are of most consequence, these two classes together returning more net income than all other manufacturing combined.

2. Personal Income Tax.

In the estimates that follow, the Federal income tax returns from Pennsylvania for the year 1922 are used as a basis. Personal net income fluctuates far less from year to year than does corporate net income, and consequently a fairly typical single year such as 1922 provides a reasonable basis of calculation. This procedure, furthermore, does away with uncertainties arising from varying personal exemptions permitted by the laws for different years.

It is a simple matter to estimate the yield of a state income tax at a single flat rate, allowing the general deductions and exemptions permitted by Federal law. Complications and uncertainties arise either in estimating the yield of a tax at progressive rates or of a tax at different rates on different classes of income, such as "earned" and "unearned" income. An estimate of the latter description will be presented later on, but it is desirable first to see what the yield to the State would have been on the net income of 1922, if taxed at a single flat rate applicable to all taxable net income alike.

Net income returned for Federal tax purposes in Pennsylvania amounted to $2,055,570,020 for the year 1922. From this sum there must be deducted personal exemptions, dividends, interest on Government obligations not wholly exempt from tax, capital net gain from sale of assets held for more than two years, and deductions for prior year losses; and to this result there must be added the amount of exemptions in excess of net income, in order to arrive at the net income subject to the normal Federal tax. In 1922 the net amount returned as thus taxable in Pennsylvania was $620,359,879. If to this sum we add that portion of total dividends which might be subjected to state taxation, making allowance for dividends reported by persons whose exemptions exceed their net income, we obtain a total of $860,002,590 as an income base from which to calculate tax yields. The following table shows the tax that would accrue on taxable net income of the above amount at flat rates of from one-half per cent to 4 per cent.

Rate	Tax
½ per cent	$4,300,013
1 per cent	8,600,026
1½ per cent	12,900,039
2 per cent	17,200,052
3 per cent	25,800,078
4 per cent	34,400,104

Coming now to the distinction between "earned" and "unearned" income, that is, income derived from wages, salary, profession and business as distinguished from investment income, rents, etc., it is obvious that if earned income should be taxed at any of the rates shown in the preceding table while unearned income was taxed at a higher rate, the tax yield would be substantially higher than that shown for the flat rate. The precise yield can, of course, only be estimated, a fact which should be fully recognized in any use that is made of the data.

Earned and unearned income can be fairly well separated in the Federal returns of gross income, but uncertainties arise in apportioning the numerous deductions and exemptions between the two classes of income, so as to arrive at proper figures for taxable net income. It will be useful first of all to show the various items that make up gross or total income in Pennsylvania. According to the Federal returns for 1922, these were as follows:

	Amount, 1922
Wages and salaries	$1,238,758,338
Business	346,466,497
Partnerships	130,816,076
Profits from sales of real estate, stocks, bonds, etc.	73,186,736

Capital net gain from sale of assets held more than two years	25,802,265
Rents and royalties	85,411,555
Interest and investment income	172,010,037
Interest on Government obligations not wholly exempt from tax	4,266,472
Dividends	281,932,601
Fiduciary income	40,357,900
Total income reported in Pennsylvania	2,299,008,477

In the foregoing classification of income according to source, we may fairly consider the first three items as earned income, namely, wages and salaries, income from business, and income from partnerships. The remaining items may reasonably be designated unearned income. This separation gives us for earned gross income a figure of $1,616,040,911, and for unearned gross income $682,967,566.

The problem now resolves itself into properly apportioning the various deductions and exemptions between earned and unearned gross income in order to arrive at taxable net income. The following exemptions from the normal Federal tax are at once clearly applicable to unearned income alone:

1. Dividends.
2. Capital net gain from assets held for more than two years.
3. Interest on Government obilgations not wholly exempt from tax.

The remaining deductions, exemptions, and adjustments may be applicable either to earned or unearned income:

1. General deductions.
2. Contributions.
3. Deduction for prior year loss.
4. Personal exemptions.
5. Exemption in excess of net income (an addition rather than deduction).

Considering now the second group of items, general deductions, amounting to $245,713,525, are almost wholly items of business expense, etc., which should be deducted from earned income. Some deductions are made, however, from rents and possibly from other unearned income to a small extent, so that it seems fair to apportion 90 per cent of this item to earned income and 10 per cent to unearned income.

Contributions might be deducted from either earned or unearned income, whichever should be provided for in the state tax laws. For the present purpose it will be assumed that contributions are deducted from earned income.

Deductions for prior year losses are comparatively small ($4,583,190) and would effect the result but little, however they are treated. As a matter of fact, they apply almost wholly to income from business or partnerships, and in the present estimate they will be assigned entirely to earned income.

Personal exemption is the most important of any of these deductions, amounting in 1922 to $1,293,894,149. Like contributions, this item might be deducted from either earned or unearned income, according to the provisions that are written into the state tax law. Because this item greatly exceeds total unearned income, however, and because it would doubtless be unwise to permit so great a deduction from income taxed at a higher rate, personal exemption will here be considered as a deduction primarily from earned income. In order to allow for cases of fiduciary income and others in which there is no income that is classified as earned, or in which there is less earned income than the amount of the allowable personal exemption, 10 per cent of the exemption will be deducted from unearned income and 90 per cent from earned income.

Exemptions in excess of net income serve as a book-keeping adjustment to correct the gross exemptions already mentioned by the amount that the gross exemptions have exceeded net income in the case of many of the smaller incomes. A technically correct method of distributing these exemptions in excess of net income (amounting to $225,268,536 in the aggregate) between earned and unearned income would involve more complicated calculations and estimates than the circumstances warrant. For the present puprose it is sufficient to note that in 1921, of those net incomes reported as being exceeded by exemptions, less than 7 per cent of the income was derived from dividends. Details are not available to show what additional proportion of such net incomes was derived from other unearned sources, but it seems unlikely that the total unearned portion of such small incomes, including dividends, was more than 15 per cent. Personal exemption, moreover, was responsible for nearly 95 per cent of total exemptions in excess of net income. These facts make it clear that such exemptions apply almost wholly to earned income. Without making any elaborate calculations, therefore, it seems fair to add 90 per cent of exemptions in excess of net income to the earned column and 10 per cent to the unearned.

We may now summarize the results obtained by distributing the various deductions and exemptions between earned and unearned income in the manner described. The total amount of each deduction and exemption in 1922 and the amount distributed to earned and unearned income are given below.

Items	Total	Amount distributed to— Earned income	Unearned income
Deduct from gross income:			
General deductions	$245,713,525	$221,142,172	$24,571,353
Contributions	47,724,932	47,724,932	.....
Prior year losses	4,583,190	4,583,190	.....
Personal exemption	1,293,894,149	1,164,504,734	129,389,415
Dividends	281,932,601	.....	281,932,601
Interest on Government obligations not wholly exempt	4,266,472	.....	4,266,472
Capital net gain from sale of assets held over two years	25,802,265	.....	25,802,265
Total deductions	1,903,917,134	1,437,955,028	465,962,106
Add:			
Exemption from normal tax in excess of net income	225,268,536	202,741,682	22,526,854
Net deductions from gross income	1,678,648,598	1,235,213,346	443,435,252

When these net deductions are made from the figures already given for gross income, the following results are obtained:

	Net income (dividends exempt)
Earned	$380,827,565
Unearned	239,532,314
Total	620,359,879

If dividends should be made taxable, a considerable sum would thereby be added to unearned income. Total dividends returned in Pennsylvania in 1922 amounted to $281,932,601, but about 15 per cent of that amount was reported by persons whose income was not subject to tax. Making allowance for this fact, the income figures work out as follows:

	Net income (dividends taxable)
Earned	$380,827,565
Unearned	479,175,025
Total	860,002,590

With these figures as a basis, the yield of an income tax at any desired rates on earned and unearned income can readily be estimated. We give below the taxes which the foregoing amounts of earned and unearned net incomes would yield at several pairs of rates, the rate on unearned income being in each case twice that on earned income. The tax yields are shown first with dividends exempt, as under the Federal law, and also with dividends included as part of taxable net income.

CASE I. DIVIDENDS EXEMPT.

Unearned income .	4,790,646	7,185,969	9,581,293	14,371,939
Earned income ..	$3,808,276	$5,712,413	$7,616,551	$11,424,872
Earned income ...	$3,808,276	$5,712,413	$7,616,551	$11,424,827
Unearned income .	4,790,646	7,185,969	9,581,293	14,371,939
Total	8,598,922	12,898,382	17,197,844	25,796,766

CASE II. DIVIDENDS TAXABLE.

	1 and 2 per cent	1½ and 3 per cent	2 and 4 per cent	3 and 6 per cent
Earned income ...	$3,808,276	$5,712,413	$7,616,551	$11,424,827
Unearned income .	9,583,500	14,375,251	19,167,001	28,750,501
Total	13,391,776	20,087,664	26,783,552	40,175,328

EXHIBIT F.

STATISTICAL TABLES TO ACCOMPANY REPORT.

The table shown on the following pages represent part of the statistical data compiled for the use of the Pennsylvania Tax Commission in drafting the present report. Some of the data was obtained from existing pubilshed sources, such as the reports of state departments and of the United States Census Bureau; some of it was prepared from departmental records by state officials at the request of the Commission; and some of it was furnished to the Commission by local officials in answer to specific inquiries. Much additional data bearing upon taxation in Pennsylvania was prepared for the Commission's use and is on file, but considerations of space prevent its inculsion in this report.

In spite of the very considerable amount of statistical information which has been collected by the Commission through its Statistician and the many officials, state and local, who have co-operated, the Commission wishes to emphasize that definite quantitative information is lacking on certain important aspects of taxation in Pennsylvania. For example, any study of relative tax burdens in different sections of the State would require the collection and analysis of much more data on local revenues than is now available. Likewise, the total burden of Federal, state and local taxation upon different classes in the community and upon businesses of dicerent kinds is a major problem about which many of the basic facts are not known. It is highly desirable that the data now lacking on these and other aspects of state and local taxation should be assembled, analyzed, and presented to the General Assembly and to the public in connection with the formulation of any new system of taxation for this State.

In order to make the data now presented as clear as possible, a brief explanation is here given of the statistical tables which follow. The first 14 tables have been compiled from the reports of the United States Census Bureau entitled (1) Financial statistics of states; (2) Financial statistics of cities having a population of over 30,000; and (3) Wealth, debt, and taxation. The remaining tabels have been obtained from Pennsylvania sources, partly published and partly unpublished heretofore.

Tables 1 to 4 inclusive, present a comparison of the state revenues, expenditures, and indebtedness of Pennsylvania with that of nine other states, and of all states, for the years 1915, 1919, and 1922. The ten states selected are arranged in order of wealth and include the eight states whose wealth is highest. Table 1 gives the amount of revenue receipts, expenditures for the costs of government, and net debt in thousands of dollars. Tables 2 and 3 show the same basic data (a) as percentages of the total and (b) per capita. Table 4 presents a similar comparison for the single year 1922 on the basis of revenues, expenditures, and net debt per $1,000 of weatlh.

A full definition of precisely what is included under each heading of Table 1 may be found in the Census reports, "Financial statistics of states," but reference will here be made to some of the more important distinctions.

Revenue receipts, as distinguished from non-revenue receipts (which are not shown in these tables), are receipts which increase the assets without increasing the debt liabilities on which decrease the debt liabilities without decreasing the assets.

General property taxes, as defined by the Census, include taxes on personal property, as well as on real property, provided they are apportioned and levied by substantially the same methods as are employed in the case of real property.

Special taxes are direct taxes assessed, levied, and collected by methods which are not generally applied in the case of privately owned real property. Illustrations of such special taxes are the capital stock tax, corporate loans tax, insurance premiums tax, taxes on mortgages and investments, and income and inheritance taxes.

Business taxes are defined as "taxes upon business and business activities exacted, with or without the issue of licenses, from persons natural and corporate (1) in proportion to the volume of business, (2) by reason of the business in which they are engaged, or (3) by reason of some activity which constitutes a part of their business." Illustrations of business taxes are the various kinds of business licenses, such as the wholesale and retail mercantile license taxes levied in Pennsylvania.

Earnings of general departments refer to revenue receipts of general departments (excluding public service enterprises) derived from fees, charges, etc., which represent the actual compensation for services performed.

Governmental cost payments represent "all amounts recorded in the books of the several states as having been paid on account of expenses, interest, and outlays, other than payments in error, payments of accrued interest on investments purchased, and payments for outlays balanced by amounts credited in outlay accounts." All other payments are considered Non-governmental cost payments, which, however, are not shown in these tables. Most of the headings under governmental cost payments are reasonably clear without further elaboration, but a word of explanation is necessary in the case of Outlays. Included under this heading are "all payments for the purchase and improvement of land, the erection of new buildings, the acquisition and extension of public service enterprises, the purchase of equipment more or less permanent in character, purchases to increase the collections of libraries, museums, and art galleries, and all other acquisitions which add to the number and value of the permanent possession of the state." By far the largest of these outlays are spent for highways, for charities, hospitals, and corrections, and in some states for schools.

The foregoing explanations apply, with a few minor modifications, to the other Census tables showing the receipts and expenditures of Pennsylvania cities and the taxes collected by Pennsylvania counties. The remaining tables, other than those based on Census data, are, it is believed, largely self-explanatory, and it will be sufficient merely to indicate their source.

Table 15 was compiled by the Commission from the published reports of the Auditor General, supplemented by the records of the Department for the fiscal year 1924 and for certain items in the years 1922 and 1923.

Table 16 was specially prepared in the Auditor General's Department at the request of the Commission. Because of the unusual importance of the facts set forth in this compilation, and because of the considerable amount of labor involved in its preparation, the Commission desires especially to thank the Auditor General for this service.

Table 17 was compiled by the Commission from data supplied by the Auditor General's Department.

Table 18 is a summary of the returns received by the Commission in answer to a questionaire sent to the County Clerk of each county in the State. Some counties which are not shown sent replies, but did not supply all the data asked for. The Commission takes this opportunity to thank all the officials who assisted in this inquiry by their replies.

Table 19 was originally prepared by the Department of Highways for its own use, and was furnished to the Commission along with much other data.

Table 20 was prepared at the request of the Commission by William H. Connell, Deputy Secretary of Highways, to whom special thanks are due.

Table 21 was prepared in the Department of Internal Affairs under the direction of M. H. Gottschall, Director of the Bureau of Statistics and Information, to whom the Commission desires to express its appreciation.

The data for Table 22 were compiled in the Bureau of Statistics and Information, Department of Internal Affairs, as part of the regular reports of the Bureau.

TABLE 1. STATE REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, POPULATION, WEALTH, AND INDEBTEDNESS: 1915, 1919, AND 1922.

[Amounts in thousands of dollars.]

State	Fiscal year	Estimated population, middle of fiscal year[1]	Wealth[2]	Revenue Receipts			
				General property tax	Special taxes		
					Inheritance taxes	Other special taxes	Total special taxes
All states[3]	1915	98,396,733	$184,435,608	$185,876	$28,784	$54,087	$82,871
	1919	105,082,600	.....	237,235	45,770	72,006	117,777
	1922	108,287,417	313,021,560	348,291	66,128	130,036	196,164
New York	1915	9,632,081	25,664,002	7,900	11,702	11,685	23,386
	1919	10,254,245	.....	15,151	13,978	16,630	30,607
	1922	10,647,190	37,035,262	23,971	15,431	34,025	49,456
Pennsylvania	1915	8,113,332	16,225,953	118	2,511	18,087	20,598
	1919	8,547,972	.....	.....	5,647	22,678	28,325
	1922	8,982,611	28,833,745	.....	11,333	28,492	39,825
Illinois	1915	5,983,807	15,500,164	18,067	2,239	.....	2,239
	1919	6,332,659	.....	22,658	1,650	64	1,715
	1922	6,659,705	22,232,794	13,221	3,027	55	3,082
Ohio	1915	5,184,472	9,123,301	6,287	113	2,773	2,886
	1919	5,657,185	.....	3,918	367	4,281	4,648
	1922	5,963,810	18,489,552	17,076	1,511	6,812	8,323
California	1915	2,886,442	8,536,485	1,276	2,783	3,568	6,351
	1919	3,318,778	.....	12	3,410	4,974	8,384
	1922	3,643,028	15,031,734	5	6,345	7,770	14,114
Massachusetts	1915	3,572,889	6,381,142	8,765	2,332	4,776	7,108
	1919	3,773,104	.....	11,079	5,918	5,593	11,511
	1922	3,973,320	12,980,839	12,000	6,915	8,339	15,255
New Jersey	1915	2,794,752	6,011,310	10,725	1,065	2,181	3,246
	1919	3,092,168	.....	16,806	3,855	679	4,533
	1922	3,283,365	11,794,189	22,351	4,091	2,800	6,891
Michigan	1915	3,226,400	5,297,419	11,615	514	542	1,055
	1919	3,580,010	.....	15,583	525	488	1,014
	1922	3,845,217	11,404,861	28,362	1,310	6,858	8,169
Wisconsin	1915	2,478,483	4,327,770	10,546	570	247	817
	1919	2,601,351	.....	10,857	777	252	1,029
	1922	2,693,499	7,866,081	15,990	1,185	3,774	4,959
Maryland	1915	1,358,265	2,235,483	2,906	316	354	669
	1919	1,421,845	.....	3,868	348	449	797
	1922	1,485,426	3,990,730	4,739	618	1,507	2,126

See foot-notes on next page.

TABLE 1. STATE REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, POPULATION, WEALTH, AND INDEBTEDNESS: 1915, 1919, AND 1922.
—Continued.
[Amounts in thousands of dollars.]

State	Fiscal year	Revenue Receipts					
		Business taxes	Non-business licenses	Total taxes	Federal contributions and other subventions	Earnings of general departments	Total revenue receipts, including other
All states[3]	1915	$78,730	$14,868	[4]$365,544	$5,357	$50,223	$458,233
	1919	122,667	48,026	[4]527,819	11,709	83,203	675,217
	1922	174,341	131,026	[4]858,145	94,322	116,549	1,159,527
New York	1915	14,002	1,744	47,032	225	3,734	53,777
	1919	27,109	3,245	76,112	502	4,577	86,011
	1922	32,694	10,936	117,057	3,906	6,346	134,681
Pennsylvania	1915	7,712	1,503	29,931	114	2,874	33,181
	1919	9,194	4,339	41,858	326	4,662	47,202
	1922	13,819	13,545	67,189	7,163	7,249	86,448
Illinois	1915	2,611	859	23,775	200	1,950	26,239
	1919	4,005	2,907	31,285	374	1,649	34,045
	1922	10,822	8,435	35,560	5,026	2,633	45,042
Ohio	1915	7,436	790	17,398	174	2,339	20,849
	1919	8,842	2,595	20,003	574	3,160	24,737
	1922	11,639	4,003	41,040	4,842	3,444	53,688
California	1915	9,206	1,655	[4]19,041	201	1,969	24,639
	1919	13,065	2,921	[4]24,382	229	3,125	32,918
	1922	24,065	5,515	[4]43,700	3,444	5,927	59,620
Massachusetts	1915	1,646	991	[4]18,509	133	2,222	24,051
	1919	6,349	2,208	31,147	276	3,638	39,609
	1922	1,796	5,813	[4]38,098	2,051	3,486	51,339
New Jersey	1915	1,135	682	15,788	139	1,317	17,999
	1919	2,227	2,057	25,623	235	1,640	28,632
	1922	2,263	4,858	36,364	1,015	2,428	42,083
Michigan	1915	790	439	13,900	177	3,024	17,703
	1919	1,277	3,440	21,313	634	4,855	28,035
	1922	1,954	7,513	45,997	7,568	6,973	61,738
Wisconsin	1915	1,310	445	13,118	119	2,059	15,880
	1919	1,942	2,096	15,924	1,258	2,739	20,717
	1922	1,694	3,527	26,170	3,496	5,905	37,555
Maryland	1915	2,189	244	6,008	76	978	7,496
	1919	2,780	853	8,298	135	1,677	10,881
	1922	3,778	1,800	12,442	982	4,022	18,463

[1] Estimated from decennial censuses of 1910 and 1920; figures for "All states," 1915 and 1919, estimated from decennial censuses of 1900 and 1910.

[2] Figures of wealth are for 1912 and 1922. The value of United States naval vessels and certain other items that could not be distributed by states are not included.

[3] Total for all states does not include District of Columbia.

[4] Including poll tax.

TABLE 1. STATE REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, POPULATION, WEALTH, AND INDEBTEDNESS: 1915, 1919, AND 1922 —Continued.
[In thousands of dollars.]

State	Fiscal year	Governmental Cost Payments					
		General government	Protection to person and property	Development and conservation of natural resources	Conservation of health and sanitation	Highways	Charities, hospitals, and corrections
All states	1915	$44,508	$26,295	$16,559	$9,454	$22,768	$89,189
	1919	52,152	34,103	24,359	14,404	61,628	134,056
	1922	71,288	52,739	42,022	21,996	106,337	162,469
New York	1915	8,009	4,566	1,783	788	5,844	12,039
	1919	7,948	6,296	2,462	1,726	11,544	17,341
	1922	9,575	7,595	3,294	1,374	15,118	20,870
Pennsylvania	1915	2,712	2,044	817	2,475	2,295	8,884
	1919	2,750	3,456	1,140	2,446	7,345	10,372
	1922	5,434	7,221	2,627	3,863	10,521	13,791
Illinois	1915	2,301	1,720	574	209	151	4,884
	1919	2,850	1,982	1,058	376	938	6,905
	1922	3,079	2,969	1,798	760	923	8,901
Ohio	1915	1,919	1,265	707	242	1,869	4,244
	1919	2,250	1,298	1,157	367	2,240	6,504
	1922	2,563	2,068	1,783	605	3,792	5,636
California	1915	1,943	1,025	1,322	220	217	4,298
	1919	2,062	1,684	1,139	419	1,310	5,958
	1922	2,943	2,739	3,344	637	3,904	7,636
Massachusetts	1915	2,285	1,633	711	1,019	884	7,457
	1919	3,264	1,733	747	1,333	2,812	11,068
	1922	4,170	2,629	914	1,590	1,335	12,895
New Jersey	1915	1,239	829	324	264	1,133	2,431
	1919	1,498	1,144	529	448	3,820	4,009
	1922	2,338	1,786	1,001	938	6,552	6,618
Michigan	1915	1,224	570	349	298	989	4,069
	1919	1,473	996	595	972	3,475	5,685
	1922	1,933	1,653	1,537	987	5,360	7,584
Wisconsin	1915	1,007	891	728	282	1,352	2,406
	1919	1,209	1,059	1,053	458	2,234	3,293
	1922	1,447	1,683	1,585	902	2,370	4,100
Maryland	1915	1,345	395	136	247	299	1,470
	1919	1,500	510	393	393	1,838	1,867
	1922	2,034	902	669	265	1,704	2,736

TABLE 1. STATE REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, POPULATION, WEALTH, AND INDEBTEDNESS: 1915, 1919, AND 1922 —Concluded.

[In thousands of dollars.]

State	Fiscal year	Governmental Cost Payments				Net debt of state government
		Schools	Total expenses of all general departments	Outlays	Total governmental cost payments, including all other	
All states	1915	$145,832	$379,030	$95,193	$494,907	$424,155
	1919	183,200	542,661	71,145	640,403	519,887
	1922	329,863	918,269	318,045	1,280,320	879,076
New York	1915	8,720	43,182	32,192	81,498	125,462
	1919	11,960	63,548	17,210	90,377	174,519
	1922	42,093	102,412	28,282	141,871	186,515
Pennsylvania	1915	9,472	29,674	3,732	33,468	312
	1919	11,001	41,123	4,405	45,594	849
	1922	16,587	63,774	22,465	88,794	48,994
Illinois	1915	6,240	16,821	1,944	18,936	2,066
	1919	6,848	21,907	1,894	23,948	2,064
	1922	10,591	30,664	21,245	52,118	12,737
Ohio	1915	4,577	16,242	1,892	18,644	5,202
	1919	6,021	20,832	3,838	25,087	5,413
	1922	14,953	54,516	12,948	67,682	29,584
California	1915	8,591	20,515	10,989	34,119	25,666
	1919	11,054	24,570	7,708	35,862	44,247
	1922	22,339	44,558	19,887	69,312	76,244
Massachusetts	1915	2,076	17,400	7,765	26,775	84,701
	1919	2,491	28,645	2,522	33,379	85,060
	1922	4,451	31,152	9,339	42,967	75,968
New Jersey	1915	10,251	17,049	1,327	18,382	116
	1919	12,585	25,214	378	25,598	116
	1922	14,867	46,433	8,752	55,608	16,349
Michigan	1915	8,635	16,462	1,349	18,265	6,906
	1919	10,787	25,522	2,879	28,993	10,102
	1922	17,599	67,635	22,762	92,538	49,206
Wisconsin	1915	6,624	13,748	1,984	15,891	2,251
	1919	7,321	17,187	544	17,868	1,851
	1922	10,955	25,370	9,273	34,802	2,164
Maryland	1915	2,078	6,153	4,804	11,554	13,720
	1919	2,318	9,242	1,268	11,642	20,753
	1922	3,793	12,193	4,380	17,913	21,929

TABLE 2. PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF STATE REVENUES AND EXPENDITURES: 1915, 1919, AND 1922.

(Per Cent.)

State	Fiscal year	Revenue Receipts									
			Special taxes								
		General property tax	Inheritance tax	Other special taxes	Total special taxes	Business taxes	Non-business licenses	Total taxes	Federal contributions and other subventions	Earnings of general departments	Total revenue receipts, including other
All states ..	1915	40.6	6.3	11.8	18.1	17.2	3.2	[1]79.8	1.2	11.0	100.0
	1919	35.1	6.8	10.6	17.4	18.2	7.1	[1]78.2	1.7	12.3	100.0
	1922	30.0	5.7	11.2	16.9	15.0	11.3	[1]74.0	8.1	10.1	100.0
New York	1915	14.7	21.8	21.7	43.5	26.0	3.2	87.4	0.4	6.9	100.0
	1919	17.6	16.3	19.3	35.6	31.5	3.8	88.5	0.6	5.3	100.0
	1922	17.8	11.5	25.2	36.7	24.3	8.1	86.9	2.9	4.7	100.0
Pennsylvania ..	1915	0.4	7.6	55.2	62.8	23.2	4.5	90.9	0.3	8.7	100.0
	1919	....	12.0	48.0	60.0	19.5	9.2	88.7	0.7	9.9	100.0
	1922	....	13.1	33.0	46.1	16.0	15.7	77.8	8.3	8.4	100.0
Illinois	1915	68.9	8.5	....	8.5	10.0	3.3	90.7	0.8	7.4	100.0
	1919	66.6	4.8	0.2	5.0	11.8	8.5	91.9	1.1	4.8	100.0
	1922	29.4	6.7	0.1	6.8	24.0	18.7	78.9	11.2	5.8	100.0
Ohio	1915	30.2	0.5	13.3	13.8	35.7	3.8	83.5	0.8	11.2	100.0
	1919	15.8	1.5	17.3	18.8	35.7	10.5	80.8	2.3	12.8	100.0
	1922	31.8	2.8	12.7	15.5	21.7	7.5	76.5	9.0	6.4	100.0
California	1915	5.2	11.3	14.5	25.8	37.4	6.7	[1]75.1	0.8	8.0	100.0
	1919	....	10.4	15.1	25.5	39.7	8.9	[1]74.1	0.7	9.5	100.0
	1922	....	10.6	13.1	23.7	40.4	9.3	[1]73.4	5.8	9.9	100.0
Massachusetts .	1915	36.4	9.7	19.9	29.6	6.8	4.1	[1]76.9	0.6	9.2	100.0
	1919	28.0	14.9	14.2	29.1	16.0	5.6	78.7	0.7	9.2	100.0
	1922	23.4	13.5	16.2	29.7	3.5	11.3	[1]74.2	4.0	6.8	100.0
New Jersey	1915	59.6	5.9	12.1	18.0	6.3	3.8	87.7	0.8	7.3	100.0
	1919	58.7	13.5	2.4	15.9	7.8	7.2	89.6	0.8	5.7	100.0
	1922	53.2	9.7	6.7	16.4	5.4	11.5	86.5	2.4	5.8	100.0
Michigan	1915	65.6	2.9	3.1	6.0	4.5	2.5	78.6	4.0	17.1	100.0
	1919	55.6	1.9	1.7	3.6	4.6	12.3	76.1	2.3	17.3	100.0
	1922	45.9	2.1	11.1	13.2	3.2	12.2	74.5	12.3	11.3	100.0
Wisconsin	1915	66.4	3.6	1.6	5.2	8.3	2.8	82.7	0.8	13.0	100.0
	1919	52.4	3.8	1.2	5.0	9.4	10.1	76.9	6.1	13.2	100.0
	1922	42.6	3.2	10.0	13.2	4.5	9.4	69.7	9.3	15.7	100.0
Maryland	1915	38.8	4.2	4.7	8.9	29.2	3.3	80.2	1.0	13.0	100.0
	1919	35.5	3.2	4.1	7.3	25.6	7.8	76.2	1.2	15.4	100.0
	1922	25.7	3.3	8.2	11.5	20.5	9.7	67.4	5.3	21.8	100.0

[1] Including poll tax.

TABLE 2. PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF STATE REVENUES AND EXPENDITURES: 1915, 1919, AND 1922—
—Concluded.

State	Fiscal year	Governmental Cost Payments										
		Per cent of all general departments								Per cent of total governmental cost payments		
		General government	Protection to person and property	Development and conservation of natural resources	Conservation of health and sanitation	Highways	Charities, hospitals, and corrections	Schools	Total, all general departments	All general departments	Outlays	Total governmental cost payments, including all other
All states .	1915	11.7	6.9	4.4	2.4	6.0	23.5	38.5	100.0	76.6	19.2	100.0
	1919	9.6	6.3	4.5	2.7	11.4	24.7	33.8	100.0	84.7	11.1	100.0
	1922	7.8	5.7	4.6	2.4	11.6	17.7	35.9	100.0	71.7	24.8	100.0
New York	1915	18.5	10.5	4.1	1.8	13.5	28.0	20.1	100.0	53.0	39.5	100.0
	1919	12.5	9.9	3.9	2.7	18.2	27.3	13.8	100.0	70.3	19.0	100.0
	1922	9.3	7.4	3.2	1.3	14.8	20.4	41.1	100.0	72.2	19.9	100.0
Pennsylvania ..	1915	9.1	6.9	2.7	8.3	7.7	30.0	32.0	100.0	88.7	11.2	100.0
	1919	6.7	8.4	2.8	5.9	17.9	25.2	26.8	100.0	90.2	9.7	100.0
	1922	8.5	11.3	4.1	6.1	16.5	21.6	26.0	100.0	71.8	25.3	100.0
Illinois	1915	13.7	10.2	3.4	1.3	.9	29.0	37.1	100.0	88.8	10.3	100.0
	1919	13.0	9.1	4.9	1.7	4.3	31.5	31.3	100.0	91.5	7.9	100.0
	1922	10.0	9.7	5.9	2.5	3.0	29.0	34.5	100.0	58.8	40.8	100.0
Ohio	1915	11.8	7.8	4.4	1.5	11.5	26.1	28.2	100.0	87.1	10.1	100.0
	1919	10.8	6.2	5.5	1.7	10.8	31.2	28.9	100.0	83.0	15.3	100.0
	1922	4.7	3.8	4.3	1.1	7.0	10.3	27.4	100.0	80.5	19.1	100.0
California	1915	9.5	5.0	6.4	1.1	1.0	20.9	41.9	100.0	60.1	32.2	100.0
	1919	8.4	6.9	4.6	1.7	5.3	24.3	45.0	100.0	68.5	21.5	100.0
	1922	6.6	6.1	7.5	1.4	8.8	17.1	50.1	100.0	64.3	28.7	100.0
Massachusetts .	1915	13.1	9.4	4.0	5.8	5.1	42.9	11.9	100.0	65.0	29.0	100.0
	1919	11.4	6.0	2.6	4.6	9.8	38.6	8.7	100.0	85.8	7.6	100.0
	1922	13.4	8.4	2.9	5.1	4.3	41.4	14.3	100.0	72.5	21.7	100.0
New Jersey	1915	7.3	4.8	1.9	1.6	6.6	14.3	60.1	100.0	92.7	7.2	100.0
	1919	5.9	4.6	2.1	1.8	15.1	15.9	49.9	100.0	98.5	1.5	100.0
	1922	5.0	3.8	2.2	2.0	14.1	14.3	32.0	100.0	83.5	15.8	100.0
Michigan	1915	7.4	3.4	2.1	1.8	6.0	24.7	52.4	100.0	90.1	7.4	100.0
	1919	5.8	3.9	2.4	3.8	13.6	22.3	42.3	100.0	88.0	9.9	100.0
	1922	2.9	2.4	2.3	1.5	7.9	11.2	26.0	100.0	73.1	24.6	100.0
Wisconsin	1915	7.3	6.5	5.3	2.1	10.0	17.5	48.2	100.0	86.5	12.5	100.0
	1919	7.0	6.2	6.2	2.6	13.0	19.2	42.6	100.0	96.2	3.0	100.0
	1922	5.7	6.6	6.2	3.6	9.3	16.2	43.2	100.0	72.9	26.6	100.0
Maryland	1915	21.8	6.4	2.2	4.0	4.9	23.9	33.8	100.0	53.2	41.6	100.0
	1919	16.2	5.6	4.3	4.2	19.9	20.2	25.1	100.0	79.4	10.9	100.0
	1922	16.7	7.4	5.5	2.2	14.0	22.4	31.1	100.0	68.1	24.4	100.0

TABLE 3. PER CAPITA REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND INDEBTEDNESS OF STATE GOVERNMENT: 1915, 1919, AND 1922.

State	Fiscal year	Per Capita Revenue Receipts									
		General property tax	Special taxes			Business taxes	Non-business licenses	Total taxes	Federal contributions and other subventions	Earnings of general departments	Total revenue receipts, including other
			Inheritance tax	Other special taxes	Total special taxes						
All states ...	1915	$1.89	$0.29	$0.55	$0.84	$0.80	$0.15	[1]$3.71	$0.05	$0.51	$4.66
	1919	2.26	.44	.68	1.12	1.17	.46	[1]5.02	.11	.79	6.43
	1922	3.22	.61	1.20	1.81	1.61	1.21	[1]7.92	.87	1.08	10.71
New York	1915	.82	1.22	1.21	2.43	1.45	.18	4.88	.02	.39	5.58
	1919	1.48	1.36	1.63	2.99	2.64	.32	7.43	.05	.45	8.39
	1922	2.25	1.45	3.19	4.64	3.07	1.03	10.99	.37	.60	12.65
Pennsylvania	1915	.01	.31	2.23	2.54	.95	.19	3.69	.01	.35	4.09
	1919	.....	.66	2.65	3.31	1.08	.51	4.90	.04	.55	5.52
	1922	.....	1.26	3.17	4.43	1.56	1.51	7.50	.80	.81	9.62
Illinois	1915	3.02	.37	.....	.37	.44	.14	3.94	.03	.33	4.39
	1919	3.58	.26	.01	.27	.63	.46	4.94	.06	.26	5.38
	1922	1.99	.45	.01	.46	1.62	1.27	5.34	.75	.40	6.76
Ohio	1915	1.21	.03	.53	.56	1.44	.15	3.36	.03	.45	4.03
	1919	.69	.07	.75	.82	1.56	.46	3.53	.10	.51	4.37
	1922	2.86	.25	1.15	1.40	1.95	.67	6.88	.81	.58	9.00
California	1915	.44	.96	1.24	2.20	3.18	.57	[1]6.59	.07	.68	8.53
	1919	[2]	1.03	1.50	2.53	3.94	.88	[1]7.33	.07	.94	9.91
	1922	[2]	1.74	2.13	3.87	6.61	1.51	[1]11.99	.95	1.63	16.37
Massachusetts	1915	2.46	.65	1.34	1.99	.46	.27	[1]5.18	.04	.62	6.74
	1919	2.94	1.57	1.48	3.05	1.68	.59	8.26	.07	.97	10.50
	1922	3.02	1.74	2.10	3.84	.45	1.46	[1]9.59	.52	.88	12.92
New Jersey	1915	3.85	.38	.78	1.16	.41	.24	5.66	.05	.47	6.45
	1919	5.44	1.24	.22	1.46	.72	.67	8.29	.08	.53	9.27
	1922	6.81	1.25	.85	2.10	.69	1.48	11.08	.31	.74	12.82
Michigan	1915	3.60	.17	.17	.33	.24	.14	4.31	.05	.94	5.48
	1919	4.35	.15	.13	.28	.36	.96	5.95	.18	1.36	7.83
	1922	7.38	.34	1.78	2.12	.51	1.95	11.96	1.97	1.81	16.06
Wisconsin	1915	4.25	.23	.10	.33	.53	.18	5.29	.05	.83	6.40
	1919	4.18	.30	.10	.40	.74	.81	6.13	.48	1.05	7.97
	1922	5.94	.44	1.40	1.84	.63	1.31	9.72	1.30	2.19	13.94
Maryland	1915	2.14	.23	.26	.49	1.61	.18	4.42	.06	.72	5.51
	1919	2.72	.24	.32	.56	1.96	.60	5.84	.10	1.18	7.66
	1922	3.19	.42	1.01	1.43	2.54	1.21	8.37	.66	2.71	12.43

[1] Including poll tax.

[2] Less than one-half of 1 cent.

TABLE 3. PER CAPITA REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND INDEBTEDNESS OF STATE GOVERNMENTS: 1915, 1919, AND 1922—Concluded.

State	Fiscal year	Per Capita Governmental Cost Payments										Net debt per capita
		General government	Protection to person and property	Development and conservation of natural resources	Conservation of health and sanitation	Highways	Charities, hospitals, and corrections	Schools	Total all general departments	Outlays	Total governmental cost payments, including all other	
All states ..	1915	$0.45	$0.27	$0.17	$0.10	$0.23	$0.91	$1.48	$3.85	$0.97	$5.03	$4.31
	1919	.50	.33	.23	.14	.59	1.28	1.74	5.16	.68	6.09	4.95
	1922	.66	.49	.39	.20	.98	1.50	3.05	8.48	2.94	11.82	8.12
New York	1915	.83	.47	.19	.08	.61	1.25	.91	4.48	3.34	8.46	13.03
	1919	.78	.61	.24	.17	1.13	1.69	1.17	6.20	1.68	8.82	17.02
	1922	.90	.71	.31	.13	1.42	1.96	3.95	9.62	2.66	13.32	17.52
Pennsylvania ..	1915	.33	.25	.10	.31	.28	1.09	1.17	3.66	.46	4.13	.04
	1919	.32	.40	.13	.29	.86	1.21	1.29	4.81	.52	5.33	.10
	1922	.60	.80	.29	.43	1.17	1.54	1.85	7.10	2.50	9.89	5.45
Illinois	1915	.31	.29	.10	.04	.03	.82	1.04	2.81	.33	3.11	.35
	1919	.45	.31	.17	.06	.15	1.10	1.10	3.46	.30	3.78	.33
	1922	.46	.45	.27	.11	.14	1.34	1.59	4.60	3.19	7.83	1.91
Ohio	1915	.37	.24	.14	.05	.36	.82	.88	3.14	.37	3.60	1.00
	1919	.40	.23	.20	.06	.40	1.15	1.06	3.68	.68	4.43	.96
	1922	.43	.35	.30	.10	.64	.95	2.51	9.14	2.17	11.35	4.96
California	1915	.67	.35	.46	.08	.08	1.49	2.97	7.10	3.80	11.82	8.88
	1919	.62	.51	.34	.13	.39	1.79	3.33	7.40	2.32	10.81	13.34
	1922	.81	.75	.92	.17	1.07	2.10	6.13	12.23	5.46	19.03	20.93
Massachusetts .	1915	.64	.46	.20	.29	.25	2.09	.58	4.87	2.18	7.50	23.71
	1919	.87	.46	.20	.35	.75	2.94	.66	7.60	.68	8.85	22.54
	1922	1.05	.66	.23	.40	.34	3.25	1.12	7.84	2.35	10.81	19.12
New Jersey	1915	.44	.30	.12	.09	.41	.87	3.67	6.11	.48	6.59	.04
	1919	.48	.37	.17	.15	1.24	1.30	4.07	8.16	.12	8.28	.04
	1922	.71	.54	.30	.29	2.00	2.02	4.53	14.14	2.67	16.94	4.98
Michigan	1915	.31	.18	.11	.09	.31	1.26	2.67	5.10	.42	5.65	2.14
	1919	.41	.28	.17	.27	.97	1.59	3.01	7.13	.80	8.10	2.82
	1922	.50	.43	.40	.26	1.39	1.97	4.58	17.59	5.92	24.07	12.80
Wisconsin	1915	.41	.36	.29	.11	.55	.97	2.67	5.54	.80	6.41	.91
	1919	.47	.41	.41	.18	.86	1.27	2.82	6.61	.21	6.87	.71
	1922	.54	.62	.59	.33	.88	1.52	4.07	9.42	3.44	12.92	.80
Maryland	1915	.99	.29	.10	.18	.22	1.08	1.53	4.52	3.53	8.49	10.10
	1919	1.06	.36	.21	.21	1.29	1.32	1.63	6.51	.89	8.20	14.60
	1922	1.37	.61	.45	.18	1.15	1.84	2.55	8.21	2.95	12.06	14.76

TABLE 4. STATE REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND INDEBTEDNESS PER $1,000 OF ESTIMATED WEALTH: 1922.

State	Wealth (thousands of dollars)	Revenue Receipts Per $1,000 of Wealth									
		General property tax	Special taxes			Business taxes	Non-business licenses	Total taxes	Federal contributions and other subventions	Earnings of general departments	Total revenue receipts, including other
			Inheritance tax	Other special taxes	Total special taxes						
All states ..	$313,021,560	$1.11	$0.21	$0.42	$0.63	$0.56	$0.42	[1]$2.74	$0.30	$0.37	$3.70
New York	37,035,262	.65	.42	.92	1.34	.88	.29	3.16	.11	.17	3.64
Pennsylvania ..	28,833,745	.....	.39	.99	1.38	.48	.47	2.33	.25	.25	3.00
Illinois	22,232,794	.59	.14	.....	.14	.49	.38	1.60	.23	.12	2.03
Ohio	18,489,552	.92	.08	.37	.45	.63	.22	2.22	.26	.19	2.90
California	15,031,734	.....	.42	.52	.94	1.60	.37	2.91	.23	.39	3.97
Massachusetts .	12,980,839	.92	.53	.65	1.18	.14	.45	[1]2.94	.16	.27	3.96
New Jersey	11,794,189	1.90	.35	.23	.58	.19	.41	3.08	.09	.21	3.57
Michigan	11,404,861	2.49	.11	.60	.71	.17	.66	4.03	.66	.61	5.42
Wisconsin	7,866,081	2.03	.15	.48	.63	.22	.45	3.33	.44	.75	4.77
Maryland	3,990,730	1.19	.15	.38	.53	.95	.45	3.12	.25	1.01	4.63

[1]Including poll tax.

State	Governmental Cost Payments Per $1,000 of Wealth										Net debt per $1,000 of wealth
	General government	Protection to person and property	Development and conservation of natural resources	Conservation of health and sanitation	Highways	Charities, hospitals, and corrections	Schools	Total, all general departments	Outlays	Total governmental cost payments, including all other	
All states ..	$0.23	$0.17	$0.13	$0.07	$0.34	$0.52	$1.05	$2.93	$1.02	$4.09	$2.84
New York	.26	.21	.09	.04	.41	.56	1.14	2.76	.76	3.83	5.04
Pennsylvania ..	.19	.25	.09	.13	.36	.48	.58	2.21	.78	3.08	1.70
Illinois	.14	.13	.08	.03	.04	.40	.48	1.38	.96	2.34	.57
Ohio	.14	.11	.10	.03	.21	.30	.81	2.95	.70	3.66	1.60
California	.20	.18	.22	.04	.26	.51	1.49	2.96	1.32	4.61	5.07
Massachusetts .	.32	.20	.07	.12	.10	.99	.34	2.40	.72	3.31	5.85
New Jersey	.20	.15	.08	.08	.56	.56	1.26	3.94	.74	4.71	1.39
Michigan	.17	.14	.13	.09	.47	.67	1.54	5.93	2.00	8.12	4.32
Wisconsin	.18	.21	.20	.11	.30	.52	1.39	3.23	1.18	4.42	.27
Maryland	.51	.23	.05	.07	.43	.69	.95	3.06	1.10	4.49	5.49

TABLE 5. SUMMARY OF REVENUES AND EXPENDITURES OF NATIONAL, STATE, COUNTY, AND MUNICIPAL GOVERMENTS: 1903, 1913, AND 1922.

Division of government	Fiscal year	Cash balances at beginning of year	Receipts		
			Revenue	Non-revenue	Total
United States:					
National Government	1903	$1,221,259,600	$657,231,950	$688,386,590	$1,345,618,540
	1913	1,841,687,848	953,596,637	1,096,216,969	2,049,813,606
State governments	1903	65,755,290	189,165,067	90,243,273	279,408,340
	1913	117,176,715	367,585,331	159,061,504	526,646,835
	1922	389,018,396	1,159,527,163	764,970,692	1,924,497,855
Counties	1902	71,500,287	199,119,468	298,878,768	497,998,236
	1913	171,950,795	370,043,046	525,625,406	895,668,452
Incorporated places over 8,000	1902	(4)	499,980,445	(4)	(4)
	1913	295,793,866	990,473,208	975,336,639	1,965,809,847
Incorporated places over 30,000	1913	255,263,499	838,642,976	892,895,746	1,731,538,722
	1922	562,888,189	2,007,008,796	2,358,972,168	4,365,980,964
Pennsylvania:					
State government	1903	7,708,022	19,597,486	3,350,405	22,947,891
	1913	12,923,371	28,571,882	3,797,504	32,369,386
	1922	8,349,929	86,447,839	29,604,879	116,052,718
Counties	1902	3,382,860	10,189,547	6,846,947	17,036,494
	1913	6,267,048	17,640,063	11,687,705	29,327,768
Incorporated places over 8,000	1902	(4)	50,160,919	(4)	(4)
	1913	120,850,633	39,037,992	81,812,640	38,184,256
Incorporated places over 30,000	1913	35,642,855	71,421,109	35,410,390	106,831,499
	1922	47,818,468	159,873,789	112,390,448	272,264,237
Ratio of Pennsylvania to United States (per cent):					
State government	1903	.....	10.4	3.7	8.2
	1913	.....	7.8	2.4	6.1
	1922	.....	7.5	3.9	6.0
Counties	1902	.....	5.1	2.3	3.4
	1913	.....	4.8	2.2	3.3
Incorporated places over 8,000	1902	.....	10.0	(4)	(4)
	1913	.....	8.3	4.0	6.1
Incorporated places over 30,000	1913	.....	8.5	4.0	6.2
	1922	.....	8.0	4.8	6.2

[1] Also the aggregate of payments and cash balances at close of year.

[2] Aggregate of receipts and cash balances does not agree with aggregate of payments and cash balances, because receipts and payments for States having biennial fiscal periods are estimated for 1903, while figures for cash balances are actual amounts.

[3] Aggregates of receipts and cash balances and of paymentsand cash balances do not agree with this figure because of exclusion of one county in Michigan for which no statement of cash on hand was obtainable.

[4] Not reported.

TABLE 5. SUMMARY OF REVENUES AND EXPENDITURES OF NATIONAL, STATE, COUNTY, AND MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENTS: 1903, 1913, AND 1922—Concluded.

Division of government	Fiscal year	Aggregate of receipts and cash balances at beginning of year[1]	Payments			Cash balances at close of year
			Governmental cost	Non-Governmental cost	Total	
United States:						
National Government	1903	$2,566,878,140	$616,739,361	$640,132,748	$1,256,872,109	$1,310,006,031
	1913	3,891,501,454	952,600,857	1,045,271,792	1,997,872,649	1,893,628,805
State governments	1903	[2]	185,764,202	83,219,937	268,984,139	78,117,329
	1913	643,823,550	382,551,199	124,296,741	506,847,940	136,975,610
	1922	2,313,516,251	1,280,319,931	570,070,047	1,850,389,978	463,126,273
Counties	1902	[3]569,337,418	197,365,827	293,174,728	490,540,555	78,935,778
	1913	1,067,619,247	385,181,760	497,223,413	882,405,173	185,214,074
Incorporated places over 8,000	1902	[4]	551,234,172	[4]	[4]	[4]
	1913	2,261,603,713	1,119,843,682	848,742,628	1,968,586,310	293,017,403
Incorporated places over 30,000	1913	1,986,802,221	959,153,040	780,684,629	1,739,837,669	246,964,552
	1922	4,928,869,153	2,222,566,519	2,091,687,716	4,314,254,235	614,614,918
Pennsylvania:						
State government	1903	30,655,913	14,766,633	3,020,473	17,787,106	12,868,807
	1913	45,292,757	30,074,490	5,436,416	35,510,906	9,781,851
	1922	124,402,647	88,794,424	23,827,714	112,622,138	11,780,509
Counties	1902	20,419,354	10,804,873	6,721,146	17,526,019	2,893,335
	1913	35,594,816	19,800,076	8,510,289	28,310,365	7,284,451
Incorporated places over 8,000	1902	[4]	55,078,789	[4]	[4]	[4]
	1913	159,034,888	85,066,341	36,383,366	121,449,707	37,585,181
Incorporated places over 30,000	1913	142,474,354	74,235,313	33,594,795	107,830,108	34,644,246
	1922	320,082,705	188,025,320	81,136,268	269,161,588	50,921,117
Ratio of Pennsylvania to United States (per cent):						
State government	1903	[2]	7.9	3.6	6.6	.....
	1913	7.0	7.9	4.4	7.0	.....
	1922	5.4	6.9	4.2	6.1	.....
Counties	1902	3.6	5.5	2.3	3.6	.....
	1913	3.3	5.1	1.7	3.2	.....
Incorporated places over 8,000	1902	[4]	10.0	[4]	[4]	.....
	1913	7.0	7.6	4.3	6.2	.....
Incorporated places over 30,000	1913	7.2	7.7	4.3	6.2	.....
	1922	6.5	8.5	3.9	6.2	.....

[1] Also the aggregate of payments and cash balances at close of year.

[2] Aggregate of receipts and cash balances does not agree with aggregate of payments and cash balances, because receipts and payments for States having biennial fiscal periods are estimated for 1903, while figures for cash balances are actual amounts.

[3] Aggregates of receipts and cash balances and of paymentsand cash balances do not agree with this figure because of exclusion of one county in Michigan for which no statement ofcash on hand was obtainable.

[4] Not reported.

TABLE 6. SUMMARY OF TAXES COLLECTED BY NATIONAL, STATE, COUNTY, AND MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENTS: 1912 AND 1922.

Division of government	Fiscal year	Amounts in Thousands of Dollars: General property taxes	Special taxes	Poll and occupation taxes	Licenses and permits	Special assessments	Total taxes and special assessments
United States:							
National Government	1913	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	$667,038
	1922	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,630,215
	1923	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,204,133
Per cent increase, 1923 over 1913	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	380.4
States	1912	$139,750	$67,676	$2,965	$89,675	$6,455	306,521
	1922	348,293	196,163	8,324	305,362	9,410	867,552
Per cent increase	....	149.2	189.9	180.7	240.5	45.8	183.0
Counties	1912	282,077	805	5,818	9,849	9,323	307,872
	1922	687,286	4,007	9,127	25,105	19,475	745,000
Per cent increase	....	143.7	397.8	56.9	154.9	108.9	142.0
Incorp. places over 2,500	1912	661,127	15,367	3,630	72,293	97,441	849,971
	1922	1,269,030	50,367	6,028	69,142	137,868	1,532,435
Per cent increase	....	91.9	227.8	66.0	—4.4	41.5	80.3
Pennsylvania:							
State	1912	1,256	18,876	.....	7,369	.....	27,501
	1922	.....	39,825	.....	27,364	.....	67,189
Per cent increase	....	.....	111.0	.....	271.3	.....	144.3
Counties	1912	12,553	.....	.....	566	.....	13,119
	1922	29,985	.....	2,242	698	.....	32,925
Per cent increase	....	138.9	.....	.....	23.3	.....	151.0
Incorp. places over 2,500	1912	56,388	.....	345	4,818	3,071	64,622
	1922	79,673	.....	656	3,286	5,260	88,875
Per cent increase	....	41.3	.....	90.1	—31.8	71.3	37.5

Division of government	Fiscal year	Amounts Per Capita: General property taxes	Special taxes	Poll and occupation taxes	Licenses and permits	Special assessments	Total taxes and special assessments
United States:							
National Government	1913	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	$6.91
	1922	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	33.23
	1923	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28.95
Per cent increase, 1923 over 1913	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
States	1912	$1.44	$0.70	$0.03	$0.92	$0.07	3.16
	1922	3.22	1.81	.08	2.82	.09	8.01
Per cent increase	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Counties	1912	3.29	.01	.07	.12	.11	3.60
	1922	7.07	.04	.09	.26	.20	7.67
Per cent increase	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Incorp. places over 2,500	1912	14.47	.34	.08	1.58	2.13	18.61
	1922	22.27	.88	.11	1.21	2.42	26.90
Per cent increase	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pennsylvania:							
State	1912	.15	2.33	.....	.90	.....	3.38
	1922	.....	4.43	.....	3.05	.....	7.48
Per cent increase	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Counties	1912	1.94	.....	.....	.09	.....	2.03
	1922	4.22	.....	.32	.10	.....	4.63
Per cent increase	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Incorp. places over 2,500	1912	11.56	.....	.07	1.00	.63	13.26
	1922	13.72	.....	.11	.57	.91	15.31
Per cent increase	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

TABLE 7. REVENUES OF PENNSYLVANIA COUNTIES: 1913 AND 1922.

County	Year	Amounts in Thousands of Dollars				Amounts Per Capita			
		General property taxes	Poll and occupation taxes	Licenses and permits	Total taxes	General property taxes	Poll and occupation taxes	Licenses and permits	Total taxes
Adams	1913	51	.....	3	54	$1.48	.....	$0.08	$1.56
	1922	123	6	1	130	3.54	$0.18	.03	3.75
Per cent increase	....	141.2	.....	.....	140.7	.....	.....	.....	.....
Allegheny	1913	2,847	.....	111	2,958	2.59	.....	.10	2.69
	1922	8,638	828	175	9,641	7.03	.67	.14	7.85
Per cent increase	....	203.4	.....	.....	225.9	.....	.....	.....	.....
Armstrong	1913	84	.....	5	89	1.15	.....	.06	1.21
	1922	218	17	1	236	2.81	.22	.01	3.04
Per cent increase	....	159.5	.....	.....	165.2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Beaver	1913	227	.....	4	231	2.65	.....	.04	2.69
	1922	597	21	.....	618	4.97	.18	.....	5.14
Per cent increase	....	163.0	.....	.....	167.5	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bedford	1913	74	.....	3	77	1.89	.....	.08	1.97
	1922	109	8	6	123	2.84	.22	.17	3.22
Per cent increase	....	47.3	.....	.....	59.7	.....	.....	.....	.....
Berks	1913	264	.....	22	286	1.38	.....	.11	1.49
	1922	782	51	16	849	3.81	.25	.08	4.14
Per cent increase	....	196.2	.....	.....	196.9	.....	.....	.....	.....
Blair	1913	194	.....	7	201	1.66	.....	.06	1.72
	1922	371	44	85	500	2.79	.32	.64	3.75
Per cent increase	....	91.2	.....	.....	148.8	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bradford	1913	125	.....	5	130	2.28	.....	.10	2.38
	1922	139	5	7	151	2.62	.10	.13	2.85
Per cent increase	....	11.2	.....	.....	16.2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bucks	1913	120	.....	6	126	1.53	.....	.08	1.61
	1922	354	38	2	394	4.21	.46	.02	4.69
Per cent increase	....	195.0	.....	.....	212.7	.....	.....	.....	.....
Butler	1913	163	.....	3	166	2.09	.....	.03	2.12
	1922	342	20	1	363	4.36	.26	.01	4.63
Per cent increase	....	109.8	.....	.....	118.7	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cambria	1913	226	.....	18	244	1.21	.....	.09	1.30
	1922	882	109	32	1,023	4.28	.53	.15	4.97
Per cent increase	....	290.3	.....	.....	319.3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cameron	1913	20	.....	1	21	2.59	.....	.10	2.69
	1922	29	3	.....	32	4.53	.52	.....	5.05
Per cent increase	....	45.0	.....	.....	52.4	.....	.....	.....	.....
Carbon	1913	65	.....	5	70	1.17	.....	.09	1.26
	1922	150	27	6	183	2.30	.42	.10	2.81
Per cent increase	....	130.8	.....	.....	161.4	.....	.....	.....	.....
Center	1913	87	.....	2	89	1.98	.....	.05	2.03
	1922	90	7	.....	97	2.02	.15	[1]	2.17
Per cent increase	....	3.4	.....	.....	9.0	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chester	1913	166	.....	2	168	1.46	.....	.01	1.47
	1922	381	35	.....	416	3.27	.30	[1]	3.57
Per cent increase	....	129.5	.....	.....	147.6	.....	.....	.....	.....
Clarion	1913	47	.....	2	49	1.24	.....	.07	1.31
	1922	69	5	3	77	1.92	.13	.09	2.15
Per cent increase	....	46.8	.....	.....	57.1	.....	.....	.....	.....

[1] Less than one-half of 1 cent.

TABLE 7. REVENUES OF PENNSYLVANIA COUNTIES: 1913 AND 1922—Continued.

County	Year	Amounts in Thousands of Dollars				Amounts Per Capita			
		General property taxes	Poll and occupation taxes	Licenses and permits	Total taxes	General property taxes	Poll and occupation taxes	Licenses and permits	Total taxes
Clearfield	1913	132	.....	2	134	$1.34	.....	$0.03	$1.37
	1922	157	22	.....	179	1.49	$0.20	.....	1.70
Per cent increase	....	18.9	.....	.....	33.6	.....	.....	.....	.....
Clinton	1913	60	.....	3	63	1.85	.....	.07	1.92
	1922	114	8	4	126	3.35	.22	.12	3.69
Per cent increase	....	90.0	.....	.....	100.0	.....	.....	.....	.....
Columbia	1913	76	.....	4	80	1.49	.....	.07	1.56
	1922	97	14	7	118	2.02	.28	.14	2.44
Per cent increase	....	27.6	.....	.....	47.5	.....	.....	.....	.....
Crawford	1913	103	.....	9	112	1.68	.....	.15	1.83
	1922	264	19	.....	283	4.35	.32	.....	4.67
Per cent increase	....	143.7	.....	.....	154.9	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cumberland	1913	80	.....	2	82	1.44	.....	.03	1.47
	1922	195	14	.....	209	3.27	.24	.....	3.51
Per cent increase	....	143.8	.....	.....	154.9	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dauphin	1913	317	.....	11	328	2.21	.....	.07	2.28
	1922	596	36	24	656	3.78	.23	.15	4.16
Per cent increase	....	88.0	.....	.....	100.0	.....	.....	.....	.....
Delaware	1913	230	.....	9	239	1.84	.....	.07	1.91
	1922	616	40	3	659	3.29	.21	.02	3.52
Per cent increase	....	167.8	.....	.....	175.7	.....	.....	.....	.....
Elk	1913	72	.....	2	74	1.96	.....	.07	2.03
	1922	57	6	.....	63	1.63	.16	.01	1.81
Per cent increase	....	—20.8	.....	.....	—14.9	.....	.....	.....	.....
Erie	1913	180	.....	21	201	1.49	.....	.18	1.67
	1922	768	41	3	812	4.70	.25	.02	4.98
Per cent increase	....	326.7	.....	.....	304.0	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fayette	1913	378	.....	2	380	2.03	.....	.01	2.04
	1922	503	51	.....	554	2.60	.26	.....	2.86
Per cent increase	....	33.1	.....	.....	45.8	.....	.....	.....	.....
Forest	1913	27	.....	1	28	2.84	.....	.09	2.93
	1922	26	1	.....	27	3.53	.19	.02	3.74
Per cent increase	....	—3.7	.....	.....	—3.6	.....	.....	.....	.....
Franklin	1913	79	.....	3	82	1.30	.....	.04	1.34
	1922	159	5	1	165	2.52	.09	.01	2.62
Per cent increase	....	101.3	.....	.....	101.2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fulton	1913	10	.....	1	11	1.06	.....	.05	1.11
	1922	25	2	1	28	2.57	.18	.13	2.89
Per cent increase	....	150.0	.....	.....	154.5	.....	.....	.....	.....
Greene	1913	79	.....	2	81	2.73	.....	.08	2.81
	1922	299	3	.....	302	9.55	.12	.....	9.66
Per cent increase	....	278.5	.....	.....	248.1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Huntingdon	1913	81	.....	2	83	2.06	.....	.04	2.10
	1922	117	7	4	128	2.91	.17	.10	3.18
Per cent increase	....	44.4	.....	.....	54.2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Indiana	1913	107	.....	5	112	1.45	.....	.06	1.51
	1922	193	24	.....	217	2.28	.28	.....	2.57
Per cent increase	....	80.4	.....	.....	93.8	.....	.....	.....	.....

TABLE 7. REVENUES OF PENNSYLVANIA COUNTIES: 1913 AND 1922—Continued.

County	Year	Amounts in Thousands of Dollars				Amounts Per Capita			
		General property taxes	Poll and occupation taxes	Licenses and permits	Total taxes	General property taxes	Poll and occupation taxes	Licenses and permits	Total taxes
Jefferson	1913	87	.....	5	92	$1.36	.....	$0.08	$1.44
	1922	179	20	.....	199	2.89	$0.31	.....	3.21
Per cent increase	....	105.7	.....	.....	116.3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Juniata	1913	22	.....	1	23	1.47	.....	.04	1.51
	1922	43	1	.....	44	2.96	.10	.....	3.06
Per cent increase	....	95.5	.....	.....	91.3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lackawanna	1913	517	.....	52	569	1.84	.....	.18	2.02
	1922	922	57	.....	979	3.14	.20	[1]	3.34
Per cent increase	....	78.3	.....	.....	72.1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lancaster	1913	238	.....	12	250	1.40	.....	.07	1.47
	1922	456	12	7	475	2.60	.07	.04	2.70
Per cent increase	....	91.6	.....	.....	90.0	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lawrence	1913	103	.....	4	107	1.39	.....	.06	1.45
	1922	289	23	45	357	3.23	.26	.50	3.99
Per cent increase	....	180.6	.....	.....	233.6	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lebanon	1913	93	.....	4	97	1.52	.....	.06	1.58
	1922	206	7	.....	213	3.21	.11	.....	3.32
Per cent increase	....	121.5	.....	.....	119.6	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lehigh	1913	184	.....	11	195	1.45	.....	.09	1.54
	1922	451	48	4	503	2.90	.31	.03	3.23
Per cent increase	....	145.1	.....	4	157.9	.....	.....	.....	.....
Luzerne	1913	972	.....	59	1,031	2.62	.....	.16	1.78
	1922	1,798	94	56	1,948	4.46	.23	.14	4.83
Per cent increase	....	85.0	.....	.....	88.9	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lycoming	1913	135	.....	9	144	1.64	.....	.11	1.75
	1922	295	40	50	385	3.53	.47	.59	4.60
Per cent increase	....	118.5	.....	.....	167.4	.....	.....	.....	.....
McKean	1913	76	.....	4	80	1.59	.....	.09	1.68
	1922	77	8	4	89	1.56	.17	.07	1.80
Per cent increase	....	1.3	.....	.....	11.3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mercer	1913	169	.....	13	182	2.00	.....	.15	2.15
	1922	379	24	3	406	3.87	.25	.02	4.14
Per cent increase	....	124.3	.....	.....	123.1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mifflin	1913	47	.....	1	48	1.61	.....	.02	1.63
	1922	87	8	3	98	2.69	.23	.10	3.02
Per cent increase	....	85.1	.....	.....	104.2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Monroe	1913	33	.....	2	35	1.40	.....	.10	1.50
	1922	82	9	1	92	3.32	.36	.05	3.73
Per cent increase	....	148.5	.....	.....	162.9	.....	.....	.....	.....
Montgomery	1913	365	.....	10	375	2.03	.....	.06	2.09
	1922	918	24	5	947	4.44	.12	.02	4.57
Per cent increase	....	151.5	.....	.....	152.5	.....	.....	.....	.....
Montour	1913	18	.....	1	19	1.24	.....	.10	1.34
	1922	28	2	.....	30	1.99	.14	.01	2.14
Per cent increase	....	55.6	.....	.....	57.9	.....	.....	.....	.....
Northampton	1913	176	.....	10	186	1.29	.....	.07	1.36
	1922	496	57	93	646	3.10	.36	.58	4.03
Per cent increase	....	181.8	.....	.....	247.3	.....	.....	.....	.....

[1] Less than one-half of 1 cent.

TABLE 7. REVENUES OF PENNSYLVANIA COUNTIES: 1913 AND 1922—Concluded.

County	Year	Amounts in Thousands of Dollars				Amounts Per Capita			
		General property taxes	Poll and occupation taxes	Licenses and permits	Total taxes	General property taxes	Poll and occupation taxes	Licenses and permits	Total taxes
Northumberland	1913	187	.....	10	197	$1.58	.....	$0.09	$1.67
	1922	236	17	5	258	1.89	$0.13	.04	2.06
Per cent increase	....	26.2	.....	.....	31.0	.....	.....	.....	.....
Perry	1913	59	.....	1	60	2.45	.....	.04	2.49
	1922	61	6	3	70	2.68	.23	.12	3.03
Per cent increase	....	3.4	.....	.....	16.7	.....	.....	.....	.....
Philadelphia [2]	1913	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	1922	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Per cent increase	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pike	1913	17	.....	2	19	2.18	.....	.19	2.37
	1922	24	2	1	27	3.50	.29	.14	3.93
Per cent increase	....	41.2	.....	.....	42.1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Potter	1913	65	.....	3	68	2.16	.....	.12	2.28
	1922	118	3	.....	121	5.62	.10	.....	5.72
Per cent increase	....	81.5	.....	.....	77.9	.....	.....	.....	.....
Schuylkill	1913	469	.....	31	500	2.14	.....	.14	2.28
	1922	1,389	12	12	1,413	6.30	.05	.06	6.41
Per cent increase	....	196.2	.....	.....	182.6	.....	.....	.....	.....
Snyder	1913	20	.....	1	21	1.20	.....	.04	1.24
	1922	27	4	4	35	1.57	.24	.20	2.01
Per cent increase	....	35.0	.....	.....	66.7	.....	.....	.....	.....
Somerset	1913	125	.....	5	130	1.69	.....	.07	1.76
	1922	232	32	.....	264	2.70	.37	.....	3.07
Per cent increase	....	85.6	.....	.....	103.1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sullivan	1913	13	.....		14	1.19	.....	.12	1.31
	1922	36	2	1	39	3.80	.25	.08	4.13
Per cent increase	....	176.9	.....	.....	178.6	.....	.....	.....	.....
Susquehanna	1913	43	.....	1	44	1.14	.....	.03	1.17
	1922	121	9	12	142	3.51	.25	.34	4.10
Per cent increase	....	181.4	.....	.....	222.7	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tioga	1913	89	.....	5	94	2.09	.....	.12	2.21
	1922	147	17	3	167	3.95	.46	.09	4.50
Per cent increase	....	65.2	.....	.....	77.7	.....	.....	.....	.....
Union	1913	31	.....	[3]	31	1.94	.....	.01	1.95
	1922	57	3	2	62	3.56	.22	.13	3.90
Per cent increase	....	83.9	.....	.....	100.0	.....	.....	.....	.....
Venango	1913	129	.....	4	133	2.21	.....	.07	2.28
	1922	214	11	.....	225	3.57	.18	.....	3.75
Per cent increase	....	65.9	.....	.....	69.2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Warren	1913	100	.....	2	102	2.52	.....	.04	2.56
	1922	199	10	.....	209	4.97	.25	.....	5.22
Per cent increase	....	99.0	.....	.....	104.9	.....	.....	.....	.....
Washington	1913	402	.....	1	403	2.51	.....	.01	2.52
	1922	978	67	.....	1,045	4.87	.33	[1]	5.21
Per cent increase	....	143.3	.....	.....	159.3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wayne	1913	48	.....	2	50	1.63	.....	.06	1.69
	1922	102	8	.....	110	3.70	.30	.....	3.99
Per cent increase	....	112.5	.....	.....	120.0	.....	.....	.....	.....
Westmoreland	1913	471	.....	13	484	$1.85	.....	$0.05	$1.90
	1922	1,335	51	.....	1,386	4.69	$0.18	.....	4.87
Per cent increase	....	183.4	.....	.....	186.4	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wyoming	1913	36	.....	2	38	2.29	.....	.12	2.41
	1922	54	3	2	59	3.81	.20	.14	4.15
Per cent increase	....	50.0	.....	.....	55.3	.....	.....	.....	.....
York	1913	239	.....	7	246	1.67	.....	.05	1.72
	1922	489	34	.....	523	3.34	.23	.....	3.57
Per cent increase	....	104.6	.....	.....	112.6	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	1913	12,553	.....	557	13,110	1.94	.....	.09	2.03
	1922	29,985	2,242	698	32,925	4.22	.32	.10	4.63
Per cent increase	....	138.9	.....	.....	151.1	.....	.....	.....	.....

[1] Less than one-half of 1 cent.
[2] Tabulated as municipal; coextensive with the city of Philadelphia.
[3] Less than $500.00.

TABLE 8. REVENUES OF PENNSYLVANIA CITIES OF THE FIRST AND SECOND CLASS: 1913-1922.

City and year	General property tax	Poll and occupation taxes	Business taxes	Non-business licenses	Special assessments	Total taxes and special assessments
I. Actual Amounts.						
Philadelphia:						
1913	$22,421,028	$59,884	$2,184,912	$104,891	$530,606	$25,301,321
1916	27,113,885	60,404	2,146,137	129,600	1,142,173	30,592,199
1919	43,313,062	60,556	2,211,215	139,797	377,017	46,101,647
1921	56,548,638	110,213	1,935,786	184,126	1,009,795	59,788,558
1922	61,660,556	76,836	1,259,171	274,648	991,275	64,262,486
Pittsburgh:						
1913	12,086,214	.....	775,580	46,308	530,871	13,438,973
1916	14,977,083	(1)	854,712	52,699	172,142	16,056,636
1919	19,848,342	.....	778,978	57,916	504,772	21,190,008
1921	24,994,349	.....	849,136	43,398	418,489	26,305,372
1922	29,157,488	538,190	413,496	88,800	723,072	30,921,046
Scranton:						
1913	1,124,805	40,000	277,931	7,228	198,940	1,648,904
1916	1,381,598	44,431	258,447	9,446	165,558	1,859,480
1919	1,916,487	43,390	234,824	6,050	68,007	2,268,758
1921	2,377,153	45,000	160,958	9,822	65,328	2,658,261
1922	3,257,603	144,120	48,255	11,382	203,164	3,664,524
II. Per Capita.						
Philadelphia:						
1913	$13.74	$0.04	$1.34	$0.06	$0.33	$15.51
1916	16.10	.04	1.27	.08	.68	18.17
1919	24.32	.03	1.24	.08	.21	25.88
1921	30.77	.06	1.05	.10	.55	32.53
1922	32.55	.04	.66	.15	.52	33.92
Pittsburgh:						
1913	21.67	.....	.85	.08	.95	23.55
1916	26.18	(1)	1.49	.09	.30	28.06
1919	34.28	.....	1.35	.10	.87	36.60
1921	42.29	.....	1.43	.07	.71	44.50
1922	47.96	.89	.68	.15	1.19	50.87
Scranton:						
1913	8.11	.29	2.00	.05	1.43	11.88
1916	9.59	.31	1.79	.06	1.15	12.90
1919	14.03	.32	1.72	.04	.50	16.61
1921	17.20	.33	1.17	.07	.47	19.24
1922	23.30	1.03	.34	.08	1.45	26.20

[1]Not reported separately.

TABLE 8. REVENUES OF PENNSYLVANIA CITIES OF THE FIRST AND SECOND CLASS: 1913-1922—Concluded.

City and year	Fines	State and county contributions and other subventions	Earnings of general departments	Earnings of public service enterprises	Total revenue receipts including other
I. Actual Amounts.					
Philadelphia:					
1913	$164,550	$2,761,641	$2,123,122	$4,997,573	$40,705,472
1916	67,060	1,131,273	2,005,795	5,142,128	45,858,425
1919	104,225	741,964	1,904,183	5,562,611	64,434,580
1921	125,114	1,176,734	2,491,440	6,861,324	83,206,551
1922	128,742	2,397,449	3,218,793	6,726,108	90,088,733
Pittsburgh:					
1913	80,004	422,573	1,537,759	1,732,097	18,380,854
1916	82,236	529,364	775,026	2,803,854	21,470,134
1919	183,267	307,981	814,586	2,611,094	25,983,215
1921	174,853	490,854	1,050,045	2,984,692	32,081,458
1922	248,814	855,604	1,114,609	2,907,292	37,383,429
Scranton:					
1913	10,304	112,442	7,747	285	1,850,581
1916	16,065	102,346	21,664	575	2,079,351
1919	14,950	102,146	31,927	.....	2,507,876
1921	16,656	172,577	67,586	740	3,018,925
1922	31,496	205,591	55,832	850	4,089,044
II. Per Capita.					
Philadelphia:					
1913	$0.10	$1.69	$1.30	$3.06	$24.94
1916	.04	.67	1.19	3.05	27.24
1919	.06	.42	1.07	3.12	36.18
1921	.07	.64	1.36	3.73	45.27
1922	.07	1.27	1.70	3.55	47.55
Pittsburgh:					
1913	.14	.76	2.76	3.10	32.95
1916	.14	.93	1.35	4.90	37.54
1919	.32	.53	1.41	4.51	44.87
1921	.30	.83	1.78	5.05	54.23
1922	.41	1.41	1.83	4.78	61.50
Scranton:					
1913	.07	.81	.06	(1)	13.35
1916	.11	.17	.15	(1)	14.43
1919	.11	.75	.23	.....	18.36
1921	.12	1.25	.49	.01	21.85
1922	.23	1.47	.40	.01	29.24

[1]Less than $0.005.

TABLE 9. REVENUES OF PENNSYLVANIA CITIES OF THE THIRD CLASS HAVING OVER 30,000 POPULATION: 1922.

City and population		General property tax	Poll and occupation taxes	Business taxes	Non-business licenses	Special assessments	Total taxes and special assessments
I. Actual Amounts.							
Reading	pop. 110,022	$1,941,959	$65,549	$105,726	$8,686	$36,995	$2,158,915
Erie	109,528	2,614,371	136,245	53,946	5,780	295,100	3,105,442
Allentown	84,918	1,378,515	68,984	60,142	7,605	262,526	1,777,772
Harrisburg	79,983	1,693,305	22,320	51,115	2,440	126,057	1,895,237
Wilkes-Barre	75,565	1,597,836	138,873	62,335	6,479	97,135	1,902,658
Johnstown	69,212	1,575,071	182,100	58,585	11,379	66,310	1,893,445
Altoona	63,523	1,142,718	.....	44,575	5,430	372,957	1,565,680
Chester	62,792	1,037,043	.....	42,945	11,988	30,799	1,122,775
Bethlehem	58,029	1,266,505	64,500	30,006	2,925	87,628	1,451,564
Lancaster	54,319	643,963	12,627	16,852	1,943	4,588	679,973
York	48,222	815,543	20,000	36,433	3,286	29,308	904,570
McKeesport	47,834	982,123	12,000	17,189	.....	35,315	1,046,627
New Castle	47,166	842,970	23,542	33,642	2,220	83,548	985,922
Williamsport	37,315	757,334	17,986	38,806	940	17,911	832,977
Easton	35,175	747,325	24,085	38,364	756	10,000	820,530
Hazleton	34,034	542,851	64,455	25,715	1,705	2,894	637,620
II. Amounts per Capita.							
Reading		$17.65	$0.60	$0.96	$0.08	$0.34	$19.63
Erie		23.87	1.24	.49	.05	2.69	28.34
Allentown		16.23	.81	.71	.09	3.09	20.93
Harrisburg		21.17	.28	.64	.03	1.58	23.70
Wilkes-Barre		21.15	1.84	.82	.09	1.29	25.19
Johnstown		22.76	2.63	.85	.16	.96	27.36
Altoona		17.99	.....	.70	.09	5.87	24.65
Chester		16.52	.....	.68	.19	.49	17.88
Bethlehem		21.83	1.11	.52	.05	1.51	25.02
Lancaster		11.86	.23	.31	.04	.08	12.52
York		16.91	.41	.76	.07	.61	18.76
McKeesport		20.53	.25	.36	.....	.74	21.88
New Castle		17.87	.50	.71	.05	1.77	20.90
Williamsport		20.30	.48	1.04	.03	.48	22.33
Easton		21.25	.68	1.09	.02	.28	23.32
Hazleton		15.95	1.89	.76	.05	.09	18.74

TABLE 9. REVENUES OF PENNSYLVANIA CITIES OF THE THIRD CLASS HAVING OVER 30,000 POPULATION: 1922 —Concluded.

City and population		Fines	State and county contributions and subventions	Earnings of general departments	Earnings of public service enterprises	Total revenue receipts including other
I. Actual Amounts.						
Reading	pop. 110,022	$9,900	$125,261	$53,654	$433,255	$2,875,387
Erie	109,528	9,740	117,889	39,115	555,631	3,904,604
Allentown	84,918	3,961	95,692	9,841	162,042	2,091,037
Harrisburg	79,983	7,437	70,185	28,737	263,723	2,414,944
Wilkes-Barre	75,565	13,270	108,854	15,081	2,097	2,054,768
Johnstown	69,212	29,319	152,010	12,609	629	2,151,888
Altoona	63,523	6,796	135,490	65,773	158,642	1,962,401
Chester	62,792	14,965	60,829	27,299	2,545	1,269,320
Bethlehem	58,029	16,933	64,587	15,945	226,990	1,826,364
Lancaster	54,319	423	54,690	8,451	224,372	998,838
York	48,222	3,973	56,829	15,954	.....	1,052,401
McKeesport	47,834	35,020	60,369	39,482	233,979	1,443,303
New Castle	47,166	11,133	61,931	28,745	1,976	1,104,140
Williamsport	37,315	7,322	44,012	25,530	14,379	936,450
Easton	35,175	5,819	47,552	19,986	2,359	920,018
Hazleton	34,034	1,691	48,280	18,728	.....	724,769
II. Amounts per Capita.						
Reading		$0.09	$1.14	$0.49	$3.94	$26.13
Erie		.09	1.08	.36	5.07	35.65
Allentown		.05	1.13	.12	1.91	24.62
Harrisburg		.09	.88	.36	3.30	30.19
Wilkes-Barre		.18	1.44	.20	.03	27.19
Johnstown		.42	2.20	.18	.01	31.09
Altoona		.11	2.13	1.04	2.50	30.89
Chester		.24	.97	.43	.04	20.21
Bethlehem		.29	1.11	.27	3.91	31.47
Lancaster		.01	1.01	.16	4.13	18.39
York		.08	1.18	.33	.....	21.82
McKeesport		.73	1.26	.83	4.89	30.17
New Castle		.24	1.31	.61	.04	23.41
Williamsport		.20	1.18	.68	.39	25.10
Easton		.17	1.35	.57	.07	26.16
Hazleton		.05	1.42	.55	.....	21.30

TABLE 10. EXPENDITURES OF PENNSYLVANIA CITIES OF THE FIRST AND SECOND CLASS: 1913-1922.

City and year	General government	Protection to person and property			Conservation of health and sanitation	Highways
		Police department	Fire department	Total, including other		
I. Actual Amounts.						
Philadelphia:						
1913	$3,990,716	(1)	(1)	$6,497,722	$2,581,643	$4,200,748
1916	4,656,905	$4,532,835	$1,453,967	6,776,527	2,964,053	3,488,119
1919	5,634,753	5,802,734	2,145,710	8,838,850	5,263,231	3,870,645
1921	6,474,897	7,443,717	3,107,174	11,831,813	6,705,192	6,385,256
1922	7,429,263	(1)	(1)	14,455,079	5,520,759	8,469,507
Pittsburgh:						
1913	763,136	(1)	(1)	2,514,258	1,086,810	1,297 893
1916	1,893,608	1,102,610	1,104,344	2,610,342	1,184,372	1,714,622
1919	2,413,554	1,278,454	1,339,153	3,063,581	1,870,624	2,130,581
1921	3,042,550	1,839,535	1,856,070	4,224,943	2,624,996	2,682,533
1922	3,477,005	(1)	(1)	4,019,390	2,837,523	2,599,646
Scranton:						
1913	119,456	(1)	(1)	273,654	150,264	141,126
1916	137,301	141,845	148,674	315,572	150,362	149,366
1919	156,178	179,412	279,801	484,143	178,418	254,274
1921	157,342	248,768	345,631	640,737	308,153	309,866
1922	179,236	(1)	(1)	698,497	308,188	315,551
II. Per Capita.						
Philadelphia:						
1913	$2.45	(1)	(1)	$3.98	$1.55	$2.57
1916	2.77	$2.69	$0.86	4.02	1.76	2.07
1919	3.16	3.26	1.20	4.96	2.95	2.17
1921	3.52	4.05	1.69	6.44	3.65	3.47
1922	3.92	(1)	(1)	7.68	2.91	4.47
Pittsburgh:						
1913	1.37	(1)	(1)	4.51	1.95	2.33
1916	3.31	1.93	1.93	4.57	2.07	3.00
1919	4.17	2.21	2.31	5.29	3.23	3.68
1921	5.15	3.11	3.14	7.15	4.44	4.54
1922	5.72	(1)	(1)	6.61	4.67	4.28
Scranton:						
1913	.86	(1)	(1)	1.97	1.08	1.02
1916	.95	.98	1.03	2.18	1.05	1.04
1919	1.14	1.31	2.05	3.54	1.31	1.86
1921	1.14	1.80	2.50	4.64	2.23	2.24
1922	1.28	(1)	(1)	5.00	2.20	2.26

[1] Not reported separately.

TABLE 10. EXPENDITURES OF PENNSYLVANIA CITIES OF THE FIRST AND SECOND CLASS: 1913-1922—Concluded.

City and year	Charities, hospitals, and corrections	Schools	Total expenses of all general departments	Outlays	Total governmental cost payments, including all other
I. Actual Amounts.					
Philadelphia:					
1913	$3,014,272	$6,234,612	$28,857,858	$7,421,008	$43,311,948
1916	3,564,217	7,735,404	32,155,564	13,489,982	52,734,967
1919	5,078,692	9,524,121	43,717,526	14,312,016	68,531,706
1921	6,757,273	14,198,042	59,762,804	15,948,022	87,313,040
1922	4,989,283	19,895,545	68,989,387	26,649,438	108,763,729
Pittsburgh:					
1913	345,198	3,487,807	10,437,340	4,717,297	18,148,395
1916	1,018,181	3,828,167	13,450,034	7,081,745	24,178,643
1919	1,417,717	4,710,795	17,262,633	4,279,057	25,652,753
1921	1,854,397	6,987,134	23,462,878	9,168,505	37,240,327
1922	1,756,409	8,380,087	25,234,106	11,739,124	42,084,649
Scranton:					
1913	.....	621,733	1,351,129	442,072	1,966,699
1916	500	680,418	1,550,854	417,558	2,151,392
1919	.....	830,537	2,008,024	170,544	2,347,121
1921	.....	1,084,421	2,684,061	256,756	3,203,391
1922	.....	1,483,402	3,252,814	637,290	4,059,058
II. Per Capita.					
Philadelphia:					
1913	$1.85	$3.82	$17.68	$4.55	$26.54
1916	2.12	4.59	19.10	8.01	31.32
1919	2.85	5.35	24.55	8.04	38.48
1921	3.68	7.73	32.52	8.68	47.51
1922	2.63	10.50	36.42	14.07	57.41
Pittsburgh:					
1913	.62	6.25	18.71	8.46	32.53
1916	1.78	6.69	23.51	12.38	42.27
1919	2.45	8.14	29.81	7.39	44.30
1921	3.14	11.82	39.70	15.51	63.01
1922	2.89	13.79	41.51	19.31	69.23
Scranton:					
1913	.....	4.49	9.75	3.19	14.19
1916	(1)	4.72	10.76	2.90	14.93
1919	.....	6.08	14.70	1.25	17.19
1921	.....	7.85	19.42	1.86	23.13
1922	.....	10.61	23.26	4.56	29.03

[1] Less than $0.005.

TABLE 11. EXPENDITURES OF PENNSYLVANIA CITIES OF THE THIRD CLASS HAVING OVER 30,000 POPULATION: 1922.

City	General government	Protection to person and property	Conservation of health and sanitation	Highways	Charities, hospitals, and corrections	Schools	Total expenses of all general departments	Outlays	Total governmental cost payments, including all other
I. Actual Amounts.									
Reading	$111,773	$299,288	$273,304	$173,667	.....	$1,154,763	$2,167,215	$1,037,562	$3,607,500
Erie	181,183	523,625	162,923	254,567	$8,335	1,159,813	2,408,668	957,305	3,998,317
Allentown	114,443	197,959	143,587	191,522	2,000	649,561	1,440,785	551,062	2,251,724
Harrisburg	82,094	226,230	209,804	248,523	5,000	943,407	1,839,220	1,274,388	3,421,007
Wilkes-Barre	98,469	313,758	161,601	125,953	1,480	758,435	1,535,917	404,548	2,079,622
Johnstown	101,548	265,610	67,909	191,933	7,230	826,744	1,513,648	1,402,839	3,062,680
Altoona	59,794	191,248	32,036	162,003	304	576,085	1,082,389	814,231	2,097,305
Chester	63,788	156,399	100,457	50,367	12,898	504,826	936,352	116,095	1,215,373
Bethlehem	108,012	108,370	49,893	149,389	1,000	544,122	1,002,612	1,104,122	2,476,122
Lancaster	39,250	119,736	33,986	98,563	2,380	370,487	699,496	102,088	1,002,894
York	60,083	97,679	66,440	146,569	1,929	423,311	825,277	321,916	1,212,610
McKeesport	65,529	166,302	73,924	176,033	76	545,593	1,067,322	318,034	1,610,082
New Castle	51,518	124,882	64,553	60,531	19,617	500,378	869,418	598,403	1,543,478
Williamsport	55,988	104,143	32,914	71,544	43,220	396,017	744,757	113,058	910,704
Easton	89,669	70,582	61,783	120,142	.....	398,406	786,428	113,087	965,146
Hazleton	49,870	54,026	20,294	74,584	.....	346,065	567,979	419,624	1,053,715
II. Per Capita.									
Reading	$1.02	$2.72	$2.48	$1.58	.....	$10.50	$19.70	$9.43	$32.79
Erie	1.65	4.78	1.49	2.32	$0.08	10 59	21.99	8.74	36.50
Allentown	1.35	2.33	1.69	2.26	.02	7.65	16.97	6.49	26.52
Harrisburg	1.03	2.83	2.62	3.11	.06	11.80	23.00	15.93	42.77
Wilkes-Barre	1.30	4.15	2.14	1.67	.02	10.04	20.33	5.35	27.52
Johnstown	1.47	3.84	.98	2.77	.10	11.95	21.87	20.27	44.25
Altoona	.94	3.01	.50	2.55	(1)	9.07	17.04	12.82	33.02
Chester	1.02	2.49	1.60	.80	.21	8.04	14.91	1.85	19.36
Bethlehem	1.86	1.87	.86	2.57	.02	9.38	17.28	19.03	42.67
Lancaster	.72	2.20	.63	1.81	.04	6.82	12.88	1.88	18.46
York	1.25	2.03	1.38	3.04	.04	8.79	17.11	6.68	25.15
McKeesport	1.37	3.48	1.55	3.68	(1)	11.41	22.31	6.65	33.66
New Castle	1.09	2.65	1.37	1.28	.42	10.61	18.43	12.69	32.72
Williamsport	1.50	2.79	.88	1.92	1.16	10.61	19.96	3.03	24.41
Easton	2.55	2.01	1.76	3.42	.....	11.33	22.36	3.21	27.44
Hazleton	1.47	1.59	.60	2.19	.....	10.17	16.69	12.33	30.96

[1]Less than $0.005.

TABLE 12. INDEBTEDNESS, ASSESSED VALUATION AND GENERAL PROPERTY TAX LEVIES OF PENNSYLVANIA CITIES OF THE FIRST AND SECOND CLASS: 1912-1922—Concluded.

City and year	I. Indebtedness		II. Assessed Valuation (in thousands of dollars, except amounts per capita) City corporation			
	Net debt	Net debt per capita	Real property	Personal property	Total	Per capita
Philadelphia:						
1912	$97,387,810	$60.64	$1,554,303	$2,021	$1,556,323	$969.01
1916	103,787,191	61.64	1,704,695	610,624	2,315,319	1,375.17
1919	141,761,945	79.60	1,823,961	703,668	2,527,629	1,419.36
1921	149,157,421	81.16	2,135,731	708,984	2,844,715	1,547.79
1922	195,845,976	103.38	2,320,411	723,820	3,044,231	1,606.88
Pittsburgh:						
1912	45,553,734	82.72	749,583	(1)	749,583	1,361.23
1916	54,268,412	94.88	782,564	.....	782,564	1,368 16
1919	52,949,507	91.44	806,021	.....	806,021	1,391.99
1921	63,779,547	107.91	829,848	.....	829,848	1,404.06
1922	74,849,261	123.13	868,178	.....	868,178	1,428.15
Scranton:						
1912	2,514,261	18.50	81,556	(1)	81,556	600.14
1916	2,856,550	19.83	84,180	.....	84,180	584.25
1919	2,829,731	20.72	101,269	102	101,371	742.32
1921	2,555,636	18.49	103,241	102	103,343	747.83
1922	2,913,796	20.84	107,693	79	107,772	770.79

City and year	School district			II. Assessed Valuation (in thousands of dollars, except amounts per capital County government			
	Real property	Personal property	Total	Real property	Personal property	Total	Per capita
Philadelphia:							
1912	$1,554,303	$2,021	$1,556,323	.....	.....	.....	.....
1916	1,704,695	1,759	1,706,454	.....	.....	.....	.....
1919	1,823,961	1,425	1,825,386	.....	.....	.....	.....
1921	2,135,731	1,191	2,136,922	.....	.....	.....	.....
1922	2,321,390	(1)	2,321,390	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pittsburgh:				.....	.....	.....	.....
1912	749,583	(1)	749,583	$1,142,626	(1)	$1,142,626	$2,074.99
1916	782,564	.....	782,564	744,353	$205,713	950,066	1,661.00
1919	806,021	.....	806,021	772,945	277,270	1,050,215	1,813.71
1921	829,848	.....	829,848	793,471	318,836	1,112,307	1,881.97
1922	868,178	.....	868,178	878,592	308,436	1,187,028	1,952.66
Scranton:							
1912	81,556	(1)	81,556	.....	.....	.....	.....
1916	84,180	.....	84,180	95,149	10,996	106,145	736.71
1919	101,269	102	101,371	108,838	17,164	126,002	922.69
1921	103,241	102	103,343	104,178	17,576	121,754	881.06
1922	107,693	79	107,772	107,318	14,119	121,437	868.52

[1]Valuation of personal property included with that of real property.

TABLE 12. INDEBTEDNESS, ASSESSED VALUATION AND GENERAL PROPERTY TAX LEVIES OF PENNSYLVANIA CITIES OF THE FIRST AND SECOND CLASS: 1912-1922—Concluded.

City and year	III. General Property Tax Levies Actual amounts				
	City corporation	School district	City and school district	County government	Total
Philadelphia:					
1912	$15,118,161	$7,781,618	$22,899,779	.....	[2]$22,969,234
1916	19,062,011	8,532,269	27,594,280	.....	[2]27,675,252
1919	33,970,917	10,952,317	44,923,234	.....	[2]44,986,095
1921	47,703,899	17,095,377	64,799,276	.....	[2]64,900,769
1922	42,534,552	22,053,203	64,587,755	.....	[2]64,706,772
Pittsburgh:					
1912	8,597,722	4,872,292	13,470,014	$1,226,229	14,696,643
1916	9,106,432	4,695,384	13,801,816	2,495,582	16,207,398
1919	11,119,586	5,239,135	16,358,721	4,200,860	20,559,581
1921	14,500,644	7,053,709	21,554,353	5,441,907	26,996,260
1922	14,321,652	9,984,046	24,305,698	6,944,114	31,249,812
Scranton:					
1912	563,549	693,223	1,256,772	.....	.....
1916	687,428	791,292	1,478,720	495,943	1,974,663
1919	942,580	1,013,711	1,956,291	694,764	2,651,055
1921	1,373,308	1,653,491	3,026,799	825,944	3,852,743
1922	1,682,238	1,724,355	3,406,593	539,454	3,946.047

[2]Including poor districts.

City and year	III. General Property Tax Levies Amounts per capita					Rate of levy per $100 of assessed valuation				
	City corporation	School district	City and school district	County government	Total	City corporation	School district	City and school district	County government	Total
Philadelphia:										
1912	$9.41	$4.84	$14.25	.....	[2]$14.30	$0.97	$0.50	$1.47	.....	$1.48
1916	11.32	5.07	16.39	.....	[2]16.44	.82	.50	1.32	.....	1.37
1919	19.08	6.15	25.23	.....	[2]25.26	[3]1.34	.60	1.94	.....	1.97
1921	25.96	9.30	35.26	.....	[2]35.31	[3]1.68	.80	2.48	.....	2.51
1922	22.45	11.64	34.09	.....	[2]34.15	[3]1.40	.95	2.35	.....	2.39
Pittsburgh:										
1912	15.61	8.85	24.46	$2.23	26.69	1.15	.65	1.80	$0.17	1.97
1916	15.92	8.21	24.13	4.36	28.49	[3]1.17	.60	1.77	[3].26	2.03
1919	19.20	9.05	28.25	7.26	35.51	[3]1.38	.65	2.03	.40	2.43
1921	24.53	11.93	36.46	9.21	45.67	[3]1.75	.85	2.60	[3].49	3.09
1922	23.56	16.42	39.98	11.43	51.41	[3]1.68	1.15	2.83	[3].58	3.41
Scranton:										
1912	4.15	5.10	9.25	.....	.....	.69	.85	1.54	.....	.....
1916	4.77	5.49	10.26	3.44	13.70	[3].82	.94	1.76	[3].47	2.23
1919	6.90	7.42	14.32	5.09	19.41	[3].93	1.00	1.93	[3].55	2.48
1921	9.94	11.96	21.90	5.98	27.88	[3]1.33	1.60	2.93	[3].68	3.61
1922	12.03	12.33	24.36	3.86	28.22	[3]1.56	1.60	3.16	[3].44	3.60

[3]Average rate.

TABLE 13. INDEBTEDNESS, ASSESSED VALUATION AND GENERAL PROPERTY TAX LEVIES OF PENNSYLVANIA CITIES OF THE THIRD CLASS HAVING OVER 30,000 POPULATION: 1922.

City	I. Indebtedness		II. Assessed Valuation (in thousands of dollars, except amounts per capita) City corporation			
	Net debt	Net debt per capita	Real property	Personal property	Total	Per capita
Reading	$3,698,252	$33.61	$98,873	(1)	$98,873	$898.66
Erie	6,466,555	59.04	111,081	(1)	111,081	1,014.18
Allentown	3,295,774	38.81	71,093	66	71,159	837.97
Harrisburg	4,454,408	55.69	65,967	26	65,993	825.09
Wilkes-Barre	2,049,351	27.12	82,760	69	82,829	1,096.13
Johnstown	4,123,391	59.58	65,750	53	65,803	950.74
Altoona	2,278,299	35.87	59,104	.....	59,104	930.43
Chester	2,333,548	37.16	60,640	.....	60,640	965.74
Bethlehem	6,156,737	106.10	59,309	(1)	59,309	1,022.05
Lancaster	1,494,223	27.51	31,635	.....	31,635	582.40
York	1,183,297	24.54	34,750	28	34,778	721.20
McKeesport	1,849,079	38.66	39,179	.....	39,179	81,905
New Castle	1,847,064	39.16	29,158	785	29,943	634.84
Williamsport	999,697	26.79	23,552	21	23,573	631.73
Easton	1,262,581	35.89	34,160	.....	34,160	971.16
Hazleton	1,626,057	47.78	21,904	37	21,941	644.69

City	II. Assessed Valuation (in thousands of dollars, except amounts per capita) School district			County government			
	Real property	Personal property	Total	Real property	Personal property	Total	Per capita
Reading	$98,873	(1)	$98,873	$85,883	$29,150	$115,033	$1,045.54
Erie	111,081	(1)	111,081	61,030	15,484	76,514	698.58
Allentown	70,091	.....	70,091	73,703	24,106	97,809	1,151.81
Harrisburg	65,967	26	65,993	61,762	16,777	78,539	981.94
Wilkes-Barre	82,760	69	82,829	83,101	19,194	102,295	1,353.74
Johnstown	65,750	53	65,803	62,826	5,145	67,971	982.07
Altoona	57,932	19	57,951	31,963	7,520	39,483	621.55
Chester	60,640	.....	60,640	54,652	12,649	67,301	1,071.80
Bethlehem	59,309	(1)	59,309	36,665	12,919	49,584	845.47
Lancaster	31,635	.....	31,635	31,502	11,864	43,366	798.35
York	34,750	28	34,778	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
McKeesport	38,612	.....	38,612	44,916	10,081	54,997	1,149.74
New Castle	29,158	3,178	32,336	29,593	7,605	37,198	788.68
Williamsport	23,552	21	23,573	14,975	7,932	22,907	613.90
Easton	32,767	.....	32,767	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Hazleton	21,904	37	21,941	21,077	4,023	25,100	737.49

City	III. General Property Tax Levies Actual amounts				
	City corporation	School district	City and school district	County government	Total
Reading	$988,725	$988,725	$1,977,450	$460,131	$2,437,581
Erie	1,321,861	1,555,130	2,876,991	489,226	3,366,217
Allentown	569,268	841,096	1,410,364	317,481	1,727,845
Harrisburg	857,917	890,913	1,748,830	437,730	2,186,560
Wilkes-Barre	828,288	1,076,775	1,905,063	558,986	2,464,049
Johnstown	802,792	921,237	1,724,029	397,633	2,121,662
Altoona	443,279	695,414	1,138,693	269,896	1,408,589
Chester	515,444	515,444	1,030,888	175,342	1,206,230
Bethlehem	504,123	741,354	1,245,477	223,560	1,469,037
Lancaster	347,990	316,355	664,345	126,182	790,527
York	347,775	486,886	834,661	(2)	(2)
McKeesport	391,786	579,179	970,965	332,335	1,303,300
New Castle	284,701	633,787	918,488	207,979	1,126,467
Williamsport	318,235	424,313	742,548	174,152	916,700
Easton	358,684	430,560	789,244	(2)	(2)
Hazleton	219,414	389,460	608,874	138,339	747,213

[1]Valuation of personal property included with that of real property.
[2]Not reported.

III. General Property Tax Levies

City	Amounts per capita					Rate of levy per $100 of assessed valuation				
	City corporation	School district	City and school district	County government	Total	City corporation	School district	City and school district	County government	Total
Reading	$8.99	$8.99	$17.98	$4.18	$22.16	$1.00	$1.00	$2.00	$0.40	$2.40
Erie	12.07	14.20	26.27	4.46	30.73	1.19	1.40	2.59	[3].64	3.23
Allentown	6.70	9.91	16.61	3.74	20.35	.80	1.20	2.00	[3].32	2.32
Harrisburg	10.73	11.14	21.87	5.47	27.34	1.30	1.35	2.65	[3].56	3.21
Wilkes-Barre	10.96	14.25	25.21	7.40	32.61	1.00	1.30	2.30	[3].55	2.85
Johnstown	11.60	13.31	24.91	5.74	30.65	1.22	1.40	2.62	[3].58	3.20
Altoona	6.98	10.95	17.93	4.25	22.18	.75	1.20	1.95	[3].68	2.63
Chester	8.21	8.21	16.42	2.79	19.21	.85	.85	1.70	[3].26	1.96
Bethlehem	8.69	12.77	21.46	3.85	25.31	.85	1.25	2.10	[3].45	2.55
Lancaster	6.41	5.82	12.23	2.32	14.55	1.10	1.00	2.10	[3].29	2.39
York	7.21	10.10	17.31	([2])	([2])	1.00	1.40	2.40	([2])	([2])
McKeesport	8.19	12.11	20.30	6.95	27.25	1.00	1.50	2.50	[3].60	3.10
New Castle	6.03	13.44	19.47	4.41	23.88	.95	1.96	2.91	[3].56	3.47
Williamsport	8.53	11.37	19.90	4.67	24.57	1.35	1.80	3.15	[3].76	3.91
Easton	10.20	12.24	22.44	([2])	([2])	1.05	1.30	2.35	([2])	([2])
Hazleton	6.45	11.44	17.89	4.06	21.95	1.00	1.78	2.78	[3].55	3.33

[2]Not reported.
[3]Average rate.

TABLE 14. ASSESSED VALUATION OF PROPERTY SUBJECT TO GENERAL PROPERTY TAX IN PENNSYLVANIA, TOGETHER WITH TOTAL LEVIES OF GENERAL PROPERTY TAXES OF COUNTIES, CITIES, SCHOOL DISTRICTS, AND ALL OTHER CIVIL DIVISIONS IN PENNSYLVANIA, ARRANGED BY COUNTIES: 1912 AND 1922.

County	Actual Amounts in Thousands of Dollars				Amounts Per Capita			
	Assessed valuation of all property subject to general property taxes		Levies of general property taxes		Assessed valuation of all property subject to general property taxes		Levies of general property taxes	
	1912	1922	1912	1922	1912	1922	1912	1922
Adams	$13,075	$22,285	$197	$489	$380.97	$643.12	$5.73	$14.11
Allegheny	1,142,467	1,826,197	21,108	48,210	1,040.93	1,486.04	19.23	39.23
Armstrong	14,556	66,132	297	1,210	199.78	852.78	4.08	15.60
Beaver	44,067	90,827	937	2,788	515.55	755.71	10.96	23.20
Bedford	9,765	12,955	252	453	251.17	338.45	6.48	11.84
Berks	96,794	195,511	1,767	4,066	507.06	951.88	9.26	19.80
Blair	43,975	69,883	1,941	1,689	377.21	524.06	16.65	12.67
Bradford	21,458	27,074	586	916	393.54	509.23	10.74	17.23
Bucks	41,801	64,196	686	1,452	534.10	764.17	8.76	17.28
Butler	27,139	57,795	511	1,321	348.84	736.72	6.56	16.83
Cambria	43,704	160,580	1,748	3,722	234.91	779.50	9.40	18.07
Cameron	3,022	2,967	63	107	385.60	471.16	8.03	17.01
Carbon	26,419	30,945	363	1,041	475.54	475.58	6.54	15.99
Centre	12,800	20,194	340	672	293.62	453.51	7.80	15.10
Chester	67,454	106,096	866	1,955	593.76	909.60	7.63	16.76
Clarion	9,122	14,901	243	499	243.88	411.96	6.51	13.81
Clearfield	20,450	25,578	481	1,247	208.58	242.04	4.91	11.80
Clinton	10,853	15,086	245	492	335.92	442.78	7.58	14.45
Columbia	13,693	17,682	349	832	267.17	365.71	6.80	17.22
Crawford	22,532	37,053	493	1,356	365.98	610.76	8.01	22.34
Cumberland	26,384	34,353	339	836	472.64	576.08	6.08	14.01
Dauphin	72,248	119,912	1,562	3,330	504.51	761.40	10.91	21.14
Delaware	78,325	190,937	1,420	3,826	624.48	1,019.46	11.32	20.43
Elk	8,246	11,538	323	548	223.86	329.85	8.76	15.68
Erie	54,853	121,028	1,281	4,405	453.12	741.02	10.58	26.97
Fayette	85,945	116,236	1,681	4,711	462.12	600.94	9.04	24.35
Forest	2,902	3,518	92	124	307.58	470.57	9.75	16.53
Franklin	32,560	45,364	403	1,049	530.66	721.00	6.57	16.68
Fulton	2,189	2,612	45	98	225.55	271.60	4.60	10.23
Greene	40,571	77,233	416	1,197	1,395.29	2,467.57	14.29	38.23
Huntingdon	7,927	24,048	249	486	200.74	597.54	6.31	12.07
Indiana	15,826	62,137	436	983	214.17	733.66	5.90	11.60
Jefferson	13,091	19,998	334	812	203.34	322.01	5.20	13.08
Juniata	4,598	6,117	104	167	306.30	422.94	6.91	11.54
Lackawanna	178,398	207,062	2,905	7,181	635.03	706.22	10.34	24.49
Lancaster	100,412	156,524	1,372	2,573	592.20	891.67	8.09	14.66
Lawrence	31,862	69,022	751	1,893	429.12	770.85	10.11	21.14
Lebanon	41,511	205,699	463	1,583	675.75	3,210.29	7.54	24.70
Lehigh	69,702	130,966	1,249	2,817	549.12	841.48	9.84	18.10
Luzerne	161,835	400,365	3,405	21,307	436.04	992.72	9.17	52.83
Lycoming	23,874	40,298	800	1,699	289.44	481.53	9.69	20.30
McKean	17,004	27,135	485	961	355.23	551.45	10.13	19.54
Mercer	37,091	62,227	704	2,138	440.00	635.42	8.35	21.83
Mifflin	10,551	15,478	178	468	360.27	478.03	6.09	14.46
Monroe	8,914	13,468	182	406	379.03	546.50	7.75	16.48
Montgomery	115,080	315,952	2,028	4,850	641.01	1,526.35	11.30	23.43
Montour	5,091	5,753	112	177	342.44	408.57	7.53	12.53
Northampton	66,504	121,260	1,121	3,438	486.30	757.12	8.20	21.47
Northumberland	35,404	88,153	977	2,230	299.83	706.23	8.27	17.87
Perry	8,632	9,586	162	279	357.64	419.06	6.73	12.22
Philadelphia	1,533,792	3,044,231	25,224	64,707	939.85	1,606.88	15.46	34.16
Pike	2,269	3,203	62	124	282.46	469.72	7.74	18.23
Potter	7,409	8,012	217	401	249.22	379.91	7.30	19.01
Schuylkill	60,014	501,271	1,322	4,514	273.72	2,275.48	6.03	20.49
Snyder	5,075	6,418	90	201	302.06	372.85	5.36	11.70
Somerset	19,064	51,828	529	1,251	258.85	603.94	7.18	14.58
Sullivan	1,962	4,317	89	145	173.76	453.48	7.87	15.28
Susquehanna	5,734	22,283	257	592	151.92	640.99	6.80	17.02
Tioga	14,653	19,835	348	709	342.13	534.38	8.13	19.11
Union	8,145	10,472	127	233	501.23	660.68	7.84	14.71
Venango	25,981	54,790	710	1,315	443.83	914.51	12.12	21.95
Warren	13,200	27,874	358	944	331.88	694.44	9.00	23.51
Washington	114,342	162,096	1,736	4,485	712.81	807.81	10.82	22.35
Wayne	11,301	11,664	249	541	386.55	425.15	8.52	19.71
Westmoreland	141,276	173,191	1,755	5,889	555.30	608.86	6.90	20.70
Wyoming	3,616	5,901	115	236	233.15	418.45	7.43	16.75
York	58,294	91,972	1,135	2,419	407.94	627.32	7.94	16.50
Total	5,068,803	9,767,274	93,375	239,795	625.17	1,087.35	11.52	26.70

TABLE 15. COMPARATIVE STATEMENT SHOWING THE PRINCIPAL SOURCES OF REVENUE OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA FOR THE FISCAL YEARS 1913 AND 1918-1924.

[Compiled from reports of the Auditor General.]

Sources of revenue	Fiscal year ended November 30th— 1913	1918	1919	1920	Fiscal year ended May 31st— 1922	1923	1924
I. Corporation Taxes.							
Capital stock (including trust companies)	$13,553,538	$14,831,484	$16,557,506	$13,695,070	$16,352,213	$17,181,658	$18,333,086
Corporation loans	2,309,337	4,587,523	3,962,643	3,551,928	4,048,348	4,858,465	5,238,574
Bonus on charters	955,677	866,454	1,137,965	2,032,661	1,696,550	3,382,673	1,760,393
Corporation gross receipts	1,881,335	2,142,666	3,250,330	3,371,975	3,918,687	3,726,487	4,104,414
Gross insurance premiums (domestic)	113,989	153,468	187,011	215,790	257,363	309,586	309,514
Foreign insurance premiums	1,631,218	2,441,770	2,862,925	3,275,314	3,106,512	3,280,581	3,716,975
Bank stock	1,066,203	1,111,817	1,145,399	1,182,668	1,321,390	1,448,118	1,455,704
Income of incorporated savings institutions	39,325	70,627	46,112	68,391	79,933	99,060	109,009
Anthracite coal	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	2,102,979	6,741,761
Emergency profits tax	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30,461
Totals of items listed	21,550,622	26,205,809	29,149,891	27,393,797	30,781,001	36,389,607	41,799,891
II. Other Taxes.							
County loans	330,046	470,217	445,179	506,662	130,726	184,662	271,632
City and borough loans	139,330	282,343	231,753	192,596	747,942	852,412	1,015,604
School district loans	44,394	305,123	225,217	208,028	230,698	422,894	326,179
Total	513,770	1,057,683	902,149	907,286	1,109,366	1,459,968	1,613,415
Inheritances	2,038,738	5,646,604	7,161,201	10,198,718	8,995,343	13,778,472	11,561,367
Gasoline (State's share)	.....	.....	.....	.....	679,911	1,498,770	4,733,215
Writs, wills, and deeds	219,677	230,155	291,717	362,505	352,574	446,844	456,309
Building and loan stock	16,865	57,995	30,325	35,405	43,377	87,543	43,740
III. Licenses.							
Retail mercantile	869,865	1,258,369	1,548,119	1,997,718	2,323,441	2,599,470	2,212,274
Wholesale mercantile	329,707	556,918	650,596	817,275	778,699	825,096	729,833
Retail and wholesale liquor licenses, including bottlers, brewers, and distillers	1,782,811	1,509,327	518,272	1,147,464	912,113	553,324	167,636
Total mercantile and liquor licenses	2,982,383	3,324,614	2,716,987	3,962,457	4,014,253	3,977,890	3,109,742
Billiards and pool	124,395	137,588	149,552	177,065	185,268	214,206	181,507
Brokers	68,568	91,944	106,435	145,348	142,564	190,742	160,064
Dog[1]	.....	.....	.....	.....	337,913	487,029	551,459
Eating house	28,281	45,251	62,257	84,769	95,783	123,620	113,761
Motor registration[1]	840,916	4,029,264	4,979,737	7,973,741	11,749,612	15,391,819	21,126,477
Oleomargarine	134,735	461,891	515,298	585,034	428,016	385,245	391,167
Resident fishers licenses[1]	.....	.....	.....	.....	105,063	221,863	203,517
Resident hunters licenses[1]	164,298	281,277	352,262	373,317	418,205	428,020	574,554
Theatre and circus licenses	34,909	57,123	56,754	63,407	56,569	76,135	59,480
Total licenses, including all other[2]	4,408,902	8,501,151	9,035,647	13,484,966	17,757,910	21,739,410	27,220,973
Total licenses, excluding motor[2]	3,567,986	4,471,887	4,055,910	5,511,225	6,008,298	6,347,591	6,094,496
IV. Other Receipts.							
Fines[2]	57,628	119,084	115,108	156,292	213,279	321,170	380,265
Fees of public officers, general fund	364,492	373,522	416,444	545,485	569,397	622,850	642,111
Sale of stock transfer stamps	.....	107,570	154,450	192,744	156,582	203,328	201,348
V. Summary.							
Total receipts, general fund	.....	.....	.....	.....	49,367,717	61,553,105	66,718,875
Total receipts, special funds	.....	.....	.....	.....	53,153,627	32,895,018	36,405,074
Total receipts, all funds	35,348,615	44,165,369	64,515,310	73,871,294	102,521,344	94,448,123	103,123,949
Revenue receipts, general fund	.....	.....	.....	.....	48,481,766	61,012,853	66,271,832
Revenue receipts, special funds	.....	.....	.....	.....	13,642,636	17,457,281	24,781,842
Total revenue receipts	.....	.....	.....	.....	62,124,402	78,470,134	91,053,674
Non-revenue receipts, general fund	.....	.....	.....	.....	885,951	540,252	447,043
Non-revenue receipts, special funds	.....	.....	.....	.....	39,510,991	15,437,737	11,623,232
Total non-revenue receipts	.....	.....	.....	.....	40,396,942	15,977,989	12,070,275
Total receipts, revenue and non-revenue	35,348,615	44,165,369	64,515,310	73,871,294	102,521,344	94,448,123	103,123,949

[1] In special funds.

[2] Partly in special funds.

TABLE 16. CLASSIFICATION OF CORPORATION TAXES COLLECTED IN PENNSYLVANIA FOR STATE PURPOSES. FISCAL YEAR ENDING MAY 31, 1923.

Kinds of corporations or subjects of taxation	Capital stock tax	Corporate loans tax	Bonus on charters	Gross receipts tax	Gross premiums tax
Tax rate, per cent	0.5	0.4	0.33 1/3	0.8	0.8
Trust companies	$1,871,341	$56,318	$24,615	.....	.....
National banks	[1]1,261,005	.....	.....	.....	.....
State banks	[1]187,113	.....	9,888	.....	.....
Building and loan associations	87,543	.....	.....	.....	.....
Private bankers gross receipts	.....	.....	.....	[2]$46,227	.....
Incorporated savings institutions having no capital stock	.....	.....	.....	[3]99,060	.....
Domestic insurance companies	[4]138,986	22,095	8,848	.....	$309,586
Foreign insurance companies	.....	.....	.....	.....	[5]3,280,581
Unregistered foreign insurance premiums	.....	.....	.....	.....	946
Pennsylvania reciprocal exchange	.....	.....	.....	.....	20,748
Manufacturing	1,232,790	723,162	2,108,167	.....	.....
Brick, slate and clay	94,532	21,621	18,390	.....	.....
Coal and mining	2,045,886	225,472	212,979	.....	.....
Oil and gas	594,782	54,736	37,333	318	.....
Railroads	5,915,567	1,950,146	.....	1,533,832	.....
Traction and other transportation	919,257	420,419	9,127	845,505	.....
Light, heat and power	665,115	523,235	130,126	756,611	.....
Telephone and telegraph	53,610	36,711	1,370	350,572	.....
Water companies	297,551	113,811	5,863	.....	.....
Brewing	124,351	38,371	15,417	.....	.....
Distilling	[6]15,492	.....	.....	.....	.....
Land and improvement	495,840	145,782	43,104	.....	.....
Mercantile	758,863	103,715	111,943	.....	.....
Miscellaneous domestic corporations	1,269,843	187,066	182,341	134,066	.....
Foreign corporations	687,851	235,805	463,163	105,583	.....
County loans	.....	184,662	.....	.....	.....
Municipal loans	.....	852,412	.....	.....	.....
School loans	.....	422,894	.....	.....	.....
Totals	18,717,318	6,318,431	3,382,673	3,871,774	3,611,861

Kinds of corporations or subjects of taxation	Anthracite coal tax	Interest	Penalty	Total
Tax rate, per cent	1.5	.....	.....	.....
Trust companies	.....	$6,090	.....	$1,958,365
National banks	.....	.....	.....	1,261,005
State banks	.....	.....	.....	197,000
Building and loan associations	.....	.....	.....	87,543
Private bankers gross receipts	.....	.....	.....	46,227
Incorporated savings institutions having no capital stock	.....	.....	.....	99,060
Domestic insurance companies	.....	438	$142	480,095
Foreign insurance companies	.....	.....	.....	3,280,581
Unregistered foreign insurance premiums	.....	.....	.....	946
Pennsylvania reciprocal exchange	.....	.....	.....	20,748
Manufacturing	.....	23,202	11,833	4,099,154
Brick, slate and clay	.....	977	.....	135,520
Coal and mining	$2,102,979	18,039	12,028	4,617,381
Oil and gas	.....	852	36	688,057
Railroads	.....	10,249	6,000	9,415,793
Traction and other transportation	.....	11,551	.....	2,205,858
Light, heat and power	.....	5,778	44	2,080,909
Telephone and telegraph	.....	781	5	443,049
Water companies	.....	1,058	70	418,353
Brewing	.....	193	.....	178,331
Distilling	.....	753	.....	16,245
Land and improvement	.....	5,031	1,036	690,793
Mercantile	.....	7,569	178	982,269
Miscellaneous domestic corporations	.....	14,859	5,725	1,793,901
Foreign corporations	.....	9,014	5,350	1,506,766
County loans	.....	.....	.....	184,662
Municipal loans	.....	.....	.....	852,412
School loans	.....	.....	.....	422,894
Totals	2,102,979	116,433	42,448	38,163,917

See footnotes at bottom of next page.

TABLE 16. CLASSIFICATION OF CORPORATION TAXES COLLECTED IN PENNSYLVANIA FOR STATE PURPOSES —Concluded.

FISCAL YEAR ENDING MAY 31, 1924

Kinds of corporations or subjects of taxation	Capital stock tax	Corporate loans tax	Bonus on charters	Gross receipts tax	Gross premiums tax
Tax rate, per cent	0.5	0.4	0.33 1/3	0.8	0.8
Trust companies	$809,729	023,698	$13,367	.....	.....
National banks	[1]1,227,093	.....	.....	.....	.....
State banks	[1]228,611	1,096	12,272	.....	.....
Building and loan associations	43,740	.....	.....	.....	.....
Private bankers gross receipts	.....	.....	.....	[2]$43,858	.....
Incorporated savings institutions having no capital stock	.....	.....	.....	109,009	.....
Domestic insurance companies	.....	.....	.....	.....	[5]3,716,975
Foreign insurance companies	[4]159,599	20,420	3,843	.....	$309,514
Unregistered foreign insurance premiums	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,783
Pennsylvania reciprocal exchange	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,506
Manufacturing	1,628,195	618,604	772,182	.....	.....
Brick, slate and clay	111,248	28,308	22,505	.....	.....
Coal and mining	3,448,283	409,554	104,950	.....	.....
Oil and gas	640,790	26,888	7,726	297	.....
Railroads	5,017,002	2,135,848	7,365	1,998,101	.....
Traction and other transportation	1,079,324	488,691	9,894	825,557	.....
Light, heat and power	980,123	463,004	168,147	694,436	.....
Telephone and telegraph	361,949	102,593	12,884	212,061	.....
Water companies	317,440	124,305	17,948	.....	.....
Brewing	93,878	28,328	17	.....	.....
Distilling	[6]13,157	.....	1,167	.....	.....
Land and improvement	528,279	174,366	45,984	.....	.....
Mercantile	836,859	76,005	97,370	.....	.....
Miscellaneous domestic corporations	1,650,164	333,245	158,267	237,906	.....
Foreign corporations	657,066	183,620	304,507	136,056	.....
County loans	.....	271,632	.....	.....	.....
Municipal loans	.....	1,015,604	.....	.....	.....
School loans	.....	326,179	.....	.....	.....
Totals	19,832,530	6,851,989	1,760,393	4,257,281	4,034,778

Kinds of corporations or subjects of taxation	Anthracite coal tax	Emergency profits tax	Interest	Penalty	Total
Tax rate per cent	1.5	0.5	.....	.....	.....
Trust companies	.....	$7,705	$4,507	.....	$859,006
National banks	.....	.....	2	.....	1,227,095
State banks	.....	2,349	11	.....	244,339
Building and loan associations	.....	.....	.....	.....	43,740
Private bankers gross receipts	.....	.....	.....	.....	43,858
Incorporated savings institutions having no capital stock	.....	.....	.....	.....	109,009
Domestic insurance companies	.....	.....	64	.....	493,439
Foreign insurance companies	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,716,975
Unregistered foreign insurance premiums	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,783
Pennsylvania reciprocal exchange	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,506
Manufacturing	.....	8,690	19,154	$11,314	3,058,140
Brick, slate and clay	.....	455	840	9	163,365
Coal and mining	$6,741,761	1,593	15,857	10,320	10,732,319
Oil and gas	.....	468	558	25	676,753
Railroads	.....	.....	7,877	5,000	9,171,193
Traction and other transportation	.....	84	889	6	2,404,446
Light, heat and power	.....	59	6,055	5,003	2,316,827
Telephone and telegraph	.....	64	420	17	689,988
Water companies	.....	194	1,439	52	461,378
Brewing	.....	150	459	1	122,833
Distilling	.....	.....	8	.....	14,332
Land and improvement	.....	426	3,567	609	753,231
Mercantile	.....	824	1,552	149	1,012,760
Miscellaneous domestic corporations	.....	5,084	9,143	13,678	2,407,487
Foreign corporations	.....	2,314	5,883	10,209	1,299,654
County loans	.....	.....	.....	.....	271,632
Municipal loans	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,015,604
School loans	.....	.....	.....	.....	326,179
Totals	6,741,761	30,461	78,288	56,391	43,643,872

[1]National and state banks are taxed at the rate of 4 mills on the actual value of their capital stock; or, if the tax is paid on or before March 1st, they have the option of paying 10 mills on the par value.

[2]Private bankers pay 1 per cent on their gross receipts.

[3]Incorporated savings institutions having no capital stock pay a tax of 3 per cent on their net income.

[4] Domestic fire insurance companies pay at the rate of 3 mills, while domestic life insurance companies pay at the rate of 5 mills on their capital stock.

[5]Foreign insurance companies pay a tax of 2 per cent on premiums collected within the commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

[6]Distilling companies pay at the rate of 10 mills on capital stock.

TABLE 17. GROSS COLLECTIONS AND COST OF COLLECTION OF INHERITANCE TAX AND MERCANTILE LICENSE TAXES COLLECTED BY COUNTY OFFICIALS.

County	Inheritance Tax			Mercantile Licenses		
	Gross collections	Cost of collection	Ratio of cost to gross collections (per cent)	Gross collections	Cost of collection[1]	Ratio of cost to gross collections (per cent)
Adams	$11,759	$2,789	23.7	$8,422	$1,121	13.3
Allegheny	1,805,887	138,720	7.7	700,057	68,713	9.8
Armstrong	57,413	5,304	9.2	20,863	1,644	7.9
Beaver	55,622	5,539	10.0	30,569	2,888	9.4
Bedford	15,705	1,984	12.6	8,313	900	10.8
Berks	253,845	22,164	8.7	85,338	9,124	10.7
Blair	78,095	9,665	12.4	55,112	3,910	7.1
Bradford	40,973	6,749	16.5	14,344	1,153	8.0
Bucks	65,038	6,233	9.6	31,317	2,404	7.7
Butler	54,414	5,678	10.4	23,129	1,156	5.0
Cambria	57,013	8,331	14.6	70,705	4,048	5.7
Cameron	150	150	100.0	1,728	157	9.1
Carbon	25,733	3,859	15.0	12,898	1,074	8.3
Centre	40,634	5,959	14.7	14,327	1,292	9.0
Chester	523,065	13,661	2.6	34,513	3,436	9.6
Clarion	23,631	1,946	8.2	10,905	832	7.6
Clearfield	27,361	4,118	15.1	28,626	1,964	6.9
Clinton	18,871	2,146	11.4	11,452	1,135	9.9
Columbia	61,054	6,571	10.8	12,579	1,409	11.2
Crawford	61,553	8,585	13.9	18,477	1,560	8.4
Cumberland	126,671	7,433	5.9	16,721	1,362	8.1
Dauphin	107,827	13,390	12.4	74,169	5,733	7.7
Delaware	203,050	18,137	8.9	46,445	4,568	9.8
Elk	32,311	3,475	10.8	10,236	556	5.4
Erie	203,963	11,373	5.6	63,658	3,539	5.6
Fayette	139,668	12,948	9.3	54,307	3,091	5.7
Forest	864	315	36.5	1,803	176	9.8
Franklin	66,505	6,978	10.5	19,499	1,902	9.8
Fulton	6,323	660	10.4	958	160	16.7
Greene	43,013	4,262	9.9	8,220	536	6.5
Huntingdon	28,218	3,662	13.0	9,378	944	10.1
Indiana	31,712	4,450	14.0	22,020	1,646	7.5
Jefferson	50,642	4,300	8.5	18,084	1,443	8.0
Juniata	10,686	1,152	10.7	2,694	374	13.9
Lackawanna	172,871	20,490	11.9	85,555	12,752	14.9
Lancaster	205,290	19,376	9.4	68,468	6,003	8.8
Lawrence	43,184	5,184	12.0	32,443	3,550	10.9
Lebanon	36,997	5,166	14.0	21,537	1,981	9.2
Lehigh	133,038	12,563	9.4	62,390	6,798	10.9
Luzerne	220,429	27,665	12.6	116,385	10,234	8.8
Lycoming	50,939	9,243	18.1	27,860	2,325	8.3
McKean	53,228	3,701	7.0	20,908	1,629	7.8
Mercer	58,834	8,007	13.6	27,486	2,066	7.5
Mifflin	20,449	3,898	19.1	9,312	810	8.7
Monroe	16,878	2,343	13.9	10,215	1,175	11.5
Montgomery	433,259	26,925	6.2	66,229	5,402	8.3
Montour	50,576	3,570	7.1	3,046	328	10.8
Northampton	106,847	8,520	8.0	52,938	2,092	4.0
Northumberland	60,071	10,544	17.6	36,383	3,716	10.2
Perry	9,111	1,460	16.0	4,851	669	13.8
Philadelphia	4,858,568	161,523	3.3	1,237,546	96,818	7.8
Pike	1,374	230	16.7	1,481	199	13.4
Potter	7,040	793	11.3	5,351	618	11.5
Schuylkill	90,113	13,749	15.3	66,066	7,384	11.2
Snyder	9,970	1,393	14.0	3,205	437	13.6
Somerset	20,565	4,609	22.4	23,068	1,353	5.9
Sullivan	44	10	22.7	1,931	234	12.1
Susquehanna	112,827	7,101	6.3	7,818	698	8.9
Tioga	24,765	4,088	16.5	8,507	577	6.8
Union	30,480	2,613	8.6	4,587	559	12.2
Venango	64,515	6,321	9.8	19,044	1,285	6.7
Warren	69,652	6,419	9.2	13,625	930	6.9
Washington	116,107	11,215	9.7	67,802	4,273	6.3
Wayne	22,376	2,944	13.2	7,306	750	10.3
Westmoreland	202,342	11,894	5.9	88,049	7,701	8.7
Wyoming	16,717	2,162	12.9	3,334	382	11.5
York	100,230	13,108	13.1	53,357	4,166	7.8
Total	11,779,041	771,491	6.5	3,799,653	325,841	8.6

[1] Does not include an appraiser's fee of 50 cents and a treasurer's fee of 25 cents for each license issued. For broker's license, corresponding fees of 75 cents and $1.00 are not included.

TABLE 18. COST OF COLLECTING COUNTY TAXES IN SPECIFIED COUNTIES OF PENNSYLVANIA.

County	(1) taxes collected for county purposes	Compensation of tax assessors (2)	Compensation of tax collectors (3)	Ratio of col. 3 to col. 1 (P. ct.) (4)	Compensation of clerks engaged chiefly in tax matters (5)	Miscellaneous expenses of tax collection (6)	Total cost of tax collection (7)	Ratio of col. 7 to col. 1 (P. ct.) (8)
Berks	$896,447	$16,797	$33,484	3.7	$4,500	$1,200	$55,981	6.2
Bucks	276,774	10,981	2,907	1.1	1,800	600	16,288	5.9
Centre	121,021	10,601	6,051	5.0	1,200	1,200	19,052	15.7
Chester	437,933	20,802	1,000	.2	4,000	1,249	27,051	6.2
Clarion	95,130	3,253	2,039	2.1	.....	839	6,131	6.4
Clearfield	370,152	10,000	7,403	2.0	4,500	500	22,403	6.1
Clinton	102,684	3,562	7,046	6.9	540	420	11,568	11.3
Columbia	75,746	5,282	1,892	2.5	.....	743	7,917	10.5
Dauphin	695,271	14,258	26,420	3.8	5,040	899	46,617	6.7
Erie	780,464	15,500	35,487	4.5	6,184	688	57,859	7.4
Fayette	1,009,629	15,770	35,000	3.5	8,400	712	59,882	5.9
Forest	34,534	736	575	1.7	.....	150	1,461	4.2
Huntingdon	125,241	3,615	2,475	2.0	3,000	450	9,540	7.6
Indiana	213,000	11,034	4,080	1.9	1,200	1,574	17,888	8.4
Jefferson	234,009	5,025	12,700	5.4	.....	600	18,325	7.8
Juniata	45,396	2,585	1,590	3.5	.....	270	4,445	9.8
Lancaster	390,966	13,665	8,173	2.1	(1)	2,828	24,666	6.3
Lebanon	209,219	5,000	7,105	3.4	.....	535	12,640	6.0
Lehigh	539,100	18,873	25,568	4.7	3,280	1,560	49,281	9.1
Monroe	79,556	5,490	1,856	2.3	.....	725	8,071	10.1
Montour	25,128	2,398	743	3.0	.....	1,800	4,941	19.7
Northumberland	421,830	19,658	17,967	4.3	3,600	604	41,829	9.9
Potter	62,105	5,495	2,500	4.0	.....	218	8,213	13.2
Somerset	241,312	9,301	7,044	2.9	1,920	1,600	19,865	8.2
Sullivan	29,680	1,237	618	2.1	720	300	2,875	9.7
Susquehanna	126,167	8,882	3,692	2.9	700	587	13,861	11.0
Tioga	135,782	7,415	3,137	2.3	1,500	346	12,398	9.1
Washington	1,092,975	22,593	6,374	.6	10,920	1,256	41,143	3.8
Wyoming	54,595	3,212	1,866	3.4	.....	525	5,603	10.3

[1]Included with miscellaneous expenses.

TABLE 19. ASSESSED VALUATION, AVERAGE MILLS LEVIED, TAX COLLECTED, AND AVERAGE COST OF COLLECTION FOR TOWNSHIP ROAD IMPROVEMENTS IN PENNSYLVANIA TOWNSHIPS OF THE SECOND CLASS: 1923.

[Department of Highways.]

County	No. of 2nd class townships	Assessed valuation	Average mills levied	Tax collected	Average cost of collection (per cent.)	Mileage of 2nd class township roads	Tax collected per mile of road	Assessed valuation per mile of road
Adams	21	$12,600,055	7.43	$86,540.78	2.57	981	$88.22	$12,844.09
Allegheny	29	67,151,020	4.03	243,008.70	2.44	1,022	237.78	65,705.51
Armstrong	27	39,393,243	5.31	184,016.89	2.88	1,692	108.76	23,282.06
Beaver	25	16,621,693	7.64	121,134.43	4.16	902	134.29	18,427.59
Bedford	25	9,433,525	12.88	93,930.08	2.52	1,618	58.05	5,830.36
Berks	44	40,483,680	9.35	327,570.86	2.53	2,131	153.72	18,997.50
Blair	15	13,841,886	9.83	145,825.45	3.06	605	241.03	22,879.15
Bradford	37	13,860,349	11.57	153,533.03	[2]3.31	2,368	64.84	5,853.18
Bucks	30	35,177,192	10.25	318,162.27	2.45	1,625	195.79	21,647.50
Butler	32	15,995,347	10.38	153,729.83	2.95	1,728	88.96	9,256.56
Cambria	29	49,088,633	10.05	496,040.98	2.81	927	535.10	52,954.29
Cameron[1]	5	979,332	8.40	15,047.41	1.68	125	120.38	7,834.65
Carbon[3]	12	4,214,049	11.70	44,138.52	2.48	454	97.22	9,282.05
Centre	25	923,017	8.64	73,046.55	3.14	974	75.00	10,187.90
Chester	57	49,970,114	7.92	355,911.93	2.87	2,045	174.04	24,435.26
Clarion	22	7,537,676	11.86	80,121.34	3.14	1,168	68.60	6,453.49
Clearfield	29	12,701,419	13.70	180,184.83	[2]3.24	1,639	109.93	7,749.49
Clinton	21	6,636,535	9.33	48,179.57	3.47	454	106.12	14,617.92
Columbia	23	12,763,947	9.41	110,336.93	2.20	1,088	101.41	11,731.57
Crawford	35	16,412,245	10.51	170,671.57	3.22	1,941	87.93	8,455.56
Cumberland	21	16,117,356	8.46	123,052.02	2.77	1,035	118.89	15,572.32
Dauphin[1]	22	18,850,233	7.31	118,654.24	2.58	845	140.42	22,307.97
Delaware	11	11,363,372	6.82	73,695.00	3.19	273	269.95	41,624.07
Elk	10	3,954,676	11.50	60,975.00	2.15	428	142.47	9,239.90
Erie	21	26,890,010	9.17	212,711.36	2.77	1,416	150.22	18,990.12
Fayette	24	89,088,206	13.06	889,332.36	2.35	1,563	569.00	56,998.21
Forest	8	2,058,418	11.25	20,435.99	2.70	288	70.96	7,147.29
Franklin	15	20,968,755	7.33	148,713.27	2.37	1,108	134.22	18,924.87
Fulton	11	2,331,976	12.54	26,651.68	2.45	580	45.95	4,020.65
Greene	18	66,539,538	7.21	449,894.30	2.27	1,404	320.43	47,392.83
Huntingdon	30	11,114,368	6.43	65,550.12	3.51	1,039	63.09	10,697.18
Indiana	24	43,210,956	6.10	229,742.09	2.52	1,848	124.32	23,382.55
Jefferson	23	7,378,767	10.40	79,033.17	3.69	1,169	67.60	6,312.03
Juniata	13	5,516,841	10.08	35,376.54	3.04	655	54.01	8,422.66
Lackawanna[1]	18	7,303,115	9.62	65,319.89	3.47	554	117.91	13,182.52
Lancaster	41	70,717,943	8.30	516,471.83	2.36	2,567	201.20	2,748.87
Lawrence	17	16,208,976	8.03	130,298.08	3.65	797	163.48	20,337.48
Lebanon[1]	17	28,051,653	7.00	159,814.30	2.37	704	227.01	39,846.10
Lehigh	14	20,117,789	10.36	175,607.68	2.59	1,070	164.12	18,801.67
Luzerne[2]	31	17,334,203	9.53	160,994.59	2.92	1,143	140.85	15,165.53
Lycoming	42	8,688,556	13.62	104,681.28	3.08	1,373	79.12	6,567.31
McKean	15	7,593,357	13.50	122,419.93	2.04	549	222.98	13,831.25
Mercer	32	16,100,265	8.70	136,655.51	2.65	1,566	87.26	10,281.14
Mifflin	10	7,680,775	7.30	54,828.05	3.93	343	159.85	22,392.93
Monroe	16	5,932,826	15.06	82,345.87	2.75	789	104.37	7,519.42
Montgomery	32	42,650,534	8.68	335,552.37	2.51	1,414	237.31	30,163.04
Montour	9	2,714,510	8.83	20,660.85	3.00	308	67.08	8,813.34
Northampton	17	20,455,308	10.23	192,712.19	2.62	941	204.80	21,737.84
Northumberland[2]	23	8,235,359	10.07	80,411.52	2.52	1,012	84.03	8,137.71
Perry	21	7,045,212	7.52	48,075.01	2.48	863	55.71	8,163.63
Philadelphia	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pike	11	4,712,940	7.45	35,454.40	3.35	467	75.92	10,091.95
Potter	24	3,455,931	14.54	56,380.00	3.02	922	61.15	3,748.30
Schuylkill[1]	37	36,226,211	15.14	194,086.27	2.05	1,254	154.77	28,888.52
Snyder	15	9,747,008	5.66	43,902.12	2.40	644	68.17	15,135.10
Somerset	25	27,235,398	10.24	254,922.65	2.13	1,832	139.20	14,866.48
Sullivan	9	2,966,084	9.44	31,311.90	2.22	430	72.81	6,897.87
Susquehanna	27	12,779,488	10.44	123,696.63	3.59	1,577	78.43	8,103.67
Tioga	30	11,557,380	11.90	129,819.21	3.29	1,558	83.32	7,418.09
Union	10	5,296,588	8.50	50,298.44	2.66	426	118.07	12,433.30
Venango	21	11,122,947	14.33	150,279.58	2.86	989	151.95	11,236.55
Warren	25	9,764,733	12.54	117,051.97	2.36	926	126.41	10,545.07
Washington	32	90,684,049	10.16	610,348.09	2.00	2,079	293.58	43,619.07
Wayne[1]	22	10,112,443	10.06	100,068.00	3.12	1,210	82.70	8,357.39
Westmoreland	23	81,054,008	17.05	746,772.72	2.47	2,455	304.18	33,015.89
Wyoming	18	3,912,497	17.06	51,753.13	3.36	543	95.31	7,205.34
York	32	28,861,828	8.23	217,098.49	2.64	2,482	87.47	11,628.45
Total	1,510	1,396,478,358	9.88	11,239,671.64	2.63	74,875	150.11	18,650.79
Number of townships reporting	.....	1,481	1,481	1,481	1,476	1,483	1,481	1,481

[1]One township not reporting. [2]Two townships not reporting. [3]Five townships not reporting. [4]Sixteen townships not reporting.

TABLE 20. STATEMENT SHOWING GENERAL MAINTENANCE COSTS UNDER DIFFERENT DEFINITIONS OF MAINTENANCE, WITH AVERAGE COST PER MILE FOR IMPROVED ROADS UNDER EACH CONDITION.
[Department of Highways.]

No.	Items of maintenance	Maintenance expenditures for 1924[1]	Eliminating items 2, 8, 14 and 17	Further eliminating items 19 to 25, inclusive	Further eliminating items 4, 5, 6 and 18	Further eliminating items 10, 15 and 16
	General maintenance:					
1	State highways in townships	$4,316,368	$2,399,311	$2,399,311	$2,399,311	$2,399,311
2	State-aid highways	122,140	.....	.....	.....	.....
3	Borough aid	263,055	131,527	131,527	131,527	131,527
4	Construction of guard rail	872,596	872,596	872,596	.....	.....
5	Construction of retaining walls	27,767	27,767	27,767	.....	.....
6	Widening of roads	347,187	347,187	347,187	.....	.....
	Surface treatment:					
7	State highways in townships	2,280,589	1,886,254	1,886,254	1,886,254	1,886,254
8	State-aid highways	69,335	.....	.....	.....	.....
9	Borough aid	185,990	163,806	163,806	163,806	163,806
	Surfacing earth roads with bituminous-treated stone:					
10	State highways in townships	355,112	355,112	355,112	355,112	.....
	Surfacing oilbound roads with bituminous-treated macadam or bituminous pavement, and surfacing bituminous-treated macadam with bituminous pavements:					
11	State highways in townships	3,096,025	3,096,025	3,096,025	3,096,025	3,096,025
12	Borough aid	398,371	398,371	398,371	398,371	398,371
	Resurfacing of roads:					
13	State highways in townships	873,605	873,605	873,605	873,605	873,605
14	State aid	148,624	.....	.....	.....	.....
15	Replacement of roads	2,994,170	2,994,170	2,994,170	2,994,170	.....
16	Replacement of bridges and culverts	1,121,398	1,121,398	1,121,398	1,121,398	.....
17	Maintenance of detours	341,841	.....	.....	.....	.....
18	Maintenance of equipment	964,342	964,342	964,342	.....	.....
19	Elimination of grade crossings	347,187	347,187	.....	.....	.....
20	Purchase of equipment	1,198,153	1,198,153	.....	.....	.....
21	Central and field office expense	1,278,550	1,278,550	.....	.....	.....
22	Research work (highway transport, etc.)	147,969	147,969	.....	.....	.....
23	Right-of-way surveys, etc.	218,625	218,625	.....	.....	.....
24	Registration of motor vehicles	1,225,000	1,225,000	.....	.....	.....
25	Motor Patrol	300,000	300,000	.....	.....	.....
26	Total	23,494,000	20,346,956	15,631,472	13,419,580	8,948,898
27	Average maintenance cost per mile of improved State highways maintained in townships and boroughs by the Department (4,663.5 miles)	.....	4,363.02	3,351.87	2,877.58	1,918.92

[1] Based on eleven months' actual expenditure and the estimated expenditures for December, 1924.

TABLE 20. STATEMENT SHOWING GENERAL MAINTENANCE COSTS UNDER DIFFERENT DEFINITIONS OF MAINTENANCE, WITH AVERAGE COST PER MILE FOR IMPROVED ROADS UNDER EACH CONDITION—Concluded.
[Department of Highways.]

No.	Items of maintenance	Further eliminating items 11 and 12	Further eliminating item 13	Shoulder and surface maintenance	Surface maintenance
	General maintenance:				
1	State highways in townships	$2,399,311	$2,399,311	$1,683,356	$1,198,630
2	State-aid highways	.....	.....	.....	.....
3	Borough aid	131,527	131,527	92,279	68,565
4	Construction of guard rail	.....	.....	.....	.....
5	Construction of retaining walls	.....	.....	.....	.....
6	Widening of roads	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Surface treatment:				
7	State highways in townships	1,886,254	1,886,254	1,886,254	1,886,254
8	State-aid highways	.....	.....	.....	.....
9	Borough aid	163,806	163,806	163,806	163,806
	Surfacing earth roads with bituminous-treated stone:				
10	State highways in townships	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Surfacing oilbound roads with bituminous-treated macadam or bituminous pavement, and surfacing bituminous-treated macadam with bituminous pavements:				
11	State highways in townships	.....	.....	.....	.....
12	Borough aid	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Resurfacing of roads:				
13	State highways in townships	873,605	.....	.....	.....
14	State aid	.....	.....	.....	.....
15	Replacement of roads	.....	.....	.....	.....
16	Replacement of bridges and culverts	.....	.....	.....	.....
17	Maintenance of detours	.....	.....	.....	.....
18	Maintenance of equipment	.....	.....	.....	.....
19	Elimination of grade crossings	.....	.....	.....	.....
20	Purchase of equipment	.....	.....	.....	.....
21	Central and field office expense	.....	.....	.....	.....
22	Research work (highway transport, etc.)	.....	.....	.....	.....
23	Right-of-way surveys, etc.	.....	.....	.....	.....
24	Registration of motor vehicles	.....	.....	.....	.....
25	Motor Patrol	.....	.....	.....	.....
26	Total	5,454,503	4,580,898	3,825,695	3,317,255
27	Average maintenance cost per mile of improved State highways maintained in townships and boroughs by the Department (4,663.5 miles)	1,169.62	982.29	820.35	711.32

TABLE 21. STATE SUMMARY SHOWING NUMBER OF TAXABLES, ASSESSED VALUE OF REAL ESTATE, BOTH EXEMPT AND TAXABLE, AMOUNT OF MONEY AT INTEREST, AND TOTAL AMOUNT OF TAXES LEVIED OR APPROPRIATED FOR ALL LOCAL PURPOSES: FISCAL YEAR ENDING MAY, 31, 1924.
[Department of Internal Affairs—Bureau of Statistics and Information.]

Civil divisions	Number	Number of taxables	Per cent of total	Value of real estate exempt from taxation	Per cent of total	Value of real estate taxable	Per cent of total
City, 1st class	1	802,079	16.6	$438,729,050	39.2	$2,630,333,197	32.8
Cities, 2nd class	2	443,928	9.2	214,752,365	19.2	981,212,085	12.2
Cities, 3rd class	39	801,126	16.7	152,734,051	13.6	957,593,943	11.9
Boroughs	932	1,355,759	28.1	170,827,792	15.2	1,359,829,424	17.0
Townships, 1st class	57	173,935	3.6	38,431,248	3.4	384,085,954	4.8
Townships, 2nd class	1,514	1,197,581	25.8	105,090,583	9.4	1,708,310,254	21.3
Total for the State	.....	4,774,408	100.0	1,120,565,089	100.0	8,021,364,857	100.0

Civil divisions	Number	Assessed value of all real estate	Per cent of total	Amount of money at interest	Per cent of total	Total amount of taxes levied or appropriated	Per cent of total
City, 1st class	1	$3,069,062,247	33.6	$790,341,880	35.8	$53,217,175	21.6
Cities, 2nd class	2	1,195,964,450	13.1	370,684,141	16.8	36,452,936	14.8
Cities, 3rd class	39	1,110,327,994	12.2	299,963,514	13.6	39,459,250	16.0
Boroughs	932	1,530,657,216	16.7	352,688,288	16.0	55,954,426	22.7
Townships, 1st class	57	422,517,202	4.6	159,002,957	7.2	12,258,144	5.0
Townships, 2nd class	1,514	1,813,400,837	19.8	237,111,927	10.6	48,941,252	19.9
Total for the State	.....	9,141,929,946	100.0	2,209,792,716	100.0	246,283,183	100.0

TABLE 22. ASSESSED VALUATION OF PROPERTY AND AMOUNT OF COUNTY TAXES LEVIED IN PENNSYLVANIA BY COUNTIES: 1924.[1]

[Department of Internal Affairs—Bureau of Statistics and Information.]

County	Assessed value of all real estate	Value of real estate exempt from taxation	Value of real estate taxable	Value of horses, mares, etc., over the age of 4 years	Value of neat cattle over the age of 4 years	Total value of horses and cattle taxable	Value of salaries, occupations, etc.
Adams	16,960	1,831	15,129	452	364	816	1,140
Allegheny	1,707,226	284,641	1,422,584	1,142	670	1,812	130,335
Armstrong	72,701	10,394	62,307	388	248	636	6,063
Beaver	85,695	6,228	79,468	257	170	427	3,232
Bedford	10,660	736	9,924	307	246	553	960
Berks	169,559	17,363	152,196	1,112	1,031	2,143	13,310
Blair	68,039	9,824	58,214	247	178	425	6,333
Bradford	23,301	2,959	20,342	368	332	700	854
Bucks	57,433	8,319	49,114	808	523	1,331	6,553
Butler	42,816	5,328	37,487	333	263	596	2,454
Cambria	168,084	15,315	152,769	367	238	605	15,036
Cameron	2,775	279	2,496	31	11	42	285
Carbon	35,215	4,780	30,435	154	53	207	5,904
Center	20,316	5,458	14,858	424	339	763	1,196
Chester	87,836	9,320	78,516	840	1,470	2,310	7,490
Clarion	11,301	1,695	9,606	228	156	384	1,059
Clearfield	23,193	2,251	20,942	337	153	490	3,216
Clinton	15,412	2,219	13,192	136	82	218	945
Columbia	47,689	2,663	45,025	407	200	607	1,816
Crawford	27,605	1,043	26,562	493	688	1,181	2,379
Cumberland	32,736	3,573	29,163	458	368	826	2,412
Dauphin	136,981	35,264	101,718	365	288	653	6,151
Delaware	180,035	15,006	165,029	217	206	423	10,465
Elk	12,202	1,417	10,785	74	47	121	934
Erie	108,620	10,307	98,313	583	601	1,184	8,438
Fayette	106,484	5,347	101,137	458	168	626	5,000
Forest	2,309	221	2,087	33	16	49	120
Franklin	37,827	2,617	35,210	446	426	872	1,344
Fulton	2,371	112	2,258	77	52	129	165
Greene	71,745	15,874	55,871	330	196	526	946
Huntingdon	24,057	2,834	21,223	291	188	479	1,402
Indiana	59,904	4,516	55,388	397	249	646	7,738
Jefferson	16,306	2,123	14,182	226	126	352	1,759
Juniata	4,866	214	4,652	97	107	204	197
Lackawanna	205,435	17,366	188,069	487	176	663	12,521
Lancaster	127,521	10,479	117,042	1,864	1,398	3,262	24
Lawrence	62,919	5,306	57,613	279	290	569	4,038
Lebanon	199,169	4,813	194,356	438	407	845	2,447
Lehigh	119,514	12,886	106,628	534	268	802	14,829
Luzerne	379,140	18,019	361,121	1,050	228	1,278	16,286
Lycoming	33,886	6,134	27,752	321	210	531	4,319
McKean	20,593	1,886	18,707	120	80	200	1,573
Mercer	58,791	5,630	53,161	407	432	839	2,734
Mifflin	15,138	1,873	13,265	200	152	352	1,142
Monroe	10,644	897	9,746	123	77	200	1,286
Montgomery	203,126	20,333	182,793	718	715	1,433	13,021
Montour	7,101	2,180	4,921	93	72	165	343
Northampton	113,579	18,638	94,942	676	415	1,091	12,304
Northumberland	73,850	5,950	67,900	341	169	510	3,253
Perry	10,392	992	9,400	370	179	549	842
Philadelphia	3,069,062	438,729	2,630,333	915	.....	915	.....
Pike	7,752	524	7,228	90	43	123	249
Potter	6,212	610	5,603	132	112	244	207
Schuylkill	367,605	7,388	360,217	501	122	623	4,368
Snyder	10,691	872	9,820	187	146	333	418
Somerset	42,062	5,823	36,239	349	317	666	5,012
Sullivan	3,889	201	3,689	75	56	131	249
Susquehanna	19,134	1,843	17,290	596	771	1,367	1,403
Tioga	16,894	2,358	14,536	358	429	787	1,337
Union	9,001	717	8,284	181	188	369	568
Venango	31,714	3,552	28,162	218	126	344	1,881
Warren	27,382	5,355	22,027	299	243	542	1,227
Washington	143,067	5,911	137,156	800	668	1,468	8,612
Wayne	14,733	1,414	13,319	355	225	580	845
Westmoreland	165,602	13,083	152,519	610	446	1,056	5,929
Wyoming	4,601	489	4,112	120	113	233	246
York	71,472	6,241	65,232	1,105	689	1,794	4,789
Total	9,141,930	1,120,565	8,021,365	27,793	20,413	48,206	385,937

[1]In thousands of dollars; except amounts of county taxes, which are expressed in dollars.

TABLE 22. ASSESSED VALUATION OF PROPERTY AND AMOUNT OF COUNTY TAXES LEVIED IN PENNSYLVANIA BY COUNTIES: 1924[1]—Concluded.

[Department of Internal Affairs—Bureau of Statistics and Information.]

County	Aggregate value of property taxable at rate of ——mills	Aggregate amount of county tax assessed at rate of ——mills	Amount of money at interest	Value of stages, omnibuses, etc.	Aggregate value of property taxable for county purposes at 4 mills	Aggregate amount of county tax assessed on money at interest, etc.
Adams	17,085	$93,969	6,640	.....	6,640	$22,003
Allegheny	1,554,732	2,526,439	486,913	.....	486,913	1,947,653
Armstrong	69,006	276,022	5,481	.....	5,481	21,926
Beaver	83,127	831,265	10,376	.....	10,376	41,503
Bedford	11,436	102,783	3,875	11	3,886	15,546
Berks	167,650	670,599	56,448	14	56,462	225,849
Blair	64,973	486,935	16,350	22	16,372	65,483
Bradford	21,896	175,169	5,353	5	5,358	21,432
Bucks	56,998	342,938	18,236	4	18,240	72,960
Butler	40,537	506,883	14,250	1	14,252	57,091
Cambria	168,409	1,010,453	10,483	10	10,493	41,972
Cameron	2,823	28,227	722	.....	722	2,889
Carbon	36,546	201,003	3,205	.....	3,205	12,820
Center	16,818	100,908	5,028	.....	5,028	20,113
Chester	88,315	309,104	27,712	24	27,736	110,903
Clarion	11,049	110,486	5,872	.....	5,872	23,487
Clearfield	24,649	221,883	5,138	[2]	5,139	20,555
Clinton	14,355	114,841	2,056	8	2,064	8,256
Columbia	47,449	142,316	2,076	.....	2,076	8,303
Crawford	30,121	331,333	9,648	7	9,655	38,620
Cumberland	32,401	194,406	6,966	[2]	6,967	27,866
Dauphin	108,521	651,126	22,211	.....	22,211	88,845
Delaware	175,916	572,003	52,487	[2]	52,487	209,950
Elk	11,840	71,040	612	.....	612	2,448
Erie	107,935	755,547	24,723	2	24,724	98,893
Fayette	106,763	1,121,009	12,245	.....	12,245	48,980
Forest	2,256	20,305	911	1	911	3,646
Franklin	37,426	149,706	10,355	10	10,366	41,463
Fulton	2,553	22,973	199	.....	199	797
Greene	57,343	229,373	5,976	.....	5,976	23,888
Huntingdon	23,103	138,620	2,685	11	2,696	10,785
Indiana	63,772	191,316	6,177	14	6,191	24,765
Jefferson	16,293	211,809	5,544	6	5,550	22,200
Juniata	5,054	40,430	1,315	4	1,319	5,276
Lackawanna	201,253	906,508	20,249	.....	20,249	80,210
Lancaster	120,328	$240,608	44,187	65	44,252	$177,008
Lawrence	62,219	435,536	14,113	77	14,190	56,759
Lebanon	197,648	592,944	10,943	[2]	10,943	43,774
Lehigh	122,260	366,780	43,080	.....	43,080	172,320
Luzerne	378,685	3,370,425	46,061	.....	46,061	184,242
Lycoming	32,602	309,874	14,215	.....	14,215	56,862
McKean	20,480	102,401	10,489	.....	10,489	41,954
Mercer	56,734	680,805	9,748	.....	9,748	38,991
Mifflin	14,759	103,313	2,165	7	2,172	8,687
Monroe	11,232	78,606	3,832	.....	3,832	15,434
Montgomery	197,247	591,742	161,554	20	161,573	646,294
Montour	5,429	29,859	753	.....	753	3,010
Northampton	108,337	650,021	31,790	44	31,834	127,336
Northumberland	71,662	394,143	7,509	.....	7,509	30,036
Perry	10,791	75,745	1,251	5	1,256	5,025
Philadelphia	2,631,249	44,942,169	790,342	.....	790,342	3,161,368
Pike	7,609	22,828	1,419	4	1,424	5,695
Potter	6,054	108,969	1,984	.....	1,984	7,937
Schuylkill	365,208	1,826,081	11,146	8	11,155	44,618
Snyder	10,570	36,996	1,457	.....	1,457	5,828
Somerset	41,917	290,327	14,390	.....	14,390	57,557
Sullivan	4,069	36,623	464	1	465	1,860
Susquehanna	20,060	140,421	3,311	.....	3,311	13,244
Tioga	16,660	199,915	4,234	.....	4,234	16,936
Union	9,221	46,104	1,730	.....	1,730	6,919
Venango	30,387	182,322	25,711	11	25,721	102,884
Warren	23,796	285,552	5,029	2	5,030	20,110
Washington	147,237	1,104,303	26,769	.....	26,769	107,075
Wayne	14,744	117,999	822	.....	822	4,622
Westmoreland	159,505	1,276,043	20,650	19	20,668	82,673
Wyoming	4,591	55,094	1,979	3	1,982	7,929
York	71,815	502,705	28,148	3	28,151	112,604
Total	8,455,509	73,011,979	2,209,793	422	2,210,215	8,836,969

[1] In thousands of dollars; except amounts of county taxes, which are expressed in dollars.

[2] Less than $500.

EXHIBIT G.

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA

Department of Welfare

Harrisburg, January 9, 1925.

Hon. Franklin Spencer Edmonds, 1418 Packard Building, Philadelphia, Pa.

My dear Mr. Edmonds: In reply to your letter asking for an estimate as to the costs of operating the welfare activities for the next ten years, I submit the following estimates. They are based on very carefully assembled figures, they take into consideration the slow and conservative development of our institutions, and I believe under ordinary circumstances can be considered reasonably reliable and conservative.

For Maintenance—Penal and Correctional Institutions.

Present bed capacity	5,300
Estimated increase by 1929	7,100
Estimated capacity by 1934	8,300

Cost of maintenance by biennial periods:

1925-27	$2,665,000
1927-29	2,665,000
1929-31	3,571,000
1931-33	3,571,000
1933-35	4,142,300
Total	16,614,300

Soldiers' and Sailors' Home, Erie.

Present capacity 600, with but 150 beds occupied.

Estimated census by 1929, 400.

Estimated census by 1934, 600 (which is the present bed capacity).

Cost of maintenance by biennial periods:

1925-27	$200,000
1927-29	200,000
1929-31	400,000
1931-33	400,000
1933-35	500,000
Total	1,700,000

Institutions for the Feeble-minded.

Present bed capacity	4,605
Estimated bed capacity, 1929	6,600
Estimated bed capacity, 1934	8,000

Cost of maintenance by biennial periods:

1925-27	$2,175,000
1927-29	2,175,000
1929-31	3,262,500
1931-33	3,262,500
1933-35	3,925,000
Total	14,800,000

Medical and Surgical Hopitals.

Present bed capacity	940
Estimated bed capacity to provide for the necessary maternity service in a number of these hospitals by 1934	1,145

Cost of maintenance by biennial periods chargeable to the State (a large amount of the maintenance charges of these institutions is now paid out of the earnings of these institutions):

1925-27	$1,010,000
1927-29	1,010,000
1929-31	1,010,000
1931-33	1,010,000
1933-35	1,212,000
Total	5,252,000

The maintenance cost of caring for the insane in the state and county hospitals is based upon the studies previously made which show an average increase of approximately 600 per year over the last long series of years with the exception of the years of the Great War. These figures also take into consideration that the type of care which can be afforded in the county institutions for which the State pays at the rate of $2.00 a week, is not sufficiently good, and that as time goes on the State ought to be required to pay $3.00.

State and County Insane.

Cost of maintenance by biennial periods:

1925-27	$5,493,600
1927-29	5,868,000
1929-31	6,242,400
1931-33	6,616,800
1933-35	6,991,200
Total	31,212,000

New institutions which ought to be established before the end of the next ten year period are an institution for defective delinquent males; an institution for the care of epileptics; and the Pennsylvania Training School at Morganza should be developed into two units—one for girls and one for boys, with practically double their present capacity.

There are, of course, as you know, projects under way for the development of a new Eastern Penitentiary; the completion of Rockview; the enlargment of Muncy to accommodate all women offenders; the enlargement of Pennhurst to a capacity of 2,500; Polk, to a capacity of 2,500; Laurelton, to a capacity of at least 2,000.

With the exception of the institutions for defective delinquent males and epileptics, the increased cost of maintenance has been taken into consideration in the figures already given.

As to the latter two, the best that I can do is to figure on the present day costs of caring for the mental defectives, allowing something more than the present cost because of the criminal types which must be handled in the defective delinquent institutions for males.

I have also estimated that neither of those institutions, badly as they are needed, will be ready for occupancy until 1931; therefore, that there will be but two biennial periods for which appropriations for maintenance will be needed.

Defective Delinquent Males and Epileptics.

Cost of maintenance by biennial periods:

Defective delinquent males:	1931-33	$300,000	
	1933-35	600,000	
Total			$900,000
Epileptics	1931-33	$660,000	
	1933-35	660,000	
Total			1,320,000
Total, both classes			2,220,000

Summary of Maintenance for 10-Year Period.

Penal and correctional	$16,614,300	
Soldiers' and Sailors' Home, Erie	1,700,000	
Feeble-minded	14,800,000	
Medical and surgical	5,252,000	
State and county insane	31,212,000	
Defective delinquent males and epileptics	2,220,000	
Grand total		$71,798,300

This disposes of the estimated costs for the maintenance of the State-owned institutions.

Repairs and Replacements.

Now as to the figures in regard to repairs and replacements. We estimate on the basis of 2 per cent of the value of the properties, which we understand is good practice. Taking the group of penal and correctional institutions—the Soldiers' and Sailors' Home, the institutions for the feeble-minded, and the medical and surgical hospitals—we have had valuation figures brought together during the summer

by our engineering staff, which show a valuation of $22,361,000, which at 2 per cent would require an expenditure of approximately $447,220 per year to keep those institutions in good order.

As you are aware, the years 1925-27 require a greater expenditure because of a long period of neglect, covering in some of the institutions at least nine years.

The following, therefore, are the figures for this group of institutions:

Repairs and replacements by biennial periods:

1925-27	$1,008,000
1927-29	894,440
1929-31	894,440
1931-33	894,440
1933-35	894,440
Total	4,585,760

For the mental hospitals, using the same method, the valuation of these institutions being estimated by our engineers at $18,300,000, we find the biennial appropriation needs as follows:

Repairs and replacements by biennial periods:

1925-27	$700,000
1927-29	750,000
1929-31	800,000
1931-33	850,000
1933-35	900,000
Total	4,000,000

In regard to the up-keep of the institutions which should be built during the next ten years and the expansion of present institutions which should be undertaken, amounting in value to approximately $15,000,000, as estimated by our engineers in co-operation with the superintendents of the several institutions, the biennial appropriations, beginning with the years 1931-33, should be as follows:

Repairs and replacements by biennial periods:

1931-33	$600,000
1933-35	600,000
Total	1,200,000

Adding together the estimates above presented, we have a grand total for repairs and replacements during the 10-year period, 1925-35, of $9,785,760.

Capital Outlay.

New buildings and extensions to buildings and equipment needed during the next ten years, if Pennsylvania is to keep abreast of developing needs, will require capital outlays as follows:

Penal and correctional group	$14,755,000
Soldiers' and Sailors' Home	75,000
Mental hospital group (inclusive of an Eastern and Western psychopathic hospital)	24,755,000
Institutions for the feeble-minded	8,205,000
General medical and surgical group	1,000,000
Nurses homes and housing for employees	1,000,000
Total capital outlay	49,790,000

The only things which will help to reduce the continuing need of a building expansion are:

1. An aggresive mental health program, such as our Department has already started through 37 clinics in various localities throughout the State, but which ought to be available in every county.
2. A Central Parole Board, combined with an indeterminate sentence act, such as Massachusetts and Illinois have, and which has successfully reduced the need of prison space.
3. A more effectively functioning Probation System, adult and juvenile, to operate in connection with the suspended sentence.
4. More active parole and social service in connection with our mental hospitals and institutions for the feeble-minded which can successfully supervise from 15 per cent to 20 per cent of the patents in their own homes at a minimum cost. One such worker can supervise approximately 100 outside of an institution.

Appropriations to Mothers' Assistance Fund.

1925-27	$1,750,000
1927-29	2,000,000
1929-31	2,000,000
1931-33	2,500,000
1933-35	3,000,000
Total	11,250,000

The above figures do not cover the full need as it is known today by about one-third.

Appropriations to Private Charity.

The hospitals which have been under our very careful supervision, and in which we have approved for payment only those cases which were proved to be needy, have in the past year shown an ability to earn $3,899,190 at a per diem rate of three dollars, or for a biennial period $7,798,380.

We have, however, estimated very conservatively on a basis of $4,000,000 for a biennial period and for the State-aided homes we have estimated on the basis of the approximate sum received this last biennium, $554,000.

Appropriations to State-Aided Institutions.

1925-27	$4,554,000
1927-29	4,554,000
1929-31	4,554,000
1931-33	4,554,000
1933-35	4,554,000
Total	22,770,000

Appropriation to Department of Welfare.

The amounts which we estimate as being required for general administrative purposes and for the mental health and orthopaedic program are given below:

1925-27	[1]$375,000
1927-29	475,000
1929-31	[2]500,000
1931-33	500,000
1933-35	500,000
Total	2,350,000

[1]Present shortage of state income so limits the allocation to the Department of Welware that we cannot carry on the mental health program desired.

[2]Orthopaedic unit expansion.

Summary of Total Requirements for the 10-Year Period, 1925-35.

Total maintenance	$71,798,300
Total repairs and replacements	9,785,760
Total capital outlay	49,790,000
Mothers' Assistance Fund	11,250,000
State-aided institutions	22,770,000
Department of Welfare—administration, mental health, and orthopaedic program	2,350,000
Grand total, 10-year period	167,744,060

This has proved to be a long story, but I have been so deeply concerned over the long-neglected "Welfare Institutions" and program that I have made a very exhaustive study of present conditions and future needs.

It gives me at least this satisfaction, that it will not be my fault if the needs are not met, for I have tried to tell the people how great the neglect has been and I have tried to make them plan for the future in a comprehensive fashion.

Also, I have attempted to make them realize that money put into a program of prevention of poverty (not by doles), prevention of mental disease and defect, and prevention of crime is our only safety as a democracy.

Very truly,
Ellen C. Potter, M.D.,
Secretary of Welfare.

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONERS APPOINTED TO REVISE THE PENAL CODE.

CODE OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE

REPORT

To the Honorable, the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly Met:

Under the Joint Resolution of July 25, 1917, P. L. 1188, a Commission was appointed to revise, collate and digest all acts and statutes relating to or touching the Penal Laws of the Commonwealth. By a Joint Resolution of June 23, 1919, P. L. 1211, the Commission was continued and directed to make a report to the General Assembly of 1921, which report was duly submitted. By a Joint Resolution of May 27, 1921, P. L. 1187, the Commission was continued for two years and authorized to revise, collate and digest all acts and parts of acts relating to criminal procedure, including the law of evidence.

The Commission submitted to your Honorable Body at its last session two proposed acts, one a Code of Criminal Law and the other a Code of Criminal Procedure.

By a Joint Resolution approved June 14, 1923, P. L. 699, the Commission was again continued and provision was made for the appointment of two additional members who were subsequently named by the Governor.

The Commissioners have submitted in a separate report the proposed Code of Criminal Law, and herewith submit a Code of Criminal Procedure, entitled "An Act to consolidate, revise and amend the laws of this Commonwealth relating to penal proceedings and pleadings, and imposing certain costs therein upon the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and the various counties thereof."

After thorough consideration, the Commissioners deem it inadvisable to submit any act codifying the laws relating to criminal evidence, for the reason that the statute law is fairly clear and the decisions are well settled. Any changes in this law which are deemed wise may be made without a codification of the entire law.

The Commission has followed in large part the general classification contained in the Act of March 31, 1860, P. L. 427, generally known as the "Criminal Procedure Act of 1860." Some changes in classification were necessary because there had been added to the law by way of supplement, amendment and new legislation a number of matters not covered by the Act of 1860. Our effort has been to arrange this later legislation under its appropriate article and title and to include in the proposed act all legislation of a general nature upon the subject of procedure and pleading.

Some explanation of the difference between the subject of "Indictments and Pleadings" in the present Report and in the Report of 1923, is necessary.

In our Report submitted to the Session of 1923, we recommended the adoption of short forms of indictments, designed to simplify criminal pleading. Such forms, under legislative enactments, are in use in England, Canada, New Zealand and India, as well as in some of the States of the United States, including Massachusetts. The problem confronting the Commissioners in determining the validity of such short form of indictment differed from that presented in England and in its Colonial possessions, because of the existence here of a written Constitution prescribing the method of instituting criminal prosecutions, and the form of the written accusation.

Our Constitution gives the accused the right to demand the nature and cause of the accusation against him and provides that no person shall, for any indictable offense, be proceeded against criminally by information except in the cases there specified. So that these constitutional rights of the accused might have due recognition, the Commissioners followed the course pursued by the Legislature of Massachusetts when it adopted the short form of indictment, by providing that a defendant should have an absolute right to a bill of particulars where the indictment by reason of its brevity did not inform him of the nature and cause of the accusation against him with sufficient fullness to enable him to prepare his defense. With this purpose Section 35 of our Report of 1923, as supplemented at the suggestion of the Commission at the last session, gave the defendant an absolute right to a bill of particulars in the limited class of cases mentioned.

The proposed Code was discussed with the members of the State Association of District Attorneys at a number of meetings with the Commissioners before the Session of 1923, during said session, and in November of the present year. No serious objection was made to the short form of indictment but the desirability of Section 35, relating to bills of particulars, was vigorously questioned. The general opinion of the District Attorneys was that frequent applications would be made for bills, if the section were enacted, and their work would be increased rather than diminished by the provision. They preferred the old form of indictment without an absolute right to a bill of particulars to the new form with a right to such bill, even in the limited class of cases mentioned.

The Commissioners yielded to their wishes in this matter and decided to eliminate from the proposed bill the section in controversy. In the opinion of the majority of the Commissioners, however, this decision made it necessary to abandon the proposed short form of indictment.

The Commissioners therefore recommend the rule laid down by Section 11 of the Procedure Act of 1860 for determining the validity and sufficiency of an indictment and have retained it as Section 401 of the proposed Act. A number of provisions of the Indictment and Pleading title of our Report of 1923, to which no objections were made and which in our opinion simplify indictments to some extent, have been retained. In large part these provisions are taken from a draft of a Code of Criminal Procedure which was the report of Committee "E" of the American Institute of Criminal Law and Criminology, published in Volume 5 of the Journal of said Institute for the year 1914 and 1915.

We have further recommended the repeal of the Act of May 11, 1923, P. L. 204, which amended Section 1 of the Act of May 5, 1921, P. L. 379. The purpose of the Act of 1923 was to limit the power of the Court in imposing indeterminate sentences by a provision that the minimum limit should not exceed one-half of the maximum sentence prescribed by the Court. We believe that the general feeling in the Commonwealth among the Courts and the District Attorneys is that the power of determining the minimum and maximum terms of imprisonment should be given to the judges of our Courts. While we have hesitated to make a recommendation for the repeal of an act passed so recently, the members of the Commission are of one mind on this subject. They feel that the experience in our State, both before the amendment of 1923 and under that amendment, justifies this recommendation.

The commentary herewith shows as to each section of the proposed bill whether it is a re-enactment of existing law, a modification thereof, or a new provision. It is not possible to state in brief form all the changes proposed by the act, but an examination of the commentary in connection with the sections proposed will make it evident that in a large measure the act is a mere codification of existing laws, except so far as the new provisions in relation to indictments suggest changes looking toward further simplification.

The State Association of District Attorneys spent a number of days with the members of the Commission at Harrisburg and their assistance was of great value to the Commission in its work.

The commentary showing specifically the changes in the existing law proposed by the present act is as follows:

ARTICLE I.—OF PROCEEDINGS TO DETECT THE COMMISSION OF CRIMES AND FUGITIVES FROM JUSTICE.

Section 1 re-enacts Section 1 of the Procedure Code of 1860. The language is slightly changed, and other courts of record having jurisdiction added to the courts named in the original act.

Section 2 is Section 2 of the Procedure Code of 1860 with the word "offense" substituted for the word "felony," and other courts of record having jurisdiction added to the courts named.

Section 3 takes the place of Section 1 of the Act of May 2, 1899, P. L. 173, which amended Section 3 of the Procedure Code of 1860 and rendered obsolete Section 4

of the last mentioned act. It gives the magistrate in the County where the arrest is made the right to take cash bail and provides for its transmission to the clerk of courts of the county where the alleged crime was committed.

Section 4 re-enacts Section 5 of the Procedure Code of 1860.

Section 5 re-enacts Section 1 of the Act of May 24, 1878, P. L. 137 with slight verbal changes.

Section 6 re-enacts with slight verbal changes Section 1 of the Act of June 4, 1879, P. L. 95, which amended Section 2 of the Act of May 24, 1878, P. L. 137.

Section 7 re-enacts Section 3 of the Act of May 24, 1878, P. L. 137, and refers to the section of the proposed Penal Code, punishing the offense referred to by the section.

Section 8 re-enacts Section 4 of the Act of May 24, 1878, P. L. 137.

Section 9 re-enacts Section 1 of the Act of June 4, 1879, P. L. 95, and changes the time of detention permitted from ninety to thirty days.

ARTICLE II.—OF BAIL AND HEARING.

Section 201 replaces Section 7 of the Procedure Code of 1860. It adds to the crimes in which the committing magistrate may not take bail the following: kidnapping, abortion, pandering, treason, sedition, blackmail, entering a building with intent to commit a felony by use of explosives, and stopping or injuring a railroad train with intent to commit a felony thereon.

Section 202. This section is new and replaces the Act of April 7, 1921, P. L. 118, and May 12, 1921, P. L. 548, in so far as they relate to bail in criminal cases.

Section 203. This section is new and empowers the trial court to determine the forfeiture of cash bail.

Section 204 replaces Section 1 of the Act of April 21, 1915, P. L. 145, and extends the class of magistrates who may take bail and provides the manner in which it shall be taken.

Section 205 re-enacts Section 1 of the Act of March 14, 1877, P. L. 3.

Section 206 re-enacts Section 8 of the Procedure Code of 1860.

Section 207 is new. It empowers the courts by general rule to authorize district attorneys to fix the amount of bail and to approve sureties, subject to review by the court.

Section 208 is new and requires that bonds shall contain a clause authorizing confession of judgment upon default. Its purpose is to facilitate recovery on forfeited recognizances.

Section 209 re-enacts Section 1 of the Act of April 9, 1915, P. L. 76.

Section 210 replaces Section 1 of the Act of May 27, 1919, P. L. 306, and changes the character of the prosecutions mentioned from assault and battery to conform to the new Penal Code.

Section 211 replaces Section 2 of the Act of May 27, 1919, P. L. 306. It eliminates the provision allowing the magistrate to put costs upon a discharged defendant because this section has been held unconstitutional in a well reasoned opinion in Commonwealth ex rel. Heydt vs. Bossler, 29 D. R., 171.

Section 212 adopts the rule of the Act of June 11, 1885, P. L. 110 relating to returns by committing magistrates and extends it to all crimes, instead of limiting it to felonies as did the Act of 1885.

ARTICLE III.—SETTLEMENT OF CASES, NOLLE PROSEQUI AND SURETY OF THE PEACE.

Section 301 replaces Section 9 of the Procedure Code of 1860 with the language changed to conform to the proposed Penal Code in reference to assault and wilful and malicious bodily injury or disfigurement.

Section 302 re-enacts Section 29 of the Procedure Code of 1860.

Section 303 is Section 6 of the Procedure Code of 1860 changed to require appearance of the defendant forthwith instead of at the next session of court and adding other courts of record having jurisdiction to the courts named in the original section.

Section 304 re-enacts Section 1 of the Act of March 18, 1909, P. L. 42, with slight verbal changes.

Section 305 re-enacts Section 2 of the Act of March 18, 1909, P. L. 42.

Section 306 re-enacts Section 3 of the Act of March 18, 1909, P. L. 42.

Section 307 replaces Section 1 of the Act of April 27, 1909, P. L. 260, changing the section to require the return to the proper court instead of to the Court of Quarter Sessions.

Section 308 re-enacts Section 2 of the Act of April 27, 1909, P. L. 260, with the same character of change as mentioned in Section 307.

ARTICLE IV.—OF INDICTMENTS AND PLEADINGS.

Section 401 re-enacts Section 11 of the Procedure Code of 1860.

Section 402 is new. It makes it unnecessary in charging any offense to set out the means by which it was committed.

Section 403 combines Section 30 of the Procedure Code of 1860, with Section 1 of the Act of April 28, 1871, P. L. 244.

Section 404 replaces Section 21 of the Procedure Code of 1860, and further simplifies indictments for perjury.

Section 405 is new. It provides a short form of indictment for the new offense of stealing. This section permits but does not require the use of this form and it may be added to at the discretion of the pleader by giving further particulars of the offense.

Section 406 is new. It replaces Section 1 of the Act of April 14, 1905, P. L. 153, and extends the principle of that act to all offenses relating to the criminal appropriation or conversion of property.

Section 407 is new. It provides that where the offense relates to certificates of stock, bonds, bills of lading, etc., and all other non-negotiable securities for debt, it is sufficient to describe the same as funds, without specifying the particular characters, denomination, etc.

Section 408 is new. It provides for the sufficiency of an indictment for libel.

Section 409 re-enacts Section 18 of the Procedure Code of 1860, with slight verbal changes.

Section 410 is new. It provides that spoken or written words or pictures may be pleaded by their general purport.

Section 411 is new. It provides the manner in which the accused may be identified or referred to in an indictment.

Section 412 is new. It provides how the time of the commission of an offense may be pleaded and its effect.

Section 413 is new.

Section 414 is new. It provides for general descriptions of persons, places and things.

Section 415 is new. It provides the manner of describing persons other than the accused.

Section 416 is new. It provides that the general legal rules of interpretation shall apply to indictments.

Section 417 is new. It provides a short method of pleading a previous conviction.

Section 418 is new. It provides a method of pleading a private statute.

Section 419 is new. It provides a method of pleading judgments.

Section 420 is new. The rule requiring exceptions contained in a statute to be negative in certain circumstances and not in others is artificial and the legislature has power to alter the rule.

Section 421 is new. It permits allegations in the alternative where the offense may be constituted of several acts or may be committed by several means.

Section 422 is new. It provides that indirect allegations shall not render an indictment invalid.

Section 423 is new. Under it repugnancy does not vitiate an indictment if it is sufficient under Section 401 of the act.

Section 424 is new but merely adopts the accepted rule which allows surplusage to be disregarded.

Section 425 is new. Section 12 of the Procedure Code of 1860 provided for the amendment of variances between any matter in writing or in print and the recital of it in the indictment. Section 13 of the same act dealt with a large number of specific variances in names of places, names of persons who were alleged to be the owners of property or to be injured by the commission of the offense. The present section covers all variances.

Section 426 is new. Provision was made by Section 24 of the Procedure Code of 1860 for the joinder of larceny and receiving stolen property and by Section 28 of the same act for the joinder of distinct acts of embezzlement, not exceeding three, committed against the same employer within six months.

The purpose of the present section is to allow the joinder in the same indictment of charges which are founded on the same facts or form or are a part of series of offenses of the same or a similar character in all classes of crimes.

Section 427 re-enacts Section 27 of the Procedure Code of 1860.

Section 428 is a modification of Section 10 of the Procedure Code of 1860. It requires that the names of witnesses shall be endorsed on the indictment but expressly provides that the failure to endorse the name of any witness shall not render the indictment defective but the defendant shall have the right to compel the Comomnwealth to furnish omitted names.

Section 429 is substantially a re-enactment of the Act of May 15 1895, P. L. 71, which in connection with previous acts abolished arraignment except in murder cases.

Section 430 is substantially a re-enactment of Section 26 of the Procedure Code of 1860.

Section 431 re-enacts Section 30 of the Procedure Code of 1860.

Section 432 re-enacts Section 1 of the Act of April 15, 1907, P. L. 62.

Section 433 is new. It provides that the previous provisions of the article on indictment and pleadings shall not affect the rules of evidence nor relieve the Commonwealth of the necessity of proving all essential elements of the crime.

ARTICLE V.—GRAND JURY, COURTS, JURISDICTION, VENUE AND CHANGE OF VENUE.

Section 501 is Section 10 of the Procedure Code of 1860 changed to empower the foreman or any member of the grand jury to administer the requisite oath to witnesses appearing before the grand jury instead of "to any person whose name may be marked by the district attoreny upon the indictment." In connection with Sec. 428 it clarifies a doubtful point in criminal procedure.

Section 502 replaces Section 31 of the Procedure Code of 1860. It makes certain changes in the jurisdiction of oyer and terminer necessitated by the changes in the proposed Penal Code and adds to the exclusive jurisdiction of the Court of Oyer and Terminer blackmail, sedition, the offense of entering a building with intent to commit a felony by the use of explosives and the stopping or attempting to stop a railroad train with intent to commit a felony thereon. It saves from implied repeal the laws relating to the Municipal Court of Philadelphia.

Section 503 replaces Section 32 of the Procedure Code with no substantial change in the jurisdiction of the court of quarter sessions. It saves from implied repeal the laws relating to the jurisdiction of the Municipal Court of Philadelphia.

Section 504. This section is new. It provides for jurisdiction in homicide cases where the cause of death is inflicted in one place and the death occurs at another.

Section 505 re-enacts Section 43 of the Procedure Code of 1860.

Section 506 re-enacts Section 48 of the Procedure Code of 1860 with slight verbal changes.

Section 507 re-enacts Section 49 of the Porcedure Code of 1860 with automobile and airplane added to the vehicles mentioned and the words "felony" and "misdemeanor" changed to "offenses."

Section 508 re-enacts Section 1 of the Act of July 22, 1913, P. L. 912.

Section 509 re-enacts Section 1 of the Act of March 18, 1875, P. L. 30.

Section 510 re-enacts Section 2 of the Act of March 18, 1875, P. L. 30.

Section 511 re-enacts Section 3 of the Act of March 18, 1875, P. L. 30.

Section 512 re-enacts Section 4 of the Act of March 18, 1875, P. L. 30.

Section 513 re-enacts with slight verbal changes Section 2 of the Act of May 19, 1923, P. L. 283, providing for change of venue on application to the Superior Court in certain classes of cases.

Section 514 re-enacts Section 3 of the last mentioned act on the same subject.

Section 515 re-enacts Section 4 of the same act providing for the hearing by the Superior Court in such cases.

Section 516 re-enacts Section 44 of the Procedure Code of 1860.

Section 517 re-enacts Section 45 of the Procedure Code of 1860.

Section 518 re-enacts Section 38 of the Act of March 31, 1860, P. L. 382, and transfers it from the criminal code to the code of procedure.

ARTICLE VI.—OF THE TRIAL.

Section 601 replaces Section 34 of the Procedure Code of 1860 and changes said section by directing that no person shall be placed within the prisoner's bar to plead.

Section 602 re-enacts Section 35 of the Procedure Code of 1860.

Section 603 replaces Sections 36 and 37 of the Proceure Code of 1860, which were amended by Section 1 of the Act of March 6, 1901, P. L. 16, and Section 1 of the Act of July 9, 1901, P. L. 629. It provides that no right to stand aside jurors shall exist and gives the Commonwealth and defendants the same number of preemptory challenges,—six in misdemeanors, eight in felonies other than those triable exclusively in oyer and terminer, and twenty in the trial of felonies triable exclusively in oyer and terminer.

Section 604 replaces Section 38 of the Procedure Code of 1860 and gives the courts power to change by general rule the manner of excerising challenges except in cases triable exclusively in oyer and terminer.

Section 605 re-enacts Section 39 of the Procedure Code of 1860.

Section 606 re-enacts Section 40 of the Procedure Code of 1860.

Section 607 replaces Section 54 of the Procedure Code of 1860 relating to the two term rule and provides that where terms of court are of less duration than three months the word term shall be construed to mean a period of three calendar months.

Section 608 re-enacts Section 50 of the Procedure Code of 1860.

Section 609 re-enacts Section 51 of the Procedure Code of 1860.

Section 610 re-enacts Section 53 of the Procedure Code of 1860.

Section 611 replaces Section 56 of the Procedure Code of 1860 and limits the power to commit a witness to prison or require bail to cases triable exclusively in oyer and terminer.

Section 612 replaces Section 1 of the Act of April 17, 1912, P. L. 79.

Section 613 replaces Section 1 of the Act of March 22, 1907, P. L. 31.

Section 614 re-enacts Section 42 of the Procedure Code of 1860.

Section 615 re-enacts Section 41 of the Procedure Code of 1860.

ARTICLE VII.—APPEALS AND NEW TRIALS ON THE GROUND OF AFTER DISCOVERED EVIDENCE.

Section 701 replaces Section 33 of the Procedure Code of 1860.

Section 702 replaces Section 57 of the Procedure Code of 1860.

Section 703 replaces Section 58 of the Procedure Code of 1860.

Section 704 replaces Section 60 of the Procedure Code of 1860.

Section 705 is new and requires all appeals in criminal cases to be taken within thirty days from the date of sentence in the court below.

Section 706 is substantially a re-enactment of that part of Section 12 of the Act of May 19, 1897, P. L. 67, which relates to supersedas upon appeals in criminal cases. The section is not repealed because it provides for appeals from judgments in other cases.

Section 707 provides that an appeal taken in criminal cases is returnable to the appellate court and shall be there argued at the time fixed by general rule of the court.

Section 708 is new and allows an indigent defendant to appeal without printing the evidence.

Section 709 replaces Section 1 of the Act of June 3, 1911, P. L. 627.

Section 710 re-enacts Section 2 of the Act of February 15, 1870, P. L. 15.

Section 711 replaces Section 61 of the Procedure Code of 1860.

Section 712 re-enacts Section 1 of the Act of April 22, 1903, P. L. 245.

Section 713 re-enacts Section 2 of the Act of April 22, 1903, P. L. 245.

Section 714 re-enacts Section 3 of the Act of April 22, 1903, P. L. 245.

ARTICLE VIII.—COSTS.

Section 801 re-enacts Section 13 of the Act of September 23, 1791, 3 Smith's Laws, 37.

Section 802 replaces Section 64 of the Procedure Code of 1860.

Section 803 replaces Section 62 of the Procedure Code of 1860 and Section 1 of the Act of May 19, 1887, P. L. 138.

Section 804 replaces Section 63 of the Procedure Code of 1860.

Section 805 replaces Section 1 of the Act of May 25, 1897, P. L. 89, which was supplementary to Section 62 of the Procedure Code of 1860 and changes the law so as to allow the grand jury on an ignoramus and the petit jury on an acquittal to dispose of costs in all cases of stealing.

Section 806 replaces Section 2 of the Act of May 25, 1897, P. L. 89, which amended Section 64 of the Criminal Procedure Code and Section 1 of the Act of May 11, 1874, P. L. 132.

Section 807 is new. It provides that upon the termination of prosecutions for stealing and assault, etc., the costs shall be chargeable against the county.

Section 808 re-enacts Section 2 of the Act of July 22, 1913, P. L. 912.

Section 809 re-enacts Section 1 of the Act of May 2, 1901, P. L. 127.

Section 810 re-enacts Section 1 of the Act of April 14, 1905, P. L. 152.

Section 811 re-enacts Section 2 of the Act of April 14, 1905, P. L. 152.

Section 812 replaces part of Section 2 of the Act of May 19, 1887, P. L. 138.

Section 813 replaces Section 1 of the Act of March 20, 1818, 7 Smith's Laws 86.

Section 814 re-enacts part of Section 2 of the Act of May 19, 1887, P. L. 138.

Section 815 replaces Section 1 of the Act of May 6, 1915, P. L. 266, which amended Section 1 of the Act of May 6, 1887, P. L. 86.

Section 816 re-enacts Section 65 of the Procedure Code of 1860.

Section 817 re-enacts Section 1 of the Act of March 10, 1905, P. L. 35.

Section 818 re-enacts Section 1 of the Act of May 7, 1907, P. L. 166.

Section 819 re-enacts Section 1 of the Act of June 29, 1923, P. L. 973.

ARTICLE—IX.—SENTENCES AND JUDGMENTS.

Section 901 re-enacts Section 1 of the Act of June 19, 1913, P. L. 528.

Section 902 re-enacts Section 2 of the Act of June 19, 1913, P. L. 528, with slight changes.

Section 903 re-enacts Section 3 of the Act of June 19, 1913, P. L. 528.

Section 904 re-enacts Section 4 of the Act of June 19, 1913, P. L. 528.

Section 905 re-enacts Section 5 of the Act of June 19, 1913, P. L. 528.

Section 906 re-enacts Section 6 of the Act of June 19, 1913, P. L. 528.

Section 907 re-enacts Section 7 of the Act of June 19, 1913, P. L. 528.

Section 908 re-enacts Section 8 of the Act of June 19, 1913, P. L. 528.

Section 909 replaces Section 9 of the Act of June 19, 1913, P. L. 528.

Section 910 re-enacts Section 6 of the Act of June 19, 1911, P. L. 1055. By its enactment the Act of May 11, 1923, P. L. 204, will be repealed.

Section 911 replaces Section 7 of the Act of June 19, 1911, P. L. 1055.

Section 912 replaces Section 8 of the Act of June 19, 1911, P. L. 1055.

Section 913 replaces Section 9 of the Act of June 19, 1911, P. L. 1055.

Section 914 replaces Section 1 of the Act of June 3, 1915, P. L. 788.

Section 915 replaces Section 11 of the Act of June 19, 1911, P. L. 1055.

Section 916 replaces Section 12 of the Act of June 19, 1911, P. L. 1055.

Section 917 replaces Section 13 of the Act of June 19, 1911, P. L. 1055.

Section 918 replaces Section 2 of the Act of June 3, 1915, P. L. 788.

Section 919 replaces Section 17 of the Act of June 19, 1911, P. L. 1055.

Section 920 replaces Section 1 of the Act of June 19, 1913, P. L. 532.

Section 921 replaces Section 75 of the Procedure Code of 1860 as amended by Section 1 of the Act of June 26, 1895, P. L. 374.

Section 922 requires that all persons sentenced to imprisonment may be required to perform labor and replaces that part of Section 1 of the Act of June 26, 1895, P. L. 374, which requires persons in jail to perform labor.

Section 923 replaces Section 74 of the Procedure Code of 1860 as amended by the Act of February 28, 1905, P. L. 25.

Section 924 replaces Section 1 of the Act of May 11, 1901, P. L. 166.

Section 925 replaces Section 2 of the Act of May 11, 1901, P. L. 166.

Section 926 replaces Section 3 of the Act of May 11, 1901, P. L. 166.

Section 927 replaces Section 4 of the Act of May 11, 1901, P. L. 166.

Section 928 replaces part of Section 5 of the Act of May 11, 1901, P. L. 166.

Section 929 replaces part of Section 5 of the Act of May 11, 1901, P. L. 166.

Section 930 replaces Section 6 of the Act of May 11, 1901, P. L. 166.

Section 931 takes the place of Section 15 of the Act of June 19, 1911, P. L. 1055, and Section 5 of the Act of May 11, 1901, P. L. 166.

Section 932 replaces Section 1 of the Act of June 19, 1911, P. L. 1055.

Section 933 replaces Section 2 of the Act of June 19, 1911, P. L. 1055.

Section 934 replaces Section 1 of the Act of June 21, 1919, P. L. 569.

Section 935 replaces Section 4 of the Act of June 19, 1911, P. L. 1055.

Section 936 replaces Section 5 of the Act of June 19, 1911, P. L. 1055.

Section 937 replaces Section 1 of the Act of June 19, 1911, P. L. 1059, with some verbal changes and one important change in substance. It requires that ten days' notice be given to the District Attorney of an application for parole and that a hearing shall be held in open court on the question.

Section 938 is Section 181 of the Act of March 31, 1860, P. L. 382.

Section 939 is Section 179 of the Act of March 31, 1860, P. L. 382.

Section 940 is Section 71 of the Procedure Code of 1860.

Section 941 is Section 72 of the Procedure Code of 1860 with verbal changes.

Section 942 replaces Section 1 of the Act of May 8, 1901, P. L. 143, and allows the certification to a court of civil jurisdiction of any money judgment obtained in a criminal court.

Section 943 is Section 2 of the Act of May 8, 1901, P. L. 143.

Section 944 is Section 1 of the Act of June 7, 1907, P. L. 429, with slight verbal changes.

Section 945 is Section 2 of the Act of June 7, 1907, P. L. 429.

Section 946 is Section 3 of the Act of June 7, 1907, P. L. 429.

Section 947 is Sections 4 and 5 of the Act of June 7, 1907, P. L. 429.

Section 948 re-enacts Section 1 of the Act of May 24, 1917, P. L. 268.

Section 949 re-enacts Section 2 of the Act of May 24, 1917, P. L. 268.

Section 950 re-enacts Section 4 of the Act of July 11, 1917, P. L. 774.

Section 951 re-enacts Section 5 of the Act of July 11, 1917, P. L. 774.

Section 952 re-enacts Section 78 of the Procedure Code of 1860.

Section 953 re-enacts Section 1 of the Act of April 29, 1874, P. L. 116.

Section 954 re-enacts Section 1 of the Act of February 28, 1913, P. L. 2.

Section 955 re-enacts Section 1 of the Act of July 11, 1923, P. L. 1044.

Section 956 re-enacts Section 2 of the Act of July 11, 1923, P. L. 1044.

Section 957 re-enacts Section 3 of the Act of July 11, 1923, P. L. 1044.

Section 958 re-enacts Section 4 of the Act of July 11, 1923, P. L. 1044.

Section 959 re-enacts Section 5 of the Act of July 11, 1923, P. L. 1044.

Section 960 re-enacts part of Section 3 of the Act of June 30, 1923, P. L. 982.

ARTICLE X.—GENERAL PROVISIONS.

Section 1001 is Section 66 of the Procedure Code of 1860, changed as affected by the Mental Health Act of 1923 (Act of July 11, 1923, P. L. 998).

Section 1002 replaces Section 67 of the Procedure Code of 1860. It adopts the provisions of the Mental Health Act of 1923 supra, in dealing with insanity upon arraignment or trial.

Section 1003 is new and adopts the provisions of the Mental Health Act of 1923 as to expenses.

Section 1004 makes provision for the removal of insane prisoners to hospitals in accordance with the Mental Health Act of 1923.

Section 1005 replaces Section 68 of the Procedure Code of 1860 and adopts the provisions of the Mental Health Act of 1923 as to insane persons charged with offenses who are discharged for want of prosecution.

Section 1006 is new and provides for the payment of the cost of committing insane persons.

Section 1007 is new and abolishes outlawry provided for in Section 73 of the Code of Procedure of 1860.

Section 1008 replaces Section 77 of the Procedure Code of 1860; Section 1 of the Act of March 23, 1877, P. L. 26; Section 6 of the Act of June 12, 1878, P. L. 196; Section 1 of the Act of April 23, 1889, P. L. 48.

Section 1009 is a statute of limitations in bastardy cases. It re-enacts the Act of July 21, 1919, P. L. 1075.

Section 1010 is new.

Section 1011 is the provision for short title.

Section 1012 contains definitions.

Section 1013 is the repealer section.

Respectfully submitted,

Edwin M. Abbott,
Chairman,
Clarence D. Coughlin,
Lex N. Mitchell,
George C. Bradshaw,*
John H. Maurer,
Marion D. Patterson,
William E. Mikell,
Draftsman of the Penal Code and Secretary of the Commission,
Richard W. Martin,
Draftsman of the Code of Procedure.

*Deceased.

AN ACT

To Consolidate, Revise and Amend the Laws of This Commonwealth Relating to Penal Proceedings and Pleadings and Imposing Certain Costs Therein Upon the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and the Various Counties Thereof.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

ARTICLE I.—OF PROCEEDINGS TO DETECT THE COMMISSION OF CRIMES AND OF FUGITIVES FROM JUSTICE.

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Section 2. Escapes into another county.
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Section 4. Of property supposed to be stolen found in the possession of one accused.
Section 5. Warrant for arrest of fugitive from another state.
Section 6. Proceedings and hearing on arrest of fugitive from another state.
Section 7. Taking from state without requisition and hearing.
Section 8. Violation of above sections by sheriff.
Section 9. Arrest of fugitive on information of offense, and warrant.

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Section 203. Forfeiture of cash bail.
Section 204. Power of magistrates to admit to bail.
Section 205. Power of clerk of court in absence of judge.
Section 206. Bail piece allowed all sureties and surrender of bail.
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Section 210. Hearing in assault cases.
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Section 419. Pleading judgments.
Section 420. Exceptions in statutes need not be negatived.
Section 421. Alternative allegations.
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Section 428. Names of witnesses to be marked on indictment.
Section 429. Arraignment abolished except in murder cases.
Section 430. Prisoners standing mute.
Section 431. Pleas of autrefois acquit and autrefois convict.
Section 432. Please of guilty without indictment.
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Section 506. Offenses near county line.
Section 507. Offenses committed during journeys.
Section 508. Escape of prisoners and convicts.
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Section 510. Application for change of venue; order.
Section 511. Proceedings and trials upon change of venue.
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Section 608. Persons indicted for felony or misdemeanor may be found guilty of an attempt to commit the same.
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Section 611. Witnesses not to be imprisoned except in certain cases.
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Section 705. All appeals to be taken within thirty days.
Section 706. No appeal to operate as supersedeas unless ordered.
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Section 708. Not necessary for indigent and destitute appellants to have evidence printed.
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Section 808. Costs of trial of escaped convicts.
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Section 910. Sentence to penitentiary for indefinite term; no right of commutation.
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Section 919. Rules and regulations of board of inspectors.
Section 920. Parole of prisoners sentenced before July 1, 1911.
Section 921. Imprisonment for less than one year.
Section 922. Convicts in penal institutions may be required to perform labor.
Section 923. Imprisonment for one year or more, either in penitentiary, county prison or workhouse.
Section 924. Commutation of sentence for good behavior.
Section 925. Commutation under more than one conviction.
Section 926. Monthly report of prisoners to be discharged.
Section 927. Conditions of commutation of sentence.

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Section 1002. Where defendant is found insane when called upon to plead.
Section 1003. Expense of examination to be paid by county.
Section 1004. Insane prisoners to be removed to hospitals; procedure.
Section 1005. Where prisoner brought up to be discharged appears to be insane.
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Section 1007. Outlawry abolished.
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Section 1010. Effect of unconstitutionality of any section of act.
Section 1011. Short title.
Section 1012. Definitions.
Section 1013. Repeals.

ARTICLE I.—OF PROCEEDINGS TO DETECT THE COMMISSION OF CRIMES AND OF FUGITIVES FROM JUSTICE.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, that the judges of the supreme court, of the courts of oyer and terminer and general jail delivery, of the courts of quarter sessions of the peace, or other courts of record having jurisdiction, or any of them, are empowered to direct their writs and precepts to the sheriffs and coroners of the several counties within this Commonwealth, when need shall be to take persons indicted for any offense, before them, who may be found in another county; and it shall be lawful for the said judges, or any of them, to issue subpoenas into any county of the Commonwealth, for summoning any person to give evidence in any matter or cause before the court and to compel obedience to such writs, precepts or subpoenas, by attachment or otherwise, and under such pains and penalties as other writs or subpoenas are by law granted and awarded; and that it shall be lawful for said judges, or any of them, to direct such writ, precept, summons, subpoena or attachment, to be executed by the sheriff of the county in which the same is awarded, which said writ, precept, summons or subpoena, shall be the sufficient warrant of such sheriff for executing the same throughout this Commonwealth, as fully and effectually as if directed to and executed by the sheriff of the proper county where issued; Provided, that the reasonable expenses of executing such process when issued on behalf of the Commonwealth, shall be paid out of the funds of the county where issued, and the expenses of removing any person charged with having committed any offense in one county into another county, or of transporting any person charged with having committed any offense in this state from another state into this state for trial, or for conveying any person, after conviction, to the place of imprisonment, shall be paid out of the treasury of the county where the offense is charged to have been committed.

Section 2. Where any person charged with having committed any offense, in any county of this Commonwealth, shall go or escape into any other country thereof, it shall be lawful for the president or any judge of the court of common pleas or other court of record having jurisdiction in the county where the said person may be found, to issue his warrant, authorizing and requiring the sheriff of the said county to take the said person and conduct him to the proper county, where the said crime is alleged to have been committed, the expenses of which shall be paid to the said sheriff by the county to which the said person is conducted.

Section 3. A warrant of arrest issued by any judge or alderman of any city, or justice of the peace of any county for any offense there committed may be lawfully executed by the officer or person to whom it is directed, or the person having the warrant for execution, by taking the person named therein whether found in the county where the warrant issued or in any other county of the Commonwealth. If the warrant is executed in a county other than that in which it was issued, it shall be the duty of the officer or person executing the warrant to carry the defendant before any alderman, justice or justices in the city or county where the arrest was made; and in case the offense for which the defendant was apprehended is bailable in law by an alderman or justice of the peace, and the defendant is willing and ready to give bail for his appearance at the next session of general jail delivery or quarter sessions or other court of record having jurisdiction to be held in and for the county where the offense was committed, such alderman, justice or justices in the county where the arrest was made may take such bail for the appearance of the defendant in the same manner as the alderman or justice issuing the warrant might have done. In the event that the alderman or justice of the peace takes cash bail as hereinafter provided, it shall be his duty to furnish the defendant a statement thereof in the manner hereinafter provided and to forthwith transmit at the expense of the defendant the said cash bail by a money order of the Government of the United States, certified check of a State or national bank or cashier's or treasurer's check thereof to the clerk of courts of the county in which the offense was committed, who shall hold the same in the manner hereinafter provided for the holding of cash bail and subject to the same conditions. The said alderman, justice or justices so taking bail shall deliver or transmit any recognizance taken and other proceedings to the clerk of the court, where the defendant is required to appear by virtue of such recognizance and such recognizance and other proceedings shall be as good and effectual in law as if the same had been entered into, taken and acknowledged in the county where the offense was committed, and the same proceedings may be had thereon. In case the offense for which the defendant shall be apprehended in such other county shall not be bailable in law by an alderman or justice of the peace, or such offender shall not give bail for his appearance as hereinbefore provided, then the officer or other person so apprehending such defendant shall convey him before the alderman or justice of the peace who issued the warrant there to be dealt with

according to law; Provided, that the warrant so issued as aforesaid shall be stamped with the official seal of the officer issuing the same, which seal shall contain his name and official title and the state and county of his residence.

Section 4. Where any person shall be accused before a magistrate, upon oath or affirmation, of the crime of burglary, robbery or stealing, and the said magistrate shall have issued his warrant to apprehend such person or persons, or to search for such goods as have been described, on oath or affirmation, to have been stolen goods, if any shall be found in the custody or possession of such person or persons or in the custody or possession of any other person or persons, for his use, and there is probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, to suspect that other goods, which may be discovered on such search, are stolen, it shall and may be lawful for the said magistrate to direct the said goods to be seized, and to secure the same in his own custody, unless the person in whose possession the same were found shall give sufficient surety to produce the same at the time of his trial; and the said magistrate shall forthwith cause an inventory to be taken of the said goods, and shall file the same with the clerk of that court in which the accused person is intended to be prosecuted, and shall give public notice in the newspapers, or otherwise, by advertising the same in three or more public places in the city or county where the offense is charged to have been committed, before the time of trial, noting in such advertisement the said inventory, the person charged and time of trial; and if, on such trial, the accused party shall be acquitted, and no other claimant shall appear or suit be commenced, then at the expiration of three months, such goods shall be delivered to the party accused, and he shall be discharged and the county be liable to the costs of prosecution; but if he be convicted of stealing only, and, after restitution made to the owner and the sentence of the court being fully complied with, shall claim a right in the residue of the said goods, and no other shall appear or claim the said goods, or any part of them, then it shall be lawful, notwithstanding the claim of the said party accused, to detain such goods for the term of nine months, to the end that all persons having any claim thereto may have full opportunity to come, and to the satisfaction of the court prove their property in them; on which proof the said owner or owners, respectively, shall receive the said goods, or the value thereof, if from their perishable nature it shall have been found necessary to make sale thereof, upon paying the reasonable charges incurred by the securing of the said goods and establishing their property in the same; but if no such claim shall be brought and duly supported, then the person so convicted shall be entitled to the remainder of the said goods, or the value thereof, in case the same shall have been sold agreeably to the original inventory; but if, upon an attainder of burglary or robbery, the court shall, after due inquiry, be of opinion that the said goods were not the property of such burglar or robber, they shall be delivered together with a certified copy of the said inventory, to the commissioners of the county who shall endorse a receipt therefor on the original inventory, register the said inventory in a book, and also cause the same to be publicly advertised, giving notice to all persons claiming the said goods to prove their property therein to the said commissioners: and unless such proof shall be made within three months from the date of such advertisement. the said goods shall be publicly sold, and the net moneys arising from such sale shall be paid into the county treasurey for the use of the Commonwealth: Provided, always, That if any claimant shall appear within one year, and prove his property in the said goods to the satisfaction of the commissioners, or in the case of dispute, shall obtain the verdict of a jury in favor of such claim, the said claimant shall be entitled to recover, and receive from the said commissioners, or treasurer, the net amount of the moneys paid as aforesaid into the hands of the said commissioners, or by them paid into the treasury of this Commonwealth.

Section 5. It shall be the duty of the Governor of this Commonwealth in all cases where demand is made by the executive authority of another state or territory by requisition, accompanied by a certified copy of an indictment or information charging the commission of a crime in such other state or territory for the arrest as a fugitive from justice of any citizen, inhabitant or temporary resident of this Commonwealth, to issue and transmit a warrant of arrest for such purpose to the sheriff or other officer authorized by law to execute warrants in the county in which the requisition describes the person to be residing or domiciled; and the sheriff, deputy sheriff or other officer aforesaid of the county alone shall have authority to execute said warrant.

Section 6. It shall be the duty of any person making an arrest by virture of a warrant issued under the last preceding section of this act, before delivering the person arrested to the officer named in the requisition as the agent of the demanding state, to take the prisoner before a judge of a court of record, in open court, if the court be in session, otherwise at charmbers, who shall inform the prisoner of the nature of the process under which he was arrested and the charge against him in the state where the alleged crime was committed, and inform him that if he claims that he is not the person charged by the demanding state with the commission of the alleged crime, he has a legal right to a writ of habeas corpus upon making affidavit that he is not the person named in the requisition: Provided, however, that the prisoner may waive in writing his right to be taken before said court. Any hearing and inquiry upon any writ of habeas corpus in said matters shall be limited to the question of identification only, and shall not extend to the merits of the charge. If after hearing on such writ the court shall find the prisoner to be the person named in the requisition, it shall direct the sheriff or other officer to deliver the prisoner into the custody of the agent of the demanding state; otherwise it shall direct his discharge from custody.

Section 7. It shall be unlawful for any person or officer to take any person out of this Commonwealth upon the ground that the said person consents to go or by reason of his willingness to waive the proceedings hereinbefore described; and any person who shall arrest or procure the arrest of any person in this Commonwealth, for the purpose of taking or sending him to another state, without a requisition first had and obtained, accompanied by a certified copy of the indictment or information and without a warrant issued by or under the direction of the Governor of this Commonwealth, served by the sheriff or his deputy, and without first taking him before a judge of a court of record, as aforesaid, shall be guilty of the offense defined by Section 195 of the Penal Code of 1925.

Section 8. Any sheriff, deputy sheriff, or other officer, violating any of the provisions hereof relating to the arrest, detention or return of fugitives from justice except as otherwise herein provided, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor in office.

Section 9. Nothing herein shall be construed to prevent the sheriff of any county, chief of police of any city or other person from causing the arrest as a fugitive from justice of any person upon information that such person committed a crime or misdemeanor in another state and that a warrant has there been issued for his arrest or that an indictment has been found there against him: Provided, That the officers of any town, city or county or proper authorities of such other state or territory shall procure a requisition and have it presented to the Governor of this Commonwealth within thirty days after such arrest shall have been made and the prisoner upon being arrested or detained shall be brought before a court or judge in the manner and for the purpose provided in Section 6 of this Act, and no person so arersted shall be committed or held to bail for a longer period than thirty days, exclusive of the day of his arrest, unless such requisition shall have been presented to the Governor of this Commonwealth within such period.

ARTICLE II.—OF BAIL AND HEARING.

Section 201. In all cases the person accused, on oath or affirmation, of any offense, shall be admitted to bail in the form hereinafter provided, by any judge, justice, mayor, recorder or alderman, where the offense charged has been committed, except such persons as are precluded from being bailed by the Constitution of this Commonwealth: Provided, also, That persons accused, as aforesaid, of murder or manslaughter, shall be admitted to bail by the supreme court or one of the judges thereof, or by the president or associate law judge of a court of common pleas and by no other authority. Persons accused as aforesaid of arson, rape, robbery, sodomy, burglary, kidnapping with intent to extort money or other property, trason, sedition, blackmail, abortion, pandering, entering a building of another with intent to commit a felony by the use of gunpowder,

nitroglycerine, or other explosive, or injuring or stopping, or attempting to injure or stop, or conspiring to injure or stop, any moving railroad train with intent to commit any felony thereon, shall be bailable by the supreme court of common pleas or other court of record having jurisdiction or by one of the judges thereof, or a mayor or recorder of a city and by no other authority.

Section 202. Bail may be either one or more sufficient sureties to be taken before the court, judge, magistrate, mayor or recorder in the last preceding section of this act named, or it may be cash bail given in lieu of the sureties above named.

In prosecution where magistrate and justice of the peace have power to take bail for hearing or continued hearing before them, the defendant may deposit with the committing magistrate in current funds of the government of the United States the amount of the bail or recognizance fixed, and enter his own recognizance for his appearance at the time and place required. In the event of the non-appearance of the defendant at the time and place required, the said bail shall be deemed forfeited and shall be forthwith returned by the said magistrate to the clerk of courts of the county, together with a statement in writing of the name of the defendant, the name of the prosecutor, and the crime charged, whereupon the said sum shall be subject to the same disposition as the proceeds of any other forfeited recognizance.

In the event that the defendant appear and is discharged, or, if held for appearance at court, gives other surety or bail, the cash bail shall be returned to him forthwith.

When a defendant shall be bound over to the court of oyer and terminer or quarter sessions of the peace, or other court of record having jurisdiction, and the charge is one in which the committing magistrate is permitted to take bail, and the defendant desires to give cash bail, the magistrate shall accept the same in the amount fixed by him upon the defendant entering into his recognizance for appearance at the time and place fixed, and the magistrate shall give the defendant a written statement showing the amount of the said bail, and the case in which it was given, and he shall forthwith return the amount of the said bail to the clerk of courts of the county, together with a statement in writing of the name of the defendant, the name of the prosecutor, and the crime charged, and in the event that the defendant fails to appear at the time and place required by his recognizance the amount of said cash bail shall be deemed forfeited and shall be subject to the same disposition as the proceeds of any other forfeited recognizance.

Where the amount of the bail is fixed by a judge of a court of record by the district attorney, or by the mayor or recorder of a city, and the defendant desires to give cash bail, he shall deposit the amount thereof as fixed by the proper authority with the clerk of courts of the county in which the case is pending, who shall give him a receipt thereof, whereupon the defendant shall enter into his recognizance in the office of the clerk of courts for his appearance at the time and place fixed, and the amount of said cash bail shall be deemed forfeited in the event of the failure of the defendant to appear at the time and place fixed, and shall be subject to the same disposition as the proceeds of any other forfeited recognizance.

In case there is no breach or forfeiture of the condition of the bail or recognizance, and the proceeding is terminated, upon order of the court, the clerk of courts shall pay to the defendant the amount of the bail deposited, less a commission of one-half of one percentum of the amount of the bail, which the said clerk of courts shall retain for the use of the county.

The condition of the bail, whether cash bail or sureties be given, shall be that the defendant appear and abide the judgment in the case.

Section 203. The court having jurisdiction of the trial shall have power and authority to determine whether a forfeiture has occurred of any cash bail given to secure the appearance of a defendant therein, and when it shall so determine, an entry thereof shall be made under the direction of the court upon the recognizance of the defendant which entry shall be conclusive of the fact of such forfeiture.

Section 204. Any magistrate or justice of the peace shall have jurisdiction to release on bail any person committed for a hearing by any other magistrate or justice of the peace in the same county, upon presentation to him of a properly signed certificate in the form set forth in Section 209 hereof stating the offense charged and the bail demanded, signed by the magistrate or justice of the peace who issued the warrant, or the officer who has the defendant in custody.

In the event that cash bail is taken hereunder, it shall be forwarded forthwith to the magistrate or justice of the peace who issued the warrant to be held as cash bail subject to the same disposition as hereinafter provided.

Section 205. The clerks of the courts of quarter sessions and oyer and terminer of this Commonwealth shall have authority in all cases, except in the case of a defendant charged with treason, felonious homicide or voluntary manslaughter, to take bail and recognizances and approve such bonds as may be required by law, whenever the law judge or judges, or associate judges, if there be associate judges, shall be absent from the county seat, or shall be unable on account of sickness or other cause to attend to the duties of their office.

Section 206. All sureties, mainpernors, and bail in criminal cases shall be entitled to have a bail piece, duly certified by the proper officer or person before whom or in whose office the recognizance of such surety mainpernors or bail shall be or remain, and upon such bail piece, by themselves, or their agents, to arrest and detain, and surrender their principles, with the like effect as in cases of bail in civil actions; and such bail piece shall be a sufficient warrant or authority for the proper sheriff or jailer to receive the said principal, and have him forthcoming to answer the matter or matters alleged against him; Provided, That nothing herein contained shall prevent the person thus arrested and detained from giving new bail or sureties for his appearance, who shall have the same right of surrender hereinbefore provided.

Section 207. The several courts of oyer and terminer and quarter sessions of the peace or other court of record, having jurisdiction, are hereby empowered to authorize the district attorneys of the respective counties to fix the amount of the bail required of defendants in all cases including those in which the committing magistrates are without power to fix bail, except cases of felonious homicide, and to approve the sufficiency of the sureties on any bond or recognizance given to secure the appearance of a defendant in any of the said courts, with the same effect as though the said court or one of the judges thereof acted thereon. In all such cases the justification of surety shall be sworn to or affirmed before the clerk of courts or his duly authorized deputy or clerk and the recognizance shall be filed in his office.

The court having jurisdiction of the trial may review the action of the district attorney upon the application of the defendant or his counsel and shall have final authority to determine the amount of said bail.

Section 208. All bonds and recognizances given to secure the appearance of a defendant in any criminal case before a magistrate or before any court of criminal jurisdiction of this Commonwealth shall be judgment bonds and shall contain provisions authorizing and empowering the district attorney of the proper county to appear for the defendant and the surety or sureties in the bond, after any default in the condition thereof, and without any declaration filed, to confess judgment in favor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and against the principal and sureties as of any term for the amount of the bond together with costs of suit and containing a waiver of inquisition and agreeing to condemnation of any property that may be levied upon by virtue of any execution, and waiving and releasing all errors in said proceedings, together with stay of exemption from execution or extension of time of payment given by any act of assembly.

Section 209. Upon the arrest of any person, with or without a warrant, upon any charge of crime against the laws of this Commonwealth, in order to protect the right to bail and to facilitate the entry thereof, it shall be the duty of the sheriff, coroner, constable or other officer making the arrest or having charge of the prisoner, upon application made therefor by counsel or any citizen, to issue, without cost to the applicant, a certificate stating the name or names of the prisoner or prisoners, and the charge upon which the arrest was made, and the amount of bail demanded, if the bail has been fixed.

Section 210. In all cases of prosecution for misdemeanor of assault or wilful and malicious bodily injury or disfigurement to another, the committing magistrate before whom such case is instituted, before he binds over any person

so charged to the court of quarter sessions, or other court of record having jurisdiction, shall enter into a full hearing and investigation of the charge and shall bind the defendant over to the said court only when he is clearly satisfied from the evidence that the prosecution is well founded, but it shall be necessary to set forth the character of such hearing in the transcript of the record of the committing magistrate.

Section 211. In all such cases, when the evidence shows that the prosecution is not well founded, the alderman, justice of the peace or magistrate shall discharge the defendant and determine by whom the costs shall be paid. In so determining, he may order that the prosecutor pay all or any part thereof, or he may put the costs on the county, or if he orders the prosecutor to pay part thereof, he may put the other part of the costs upon the county. In default of payment of the costs so imposed, the prosecutor so defaulting may be committed to the couny jail one day for each dollar of such costs, or until the costs are paid, or until such person is discharged according to law, and in such cases the costs shall be paid by the county.

Section 212. It shall be the duty of all aldermen, justices of the peace and committing magistrates in this Commonwealth upon complaint being made in criminal cases upon oath or affirmation of any person to enter such complaint upon their dockets with the name, residence and occupation, if any, of all the defendants bail and witnesses, and to return to the clerk of the court having jurisdiction of the trial, a true transcript from the said docket within five days after the binding over, or committal of any defendant or defendants charged with any offense.

ARTICLE III.—SETTLEMENT OF CASES, NOLLE PROSEQUI AND SURETY OF THE PEACE.

Section 301. In all cases where a person shall, on the complaint of another, be bound by recognizance to appear, or shall, for want of security, be committed, or shall be indicted for an assault, for wilful and malicious bodily injury or disfigurement to another, or other misdemeanor, to the injury and damage of the party complaining, and not charged to have been done with intent to commit a felony, or not being an infamous crime, and for which there shall also be a remedy by action, if the party complaining shall appear before the magistrate who may have taken the recognizance or made the commitment, or before the court in which the indicment shall be, and acknowledged to have received satisfaction for such injury and damage, it shall be lawful for the magistrate, in his discretion, to discharge the recognizance which may have been taken for the appearance of the defendant, or in case of committal, to discharge the prisoner, or for the court also, where such proceeding has been returned to the court, in their discretion, to order a nolle prosequi to be entered on the indictment, as the case may require, upon payment of costs: Provided, That this section shall not extend to any misdemeanor committed by or on any officer or minister of justice.

Section 302. No district attorney shall, in any criminal case whatsoever, enter a nolle prosequi, either before or after bill found, without the consent of the proper court in writing first had and obtained.

Section 303. If any person shall threaten the person of another to wound, kill or destroy him, or to do him any harm in body or estate, and the person threatened shall appear before a justice of the peace, and attest on oath or affirmation that he believes that by such threatening he is in danger of being hurt in body or estate, such person so threatening as aforesaid shall be bound over, with one sufficient surety, to apper forthwith before the court of quarter sessions of the peace or other court of record having jurisdiction according to law, and in the meantime to be of his good behavior, and keep the peace toward all citizens of this Commonweath. If any person not being an officer on duty in the military or naval service of the state or of the United States shall go armed with a dirk, dagger, sword or pistol, or other offensive or dangerous weapon, without reasonable cause to fear an assault or other injury or violence to his family, person or property, he may, on complaint of any person having reasonable cause to fear a breach of the peace therefrom, be required to find surety of the peace as aforesaid.

Section 304. In all cases of surety of the peace, the justice of the peace or magistrate before whom such case is instituted, before he binds anyone over to the court of quarter sessions or other court of record having jurisdiction, and in the meantime to keep the peace, upon the oath of another, as hereinbefore provided, shall enter into a full hearing and investigation of the facts, and shall bind over the defendant only when the evidence shows to the satisfaction of the jusice or magistrate that the prosecutor's danger of being hurt in body or estate is actual, and that the threats were made by the defendant maliciously and with intent to do actual harm.

Section 305. In all cases in which the evidence does not show that the threats were maliciously made by the defendant and with intent to do harm, and that the prosecutor is actually in danger of being hurt in body or estate, it shall be the duty of the justice of the peace to discharge the defendant, and to determine how and by whom the costs shall be paid; and in determining the question of the payment of the costs he may find that the prosecutor pay them all, that the defendant pay them all or that the prosecutor and defendant pay them in equal or unequal proportions, and in default of payment may commit the person or persons adjudged to pay the costs to the county jail until they are paid or until such person is discharged according to law.

Section 306. It shall be the duty of the justice of the peace or magistrate who has entertained a complaint in a surety of the peace case, to afford an opportunity and to suggest to the parties the propriety of comprising their differences before entering into a hearing.

Section 307. Where a magistrate, alderman, or justice of the peace hearing any surety of the peace or desertion case shall determine to return the same to the proper court, such return shall be filed immediately with the clerk thereof; and the judges of said court, whenever the court is in session, and it is convenient, may dispose of the said complaint.

Section 308. All recognizances for the appearance of defendants in surety of the peace cases shall be made forthwith, and it shall be the duty of the justice of the peace to make his return to the court of quarter sessions of the peace or other court of record having jurisdiction immediately, by sending it to the clerk thereof, and the recognizances shall be forfeited if the defendant does not appear upon notice to him and to his surety by mail of the time and place of hearing.

ARTICLE IV.—OF INDICTMENTS AND PLEADINGS.

Section 401. Every indictment shall be deemed and adjudged sufficient and good in law which charges the crime substantially in the language of the act of assembly prohibiting the crime, an prescribing the punishment, if any such there be, or if at common law, so plainly that the nature of the offense charged may be easily understood by the jury.

Every objection to any indictment for any formal defect, apparent on the face thereof, shall be taken by demurrer, or on motion to quash such indictment, before the jury shall be sworn, and not afterward; and every court, before whom any such objection shall be taken for any formal defect, may, if it be thought necessary, cause the indictment to be forthwith amended in such particular, by the clerk or other officer of the court, and thereupon the trial shall proceed as if no such defect appeared.

Section 402. The means by which an offense was committed need not be alleged in the indictment unless an essential element of the crime.

Section 403. It shall be sufficient in every indictment for murder to charge that the defendant did feloniously, wilfully, and of his malice aforethought, kill and murder the deceased; it shall be sufficient in every indictment for manslaughter to charge that the defendant did feloniously kill and slay the deceased; and in every indictment for involuntary manslaughter it shall be sufficient to charge that the defendant did unlawfully kill and slay the deceased.

Section 404. In every indictment for perjury, subornation of perjury, or for corrupt bargaining or contracting with others to commit wilful and corrupt perjury, it shall be sufficient to set forth the substance of the offense charged, and in what court, or before whom, the oath or affirmation was taken, or was to have been taken, without setting forth any part of the records or proceedings with which the oath was connected, and without stating the commission or authority of the court, or other authority, before whom the perjury was committed, or the form of the oath or affirmation, or the manner of administering the same; and it shall be sufficient

to aver that the defendant knowingly and corruptly swore falsely as to the matter alleged, without setting forth where in the testimony or matter sworn to was false.

Section 405. The term "stealing," when used in an indictment, shall have the following signification: The criminal taking, obtaining or converting of any property, made the subject of the offense by the Penal Code of 1926; and including larceny; the obtaining of property from another by any false pretenses, with intent to defraud, and the act of anyone who, having in his possession, custody or control, any property of another, shall, with intent to deprive the owner thereof, fraudulently convert or secrete such property.

In an indictment for stealing it shall be sufficient to charge that the accused feloniously stole the property which is the subject of the offense, and such indictment shall be supported by proof that the accused committed larceny thereof, obtained it from another by any criminal false pretenses with intent to defraud, or that, having it in his possession, custody or control, he fraudulently converted or secreted it with intent to deprive the owner thereof.

Section 406. In an indictment for stealing, robbery, obtaining signature to a written instrument by false pretenses, receiving stolen property, or for any other criminal conversion or misappropriation of property where the offense relates to currency, treasury notes, certificates, bank notes and other securities intended to circulate as money, and promissory notes, checks, drafts, bills of exchange, postal orders, and all other negotiable securities for debt or evidence of debt, or any of them, it is sufficient to describe the same, or any of them, as money without specifying the particular character, number, denomination, kind, species or nature thereof.

Section 407. In an indictment for stealing, robbery, obtaining signature to a written instrument by false pretenses, receiving stolen property, or for any other criminal conversion or misappropriation of property, where the offense relates to certificates of stock, stocks, bonds, bills of lading, mortgages, and all other non-negotiable securities for debt or evidence of debt or property, or any of them, it is sufficient to describe the same, or any of them, as funds, without specifying the particular character, number, denomination, kind, species or nature thereof.

Section 408. An indictment for libel need not set forth any extrinsic facts for the purpose of showing the application to the party libeled of the defamatory matter on which the indictment is founded, but it shall be sufficient to state that the same was published concerning him.

Section 409. Whenever in an indictment an allegation relative to any instrument, which consists wholly or in part of writing or figures, pictures or designs, is necessary, it is sufficient to describe such instrument by name or description by which it is unusally known, or by its purport, without setting forth a copy or fac simile of the whole or any part thereof.

Section 410. Whenever in an indictment an averment relating to any spoken or written word or to any picture is necessary, it is sufficient to set forth such spoken or written words by their general purport or to describe such picture generally, without setting for a copy or fac simile of such written words or such picture.

Section 411. In any indictment it is sufficient for the purpose of identifying the accused, to state his true name, to state the name, appellation or nickname by which he has been or is known, to state a fictitious name or to describe him as a person whose name is unknown, or to describe him in any other manner. In stating the two names or the name by which the accused has been or is known, or a fictitious name, it is sufficient to state a surname, a surname and one or more Christian name or names, or a surname and one or more abbreviations or initials of a Christian name or names.

If the accused be a corporation, it is sufficient to state the true corporate name, or any name or designation by which it has been or is known. This is a sufficient averment that the corporation is a corporation and that it was duly incorporated according to law.

If in the course of a proceeding the true name of a person indicted otherwise than by his true name is disclosed by the accused or by the evidence, the court shall, upon motion of the accused or of the district attorney, and may without such motion insert the true name of the accused wherever his name appears outherwise in the indictment and record, and the proceedings shall be continued against him in his true name.

No indictment need state the addition, degree, estate, mystery, occupation, title or residence of the accused.

In no case is it necessary to aver or prove that the true name of the accused is unknown to the grand jury.

Section 412. The time of the commission of the crime may be alleged either as a day certain or on or about a given day, and either of said allegations shall, unless otherwise stated, be considered as an allegation that the act was committed before the finding of the indictment, after it became a crime and within the period of limitations, and the Commonwealth shall be permtted to prove that the act was done on any day after it became a crime, before the finding of the indictment and within the Statute of Limitations. If the offense is a continuing offense it may be alleged that the crime was committed, or that certain acts were done, within a certain period of time, and this shall be a sufficient allegation that the crime alleged was committed, or that the acts alleged were done on divers days and times within that period.

Section 413. If an indictment for a crime involving the commission or attempted commission of an injury to property, real or personal, describes the property with sufficient certainty in other respects to identify it, it need not allege the name of the owner thereof.

In all cases in which an allegation of ownership of any property in an indictment is supported by proof of a right of possession of such property, any statement in the indictment which implies possession of such property by such person is a sufficient allegation of ownership.

Section 414. In an idictment in which it is necessary for the purpose of charging the offense under the provisions hereof to describe any person, place or thing, it is sufficient to describe such person, place or thing by any term which in common understanding embraces such person, place or thing, and in common understanding does not include persons, places of things which are not by law the subject of or connected with the offense.

Section 415. In any indictment it is sufficient for the purpose of identifying any person other than the accused, to state his true name! to state the name, appellation or nickname by which he has been or is known; to state a ficititious name; to state the name of an office or position held by him; to describe him in any manner, or to describe him as "a certain person" or by words of similar import. In stating the true name of such person or the name by which such person has been or is known, it is sufficient to state a surname, or a surname and one or more Christian name or names, or a surname and one or more abbreviations or initials of a Christian name or names.

It is sufficient for the purpose of identifying any group or association of persons not incorporated, to state the proper name of such group or association (if such there be); to state any name or designation by which the group or association has been known; to state the names of all the persons in such group or association, or of one or more of them; or to state the name or names of one or more persons in such group or association, referring to the other or others as "another" or "others."

It is sufficient for the purpose of identifying a corporation, to state the corporate name of such corporation, or any name or designation by which such corporation has been or is known.

It is sufficient for the purpose of identifying a county, city, borough, township, municipality or other incorporated district to state the name or designation by which it has been or is known.

It is not necessary for the purpose of identifying any group or asociation of persons, or any corporation, to state the legal form of such group or association of persons or of such corporation.

In no case is it necessary to aver or prove that the true name of any person, group or association of persons or corporations is unknown to the grand jury.

If in the course of the trial the true name of any person, group or association of persons or corporations identified otherwise than by the true name is disclosed by the evidence, the court shall on motion of the accused, and may without such motion, insert the true name in the indictment wherever the name appears otherwise.

Section 416. The words and phrases used in an indictment are to be construed according to their usual acceptation, except the words and phrases which have been defined by law, or which have acquired a legal signification, which words and phrases are to be construed according to

their legal signification, and shall be sufficient to convey such meaning.

Section 417. Whenever it is necessary to allege a prior conviction of the accused in an indictment, it is sufficient to allege that the accused was at a stated time, in a certain stated court, convicted of a certain offense, giving the name of the offense if it have one, or stating the substantial elements thereof.

Section 418. In pleading a private statute or a right derived therefrom, it is sufficient to refer to the statute by its title and the day of its passage, or in any other manner which identifies the statute, and the court must thereupon take judicial notice thereof.

Section 419. In pleading a judgment or other determination of, or a proceeding before any court or officer, civil or military, it is unnecessary to allege the facts conferring jurisdiction on such court or officer, but it is sufficient to allege generally that such judgment or determination was duly given or made or such proceedings had.

Section 420. No indictment for any offense created or defined by statute shall be deemed defective or insufficient for the reason that it fails to negative any exception, excuse or proviso contained in the statute creating or defining the offense.

The fact that the charge is made shall be considered as an allegation that no legal excuse for the doing of the act exists in the particular case.

Section 421. In an indictment for an offense which is constituted of one or more of several acts, or which may be committed by one or more of several means, or with one or more of several intentions, or in one or more of different capacities, or which may produce one or more of several results, two or more of such acts, means, intentions, capacities or results may be charged in the alternative.

Section 422. No indictment is invalid or insufficient for the reason merely that it alleges indirectly and by inference, instead of directly, any matters, facts and circumstances connected with or constituting the offense; provided that the nature and cause of the accusation can be understood by a person of common understanding.

Section 423. No indictment is invalid by reason of any repugnant allegation contained therein: provided that the indictment is sufficient under Section 401 hereof.

Section 424. Any allegation herein stated to be unnecessary may, if contained in any indictment, be rejected as surplusage.

Section 425. No indictment is invalid because of any defect or imperfection in or omission of any matter of form only; nor because of any miswriting, mispelling or false or improper English; nor because of the use of foreign words or signs, symbols or abbreviations: nor because of any other defect, imperfection or omission in the manner of charging the offense; provided that the indictment is sufficient under Section 401 hereof.

A defendant shall not be acquitted on the ground of any variance of whatever character between the allegations and proof if the essential elements of the crime are correctly stated, unless he is thereby actually misled and prejudiced in his defense upon the merits of the case. He shall not be acquitted by reason of any immaterial misnomer of a person named in the indictment, any immaterial mistake in the description of the property, or in the ownership thereof, failure to prove unnecessary allegations in the commission of the crime, or any other immaterial mistake in the indictment.

The court may at any time amend the indictment in respect to any such defect, imperfection or omission, as above stated, and may at any time amend the indictment as to any such variance, as above stated, to conform to the evidence.

If the court is of the opinion that the accused has been actually misled and prejudiced in his defense upon the merits by any such defect, imperfection or omission, or by any such variance, the court may of its own motion, unless the accused objects, or on motion of the accused, postpone the trial to be had before the same or another jury, upon such terms as the court sees fit. In determining whether the accused has been misled and prejudiced in his defense upon the merits, the court shall consider all the circumstances of the case and the entire course of the prosecution.

No motion made after verdict nor writ of error, nor appeal based upon any such defect, imperfection or omission, or based upon any such variance, shall be sustained unless it be affirmatively shown that the accused was in fact prejudiced in his defense upon the merits and a failure of justice has resulted.

Section 426. Charges for any offenses, whether felonies or misdemeanors, may be joined in the same indictment, if those charges are founded on the same facts or form or are a part of a series of offenses of the same or a similar character.

No indictment shall be quashed, set aside or dismissed, nor shall any demurrer thereto be sustained for any one or more of the following defects merely: (First) That there is a misjoinder of the parties accused. (Second) That there is a misjoinder of the offenses charged in the indictment, or duplicity therein.

If the court be of the opinion that either of said defects exists in any indictment, it may sever such indictment into separate indictments or into separate counts, as shall be proper.

No motion made after verdict, nor writ of error, nor appeal based on the defects enumerated in this section shall be granted or sustained, unless it be affirmatively shown that the accused was in fact prejudiced in his defense upon the merits and a failure of justice has resulted.

Section 427. No person shall be required to answer to any indictment for any offense whatsoever unless the prosecutor's name, if any there be, is endorsed thereon, and if no person shall avow himself the prosecutor the court may hear witnesses and determine whether there is such a private prosecutor, and if they shall be of opinion that there is such a prosecutor then direct his name to be endorsed on such indictment.

Section 428. The names of all witnesses who are called and testify before the grand jury in support of any bill of indictment shall be endorsed on the bill, but the failure to endorse the name of any witness shall not render an indictment defective, but the court may require the Commonwealth to furnish the defendant the name or names of any witnesses who were called and testified and whose names are not set forth on the bill.

Section 429. In all cases, except murder, the defendant shall not be arraigned, but shall be required to plead orally or by writing endorsed on the indictment. In the trial of an indictment charging murder the defendant shall be arraigned in accordance with the method at present in use under existing law.

Section 430. If the prisoner shall upon arraignment, or when called upon to plead, stand mute or not answer directly, or shall peremptorily challenge above the number of persons summoned as jurors for his trial to which he is by law entitled, the plea of not guilty shall be entered for him on the record, the supernumerary challenges shall be disregarded, and the trial shall proceed in the same manner as if he had pleaded not guilty and for his trial had put himself upon the country.

Section 431. If any plea of autrefois acquit or autrefois convict, it shall be sufficient for any defendant to state that he has been lawfully convicted or acquitted, as the case may be, of the offense charged in the indictment.

Section 432. Whenever any person charged with the commission of any crime is willing to enter a plea of guilty and shall notify the district attorney to that effect, no bill of indictment charging such offense shall be sent to a grand jury, but the district attorney shall at once prepare a bill of indictment in the usual form, and the plea of guilty shall at the request of the said defendant or defendant's counsel be entered thereon, and the court of the proper county, at any session thereof, shall thereupon forthwith impose sentence for the offense set forth therein; provided however, that nothing herein shall be construed to relate to or change the proceedings in homicide cases in this Commonwealth; and providing further, that the defendant may withdraw his plea of guilty at any time before sentence by leave of the court.

Section 433. Nothing in this article shall affect the law or practice relating to the jurisdiction of the court or the place where an accused person can be tried; nor prejudice or diminish in any respect the obligation to establish by evidence, according to law, any acts, ommissions or intentions which are legally necessary to constitute the offense with which the person accused is charged; nor other-

wise affect the laws of evidence in criminal cases, nor shall anything in this article be interpreted in such a manner as to make invalid any indictment at present valid.

ARTICLE V.—GRAND JURY, COURTS, JURISDICTION, VENUE AND CHANGE OF VENUE.

Section 501. The foreman of the grand jury, or any member thereof, is hereby authorized and empowered to administer the requisite oaths or affirmations to any witness summoned or appearing before the grand jury for the purpose of testifying on any indictment pending before the grand jury or during the course of any investigation or hearing there lawfully pending.

Section 502. The courts of oyer and terminer and general jail delivery have power:

(1) To inquire by the oaths and affirmations of good and lawful men of the county of all crimes committed or triable in such county.

(2) To hear, determine and punish the same, and to deliver the jails of such county of all prisoners therein, according to law.

(3) To try indictments found in the quarter sessions, and certified according to law.

(4) The said courts shall have exclusive jurisdiction and power to try and punish all persons charged with any of the crimes herein enumerated which shall be committed within the respective county, to wit:

1. All persons charged with any murder or manslaughter or other homicide.

2. All persons charged with treason against the Commonwealth or sedition.

3. All persons charged with sodomy, rape or robbery.

4. All persons charged with arson or with the crime of intentionally and unlawfully burning or setting on fire any dwelling house of another or building a parcel thereof, or adjoining or appurtenant thereto, or any other building by means whereof a dwelling house is burned.

5. All persons charged with burglary.

6. All persons charged with entering any building of another with intent to commit a felony therein by the use of gunpowder, dynamite, nitor-glycerine or other explosive,

7. Every person charged with having endeavored to conceal the birth of any child by any disposition of the dead body of such child, whether the child died before, during or after its birth.

8. All persons charged with the offense of pandering as defined by Section 75 of the Penal Code of 1925.

9. All persons charged with the offense of abortion.

10. All persons charged with injuring or stopping or attempting to injure or stop or entering into a conspiracy to injure or stop any moving railroad train with intent to commit any felony thereon.

11. All persons charged with blackmail as defined by Section 199 of the Penal Code of 1925.

12. All persons charged with the second or any subsequent offense, the maximum punishment whereof exceeds the term of fifteen years.

13. All persons charged with kidnapping with intent to extort any money or other property.

14. All principals in the second degree and accessories to any of the above-mentioned crimes.

Nothing herein contained shall alter, affect or impair the jurisdiction of the Municipal Court of the County of Philadelphia.

Section 503. The courts of quarter sessions of the peace shall have jurisdiction and power within the respective counties.

1. To inquire, by the oaths or affirmations of good and lawful men of the county, of all crimes whatsoever against the laws of this Commonwealth which shall be triable in the respective county.

2. To inquire of, hear, determine and punish in due form of law, all such crimes whereof exclusive jurisdiction is not given, as aforesaid, to the courts of oyer and terminer of such county.

3. To take, in the name of the Commonwealth, all manner of recognizances and obligations heretofore taken and allowed to be taken by any justice of the peace, and they shall certify such as shall be taken, in relation to any crime not triable therein, to the next court of oyer and terminer having power to take cognizance thereof.

4. To continue or discharge the recognizances and obligation of persons bound to keep the peace, or to be of good behavior, taken as aforesaid, or certified into such court by any justice of the peace of such county, and to inquire of, hear and determine, in the manner herein provided, all complaints which shall be found thereon.

5. The courts of quarter sessions shall also have jurisdiction in cases of fines, penalties or punishments imposed by any act of assembly for offenses, misdemeanors or delinquencies, except where it shall be otherwise expressly provided and enacted.

6. The said courts shall also have and exercise such other jurisdiction and powers, not herein enumerated, as may have been heretofore given to them by law.

Whenever any indictment shall be found in any court of quarter sessions, for any crime not triable therein, it shall be the duty of said court to certify the same into the court of oyer and terminer next to be holden in such county, there to be heard and determined in due course of law.

The judges of the county courts of oyer and terminer and quarter sessions, and every of them, shall have power to direct their writs or precepts to all or any of the sheriffs or other officers of any of the counties, cities, boroughs or towns corporate of this Commonwealth, to arrest and bring before them persons indicated for any offenses, and amenable to the respective court; each of said courts shall have power to award process to levy and recover such fines forfeitures and amercements as shall be imposed, taxed or adjudged by them respectively; each of the said courts shall have full power and authority to establish such rules for regulating the practice thereof respectively, and for expediting the determination of suits, causes and proceedings therein, as in their discretion they shall judge necessary or proper: Provided, That such rules shall not be inconsistent with the constitution and laws of this Comomnwealth; each of the said courts is empowered to issue writs of subpoena, under their official seal, into any county of this Commonwealth, to summon and bring before the respective court any person to give testimony in any cause or matter depending before them, under the penalties hitherto appointed and allowed, in any such case, by the laws of this Comomnwealth.

Nothing herein contained shall alter, affect or impair the jurisdiction of the Municipal Court of the County of Philadelphia.

Section 504. (a) If a mortal wound is given or if other violence or injury is inflicted or if poison is administered in one county by means whereof death ensues in another county the homicide may be prosecuted and punished in either county.

(b) If a mortal wound is given or if other violence or injury is inflicted or if poison is administered on the high seas or without the Commonwealth by means whereof death ensues in any county thereof the homicide may be prosecuted and punished in the county where the death occurs.

(c) If a mortal wound is given or if other violence or injury is inflicted or if poison is administered in any county of the Commonwealth by means whereof death ensues without the Commonwealth the homicide may be prosecuted and punished in the county where the act was committed.

Section 505. The trial of all treason against the Commonwealth, committed out of the jurisdiction of the state, shall be in the county where the offender is apprehended, or into which he shall first be brought.

Section 506. In any indictment for an offense committed on the boundary or boundaries of two or more counties, or within the distance of five hundred yards of any such boundary or boundaries, it shall be sufficient to allege that such offense was committed in any of the said counties; and every such offense may be inquired of, tried, determined and punished in the county within which the same shall be so alleged to hve been committed, in the same manner as if it had been actually committed therein.

Section 507. In any indictment for any offense committed on any person or on any property, upon any stage coach, stage, wagon, railway car, automobile, airplane, or other carriage whatever employed in any journey, it shall be sufficient to allege that such offense was committed within any county or place through any part whereof such coach, wagon, cart, car, automobile, or other carriage shall have passed in the course of the journey during which such offense shall have been committed; and in all cases where the center or other part of any highway shall constitute the boundaries of any two counties, it shall be sufficient to allege that the offense was committed in either of the said counties through, or adjoining to, or by the

boundaries of any part whereof such coach, wagon, cart, car automobile, or other carriage shall have passed in the course of the journey during which such offense shall have been committed; and in any indictment for any offense committed on any person or on any property on board any vessel whatsoever, employed in any voyage or journey on any navigable river, canal or inland navigation, it shall be sufficient to allege that such offense was committed in any county or place through any part whereof such vessel shall have passed in the course of the voyage or journey during which such offense shall have been committed; and in all cases where the side or bank of any navigable river or creek, canal or inland navigation, or the center or other part thereof, shall constitute the boundary of any two counties, it shall be sufficient to allege that such offense was committed in either of the said counties through, or adjoining to, or by the boundary of any part whereof, such vessel shall have passed in the course of the voyage or jounrey during which such offense shall have been committed; and every such offense committed in any of the cases aforesaid shall and may be inquired of, tried, determined and punished in the county or place within which the same shall be so alleged to have been committed, in the same manner as if it had actually been committed therein.

Section 508. Any and all prisoners or convicts escaping, or attempting to escape, from the several penitentiaries and reformatories of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, or from the lands, jurisdiction, and control of the officers of said penal institutions, shall be tried in the counties where said escapes shall have geen committed.

Section 509. In criminal prosecutions the venue may be changed, on application of the defendant or defendants, in the following cases:

First. When the judge, who by law is required to try the same, is a near relative of the prosecutor, or of the defendant, or of the person injured, or has knowledge of facts which make it necessary that he should be a witness in the case.

Second. When, upon the application of a defendant in a felony, it is made to appear to the satisfaction of the court that, from undue excitmenet against the prisoner, in the county where the offense was committed, a fair trial cannot be had, or that there exists in that county so great a prejudice against him that he cannot obtain a fair trial, or that there is a combination of persons against him, by reason of which he cannot obtain a fair trial.

Third. When, upon the trial of any criminal case, an unsuccessful effort has been made to procure and impanel a jury for the trial of the defendant, and it shall be made to appear to the court by the written affidavit of some credible witness that a fair trial cannot be had.

Fourth. When upon the second trial of any felonious homicide, the evidence on the former trial hereof shall have been published within the county in which the same is being tried, and the regular panel of jurors shall be exhausted without obtaining a jury.

Section 510. All applications for change of venue shall be made to the court in which the indictment shall be pending, in such manner as the said court shall direct, and before the jury shall be sworn therein; and if the said court shall ye satisfied of the propriety of such a change of venue, and that the causes assigned therefore are true, and are within the provisions of the law, it shall be ordered that the venue thereof shall be changed to some adjoining or convenient county where the causes alleged for a change do not exist.

Section 511. When an order for a change of venue shall be made, the clerk of the court shall make out a full and complete transcript of the record and proceedings in said cause, and transmit the same, together with the indictment and all the other papers on file, to the clerk of the court to which the venue is changed, which transcript shall be entered on the minutes of said court; and the trial of said case shall be conducted in the court to which it shall be removed in all respects as if the indictment had been found in the county to which the venue is changed, and the costs accruing from a change of venue shall be paid by the county in which the offense was committed.

Section 512. Where the court has ordered a change of venue, it shall require the accused, if the offense is bailable to furnish bail, to be approved by the court or judge, in such sum as the court may direct, conditioned for his appearance in the court to which the venue is changed, at the first day of the next term thereof, and to abide the order of such court; and in default of such bail, or if the offense is not bailable, a warrant shall be issued directed to the sheriff, commanding him to convey safely the prisoner to the jail of the county where he is to be tried, there to be kept safely by the jailor thereof until discharged by due course of law; and the court shall bind the witnesses on the part of the Commonwealth to appear before he court in which the prisoner is to be tried.

Section 513. In addition to the provisions for change of venue hereinbefore stated, if any person within the jurisdiction of any county charged with crime, shall file with the prothonotary of the Superior Court of this Commonwealth a duly verified petition, showing (1) that he is charged with, or has been arrested for, the alleged commission of or participation in some crime, the nature of which shall be set out in his petition; (2) that he has reason to apprehend that because of his race, nationality, or religion, which shall be specifically stated in his petition, the petitioner is likely to be denied the equal protection of other inhabitants of the county, within whose jurisdiction he is; and (3) that some other person or persons of his race, color, nationality, or religion, within the jurisdiction of such county, charged with an offense similar to that with which the petitioner is charged, have been put to death without trial or brutally assaulted or otherwise maltreated, or have been denied trial by due course of law, in the courts of such county, upon similar charges, becase of the race, color, nationality, or religion of such person or persons,—he shall be entitled to and shall receive the protection of all officers of the Commonwealth. The petition, above described, may be verified and filed either by the person in jeopardy, as above described, or by another person in his behalf. Upon the filing of such petition with the prothonotary of such court, it shall be the duty of such prothonotary to issue forthwith, to a member of the State police, a warrant commanding him to bring the body of such petitioner into court for hearing upon such petition.

Section 514. It shall be the duty of such State policeman, upon receipt of such warrant, to arrest and detain the petitioner, and to protect him from assault or injury, and in case such petitioner is in the custody of any officer or person upon a warrant to hold petitioner for protection in any county court for crime, such State policeman shall take such petitioner from such official, receipting to him for the body of the petitioner.

Section 515. When said petitioner shall have been brought into said Superior Court, he shall be entitled to a summary hearing upon his petition before one of the judges thereof; and in case he has been taken from th ecustody of any officer, he shall in event his petition is not sustained, be surrendered by the State policeman to the officer from whom he had been taken, and if he has not been taken from the custody of any officer, he shall, in the event his petition is not sustained, be set at liberty, and the costs of the proceedings shall be taxed against him; in case the petition is sustained by the court, the petitioner shall be remanded to the custody of the Superintendent of State Police for protection, or committed to a proper penal institution, until petitioner may be tried in a court of quarter sessions of the peace or oyer or terminer of some other county, to be selected by the Superior Court. upon such indictment, information, or other charge as may have been or may be made or returned against him, and for the purpose of such trial, such court so selected shall have and possess jurisdiction to try and determine any and all proceedings, upon indictment or information, which may be removed from any other county court under this act.

Section 516. If any person shall become an accessory before the fact, to any felony, whether the same be a felony at common law, or by virtue of any act of assembly now in force or hereafter to be in force, such person may be indicted, tried, convicted and punished in all respects as if he were a principal felon.

Section 517. If any person shall become an accessory after the fact, to any felony, whether the same be a felony at common law, or by virtue of any act of assembly now in force, or that may be hereafter in force, he may be indicted and convicted as an accessory after the fact to the principal felony, together with the principal felon, or after the conviction of the principal felon, or may be indicted and convicted of a substantive felony, whether the principal felon shall or shall not have been previously convicted, or shall or shall not be amenable to justice, and may thereupon be punished in like manner as any accessory after

the fact to the same felony, if convicted as an accessory, may be punished; and the offense of such person, howsoever indicted, may be inquired of, tried, determined and punished, by any court which shall have jurisdiction to try the principal felon, in the same manner as if the act by reason of which such person shall have become accessory, had been committed at the same place as the principal felony: Provided always, That no person who shall be once duly tried for any such offense, whether as an accessory after the fact, or as for a substantive felony, shall be liable to be again indicted or tried for the same offense.

Section 518. If a bastard child is begotten out of the State and born within the State, or begotten within one of the counties of this State, and born in another, in the latter case the prosecution of the reputed father shall be in the county where the bastard child shall be born, and the like sentence shall be passed, as if the bastard child had been begotten within the same county, and in the former case, viz: of a bastard begotten without the State and born within it, the like sentence shall be passed, except in the imposition of a fine, which part of the sentence shall be omitted.

ARTICLE VI.— OF THE TRIAL.

Section 601. No person shall be placed within the prisoner's bar to plead to an indictment, or be confined therein during his trial; and all persons shall have an opportunity of full and free communication with their counsel.

Section 602. Every person indicted for treason shall have a copy of the indictment and a list of the jury and the witnesses to be produced on the trial for proving such indictment, mentioning the names and places of abode of such jurors and witnesses, delivered to him three whole days before the trial.

Section 603. No right to stand aside jurors shall exist in any criminal case in this Commonwealth.

The Commonwealth and the defendant shall have the right to challenge for cause as many jurors as either can show legal cause therefor.

In addition to the challenges for cause, the Commonwealth and the defendant shall each be entitled to peremptory challenges as follows:

In all trials for misdemeanors, six challenges.

In all trials for felonies, except those triable exclusively in the courts of oyer and terminer and general jail delivery, eight challenges.

In all trials for felonies triable exclusively in the courts of oyer and terminer and general jail delivery, twenty challenges.

Section 604. All challenges shall be conducted as follows: The Commonwealth shall challenge one person, and then the defendant shall challenge one person, and so alternately until all the challenges shall be made, but in all cases other than those triable exclusively in the courts of oyer and terminer and general jail delivery, the court in which a case is called for trial may by general rule fix a different manner for exercising peremptory challenges in empanelling a jury.

Section 605. When a challenge for cause assigned shall be made in any criminal proceeding the truth of such cause shall be inquired of and determined by the court.

Section 606. In all cases in which two or more persons are jointly indicted for any offense, it shall be in the discretion of the court to try them jointly or severally, except that in cases of felonious homicide, the persons charged shall have the right to demand separate trials; and in all cases of joint trials the accused shall have the right to the same number of preemptory challenges to which either would be entitled if separately tried, and no more.

Section 607. If any person shall be committed for any indictable offense, and shall not be indicted and tried some time in the next term or session of oyer and terminer and general jail delivery or other court, where the offense is properly cognizable, after such committment the judges or justices thereof shall on the last day of the term, sessions or court, set at liberty the said prisoner upon bail, unless it shall appear to them, upon oath or affirmation, that the witnesses for the Commonwealth mentioning their names, could not then be produced; and if such prisoner shall not be indicted and tried the second term, session or court after his commitment, unless the delay happen on the application or with the assent of the defendant, or upon trial he shall be acquitted, he shall be discharged from imprisonment: Provided always, That nothing in this act shall extend to discharge out of prison any person charged with treason, felony or other high misdemeanor in any other State, and who by the Constitution of the United States ought to be delivered up to the executive power of such State, nor any person charged with a breach or violation of the law of nations, and provided further, that where by any law or by rule of court promulgated by authority of any law, the terms of court are of less duration than three months, the word "term" contained in this section shall be construed to mean a period of time of three calendar months.

Section 608. If on the trial of any person charged with any offense it shall appear to the jury upon the evidence that the defendant did not complete the offense charged, but was guilty only of an attempt to commit the same, such person shall not by reason thereof be entitled to be acquitted, but the jury shall be at liberty to return, as their verdict, that the defendant is not guilty of the offense charged, but is such person shall be liable to be punished in the same manner as if he had been convicted upon an idictment for attempting to commit the particular offense charged in the indictment, and no person so tried as herein lastly mentioned shall be liable to be afterward prosecuted for an attempt to commit the offense for which he was so tried.

Section 609. If upon the trial of any person for any misdemeanor, it shall appear that the facts given in evidence amount in law to a felony, such person shall not by reason thereof be entitled to be acquitted of such misdemeanor; and no person tried for such misdemeanor shall be liable to be afterwards prosecuted for felony on the same facts, unless the court before whom such trial may be had shall think fit, in its discretion, to discharge the jury from giving any verdict upon such trial, and direct such person to be indicted for felony, in which case such person may be delt with in all respects as if he had not been put upon his trial for such misdemeanor.

Section 610. No verdict in any criminal court shall be set aside, nor shall any judgment be arrested or reversed, nor sentence delayed, for any defect or error in the precept issued from any court, or in the venire issued for the summoning and returning of jurors, or for any defect or error in drawing, summoning or returning any juror, or panel of jurors, but a trial, or an agreement to try on the merits, or pleading guilty, or the general issue in any case, shall be a waiver of all errors and defects in, or relative or appertaining to, the said precept, venire, drawing, summoning and returning of jurors.

Section 611. No witness in any case who enters his or her recognizance, in such sums as the magistrate may demand, to appear and testify in such prosecution as require his testimony, shall be committed to prison by the judge, alderman or magistrate before whom any criminal charge may be perferred: Provided, however, That in all cases triable exclusively in the oyer terminer, where a positive oath is made, reduced to writing and signed by the deponent, setting forth sufficient reasons or facts to induce the firm belief on the part of the judge, magistrate or alderman that any witness will abscond, elope or refuse to appear upon the trial, the judge, magistrate or alderman may exact bail of said witness to testify.

Section 612. Any witness, in any case, who shall be committed, in default of bail, to prison by any judge, alderman, magistrate, justice of the peace, or coroner, to appear and testify in behalf of the Commonwealth, shall be paid out of the treasury of the proper county and the sum of one dollar and fifty cents for each day, or part of a day, such witness shall be detained in prison.

Section 613. Whenever any person, being under indictment, charged with murder, shall make and file with the clerk of the court of quarter sessions an affidavit, setting forth that he is wholly destitute of means to employ counsel and prepare for a defense, the judge sitting in the court of over and terminer to whom such affidavit is presented, shall assign to such person counsel, not exceeding two, to represent and defend such person at the trial of the case; and when services are rendered by counsel, pursuant to such assignment, the judge sitting at the trial of the case may allow such counsel all personal and incidental expenses upon a sworn statement thereof being filed with the said clerk, and also reasonable compensation for services rendered, not exceeding two hundred dollars for each counsel; which allowance of expenses and compensation shall be a charge upon the county in which the idictment was found, to be paid by the county treasuerr, or in cities co-extensive with counties, by the city treasurer, upon the certificate of

the judge presiding at the trial of the case: Provided, That in order to be entitled to such expenses and compensation, counsel so assigned must file with the judge, sitting at the trial of the case, an affidavit that he has not, directly or indirectly, received, nor entered into a contract to receive, any compensaiton for such services from any source other then herein provided.

Section 614. No alien shall in any criminal case whatsoever be entitled to a jury de medietate linquae or partly of strangers.

Section 615. All couts of criminal jurisdiction of this Commonwelath shall be and are hereby authorized and rerequired, when occasion shall render the same necessary to order a tales de circumstantibus either for the grand or petit jury and all talesmen shall be liable to the same challenges, fines and penalties as the principal jurors.

ARTICLE VII.—OF APPEALS AND NEW TRIALS ON THE GROUND OF AFTER-DISCOVERED EVIDENCE.

Section 701. Every person indicted in any Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace or in any county Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery or other court of record having jurisdiction may remove by an appeal the indictment and all proceedings thereon, or transcript thereof, into the Supreme or Superior Court, as the case may be, in accordance with the law now existing or which may hereafter be adopted.

Section 702. Upon the trial of any indictment in any Court of Criminal jurisdiction the defendant may expect to any decision of the court upon any point of evidence or law, or to the charge of the court in like manner as in civil cases and such exceptions shall be noted as in civil cases, and an appeal may be taken to the Supreme or Superior courts as the case may be, after conviction or sentence.

Section 703. During the trial upon any indictment, if the court shall be requested by the defendant to give an opinion upon any point submitted and stated in writing, it shall be the duty of the court to answer the same fully and file the point and answer with the record of the case in the same manner and with like effect as in civil cases and the action of the court thereon may be reviewed on appeal by the defendant.

Section 704. The appeal shall issue from the Prothanatary's office of the proper district, and all orders, decrees and judgments in the case shall also be entered of record there, but the application and final hearing may be made and had before the Supreme or Superior Court while sitting in any other district.

Section 705. All appeals in criminal cases shall be taken within thirty days from date of sentence in the court below.

Section 706. No appeal from the judgment and sentence in any criminal case shall operate as a supersedas unless so ordered by the court below or by the appellate court, or by a judge thereof, either by a general rule or special order, and upon such terms as may be required by the court or judge granting the order of supersedeas.

Section 707. An appeal taken in a criminal case shall be returnable in the Supreme or Superior Court, as the case may be. The return day and time of argument of appeals taken in criminal cases to the Supreme or Superior Court shall be fixed by said courts, respectively, by general rules promulgated from time to time.

Section 708. If the appellant shall file in the office of the Prothonotary of the appellate court and in the office of the Clerk of Courts of the proper county at the time the appeal is taken an affidavit that he is destitute and without sufficient means to print the evidence taken upon the trial of the case, it shall be the duty of the Clerk of Courts to transmit within ten days thereafter to the Prothonotary of the appellate court a true and correct copy of the reporter's transcript of the evidence from the notes taken by him, duly certified by said reporter, and the trial judge, or by one of the judges of the trial court, to the Prothonotary of the Supreme or Superior Court, as the case may be. In any such case it shall be unnecessary for the appellant to print the evidence but he may refer to the said testimony by the page number shown in said transcript.

Section 709. When any person indicted for murder to whom counsel has been assigned hereunder has been convicted of murder in the first degree and such counsel shall deem it necessary to appeal to the Supreme Court, a statement of the costs of such appeal, including the cost of printing the paper book, sworn to by such counsel, shall be filed in the office of the Clerk of the Court of Quarter Sessions of the proper county, and such costs shall be paid by the Treasurer of such county, or where any city is co-extensive with such county, by the Treasurer of such city. Such costs shall not be paid unless such statement be accompanied by a certificate of the trial judge setting forth the fact of such appointment of counsel and the fact that such appeal was taken.

Section 710. In capital offenses an appeal shall stay execution of sentence, and upon such appeal it shall be the duty of the Supreme Court to review both the law and the evidence and to determine whether the ingredients necessary to constitute murder in the first degree shall have been proven to exist, and if not so proved, then shall reverse the judgment and remit the record for a new trial or shall enter such judgment as the laws of this Commonwealth require.

Section 711. Upon the affirmance by the Supreme or Superior Court of the judgment in any case the same shall be enforced pursuant to the directions of the judgment so affirmed, and the said court may make any further order requisite for carrying the same into effect, and if the Supreme or Superior Court shall reverse any judgment they shall remand the record, with their opinion setting forth the causes of reversal, to the proper court for furtheh proceedings or enter such judgment as the law requires.

Section 712. Whenever by petition, supported by after-discovered evidence, it shall be made to appear to the Supreme Court that there is ground for substantial doubt as to the guilt of any prisoner convicted of murder of the first degree, the said court, shall have power to authorize the Court of Oyer and Terminer in which such prisoner has been convicted to grant a rule for new trial, nun pro tunc, notwithstanding the expiration of the term in which such said Court of Oyer and Terminer may, in its discretion, grant and proceed to hear such rule, as in other cases.

Section 713. Upon the termination if the hearing of such rule, if the Court of Oyer and Terminer shall not deem the grounds sufficient, it shall thereupon discharge said rule, and the proceedings shall terminate, and the judgment and sentence theretofore entered of record shall remain unaffected.

Section 714. If said Court of Oyer and Terminer shall be of opinion that, of right and justice, a new trial should be granted, it shall set forth its opinion to that effect, and thereupon the prisoner may bring the opinion, together with the evidence, before the Supreme Court as if upon appeal; and if the Supreme Court shall after hearing, concur with the Court of Oyer and Terminer that of right and justice a new trial should be had, it shall have power to authorize the Court of Oyer and Terminer to make the rule for new trial absolute; and thereupon the case shall proceed in said court as if a new trial had been granted in due course, at the instance of the prisoner during the term.

ARTICLE VIII.—COSTS.

Section 801. Where any person is brought before a justice of the peace or other magistrate on a charge of having committed a crime and such charge upon examination shall appear to be unfounded, no costs shall be charged against or paid by such innocent person, but the same shall be charged against and paid by the county.

Section 802. The costs of prosecution accruing on all bills of indictment, except as hereinafter provided, charging a person with felony, returned ignoramus by the grand jury, shall be paid by the county; and the costs of prosecution accruing on bills of indictment, except as hereinafter provided, charging a person with felony, shall, if such person be acquitted by the petit jury on the traverse of the same, be paid by the county; and in all cases of conviction of any felony, all costs shall be paid forthwith by the county, unless the person convicted shall pay the same; and in all cases in which the county pays the costs, it shall have the power to levy and collect the same from the person convicted, as costs in similar cases are now collected; and in cases of surety of the peae costs shall be paid by the prosecutor or by the defendant, or jointly between them, or by the county, as the court hearing the case may direct.

Section 803. In all prosecutions, cases of felony excepted, if the bill of indictment shall be returned ignoramus, the grand jury returning the same shall decide and certify on such bill whether the county or the prosecutor shall pay the costs of prosecution; and in all cases of acquittal by the petit jury on indictments for the offenses aforesaid, the jury trying the same shall determine by their verdict whether the county, or the prosecutor, or the defendant shall pay the costs, or whether the same shall be apportioned between the prosecutor and the defendant, and in what proportions; and the jury, grand or petit, so determining, in case they direct the prosecutor to pay the costs, or any portion thereof, shall so state in their return or verdict; and whenever the jury shall determine as aforesaid that the prosecutor or defendant shall pay the costs, the court in which the said determination shall be made shall forthwith pass sentence to that effect and order him to be committed to the jail of the county until the costs are paid unless he give security to pay the same within ten days. Upon the termination of any such prosecution by the bill of indictment being ignored by the grand jury or by the verdict of the traverse jury and sentence of the court thereon, the costs of prosecution shall be immediately chargeable to and paid by the proper county: Provided, That the county shall be liable only for the costs of such witnesses as the District Attorney shall certify were subpoenaed by his order and were in attendance and necessary to the trial of the case.

Section 804. In all prosecutions where the petit jury trying the case shall acquit the defendant, and shall determine by the verdict that the costs shall be apportioned between the prosecutor and the defendant, the defendant's bill for his subpoena, serving the same, and attendance of his material and necessary witnesses, shall be included in the costs.

Section 805. In all prosecutions for stealing, if the bill of indictment shall be returned ignoramus by the grand jury, they shall further decide and certify whether the county or the prosecutor shall pay the costs of prosecution, and in all cases of acquittal by the petit jury on such indictments the jury shall have power to determine whether the county or the prosecutor or the defendant shall pay the costs, or whether the same shall be apportioned between the prosecutor and the defendant and in what proportion.

Section 806. In all prosecutions where the charge is that the person accused unlawfully and maliciously maimed or did serious bodily injury or disfigurement to another, or attempted to commit the crime of murder, or committed any assault which under the law constitutes a felony, if the bill of indictment shall be returned ignoramus, the grand jury returning the same, if they believe from the evidence that the prosecutor had no reasonable ground for making the charge of felony, shall decide and certify on such bill whether the prosecutor or the county shall pay the costs of prosecution, and in all cases of acquittal by the petit jury on such indictments where a felony is charged, the jury trying the same, if they shall believe from the evidence that the prosecutor had no reasonable ground for making the charge of felony, shall determine by their verdict whether the county, or the prosecutor, or the defendant shall pay the costs, or whether the same shall be apportioned between the prosecutor and the defendant, and in what proportion.

Section 807. Upon the termination of the prosecution in any of the cases mentioned in Sections 805 and 806, the costs of prosecution shall be immediately chargeable to and paid by the proper county, and the county shall have the right and power to levy and collect the same from the person directed to pay them, as costs in similar cases are now collected.

Section 808. The costs of the trial for escape or breaking away of convicts and prisoners from the several penitentiaries and reformatories of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, or the violation by said convicts and prisoners of any or all of the penal statutes relating to escape, shall in each instance be borne and paid by the respective counties of the Commonwealth from whose courts the said convicts shall have been committed to the said penitentiaries or reformatories. In case of conviction and sentence of said escaping convicts and prisoners the costs of maintenance of said convicts and prisoners, under such new sentence, shall be borne by the county from which said convict or prisoner shall have been originally committed.

Section 809. Where any recognizance has heretofore been or shall hereafter be taken by any competent authority for the appearance of any person or persons, charged with any criminal or other offense, before any court, judge, justice of the peace or other magistrate, to answer such charge or offense, or to appear before any court, judge, justice of the peace or other magistrate for further hearing, and such recognizance shall be forfeited on account of the person or persons so charged failing to comply with the condition therein, and the same shall be recovered in any manner whatsoever and paid to the proper authorities as required by law, the proper county shall pay all costs which have accrued or shall accrue in any criminal action or other proceedings in which such recognizance has heretofore or shall be given: Provided, however, That in no case shall the amount of costs so paid exceed the amount recovered on such recognizance and paid to such county.

Section 810. Whenever a nolle prosequi shall be entered in any criminal proceedings, the court may make an order directing the county to pay the costs already made in such proceeding, and which order shall be sufficient authority for the payment of the same by the county: Provided, That the provisions of this section shall not apply to costs for the attendance or subpoenaeing of defendant's witnesses, nor to any proceeding where the costs could not be charged upon the county by verdict of the jury.

Section 811. Whenever the verdict of a jury imposing costs upon the prosecutor or defendant in any criminal proceeding shall be set aside by the court, it shall be lawful for the court to make an order directing the county to pay the same, which order shall be sufficient authority for the payment of the same by the county: Provided, That the provisions of this section shall not apply to costs for the attendance or subpoenaeing of defendant's witnesses.

Section 812. When the record in any criminal case shall have been removed by writ of certiorari, or otherwise, to the Supreme or Superior Court for review, and shall have been therein disposed of, the necessary expenses of the District Attorney in connection therewith, including the costs of printing, traveling and incidental expenses, shall be paid by the proper county upon the approval of the same by the District Attorney.

Section 813. In all criminal cases where a defendant or prosecutor is adjudged to pay the costs of prosecution, he shall, unless the grand or petit jury direct otherwise, pay, with the other costs of prosecution, the sum of four dollars for the use of the county, to be taxed in the bill of costs.

Section 814. The costs of the officers, including the costs of the justice of the peace and constable, in all cases of wife desertion and surety of the peace, shall be chargeable to and paid by the proper county as soon as the case is disposed of by the order of the court; and it shall be the duty of the District Attorney and County Commissioners to use all due diligence to collect such costs from the party made liable therefor by the sentence or order of the court, and to pay the same into the county treasury.

Section 815. The County Commissioners, upon the order of the Court of Quarter Sessions or other court of record having jurisdiction or in vacation, by a law judge thereof, in the exercise of its or his discretion, and upon such terms as the court or judge may impose, may discharge from prison, without the delay and expense of any proceedings under the insolvent laws of this Commonwealth, every convict who shall have served his term of imprisonment, or who shall have been committed for non-payment of costs only; or any person who shall have failed to comply with the order of the said court upon conviction of either fornication or bastardy or both, and has been confined for a period of more than three months; notwithstanding that such person has not paid the costs of prosecution, fine, made restitution, paid the value of stolen goods or property, or failed to comply with the court's order, or both: Provided, That in the opinion of said commissioners such person is unable to comply with the said order or orders, and, provided, that such discharge shall not prevent the Commonwealth or any person interested in such payment or restitution from recovering the same from the property of such person by proper action; but no such person shall be so discharged until he shall have made, under oath or affirmation, schedules in duplicate of all his property, real, personal or mixed, and shall have filed one copy thereof among the papers of the prison wherein he is confined and the other with the Clerk of the Court.

Section 816. In all cases where two or more persons have committed an indictable offense, the names of all concerned (if a prosecution shall be commenced) shall be contained in one bill of indictment, for which no more costs

shall be allowed than if the name of one person only was contained therein.

Section 817. In instituting criminal prosecutions against any person charged with the commission of a criminal offense or offneses, committed at one and the same time, or growing out of one and the same prosecution where one complaint or information is legally sufficient to serve and promote the due administration of justice, it shall be unlawful to duplicate the complaints, informations, warrants and subpoenas, and where such duplication occurs costs shall be taxed upon one complaint, information and subpoena only.

Section 818. In all cases where any matter of general public import shall, as authorized by law, be given in charge to a grand jury for investigation, by any Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace of any county within this Commonwealth, all costs which may accrue for subpoenas, the service thereof upon witnesses, and the per diem fees and mileage of witnesses required by the court to attend or testify before any such grand jury, shall be paid by the proper county, or taxed and paid as other costs on the part of the Commonwealth, in any criminal prosecution which may arise out of such investigation, where the testimony of the witness is material in the support of the charge contained in the indictment therein, as the District Attorney, subject to the approval of the court, may authorize and direct.

Section 819. All necessary expenses incurred by the district attorney of any county of this Commonwealth, or by his assistants, or any officer directed by him, in the investigation of crime and the apprehension and prosecution of persons charged with or suspected of the commission of crime, shall be paid by the county upon the approval of the bill of expense by the district attorney and the court of quarter sessions of the county. Such expenses so incurred and approved shall be considered part of the costs of the case in the event that a prosecution is instituted which results in the conviction and sentence of a defendant to pay the costs.

ARTICLE IX.—SENTENCES AND JUDGMENTS.

Section 901. Every person, his aiders, abettors and counsellors, convicted of the crime of murder of the first degree, shall be sentenced to suffer death in the manner herein provided, and not otherwise. Such punishment, in every case, must be inflicted by causing to pass through the body of the convict a current of electricity of intensity sufficient to cause death, and the application of such current must be continued until such convict is dead. The said punishment shall be inflicted by the warden or deputy warden of the Western Penitentiary, or by such person as the warden shall designate, and shall be inflicted in a building on the land owned by the Commonwealth in Centre County, whereon the bulidings of the Western Penitentiary are built.

Section 902. Whenever any person shall have been convicted and sentenced to death, the clerk of the court where such conviction shall have taken place shall transmit to the Governor of the Commonwealth and to the Board of Pardons a full and complete transcript of the record of such trial and conviction, within thirty days after sentence, or, in the event of an appeal, within twenty days after the final disposal of the cause upon such appeal.

Section 903. After the receipt of the said record the Governor of the Commonwealth shall issue his warrant directed to the warden of the Western Penitentiary commanding said warden to cause such convict to be executed in said penitentiary, within the week to be named in said warrant, and in the manner prescribed by law.

Section 904. Upon the receipt of such warrant the said warden shall, by a written notice under his hand and seal, duly notify the officer having the custody of such convict to deliver such convict to the custody of such warden, and it shall be the duty of such officer to forthwith cause such delivery to be made. Thereupon, and until the penalty of death shall be inflicted, or until lawfully discharged from such custody, said convict shall be kept in solitary confinement in said penitentiary. During such confinement no person except the officers of such penitentiary, the counsel of such convict, and a spiritual adviser selected by such convict, or the members of the immediate family of such convict, shall be allowed access to such convict without an order of said court or a judge thereof.

Section 905. No person except the following shall witness any execution under the provisions of this act—the warden of the penitentiary where such execution takes place, a qualified physician, six reputable adult citizens selected by such warden, one spiritual adviser, when requested and selected by the convict, not more than six duly accredited representatives of the daily newspapers, and such officers of said penitentiary as may be selected by said warden.

Section 906. After such execution the warden of the Western Penitentiary shall certify in writing, under oath or affirmation, to the court of oyer and terminer of the county wherein such convict has been sentenced to death, that such convict was duly executed at the place and in the manner prescribed in this act, and at the time designated in the death warrant of the Governor. Such certificate shall be filed in the office of the clerk of such court.

Section 907. Immediately after execution, a post-mortem examination of the body of the convict shall be made by the physician present at the execution, and his report, in writing, stating the nature of the examination so made by him, shall be annexed to the certificate hereinbefore named and filed therewith. After such post-mortem examination the body, unless claimed by some relative or relatives of the person so executed, shall be delivered to the duly authorized agent of the State Anatomical Board.

Section 908. The cost and expense incident to any such execution and such post-mortem examination shall be paid from the contingent fund of the Western Penitentiary.

Section 909. The Board of Inspectors of the Western Penitentiary shall have power to erect and repair appropriate buildings located at such place on the ground of the new Western Penitentiary, in Centre county, as they shall select and they shall have power to construct and repair in said building such electrical apparatus, machinery and appliances as may be suitable and sufficient to execute condemned criminals in the manner prescribed herein.

Section 910. Whenever any person, convicted in any court of this Commonwealth of any crime, shall be sentenced to imprisonment in any penitentiary of the State, the court, instead of pronouncing upon such convict a definite or fixed term of imprisonment, shall pronounce upon such convict a sentence of imprisonment for an indefinite term; stating in such sentence the minimum and maximum limits thereof; and the maximum limit shall never exceed the maximum time now or hereafter prescribed as a penalty for such offense: Provided, That no person sentenced for an indeterminate term shall be entitled to any benefits of commutation of sentence herein provided for.

Section 911. The clerks of the several courts of criminal jurisdiction of this Commonwealth shall, not later than the twentieth day of each month, forward to the wardens of the State penitentiaries a list of all convicts whom the courts have committed to those institutions on the indeterminate plan the previous month, stating maximum and minimum sentence of each. The following information shall also be added: The full name of the convict, together with any alias which such convict may be known to have, the name of the county where the conviction was had, a brief description of the crime of which the convict was convicted, the name of the trial judge, the date of commitment, and the name of the penitentiary to which committed, the number of times, if any, that the convict has been in prison, the location of the said prison, and for what offenses: Provided, That in every case in which stenographic notes of testimony were taken at the time of the trial, a copy of such notes of testimony shall likewise accompany such record.

Section 912. The Board of Inspectors of each state penitentiary shall meet once each month at its respective penitentiary. At each meeting of the said boards, held as aforesaid, every prisoner confined in such penitentiary upon an indeterminate sentence, whose minimum term of sentence will expire within three months, shall be given an opportunity to appear before such board and apply for his release on parole as hereinafter provided.

Section 913. If it shall appear to the Board of Inspectors of any penitentiary in which a convict is imprisoned, upon an application by a convict for release on parole, that there is a reasonable probability that such applicant will live, and remain at liberty without violating the law, then said Board recommend to the Governor that such convict be released on parole, subject to such rules and regulations for such convict as said board may prescribe,

until the expiration of the maximum limit of the sentence imposed on such convict; and shall send to the Governor a report of such convict, which report shall contain the following, namely: The full name of the convict, together with any alias which such convict may be known to have, the name of the county where such conviction was had, a brief history of the crime for which convict was sentenced, the name of the court in which the conviction was had, the name of the judge who sentenced the convict, with the sentence and the date thereof, the date of the reception of the convict, a recommendation as to commutation, together with the date for release from the penitentiary, if allowed.

Section 914. If any convict released on parole shall, during the period of parole, be convicted of any crime punishable by imprisonment under the laws of this Commonwealth, and sentenced to any place of confinement other than a penitentiary, such convict shall, in addition to the penalty imposed for such crime committed during the said period, and after expiration of the same, be compelled, by detainer and remand as for an escape, to serve in the penitentiary to which said convict had been originally committed the remainder of the term (without commutation) which such convict would have been compelled to serve but for the commutation authorizing said parole, and if not in conflict with the terms and conditions of the same as granted by the Governor; but, if sentenced to a penitentiary, then the service of the remainder of the said term originally imposed shall precede the commencement of the term imposed for said crime.

Section 915. In any case where a Board of Prison Inspectors does not recommend the release on parole of a convict at the termination of the minimum term for which such convict may have been sentenced, such board shall report in writing to the Governor its reasons, in details, for not having made such recommendations.

Section 916. Each said Board of Inspectors shall appoint one or more officers, to be known as parole officers, for its respective penitentiary, who shall carefully look after the welfare of all persons who have been paroled from said penitentiary, and report to the said boards, respectively, upon the conduct of such persons, at such times and in such manner as may be required by said boards: Provided, That no convict shall ever be under the charge, management, or supervision of a probation officer of the opposite sex. The salaries of the said parole officers, together with the expenses actually incurred by them in the discharge of their duties, shall be paid out of the apppropriations to the said penitentiary with which they are connected.

Section 917. If it shall appear to the Board of Inspectors of any penitentiary, from which a convict has been released on parole, that there is a reasonable probability that such convict will live and remain at liberty without violating the law, and that it will be to the advantage of such convict that he be released from the terms of his parole, then, upon the application of such convict released upon parole, it shall be the duty of the said board to recommend to the Governor that such convict be pardoned absolutely.

Section 918. Whenever it shall appear to the Board of Inspectors of a penitentiary that a person released on parole has violated the terms of his parole, the secretary of said Board of Inspectors may issue a warrant for the arrest of said person, in the same manner as in the case of an escaped convict. Upon said convict being returned to the penitentiary, he shall be given an opportunity to appear before its Board of Inspectors, and, if said board shall find that said parole has not been broken, the prisoner shall be released and continue subject to the terms of said parole; but, if it be found that said parole has been broken, said board shall declare such convict delinquent; after which a full report of the said case shall be forwarded immediately to the Governor, who thereupon may issue his mandate, reciting the date of commutation, for the recommitment of such convict for breach of parole, to the penitentiary of original commitment, to be imprisoned in said penitentiary for the remainder of a period equal to the unexpired maximum term of such prisoner as originally sentenced (computing the same from the date of arrest for breach of parole), unless sooner released on parole or pardoned; but. if the Governor shall disapprove the finding of the Board of Inspectors, the said prisoner shall be released upon the conditions of his original parole.

Section 919. Authority is hereby conferred upon the Boards of Inspectors of all State penitentiaries to establish all the rules and regulations necessary to carry the provisions of this article into effect: Provided, That no rule or regulation shall be established or adopted relating to the discharge of a convict on parole, who has just served the minimum sentence for his or her first offense, that will compel him to file any bond for the fulfillment of the requirements of his discharge upon parole, other than his own recognizance, or to secure any sponsor for his behavior. To secure uniformity in these rules and regulations, the said boards shall be convened by the Governor, in joint session, from time to time when deemed necessary.

Section 920. Any convict in the State penitentiaries, who is now serving under a sentence or sentences imposed prior to the first day of July, one thousand nine hundred and eleven, may, when he shall have served one-third of such sentence or sentences, be eligible to parole under the provisions and subject to the conditions of this act.

Section 921. Whenever a person shall be sentenced to imprisonment for a period of less than one year the imprisonment shall be had and performed in the jail of the county where the conviction shall take place or in a suitable prison in said county where suitable prisons have been provided for such imprisonment; Provided, however, that where existing laws applying to any county permit the imprisonment of persons there convicted in a suitable prison in some other county of the state, the imprisonment may be there performed if the court shall so direct.

Section 922. All persons sentenced to imprisonment in any penal institution of this Commonwealth may be required to perform such labor as the board of managers or other board or governing body in charge of such penal institution may require under the rules thereof. In the event that such labor is performed in the custody of the Sheriff about county biuldings or upon the ground and property of the county, the County Commissioners are authorized to allow and pay from the moneys of the county to the Sheriff for his services in guarding such prisoners while so employed, compensation not to exceed twenty-five cents per hour.

Section 923. Whenever any person shall be sentenced to imprisonment for a period of one year or more, the sentence shall be either an indeterminate sentence to the penitentiary of the proper district as hereinbefore provided or a definite sentence to a county prison or county workhouse, authorized by law to receive such convict and the court shall have power in the latter case to fix the term of said imprisonment not to exceed the term fixed by statute for said offense; Provided, however, that persons convicted of murder of the second degree and voluntary manslaughter shall not be sentenced to the said county prisons or workhouses.

Section 924. Every convict confined in any county prison, workhouse, or county jail in this state, on a conviction of crime, wheer the term or terms equals or exceeds one year, exclusive of life imprisonment or any term which may be imposed by the court or by statute as an alternative to the payment of a fine, may, if the governor shall so direct, and with the approval of the Board of Inspectors or managers, earn for himself a commutation or dimunition of his sentence or sentences as follows, namely: Two (2) months for the first year, three (3) months for second year, four (4) months each for the third and fourth years, and five (5) months for each subsequent year. And for every fractional part of a year the said convict may earn the same rate of commutation as is provided for the year in which said fractional part occurs; Provided, however, That this section shall not include sentences for an indeterminate term as hereinbefore provided.

Section 925. When any convict in any county prison, workhouse or county jail in this state is held under more than one conviction, the several terms of imprisonment imposed thereunder shall be construed as one continuing term, for the purpose of estimating the amount of commutation to which he may be entitled hereunder.

Section 926. On any day not later than the twentieth day of each month the board of inspectors or managers or the warden, superintendent, or keeper of each of the county prisons, workhouses, or jails of this state, shall forward to the governor a report of any convict or convicts who may be discharged the following month by reason of the commutation of his sentence or sentences, which shall contain the following information, namely: The full name of the convict, together with any alias which he may be known to have: the name of the county where the conviction was had; a brief description of the crime of which the convict

was convicted; the name of the court in which the conviction was held; the name of the presiding judge; the date of the sentence; the date of the reception in the prison; the term and fine; the amount of commutation recommended, and the date for discharge from the prison, workhouse or jail, if allowed.

Section 927. The governor shall in commuting the sentences of convicts, annex a condition to the effect that if any convict so cummuted shall, during the period between the date of his discharge by reason of such commutation and the date of the expiration of the full term for which he was sentenced, be convicted of any felony, he shall, in addition to the penalty which may be imposed for such felony committed in the interval, as aforesaid, be compelled to serve in the prison or workhouse in which he may be confined for the felony for which he is convicted, the remainder of the term, without commutation, which he would have been compelled to serve but for the commutation of his sentence hereinbefore provided for.

Section 928. The boards of inspectors or managers of the county prisons, workhouses and county jails in this state shall meet once every month, before the date fixed for the transmission of their report to the governor, as hereinbefore provided, and proceed to determine the amount of commutation which they shall recommend to be allowed to any convict, which shall not in any case exceed the amount fixed by this act. They shall have full discretion to recommend the withholding of the allowance of commutation for good conduct or of a part thereof, as a punishment for offenses against the discipline of the prison, workhouse or county jail, or for any attempt to escape therefrom.

Section 929. In all cases, however, where the board shall recommend the withholding of the allowance of the whole or any part of the commutation for good conduct, they shall forward with their report to the governor their reasons, in writing, for such disallowance, and the governor may, in his discretion, decrease or increase the amount of commutation as recommended by the said board, but he shall not increase the same beyond the amount fixed herein.

Section 930. Upon the receipt of any convict in any prison or county jail in this state, who shall be entitled to the benefits of commutation hereunder, the provisions of the same shall be read to him, and the meaning of the same shall be fully explained to him by the clerk of the prison, workhouse or jail.

Section 931. The Governor shall not, except in cases where only the payment of a fine is imposed as the penalty upon conviction, execute any of the powers herein granted unto him to release on parole from a penitentiary or to grant commutation of sentence in a jail, prison or workhouse until the Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of the Comomnwealth, Attorney General, and the Secretary of Internal Affairs, or any three of them, after full hearing, upon due public notice and in open session, according to such rules as they shall provide, shall have recommended the said commutation of sentences.

Section 932. Whenever any person shall be convicted in any court of this Commonwealth of any crime, except murder, administering poison, kidnapping, incest, sodomy, sedition, pandering, rape, attempted rape, arson, robbery or burglary, and it does not appear to the said court that the defendant has ever before been imprisoned for crime, either in this state or elsewhere (but detention in an institution for juvenile delinquents shall not be considered imprisonment), and where the said court believes that the character of the defendant and the circumstances of the case are such that he is not likely again to engage in an offensive course of conduct, and that the public good does not demand or require that the defendant should suffer the penalty imposed by law, the said court shall have power to suspend the imposing of the sentence and place the defendant on probation for a definite period, on such terms and conditions as it may deem right and proper, said terms and conditions to be duly entered of record as a part of the judgment of the court in such case.

Section 933. In any case where a fine only or the costs of prosecution is imposed, and the defendant might be imprisoned until such fine be paid, the court may direct, as one of the terms of the probation, that such fines shall be paid in certain instalments at certain times: Provided, however, That upon payment of the fine, judgment shall be satisfied and probation cease.

Section 934: Whenever the court may deem it necessary and desirable, it may appoint a discreet person to serve as probation officer, and such assistants to the probation officer as the court may deem necessary, for the performance of such duties as the court shall direct. The salary of such probation officer shall be determined by the court, and together with the necessary expenses incurred while in actual performance of duty, shall be paid by the county, upon vouchers approved by the court and county commissioners. In no case however shall a defendant be committed in the custody of a probation officer of the opposite sex.

Section 935. Whenever a person palced on probation, as aforesaid, shall violate the terms of his probation, he shall be subject to arrest in the same manner as in the case of an escaped convict; and shall be brought before the court prescribed by law, to begin at such time as the court may which released him on probation, which court may thereupon pronounce upon such defendant such sentence as may be direct.

Section 936. Whenever it is the judgment of the court that a person on probation has satisfactorily met the conditions of his probation, the court shall discharye such defendant and cause record thereof to be made: Provided, That the length of such period of probation shall not be more than the maximum term for which the defendant might have been imprisoned.

Section 937. The judges of the courts of quarter sessions and the courts of oyer and terminer or other courts of record having jurisdiction of the several judicial districts of the Commonwealth are authorized, after hearing in open court after notice to the District Attorney ten days in advance thereof, to reelase on parole any convict confined in the county prison, jail, workhouse or house of detention of their respective districts, and place him in charge of and under the supervision of a designated probation officer; and shall have the power to recommit to prison, jail, workhouse or house of detention, on cause shown by such probation officer that such convict has violated his parole, and to reparole if, in the judgment of the said judge, there is a reasonable probability that the convict will be benefited by again according liberty to him; and also to again recommit for violation of such parole. This power shall not extend beyond the limit of the sentence which shall have been first imposed upon the prisoner.

Section 938. Where any person has been or shall be convicted of any felony, not punishable with death, or any misdemeanor punishable with imprisonment, and has endured or shall endure the punishment to which such offender has been or shall be adjudged for the same, the punishment so endured shall have the like effects and consequences as a pardon by the governor, as to the felony or misdemeanor whereof such person was so convicted: Provided, That nothing herein contained, nor the enduring of such punishment, shall prevent or mitigate any punishment to which the offender might otherwise be lawfully sentenced on a subsequent conviction for any other felony or misdemeanor and, that the provisions of this section shall not extend to the case of a person convicted of wilful and corrupt perjury.

Section 939. On all convictions for robbery, burglary or stealing of any goods, chattels, or other property made the subject of stealing by the laws of this Commonwealth or for otherwise unlawfully and fraudulently taking or obtaining the same, or of receiving such goods, chattels or other property, knowing the same to be stolen, the defendant shall, in addition to the punishment heretofore prescribed for such offenses, be adjudged to restore to the owner the property taken, or to pay the value of the same, or so much thereof as may not be restored. And on all convictions on any indictment for forgery, for uttering, publishing or passing any forged or counterfeit coin, bank notes, check or writing, or any indictment for fraudulently, by means of false pretense, obtaining the signature of another to any written instrument with intent to defraud, the defendant, in addition to the punishment hereinbefore prescribed for such offenses, shall be adjudged to make similar restitution, or other compensation, as in case of stealing, to the persons defrauded: Provided, That nothing herein shall be so construed as to prevent the party aggrieved, and to whom restitution is to be awarded, from being a competent witness on the trial of the offender.

Section 940. In all cases of felony it shall and may be lawful for any person injured or aggrieved by such felony, to have and maintain his action against the person or persons guilty of such felony, in like manner as if the offense committed had not been feloniously done; and in no case whatever, shall the action of the party injured, be deemed,

taken or adjudged to be merged in the felony, or in any manner affected thereby.

Section 941. The imprisonment awarded as part of the punishment of any offender shall not stop or avoid the awarding or taking out of execution to levy such respective sums recovered against them as such offenders refuse or neglect to pay. Writs of execution may issue in the same form as such writs are now awarded out of the courts of common pleas, and shall be directed to the sheriff or coroner of the proper county requiring him to levy the sums due upon such recoveries as aforesaid of the lands and tenements, goods and chattels, of such offenders, returnable to the next term or session of the court where such conviction was had. It shall be the duty of said sheriff or coroner to execute the said writs in the same manner that writs of execution awarded out of the courts of common pleas are executed, and to sell the lands, goods and chattels levied upon under said writs and to convey the same at any sale held by virtue thereof. Such sales shall be as valid and effectual in law as any other sales of land taken and sold for the payment of debts by virtue of writs of execution awarded out of the courts of common pleas or other courts of record having jurisdiction in the respective counties.

Section 942. In addition to the remedy in the next preceding section provided, any order, sentence, decree or judgment for the payment of any money whatsoever, made or entered by any court of criminal jurisdiction of this Commonwealth, in any matter or thing within the jurisdiction of the said court, may be certified to any court of record of civil jurisdiction of the same county, and be entered and indexed in the said court as a judgment with like force and effect as if the same had been recovered therein as a judgment of the latter court.

Section 943. When said order, sentence, decree or judgment is entered as a judgment in the court of record of civil jurisdiction, aforesaid, the same may be revived by scire facias et quare executionem nom, and be collectible by writs of fieri facias, venditioni exponas to other counties, to sell real and personal estate, and by alias, pluries and such other writs of execution as shall be necessary to collect said judgment, which writs, aforesaid, shall issue in the same manner and be of like force and effect for the sale of personal and real estate as if the said judgment had been originally recorded in the said court, except that the defendant in any such writs shall not be entitled to the benefit of any exemption laws.

Section 944. When any person shall have been convicted of fornication and bastardy, and sentenced by any court of competent jurisdiction to pay to the mother of any bastard child any sum or sums of money for the support of such child, it shall be lawful for the mother of such child to file, in a court of record of civil jurisdiction of the county in which such conviction shall have been had, a copy of such sentence, certified by the clerks of the proper court and under the seal thereof; upon which copy, so filed, the prothonotary of the court of record of civil jurisdiction shall enter judgment in favor of the mother and against the defendant, for the full amount of the said sentence, payable in the instalments therein provided, with interest thereon from the time they shall respectively become due, and costs of suit.

Section 945. If default be made in the payment of any such instalments, and continue for five days, a writ of fieri facias may issue for the collection of all past due instalments, and no exemption of property from levy and sale shall be allowed.

Section 946. In addition to the writ of fieri facias, above provided, an attachment execution may be issued, and in addition to such rights and credits as are now attachable, wages and salaries may also be attached thereon, and no exemption of any money, rights or credits attached thereby shall be allowed.

Section 947. The said writs, either or both, may be issued as often as default occurs, until the whole judgment be paid and the defendant shall be liable for all costs on any of said writs when properly issued.

Section 948. Whenever in any proceedings brought against any man, wherein it is charged that he has, without reasonable cause, separated himself from his wife or children, or from both, or has neglected to maintain his wife or children; or in any proceedings where any father of an illegitimate child has neglected to comply with the order of court made against him, in fornication and bastardy proceedings, or in any other proceedings for the support of such child, for the payment to the mother of expenses incurred at the birth of the child; or in any proceedings where any child of full age has neglected or shall neglect to maintain his or her parents not able to work or of sufficient ability to maintain themselves—the court having jurisdiction shall commit the defendant to imprisonment, for want of a bond with security; or, otherwise, the court may order the defendant to be imprisoned at hard labor under existing laws, or laws that may hereafter be passed, in such penal or reformatory institution in this Commonwealth as the court shall direct; or the court may discharge a defendant upon his own recognizance, in custody of a desertion probation officer or other person, subject to such conditions as the court may, in its discretion, impose.

Whenever any defendant shall be ordered to be imprisoned at hard labor, there shall be paid by the official in charge of the penal or reformatory institution in which such defendant is imprisoned, to the person designated in the order of the court as the proper recipient of such money, to be disbursed by the said recipient as the order of the court may direct, the sum of sixty-five cents for each day, Sundays and legal holidays only excepted, during which he remains imprisoned. Such sum shall be paid as wages and shall be paid at such times and in such manner as other wages are paid by cities and counties, and shall be charged as one of the general running expenses of such institution; and, if the labor done in such institution is not sufficient to pay the running expenses of such institution such sum shall be charged to and paid by the county from which such defendant was committed.

Section 949. If the defendant in any such proceeding shall violate the terms of the order of the court, the court may issue an attachment upon the petition of such defendant's parent, wife, child, or children, or of any other person or persons having knowledge of the facts.

In case of the forfeiture of a bail-bond in any such proceedings, the court may order that any sum collected, by suit or otherwise, shall be paid, in whole or in part, to such parent, wife, child, or children. In case of the forfeiture of any bond or recognizance with or without surety, given as security under any order of court, any sum collected thereon, by suit or otherwise, shall be paid to such parent, wife, child, or children. Such payment shall not bar or in any way affect the power of the court to enforce its orders against the defendant by attachment or otherwise.

Section 950. In prosecutions under Section 192 of the Penal Code of 1925 where before the trial, with the consent of the defendant indorsed on the bill of indictment, as now provided by law, or at the trial on entry of a plea of guilty, or after conviction, instead of imposing the fine therein provided, or in addition thereto, the court in its discretion, having regard to the circumstances and to the financial ability and earning capacity of the defendant, shall have the power to make an order, which shall be subject to change by the court, from time to time, as circumstances may require, directing the defendant to pay a certain sum periodically, for such time and to such person as the court may direct; and the court shall have the power to suspend the sentence herein provided, and release the defendant from custody on probation, in manner provided by "An act for relief of wives and children deserted by their husbands and fathers within this Commonwealth," approved the thirteenth day of April, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, and the supplements thereto; provided that the defendant has entered into a recognizance, in such sum, with or without surety, as the court shall direct, for compliance with such order.

Section 951. Whenever a parent is paying for the support of a child, under an order of court made in any other proceeding, civil, criminal, or quasi-criminal, said parent shall not be subject to proceeding for support for the same child hereunder. Provided, however, That if said parent, as defendant in such other proceedings, has failed to obey such order of court, said parent shall be subject to all the provisions hereof.

Section 952. All fines imposed upon any party, by any court of criminal jurisdiction, shall be decreed to be paid to the Commonwealth; but the same shall be collected and received, for the use of the respective counties in which such fines shall have been imposed as aforesaid, as is now directed by law.

Section 953. It shall be the duty of the wardens or keepers of the state penitentiaries of this Commonwealth to receive into the prison under their charge, on the order or warrant of the governor, any person convicted of any

crime punishable with death, whose sentence shall have been commuted by the governor, on condition of being confined for life in one of the state penitentiaries, and to keep and confine such persons safely, as is by law provided for the keeping and confinement of convicts sentenced to imprisonment in the penitentiaries of this Commonwealth, and subject to the laws and regulations providing therefor; and it shall be the duty of the sheriff of the county in which such person was condemned, on the receipt of such order or warrant of the governor, to immediately convey such person to the state penitentiary at the cost of such county and deliver said order or warrant to the warden or keeper of said penitentiary: Provided, That the persons convicted in any of the counties composing the eastern district, and whose sentences may be commuted, shall be confined in the state penitentiary of said district, and those convicted in any of the counties composing the western district, and whose sentences may be commuted, shall be confined in the state penitentiary of said district.

Section 954. Whenever any person, duly convicted of crime in the Commonwealth, has been or shall be sentenced under the provisions of a law declared unconstitutional, the court declaring said law unconstitutional shall not discharge said convict; but shall remand said convict to the court before which said convict was tried, for sentence under the provisions of the law in force at the time of the commission of the crime of which said convict stands convicted.

Section 955. The court of quarter sessions of the county wherein any penitentiary, prison, workhouse, house of correction, or any other institution for adult prisoners is located is hereby authorized and empowered, and shall, upon petition being presented to it by the board of inspectors, if there be such a board, otherwise the superintendent or official in charge of such penitentiary, prison, workhouse, house of correction, or other institution for adult prisoners cannot, by reason of overcrowded condition or other existing conditions, furnish proper and sufficient accommodations for the care, custody, control, and saftey of the inmates thereof, and that it is requested that a certain number of inmates, set forth in such petition, should be transferred therefrom, to make an order authorizing and directing the said board of inspectors, if there be such board, otherwise the superintendent or official in charge, to transfer to another prison, penitentiary, workhouse, house of correction, or other institution for adult prisoners such person or persons who the board of inspectors, if there be such board, otherwise the superintendent or official in charge, shall specify and designate. Said petition for transfer shall in all cases designate the penitentiary, prison, house of correction, workhouse, or other institution for adult prisoners, within the county, to which the said prisoner is to be transferred, save in such cases where such county shall not have sufficient accommodation for the care, custody, and control of such prisoners, in which event said petition for transfer shall specify the institution in the county nearest to the county in which the prisoner is confined; and in the event of the overcrowded condition or other existing condition of such penitentiary, prison, workhouse, house of correction or other institution for adult prisoners be remedied so that it shall again be able to furnish proper and sufficient accommodations for the care, custody, control, and safety of inmates thereof, said court of quarter sessions of the county wherein the said penitentiary, prison, workhouse, house of correction, or other institution for adult prisoners is located is hereby authorized and empowered, upon petition being presented to it by the said board of inspectors, if there be such board, or by the superintendent or other official in charge, to retransfer to said penitentiary, prison, workhouse, house of correction or other institution for adult prisoners any or all inmates heretofore transferred under the terms of this act.

Section 956. That said petition shall set forth the names of the persons whom the said board of inspectors, if there be such board, otherwise the superintendent or official in charge, deem it advisable to transfer, the date of their commitment, and the term for which they were sentenced, and shall further set forth the reasons for which authority is desired to transfer or retransfer the persons therein named. A copy of such petition shall be sent, by registered mail, to the county commissioners of the county from which the prisoner was committed as well as the county commissioners of the county to which the prisoner is transferred or retransferred.

Section 957. That it shall be the duty of the warden, sheriff, superintendent, board of managers, or board of inspectors of such institution to which transfer or retransfer is desired to be made to accept and receive the person or persons named in said order of the court to be transferred, and thereafter, in safe custody, to keep and provide for such persons, transferred or retransferred, until the expiration of the term of imprisonment as set forth in the said commitment, in accordance with law.

Section 958. Such person or persons as may be so transferred or retransferred shall be subject to the same term of imprisonment as that imposed upon them at the time of sentence under law, as attached to sentence at the time the same was imposed, either as to parole or as to commutation of good behavior. The expense of transferring, retransferring, and keeping such prisoners so transferred or retransferred shall continue to be borne by the county in which such person was convicted, and the same shall be paid to the authorities having charge of the transferred or retransferred prisoner by the said county from time to time as bills are rendered.

Section 959. It shall be the duty of the warden or keeper of the prison or institution to which a prisoner is transferred or retransferred immediately, upon such transfer or retransfer, to give notice, in writing, of the transfer or retransfer, to the county commissioners of the county in which the prisoner was sentenced and to the clerk of the courts which sentenced the prisoner, who shall file and enter the same of record.

Section 960. If any person convicted under Section 74 of the Penal Code of 1925 be a prostitute, the imprisonment there provided may, at the discretion of the Court, be by commitment to and confinement in a public or private institution in this Commonwealth adapted to the proper control of prostitutes, approved by the State Department of Health and State Department of Public Welfare. In no case shall the person convicted be committed to a religious institution other than of her own faith, if any faith is professed by her. All institutions accepting persons for commitment under the provisions of this section shall, at all times, be open to State inspection as far as the welfare of the persons so committed is concerned.

ARTICLE X.—GENERAL PROVISIONS.

Section 1001. In every case in which it shall be given in evidence on the trial of any person charged with any offense that such person was insane at the time of the commission of such offense, and he shall be acquitted, the jury shall be required to find specially whether such person was insane at the time of the commission of such offense, and to declare whether he was acquitted by them on the ground of such insanity; and if they shall so find and declare, the court or judge before whom such person is tried shall have the power to order him to be kept in strict custody in a hospital for mental diseases in the manner provided in the Act of July 11, 1923, P. L. 998, called the "Mental Health Act of One Thousand Nine Hundred and Twenty-three," and shall be subject to all the provisions of said act.

Section 1002. When any person indicted for an offense is called upon to plead or appears before the Court for trial, and it shall appear to the Court that such person is insane or in such condition so to make it necessary that he be observed or cared for in a hospital for mental diseases, proceedings for the commitment of such person to such hospital shall be had in the manner provided for in Sections 303, 304 or 307 of the Act of July 11, 1923, P. L. 998, called the "Mental Health Act of One Thousand Nine Hundred and Twenty-three" upon the application of some person to be designated by the Court, and after said commitment such person shall be subject to all the provisions of said Mental Health Act of One Thousand Nnine Hundred and Twenty-three.

Section 1003. The expense of an examination, including the fees of physicians and commissioners and all costs incident to such commitment and maintenance, shall be paid by the county wherein the indictment was found.

Section 1004. Insane prisoners, whether detained in prison awaiting trial or undergoing sentence, or detained for any other reason, may be removed to hispitals in the manner provided and under the terms and conditions set forth in Section 308, Article III, of the Act of July 11, 1923, P. L. 998, called "Mental Health Act of One Thousand Nine Hundred and Twenty-three," and subject to all the other provisions if said act applicable to them.

Section 1005. In every case in which any person charged with any offense shall be brought before the Court to be discharged for want of prosecution and it shall appear to the Court that such person is insane or in such condition as to make it necessary that he be observed or cared for in a hospital for mental diseases, proceedings for the commitment of such person to such hospital shall be had in the manner provided for in Section 307 or Section 303 of the Act of July 11, 1923, P. L. 998, called the "Mental Health Act of One Thousand Nine Sundred and Twenty-three," and all the provisions of said act relating to his confinement and discharge shall be applicable to him.

Section 1006. The estate and efforts of every such insane person shall, in all cases, be liable to the county for the reimbursement of all costs and expenses paid by such county in pursuance of such order; but if any person acquitted on the grounds of insanity shall have no estate or effects, the county shall be liable for all costs and expenses as aforesaid, in accordance with the Mental Health Act of One Thousand Nine Hundred and Twenty-three, with the right to recover such expenses from the estate of such person or from the person liable for his support.

Section 1007. All prices of outlawry is hereby abolished in the State of Pennsylvania.

Section 1008. All indictments which shall hereafter be brought or exhibited for any crime or misdemeanor, murder and voluntary manslaughter excepted, shall be brought or exhibited within the time and limitation hereafter expressed, and not thereafter, that is to say:

All indictments and prosecutions for treason, arson, sodomy, robbery, burglary, perjury, counterfeiting, forgery, uttering or publishing any banknote, check or draft, knowing same to be counterfeited or forged, shall be brought or exhibited within five years next after the offense shall have been committed, and all indictments and prosecutions for other felonies not named or excepted heretofore in this section, and for all misdemeanors, shall be brought or exhibited within two years next after such felony or misdemeanor shall have been committed: Provided, however, That indictments for crimes committed by any officer, director, receiver, superintendent, manager, broker, attorney, agent, employee or member of any bank, body corporate, public company, municipal or quasi municipal corporation, in their capacity as such, may be commenced and prosecuted at any time within four years from the time the alleged crime shall have been committed, and all indictments for crimes committed by administrators, executors, guardians and trustees as such, may be brought or exhibited at any time within five years from the final decree of the Court adjudicating the final accounts of said fiduciaries; and provided further, That if the person against whom such indictment shall be brought or exhibited shall not have been an inhabitant of this state or usual resident therein within said respective terms for which he shall be subjected and liable to prosecution, as aforesaid, then such indictment may be brought as exhibited against such person at any period within a similar space of time during which he shall be an inhabitant of, or usual resident within, this state.

Section 1009. Proceedings against the parent of a bastard child brought under Section 192 of the Penal Code of 1925 may be instituted upon complaint made, under oath or affirmation. All such proceedings must be brought within two years of the birth of the child: Provided, however, That when the reputed father shall have voluntarily contributed to the support of the child, or shall have acknowledged in writing his paternity, then a prosecution therefor may be brought within two years of any such contribution or acknowledgment by the reputed father.

Section 1010. The unconstitutionality of any section or sections of this act shall not affect the validity of any other sections of the act or of the act as a whole.

Section 1011. This act may be cited as the Criminal Procedure Act of 1925.

Section 1012. In this act and in any indictment for any offense provided against in this act, the following terms shall be construed as defined in this section except where a different intent is plainly declared in the provision to be construed, or is plainly apparent from the context thereof:

(1) The terms "offense" and "crime" mean any act or ommission punishable either on indictment or information, whether such act be treason, felony or misdemeanor.

(2) The singular number includes the plural and the plural number includes the singular.

(3) The terms "person," "any person," "any one," "the person," "every person," "such person," "other," "another" and the relative pronoun "he" referring to any of the above terms, unless the contrary is expressed or clearly to be implied from the context, includes a natural person, a corporation, partnership, limited partnership and joint stock company, and extends to more persons than one, and to females as well as males.

(4) Terms denoting the masculine gender include the feminine.

(5) The term "sub-division of this Commonwealth" includes a county, city, borough, township, municipality and incorporated district.

(6) The term "act" or "doing of an act" includes omission to act.

(7) The word "property" includes any matter or thing upon or in respect to which an offense may be committed.

(8) The word "indictment" includes information, presentment, complaint and any other formal written accusation as well as indictment.

(9) The word "indictment," unless a contrary intention appears, includes any count thereof.

(10) The words "writing," "written," and any term of like import includes words printed, painted, engraved, lithographed, photographed or otherwise copied, traced or made visible to the eye.

(11) The term "court," unless contrary intention appears, means the court before which the trial is had.

(12) The term "justice of the peace," "alderman," "magistrate" or "committing magistrate" or any of them, wherever used in this act, shall be taken to include any and all persons having power and authority under the laws of this Commonwealth to take criminal informations, issue warrants and hold defendants to await the action of the Grand Jury.

Section 1013. The following acts of assembly and all parts thereof and all other parts of the laws of this Commonwealth relating to criminal proceedings and pleadings in so far as the same are altered and supplied by this act be and the same are hereby repealed. The repeal of the first section of an act shall not repeal the enacting clause thereof:—

Act of March 31, 1860, P. L. 427, entitled "An Act to consolidate, revise and amend the laws of this Commonwealth relating to criminal proceedings and pleadings." The repeal of this Act shall not operate to revive any law by it repealed.

Section 13 of the Act of September 23, 1791, 3 Smith's Laws 37, entitled "A supplement to the Penal Laws of this State."

Act of March 20, 1818, 7 Smith's Laws 86, entitled "A further supplement to an Act, entitled 'An Act to regulate the payment of costs of indictment.'"

Act of November 6, 1856, P. L. (1857) 795, entitled "An Act allowing bills of exception and writs of error in criminal cases."

Section 4 of the Act of January 7, 1867, P. L. 1369 entitled "A supplement to an Act to revise, consolidate and amend the penal laws of this Commonwealth, so as to punish frauds upon the National currency, as well as that of the State, and forging, or uttering forged instruments."

Act of February 15, 1870, P. L. 15, entitled "An Act to allow writs of error in cases of murder and voluntary manslaughter."

Act of February 23, 1870, P. L. 227, entitled "An Act to authorize justices of the peace to take recognizances of bail in certain cases, in Crawford County."

Act of April 28, 1871, P. L. 244, entitled "A supplement to an Act, entitled 'An Act to consolidate, revise and amend the laws of this Commonwealth relating to penal proceedings and pleadings,' approved the thirty-first day of March, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty."

Act of April 9, 1873, P. L. 67, entitled "An Act relative to criminal procedure, and to provide for payment of defendant's costs."

Act of April 29, 1874, P. L. 116, entitled "An Act to provide for the imprisonment of persons where sentences shall be commuted by the governor."

Act of May 11, 1874, P. L. 132, entitled "An Act relating to payment of costs in cases of felony."

Act of March 18, 1875, P. L. 30, entitled "An Act to authorize changes of venue in criminal cases."

Act of March 14, 1877, P. L. 3, entitled "An Act to authorize the clerks of the various courts of quarter sessions and oyer and terminer to take recognizances and bail,

and approve bonds, in certain cases."

Section 1 of the Act of March 23, 1877, P. L. 26, entitled "An Act defining the limitation in prosecutions for forgery."

Act of May 24, 1878, P. L. 137, entitled "An Act to regulate proceedings under requisitions upon the governor of this Commonwealth for the apprehension of fugitives from justice."

Act of June 12, 1878, P. L. 181, entitled "An Act relating to commitments by the courts of quarter sessions to county work-houses."

Section 6 of the Act of June 12, 1878, P. L. 196, entitled "An Act supplementary to an act entitled 'An Act to consolidate, revise and amend the penal laws of this Commonwealth,' approved the thirty-first day of March, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty."

Act of June 4, 1879, P. L. 95, entitled "An Act to amend the second and fifth sections of an Act entitled 'An Act to regulate proceedings under requisition upon the governor of this Commonwealth for the apprehension of fugitives from justice,' approved May twenty-fourth, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight."

Act of June 11, 1885, P. L. 110, entitled "An Act fixing the time for returns in cases of felony by aldermen, justices of the peace, and committing magistrates and requiring criminal cases to be docketed."

Act of May 6, 1887, P. L. 86, entitled "An Act to authorize the commissioners of the several counties of this Commonwealth to discharge from prison all persons confined in jail without proceedings under the insolvent laws."

Act of May 19, 1887, P. L. 138, entitled "An Act providing for payment of costs in criminal cases by the proper county."

Section 1 of the Act of April 23, 1889, P. L. 48, entitled "An Act fixing the limitation of criminal prosecutions for embezzlement by administrators, executors, guardians and trustees."

Act of May 8, 1889, P. L. 135, entitled "An Act to amend the forty-sixth section of an Act, entitled 'An Act to consolidate, revise and amend the laws of this Commonwealth relating to penal proceedings and pleadings,' approved the thirty-first day of March, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty, providing in what county homicide shall be tried."

Act of May 15, 1895, P. L. 71, entitled "An Act to abolish arraignments in courts of oyer and terminer, except where the charge is murder."

Act of June 26, 1895, P. L. 374, entitled "An Act to amend the seventy-fifth section of an Act, entitled 'An Act to consolidate, revise and amend the laws of this Commonwealth relating to penal proceedings and pleadings,' approved the thirty-first day of March, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty, providing for the employment of persons sentenced to simple imprisonment in the county jails of the several counties of this Commonwealth."

Act of May 25, 1897, P. L. 89, entitled "An Act authorizing and requiring grand and petit juries to dispose of the costs in criminal prosecutions for larceny, where the value of the goods alleged to be stolen is less than ten dollars, and in the prosecutions for assault or assault and battery where felony is charged, and in which the prosecutor had no reasonable ground for making the charge of felony."

The Act of May 2, 1899, P. L. 173, entitled "An Act to amend section three of an Act, entitled 'An Act to consolidate, revise and amend the laws of this Commonwealth relating to penal proceedings and pleadings,' approved the thirty-first day of March, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty, so as to dispense with the endorsing or backing of warrants by aldermen and justices of the peace out of the jurisdiction of the aldermen or justice granting the warrant, and to require aldermen and justice to keep an official seal, and stamp all warrants granted with said seal."

Act of May 2, 1901, P. L. 127, entitled "An Act to provide for the payment by the proper county of costs in criminal and other cases, where recognizances have been or shall be taken and such recognizances shall be forfeited recovered and paid to the proper authorities."

Act of May 8, 1901, P. L. 143, entitled "An Act providing that where any court of quarter sessions of the peace or court of oyer and treminer in this Commonwealth has heretofore made or entered, or shall hereafter make or enter, any order, sentence, decree or judgment for the payment of any moneys whatsoever, in any matter or thing within its jurisdiction, a copy of said order, sentence, decree or judgment may be certified to any court of common pleas of the same county, and be entered and indexed therein as a judgment and collected with like force and effect as if the same had been recovered as a judgment in the latter court."

Act of May 11, 1901, P. L. 166, entitled "An Act providing for the commutation of sentences, for good behavior of convicts in prisons penitentiaries, work-houses and county jails of this State, and regulations governing the same."

Act of March 6, 1901, P. L. 16, entitled "An Act making it unlawful for district attorneys to stand aside jurors in empaneling any jury in the trial of any indictment charging a felony or a misdemeanor in any court of this Commonwealth, and regulating the challenging of jurors by the Commonwealth and the defendant in such cases."

Act of July 9, 1901, P. L. 629, entitled "An Act to amend an Act, entitled 'An Act making it unlawful for district attorneys to stand aside jurors in empanelling any jury in the trial of any indictment charging a felony or a misdemeanor in any court of this Commonwealth, and regulating the challenging of jurors by the Commonwealth and the defendant in such cases,' approved March sixth, nineteen hundred and one; providing for an increased number of challenges in the trial of persons charged with certain misdemeanors."

Act of April 22, 1903, P. L. 245, entitled "An Act relating to new trials in cases of murder."

Act of February 28, 1905, P. L. 25, entitled "An Act amending the seventy-fourth section of an Act, entitled 'An Act to consolidate, revise and amend the laws of this Commonwealth relating to penal proceedings and pleadings,' approved the thirty-first day of March, eighteen hundred and sixty, by repealing the proviso thereof which prohibits the imposing of sentences to expire between the fifteenth day of November and the fifteenth of February, of any year."

Act of March 10, 1905, P. L. 35, entitled "An Act relating to the institution, prosecution and taxation of costs in criminal cases."

Act of April 14, 1905, P. L. 152, entitled "An Act authorizing the payment of costs by the county in certain criminal proceedings, where a nolle prosequi shall be entered, or the verdict of the jury set aside."

Act of April 14, 1905, P. L. 153, entitled "A supplement to an Act, entitled 'An Act to consolidate, revise and amend the laws of this Commonwealth relating to penal proceedings and pleadings,' approved the thirty-first day of March, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty."

Act of March 22, 1907, P. L. 31, entitled "An Act to provide for the assignment of cousel in murder cases, and for the allowance of expenses and compensation in such cases."

Act of April 15, 1907, P. L. 62, entitled "An Act providing that the certain cases defendants may enter pleas of guilty, and be sentenced forthwith, without a bill of indictment presented to a grand jury."

Act of May 7, 1907, P. L. 166, entitled "An Act relating to the cost where matters are given in charge to a grand jury for investigation and providing for the payment of the same in certain cases by the proper county."

Act of June 7, 1907, P. L. 429, entitled "An Act relating to the collection of any sums of money that a defendant, in a prosecution for fornication and bastardy, may be sentenced by the court of quarter sessions to pay to the mother of a bastard child."

Act of March 18, 1909, P. L. 42, entitled "An Act relating to surety of the peace, and defining the procedure in such cases."

Act of April 27, 1909, P. L. 260, entitled "An Act providing for the return of all surety of the peace and desertion cases, and also providing that the court of quarter sessions may hear and decide such cases whenever convenient, and also providing that bail in such cases shall be taken for an appearance forthwith."

Act of June 3, 1911, P. L. 627, entitled "An Act providing for the payment by the proper county, or by the treasurer of a city co-extensive with a county, of the costs of appeal, including printing of paper book, in murder cases, where counsel have been assigned to the defense of the prisoner."

Act of June 19, 1911, P. L. 1055, entitled "An Act authorizing the release on probation of certain convicts, instead of

imposing sentences; the appointment of probation and parole officers, and the payment of their salaries and expenses; regulating the manner of sentencing convicts in certain cases, and providing for their release on parole; their conviction of crime during parole, and their re-arrest and re-conviction for breach of parole; and extending the powers and duties of boards of prison inspectors of penitentiaries."

Act of June 19, 1911, P. L. 1059, entitled "An Act extending the powers of judges of courts of Quarter Sessions and of Oyer and Terminer, in relation to releasing prisoners in jails and workhouses on parole."

Act of February 28, 1913, P. L. 2, entited "An Act providing for the resentencing of convicts who have been or shall be sentenced under a law declared to be unconstitutional."

Act of April 17, 1913, P. L. 79, entitled "An Act to amend Section 1 of the Act of March 30, 1911 (Pamphlet Laws, 28), entitled 'An Act to provide for the payment, by the proper county, of witnesses committed and held in default of bail to appear and testify in behalf of the Commonwealth.' "

Act of May 28, 1913, P. L. 363, entitled "An Act regulating the discharge of prisoners on parole from the penal institutions of the Commonwealth."

Act of June 19, 1913, P. L. 528, entitled "An Act fixing the penalty for murder of the first degree; regulating the procedure incident to the infliction thereof; prescribing and providing for a place and manner of inflicting said penalty on the grounds of the new Western Penitentiary of this Commonwealth in Centre County; making an appropriation therefor; repealing inconsistent legislation; and providing that neither this Act nor said repeal shall apply to any case in which it shall appear that said crime was committed prior to the date of the approval of this Act."

Act of June 19, 1913, P. L. 532, entitled "A supplement to an Act approved the 19th day of June, 1911, entitled 'An Act authorizing the release on probation of certain convicts, instead of imposing sentences; the appointment of probation and parole officers, and the payment of their salaries and expenses; regulating the manner of sentencing convicts in certain cases, and providing for their release on parole; their conviction of crime during parole, and their re-arrest and re-conviction for breach of parole; and extending the powers and duties of boards of prison inspectors of penitentiaries."

Act of July 22, 1913, P. L. 912, entitled "An Act providing for the payment of the costs incurred in the trial of convicts and prisoners escaping, or attempting to escape, from the several penitentiaries and reformatories of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, by the respective counties from whose courts the said escaping convicts or prisoners have been committed; and providing for the maintenance of such convicts under sentence for escape, et cetera."

Act of April 9, 1915, P. L. 76, entitled "An Act to further protect the rights and liberty of the people of this Commonwealth when under arrest upon a bailable criminal charge; making its infraction a misdemeanor, and providing punishment therefor."

Act of April 21, 1915, P. L. 145, entitled "An Act relative to the powers of magistrates in cities of the first class."

Act of May 6, 1915, P. L. 266, entitled "An Act to amend an Act, approved the sixth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-seven, entitled 'An Act to authorize the commissioners of the several counties of this Commonwealth to discharge from prison all persons confined in jail, without proceeding under the insolvent laws.' "

Act of June 3, 1915, P. L. 788, entitled "An Act to amend the tenth and fourteenth sections of an Act, entitled 'An Act authorizing the release on probation of certain convicts, instead of imposing sentences; the appointment of probation and parole officers, and the payment of their salaries and expenses; regulating the manner of sentencing convicts in certain cases, and providing for their release on parole, their conviction of crime during parole; and their rearrest and reconviction for breach of parole; and extending the powers and duties of boards of prison inspectors of penitentiaries,' approved the nineteenth day of June, Anno Domini one thousand nine hundred eleven; so that a convict, sentenced to a penitentiary for a crime committed during his period of parole, shall begin to serve the said sentence after having first served the remainder of the term which such convict would have been compelled to serve but for the commutation authorizing said parole; and so that a convict, violating his or her parole, may be arrested and confined by authority of the Board of Inspectors of the penitentiary from which such convict shall have been released on parole; and investigation and report upon said case made by said board, before the Governor shall issue his mandate for the recommitment of such convict."

Act of May 24, 1917, P. L. 268, entitled "An Act to increase the powers of courts in proceedings for desertion and non-support of wives, children, or aged parents; and in proceedings for failure to comply with orders of court in fornication and bastardy proceedings, or other proceedings for the support of illegitimate children; directing that imprisonment, in such cases, be at hard labor in such institution as the court shall bane; providing for the payment by such institution, or, in certain cases, by the county from which the defendant was committed, of the sum of sixty-five cents per day, to be paid to the person designated by the order of the court; providing for the issuance of attachments, and for the disbursement of moneys collected on forfeiture of bonds, bail-bonds, or recognizances; and providing for the payment by the county of the expenses incident to carrying out this act."

Sections 2, 4 and 5 of the Act of July 11, 1917, P. L. 773, entitled "An Act making it a misdemeanor for a parent wilfully to neglect to support a child born out of wedlock, whether such child shall have been begotten or shall have been born within or without this Commonwealth; providing punishment therefor, and empowering the court to make an order for support, and to enforce the same. And declaring persons making false statements, in certain cases, guilty of perjury."

Act of May 1, 1919, P. L. 102, entitled "An Act providing for a cash deposit in lieu of bail in cases of arrest, and prescribing the fees of the sheriff in case of forfeiture," in so far as the same relates to bail in criminal cases.

Act of May 27, 1919, P. L. 306, entitled "An Act relating peace, and magistrates, in cases of assault and assault and battery, and providing for the assessment of costs in such cases upon the prosecutor, defendant, or county, and the commitment of the prosecutor or defendant in case of default."

Act of June 21, 1919, P. L. 569, entitled "An Act to amend the third section of an Act, entitled 'An Act authorizing the release on probation of certain convicts, instead of imposing sentences; the appointment of probation and parole officers, and the payment of their salaries and expenses; regulating the manner of sentencing convicts in certain cases, and providing for their release on parole; their conviction of crime during parole, and their rearrest and reconviction for breach of parole; and extending the powers and duties of boards of prison inspectors of penitentiaries,' approved the nineteenth day of June, Anno Domini one thousand nine hundred and eleven, to empower the court to appoint assistants to the probation officer."

Act of July 21, 1919, P. L. 1075, entitled "An Act to amend an act, approved the eleventh day of July, one thousand nine hundred and seventeen, entitled 'An act making it a misdemeanor for a parent wilfully to neglect to support a child born out of lawful wedlock, whether such child shall have been begotten or shall have been born within or without this Commonwealth; providing punishment therefor, and empowering the court to make an order for support and to enforce the same. And declaring persons making false statements, in certain cases, guilty of perjury."

Act of April 7, 1921, P. L. 118, entitled "An Act providing for the depositing of money with magistrates, justices of the peace, and aldermen in lieu of bail or recognizances with surety or sureties in criminal prosecutions desertion and non-support, and surety of the peace."

Act of May 12, 1921, P. L. 548, entitled "An Act providing for the depositing of money with the clerk of the several courts of quarter sessions and oyer and terminer or other courts of record having jurisdiction in this Commonwealth, in lieu of bail and recognizances with surety or sureties, in criminal or quasi criminal prosecutions, desertion, or non-support and surety of the peace cases, pending in said courts, and fixing the fees of the said clerk of the courts."

Sections 2, 3 and 4 of the Act of May 19, 1923, P. L. 283, entitled "An Act to assure to persons within the jurisdiction of every county the equal protection of the laws, by providing for their removal from the county and their trial in certain criminal cases by a court of quarter sessions of

the peace or oyer and terminer of another county; imposing penalties upon the counties and officers thereof for failure to provide proper protection, and upon individuals for interfering with or obstructing the carrying out of the provisions of this act; and imposing certain duties upon the Superior Court."

Act of June 29, 1923, P. L. 973, entitled "An Act providing for the payment by counties of expenses incurred by the district attorney, and making such expenses a part of the costs of the case where the defendant is convicted."

The Act of June 29, 1923, P. L. 975, entitled "An Act to amend Section 6 of the Act approved the 19th day of June, one thousand nine hundred and eleven (Pamphlet Laws 1055), entitled 'An Act authorizing the release on probation of certain convicts instead of imposing sentences, the amount of probation and parole officers and the payment of their salaries and expenses; regulating the manner of sentencing convicts in certain cases, and providing for their release on parole; their conviction of crime during parole, and their re-arrest and re-conviction for breach of parole, and extending the powers and duties of boards of prison inspectors of penitentiaries.' "

Section 3 of the Act of June 30, 1923, P. L. 982, entitled "An Act for the repression of prostitution and assignation; making it unlawful to solicit, aid, or permit prostitution, or to use or permit the use of any place for the purpose of prostitution or assignation; making certain evidence admissible in proceedings under this act; authorizing the commitment of prostitutes to private institutions; providing for their parole; and prescribing penalties."

Act of July 11, 1923, P. L. 1044, entitled "An Act to authorize the transfer and retransfer of person or persons confined in any penitentiary, prison, workhouse, house of correction, or any other institution for adult prisoners, under sentence of law, to some other prison, penitentiary, workhouse, house of correction, or other institution for adult prisoners."

The Acts of Assembly and parts thereof hereinbefore repealed shall be and the same are hereby continued in force and effect, anything to the contrary notwithstanding, as to all crimes and offenses committed before this Act: Provided, That all suits, indictments and prosecutions for such crimes and offenses shall be brought within a time limited or prescribed by this Act and nothing in this Act shall alter or affect the validity of any prosecution heretofore commenced or any indictment heretofore found, or alter the procedure therein or the punishment therefor.

Nothing herein contained shall repeal, alter or affect any act or acts empowering courts to sentence to the Huntingdon Reformatory as now provided by law, or any other act or acts relating to said institution.

Nothing in this Act contained shall alter or repeal any of the laws of this Commonwealth relating to the trial, conviction, detention, sentence and punishment of juvenile delinquents.

Nothing in this Act contained shall alter or repeal the Act of June 12, 1913, P. L. 711, entitled "An Act establishing a court for the County of Philadelphia; prescribing its jurisdiction and powers; providing for the service of its writs, process, or warrants by the proper officers of the county or city of Philadelphia; regulating the procedure therein, and appeals therefrom, and providing for the expenses thereof," or any of its supplements or amendments, or alter the jurisdiction of said court.

Nothing in this Act contained shall be held to repeal or alter any local and special acts relating to any counties of the State empowering justice of the peace to accept pleas of guilty or to try offenses by a jury where such acts so provide.

CODE OF CRIMINAL LAW

REPORT.

To the Honorable, the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly Met:

A Commission was appointed under the joint resolution of July 25, 1917, to revise, collate and digest all acts and statutes relating to or touching the penal laws of the Commonwealth; to collect and reduce into one all acts and statutes, and parts of acts and statutes, relating to or touching the penal laws of the Commonwealth; to suggest to the Legislature any contradictions or ommissions, defects or imperfections that may appear in the acts and statutes to be revised and the mode in which the same may be reconciled, supplied, improved or amended; to designate such acts or statutes as ought to be repealed, and to prepare and submit to the Legislature new acts or statutes as such repeal may render advisable or necessary and generally to execute the trust confided to them in such a manner as to render the Penal Code of Pennsylvania more efficient, clear and perfect, and the punishments inflicted on crimes and misdemeanors more uniform and better adapted to the suppression of crimes and the reformation of the offender, and to report the result of their labors to the Legislature on or before the first day of January, 1919. A resolution of June 23, 1919, continued the said Commission and directed it to continue its labors and to make final and complete report to the General Assembly of 1921. The Commission submitted its report in 1921, as directed. A resolution of May 27, 1921, continued the Commission for two years, and authorized it to revise, collate and digest all the acts and parts of acts relating to criminal procedure. The Commission submitted its report to the General Assembly, in 1923. A resolution of June 14, 1923, continued the Commission for two years, provided for the appointment of two additional members, and directed it to report to the General Assembly of 1925. The Commission respectfully submit the result of their labors to the consideration of the Legislature.

The Commissioners submit herewith, as embracing the object contemplated by the Legislature, in its resolution of July 25, 1917, a bill entitled "An act to consolidate, revise and amend the penal laws of the Commonwealth." A bill to consolidate, revise and amend the criminal procedure will be submitted in a separate pamphlet.

The Legislative resolution instructs the Commission, in its report on the penal laws, "to arrange the same systematically under proper titles, divisions and sections." The Commission has adopted in the main the existing excellent classification made in the Act of 1860, March 31, commonly known as the Penal Code of Pennsylvania. By preserving this classification, the Legislature will be enabled to judge readily the defects and inadequacies of the existing laws and to note the changes the Commission has made therein and such new provisions as are submitted.

The resolutions of the Legislature require that in any proposed change in the phraseology thereof the said change shall be clearly and distinctly set forth, together with the acts or statutes proposed to be altered or amended. In performance of this duty, the Commission has followed the plan adopted by the Commission of 1860 under a similar resolution, by submitting with the bill a commentary. This commentary will show, as to each section of the bill, whether such section is merely a re-enactment, with verbal changes, a partial amendment, a modification of existing law or an entirely new provision. As the proposed act contains more than thre hundred sections and embraces practically all the penal legislation of the Commonwealth since 1860, including the penal code of 1860, any other method would be impracticable. It would manifestly serve no useful purpose to reprint the whole penal legislation of the State which the proposed act supplants.

Before taking up the specific provisions of the proposed act, certain general observations may be made on the bill as a whole. In our penal legislation generally the principle has been followed of prescribing only a maximum punishment. In a few isolated cases the Legislature has introduced a minimum punishment requiring the judge on conviction, no matter what the extenuating circumstances may be, to impose the punishment provided. In the proposed act, the general principle has been followed, and maximum punishments only are provided. This is in accordance not only with the great mass of the penal legislation in our own State but also in accordance with the more scientifically drawn codes of other States. It must often be that the technical provisions of a law have been violated when no real guilt attaches to the offender. In such cases the minimum penalty should be left to the discretion of the trial judge.

The resolutions creating the Commission provide that it shall be the duty of the Commissioners to collect and reduce into one act all acts and statutes relating to or touching the penal laws of the Commonwealth. In the execution of this part of the resolutions, the Commission has omitted from the proposed bill those occasional acts which are special in their nature, such as acts applying only to certain counties or boroughs, or to certain rivers in the Commonwealth, and has

confined itself to those acts only which are of general application over the whole State. It is conceived that special acts have no place in a general penal code. Another class of acts having penal provisions which the Commission has left untouched are acts which form a system in themselves. Such acts are the game laws, the election laws, banking laws, automobile laws, factory and factory inspection laws, etc. Though these laws sometimes contain penal provisions, it would only cause confusion to extract the penal section from its context, and place it in the penal code. Furthermore, such inclusion in the penal code would frequently require the inclusion also of many sections not penal, and sometimes the inclusion of the whole act, since such penal provisions frequently provide merely that any one violating any of the provisions of the said act shall be punished, etc. The resolutions of 1917 do not seem to the Commission to embrace such laws. However, as frequently happens, where such laws contain provisions properly belonging in a penal code, as for example, where an act provides for the making of affidavits, and declares that any one swearing falsely shall be punished, or where an act relating to partnerships provides for embezzlement by partners, such sections have been incorporated in the proposed act, either by special or general provisions.

In the Code of 1860, and in the penal legislation of the State since that time, while the usual punishment for offenses is fine and imprisonment, or fine or imprisonment, the different sections of the Code and the different acts show no definite relation between these two penalties; in some acts the term of imprisonment prescribed in five years and the fine is $2000, while in others the penalty is three years and the fine $5000. In the proposed act the Commission has adopted a definite relation between fine and the imprisonment, so that all crimes which are punishable with the same number of years of imprisonment will be likewise punished by the same amount of fine.

In the Code of 1860, and in the subsequent penal legislation, no general principle has been followed differentiating felonies and misdemeanors. Some offenses are made felonies while other offenses more severely punished are called misdemeanors. In the proposed act, a definite principle has been followed. All crimes which are punished by a maximum penalty of five or more years are made felonies; all offenses to which a lesser term of imprisonment is attached are made misdemeanors.

In the existing criminal law of the Commonwealth, the attempt to commit certain crimes is punished with the same punishment as the commission of the crime itself. In the cases of other crimes, no punishment is provided for the attempt. The proposed act includes a general section on attempts, covering cases of attempt to commit any crime; as well as a general section on conspiracy and one on solicitation to commit a crime.

With these preliminary observations, the Commission proceeds to note specifically the changes in existing law effected by the proposed act.

TITLE I.—OFFENDERS AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT OF THE COMMONWEALTH.

Section 1 replaces Section 1 of the Code of 1860. It is an adaption of Section 1 of the Code of 1860 and Section 1 of the Federal Penal Code of 1909. It omits the requirement that the accused owe allegiance to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. The penalty is increased from a maximum of twelve years to life imprisonment.

Section 2 replaces Section 2 of the Code of 1860. It adds the "District Attorney" to the persons who may be informed of the commission of treason, and omits the proviso contained in Section 2. The penalty as to the fine is increased from $1000 to $3000.

Section 3 is new.

Section 4 replaces the Act of 1919, June 26, P. L. 639, and the amending Act of 1921, May 10, P. L. 435, omitting (d) and (e) of the Act of 1919 and 1921. The penalty is the same.

Section 5 replaces the Act of 1897, April 29, P. L. 34. The penalty of one year is added.

Section 6 replaces the Act of 1907, May 23, P. L. 225. It is an adaption of the proposed act of the American Bar Association. The crime is made a misdemeanor instead of a felony, and the fine is reduced from $500 to $200.

Section 7 replaces and re-enacts part of Section 48 of the Code of 1860; part of Sections 1 and 2, Act of 1874, April 29, P. L. 115; Section 2, Act 1901, May 2, P. L. 120, and Section 8, Act 1919, May 27, P. L. 310. This section extends the provisions of the above acts to the bribing of other public officers. The penalty is different in various existing acts which this section supplies.

Section 8 is a re-enactment of that part of Section 48 of the Code of 1860 which relates to the acceptance of bribes by legislators and officers; Section 8, Act 1874, May 23, P. L. 230; Section 8, Act 1889, May 23, P. L. 277. It adds thereto the taking or soliciting of bribes by councilmen and burgesses as provided for in Section 1, Act 1901, May 2, P. L. 120; Section 7, Act 1919, June 20, P. L. 310. The remainder of Section 48 of the Code of 1860 is re-enacted in Sections 30 and 31 of the proposed act. The penalties in the existing acts are different. The proposed section makes the crime a felony.

Section 9 re-enacts Section 51 of the Code of 1860, and broadens that section to cover threats of dismissal from office, employment, etc.

Section 10 re-enacts Section 50 of the Code of 1860. It broadens that section to cover soliciting a bribe. The penalty is increased from six months to one year, and the fine from $100 to $500.

Section 11 re-enacts the provisions of Section 1, Act 1872, March 14, P. L. 25. It broadens the said act to include the Legislature as well as committees and to cover a refusal or neglect to produce books and papers. The imprisonment is increased from 6 months to 1 year and the fine reduced from $1000 to $500.

TITLE II.—OFFENSES AGAINST PUBLIC JUSTICE AND ADMINISTRATION.

Section 12 replaces Section 127, Code 1860, and broadens it to cover conspiring to falsely arrest. It increases the penalty from three years and $1000 to five years and $2000, and makes the offense a felony instead of a misdemeanor.

Section 13 replaces Section 3 of the Code of 1860. It clears the ambiguities in said Section 3, and broadens it to provide for escape from custody not provided for in said Section 3. It provides one penalty in all cases of escape.

Section 14 re-enacts Section 2, Act 1911, May 11, P. L. 274, which it broadens to include the furnishing of weapons to prisoners who are not convicts. The penalty is increased from $1000 to $2000.

Section 15 supplies Section 5 of the Code of 1860, and Section 12 of the Act of 1923, May 19, P. L. 283. The penalty is different in the two acts.

Section 16 supplies Section 6 of the Code of 1860. It broadens Section 6 to cover not only escapes due to gross negligence, but to escapes due to a failure to perform any duty and includes not only the escape of a person in custody under a criminal charge, but the escape of any person in lawful custody.

Section 17 replaces Section 7 of the Code of 1860. It broadens Section 7 by adding "Any person" to the persons mentioned in Section 7, and by including "omitting" as well as "refusing" to execute process. It makes the offense a misdemeanor instead of a felony, and changes the fine from $500 to $1000.

Section 18 is new, though it embraces the provisions of Section 11 of the Act of 1923, May 19, P. L. 283, reducing the penalty in that act. It is intended to cover derelictions of duty by any public officer. Similar provisions are found in the statutes of other states.

Section 19 re-enacts the Act of 1915, April 9, P. L. 76, with verbal changes to conform to the form adopted in other sections of the proposed act.

Sections 20 and 21 replace Section 8 of the Code of 1860, Section 5 of the Act of 1923,, May 19, P. L. 283, and part of Section 6 of the same act. They extend Section 8 to cover the resistance to or assault on any public officer in the discharge to or attempt to discharge any duty of his office. The penalty in Section 20 is increased from $100 to $500, and in Section 21 is increased to two years and $1000. The penalty in Section 5 of the Act of 1923 is ten years' imprisonment and ten thousand dollars fine; that in Section 6 is six months and one thousand dollars.

Section 22 replaces Section 9 of the Code of 1860 and extends the provisions of said section to cover any kind of judicial proceedings. The penalty is increased to $500.

Section 23 replaces Section 10 of the Code of 1860. It changes the existing law by extending the crime of compounding to all crimes instead of the ones enumerated in

Section 10 of the Code. It grades the penalty according to the gravity of the offense compounded.

Section 24 replaces Section 11 of the Code of 1860. It extends the scope of Section 22 to cases of dissuading witnesses in any kind of case. It omits the attempt to dissuade witnesses as attempt is provided for by a general section on attempts.

Section 25 is new. It is intended to provide against a not uncommon method of obstructing public justice.

Section 26 replaces Section 1, Act of 1870, February 24, P. L. 34, and Section 3, Act of 1893, May 18, P. L. 102. It is broader than these acts and includes the securing of a witness in any case. The penalties in existing acts covering the same subject-matter are different.

Section 27 replaces Section 12 and the first part of Section 17 of the Code of 1860. It extends Section 12 to cover cases of soliciting as well as receiving extortionate fees and agreements for such fees. It also extends the provisions of existing law to cover officers of municipalities. The penalty as to the fine is reduced from $1000 to $500 and disqualification to hold office is added.

Section 28, with a new section on attempt, replaces Section 13 of the Code of 1860. It broadens said section to include judges, magistrates, masters, arbitrators, referees, commissioners, appraisers, assessors and others, and includes matters about to be brought and persons drawn and summoned as jurors.

Section 29 replaces part of Section 48 of the Code of 1860. It extends Section 48 to cover bribes to witnesses, magistrates, councilmen, commissioners, masters and others. It simplifies Section 48 by using the word "bribe" which is defined once for all in the definitions so as to make uniform all sections on bribery. The penalty is increased to five years' imprisonment and $2000 fine.

Section 30 replaces that part of Section 48 of the Code of 1860, not replaced by Section 30 of the proposed act, and extends the provisions of the Code of 1860 to include magistrates, commissioners, masters and others mentioned. The penalty is increased to seven years and $3000.

Section 31 is a re-enactment with verbal changes of Section 49 of the Code of 1860.

Section 32 replaces part of Section 51 of the Act of 1834, April 15, P. L. 537; Section 1, Act of 1840, April 3, P. L. 714; Section 2, Act 1849, January 26, P. L. 21; Section 14, Code of 1860; part of Section 3, Act 1864, April 19, P. L. 480; Section 3, Act 1866, March 30, P. L. 89; Section 3, Act 1889, June 1, P. L. 420; part of Section 4, Act 1891, June 9, P. L. 257; Section 4, Act 1917, June 28, P. L. 645; Section 3, Act 1919, June 30, P. L. 542; so much of Section 3, Act 1919, June 30, P. L. 678, as provides fine and imprisonment, and part of Section 11, Act 1919, June 30, P. L. 678. It simplifies Section 14 of the Code of 1860 and provides specifically that certain false statements shall be perjury. It omits subornation of perjury since subornation makes the offender an accessory or a principal in the second degree, and these are provided for elsewhere in this act. The penalties in the various acts are different.

Section 33 replaces Section 15 of the Code of 1860 and the penal part of Section 15 of the Act of 1919, June 3, P. L. 366. It extends the provisions of Section 15 of the Code of 1860 to cover any record filed or deposited in a public office or with any public officer either of the Commonwealth or of any subdivision thereof and makes the penalty as to officers the forfeiture of their office and disqualification to hold office. The penalty is the same as that in the Code of 1860.

Section 34 replaces Section 3 of the Act of 1804, April 3, 4 Sm. L. 192. The changes are verbal and the penalty is increased to one year's imprisonment and a fine of $500.

Section 35 replaces Section 16 of the Code of 1860. The fine is increased from $500 to $3000.

Section 36 is new. A similar provision is found in the codes of other states.

Section 37 replaces Section 2 of the Act of 1893, May 29, P. L. 174, and Section 1 of the Act of 1897, May 5, P. L. 39. The penalties are different in these different acts.

TITLE III.—OFFENSES AGAINST THE PUBLIC PEACE.

Section 38 replaces Section 19 of the Code of 1860. It makes verbal changes in Section 19 and omits a part of Section 19 on aggravated riot. The penalty is increased from $500 to $1000.

Section 39 is new.

Section 40 replaces Section 20 of the Code of 1860. It broadens Section 20 to cover cases of destruction of all kinds of property. The penalty is reduced from 7 to 5 years and a fine of $2000 is added.

The offense is also made a felony.

Section 41 replaces Sections 21 and 22 of the Code of 1860. It combines these two sections and simplifies the verbiage. The new wording of the section makes unnecessary the proviso contained in Section 22 of the Code of 1860.

Section 42 replaces Section 31 of the Code of 1860, adding parade and procession. The penalty is increased to one year's imprisonment and $500 fine.

Section 43 replaces Section 1 of the Act of 1901, May 2, P. L. 132, and Section 1, Act of 1901, May 21, P. L. 286, and Act of 1913, May 19, P. L. 223.

Section 44 replaces the Act of 1903, April 15, P. L. 98. It omits the minimum penalty and the provisions for a second offense and for costs provided for in the Act of 1903.

Section 45 re-enacts Section 1 of the Act of 1917, July 11, P. L. 817, with verbal changes. The penalty is increased from $50 to $100, and the minimum penalty is omitted. Summary conviction is provided for.

Section 46 replaces Section 24 of the Code of 1860. The new section by requiring the publication to be malicious obviates the necessity for the proviso in the old section; it omits "writes and prints" of the old section, as merely to write or print without publication should not be an offense. It extends the offense to libels which tend to injure a person in his business. The penalty is reduced from $1000 to $500.

Section 47 replaces Section 1 of the Act of 1893, June 3, P. L. 273. It omits the requirements of actual publication. The penalty is reduced from two years to one year to correspond with Section 48.

Section 48 is a re-enactment of the penal part of Section 4, Act of 1901, April 11, P. L. 74.

Section 49 replaces Section 1 of the Act of 1897, May 25, P. L. 85. The changes are verbal.

Section 50 replaces Section 1 Act of 1895, June 26, P. L. 389. It adds election, to nomination and makes other verbal changes. The penalty is increased from six months to one year and from $100 to $500.

Section 51 re-enacts Section 1, Act of 1909, April 23, P. L. 171. The penalty as to the fine is reduced from $5000 to $2000.

Section 52 replaces Section 25 of the Code of 1860 with verbal changes. The penalty is increased from $500 to$1000.

Section 53 replaces Section 27 of the Code of 1860 with verbal changes. The fine is increased from $50 to $500.

Section 54 replaces Section 1, Act of 1875, March 18, P. L. 33. It makes the carrying of certain deadly weapons a misdemeanor, if concealed, without intent to injure; and the carrying of certain other weapons with intent to injure, a misdemeanor, whether concealed or not. It provides for destruction of weapon on conviction.

Section 55 is new.

TITLE IV.—OFFENSES AGAINST PUBLIC MORALS AND DECENCY.

Section 56 replaces Section 32, Code of 1860; Section 1, Act of 1879, June 11, P. L. 148, and Sections 1 and 2, Act of 1917, July 16, P. L. 1000; Section 2 of the last named Act and Section 33, Code of 1860, are replaced by the sections on Attempt and Solicitation. The fine is increased from $1000 to $5000.

Section 57 replaces Section 1 an 2 of the Act of 1903, March 27, P. L. 102, which repeals Section 34 of the Code of 1860. The changes are verbal, except that the proviso of the new section requires prosecution within five years and provides for a certificate of nullity.

Section 58 re-enacts Section 3, Act of 1903, March 27, P. L. 102. It increases the fine from $500 to $1000 and makes the limitation of prosecution the same as in bigamy.

Section 59 is new.

Section 60 amends Section 36, Code of 1960, to include the unmarried person, and to require knowledge on the part of the accused of the non-existence of the marriage relation between them.

Section 61 re-enacts Section 37 of the Code of 1860 with verbal changes.

Section 62 replaces Section 39 of the Code of 1860. The changes are verbal only, except that the proposed section requires knowledge of the relationship. The penalty is increased from three years to five years and a fine of $2000 is provided for.

Sections 63, 64 and 65 replace Section 40 of the Code of 1860; Section 2, Act of 1870, March 16, P. L. 39; Sections 1 and 2, Act of 1887, May 6, P. L. 84; Sections 1 and 2, Act of 1897, May 12, P. L. 63. These new provisions embrace all the matter covered by these acts. They are a transcipt of the Act of 1897, May 12, P. L. 63, with additions of matter to cover the provisions of the other acts mentioned above. These acts provide different penalties.

Section 66 is a re-enactment of Section 3, Act of 1887, May 6, P. L. 84, with changes, making it broader so as to include the provisions of Section 4 of the same act.

Section 67 re-enacts Sections 1, 2 and 3, Act of 1911, April 13, P. L. 64, with verbal changes. The fine is reduced from $1000 to $500.

Section 68 replaces Section 1, Act of 1870, March 16, P. L. 39; Act of 1919, July 21, P. L. 1084; Act 1921, April 21, P. L. 242. The proviso is new.

Section 69 replaces Section 41, Code of 1860. It broadens the said section to cover representation of marriage as well as a promise. It abolishes the age limit and adds a proviso as to subsequent marriage and lapse of time. It reduces the fine from $5000 to $1000.

Section 70 is new.

Section 71 repleaces Section 1, Act of 1885, May 28, P. L. 27. It broadens that section to cover not only the taking, but the receiving, employing or harboring of a female. It makes the offense a felony and increases the fine to $2000.

Section 72 re-enacts Section 42, Code of 1860. It broadens this section to embrace landlords, lessors, tenants, occupiers, and persons in control.

Section 73 re-enacts Section 43, Code of 1860, and broadens said section to cover the persons mentioned under Section 72 above.

Section 74 re-enacts Sections 1 and 2 of the Act of 1923, June 30, P. L. 982.

Sections 75, 76, 77, 78 and 79 are a re-enactment of the Act of 1911, June 7, P. L. 698, with verbal changes and a proviso that the accused shall not be convicted in more than one county. The fine is made $5000.

Section 80 re-enacts with verbal changes Sections 1 and 2 of the Act of 1907, May 29, P. L. 318, and the Act of 1909, March 24, P. L. 59. The penalty is the same as provided in the Act of 1907.

Section 81 re-enacts the first part of Section 1 of the Act of 1905, April 18, P. L. 202. The latter part of the said section is covered by Section 76 of the proposed act.

Section 82 re-enacts Section 44 of the Code of 1860 with verbal changes. The fine provided in Section 44 of the Code of 1860 is increased from $100 to $500.

Section 83 re-enacts Section 1 of the Act of 1895, June 25, P. L. 291. It broadens the Act of 1895 to cover such exhibition in any place.

Section 84 replaces part of Section 47 of the Code of 1860; Section 5 of the Act of 1883, June 13, P. L. 119, and the Act of 1911, May 5, P. L. 176. It broadens these existing laws to include the removal of a dead body from any place of burial or while awaiting burial. It omits sending body out of the State as provided for in the Act of 1883, supra. Existing acts provide various punishments.

TITLE V.—OFFENSES AGAINST PUBLIC POLICY, ECONOMY AND HEALTH.

Section 85 re-enacts with verbal changes Section 52 of the Code of 1860.

Section 86 re-enacts Section 53 of the Code of 1860 and broadens that section to cover allowing premises to be used for a lottery. The fine provided in Section 53 of the Code of 1860 is reduced from $1000 to $500.

Section 87 re-enacts the provisions of Section 1 of the Act of 1883, June 13, P. L. 90. The penalty is reduced from two years' imprisonment and $1000 fine to one year's imprisonment and $500 fine. It omits the portion dealing with the sufficiency of the indictment.

Section 88 re-enacts Section 55 and part of Section 56 of the Code of 1860.

Section 89 re-enacts that part of Section 56 of the Code of 1860 not covered by Section 88 of the proposed act. The penalty is reduced from five years' imprisonment to one year.

Section 90 substantially re-enacts Section 57 of the Code of 1860 with verbal changes. It adds to the penalty of the fine provided in Section 57, imprisonment for one year.

Section 91 re-enacts Section 58 of the Code of 1860.

Section 92 re-enacts Sections 59, 60 and 61 of the Code of 1860 omitting the proviso for the certificate of the Judge.

Section 93 re-enacts the Act of 1895, May 22, P. L. 99, with verbal changes.

Sections 94, 95, 96 and 97 re-enact the Act of 1885, June 10, P. L. 81. They extend the provisions of that act to cover preparations of opium.

Section 98 re-enacts Section 1 of the Act of 1867 March 22, P. L. 39, with verbal changes.

Section 99 re-enacts Section 24 of the Act of 1923, June 14, P. L. 710. It reduces the penalty to conform to other gambling.

Section 100 re-enacts the Act of 1903, April 11, P. L. 166, with verbal changes. It reduces the pealty in the Act of 1903 from two years' imprisonment and $1000 fine to one year's imprisonment and $500 fine.

Sections 101 and 102 re-enact Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 of the Act of 1879, April 30, P. L. 33, with the omission of the proviso contained in the Act of 1879, and with verbal changes to prevent conflict with other sections.

Section 103 re-enacts Section 62 of the Code of 1860 with verbal changes. It makes the crime a felony instead of a misdemeanor and adds a fine of $2000.

Section 104 re-enacts Section 63 of the Code of 1860 with verbal changes. It increases the penalty from one year's imprisonment and $1000 fine to five years' imprisonment and $2000 fine, and make the offense a felony instead of a misdemeanor.

Section 105 re-enacts Sections 1 and 2 of the Act of 1909, May 11, P. L. 519, with verbal changes. It decreases the fine from $5000 to $1000.

Section 106 re-enacts Section 1 of the Act of 1887, May 16, P. L. 535, and extends its provisions to all officers of the State, city, etc. It omits the proviso contained in the Act of 1857 and makes the fine $500.

Section 107 re-enacts Section 14 of the Act of 1889, May 23, P. L. 277, and extends its provisions to all public officers. It changes the penalty from a fine of $1000 to imprisonment for one year and a fine of $500.

Section 108 re-enacts Section 1 of the Act of 1874, April 20, P. L. 65 with verbal changes. It reduces the fine provided for in that act from $10,000 to $500.

Section 109 re-enacts part of Section 2 of the Act of 1874, April 20, P. L. 65, with verbal changes.

Section 110 re-enacts Section 12 of the Act of 1874, May 23, P. L. 230, and Section 11 of Article IV of the Act of 1889, May 23, P. L. 277, and extends the provisions of these sections to all public officers. It reduces the fine from $1000 to $500.

Section 111 re-enacts Section 43 of the Act of 1834, April 15, P. L. 537; Section 17 of the Act of 1862, April 11, P. L. 471; Section 1 of the Act of 1903, April 23, P. L. 285, and so much of Section 66 of the Code of 1860 as relates to public officers engaging in contracts. It enlarges the scope of the present law. Various penalties are provided in the above acts.

Section 112 re-enacts Section 64 of the Code of 1860 and Section 18 of the Act of 1876, May 13, P. L. 161, with verbal changes. Imprisonment is added to the existing law.

Section 113 re-enacts Article IV, Section 12 of the Act of 1889, May 23, P. L. 277, and part of Section 66 of the Code of 1860 relating to municipal officers becoming sureties for each other and extends existing provisions to all officers of the Commonwealth. A penalty of one year's imprisonment is added to the existing penalties. Forfeiture of office provided for in the Act of 1889 but not in the Code of 1860 is omitted.

Section 114 replaces Section 3 of the Act of 1883, June 4, P. L. 72, and extends the provisions of this act to all public service companies. The penalty is reduced to one year's imprisonment and $500 fine to correspond with Section 110 of the proposed act.

Section 115 re-enacts Section 68 of the Code of 1860 with verbal changes. The penalty in the Code of 1860 is increased as to imprisonment from six months to one year and reduced as to fine from $1000 to $500.

Section 116 re-enacts Section 3 of the Act of 1874, April 22, P. L. 108, with verbal changes. It increases the penalty from 30 days to one year's imprisonment, and reduces the fine from $1000 to $500.

Section 117 re-enacts the Act of 1901, June 20, P. L. 585, except as to the second offense. The fine is increased from $300 to $500.

Section 118 re-enacts Sections 1 and 2 of the Act of 1866, April 12, P. L. 101, with verbal changes. It increases the penalty provided in that act from six months' imprisonment to one year's imprisonment.

Section 119 re-enacts the Act of 1919, July 17, P. L. 1031, with verbal changes. The penalty as to fine is unchanged, but one year's imprisonment is added.

Section 120 re-enacts Section 5 of the Act of 1919, July 21, P. L. 1069, with verbal changes. It reduces the fine from $1000 to $500 and adds imprisonment for one year.

Section 121 re-enacts Sections 1 and 2 of the Act of 1878, May 23, P. L. 117, with verbal changes. It increases the penalty from $20 to $500 fine and adds imprisonment for one year.

Section 122 re-enacts the Act of 1895, June 24, P. L. 231, and Section 1 of the Act of 1895, June 24, P. L. 244, with verbal changes. It increases the penalty provided in these acts from imprisonment for sixty days and a fine of $50 to imprisonment for one year and a fine of $500.

Section 123 re-enacts Section 71 of the Code of 1860, with verbal changes. It increases the fine from $300 to $500.

Section 124 se-enacts Section 1 of the Act of 1911, May 11, P. L. 274.

Section 125 combines Section 1 of the Act of 1895, June 24, P. L. 265, and Section 3 of the Act of 1911, May 11, P. L. 274. The penalties are different in these two acts.

Section 126 combines the Act of 1901, July 10, P. L. 638, and the Act of 1905, March 16, P. L. 43, and the Act of 1921, May 17, P. L. 911. It adds snuff to the other articles mentioned in these acts, and makes the age twenty-one years in all cases. The penalties are different in these two acts. It provides for summary conviction.

Section 127 replaces part of Section 1 of the Act of 1881, June 10, P. L. 111, not repealed by inference by the Act of 1885, June 11, P. L. 111, which latter is repealed by Section 128 of the proposed act. The proposed section omits the terms "knowingly and wilfully" used in these acts, and increases the age from sixteen years as provided in the Act of 1861 to twenty-one years.

Section 128 combines and re-enacts the Act of 1885, June 10, P. L. 111; the Act of 1901, June 19, P. L. 577; the Act of 1905, March 24, P. L. 49; Sections 1 and 2 of the Act of 1911, June 1, P. L. 542, and Sections 1 to 6, inclusive, of the Act of 1911, June 1, P. L. 554. It adds to the sale, manufacture, etc., the having in possession with intent to sell, and the giving away. The penalty is different in the different acts.

Section 129 re-enacts Sections 1 and 2 of the Act of 1915, May 6, P. L. 260. It qualifies the "having in possession" provided by that act with the phrase "with intent to sell." The penalty is made the same as the corresponding offense in Section 128 of the proposed act.

Section 130 re-enacts Section 2 of the Act of 1885, May 28, P. L. 27; Sections 1 and 3 of the Act of 1909, April 27, P. L. 211, and Section 1 of the Act of 1911, June 9, P. L. 854, with verbal changes.

Section 131 leaves in effect existing laws governing confinement of persons of unsound mind, and provides one penalty for the violation of such laws and adds a provision against cruel treatment of such persons.

Section 132 re-enacts Section 1 of the Act of 1905, April 18, P. L. 213. It changes the words "infant children" to "human beings." The penalty as to the fine is increased from $1000 to $2000 and the offense is made a felony.

Section 133 re-enacts Section 1 of the Act of 1917, July 17, P. L. 1037.

Section 134 re-enacts Section 1 of the Act of 1874, May 15, P. L. 179. It broadens the Act of 1874 by adding "trains" and "exhibits" and increases the fine from $250 to $500.

Section 135 re-enacts Section 72 of the Code of 1860 and the Act of 1901, July 10, P. L. 651, and broadens said act to cover cases of altering, suppressing, adding to and unreasonably delaying the delivery of messages. It omits the reference to the Federal laws contained in the Act of 1901. It increases the penalty from six months' imprisonment to one year's imprisonment and the fine from "not less than $100" to not more than $500.

Section 136 re-enacts Section 32 of the Act of 1917, June 22, P. L. 628, with verbal changes. The fine is increased from $300 to $500.

Section 137 re-enacts Section 2 of the Act of 1867, March 22, P. L. 32; Section 1 of the Act of 1887, May 19, P. L. 130, and the Act of 1911, May 5, P. L. 125. It broadens these statutes to cover ejecting from theatres, etc. The penalty is the same as that provided in the Act of 1911.

Section 138 re-enacts Sections 1 and 2 of the Act of 1895, July 2, P. L. 430, with verbal changes. The minimum penalty in the Act of 1895 is made the maximum penalty.

Section 139 re-enacts Section 73 of the Code of 1860, with verbal changes. The penalty is changed from a discretionary one to imprisonment for one year and a fine of $500.

Section 140 re-enacts Sections 1, 2 and 3 of the Act of 1901, May 2, P. L. 111, and Sections 1 and 2 of the Act of 1907, May 8, P. L. 181. It broadens these acts to include any chemical compound and restricts the provisions of these acts to such distribution as enables a child to get possession of the articles. The penalty is different in the two acts.

Section 141 re-enacts Section 1 of the Act of 1905, April 20, P. L. 226. It adds glass to the articles enumerated in the act.

Section 142 replaces Section 1 of the Act of 1878, May 23, P. L. 102, broadening that act to cover any high explosive. The penalty is increased from three months' imprisonment to one year's imprisonment.

Section 143 replaces Section 2 of the Act of 1878, May 23, P. L. 102, with verbal changes.

Section 144 replaces Section 1 of the Act of 1874, May 6, P. L. 121, with verbal changes. The penalty is increased from a minimum imprisonment of thirty days and a fine of $100, to a maximum of one year's imprisonment and $500 fine.

Section 145 re-enacts Section 2 of the Act of 1879, May 13, P. L. 60, with verbal changes.

Section 146 replaces Sections 1 and 2 of the Act of 1917, May 24, P. L. 295. The minimum penalty provided for in that act is eliminated.

Section 147 is new.

Section 148 replaces Section 4 of the Act of 1854, May 8, P. L. 663. It broadens said act to include cases of marrying idiots, lunatics, insane persons, persons under the age of consent and under legal impediment, and requires in all cases belief as to such condition. The penalty is increased from two months' imprisonment and $50 fine to one year's imprisonment and $500 fine.

Section 149 re-enacts Sections 1 and 2 of the Act of 1883, June 13, P. L. 96, and the Act of 1897, July 15, P. L. 275, with verbal changes. The penalties are different in the two acts.

Section 150 re-enacts the Act of 1911, June 9, P. L. 746. It broadens said act to include agents, as well as officers and employees. The penalty is increased from $300 to $500 fine and the minimum penalty is eliminated as in all other cases.

Sections 151 and 152 re-enact the Act of 1923, June 29, P. L. 977.

Sections 153 re-enacts part of Section 1 of the Act of 1865, February 28, P. L. 238, relating to the giving of an alarm of fire, and the Act of 1895, May 22, P. L. 112, and part of the Act of 1921, April 13, P. L. 140. The fine is increased from $500 to $1000.

Section 154 re-enacts the Act of 1923, April 26, P. L. 97.

Section 155 re-enacts Sections 1 and 3 of the Act of 1893, May 29, P. L. 174, with verbal changes.

Section 156 re-enacts Sections 1 and 2 of the Act of 1885, April 30, P. L. 13. It broadens said act to cover the papers of ex-soldiers and officers. The fine is decreased from $500 to $100.

Section 157 re-enacts Section 13 of the Act of 1923, May 16, P. L. 236.

Section 158 re-enacts Section 1 of the Act of 1877, March 22, P. L. 14. It broadens said section to cover combinations to maintain as well as bring about a strike. The fine is reduced from $500 to $200 and the minimum penalty is eliminated.

Section 159 re-enacts Section 3 of the Act of 1877, March 22, P. L. 14, with verbal changes. The fine is reduced from $500 to $200 and the minimum penalty is eliminated.

Section 160 re-enacts Section 3 of the Act of 1877, March 22, P. L. 14, with verbal changes. The fine is reduced from $500 to $200 and the minimum penalty eliminated.

Section 161 re-enacts Sections 2 and 3 of the Act of 1863, May 6, P. L. 582, with verbal changes.

Section 162 provides for the illegal practice of medicine, osteopathy, dentistry and architecture, and other professions. The present law is found in the Act of 1893, May 8, P. L. 94, the Act of 1907, May 7, P. L. 161, and the Act of 1919, July 12, P. L. 933, and the Act of 1921, May 5, P. L. 399. The penalties are different in the different acts.

Section 163 re-enacts Section 1 of the Act of 1871, May 19, P. L. 271, with verbal changes. Imprisonment is increased from six months to one year.

Section 164 in its present form is new. It is a general provision to cover false statements where no formal oath is taken. Special provisions which it will embrace are found in many acts.

Section 165 re-enacts the penal provisions against the illegal transaction of insurance found in the Act of 1870, February 4, P. L. 14; Act of 1876, May 1, P. L. 53; Act of 1883, June 5, P. L. 80; Act of 1899, May 8, P. L. 258, and Act of 1907, June 7, P. L. 434. The penalties are different in the different acts.

Section 166 re-enacts Act of 1921, May 5, P. L. 350. It reduces the fine from $1000 to $500.

Section 167 replaces Sections 1 and 2 of the Act of 1893, May 10, P. L. 38. The penalty, which is different in the two sections of the said act, is made uniform.

Section 168 re-enacts Section 4 of the Act of 1919, July 17, P. L. 1003, with verbal changes.

Section 169 re-enacts Section 1 of the Act of 1887, May 23, P. L. 173, with verbal changes.

Section 170 re-enacts Section 3 of the Act of 1917, June 28, P. L. 645, with verbal changes.

Section 171 re-enacts the Act of 1921, April 13, P. L. 140. It abolishes the minimum fine and reduces the maximum penalty from $5000 and five years' imprisonment to $1000 and three years' imprisonment.

TITLE VI.—OFFENSES AGAINST THE PERSON.

Section 172 re-enacts Section 74 of the Code of 1860, broadening said section to cover death by train wrecking as provided for in the Act of 1913, May 9, P. L. 186; and death in kidnapping, provided for in the Act of 1923, May 22, P. L. 306.

Section 173 re-enacts Section 75 of the Code of 1860, changing death by hanging to death by electrocution as provided for in Section 1, Act of 1913, June 19, P. L. 528. It provides that a record of the trial be sent to the Board of Pardons.

Section 174 re-enacts Section 1 of the Act of 1893, April 14, P. L. 17, with verbal changes. A fine is added.

Section 175 re-enacts Section 77, Code of 1860, with verbal changes.

Section 176 re-enacts part of Section 6 and Section 8 of the Act of 1923, May 19, P. L. 283.

Section 177 re-enacts Section 78 of the Code of 1860. It eliminates the provision for security. It makes the crime a felony instead of a misdemeanor, and increases the fine from $1000 to $6000.

Section 178 re-enacts Section 79 of the Code of 1860. It eliminates the provision as to waiving the felony and as to security.

Section 179 is new. It abrogates the rule that in cases of homicide there can be no conviction unless the victim dies within a year and a day of the act or omission which caused his death.

Section 180 replaces so much of Sections 80, 84 and 98 of the Code of 1860 as relates to batteries. Assaults with intent are covered by Section 182 and the section on attempt in the proposed act. The penalty as to imprisonment is the same as in Section 80 of the Code of 1860. The fine is increased from $1000 to $2000.

Section 181 replaces part of Sections 80 and 98 of the Code of 1860, not replaced by Section 180 of the proposed act and the section of the proposed act on attempt; and Section 97 of the Code of 1860, Section 28, Act of 1818, January 29, 7 Sm. L., and part of Section 1, Act of 1865, March 25, P. L. 30; Section 9 of the Act of 1870, April 6, P. L. 53; and standardizes the penalties, which are different in the different acts.

Section 182 re-enacts Section 82 of the Code of 1860. It increases the fine from $1000 to $3000.

Section 183 re-enacts Section 1 of the Act of 1876, May 8, P. L. 146, with verbal changes. The fine is reduced from $1000 to $500.

Section 184 re-enacts Section 86 of the Code of 1860; part of Section 1 of the Act of 1876, May 8, P. L. 139, and Section 1 of the Act of 1901, April 24, P. L. 102, with verbal changes. The penalties are different in the different acts.

Section 185 is new. The Code of 1860 does not provide for the crime of abortion, though it does, in Section 88, provide for an attempt to commit this offense.

Section 186 re-enacts Section 87 of the Code of 1860. It increases the penalty from seven years' imprisonment and $500 fine, to 10 years' imprisonment and $6000 fine.

Section 187 re-enacts Section 88 of the Code of 1860 and specifically provides for attempts on a woman believed to be but not pregnant.

Section 188 re-enacts Section 89 of the Code of 1860 and broadens said section to cover any person concealing the birth of any child.

Section 189 re-enacts Section 45 of the Code of 1860 and part of Section 1 of the Act of 1879, June 11, P. L. 142, with verbal changes. The penalty is increased from twelve months' imprisonment and $100 fine to three years' imprisonment and $1000 fine.

Section 190 re-enacts and combines Section 90 of the Code of 1860 and Sections 1 and 3 of the Act of 1907, May 29, P. L. 318. The penalty is the same as provided in the Act of 1907.

Section 191 re-enacts part of the Act of 1919, July 12, P. L. 939, and adds a provision against a child for non-support of its parent as provided for in the Act of 1917, May 24, P. L. 268. The fine is increased from $100 to $500.

Section 192 re-enacts Section 1 of the Act of 1917, July 11, P. L. 774. The provision as to imprisonment in the said act is increased from six months to one year.

Section 193 replaces Sections 91 and 92 of the Code of 1860 and the Act of 1887, May 19, P. L. 128. It broadens the acts to cover unlawful carnal knowledge of an idiot, imbecile, drugged or insane person, and unlawful intercourse by personating a husband. It increases the fine from $1000 to $7000.

Section 194 combines Section 1 of the Act of 1875, February 25, P. L. 4, and the Act of 1901, April 4, P. L. 65. It changes Section 2 of the latter act so as to make an aider and abettor punishable as a principal in the first degree as in all other cases. It also punishes as a principal a person who assists by harboring or detaining. The penalty is changed by adding a fine on conviction of the principal in the crime and increasing the fine as to the aider.

Section 195 is new. It provides for all cases of kidnapping not covered by Section 194 of the proposed act.

Section 196 re-enacts the Act of 1917, May 24, P. L. 303.

TITLE VII.—OFFENSES AGAINST PERSONAL PROPERTY AND FRAUDULENT DEALING THEREWITH.

Section 197 re-enacts Section 102 of the Code of 1860 as to robbery only; the larceny from the person is covered by Section 201 of the proposed act; assault with intent to rob is provided for by the section on attempt in the proposed act. The penalty as to imprisonment is increased from five to ten years and as to fine is increased from $1000 to $5000.

Section 198 re-enacts the Act of 1919, April 18, P. L. 61, as to robbery with a weapon and by two or more persons and when accompanied by a battery. Attempts to so commit are provided for by the section on attempt in the proposed act.

Section 199 combines Section 1 of the Act of 1897, May 27, P. L. 111; Act of 1911, June 9, P. L. 833, and Act of 1913, May 19, P. L. 222, except as they provide for accessories and attempt. These as well as Sections 23 and 101 of the Code of 1860, and Section 1 of the Act of 1876, May 8, P. L. 141, are covered by the sections on accessories and attempt in the proposed act. The penalty is made the same as that in the Act of 1913.

Section 200, taken in connection with the section of the proposed act on the definition of property and the section on attempt replaces the following acts: Section 7 of the Act of 1820, March 28, 7 Sm. L. 308, as to embezzlement; part of Section 10 of the Act of 1841, May 27, P. L. 400; Section 20 of the Act of 1850, April 16, P. L. 477; Section 103 of the Code of 1860; Section 104 of the Code of 1860; Section 106 of the Code of 1860; Section 107 of the Code of 1860; Section 108 of the Code of 1860; part of Section 111 of the Code of 1860; Section 112 of the Code of 1860; Section 113 of the Code of 1860; Section 114 of the Code of 1860; part of Section 1 of the Act of 1861, May 1, P. L. 465; part of Section 1 of the Act of 1861, May 1, P. L. 503; part of Section 36 of the Act of 1861, May 1, P. L. 503; Section 1 of the Act of 1862, April 11, P. L. 425; Section 1 of the Act of 1876, May 8, P. L. 136; Section 1 of the Act of 1876, May

8, P. L. 142; Section 19 of the Act of 1876, May 13, P. L. 161; Section 1 of the Act of 1878, June 12, P. L. 196; Section 1 of the Act of 1878, June 17, P. L. 212; Section 1 of the Act of 1883, June 5, P. L. 78; part of Section 9 of the Act of 1883, April 19, P. L. 9; part of Section 1 of the Act of 1885, June 3, P. L. 60; part of Section 1 of the Act of 1885, June 3, P. L. 72; Section 53 of the Act of 1887, April 13, P. L. 23; Section 4 of the Act of 1887, May 24, P. L. 182; Section 19 of the Act of 1887, June 7, P. L. 365, except the part on attempt; Section 6 of the Act of 1889, May 13, P. L. 194; part of Section 1 of the Act of 1909, April 23, P. L. 169; Act of 1917, May 18, P. L. 241; part of Section 1 of the Act of 1917, June 28, P. L. 657; part of Section 1 of the Act of 1919, June 20, P. L. 542; Section 39 of the Act of 1921, P. L. 869.

Section 201 re-enacts part of Section 102 of the Code of 1860. The penalty is increased from five years' imprisonment and $1000 fine to eight years' imprisonment and $4000 fine.

Section 202 re-enacts Section 65 of the Code of 1860. It limits the provision on failure to deliver possession of property in that section by requiring the intent to steal in such case. The penalty of Section 65 is increased from five years' imprisonment and a fine equal to the amount embezzled, to ten years' imprisonment and a fine of $5000.

Section 203 re-enacts the Act of 1919, June 20, P. L. 542, and extends the provisions of the said act to cover property embezzled and property obtained by false pretense.

Section 204 re-enacts Sections 115 and 125 of the Code of 1860. It assimilates the offenses provided against in the said sections of the code to larceny, and makes the penalty the same as that provided for stealing in the proposed act.

Section 205 replaces Section 126 of the Code of 1860. It assimilates the offenses provided against in the said section of the code to stealing, and makes the penalty the same as that provided for stealing in the proposed act.

Section 206 in its present form is new. It supplies existing acts of larceny by partners.

Section 207 replaces Section 123 of the Code of 1860 with verbal changes.

Section 208 replaces Section 111 of the Code of 1860.

Section 209 re-enacts (and extends) Section 120 of the Code of 1860; the Act of 1909, April 23, P. L. 159, and part of Section 1, Act of 1919, June 20, P. L. 542. The penalties are different in the different acts.

Section 210 re-enacts Section 110 of the Code of 1860, and extends its provisions to cover receivers of goods obtained by fraudulent means other than larceny.

Section 211 re-enacts the Act of 1923, May 31, P. L. 476.

Section 212 re-enacts the Act of 1907, May 8, P. L. 180, and part of Section 1 of the Act of 1909, April 23, P. L. 169, not covered by new Section 200. The penalty is different in the different acts.

Section 213 re-enacts Section 117 of the Code of 1860, Section 2 of the Act of 1878, June 12, P. L. 196, omitting the part constituting larceny, and Section 1 of the Act of 1885, June 4, P. L. 74. The penalty is different in the different acts. It is now made uniform.

Section 214 re-enacts Section 118 of the Code of 1860 and Section 3 of the Act of 1878, June 12, P. L. 196, and Section 1 of the Act of 1885, June 4, P. L. 74. The penalty is different in the different acts. It is now made uniform.

Section 215 re-enacts Section 119 of the Code of 1860 and Section 4 of the Act of 1878, June 12, P. L. 196. The penalty is different in the different acts, and is now made uniform.

Section 216 re-enacts Section 1 of the Act of 1881, June 10, P. L. 107; it extends the proviso to all persons and reduces the fine from $5000 to $2000.

Section 217 re-enacts Section 1 of the Act of 1863, April 22, P. L. 562, and Section 1 of the Act of 1889, May 9, P. L. 145. The penalty is different in the existing acts.

Section 218 re-enacts part of Section 1 of the Act of 1885, June 3, P. L. 60, with verbal changes. The penalty is reduced from two years' imprisonment and $1000 fine to one year's imprisonment and $500 fine.

Section 219 re-enacts Section 1 of the Act of 1881, June 10, P. L. 109, with verbal changes.

Section 220 replaces the Act of 1861, May 1, P. L. 465, except the part covered by Section 200 of the proposed act.

Section 221 re-enacts the Act of 1919, April 18, P. L. 70. The penalty is made the same for all amounts, the fine increased from $100 to $2000.

Section 222 replaces the Act of 1897, June 22, P. L. 184. The penalty as to imprisonment has been increased from six months to one year.

Section 223 replaces Section 5 of the Act of 1921, May 5, P. L. 382. It increases the penalty from ninety days' imprisonment to one year.

Section 224 re-enacts Section 1 of the Act of 1901, June 7, P. L. 492, with verbal changes.

Section 225 replaces that part of Section 1 of the Act of 1911, June 8, P. L. 716, not re-enacted by Section 275 of the proposed act, with verbal changes. The penalty is increased from three to six months' imprisonment and from $100 to $300 fine.

Section 226 replaces Section 1 of the Act of 1895, June 26, P. L. 319. The penalty is changed by increasing the imprisonment from three to six months and by reducing the fine from $300 to $200.

Section 227 re-enacts Section 2 of the Act of 1872, April 12, P. L. 60, with verbal changes. The penalty is increased from imprisonment for six months to imprisonment for one year.

Section 228 replaces the Act of 1861, April 8, P. L. 270. The penalty as to imprisonment is reduced from five years to one year.

Section 229 replaces the Act of 1876, April 20, P. L. 45. A fine of two hundred dollars is added.

Sections 230 and 231 re-enact the Act of 1897, June 15, P. L. 163.

Section 232 is new.

Section 233 is new. It extends the provisions of the Act of 1897, June 15, P. L. 163, to gold mountings.

Sections 234, 235, 236 and 237 re-enact the provisions of the Act of 1897, June 22, P. L. 186. The penalty corresponds to the penalty in Sections 230 to 233, inclusive, of the proposed act.

Section 238 re-enacts the Act of 1901, May 29, P. L. 335, with verbal changes. The fine is reduced from $500 to $100.

Section 239 re-enacts Section 1 of the Act of 1899, May 5, P. L. 247, with verbal changes.

Section 240 re-enacts the Act of 1917, May 17, P. L. 221, with verbal changes. The penalty is increased from one month's imprisonment and $25 fine to three months' imprisonment and $100 fine. Summary conviction is provided for.

Section 241 re-enacts Sections 3 and 5 of the Act of 1889, May 4, P. L. 84, with verbal changes. The penalty is increased from thirty days' imprisonment and $100 fine to three months' imprisonment and $100 fine. Summary conviction is provided for.

Section 242 re-enacts Section 1 of the Act of 1870, April 9, P. L. 1068, and Sections 1, 2 and 3 of the Act of 1889, May 8, P. L. 131, with verbal changes. The fine is reduced from $500 as provided in the Act of 1889 to $200, and the imprisonment from six months to three months. Summary conviction is provided for.

Section 243 re-enacts Section 1 of the Act of 1887, May 19, P. L. 130, with verbal changes. It omits the bare giving of false pedigree and reduces the fine from $1000 to $500.

Section 244 re-enacts Sections 1 and 2 of the Act of 1893, June 6, P. L. 344, and broadens them to include any kind of horse race. It reduces the penalty from $500 to $200.

Section 245 re-enacts the Act of 1913, June 5, P. L. 419, and broadens it to include all property. The fine is reduced from $300 to $100.

Section 246 is new.

Section 247 re-enacts Section 129 of the Code of 1860, with verbal changes, and increases the fine from $500 to $1000.

Section 248 re-enacts Section 134 of the Code of 1860; the Act of 1897, June 23, P. L. 193, and Section 1 of the Act of 1903, April 22, P. L. 242. It standardizes the penalty in these different acts.

Section 249 re-enacts and combines Section 1 of the Act of 1895, June 25, P. L. 289; Section 1 of the Act of 1897, June 10, P. L. 139; Act of 1903, March 5, P. L. 14, and Section 1 of the Act of 1903, March 27, P. L. 106, with verbal changes. It standardizes the different penalties in the various acts.

Section 250 re-enacts the Act of 1923, May 9, P. L. 175.

Section 251 re-enacts the Act of 1923, June 28, P. L. 885. The fine is reduced from $1000 to $500. It omits the provision for larceny, as it is covered by the general section on larceny.

Section 252 re-enacts the Act of 1907, March 28, P. L. 37, with verbal changes. It reduces the penalty from three to two years' imprisonment.

TITLE VIII.—OFFENSES AGAINST REAL PROPERTY AND MALICIOUS MISCHIEF.

Section 253 is a consolidation of Section 135 of the Code of 1860 and Section 1 of the Act of 1905, April 22, P. L. 279, and includes in burglary the offense provided against in the Act of 1905.

Section 254 re-enacts and combines Section 136 of the Code of 1860; Section 2 of the Act of 1863, April 22, P. L. 531; Section 1 of the Act of 1887, May 23, P. L. 177, and the Act of 1901, March 13, P. L. 50, and standardizes the penalty in these various acts.

Section 255 replaces Section 1 of the Act of 1895, June 25, P. L. 290, broadening the provisions of that act by including the intent to commit any felony.

Section 256 re-enacts Section 1 of the Act of 1905, March 14, P. L. 38. It broadens this act to include the making or mending of burglars' tools and includes the use of such tools in any offense. The fine is increased from $500 to $2000.

Section 257 provides for the burning of buildings, etc., included in Section 138 of the Code of 1860, and adds motor vehicles thereto.

Section 258 re-enacts that part of Section 137 of the Code of 1860 relating to arson and provides that the offense created by the remainder of Section 137 shall constitute arson also if the accused has knowledge of the presence of a human being in the house. It adopts for both offenses the heaviest penalty of imprisonment provided in Section 137, and increases the fine from $4000 to $10,000.

Section 259 combines Section 3 of the Act of 1887, June 1, P. L. 287, part of Section 2 of the Act of 1901, February 25, P. L. 11, and Section 1 of the Act of 1911, June 9, P. L. 861. It standardizes the penalties of these various acts.

Section 260 re-enacts Section 139 of the Code of 1860, with verbal changes, and adds the burning of other property. It increases the fine from $1000 to $3000, and replaces part of the Act of 1919, July 7, P. L. 722, changing the penalty.

Section 261 re-enacts Section 1 of the Act of 1881, June 10, P. L. 117, and adds a new provision which does away with the exemption of an offender who was husband or wife of the owner of the property.

Section 262 is new.

Section 263 re-enacts Section 3 of the Act of 1849, April 7, P. L. 461; Section 2 of the Act of 1899, April 28, P. L. 78, and broadens them to cover injury, etc., to public roads, etc. The penalty is different in the different acts.

Section 264 re-enacts Section 144 of the Code of 1860 with verbal changes. It increases the fine from $100 to $1000.

Section 265 replaces Section 145 of the Code of 1860, adding "maliciously," and changing "wilfully" to "wantonly" throughout, and makes verbal changes. The penalty is increased from $100 to $300.

Section 266 re-enacts Section 146 and part of Section 147 of the Code of 1860, changing "unlawfully and maliciously" to "wantonly or maliciously." It omits "danger of overflowing."

Section 267 re-enacts Section 150 of the Code of 1860, and broadens it to cover any wilful and unlawful injury. It changes the words "unlawfully and maliciously" to "wilfully and unlawfully."

Section 268 re-enacts Section 18 of the Act of 1885, May 29, P. L. 29, part of Section 1, Act of 1917, July 6, P. L. 748 (not replaced by Section 271 of the proposed Act) and Section 34 of the Act of 1874, April 29, P. L. 93.

Section 269 re-enacts Sections 1 and 2 of the Act of 1883, June 13, P. L. 95, increasing the penalty from $50 fine to $300 fine and six months' imprisonment.

Section 270 re-enacts Section 1 of the Act of 1879, May 13, P. L. 60, and part of Section 147 of the Code of 1860, with verbal changes.

Section 271 combines the Act of 1913, May 9, P. L. 186 (which supplied the Act of 1911, June 1, P. L. 553; which supplied the Act of 1891, May 26, P. L. 121, which act supplied Sections 142 and 143 of the Code of 1860), with the Act of 1911, June 1, P. L. 557. The proposed section broadens the provisions of these several acts to include "injure" as well as "displace"; bridge, viaduct and culvert are added to rail and sleeper; injury to engine, tender, etc., is added; "firing into" is added to "throwing," and electric railroads are included. It standardizes the penalty in these various acts.

Section 272 re-enacts Section 4 of the Act of 1877, March 22, P. L. 14, and makes general the provisions of that section.

Section 273 re-enacts part of Section 147 of the Code of 1860, relating to railroads.

Section 274 re-enacts and extends part of Section 147 of the Code of 1860, relating to telegraphs and telephones.

Section 275 re-enacts Sections 1, 2 and 3 of the Act of 1895, June 25, P. L. 302, and part of Section 1 of the Act of 1911, June 8, P. L. 716, and part of Section 1 of the Act of 1917, July 6, P. L. 748.

Section 276 re-enacts Section 148 of the Code of 1860 and part of Section 147 of the Code dealing with fixtures. It changes "wilfully and maliciously" to "wantonly or maliciously," and adds defacing of building.

Section 277 re-enacts and covers the following: Sections 149 and 153 of the Code of 1860; Section 152 of the Code of 1860 (except as to buyer of property); Section 1 of the Act of 1911, June 7, P. L. 679 (excepting the words "climb upon"); Section 2 of the Act of 1911, June 9, P. L. 861 (excepting the word "negligently"); Section 4 of the Act of 1911, June 9, P. L. 861 (excepting the word "negligently" and the provision for damages and for retaking); part of Section 3 of the Act of 1887, June 1, P. L. 287 (as to injury to trees); Section 1 of the Act of 1895, June 18, P. L. 196 (except entering or breaking down or through fields, etc.); Section 1 of the Act of 1824, March 27, P. L. 99; part of the Act of 1879, May 19, P. L. 64 (except as to trespassers); part of Section 2 of the Act of 1901, February 25, P. L. 11 (damages to trees of State); Sections 2 and 3 of the Act of 1911, May 5, P. L. 163; Section 3 of the Act of 1921, May 5, P. L. 420; and Section 3 of the Act of 1921, May 10, P. L. 430. It standardizes the penalties in these various acts.

Section 278 re-enacts Section 151 of the Code of 1860, changing "wilfully and maliciously" to "wilfully and unlawfully." The fine is increased from $500 to $1000 and the imprisonment is reduced from three to two years.

Section 279 re-enacts and makes general Section 1 of the Act of 1865, February 28, P. L. 238, and the Act of 1921, April 13, P. L. 140. It increases the fine from $500 to $1000.

Section 280 re-enacts Sections 1 and 2 of the Act of 1909, April 23, P. L. 171, and part of the Act of 1921, April 14, P. L. 145, with verbal changes. It abolishes the minimum penalty. Summary conviction is provided for.

Section 281 replaces the Act of 1897, May 19, P. L. 76. The fine is increased from $100 to $300.

Section 282 combines and broadens Section 155 of the Code of 1860, and the Act of 1885, June 23, P. L. 138. The proviso to Section 1 of the Act of 1887, May 19, P. L. 140 (amending the Act of 1885, June 23, P. L. 138) is omitted. It standardizes the penalties in the existing acts.

Section 283 re-enacts Section 1 of the Act of 1889, May 9, P. L. 167, changing "unlawfully, wilfully or recklessly" to "wilfully and unlawfully."

Section 284 re-enacts Section 2 of the Act of 1883, April 26, P. L. 14, with verbal changes. It increases the penalty from thirty days' imprisonment and $25 fine to three months' imprisonment and $100 fine.

Section 285 re-enacts Section 5 of the Act of 1887 June 1, P. L. 283. It broadens this act to include any person and to cover uniforms, equipment, etc., and injury to an arsenal itself. The penalty is increased from thirty days' imprisonment and $50 fine to three months' imprisonment and $100 fine.

Section 286 re-enacts Section 1 of the Act of 1870 February 12, P. L. 15, with verbal changes. It increases the penalty from $100 fine to imprisonment for three months and $100 fine.

Section 287 re-enacts Section 1 of the Act of 1887, March 22, P. L. 8. It broadens this section to cover the bailee of any property. The penalty is increased from twenty days' imprisonment to three months' imprisonment.

Section 288 replaces Section 1 of the Act of 1887, May 6, P. L. 87. It broadens this section to cover any unlawful mutilation, etc., and confines the offense to mutilation, etc., of lawfully erected posters. A penalty of three months' imprisonment is added.

Section 289 re-enacts the Act of 1903, March 10, P. L. 20, and the Act of 1913, June 25, P. L. 560, and Section 1 of the Act of 1881, June 8, P. L. 85. It broadens these acts to cover all property and omits "defaces," as "defaces" is covered by new Sections 276 and 277. It standardizes the

different penalties in existing acts.

Section 290 re-enates the Act of 1903, April 24, P. L. 296, and broadens this act to include "injure" and to include fowls and changes "maliciously" to "unlawfully." The imprisonment is reduced from three to two years and the fine increased from $500 to $1000.

Section 291 replaces Sections 2 and 4 of the Act of 1921, May 10, P. L. 430. It reduces the penalty from one year and $500 to six months and $300.

Section 292 and 293 replace Section 1 of the Act of 1830, March 12, P. L. 80; part of Sections 1 and 2 of the Act of 1869, March 29, P. L. 22 (except as to procedure), and the Act of 1911, May 5, P. L. 178. They standardize the penalties in these various acts.

Section 294 re-enacts Section 1 of the Act of 1872. April 3, P. L. 38.

Section 295 re-enacts Section 1 of the Act of 1876, May 8, P. L. 137 (except as to procedure).

TITLE IX.—OFFENSES AGAINST THE COIN AND FORGERY.

Sections 296 to 304, inclusive, with the exception of Section 298 (which is new) are intended to replace Sections 156 to 163, inclusive, of the Code of 1860. The penalties have been made to conform to similar offenses in the Federal Penal Code of 1910.

Section 305 is new. It is an enactment and extension of Section 148 of the Federal Penal Code of 1910.

Section 306 re-enacts Section 164 of the Code of 1860 with verbal changes. The penalty is made the same as counterfeiting similar bills of the United States, except as to the fine, which is made to conform to the general plan of the proposed act.

Section 307 re-enacts Section 169 of the Code of 1860 with verbal changes. The fine is increased from $1000 to $5000, and the offense is made a felony.

Section 308 re-enacts Section 166 of the Code of 1860 and similar provisions in the Federal Code, with verbal changes. The fine is increased from $1000 to $2000.

Section 309 re-enacts Section 168 of the Code of 1860 with verbal changes. The penalty is made the same as in similar crimes in the Federal Penal Code.

Section 310 re-enacts and combines Sections 165 and 167 of the Code of 1860, and Sections 2 and 3 of the Act of 1867, January 7, P. L. 1369, and adds, as new part of the provisions contained in Section 150 of the Federal Penal Code of 1910. It makes the possession of one note sufficient. The penalty is made the same as for the similar offense in the Federal Penal Code, except as to the fine.

Section 311 re-enacts Section 1 of the Act of 1889, May 8, P. L. 127, with verbal changes. The fine is increased from $1000 to $2000.

Section 312 re-enacts Sections 2 and 3 of the Act of 1889, May 8, P. L. 127, with verbal changes.

Section 313 re-enacts Section 170 of the Code of 1860 with verbal changes. The crime is made a felony and the fine is increased from $1000 to $3000.

Section 314 re-enacts and extends Section 171 of the Code of 1860. It makes the crime a felony and increases the fine from $2000 to $3000.

Section 315 re-enacts Section 176 of the Code of 1860 and broadens it to cover letters, etc.

Section 316 re-enacts Section 5 of the Act of 1866, September 25, P. L. (1867) 1363, and Section 7 of the Act of 1866, September 24, P. L. (1867) 1363. It excepts cases where receipts are marked "not negotiable" and cases where partial delivery has been made.

Section 317 re-enacts and extends Section 172 of the Code of 1860. It increases the fine from $200 to $500.

Section 318 re-enacts Section 173 of the Code of 1860, with verbal changes. The fine is increased from $100 to $500.

Section 319 re-enacts Section 1 of the Act of 1887, May 23, P. L. 166, omitting the part which amounts to larceny. It reduces the penalty from two years' imprisonment and $1000 fine to one year's imprisonment and $500 fine.

Section 320 re-enacts and extends Section 174 of the Code of 1860. It increases the fine from $100 to $500.

Section 321 re-enacts and extends Section 175 of the Code of 1860. The fine is reduced from $500 to $300, and six months' imprisonment is added.

Section 322 re-enacts Section 3 of the Act of 1903, April 3, P. L. 134. The penalty is changed from five years' imprisonment and $1000 fine to two years' imprisonment and $1000 fine. The minimum penalty has, as in all other cases, been omitted.

Section 323 is new.

Section 324 re-enacts the Act of 1919, July 21, P. L. 1063, with verbal changes.

TITLE X.—GENERAL PROVISIONS.

Section 325 re-enacts Section 178 of the Code of 1860, with verbal changes.

Section 326 is new.

Section 327 is new.

Section 328 re-enacts Section 179 of the Code of 1860, with verbal changes.

Section 329 re-enacts Section 180 of the Code of 1860 and Section 1 of the Act of 1893, June 3, P. L. 286, with verbal changes. The penalty for the accessory after the fact is increased from $500 to $1000 fine.

Section 330 is new.

Section 331 is new.

Section 332 is new.

Section 333 replaces Section 181 of the Code of 1860, and extends it to all crimes.

Section 334 re-enacts Section 182 of the Code of 1860, with verbal changes.

Section 335 is new.

Section 336 is new.

Section 337 is new.

Section 338 is new.

Section 339 is new.

We have now completed the work committed to our charge and respectfully submit the same.

Respectfully submitted,

Edwin M. Abbott,
Chairman;
Clarence D. Coughlin,
Lex N. Mitchell,
George C. Bradshaw*
John H. Maurer,
Marion D. Patterson,
William E Mikell,
Draftsman of the Penal Code and Secretary of the Commission;
Richard W. Martin,
Draftsman of the Code of Procedure.

*Deceased.

AN ACT

To Consolidate, Revise and Amend the Penal Laws of this Commonwealth.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

TITLE I.—OFFENSES AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT OF THE COMMONWEALTH.

Sections
1. Treason.
2. Misprision of treason.
3. Conspiracy to commit treason.
4. Sedition.
5. Mutilation, etc., of flag.
6. Advertising on Flag.
7. Bribery of public officers.
8. Solicitation of bribes by public officers.
9. Bribery of and threats to electors.
10. Solicitation of bribes by electors.
11. Witness refusing to attend and testify before General Assembly.

TITLE II.—OFFENSES AGAINST PUBLIC JUSTICE AND ADMINISTRATION.

Sections
12. Conspiracy to indict.
13. Prison breach.
14. Furnishing weapon to convict.

15. Voluntary escape.
16. Negligent escape.
17. Refusal or neglect of officers to execute process.
18. Refusal or neglect of officer to peform duty.
19. Refusal of officer to issue certificate.
20. Forcibly obstructing officer in execution of legal process, etc.
21. Assaulting officer in discharge of duty.
22. Barratry.
23. Compounding offenses.
24. Dissuading witness.
25. Persuading witness to abscond or secrete himself.
26. Witness absconding or secreting himself.
27. Extortion in taking illegal fees.
28. Embracery and influencing officer unlawfully.
29. Bribery of certain officers, jurors, etc.
30. Soliciting and accepting bribes by certain officers, jurors, etc.
31. Witness testifying exempt from prosecution.
32. Perjury.
33. False entries, abstraction and destruction of public records.
34. Detaining public records, seals and papers.
35. False acknowledgment of deeds.
36. Offering false instrument for recording.
37. False personation of officer.

TITLE III.—OFFENSES AGAINST THE PUBLIC PEACE.

Sections 38. Riots, routs, assemblies and affrays.
39. Riotous resistance to officer.
40. Riotous destruction of property.
41. Forcible entry and detainer.
42. Disturbance of assembly.
43. Disturbance of public.
44. Discharge of weapon in public place.
45. Discharge of weapon at serenade or wedding.
46. Libels.
47. Furnishing libellous matter.
48. Limitation on prosecution for libel.
49. Anonymous communications.
50. Libels on candidates.
51. False statements as to banks, etc.
52. Challenges to duel.
53. Concealing challenge.
54. Carrying dangerous weapons.
55. Carrying bombs and explosives.

TITLE IV.—OFFENSES AGAINST PUBLIC MORALS AND DECENCY.

Sections 56. Sodomy.
57. Bigamy.
58. Unmarried person marrying wife or husband of another.
59. Bigamous cohabitation.
60. Adultery.
61. Fornication and bastardy.
62. Incest.
63. Possession, etc., of obscene matter.
64. Possession, etc., or article, etc., to prevent conception or cause abortion.
65. Issauance of warrant.
66. Posting indecent matter.
67. Participating in or allowing obscene exhibitions.
68. Advertising cures for secret diseases.
69. Seduction.
70. Taking indecent liberties with minor.
71. Taking minors for sexual intercourse.
72. Keeping disorderly house.
73. Keeping bawdy house.
74. Prostitution and assignation.
75. Pandering.
76. Accepting property from prostitutes.
77. Detaining females in disorderly house.
78. Transporting females for purpose of prostitution.
79. Venue.
80. Sending minor to immoral place.
81. Loitering about bawdy house.
82. Public indecency.
83. Exhibition of idiot.
84. Violation of sepulture.

TITLE V.—OFFENSES AGAINST PUBLIC POLICY, ECONOMY AND HEALTH.

Sections 85. Lottery, a nuisance.
86. Conducting lottery.
87. Selling ticket, policy, etc., in lottery.
88. Gambling.
89. Common gamblers.
90. Enticing person to gamble.
91. Witness.
92. Seizure of gambling instruments.
93. Pool selling.
94. Conducting opium joint.
95. Smoking opium in opium joint.
96. Enticing person into opium joint.
97. Seizure of instrument for smoking opium.
98. Prize fighting.
99. Betting on boxing, etc., matches.
100. Promoting, etc., excessive sport.
101. Vagrant.
102. Vagrant entering dwelling; apprehension of vagrant.
103. Loan of public money by officer.
104. Deposit of public money by officer.
105. Payment of public money without authority of law.
106. Misapplication of public money.
107. Buying public claim.
108. Increasing debt of municipality.
109. Increasing debt of municipality; procedure.
110. Use or disposal of public property.
111. Public officer and officer of institution interested in public contract.
112. Bank cashier engaging in other business.
113. Public officer becoming surety.
114. Malversation by corporation officer.
115. Corporation officer issuing certificate as currency.
116. Foreign corporation transacting business.
117. Importing dressed carcass.
118. Disposing of infected cattle.
119. Sale, etc., of article containing methyl alcohol.
120. Illegal sale or manufacture of ethyl alcohol.
121. Exposure of poison.
122. Polluting drinking water.
123. Importing criminals.
124. Conveying drug, liquor, etc., into prison.
125. Conveying article in and out of prison.
126. Furnishing tobacco or snuff to minor.
127. Sale of weapon to minor.
128. Sale, etc., of fireworks.
129. Sale, etc., of balloon.
130. Keeping boarding house for infant.
131. Maintaining home for insane.
132. Dealing in human being.
133. Regulation of billiard room.
134. Certain employment of children prohibited.
135. Divulging contents of telegraph or telephone message.
136. Purchasing, etc., military supplies.
137. Discrimination on account of race, color or uniform.
138. Discrimination between policy holders.
139. Public nuisance.
140. Distribution of candy, drugs, etc.
141. Throwing waste matter on street.
142. Carrying and shipping explosives on train, etc.
143. Conductor to arrest.
144. Shipping explosive under false invoice.
145. Anchoring vessel on range of range lights.
146. Driving and riding animal while intoxicated.
147. Hunting while intoxicated.
148. Marrying intoxicated person.
149. Political assessment.
150. Demanding property from employee.
151. Bribery of servants, employes and agents.
152. Using false documents with intent to deceive principal, master or employer.

153. Speeding to, and parking near fires, and driving over hose.
154. False alarm of fire.
155. Appointment of special policemen.
156. Withholding papers of soldiers, etc.
157. Collecting fee from veterans.
158. Railroad employee abandoning train.
159. Railroad employee refusing to move car.
160. Interference with employee of railroad.
161. Unlawful sale of railroad ticket.
162. Illegal practice of profession.
163. Sale of diploma.
164. False statement in application for permit.
165. Illegal transaction of business of insurance.
166. Offering money for proxies.
167. Advertising as agent of foreign or fictitious insurance company.
168. Illegal sale of tickets.
169. Illegal transaction of business of detective.
170. Conducting business under assumed name.
171. Bribing in athletic contest.

TITLE VI.—OFFENSES AGAINST THE PERSON.

Sections 172. Murder.
173. Punishment for murder of the first degree.
174. Punishment for murder of the second degree.
175. Petit treason abolished.
176. Death by mob, and after rescue.
177. Voluntary manslaughter.
178. Involuntary manslaughter.
179. Time of death.
180. Aggravated battery.
181. Assault and battery.
182. Assault with intent to kill.
183. Pointing or discharging firearm.
184. Administering drugs, etc., with intent.
185. Abortion.
186. Abortion causing death.
187. Administering drugs, etc., with intent to commit abortion.
188. Concealing death of child.
189. Abandonment of child.
190. Neglect of child.
191. Desertion and neglect of wife or child.
192. Refusal to support bastard child.
193. Rape.
194. Kidnapping with intent to extort.
195. Other kidnapping.
196. Neglect of injured person.

TITLE VII.—OFFENSES AGAINST PERSONAL PROPERTY, AND FRAUDULENT DEALING THEREWITH.

Sections 197. Robbery.
198. Robbery with accomplice, or being armed.
199. Blackmail.
200. Stealing.
201. Stealing from the person.
202. Stealing by public officer.
203. Bringing stolen property into the Commonwealth.
204. Fraudulent pledging of property by factors.
205. Fraudulent pledging of property by bailee.
206. Interest in property no defense in stealing.
207. No exemption from testifying.
208. Obtaining signature by false pretense.
209. Receiving stolen property.
210. Trial of receivers.
211. Altering, destroying, etc., identification mark on machines.
212. False entries by officers of associations.
213. Fraudulent accounts by officers of associations.
214. Altering, destroying, etc., books of associations.
215. False statements by officers of associations.
216. Fraudulent pledging of property.
217. Receipt of deposits by officers of insolvent banks.
218. Fraudulent pledging of name of association.
219. Fraud on insurance companies.
220. Fraud on railroad companies.
221. Making, etc., check without sufficient funds.
222. Obtaining employment by false pretense.
223. Publishing deceptive advertisement.
224. Professional thieves.
225. Possession of false electric meters.
226. Possession of false gas meters.
227. Omitting distinctive words on notes given for patent rights.
228. Fortune telling.
229. Fraud on hotel keepers.
230. Fraudulent marking of gold.
231. Fraudulent marking of gold.
232. Fraudulent marking of gold.
233. Fraudulent marking of gold.
234. Fraudulent marking of silver.
235. Fraudulent marking of silver.
236. Fraudulent marking of silver.
237. Fraudulent marking of silver.
238. Presenting unpublished play or music.
239. Buying junk.
240. Using milk container of another.
241. Removing, etc., name of owner from milk container.
242. Refilling bottles of another.
243. False registration of animals.
244. Fraudulent entry of horse in race.
245. Fraudulent obtaining of property from bailee.
246. Refusal to surrender records.
247. Fraudulent destruction of deeds, etc.
248. Frauds on creditors.
249. Frauds on certain associations.
250. Unauthorized wearing of discharge button.
251. Buying, selling, pledging, etc., insignia of service.
252. Frauds on association having grand lodge.

TITLE VIII.—OFFENSES AGAINST REAL PROPERTY, AND MALICIOUS MISCHIEF.

Sections 253. Burglary.
254. Breaking and entering building; or entering building with intent to commit felony.
255. Halting, injuring, etc., train.
256. Making, mending or having burglars' tools.
257. Burning of building, hay, motor, etc.
258. Arson.
259. Burning woodlands, kindling fire in forest reservation.
260. Burning with intent to defraud insurer.
261. Effect of tenancy and coverture.
262. Placing explosive near building.
263. Injuring or obstructing highway, bridges, etc.
264. Injuring or obstructing artificial navigation.
265. Opening or shutting locks, etc.
266. Injuring bank, or wall of stream.
267. Injuring mines.
268. Injuring oil, gas and water wells.
269. Obstructing stream.
270. Injuring, etc., buoy, beacon, etc.
271. Injuring railroad.
272. Injuring or taking possession of railroad property.
273. Malicious injury to railroad property.
274. Malicious injury, etc., to wires, cables, etc.
275. Injuring property of electrical company.
276. Injuring or defacing buildings and fixtures.
277. Injuring trees, vines, timber, produce, fences, etc.
278. Injuring fire apparatus.
279. Injuring, etc., fire alarm.
280. Defacing direction signs.
281. Breaking or entering school house, or injuring property therein.
282. Injuring property in libraries, museums, etc.
283. Injuring, defacing, etc., monument.
284. Injuring property at exhibition.
285. Injuring arsenal, armory, or property therein.
286. Injuring baggage.
287. Injuring property by bailee thereof.
288. Defacing, etc., advertisement.
289. Posting advertisement on property of another.
290. Killing, etc., animal of another.
291. Unlawful entry of game preserve.
292. Cruelty to animals.
293. Cock-fighting, bull-fighting, etc.
294. Seizure of animal used in fighting.
295. Injuring ice on pond, etc.

TITLE IX.—OFFENSES AGAINST THE COIN, AND FORGERY.

Sections 296. Counterfeiting gold and silver coin.
297. Mutilating gold and silver coin.
298. Buying, selling and importing counterfeit gold and silver coin.
299. Uttering counterfeit gold and silver coin.
300. Counterfeiting minor coin.
301. Buying, selling and importing minor coin.
302. Uttering counterfeit minor coin.
303. Making, possession, etc., coining tools.
304. Proof of forgery.
305. Counterfeiting, uttering and possessing securities.
306. Counterfeiting, forging bank notes and checks, and uttering same.
307. Forgery and uttering of forged instruments.
308. Connecting parts of notes.
309. Uttering note of fictitious bank.
310. Making, possessing, etc., plates; possessing counterfeit notes, bonds, paper, etc.
311. Printing advertisement of counterfeit money.
312. Using fictitious name in advertising counterfeit money.
313. Forgery of seal and uttering instruments impressed with same.
314. Forging, defacing, etc., of records.
315. Forgery of letters, telegrams, etc.
316. Forgery of warehouse receipts, etc.
317. Counterfeiting public brands.
318. Counterfeiting trade marks.
319. Removing marks from property.
320. Possessing dies, plates, etc., of trade marks.
321. Vending goods fraudulently marked.
322. Counterfeiting, etc., mark of trade unions and vending goods marked with same.
323. Falsely branding goods and offering same for sale.
324. Falsely representing food to be kosher.

TITLE X.—GENERAL PROVISIONS.

Sections 325. Offenses not provided against to be punished as heretofore.
326. Civil rights and remedies preserved.
327. Civil penalties not affected.
328. Restitution of property.
329. Principals in the second degree and accessories.
330. Conspiracy.
331. Attempts.
322. Solicitation.
333. Offenders to be competent as witnesses.
334. Second offenders.
335. Effect of repeal, amendment or modification of existing laws.
336. Effect of unconstitutionality of single sections of act.
337. Manner of citing act.
338. Definitions:
1. Offense.
2. Person, any person, any one, the person, every person, such person, other, another and relative pronoun he.
3. Terms denoting gender.
4. Sub-division of this Commonwealth.
5. Flag, standard, color, ensign, shield.
6. Public officer.
7. A bribe.
8. Public election.
9. Prison.
10. Imprisoned.
11. Prisoner.
12. Escape.
13. Prostitution.
14. Assignation.
15. Day or day-time.
16. Night or night-time.
17. Dwelling or dwelling house.
18. Building.
19. Writing, written.
20. Obligation or other security of the United States.
21. Lottery.
22. Property.
23. Food.
24. Credit.
25. Child.
26. Ship.
27. Trustee.
28. Woodland.
29. Injure.
30. Wantonly.
31. Wilfully.
32. Unlawfully.
33. Maliciously.
34. Sells.

Section 339. Acts repealed.

TITLE I.—OFFENSES AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT OF THE COMMONWEALTH.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by authority of the same, That any person who levies war against the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania or adheres to its enemies, giving them aid and comfort within the State or elsewhere, is guilty of treason, and if convicted thereof on confession in open court, or on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act of the treason of which he is indicted, shall be imprisoned for a term of years not exceeding the life of offender, or fined not exceeding ten thousand dollars, or both.

Section 2. Any person having knowledge of the commission of any treason against the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, who conceals, and does not, as soon as maybe, disclose and make known the same to the Governor or Attorney General of the Commonwealth, or to some one of the judges, justices or district attorneys thereof, is guilty of misprison of treason, and shall be imprisoned not exceeding six years, or fined not exceeding three thousand dollars, or both.

Section 3. Any person who conspires to overthrow, put down or destroy by force the Government of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, or to levy war against it, or to oppose by force the authority thereof, or by force to prevent, hinder or delay the execution of any law of this Commonwealth, or by force to take or possess any property of this Commonwealth contrary to the authority thereof, is guilty of a felony, and shall be imprisoned not exceeding twenty years, or fined not exceeding ten thousand dollars, or both.

Section 4. Any person who makes any writing, publication, printing, cut, cartoon, or utterance with intent to make or cause to be made any outbreak or demonstration of violence against this Commonwealth or against the United States; or to encourage any person to take any measures or engage in any conduct with a view of overthrowing or destroying or attempting to overthrow or destroy, by any force or show or threat of force, the Government of this Commonwealth or of the United States; or to incite or encourage any person to commit any overt act with a view to bringing the Government of this Commonwealth or of the United States into hatred or contempt; and any person who makes any writing, publication, printing, cut, cartoon, or utterance which advocates or teaches the duty, necessity, or propriety of engaging in crime, violence, or any form of terroism, as a means of accomplishing political reform or change in Government, or who knowingly sells, gives or distributes any print, publication, book, paper, document, or written matter in any form, which advocates or furthers any of the things above provided against; or who organizes or is a member of an assembly, society or group which advocates or furthers any of the things above provided against is guilty of sedition, a felony, and shall be imprisoned not exceeding twenty years, or fined not exceeding ten thousand dollars, or both.

Section 5. Any person who publicly mutilates, defaces, defiles, tramples upon, or by word or acts casts contempt upon any flag, standard, color, ensign or shield of the United States of America, or of this Commonwealth, or authorized by any law of the United States of America or of this Commonwealth, is guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be imprisoned not exceeding one year, or fined not exceeding five hundred dollars, or both.

Section 6. Any person who places any word, figure, picture, design, drawing or advertisement of any nature upon any flag, standard, color, ensign or shield of the United States of America or of this Commonwealth, or authorized

by any law of the United States of America or of this Commonwealth; or exposes to public view any such flag, standard, color, ensign, or shield upon which is printed, painted or otherwise placed, or to which is attached, appended, affixed or annexed any such word, figure, mark, picture, design, drawing or advertisement; or exposes to public view, manufactures, sells, exposes for sale, gives or has in possession for sale, for gift or for use for any purpose, any substance, being an article of merchandise or receptacle, or thing for holding or carrying merchandise, upon or which is printed, painted, attached or otherwise placed any such flag, standard color, ensign or shield, in order to call attention to, decorate, mark or distinguish such substance or receptacle, is guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be imprisoned not exceeding six months, or fined not exceeding two hundred dollars, or both: Provided, That the provisions of sections five and six of this act shall not apply to any act permitted by the statutes of the United States of America or of this Commonwealth, or by the United States Army and Navy Regulations, nor shall they apply to any printed or written document or production, stationery, ornament, picture, badge or jewelry whereon shall be depicted said flag, standard, color, ensign or shield disconnected from any advertisement for the purpose of sale, barter or trade.

Section 7. Any person who offers or gives a bribe to any public officer or employee of this Commonwealth, or of any sub-division thereof, the offer to bribe whom or the bribery of whom is not specifically provided against in this act; or who threatens or intimidates any such officer or employee with intent to influence his action as such officer or employee, is guilty of a felony, and shall be imprisoned not exceeding five years, or fined not exceeding two thousand dollars, or both: Provided, That any open address upon or explanation of any measure or question before either house of the General Assembly, or any committee or member thereof, or before any municipal council, or board, or committee thereof, or before any public officer, shall not be deemed an offense within the meaning of this section.

Section 8. Any public officer or employee of this Commonwealth, or of any sub-division thereof, by whom the solicitation of, consent to receive, or acceptance of a bribe is not specifically provided against in this act, who solicits, consents to receive or accepts a bribe, is guilty of a felony, and shall be imprisoned not exceeding five years, or fined not exceeding two thousand dollars, or both; and forfeits his office, and is forever disqualified to hold any office of trust, honor or profit under the constitution or laws of this Commonwealth.

Section 9. Any person who offers or gives a bribe to any elector authorized to vote at any public election, or who dismisses or threatens such elector with dismissal from any office, place, appointment or employment, public or private, with intent to influence the vote of such elector at such election, is guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be imprisoned not exceeding two years, or fined not exceeding one thousand dollars, or both.

Section 10. Any elector, authorized to vote at any public election, who solicits, consents to receive, or accepts a bribe to influence his vote at such election, is guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be imprisoned not exceeding one year, or fined not exceeding five hundred dollars, or both.

Section 11. Any person who, being duly summoned to attend as a witness before either branch of the General Assembly of this Commonwealth, or any committee thereof authorized to summon witnesses, refuses or neglects without lawful excuse to attend or to testify pursuant to such summons, or to produce upon reasonable notice, any material and proper book, paper or document in his possession, custody or control, is guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be imprisoned not exceeding one year, or fined not exceeding five hundred dollars, or both.

TITLE II.—OFFENSES AGAINST PUBLIC JUSTICE AND ADMINISTRATION.

Section 12. Any person who conspires to charge or indict any person of or for any offense; or procures or attempts to procure the arrest or indictment of any person for any offense, not believing such person to be guilty thereof, is guilty of a felony, and shall be imprisoned not exceeding five years, or fined not exceeding two thousand dollars, or both.

Section 13. Any prisoner who breaks prison or escapes from prison or from lawful custody, is guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be imprisoned not exceeding one year, or fined not exceeding five hundred dollars, or both.

Section 14. Any person who sells, gives or furnishes to any prisoner any weapon or other implement which may be used to injure any person or to aid a prisoner to escape; or who brings or sends any such weapon into any prison or building appurtenant thereto, or on any land employed for the use or benefit of prisoners, is guilty of a felony, and shall be imprisoned not exceeding five years, or fined not exceeding two thousand dollars, or both.

Section 15. Any sheriff, coroner, warden, jailer, guard, keeper, constable, or other person having in his lawful custody any person lawfully arrested for or convicted of any offense, who voluntarily permits such person to escape and go at large, or connives at or assists such escape, or who suffers such person to be taken from his custody by a mob or riotous assemblage, is guilty of a felony, and shall be imprisoned not exceeding five years, or fined not exceeding two thousand dollars, or both, and forfeits his office; and is forever disqualified to hold any office or place of trust, honor or profit under the constitution or laws of this Commonwealth.

Section 16. Any sheriff, coroner, warden, jailer, guard, keeper, constable or other person who, by failing to perform any legal duty, permits a person in his lawful custody to escape therefrom, is guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be imprisoned not exceeding one year, or fined not exceeding five hundred dollars, or both.

Section 17. Any sheriff, coroner, warden, jailer, keeper, constable or other person who, in violation of a duty imposed upon him by law, wilfully refuses, omits or delays to execute any lawful process directed to him, requiring the apprehension or confinement of any person charged with or convicted of a criminal offense, whereby such person shall escape, is guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be imprisoned not exceeding two years, or fined not exceeding one thousand dollars, or both.

Section 18. Any public officer of this Commonwealth upon whom any duty is or shall be enjoined by law, who wilfully neglects or refuses to perform such duty, or who wilfully disobeys any provision of law regulating his official conduct, where no special provision shall have been made for such neglect or refusal, is guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be imprisoned not exceeding one year, or fined not exceeding five hundred dollars, or both.

Section 19. Upon arrest of any person, charged with an offense, it shall be the duty of the sheriff, coroner, constable, police, or other official making the arrest, or having charge of the prisoner, upon application made therefor either by counsel or a citizen, to issue without cost to the applicant, a certificate stating the name of the prisoner, and the charge upon which he has been arrested, and imprisoned, and the amount of bail demanded, if the same has been fixed, so that the bail may be entered as authorized by law. Any sheriff, coroner, constable, police or other official, who made such arrest or has such prisoner in charge or any mayor or director of public safety, or subordinate of either of them, of any municipal corporation of this Commonwealth, by whose order or direction said prisoner is held, who fails, omits, neglects or refuses to issue such certificate immediately upon demand thereof, is guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be imprisoned not exceeding one year, or fined not exceeding five hundred dollars, or both.

Section 20. Any person who wilfully resists, obstructs or opposes or delays any public officer in the discharge of or the attempt to discharge any duty of his office; or who forcibly resists, obstructs or opposes any person duly authorized in serving or executing or attempting to serve or execute any legal process; or who being commanded to aid any public officer in executing any legal process, or in the preservation of the peace, or in lawfully arresting any person, or in retaking any person who has escaped or is attempting to escape from legal custody, refuses so to do, or who harbors or conceals any person for whose arrest a lawful warrant has been issued, knowing that such warrant has been issued, is guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be imprisoned not exceeding one year, or fined not exceeding five hundred dollars, or both.

Section 21. Any person who assaults or strikes any public officer while such officer is engaged in the lawful discharge of or the attempt to lawfully discharge any duty of his office, or who assaults or strikes any person engaged in lawfully serving or executing or lawfully attempting to serve or execute any legal process, or in making any lawful arrest or capture; or who rescues another in legal custody, is

guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be imprisoned not exceeding two years, or fined not exceeding one thousand dollars, or both.

Section 22. Any person who vexes others with unjust and groundless judicial proceedings, is guilty of barratry, a misdemeanor, and shall be imprisoned not exceeding one year, or fined not exceeding five hundred dollars, or both.

Section 23. Any person who accepts any property or promise thereof upon any agreement or understanding to compound or conceal any offense herein or hereafter provided against, or to abstain from, discontinue or delay a prosecution therefor, or to withhold any evidence thereof, except in a case where such agreement is allowed by law, shall be punished as follows: If the offense he thus agrees to compound, or conceal, or to delay, or discontinue, or abstain from the prosecution of, or to withhold evidence of, is punishable by death or imprisonment for life, he shall be imprisoned not exceeding ten years or fined not exceeding five thousand dollars, or both; if the offense is punishable by a lesser period of imprisonment than imprisonment for life, he shall be imprisoned not exceeding one-third of the longest term or fined not exceeding one-third of the largest sum prescribed for the commission of the offense, or by both such imprisonment and fine.

Section 24. Any person who wilfully prevents, hinders or dissaudes any person who has been lawfully summoned as a witness in any trial, hearing or other proceeding before any court or officer auhorized by law to hear evidence or take testimony, from attending or testifying pursuant to the summons, is guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be imprisoned not exceeding one year, or fined not exceeding five hundred dollars, or both.

Section 25. Any person who, with intent to hinder, delay or obstruct the ends of justice, induces another who has knowledge of any fact tending to show the guilt or innocence of any person suspected of or charged with an offense, to leave the Commonwealth or secrete himself so that he cannot be produced as a witness at any legal examination into such offense, or at any legal examination or trial of the person suspected of or charged with such offense, is guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be imprisoned not exceeding one year, or fined not exceeding five hundred dollars, or both.

Section 26. Any person having been lawfully subpoened as a witness in any trial, hearing or other proceeding before any court, officer, or other person authorized by law to hear evidence or take testimony, who with intent to hinder, delay or obstruct the ends of justice, leaves this Commonwealth or absents himself therefrom or secretes himself and refuses to appear or testify in pursuance of such subpoena, is guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be imprisoned not exceeding one year, or fined not exceeding five hundred dollars, or both.

Section 27. Any officer of this Commonwealth, or of any sub-division thereof, who fraudulently solicits or receives or agrees to receive a fee or other compensation other than such as is allowed by law, for his official service, is guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be imprisoned not exceeding one year, or fined not exceeding five hundred dollars, or both, and forfeits his office; and shall be forever disqualified from holding any office of trust, honor or profit under the constitution or laws of this Commonwealth or any subdivision thereof.

Section 28. Any person who wilfully and unlawfully influences a juror, or one drawn or summoned as a juror, or a judge, justice, magistrate, master, examiner, referee, arbitrator, commissioner, appraiser, assessor, or other person authorized by law to hear or determine any matter, in respect to his verdict, report, judgment, award or decision in any matter or cause pending or about to be brought before him, is guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be imprisoned not exceeding one year, or fined not exceeding five hundred dollars, or both.

Section 29. Any person who offers or gives a bribe to any witness, whether under subpoena or not, or to any juror, or one drawn or summoned as a juror, or to any judge, magistrate, master examiner, referee, arbitrator, commissioner, appraiser, assessor, or other person authorized by law to hear or determine any matter, is guilty of a felony, and shall be imprisoned not exceeding five years, or fined not exceeding two thousand dollars, or both.

Section 30. Any juror, or person drawn or summoned as a juror, any witness, judge, justice, magistrate, master, examiner, referee, arbitrator, commissioner, appraiser, assessor, or other person authorized by law to hear or determine any matter, who solicits or receives or agrees to receive a bribe, is guilty of a felony, and shall be imprisoned not exceeding seven years, or fined not exceeding three thousand dollars, or both; and, if he be a judge, justice or magistrate, forfeits his office, and is forever disqualified to hold any office of trust, honor or profit under the constitution or laws of this Commonwealth.

Section 31. No witness shall be excused from testifying in any criminal proceeding, or in any investigation or inquiry before either branch of the General Assembly, or any Committee thereof, touching his knowledge of the crimes provided for in sections seven, eight, twenty-eight, twenty-nine and thirty of this act, under any pretense or allegation whatsoever; but the evidence so given or the facts divulged by him shall not be used against him in any prosecution under any of the said sections of this act: Provided, That the accused shall not be convicted on the testimony of an accomplice unless the same be corroborated by other evidence or the circumstances of the case.

Section 32. Any person who, having taken an oath or affirmation, legally administered, before any officer, tribunal, body or person authorized by law to require or administer such oath or affirmation, wilfully and corruptly swears or affirms falsely in a matter relative to which such oath or affirmation was taken, is guilty of perjury, a felony, and shall be imprisoned not exceeding seven years, or fined not exceeding three thousand dollare, or both, and shall forever be disqualified from being a witness in any matter in controversy in which an oath or affirmation is authorized by law to be administered. On an indictment under this section it shall be no defense that the false statement was not material to the issue; or that the oath was administered in an irregular manner; or that the defendant was not a competent witness; or that his testimony was not competent; or that his testimony was true, if he believed it to be false. An unqualified statement of that which the defendant did not know to be true is equivalent to a statement that which he knew to be false.

Section 33. Any person who wilfully makes a false entry in, falsifies, erases, alters, secrets, withdraws, avoids, carries away, destroys or defaces any record filed or deposited by authority of law in a public office or with any public officer of this Commonwealth, or any sub-division thereof, unless authorized thereto by law, is guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be imprisoned not exceeding two years, or fined not exceeding one thousand dollars, or both; and if such person be an officer of the Commonwealth or any subdivision thereof he shall, in addition to the penalty above prescribed, forfeit his office, and be forever disqualified to hold any office or trust, honor or profit under the constitution or laws of this Commonwealth.

Section 34. Any person who wilfully detains from any person duly commissioned to any office or appointment in this Commonwealth, or any subdivision thereof, any seal, record, book, paper or other property appertaining or belonging to such office, after the same has been duly demanded of him by the person entitled to possession thereof, is guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be imprisoned not exceeding one year, or fined not exceeding five hundred dollars, or both.

Section 35. Any person who fraudulently acknowledges any deed, recognizance or judgment in the name of any other person not privy thereto, or consenting to the same, is guilty of a felony, and shall be imprisoned not exceeding seven years, or fined not exceeding three thousand dollars, or both.

Section 36. Any person who knowingly offers any false or forged instrument to be acknowledged, filed, registered or recorded in any public office, which instrument, if genuine, might be acknowledged, filed, registered or recorded by virtue of any law of this Commonwealth or of the United States, is guilty of a felony, and shall be imprisoned not exceeding seven years, or fined not exceeding three thousand dollars, or both.

Section 37. Any person who falsely represents himself to be a public officer; or who not being a public officer assumes to act as one, is guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be imprisoned not exceeding one year, or fined not exceeding five hundred dollars, or both.

TITLE III.—OFFENSES AGAINST THE PUBLIC PEACE.

Section 38. Any person who participates in a riot, rout, unlawful assembly, or affray, is guilty of a misdemeanor,

and shall be imprisoned not exceeding three years, or fined not exceeding one thousand dollars, or both.

Section 39. Any person who participates in any riot, rout, or unlawful assembly, whose purpose, or the purpose of which, is to resist the enforcement of a law of this Commonwealth or of the United States, or to obstruct any public officer of this Commonwealth or of the United States in the performance of his duty; and any person who being disguised, or being armed with a dangerous weapon, participates in any riot, rout, or unlawful assembly, is guilty of a felony, and shall be imprisoned not exceeding ten years, or fined not exceeding five thousand dollars, or both.

Section 40. Any person who, while participating in any riot, rout, or unlawful assembly, demolishes, destroys, pulls down or injures any property of another, is guilty of a felony, and shall be imprisoned not exceeding five years, or fined not exceeding two thousand dollars, or both.

Section 41. Any person who through force, threats or menances enters upon or into any building, land or tenements; or who, after entering peaceably on any building, land or tenements, detains possession from or turns out by force or threats or menacing conduct the party in possession, is guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be imprisoned not exceeding one year, or fined not exceeding five hundred dollars, or both.

Section 42. Any person who maliciously disturbs any lawful assembly, meeting, parade or procession, is guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be imprisoned not exceeding three months, or fined not exceeding two hundred dollars, or both.

Section 43. Any person who wilfully makes any loud, boisterous and unseemly noise or uses obscene, profane or blasphemous language, to the annoyance or disturbance of the public shall, on summary conviction, be fined not exceeding fifty dollars, and pay the costs of prosecution, and in default in the payment of such fine and costs be imprisoned not exceeding thirty days.

Section 44. Any person who discharges in any street, alley, park or public square any implement which impels with force a metal pellet shall, on summary conviction, be fined not exceeding fifty dollars, and pay the costs of prosecution, and in default in the payment of such fine and costs be imprisoned not exceeding thirty days.

Section 45. Any person who discharges any cannon, gun, revolver or other explosive device at any serenade or other celebration of any wedding shall, on summary conviction, be fined not exceeding one hundred dollars, and pay the costs of prosecution, and in default of such fine and costs be imprisoned not exceeding two months.

Section 46. Any person who maliciously publishes or exhibits any writing, picture, effigy, sign, or any other publication tending either to blacken the memory of one who is dead or the reputation of one who is alive, thereby exposing him to hatred, contempt or ridicule, or which tends to injure any person in his business or occupation, is guilty of libel, a misdemeanor, and shall be imprisoned not exceeding one year, or fined not exceeding five hundred dollars, or both.

Section 47. Any person who wilfully makes, delivers or transmits for publication to any manager, editor, publisher, reporter or other employee of a publisher of any newspaper, magazine, publication, periodical or serial, any statement concerning any person, which if published therein would be a libel, is guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be imprisoned not exceeding one year, or fined not exceeding five hundred dollars, or both.

Section 48. No person shall be indicted in more than one county in the Commonwealth for the publication, exhibition, making, delivery or transmission of the same libel upon the same person.

Section 49. Any person who without appending his proper signature thereto sends to another any libellous, defamatory, scurrilous or opprobrious writing, is guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be imprisoned not exceeding one year, or fined not exceeding five hundred dollars, or both.

Section 50. Any person who publishes or exhibits any writing which is designated to or tends to injure or defeat any candidate for nomination or election to public office by reflecting upon his personal character or political actions, unless the same be published in a publication avowedly responsible therefor, or unless there appears upon such writing, in a conspicuous place, either the names of the chairman and secretary or the names of two officers of the organization issuing the same, or the name of some duly registered elector with description of his election district, as responsible therefor, is guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be imprisoned not exceeding one year, or fined not exceeding five hundred dollars, or both; and if the statements in such writing be untrue the offender shall be guilty of libel.

Section 51. Any person who makes, utters, circulates, or transmits to another any statement untrue in fact, derogatory to the financial condition of any bank, banking house, banking company, trust company, surety company, guarantee company, title insurance company or other financial institution in this Commonwealth, with intent to injure any such financial institution, is guilty of a felony, and shall be imprisoned not exceeding five years, or fined not exceeding two thousand dollars, or both.

Section 52. Any person who challenges another to an encounter with deadly weapons; and any person who being so challenged accepts such challenge, is guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be imprisoned not exceeding three years, or fined not exceeding one thousand dollars, or both.

Section 53. Any person who knows of any challenge to an encounter with deadly weapons, given or received; or who is a witness to the fact of such challenge, duel or fighting, not being a second thereat, or a party criminal therein, and conceals the same and does not inform an officer of the law thereof, is guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be imprisoned not exceeding one year, or fined not exceeding five hundred dollars, or both.

Section 54. Any person who carries any slungshot, metal knuckles, handy-billy, sand bag, sand club, dagger, dirk-knife, or stilletto, concealed about his person; or who with intent to use the same unlawfully against another, carries any firearms, knife, razor or other deadly weapon, is guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be imprisoned not exceeding one year, or fined not exceeding five hundred dollars, or both; and the jury trying the case may infer such intent from the fact that the defendant carried such weapon; upon conviction, any weapon mentioned in this section, found in the possession of the defendant, shall be destroyed by the district attorney.

Section 55. Any person who without authority of law, carries a bomb, or who, with intent to use the same unlawfully against the person or property of another, carries or possesses any explosive substance, is guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be imprisoned not exceeding two years, or fined not exceeding one thousand dollars, or both.

TITLE IV.—OFFENSES AGAINST PUBLIC MORALS AND DECENCY.

Section 56. Any person who carnally knows in any manner any animal or bird, or carnally knows any male or female person by the anus or by or with the mouth or tongue, or voluntarily submits to such carnal knowledge, is guilty of sodomy, a felony, and shall be imprisoned not exceeding ten years, or fined not exceeding five thousand dollars, or both; any sexual penetration as above described consumates the offense of sodomy as in this section defined.

Section 57. Any person who, having a husband or wife, living, participates as a principal in a form of marriage with another person which form of marriage would constitute a valid marriage but for the fact that the offender, or the offender and the other party, has a husband or wife living, whether the parties to the second form of marriage cohabit together or not, is guilty of bigamy, a misdemeanor, and shall be imprisoned not exceeding two years, or fined not exceeding one thousand dollars, or both: Provided, That if any husband or wife, upon any rumor, in appearance well founded, and believed to be true by such husband or wife, of the death of the other (when such other has been absent for two years), shall marry again, he or she shall not be liable to the penalty imposed by this section: Provided further, That the prosecution be instituted within five years from the date of the second form of marriage: Provided also, That upon a conviction under this section the second marriage shall be declared null and void, and a certificate declaring said marriage null and void shall be given to the injured party by the trial judge.

Section 58. Any person who, being unmarried, knowingly participates as a principal in a form of marriage with a married person, which form of marriage would constitute a valid marriage but for the fact that the said other person has a husband or wife living, whether the parties to the second form of marriage cohabit together or not, is guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be imprisoned not exceeding two years, or fined not exceeding one thousand dollars, or both: Provided, That the prosecution be instituted within five years from the date of the second marriage.

Section 59. Any person who, having committed bigamy without this Commonwealth, unlawfully cohabits within this Commonwealth with the person with whom such bigamy was committed, is guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be imprisoned not exceeding two years, or fined not exceeding one thousand dollars, or both. Provided, That the prosecution be instituted within five years from the date of the beginning of such cohabitation within this Commonwealth.

Section 60. Any man who has sexual intercourse with a woman whom he knows to be the wife of another, and any married man who, knowing himself to be the husband of one woman, has sexual intercourse with any other woman; and any woman who has sexual intercourse with a man whom she knows to be the husband of another, and any married woman who, knowing herself to be the wife of one man has sexual intercourse with any other man, is guilty of adultery, a misdemeanor, and shall be imprisoned not exceeding one year, or fined not exceeding five hundred dollars, or both.

Section 61. Any person who commits fornication shall be sentenced to pay a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars, to the guardians, directors or overseers of the poor of the city, county or township where the offense was committed, for the use of the poor of such city, county or township; and any single or unmarried woman having a child born of her body, the same shall be sufficient to convict such single or unmarried woman of fornication, and the man by such woman charged to be the father of such bastard child, shall be the reputed father, and she persisting in the said charge, in the time of her extremity of labor or afterwards in open court upon the trial of such person so charged, the same shall be given in evidence, in order to convict such person of fornication; and such person being thereof convicted shall be sentenced, in addition to the fine aforesaid, to pay the expenses incurred at the birth of such child, and to give security, by one or more securities, and in such sum as the court shall direct, to the guardians, directors or overseers of the poor of the city, county or township where such child was born, to perform such order for the maintenance of the said child, as the court before which such conviction is had shall direct and appoint.

Section 62. Any man who marries or carnally knows any of the following persons when the same is related to him consanguinity, viz.: his mother his aunt, his sister, his daughter, the daughter of his son or daughter; or any of the following persons when the same is related to him by affinity, viz.: his father's wife, his son's wife, his son's daughter, his wife's daughter, or the daughter of his wife's son or daughter, knowing at the time of such relationship; and any woman who marries or carnally knows any of the following persons when the same is related to her by consanguinity, viz.: her father, her uncle, her brother, her son, the son of her son or daughter; or any of the following persons when the same is related to her by affinity, viz.: her mother's husband, her daughter's husband, her husband's son or the son of her husbands son or daughter, knowing at the time of such relationship, is guilty of incest, a felony, and shall be imprisoned not exceeding five years, or fined not exceeding two thousand dollars, or both; and any such marriage is hereby declared void.

Section 63. Any person who sells, lends, gives away or shows, or offers to sell, lend, give away or show, or has in his possession with intent to sell, lend, give away or show, or advertises in any manner any obscene, lewd, lascivious, filthy, indecent or disgusting book, magazine, pamphlet newspaper, storypaper, paper, writing, picture, drawing, postcard, photograph, figure image, or written or printed matter, or any article or instrument of indecent or immoral use, or purporting to be for indecent or immoral use; or who designs, copies, draws, photographs, prints, utters, publishes or in any manner manufactures or prepares any such book, picture, drawing, post-card, magazine, pamphlet, newspaper, storypaper, paper, writing, figure, image, matter, article, or thing; or who writes, prints, publishes or utters, or causes to be written, printed, published or uttered, any advertisement or notice of any kind giving information, or gives information orally, directly, or indirectly or stating or purporting to do so where, how, of whom or by what means any, or what purports to be any obscene, lewd, lascivious, filth, indecent or disgusting book, or other matter, article or thing named in this section can be seen, purchased, obtained, or had; or who prints, utters, publishes, sells, lends, gives away or shows, or has in his possession with intent to lend, sell, give away or show any book, pamphlet, magazine, postcard, newspaper or other printed paper devoted to the publication of and principally made up of criminal news, police reports, or accounts of criminal deeds, pictures or stories of deeds of bloodshed, lust or crime, is guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be imprisoned not exceeding one year, or fined not exceeding five hundred dollars, or both.

Section 64. Any person who sells, lends, gives away, or in any manner exhibits or offers to sell, lend or give away, or has in his possession with intent to sell, lend or give away, or advertises for sale, loan or distribution, any instrument or article, or any recipe, drug or medicine for the prevention of conception, or for causing unlawful abortion, or purporting to be for the prevention of conception, or for causing unlawful abortion, or advertises or holds out representations that it can be so used or applied, or any such description as will be calculated to lead another to so use or apply any such article, recipe, drug, medicine, or instrument; or who writes or prints a card, circular, pamphlet, advertisement or notice of any kind, or gives information orally stating when, where, how, of whom or by what means such an instrument, article, recipe, drug or medicine can be purchased or obtained; or who manufactures any such instrument, article, recipe, drug or medicine, is guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be imprisoned not exceeding one year, or fined not exceeding five hundred dollars, or both: Provided, That nothing in this section shall apply to teaching in regularly chartered medical schools, or to the publication of standard medical books, or to sales made to licensed medical practitioners.

Section 65. A magistrate having jurisdiction to issue warrants in criminal cases, upon complaint, supported by oath or affirmation, that any person within his jurisdiction is offending the provisions of sections sixty-four of this act, shall, upon probable cause, issue a warrant directed to the sheriff or to constable, marshal or police officer within the county, directing him to search for, seize and take possession of any of the articles specified in said sections of this act in the possession of the person against whom complaint is made. The magistrate must immediately transmit every article seized by virtue of the warrant to the district attorney of the county, who must, upon the conviction of the person from whose possession the same was taken, cause it to be destroyed and the fact of such destruction to be entered upon the records of the court in which the conviction is had.

Section 66. Any person who advertises by circular, poster, or otherwise any indecent, lewd, or immoral show, play or representation; or who in a public place, or on a fence or wall, or other surface contiguous to the public street or highway, or in or on any hotel, inn, or tavern, court house, church, school, station house, depot for freight or passengers, or other building devoted or open to other or like public uses, or on the wall of any outbuilding, or other structure pertaining thereto, makes or exposes, places, displays, posts up, or exhibits any obscene, lewd, indecent, or immoral drawing, picture, writing or print liable to be seen by others passing or coming near the same; or who knowingly permits the same to be made, exposed, placed, displayed, posted or exhibited on property owned or controlled by him, is guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be imprisoned not exceeding one year, or fined not exceeding five hundred dollars, or both.

Section 67. Any owner, lessee or occupier, or person in control of any building, tent or premises, lot, park or common, who permits within said building or tent or on said premises, lot, park or common, any dramatic, theatrical, operatic, vaudeville, fixed or moving pictures, or other exhibition of a lascivious, sacrilegious, obscene, indecent or immoral character or such as tend to corrupt morals; and any person who gives or participates in any such exhibition, is guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be imprisoned not exceeding one year, or fined not exceeding five hundred dollars, or both.

Section 68. Any person who prints, publishes, delivers, distributes, posts or displays, or permits to be posted or displayed or to remain on or in any building, premises, windows or other surfaces owned or controlled by him, any advertisement advertising himself or another as treating or being engaged in the business or profession of treating diseases of the generative organs; or who prints, publishes, delivers or distributes any advertisement concerning a venereal disease, lost manhood, lost vitality, impotency, sexual weakness, seminal emissions, varicocele, self-abuse, excessive sexual indulgence or a disease peculiar to females, or any medicine, drug, nostrum or apparatus for the alleviation

or cure of a veneral disease, lost manhood, lost vitality, impotency, sexual weakness, seminal emissions, varicocele, self-abuse, excessive indulgence or diseases peculiar to females, is guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be imprisoned not exceeding one year, or fined not exceeding five hundred dollars, or both: Provided, That this section shall not apply to advertisements or notices issued by an incorporated hospital of this Commonwealth, or by a licensed dispensary or by a municipal board or department of health or by a recognized agency of government or by a reputable medical authority in a medical journal.

Section 69. Any person who under promise of marriage or by means of a fraudulent representation that he is married to her, seduces and carnally knows any unmarried female of good repute, is guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be imprisoned not exceeding three years, or fined not exceeding one thousand dollars, or both: Provided, That the promise of marriage shall not be deemed to be established unless the testimony of the female seduced is corroborated by other evidence: Provided further, That the subsequent intermarriage of the parties, or the lapse of two years after the commission of the offense before the finding of an indictment, shall be a bar to prosecution under this section.

Section 70. Any person over sixteen years of age who takes indecent liberties with a child under the age of sixteen years, with or without its consent, is guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be imprisoned not exceeding three years, or fined not exceeding one thousand dollars, or both.

Section 71. Any person who takes, receives, employs or harbors a female under the age of sixteen years, for the purpose of prostitution or sexual intercourse or, without the consent of her father, mother, guardian or other person having legal custody of the person, takes or receives such female for the purpose of marriage; or who inveigles or entices such minor female into a house of ill-fame or of assignation or elsewhere, for the purpose of prostitution or sexual intercourse, is guilty of a felony, and shall be imprisoned not exceeding five years, or fined not exceeding two thousand dollars, or both.

Section 72. Any person who keeps or maintains a common, ill-governed and disorderly house, to the encouragement or idleness, gaming, drinking or other misbehavior, to the common nuisance and disturbance of the neighborhood or of orderly citizens; or who being the landlord, lessor, tenant, occupier or person in control of any house, knowingly permits such house or any part thereof to be let or used as such disorderly house, is guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be imprisoned not exceeding one year or fined not exceeding five hundred dollars, or both.

Section 73. Any person who keeps or maintains a bawdy house, or place for the practice of fornication; or knowingly lets or demises a house or part thereof, to be kept; or who being the landlord, tenant, occupier or person in control of any house, knowingly permits such house or any part thereof to be used as a bawdy house or place for the practice of fornication, is guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be imprisoned not exceeding two years, or fined not exceeding one thousand dollars, or both.

Section 74. Any person who commits prostitution or assignation, or aids or abets prostitution or assignation, or who uses any place, building or conveyance for the purpose of prostitution or assignation, or who permits any place or building owned by him or under his control to be used for the purposes of prostitution or assignation, knowing or having reasonable cause to know that the same is so used, or who directs, takes or transports, or offers or agrees to direct, take or transport any person to any place or building with the knowledge that the purpose of such directing, taking or transporting is prostitution or assignation, is guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be imprisoned not exceeding one year, or fined not exceeding five hundred dollars, or both.

Section 75. Any person who procures a female inmate for a house of prostitution; or who induces, persuades, encourages, enveigles or entices a female person to become a prostitute; or who by promises, threats, violence, or by any device or scheme causes, induces, persuades, encourages, takes, places, harbors, inveigles or entices a female person to become an inmate of a house of prostitution, or assignation place, or any place where prostitution is practiced, encouraged or allowed; or who by promises, threats, violence, or by any device or scheme, causes, induces, persuades, encourages, inveigles or entices an inmate of a house of prostitution or a place of assignation to remain therein as such inmate; or who by threats, violence, or by any device or scheme, by fraud or artifice or by duress of person or goods, or by abuse of any position of confidence or authority, or having legal charge, takes, places, harbors, inveigles, entices, or procures any female person to enter any place in which prostitution is practiced, encouraged or allowed, for the purpose of prostitution; or who by force, fraud, intimidation or threats, places or leaves, or procures any other person to place or leave his wife in a house of prostitution; or who inveigles, entices or procures any female person to come into this Commonwealth or to leave this Commonwealth for the purpose of prostitution; or who takes or detains a female, with the intent to compel her by force, threats, menance, or duress to marry him or to marry any other person; or who receives or gives, or agrees to receive or give, any money or thing of value, for procuring or attempting to procure, any female person to become a prostitute or to come into this Commonwealth or to leave this Commonwealth for the purpose of prostitution, is guilty of pandering, a felony, and shall be imprisoned not exceeding ten years, or fined not exceeding five thousand dollars, or both.

Section 76. Any person who knowingly demands, accepts, receives, levies or appropriates any money or property without legal consideration, from the proceeds of the earning of any woman engaged in prostitution, is guilty of a felony and shall be imprisoned not exceeding ten years, or fined not exceeding five thousand dollars, or both. Any such acceptance, receipt, levy or appropriation of such property shall, upon any proceeding or trial for violation of this section, be evidence of lack of consideartion.

Section 77. Any person who attempts to detain any female person in a disorderly house or house of prostitution, because of any debt she has contracted, or is said to have contracted while living in said house, is guilty of a felony, and shall be imprisoned not exceeding ten years, or fined not exceeding five thousand dollars, or both.

Section 78. Any person who knowingly transports or obtains transportation for, by any means of conveyance, into, through, or across this Commonwealth, any female person for the purpose of prostitution, or with the intent and purpose to induce, entice or compel such female person to become a prostitute, is guilty of a felony, and shall be imprisoned not exceeding ten years, or fined not exceeding five thousand dollars, or both.

Any person who commits the offense in this section provided against may be prosecuted, indicted, tried and convicted in any county in or through which he shall so transport, or attempt to transport any female person, as aforesaid: Provided, That no person shall be convicted in more than one county for the same act of transportation.

Section 79. It shall not be a defense to a prosecution for any of the acts prohibited in sections seventy-five and seventy-eight of this act, that any part of such act was committed outside of this Commonwealth; and the offense shall in such case, be deemed and alleged to have been committed, and the offender may be tried and punished, in any county in which the prostitution was intended to be practiced, or in which the offense was consummated, or in which any overt act in furtherance of the offense was committed: Provided, That no person shall be convicted in more than one county for the same act.

Section 80. Any person having authority over a minor, who, for any purpose other than those specified in sections seventy-five, seventy-seven and seventy-eight of this act, knowingly takes or sends, or causes or permits such minor to be taken or sent to, or to be or remain in any house of prostitution or assignation, or reputed house of prostitution or assignation, or other immoral place of resort or amusement, or in any place where opium or any preparation thereof is smoked, is guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be imprisoned not exceeding two years, or fined not exceeding one thousand dollars, or both.

Any provision of law prohibiting the disclosure of confidential communications between husband and wife shall not apply to prosecution for offenses provided against in sections seventy-five to eighty, both inclusive, of this act, and in the trial of all such offenses the wife shall be a competent witness against the husband.

Section 81. Any male person having no apparrent trade, occupation or business, or being without any means of subsistence, who stays, frequents or loiters in or about any

bawdy house, is guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be imprisoned not exceeding three years, or fined not exceeding one thousand dollars, or both.

Section 82. Any person who in a public place wilfully does any act of lewdness or indecency which has a tendency to debauch the morals or manners of the people, is guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be imprisoned not exceeding one year, or fined not exceeding five hundred dollars, or both.

Section 83. Any person who exhibits for a pecuniary consideration any insane, idiotic, imbecile or deformed person, is guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be imprisoned not exceeding one year, or fined not exceeding five hundred dollars, or both.

Section 84. Any person who unlawfully opens any tomb, vault, grave, mausoleum or other place of burial and removes therefrom the body or remains, or part thereof, of any human being; or who unlawfully removes the dead body or remains, or part thereof, of any human being from any place where the same has been deposited awaiting burial; or who unlawfully sells or buys or has in his possession with intent to sell the dead body or remains, or part thereof, of any human being, is guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be imprisoned not exceeding three years, or fined not exceeding one thousand dollars, or both.

TITLE V.—OFFENSES AGAINST PUBLIC POLICY, ECONOMY AND HEALTH.

Section 85. A lottery is hereby declared to be a common nuisance, and any grant, bargain, sale, convéyance or transfer of any property made in pursuance of any lottery is hereby declared to be void.

Section 86. Any person who erects, sets up, opens, makes or draws any lottery, or is in any way concerned in managing, conducting or carrying on the same; or who being the owner, landlord, tenant, occupier or person in control of any building or premises, knowingly allows such building or premises to be used for the purpose of managing, conducting or carrying on a lottery, is guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be imprisoned not exceeding one year, or fined not exceeding five hundred dollars, or both.

Section 87. Any person who sells or offers or exposes for sale, or barters or exchanges or gives away or advertises for sale, barter, exchange or gift, any lottery ticket or share or part thereof or any lottery policy or any writing, certificate, bill, token or other device purporting or intending to entitle, or represented as entitling the hodler or bearer, or any other person, to any prize to be drawn in any lottery, or any part of such prize or any interest therein, whether such lottery be promoted, managed or drawn in this or any other State or country, and whether such lottery be lawful in the State or country in which it is drawn, or not; or who in any newspaper, magazine or periodical owned or controlled by him publishes any advertisement of any lottery ticket, share, policy, writing, certificate, bill, token or device aforesaid, or of any lottery drawing or lottery scheme, or any prospectus, scheme, or other advertisement of any company, association, corporation, partnership, individual conducting, managing or controlling any lottery or acting as agent therefor, is guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be imprisoned not exceeding one year, or fined not exceeding five hundred dollars, or both.

The purchaser of such ticket, policy or device shall not be liable to any prosecution or penalty, by virtue of this or any other law of the Commonwealth, and shall in all respects be a competent witness to prove the offense.

Section 88. Any person who keeps or exhibits, sets up, establishes or maintains any game, gaming table, device or appartus for gambling, or who being the owner, landlord, lessee, tenant, occupant or person in control of any building or premises, knowingly allows to be set up, established or maintained any such game, device or apparatus in such building or on such premises, or knowingly allows any person to gamble at such game or with such device or apparatus in such building or on such premises, or leases, hires or rents such building or premises to be used for gambling at such game or with such device or apparatus; or who having knowledge that such game, device or apparatus is being maintained in such building or on premises so leased, hired or rented by him, does not immediately report that fact to the proper authority, is guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be imprisoned not exceeding one year, or fined not exceeding five hundred dollars, or both.

Section 89. Any person who engages in gambilng for a livelihood, or who being without any fixed residence, is in the habit or practice of gambling, is a common gambler, and guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be imprisoned not exceeding one year, or fined not exceeding five hundred dollars, or both.

Section 90. Any person who through solicitation, invitation or device induces another to visit any building or place kept for gambling, is guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be imprisoned not exceeding one year, or fined not exceeding five hundred dollars, or both; and in addition shall be civilly responsible, and liable to repay to any person induced by him to enter such gambling place, any property the latter may have lost therein.

Section 91. No witness shall be excused, under any allegation or pretense whatsoever, in any prosecution or proceeding for gambling, from giving his testimony touching the same; but no evidence given, or facts divulged by him, shall be used or employed against him, in any criminal prosecution.

Section 92. If an affidavit be made and filed before any magistrate before whom complaint has been made of the commission of any of the crimes provided against in sections eighty-six to ninety, both inclusive, of this act, setting forth that the affiant has reason to believe, and does believe, that the person charged in such complaint has upon his person or at any other place named in said affidavit, any gaming table, device or apparatus, the discovery of which might lead to establish the truth of such charge, the said magistrate shall, by his warrant, command the officer, who is authorized to arrest the person so charged, to make diligent search for such table, device or apparatus, and if found, to bring the same before such magistrate; and the officer so seizing shall deliver the same to the magistrate before whom he takes the prisoner, who shall retain possession and be responsible therefor until the discharge, commitment or letting to bail of the person so charged; after which such officer shall retain such table, device or apparatus subject to the order of the court before which such offender may be required to appear, until his discharge or conviction; and in case of the conviction of such prson, the gambling table, device or apparatus shall, by the direction of the court, be destroyed; and it shall and may be lawful for any constable, sheriff or other officer of justice, with or without warrant to seize upon, secure and remove any device or machine of any kind, character or description whatsoever, used or employed for the purpose of unlawful gaming as aforesaid, and to arrest with or without warrant, any person setting up the same; and it shall be the duty of such sheriff, constable or other officer, to make return in writing to the next court of quarter sessions of the proper county, setting forth the nature and description of the device or machine so seized, and the time, place and circumstance under which such seizure was made, and the said court upon hearing the parties, if they should appear, if satisfied that such device or machine was employed and used for the purpose of unlawful gaming as aforesaid, shall adjudge the same forfeited, and order it to be publicly destroyed, and at the same time order reasonable costs and charges to the seizing officer to be paid by the owner or possessor of such device or machine, or in case of his default, or in case he cannot be found, to be paid as costs are now by law paid on indictment; and such adjudication shall be conclusive evidence to establish the legality of such seizure in any court of this Commonwealth, in any cause in which the question of its legality shall arise; no writ of replevin shall issue for any device or machine seized as aforesaid, nor shall any action be instituted for or on account of such seizure, until the court shall have first adjudicated upon the premises; but such writ or action shall forthwith, on motion, be quashed and abated by the court in which it shall be sued or brought.

Section 93. Any person who engages in pool selling or book-making or who occupies any building or place with books, apparatus, or paraphernalia for the purpose of recording or registering bets or wagers, or of selling pool, or who shall record or register bets or wagers, or sell pools upon the result of any political nomination, appointment or election, or who being the owner or lessee, occupant or person in control of any building, knowingly permits the same to be used or occupied for any of these purposes, or therein keeps, exhibits or employs any device or apparatus for the purpose of recording or registering such bets or wagers or the selling of such pools, or becomes the custodian or depositary for gain, hire or reward of any property staked, wagered or pledged, or to be wagered or pledged, upon any such result;

or who receives, registers, records, forwards or purports or pretends to forward, to or for any race course any property, bet or wager of money, thing or consideration offered for the purpose of being bet or wagered upon the speed or endurance of any man or beast, or occupies any place or building with books, papers, apparatus or paraphernalia, for the purpose of receiving or pretending to receive, or for recording or registering or for forwading or pretending or attempting to forward in any manner whatever, any property bet or wagered, or to be bet or wagered for any person, or receives or offers to receive any property bet or to be bet at any race track, or who assists or abets in any manner in any of the acts forbidden by this section, is guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be imprisoned not exceeding one year, or fined not exceeding five hundred dollars, or both.

Section 94. Any person who sets up, establishes or maintains or has in his possession with intent to use any apparatus or device whereby opium or any preparation thereof may be smoked or otherwise used; or who being the owner, landlord, lessee, tenant, occupant or person in control of any building or premises, knowingly allows to be set up, established or maintained any such apparatus or device in such building or on such premises or knowingly allows persons to collect in such building or on such premises for the purpose of smoking or otherwise using opium or any preparation thereof, or leases, hires or rents such building or premises to be used for the purpose of smoking or of otherwise using opium or any preparation thereof; or who having knowledge that opium or a preparation thereof is being so smoked or otherwise used in such building or on such premises, so leased, hired or rented by him, does not immediately report that fact to the proper authority, is guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be imprisoned not exceeding one year, or fined not exceeding five hundred dollars, or both.

Section 95. Any person who smokes or otherwise uses opium or any preparation thereof, in any building or place set up or established for the purpose of smoking or otherwise using opium or any preparation thereof, is guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be imprisoned not exceeding one year, or fined not exceeding five hundred dollars, or both.

Section 96. Any person who invites or induces another to visit any building or place kept for the purpose of smoking or otherwise using opium or any preparation thereof, is guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be imprisoned not exceeding one year, or fined not exceeding five hundred dollars, or both.

Section 97. If an affidavit be made and filed before any magistrate before whom complaint has been made of the commission of any of the offenses provided against in sections ninety-four, ninety-five and ninety-six of this act, setting forth that the affiant has reason to believe, and does believe, that the person charged in such complaint has, upon his person or at any other place named in said affidavit any opium device, apparatus or instrument, the discovery of which might lead to establish the truth of such charge, the said magistrate shall, by his warrant, command the officer, who is authorized to arrest the person so charged, to make diligent search for such opium device, apparatus or instrument, and if found to bring the same before such magistrate, and the officer so seizing shall deliver the same to the magistrate before whom he takes the prisoner, who shall retain possession and be responsible therefor, until the discharge, commitment or letting to bail of the person so charged, after which such officer shall retain such opium device, apparatus or instrument subject to the order of the court before which such offender may be required to appear, until his discharge or conviction and in case of the conviction of such person, the opium device, apparatus or instrument shall by the direction of the court be destroyed. It shall and may be lawful for any sheriff, constable or other officer of justice, with or without warrant, to seize upon, secure and remove, any opium device, apparatus or instrument of any kind, character or description whatsoever, used and employed for the purpose of the unlawful smoking of opium or any preparation thereof, or of the unlawful use of opium or any preparation thereof as aforesaid and to arrest with or without warrant, any person using or employing the same, and the said court, upon hearing the parties, if they should appear, if satisfied that such opium device, apparatus or instrument was employed and used for the purpose of the unlawful smoking of opium or any preparation thereof, or of the unlawful use of opium or any preparation thereof as aforesaid, shall adjudge the same forfeited, and order it to be publicly destroyed and at the same time order reasonable costs and charges to the seizing officer, to be paid by the owner or possessor of such opium device, apparatus or instrument, or in case of his default, or in case he cannot be found, to be paid as costs are now by law paid on indictment; and such adjudication shall be conclusive evidence to establish the legality of such seizure in any court of this Commonwealth; in any cause in which the question of its legality shall arise, no writ of replevin shall issue for any opium device, apparatus or instrument seized as aforesaid, nor shall any action be instituted for or on account of such seizure, until the court shall have first adjudicated upon the premises, but such writ or action shall forthwith, on motion be quashed, and abated by the court in which it shall be sued or brought: Provided, That sections ninety-four, ninety-five and ninety-six of this act shall not apply to druggists or physicians, or others engaged in the legitimate use or sale of opium.

Section 98. Any person who engages or participates in any prize fight or any fight or pugilistic contest on the result of which any property is wagered, or who is present at such fight, or lays any bet or wager on the result thereof, whether present or not, is guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be imprisoned not exceeding two years, or fined not exceeding one thousand dollars or both.

Section 99. Any person who bets or wagers any money or other property on the result of any boxing, sparring or wrestling match or exhibition, is guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be imprisoned not exceeding one year, or fined not exceeding five hundred dollars, or both.

Section 100. Any person who shall promote, manage or participate in any athletic contest or exhibition in which a contestant shall take part for more than twelve hours in one calendar day, is guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be imprisoned not exceeding one year, or fined not exceeding five hundred dollars, or both.

Section 101. Any person who makes a practice of going from place to place, begging, asking or subsisting upon charity for the purpose of acquiring money or a living, and who shall have no fixed place of residence or lawful occupation in the county or city in which he does such begging, is a tramp, and guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be imprisoned not exceeding one year.

Section 102. Any tramp who shall enter any dwelling house, against the will or without the permission of the owner or occupant thereof, such entry not amounting to an offense under any other section of this act, or shall kindle any fire in the highway or on the land of another or of the Commonwealth without the owner's consent, or shall do or threaten to do any injury to any person or to the real or personal estate of another, such threat or injury not being otherwise provided against in this act, is guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be imprisoned not exceeding three years. Any act of begging or vagrancy by any person described by section one hundred and one of this act, shall be prima facie evidence that the person committing the same is a tramp within the meaning of this act. Any person upon view of any offense described in sections one hundred and one and one hundred and two of this act, may apprehend the offender and take him before a justice of the peace or alderman, whose duty it shall be after hearing the evidence, to discharge or to commit the prisoner for trial, as in the case of other misdemeanors. Sections one hundred and one and one hundred and two of this act shall not apply to any minor under the age of sixteen years, nor to any blind, deaf or dumb person, nor shall it be applicable to any maimed or crippled person who is unable to perform manual labor.

Section 103. Any officer of this Commonwealth or of any sub-division thereof who shall loan out otherwise than is provided for by law, with or without interest or return therefor, any money or valuable security received by him or which may be in his possession or under his control by virtue of his office, is guilty of a felony, and shall be imprisoned not exceeding five years, or fined not exceeding two thousand dollars, or both; and if still in office be adjudged thereafter incapable of exercising the same, and the said office shall be forthwith declared vacant by the court passing sentence.

Section 104. Any officer of this Commonwealth, or of any sub-division thereof, who enters into any contract or agreement with any bank, corporation or individual, or association of individuals, by which said officer is to derive any benefit, gain or advantage from the deposit with such bank, corporation or individual, or association of any money or valuable security, held by him or which may be in his possession, or

under his control by virtue of his said office, is guilty of a felony, and shall be imprisoned not exceeding five years, or fined not exceeding two thousand dollars, or both; and if still in office, be adjudged thereafter incapable of exercising the same, and said office shall forthwith be declared vacant by the court passing sentence.

Section 105. Any officer of this Commonwealth who authorizes the payment of any money, by warrant or otherwise, out of the State Treasury, except in accordance with the provisions of some Act of Assembly setting forth the amount to be expended and the purpose of the expenditure; or any State Treasurer who pays any money out of the State Treasury, except in accordance with the provisions of some Act of Assembly setting forth the amount to be expended and the purpose of the expenditure; and any officer of this Commonwealth who authorizes the payment of any money by warrant or otherwise out of the State Treasury; or any State Treasurer who pays any money out of the State Treasury, in excess of the amount thus specifically appropriated, is guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be imprisoned not exceeding two years, or fined not exceeding one thousand dollars, or both: Provided, however, That the provisions of this section shall not be construed to prohibit the Auditor General and State Treasurer of this Commonwealth from returning to any county thereof any money authorized by law to be returned to said counties; or the Auditor General and State Treasurer of this Commonwealth from returning to any city, borough, or township any money received from foreign fire insurance companies authorized by law to be returned to said municipalities.

Section 106. Any public officer of this Commonwealth or of any sub-division thereof who has under his control as such officer any moneys collected by law for a special purpose, who applies such moneys to any other purpose than that for which such moneys were collected, is guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be imprisoned not exceeding one year, or fined not exceeding five hundred dollars, or both.

Section 107. Any public officer of this Commonwealth, or of any sub-division thereof, who purchases or is interested in the purchase of, for any sum less than the amount specified in such warrant, order or claim, any warrant, order or claim on the Commonwealth, or on any sub-division thereof, is guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be imprisoned not exceeding one year, or fined not exceeding five hundred dollars, or both.

Section 108. Whenever the debt of any subdivision of this Commonwealth shall have reached the limit provided for by law, it shall be unlawful for such sub-division to increase the same, and all such increase shall be void, and any obligation issued for such increase, or any part thereof, shall be of no binding force upon such sub-division; and each of the officers thereof wilfully authorizing such increase, or wilfully executing any obligation therefor, is guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be imprisoned not exceeding one year, or fined not exceeding five hundred dollars, or both.

Section 109. Before issuing any such obligation or security, mentioned in section one hundred and eight of this act, it shall be the duty of the principal officer or officers of such sub-division to comply with all the requirements of any statute in force at the time governing the issuance of such obligation or security.

Section 110. Any public officer, agent, or employee of this Commonwealth, or of any sub-division thereof, who for private gain, uses, sells or disposes of any property of the Commonwealth, or of any sub-division thereof; or who wilfully uses, injures, sells or disposes of any such property without lawful authority; or who is interested either directly or indirectly, either personally or as a member or officer of any firm, company or corporation contracting with the Commonwealth, or any sub-division thereof, or any department of such sub-division, for the use, lease, occupation or enjoyment of any of the works, material or property of the Commonwealth, or any sub-division thereof, is guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be imprisoned not exceeding one year, or fined not exceeding five hundred dollars, or both; and forfeits his office or employment and is forever disqualified to hold any office or place of trust, honor or profit under the constitution or laws of this Commonwealth, or under any sub-division of this Commonwealth.

Section 111. Any public officer of this Commonwealth, or of any sub-division thereof, or any officer, trustee or member of the board of managers of any public institution receiving appropriations of money from the Commonwealth, who shall be in any wise interested as principal or agent in, or receive any gratuity in connection with, any contract for the sale or furnishing of any property to or for the use of or the construction of or alterations or improvement to any property of the Commonwealth (if he be an officer of the Commonwealth), or of any sub-division thereof (if he be an officer of such sub-division), or of any public institution receiving appropriations of money from the Commonwealth (if he be an officer or member of the board of managers of such institution), is guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be imprisoned not exceeding one year, or fined not exceeding five hundred dollars, or both; and shall forfeit the office, trusteeship or membership held by him.

Section 112. Any cashier of any bank who engages directly or indirectly in the purchase or sale of stock, or in any profession, occupation or calling, other than that of his duty as cashier, is guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be imprisoned not exceeding one year, or fined not exceeding five hundred dollars, or both: Provided, That nothing in this section shall prevent such cashier from managing his own real estate or other private property if such private property be not invested in merchantile, mechanical or manufacturing operations.

Section 113. Any public officer of this Commonwealth who becomes the surety of any other public officer of this Commonwealth or of any agent of, or contractor with, the Commonwealth; and any public officer of any sub-division of this Commonwealth who becomes surety of any other public officer of the same sub-division thereof or of any agent or contractor with such sub-division, is guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be imprisoned not exceeding one year, or fined not exceeding five hundred dollars, or both.

Section 114. Any director, officer, agent or employee of any canal, railroad or other public service company who shall be in any way wise interested as principal or agent in or receive any gratuity in connection with any contract for the sale or furnishing of any property to or for the use of, or the construction of, or alteration or improvement to any property of such company of which he is a director, officer, agent or employee, is guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be imprisoned not exceeding one year, or fined not exceeding five hundred dollars, or both.

Section 115. Any officer of any municipal or other corporation, who not being thereunto authorized by law is instrumental in, contents to, or connives at the making or issuing of any note, bill, check, ticket or order, intended to be used as currency, is guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be imprisoned not exceeding one year, or fined not exceeding five hundred dollars, or both.

Section 116. Any agent, officer or employee of any foreign corporation, or any other person who transacts any business within this Commonwealth for any foreign corporation unless the requirements of the acts of assembly in force at the time governing the transaction of business for foreign corporations in this Commonwealth shall have first be complied with, is guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be imprisoned not exceeding one year, or fined not exceeding five hundred dollars, or both.

Section 117. Any person who imports or sells any dressed carcass of lamb or sheep without first removing from each and every carcass all hoofs, is guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be imprisoned not exceeding one year, or fined not exceeding five hundred dollars, or both.

Section 118. Any person owning any cattle or sheep affected by any contagious or infectious disease, who sells or otherwise disposes of such cattle or sheep, either alive or slaughtered, from the premises where such disease is known to exist, or for a period of two months after such disease shall have disappeared from said premises, is guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be imprisoned not exceeding one year, or fined not exceeding five hundred dollars, or both.

Section 119. Any person who sells, or offers or exposes for sale, or has in his possession with intent to distribute or sell, any food, drug, preparation or mixture of any kind, intended for internal use, which contains methyl or wood alcohol; or who sells or offers or exposes for sale, or has in his possession with intent to distribute or sell or use upon or apply to the body of another, any drug, hair tonic, bay rum or similar preparation intended for external use, which contains methyl or wood alcohol, is guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be imprisoned not exceeding one year, or fined not exceeding five hundred dollars, or both: Provided, That the provisions of this section shall not apply to a person selling or exposing for sale or having in his possession with intent to sell or distribute any medicated

liniments used for external use, or any veterinary remedy containing methyl or wood alcohol when such remedy is plainly and distinctly labeled in such manner as to indicate that it is intended solely for external use on animals.

Section 120. Any person who engages in the manufacture or distillation and sale of ethyl alcohol without having first complied with the provisions of the acts of assembly of this Commonwealth in force at the time, governing the manufacture or distillation and sale of such alcohol, is guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be imprisoned not exceeding one year, or fined not exceeding five hundred dollars, or both.

Section 121. Any person who exposes in any public place or on the land of another, or on his own land outside of a building, any poison or admixture thereof with intent that the same shall be taken or swallowed by any animal or fowl, is guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be imprisoned not exceeding one year, or fined not exceeding five hundred dollars, or both.

Section 122. Any person who wilfully poisons or pollutes any spring, well, stream or reservoir of water, is guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be imprisoned not exceeding one year, or fined not exceeding five hundred dollars, or both.

Any person is hereby authorized to arrest on view any person engaged in any of the acts provided against in this section. The use of any land within one mile of any city for the burial of the dead, the drainage from which land passes into any stream furnishing drinking water to any city, shall be deemed a pollution of such stream within the meaning of this section: Provided, That the provisions of this section shall not apply in the case of land now devoted to burial purposes in which there shall have heretofore been burials and sales of burial lots.

Section 123. Any master or commander of any ship arriving from any foreign country, place or port, at any port, harbor or place within this Commonwealth, who knowingly brings in such ship any person either as a passenger, working hand or otherwise, who has been convicted in any foreign country or place of any offense, which if committed within this Commonwealth would be a felony, with intent to land such person or permit him to land, is guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be imprisoned not exceeding one year, or fined not exceeding five hundred dollars, or both.

Section 124. Any person who sells or gives away any spirituous or fermented liquor, drug, medicine, poison, opium or other narcotic, to any convict, or in any prison or in any building appurtenant thereto, or on any land employed for the use of benefit of prisoners; or who brings or sends into any prison, or building appurtenant thereto, or on any land employed for the use or benefit of prisoners, any spirituous or fermented liquor, drug, medicine, poison, opium or other narcotic, except the ordinary hospital supply of the prison, without a written permit signed by the physician of such prison, specifying the name of the prisoner or employee for whom, and the time when the same may be furnished, and the quantity and quality of the liquor or narcotic to be furnished, is guilty of a felony, and shall be imprisoned not exceeding five years, or fined not exceeding two thousand dollars, or both.

Section 125. Any person, who, not being authorized thereto by law, brings into or conveys out of a prison without the consent of the sheriff, warden, superintendent, keeper or other person having charge thereof, any money, letter or other article or thing prohibited by law or by the rules of the authorities having charge of such prison, is guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be imprisoned not exceeding one year, or fined not exceeding five hundred dollars, or both.

Section 126. Any person who shall by gift, sale or otherwise, furnish cigars, tobacco, snuff, cigarettes or cigarette papers to any person under the age of twenty-one years shall, on summary conviction, be fined not exceeding two hundred dollars, and pay the costs of prosecution, and in default in the payment of such fine and costs be imprisoned not exceeding three months.

Section 127. Any person who sells to any person under the age of twenty-one years any cannon, gun, pistol, revolver or other such deadly weapon, is guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be imprisoned not exceeding one year, or fined not exceeding five hundred dollars, or both.

Section 128. Any person who manufactures, sells or offers or exposes for sale, or gives away, or has in his possession with intent to sell, any fire cracker or fire work containing picric acid or picrates, dynamite or other high explosives, or manufactures, sells, or offers or exposes for sale, or gives away, or has in his possession with intent to sell, any toy cannon, gun, pistol, revolver or any other such deadly toy weapon; or who manufactures, sells, or offers or exposes for sale, or gives away, or has in his possession with intent to sell, any explosive cane, using blank cartridge, any blank cartridge pistol, any blank cartridge, pellet or tablet composed of dynamite or other high explosive, for use in pistols, hollow canes or any toy for explosive purposes, or who manufactures, sells, or offers or exposes for sale, or gives away, or has in his possession with intent to sell, any fire cracker over six inches in length containing gunpowder, or any other explosive material, or any fire cracker over three and one-half inches in length which is more than three-quarters of an inch in diameter, or any fire cracker over three and one-half inches in length which is more than one inch in diameter, is guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be imprisoned not exceeding one year, or fined not exceeding five hundred dollars, or both; and any person who sets off, fires or makes use of for the purpose of explosion, any of the articles the manufacture of which is provided against in this section, shall, on summary conviction, be fined not exceeding one hundred dollars, and pay the costs of prosecution, and in default in the payment of such fine and costs be imprisoned not exceeding two months.

Section 129. Any person who manufactures, sells or offers or exposes for sale, or gives away, or has in his possession with intent to sell, any balloon made or intended to contain in or about it fire for the purpose of ascension, is guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be imprisoned not exceeding one year, or fined not exceeding five hundred dollars, or both; and any person who causes to ascend any such balloon, is guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be imprisoned not exceeding two months, or fined not exceeding one hundred dollars, or both: Provided, The provisions of this section shall not apply to a balloon in which a human being ascends.

Section 130. Any person other than an institution duly incorporated for the purpose who shall engage in the business of receiving, boarding or keeping children under the age of three years, for hire or reward, or who shall take or receive for such purpose more than two such children unaccompanied by an adult care taker, without legal commitment, or without first having obtained such license to do so as is required by law, shall on summary conviction, be fined not exceeding one hundred dollars and the cost of prosecution, and in default in the payment of such fine and costs be imprisoned not exceeding two months.

Section 131. Any person who keeps or maintains a building or place for the reception or custody of persons of unsound mind, except as authorized by law; or who confines or detains, or is concerned in the confinement or detention of such person in any other manner or in any other place than as authorized by law, or who is guilty of harsh, cruel or unkind treatment of, or neglect of duty toward any such person under confinement, whether the confinement be lawful or unlawful, is guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be imprisoned not exceeding one year, or fined not exceeding five hundred dollars, or both.

Section 132. Any person who deals in human beings by trading, bartering, buying or selling such human being, is guilty of a felony, and shall be imprisoned not exceeding five years, or fined not exceeding two thousand dollars, or both.

Section 133. Any keeper, proprietor, owner or superintendent of any public pool room, billiard room, bowling or tenpin alley, who keeps such pool room, billiard room, bowling or tenpin alley open between the hours of one o'clock ante meridian and six o'clock ante meridian of any morning, or on the first day of the week, commonly called the Sabbath Day; or who knowingly allows or permits any person under the age of eighteen years to be present therein, shall, on summary conviction, be fined not exceeding one hundred dollars and pay the costs of prosecution, and in default in the payment of such fine and costs be imprisoned not exceeding two months.

Section 134. Any person whether parent, relative, guardian, employer or other, having in his care, custody, or control, lawful or unlawful, any minor under the age of eighteen years, who apprentices, gives away, lets out, trains, exhibits, hires or otherwise disposes of such minor to any person for the purpose of singing, playing on musical instruments, begging or for any mendicant business whatso-

ever in the streets, roads or other highways of this Commonwealth; and any person who takes, receives, hires, employs, uses or has in custody any such minor for the vocation, occupation, calling, service or purpose of singing, playing upon musical instruments or begging upon the streets, roads or highways of this Commonwealth, or for any mendicant business whatever, is guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be imprisoned not exceeding one year, or fined not exceeding five hundred dollars, or both.

Section 135. Any officer, operator, messenger, agent or other person connected with any telegraph or telephone company, who uses or divulges the contents, or the purport of the contents, of any message or conversation which may be sent by, filed for transmisison with, or received by such company for transmission, without the consent either of the party sending or filing such message or conversation, or of the party to whom such message or conversation was sent, or who intentionally suppresses, alters, adds to, or unreasonably delays the transmission or delivery of such message or conversation, is guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be imprisoned not exceeding one year, or fined not exceeding five hundred dollars, or both: Provided, That the provisions of this section shall not apply to the publication at any point of any dispatch of a public nature sent with a view to general publicity.

Section 136. Any person who knowingly purchases or receives in pawn or pledge, any arm, accoutrement, equipment, article of military clothing, tent or fly, or any quartermaster, medical, engineer, or signal property, or ordnance or ordnance stores, the property of this Commonwealth, or of the United States in use by the Commonwealth, is guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be imprisoned not exceeding one year, or fined not exceeding five hundred dollars, or both.

Section 137. Any person being the owner, lessee, manager, employee, or person in control of any theatre or other public place of entertainment or amusement, or of any hotel, restaurant, railroad, street railway or omnibus line, who refuses to admit to or accommodate in or ejects from such theatre or other place of amusement, hotel or restaurant, or refuses to convey or accommodate on or eject from such railroad, street railway or omnibus line, any person on account of race or color, or because he wears the uniform of the United States, is guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be imprisoned not exceeding one year, or fined not exceeding five hundred dollars, or both.

Section 138. Any life insurance company doing business in this Commonwealth or any agent of such company, who makes or permits any distinction or discrimination in favor of individuals between insurants of the same class and equal expectations of life, in the amount or payment of premiums or rates charged for policies of life or endowment insurance, or in the dividends or other benefits payable thereon or in any other of the terms and conditions of the contracts it makes; and any such company or its agent who makes any contract of insurance or agreement as to such contract, other than as plainly expressed in the policy issued thereon, or pays, or allows or offers to pay or allows as inducements to insurance, any rebate of premium payable on the policy, or any special favor or advantage in the dividends or other benefit to accrue thereon, or any valuable consideration or inducement whatever not specified in the policy contract of insurance; and any insurant who receives as an inducement to insurance any rebate of premium payable on the policy, or any special favor or advantage in the dividend or other benefit to accrue thereon, or any valuable consideration or inducement whatever not specified in the policy contract of insurance, is guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be fined not exceeding five hundred dollars for each and every violation of this section where the amount of insurance is twenty-five thousand dollars or less, and for every additional twenty-five thousand dollars insurance or less shall be fined an additional penalty not exceeding five hundred dollars, and the offender, if an agent, shall be disqualified from acting as life insurance agent for the period of three years thereafter.

Section 139. Any person who erects, sets up, establishes, maintains, keeps up or continues any public or common nuisance, is guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be imprisoned not exceeding one year, or fined not exceeding five hundred dollars, or both; and where the said nuisance shall be in existence at the time of the conviction and sentence, it shall be lawful for the court in its discretion, to direct either the defendant or the sheriff of the proper county, at the expenses of the defendant, to abate the same: Provided, That all obstructions to private roads laid out according to law, shall be nuisances, which would be nuisances in case of obstructions to public roads or highways.

Section 140. Any person who distributes any free or trial sample or parcel of any candy, medicine, drug, chemical or chemical compound in or upon any building or in or upon any yard, lawn, land, street, sidewalk, letter box or public highway or in any other manner that a child may get possession of the same from such place, is guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be imprisoned not exceeding three months, or fined not exceeding one hundred dollars, or both.

Section 141. Any person who throws waste paper, sweepings, ashes, household waste, glass, nails or rubbish of any kind into any street in any city, borough or township, or who interferes with, scatters or disturbs the contents of any receptacle containing ashes, garbage, household waste or rubbish, placed upon any of said paved streets or sidewalks for the collection of the contents thereof, shall, on summary conviction, be fined not exceeding ten dollars and the costs of prosecution, and in default in the payment of such fine and costs be imprisoned not exceeding ten days.

Section 142. Any person who enters into or upon any railroad train, street car or other conveyance used to carry freight or passengers, having in his possession, custody or about his person any nitroglycerin, dynamite or other high explosive, or carries or causes to be carried other than as freight regularly shipped as such, such substance upon any railroad train, street car or other conveyance, is guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be imprisoned not exceeding one year, or fined not exceeding five hundred dollars, or both.

Section 143. The conductor or person having charge and control of any railroad train, street car or other conveyance for the carriage of freight or passengers, shall have power to arrest any person found violating the provisions of section one hundred and forty-two of this act and to detain such person until reaching some place where such person may be delivered to a constable or other police authority, and it shall be lawful to prosecute such offender in any county through which said public conveyance passes, without reference to the place where such offender was arrested.

Section 144. Any person who knowingly delivers for transportation to any canal, railroad, steamboat, express or other transportation company, or to any person engaged in the business of transportation, any nitroglycerin, dualin, dynamite, gunpowder, mining or blasting powder, guncotton, phosphorus or other explosive material, dangerous to life or limb, under any false or deceptive invoice or description, or without informing such company or person in writing at or before the time when such delivery is made of the true nature of such explosive material, and without having the keg, barrel, can or package containing the same plainly marked with the name of the explosive material therein contained together with the words "dangerous article," is guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be imprisoned not exceeding one year, or fined not exceeding five hundred dollars, or both; and shall be responsible for all damages to persons and property directly or indirectly resulting from the explosion or combustion of any such article.

Section 145. The master of any vessel who anchors his vessel on the range line of any range lights established by the authority of the United States in this Commonwealth, is guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be fined not exceeding fifty dollars.

Section 146. Any person who, being under the influence of intoxicating liquor or drugs, rides or drives or handles any animal on the public highway, is guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, on summary conviction, be fined not exceeding one hundred dollars and pay the costs of prosecution, and in default in the payment of such fine and costs be imprisoned not exceeding two months.

Section 147. Any person who, being under the influence of intoxicating liquor or drugs, engages in hunting with gun, pistol, rifle or other firearm any bird or animal, is guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be imprisoned not exceeding one year, or fined not exceeding five hundred dollars, or both.

Section 148. Any person who performs the marriage ceremony between parties when to the knowledge or belief of such person either of said parties is intoxicated, or is insane, or an idiot, or a lunatic, or is under the age of consent, or under a legal impediment to marry, is guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be imprisoned not exceeding one year, or fined not exceeding five hundred dollars, or both.

Section 149. Any person who directly or indirectly demands or solicits from any public officer or employee of this Commonwealth or of any sub-division thereof any assessment

upon the salary of such officer for any political or party purpose; and any officer of this Commonwealth or of any sub-division thereof who knowingly permits any assessment to be made on the salary of any officer appointed by or holding office under him, or knowingly permits any demand or solicitation by such officer for the payment or gift of money or property for any political or party purpose, is guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be imprisoned not exceeding one year, or fined not exceeding five hundred dollars, or both.

Section 150. Any officer, agent or employee of any employer of labor, who solicits, demands, or receives directly or indirectly, from any person any money or property for the purpose, actual or alleged, of either obtaining for the latter employment in the service of said employer or of the continuing by the party so paying or solicited in said employment, is guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be imprisoned not exceeding one year, or fined not exceeding five hundred dollars, or both.

Section 151. Any person who offers or gives to any agent, employe, or servant of another, or to a member of his family, or to any one for his use or benefit, any commission or property, without the knowledge and consent of the principal, employer, or master, as an inducement, bribe or reward for doing or omitting to do any act, or for showing or forbearing to show any favor or disfavor by such agent, employe, or servant in relation to the affairs or business of his principal, employer or master; and any agent, employe or servant who solicits or receives, or agrees to receive, any property as an inducement, bribe or reward for doing omitting to do any act, or for showing any favor or disfavor in relation to the affairs or business of his principal, employer or master, is guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be imprisoned not exceeding one year, or fined not exceeding five hundred dollars, or both. Provided, however, that nothing contained in this section shall apply to transactions between a principal, employer or master and his agent, employe or servant. This section shall not be construed to prohibit the practice commonly called "tipping."

Section 152. Any person who uses or gives to an agent, employe or servant of another; and any agent, employe or servant who uses, approves or certifies, with intent to deceive the principal, employer or master, any receipt, account, invoice or other document in respect of which the principal, employer or master is interested, which contains any statement which is false, erroneous or defective in any material particular, or which omits to state fully the fact of any commission, or property, having been given, or agreed to be given, to such agent, employe or servant, is guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be imprisoned not exceeding one year, or fined not exceeding five hundred dollars, or both. This section shall not be construed to prohibit the practice commonly called "tipping."

Section 153. Any person who gives any commonly recognized alarm of fire, knowing the same to be false, is guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be imprisoned not exceeding two years, or fined not exceeding five hundred dollars, or both.

Section 154. Any person, except a person connected with a duly constituted fire department, who drives at an excessive rate of speed to any fire, or who races with any fire apparatus to any fire; or who parks any motor or other vehicle within one thousand feet, on the same street, of any fire, other than such motor or other vehicle as may belong to any fire department, or as may be used by any person connected with any fire department; or any person who drives any motor or other vehicle over any line of hose which for the time being is used in the extinguishment of any fire; or who upon hearing the approach of any fire apparatus does not immediately bring his motor or other vehicle to a stop on his right hand side of the road or stand and remain standing there until such apparatus has passed, shall, upon summary conviction, be sentenced to pay a fine not exceeding twenty-five dollars and the costs of prosecution, and in default in the payment of such fine and costs, be imprisoned not exceeding fifteen days. Provided, That this section shall not apply to any ambulance or police patrol, nor shall any person be held to have violated the provisions with regard to parking if the act of parking was done prior to such person's knowledge of the existence of the fire.

Section 155. Any public officer of this Commonwealth or of any sub-division thereof, or any other person, association, company or corporation who shall employ or appoint as a special deputy, marshal or policeman to preserve the public peace or prevent or quell disturbances, a person who is not at the time of such employment or appointment a citizen of this Commonwealth, is guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be imprisoned not exceeding one year, or fined not exceeding five hundred dollars, or both: Provided, That if any company or association be convicted under this section it shall be sentenced to pay a fine not exceeding five thousand dollars: Provided further, That the provisions of this section shall not apply to the employment or appointment of policemen, constables or specials employed or appointed by municipalities for municipal purposes.

Section 156. Any person having possession, custody or control of the commission or discharge paper of any person who is or was an officer, soldier, sailor or marine of the United States army or navy, who withholds such paper from the party named in such commission or discharge after demand thereof by such party, or who wilfully destroys or mutilates such commission or discharge to the prejudice of the owner thereof, or delivers the same to any person other than the party named therein without the written request of such party, is guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be imprisoned not exceeding three months, or fined not exceeding one hundred dollars, or both.

Section 157. Any person who charges or collects any fee or other compensation for assisting, in any manner, a veteran in obtaining any of the benefits to which he is entitled under the provisions of the World War Veterans' Compensation Act of this Commonwealth, is guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be imprisoned not exceeding one year, or fined not exceeding five hundred dollars, or both. Provided, that this section shall not apply to the fees authorized by law that may be collected by a notary public or other officer having power to administer oaths, for necessary affidavits required under this act.

Section 158. Any locomotive engineer or other railroad employee upon any railroad within this Commonwealth who being engaged in any strike, or who with intent to incite others to a strike, or who in furtherance of any combination or preconcerted arrangement with any other person to bring about or maintain a strike, abandons the locomotive engine in his charge when such engine is attached to either a passenger or freight train, at any place other than the schedule or otherwise appointed destination of such train, or refuses or neglects to continue to discharge his duty, or to proceed with said train to the place of destination as aforesaid, is guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be imprisoned not exceeding six months, or fined not exceeding two hundred dollars, or both.

Section 159. Any railroad employee within this Commonwealth who intent to further the object of or to lend aid to any strike organized or attempted to be maintained on any other railroad, either within or without this Commonwealth, refuses or neglects in the course of his employment, to aid in the movement over the tracks of the company employing him, of the cars of such other railroad company, received therefrom in the course of transit, is guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be imprisoned not exceeding six months, or fined not exceeding two hundred dollars, or both.

Section 160. Any person who in aid or furtherance of the object of any strike upon any railroad, interferes with, molests or obstructs any railroad employee engaged in the discharge of his duty as such employee, is guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be imprisoned not exceeding six months, or fined not exceeding two hundred dollars, or both.

Section 161. Any person not being authorized by law to sell tickets or other evidences of the holder's right to travel on a common carrier, who sells or transfers for any consideration the whole or any part of any ticket, pass or other evidence of the holder's title or right to travel on any common carrier whether the same be situated, operated or owned within or without the limits of this Commonwealth, is guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be imprisoned not exceeding one year, or fined not exceeding five hundred dollars, or both.

Section 162. Any person who enters upon the practice of medicine, surgery, osteopathy, dentistry, architecture or other profession without having first been licensed to enter upon the practice of the profession upon which he enters, when such license is required by an act of assembly of this Commonwealth in force at the time, is guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be imprisoned not exceeding one year, or fined not exceeding five hundred dollars, or both.

Section 163. Any person who signs a diploma or other written instrument purporting to confer or to be evidence of the conferring of an academic degree, honorary or other, by any university, college or other institution incorporated

sideration for the conferring of such degree is the payment or promise of payment by any person of any money or other property, is guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be imprisoned not exceeding one year, or fined not exceeding five hundred dollars, or both.

Section 164. Any person who wilfully makes any false statement in an application for a permit or license to do any act or engage in any business or occupation, or in the practice of any profession, where a permit or license is required by law to entitle such person to do the act or engage in the business or occupation, or practice the profession, is guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be imprisoned not exceeding one year, or fined not exceeding five hundred dollars, or both.

Section 165. Any person, company or corporation negotiating or soliciting in this Commonwealth any contract of insurance or effecting an insurance or pretending to effect the same, or receiving and transmitting any offer of insurance, or receiving or delivering any policy of insurance, or in any manner transacting or aiding in the transaction of the business of insurance, without having first complied with the provisions of the acts of assembly of this Commonwealth in force at the time regulating the transaction of the business of the character of insurance so transacted, is guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be imprisoned not exceeding one year, or fined not exceeding five hundred dollars, or both.

Section 166. Any person who offers or gives any money or property to the owner or holder of capital stock of any insurance company, or to a member of any mutual insurance company, incorporated under the laws of this Commonwealth, with intent to secure the voting proxy of any share of such capital stock or of any member, is guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be imprisoned not exceeding one year, or fined not exceeding five hundred dollars, or both; and no proxy so obtained shall be voted at any stockholders' or members' meeting of any insurance company incorporated under the laws of this Commonwealth.

Section 167. Any person who represents or advertises himself as the agent of any fictitious or spurious insurance company, or of any insurance company domiciled in any other State or country, which company has not complied with the laws of this Commonwealth, is guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be imprisoned not exceeding one year, or fined not exceeding five hundred dollars, or both.

Section 168. Any person who engages in the sale of steamship tickets or orders for transportation, or advertises or holds himself out as authorized or entitled to sell such tickets or orders, without having first complied with the provisions of the acts of assembly of this Commonwealth in force at the time regulating the selling of such tickets or orders, is guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be imprisoned not exceeding one year, or fined not exceeding five hundred dollars, or both.

Section 169. Any person who engages in the business of a detective for hire or reward, or who advertises his business to be that of a detective or of conducting a detective agency, without having first complied with the provisions of the acts of assembly of this Commonwealth in force at the time, is guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be imprisoned not exceeding one year, or fined not exceeding five hundred dollars, or both.

Section 170. Any person who conducts any business under an assumed or fictitious name, style or designation, without having first complied with the provisions of the acts of assembly of this Commonwealth in force at the time governing the conduct of business under an assumed or fictitious name, style or designation, is guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be imprisoned not exceeding one year, or fined not exceeding five hundred dollars, or both.

Section 171. Any person who offers or gives a bribe to any participant in any athletic contest, game or event to so conduct himself as to bring about or assist in bringing about his defeat or the defeat of his team in such contest, game or event, and any person who influences or attempts to influence any participant in any athletic contest, game or event to so conduct himself as to bring about or assist in bringing about his defeat or the defeat of his team, is guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be imprisoned not exceeding three years, or fined not exceeding one thousand dollars, or both.

TITLE VI.—OFFENSES AGAINST THE PERSON.

Section 172. Any person who commits murder by means of poison or by lying in wait, or by any other kind of wilful, deliberate and premeditated killing, or who commits murder in the perpetration of, or attempt to perpetrate any arson, rape, robbery, burglary, or kidnapping, or who causes the death of another by any of the acts provided against in section two hundred and seventy-one of this act when done with any of the intents mentioned in said section, is guilty of murder of the first degree; and any person who commits any other kind of murder is guilty of murder of the second degree; and the jury before whom any person indicted of murder is tried, shall, if they find such person guilty thereof, ascertain in their verdict whether it be murder of the first or second degree; but if such person is convicted by confession, the court shall proceed by examination of witnesses to determine the degree of the crime, and to give sentence accordingly.

Section 173. Any person convicted of the offense of murder of the first degree is guilty of a felony, and shall be sentenced to suffer death by electrocution; and it shall be the duty of the clerk of the court wherein such conviction takes place, and he is hereby required, to transmit to the Governor of the Commonwealth and the Board of Pardons of the Commonwealth a full and complete transcript of the record of such trial and conviction within thirty days after sentence, or, in the event of an appeal, within twenty days after the final disposal of the cause upon such appeal.

Section 174. Any person convicted of the offense of murder of the second degree is guilty of a felony, and shall, for the first offense, be imprisoned not exceeding twenty years, and fined not exceeding ten thousand dollars, or both, and for the second offense shall be imprisoned for life and fined not exceeding ten thousand dollars.

Section 175. The offense formerly known as petit treason is hereby declared to be murder.

Section 176. If any person participates in any mob or riotous assemblage of persons by which any person is killed; or if any person participates in the taking of another from the legal custody of any officer, or person lawfully assisting such officer, and such person so taken is unlawfully killed before he shall have been returned or retaken into legal custody; such person participating in such mob or riotous assemblage, and such person participating in such unlawful taking is guilty of murder.

Section 177. Any person who commits voluntary manslaughter is guilty of a felony, and shall be imprisoned not exceeding twelve years, and fined not exceeding six thousand dollars.

Section 178. Any person who commits involuntary manslaughter is guilty of a felony, and shall be imprisoned not exceeding five years, and fined not exceeding two thousand dollars.

Section 179. It shall be no defense to a charge of murder or manslaughter that the person killed by the defendant did not die within a year and a day from the time of the act or omission which caused his death.

Section 180. Any person who wilfully and maliciously maims, or does serious bodily injury or disfigurement to another, is guilty of a felony, and shall be imprisoned not exceeding five years, or fined not exceeding two thousand dollars, or both.

Section 181. Any person who assaults another or who wilfully and maliciously does bodily injury or disfigurement to another, is guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be imprisoned not exceeding two years, or fined not exceeding one thousand dollars or both.

Section 182. Any person who unlawfully assaults another with intent to kill the said other, is guilty of a felony, and shall be imprisoned not exceeding seven years, or fined not exceeding three thousand dollars, or both.

Section 183. Any person who wantonly or playfully points or discharges a gun, pistol or other firearm at any other person is guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be imprisoned not exceeding one year, or fined not exceeding five hundred dollars, or both.

Section 184. Any person who administers to another any stupefying or overpowering drug, narcotic or anaesthetic agent with intent to enable such offender or any other person to commit, or with intent to assist such offender or other person in committing any felony, is guilty of a felony, and shall be imprisoned not exceeding five years, or fined not exceeding two thousand dollars, or both.

Section 185. Any person who unlawfully and intentionally causes the miscarriage of a woman, is guilty of abortion, a felony, and shall be imprisoned not exceeding five years

or fined not exceeding three thousand dollars, or both.

Section 186. Any person who unlawfully administers to, or advises or prescribes for, any woman, pregnant, or believed to be, but not pregnant, any drug, poison, or other substance, unlawfully uses, or advises or preseribes the use of, any instrument or other means with intent to procure the miscarriage of such woman, and thereby causes the death of such woman, or of a child of which she may be quick, is guilty of a felony, and shall be imprisoned not exceeding ten years, or fined not exceeding six thousand dollars, or both.

Section 187. Any person who unlawfully administers to or advises or prescribes for any woman believed to be, but not, pregnant, any drug, poison, or other substance, or unlawfully uses, or advises or prescribes the use of any instrument or other means to procure the miscarriage of such woman, with intent to procure such miscarriage, is guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be imprisoned not exceeding three years, or fined not exceeding one thousand dollars, or both.

Section 188. Any person who endeavors to conceal the birth of a child by any disposition of the dead body of such child, whether the child died before, during, or after its don it, is guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be imprisoned not exceeding one year, or fined not exceeding five hundred dollars, or both.

Section 189. Any parent or other person having the care or custody of any child under the age of seven years, who deserts such child in any place with intent wholly to abandon it, is guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be imprisoned not exceeding three years, or fined not exceeding one thousand dollars, or both.

Section 190. Any parent or other person charged with the care or custody for nurture or education of any child under the age of sixteen years, who abandons such child in destitute circumstances, or wilfully omits to furnish necessary and proper food, clothing, shelter and care for such child, is guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be imprisoned not exceeding two years, or fined not exceeding one thousand dollars, or both; and any provision of law prohibiting the disclosure of confidential communications between husband and wife shall not apply in prosecutions under this section.

Section 191. Any person who wilfully and without lawful excuse separates himself from his wife, or from his child, if such be under the age of sixteen years, or wilfully and without such lawful excuse refuses or neglects to maintain such wife or child, such wife or child being destitute or being dependent wholly or in part on their earnings or the earnings of either of them for adequate support; and any person of full age who wilfully and without lawful excuse neglects to maintain his parent, said parent being unable to maintain himself, is guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be imprisoned not exceeding one year, or fined not exceeding five hundred dollars, or both; such fine to be applied in whole or in part to the support of the wife, child or parent, as the court may direct.

Section 192. Any parent of a bastard child, whether such child was begotten or born within or without this Commonwealth, who wilfully neglects or refuses to maintain such child, is guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be imprisoned not exceeding one year, or fined not exceeding five hundred dollars, or both.

Section 193. Any person who has unlawful carnal knowledge of a woman, forcibly and against her will; or who has unlawful carnal knowledge of an idiot, or of a woman so imbecile, insane, drugged or intoxicated as not to be conscious of the nature of the act that is done to her; or who has unlawful carnal knowledge of a woman by personating her husband; or, who being over the age of sixteen years, has unlawful carnal knowledge of any woman child under the age of sixteen years, with or without her consent, is guilty of rape, a felony, and shall be imprisoned not exceeding fifteen years, or fined not exceeding seven thousand dollars, or both; carnal knowledge shall be deemed complete upon proof of penetration: Provided, That upon the trial of any person charged with unlawful carnal knowledge of a woman child under the age of sixteen years, if the jury shall find that such woman child was not of good repute, and that the carnal knowledge was with her consent, the defendant shall be acquitted of rape and convicted of fornication.

Section 194. Any person who takes or carries away, or decoys or entices away, or secrets or harbors or detains any person with intent to extort any money or other property, or to aid another in extorting any money or other property for the restoration of such person, is guilty of kidnapping, a felony, and shall be imprisoned for life, or for any term of years, or fined not exceeding ten thousand dollars, or both.

Section 195. Any person who unlawfully takes or carries away, or decoys, or entices away or secrets or detains any other person against his will, or, if such other be a child under the age of fourteen years, or a fugitive from the justice of another State or country arrested in this Commonwealth for extradition, with or without his voluntary consent, with any intent other than that specified in Section one hundred and ninety-four of this act, is guilty of a felony, and shall be imprisoned not exceeding five years, or fined not exceeding two thousand dollars, or both.

Section 196. Any person who, while driving or operating any vehicle, injures another person, and knowing such injury to have been inflicted, does not forthwith stop said vehicle and render such aid to the person injured as may be necessary and possible under the circumstances, is guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be imprisoned not exceeding one year, or fined not exceeding five hundred dollars, or both.

TITLE VII.—OFFENSES AGAINST PERSONAL PROPERTY, AND FRAUDULENT DEALING THEREWITH.

Section 197. Any person who commits robbery is guilty of a felony, and shall be imprisoned not exceeding ten years, or fined not exceeding five thousand dollars, or both.

Section 198. Any person who, being armed with an offensive weapon, or being aided by an accomplice actually present, commits robbery; or who in the commission of robbery or immediately before or thereafter, inflicts bodily harm on the person robbed, is guilty of a felony, and shall be imprisoned not exceeding twenty years, or fined not exceeding ten thousand dollars, or both.

Section 199. Any person who obtains any property from another or procures the doing of any act by another person against such other person's will, by any oral threat, or by any written communication, knowing the contents thereof, containing a threat, that either the defendant or another will accuse the person to whom the threat or communication is made or any other person, of an offense, or will impute to any such person any disease, deformity or disgrace, or will kidnap or imprison any such person unlawfully, or will unlawfully injure the person, property, reputation or business of any such person, is guilty of a felony, and shall be imprisoned not exceeding fifteen years, or fined not exceeding seven thousand dollars, or both.

Section 200. Any person who commits larceny of any property; or who, with intent to defraud, obtains any property from another by any false pretense; or who, having in his possession, custody or control any property of another, shall, with intent to deprive the owner thereof, fraudulently convert or secrete such property, is guilty of stealing, a felony, and shall be imprisoned not exceeding seven years, or fined not exceeding three thousand dollars, or both.

Section 201. Any person who steals any property from the person of another, is guilty of a felony, and shall be imprisoned not exceeding eight years, or fined not exceeding four thousand dollars, or both.

Section 202. Any public officer of this Commonwealth, or of any sub-division thereof, who steals any property of the Commonwealth or of any sub-division thereof in his possession or custody or under his control as such officer; or who, with intent to steal such property, fails to deliver possession thereof when thereunto legally required by the proper officer of the Commonwealth, or any sub-division thereof, or by the person authorized to demand and receive the same, is guilty of a felony, and shall be imprisoned not exceeding ten years, or fined not exceeding five thousand dollars, or both.

Section 203. Any person who has converted any property without this Commonwealth under such circumstances that if the conversion had been made by him within this Commonwealth such conversion would have constituted stealing, who brings such property into this Commonwealth, is guilty of stealing, and shall be punished as provided in Section two hundred of this act.

Section 204. Any person who having the possession of property of another with authority to sell or otherwise dispose of the same, or having possession of any bill of lading, permit, certificate, receipt or order for the delivery of merchandise with the like authority, deposits or pledges such property or document consigned or entrusted to him as

aforesaid, as a security for any money borrowed or negotiable instrument received by such person, and applies or disposes of the same to his own use, in violation of good faith, with intent to defraud the owner of such property; and such person who, with like fraudulent intent, applies or disposes of to his own use, any money or negotiable instrument, raised or acquired by the sale of other disposition of such property; and any person who being entrusted with any power of attorney for the sale or transfer of any property, fraudulently sells or transfers, or otherwise converts such property, is guilty of stealing, and shall be punished as provided in Section two hundred of this act.

Section 205. Any person who being a bailee of any property of another, pledges such property without the consent of the owner, with intent to defraud the owner, is guilty of stealing the said property, and shall be punished as provided in section two hundred of this act: Provided, That this section shall not apply to any person pledging property which he has purchased in whole or in part with his own money or credit for another, and for which he has not been wholly reimbursed by the person for whom it was purchased.

Section 206. On the trial of an indictment for stealing, it shall not be a defense that the defendant had an interest as partner, joint tenant or tenant in common, in the property converted.

Section 207. No trustee, banker, merchant, broker, attorney, agent, director, officer or other person who steals any property entrusted to him is entitled to refuse to make a full and complete discovery by answer to any bill in equity, or to answer any question or interrogatory in any civil proceeding in any court or law or equity, but no answer to any such bill, question or interrogatory shall be admissible in evidence against such person charged with such offense.

Section 208. Any person who by any false pretense made with intent to defraud, obtains the signature of any person to any written instrument, is guilty of a felony, and shall be imprisoned not exceeding seven years, or fined not exceeding three thousand dollars, or both.

Section 209. Any person who buys or receives any property which shall have been so appropriated, whether within or without this Commonwealth, as to constitute stealing under this act, knowing, or having reasonable grounds to believe, such property to have been so appropriated; or who corruptly, for any money or other property or promise or agreement for any money or property, conceals or withholds any property so appropriated, knowing, or having reasonable grounds to believe such property to have been so appropriated, is guilty of a felony, and shall be imprisoned not exceeding seven years, or fined not exceeding three thousand dollars, or both.

Section 210. It shall be lawful to prosecute and punish all buyers and receivers of stolen property, as well before as after the principal felon shall be taken and convicted, and whether the principal felon be amenable to justice or not, which prosecution, conviction and sentence of said receivers shall exempt them from being prosecuted as accessories after the fact, in case the principal felon shall be afterwards convicted.

Section 211. Any person who removes, alters, defaces, covers or destroys the manufacturers' serial number, or any other manufacturers' number or distinguishing or identification mark upon any machine or other apparatus (other than a motor vehicle) for the purpose of concealing or destroying the identity of any such machine or other apparatus; or who takes into his possession any such machine or apparatus from which the manufacturers' serial number, or any other manufacturers' number or distinguishing number or identification mark has been removed, altered, defaced, covered or destroyed for the purpose of concealing or destroying the identity of any such machine or other apparatus, knowing at the time of taking possession, of such removal, alteration, defacement, covering or destruction, is guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be imprisoned not exceeding six months, or fined not exceeding one hundred dollars, or both.

Section 212. Any officer, director, trustee, manager, employee, or agent, of any mutual savings bank, bank of discount and deposit, trust company, title insurance company, surety company or safe deposit company, incorporated under the laws of this Commonwealth, or of any private bank or unincorporated association receiving deposits of money, or of any building and loan association incorporated under the laws of this Commonwealth or authorized to do business therein, who wilfully misapplies any of the moneys, funds or credits of any such institution of which he is an officer, director, trustee, manager, employee or agent; or who, with intent to defraud such institution or any other company, body politic or corporate, or any individual person or to deceive any officer of such institution, or any bank examiner, or other person legally authorized to examine the affairs of any such institution, issues or puts forth any certificate of deposit, draws any order or bill of exchange, makes any acceptance, assigns any note, bond, draft, bill of exchange, mortgage, judgment or other instrument in writing, makes or subscribes to any false entry or false papers, fails to make any entry he should make, in any book, report or statement of such institution, is guilty of a felony, and shall be imprisoned not exceeding five years, or fined not exceeding two thousand dollars, or both.

Whenever the Commissioner of Banking shall have knowledge of any violation of this section, it shall be his duty to institute prosecutions against all persons violating any of the provisions thereof.

Section 213. Any person being a director, trustee, officer, manager, superintendent, receiver, attorney, broker, member or employee of any corporation, partnership, firm or association, or of any municipal or quasi-municipal corporation, who, as such receives or possesses himself of any property of such corporation, partnership, firm or association or municipal or quasi-municipal corporation otherwise than in payment to him of a just debt or demand, and with intent to defraud, omits to make or to cause or direct to be made a full and true entry thereof in the books and accounts of such corporation, partnership, firm or association or municipal or quasi-municipal corporation, or makes or concurs in the making of any material false entry in relation thereto in the books and accounts of such corporation, partnership, firm or association, or municipal or quasi-municipal corporation, is guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be imprisoned not exceeding three years, or fined not exceeding one thousand dollars, or both.

Section 214. Any person being a director, trustee, officer, manager, agent, superintendent, receiver, attorney, broker, member or employee of any corporation, partnership, firm or association, or of any municipal or quasi-municipal corporation, who with intent to defraud, destroys, alters, mutilates or falsifies any book, paper, writing or security belonging to or in the possession or custody of such corporation, partnership, firm, association or municipal or quasi-municipal corporation, or makes or concurs in the making of any false entry or any material omission in any book of account or other document of such corporation, firm, association, municipal or quasi-municipal corporation, is guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be imprisoned not exceeding three years, or fined not exceeding one thousand dollars, or both.

Section 215. Any person being a director, trustee, officer, manager, agent, superintendent, receiver, attorney, broker, member or employee of any body corporate, public company or municipal or quasi-municipal corporation, who shall make, circulate or publish or concur in making, circulating or publishing, any written statement or account of or concerning such corporation or company, its personnel, business, finances or affairs or prospects which he shall know to be false in any particular, with intent to deceive, or defraud any person, or with intent to induce any person to become a shareholder or partner therein, or to entrust or advance any property thereto, or to enter into any security for the benefit thereof, is guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be imprisoned not exceeding three years, or fined not exceeding one thousand dollars, or both.

Section 216. Any person who repledges or rehypothecates any stock, bond or other security, received by him for money lent and borrowed, during the continuance of the contract of hypothecation or pledging of such security, without the consent of the person pledging or hypothecating the same, is guilty of a felony, and shall be imprisoned not exceeding five years, or fined not exceeding two thousand dollars, or both: Provided, That this section shall not be construed to prevent persons from pledging or hypothecating stocks or other securities which they have purchased, in whole or in part, with their own money or credit, for others, and for which they have not been reimbursed by the parties for whom such stocks or other securities have been purchased.

Section 217. Any banker, broker, officer or employee of any trust or savings institution, national, State or private bank, or of any association under the supervision of the Banking Department, who receives any money for deposit,

knowing that such banker, broker, trust or savings institution, or bank, or association, is insolvent, is guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be imprisoned not exceeding three years, or fined not exceeding one thousand dollars, or both.

Section 218. Any person who being a member of a partnership, corporation or association, fraudulently uses or pledges the name of the partnership, corporation or association for any purpose other than the bona-fide use of said partnership, corporation or association, is guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be imprisoned not exceeding one year, or fined not exceeding five hundred dollars, or both.

Section 219. Any person who knowingly makes any misrepresentation for the purpose of securing from any life insurance company or association a policy of insurance or certificate of membership upon his own life or the life of any other person, is guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be imprisoned not exceeding one year, or fined not exceeding five hundred dollars, or both.

Section 220. Any person in the employ of any railroad company who fraudulently and in neglect of his duty fails to cancel or return to the proper officer, agent or company, any coupon or other railroad ticket, with intent to permit the same to be used in fraud of any such company, or who fraudulently stamps, prints or signs any such ticket, or fraudulently sells or puts in circulation any such ticket, is guilty of a felony, and shall be imprisoned not exceeding five years, or fined not exceeding three thousand dollars, or both.

Section 221. Any person who, with intent to defraud, makes, draws, utters or delivers any check, draft or order for the payment of money upon any bank, banking institution, trust company or other depository, knowing at the time of such making, drawing, uttering, or delivering that the maker or drawer has not sufficient funds in or credit with such bank, banking institution, trust company or other depository for the payment of such check, draft or order, is guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be imprisoned not exceeding two years, or fined not exceeding one thousand dollars, or both.

In any prosecution under this section, proof of the making, drawing, uttering or delivering of a check, draft, or order, together with proof that the person making or drawing such check, draft or order had not sufficient funds in or credit with the drawee for the payment of such check, draft or order, shall be prima facie evidence of intent to defraud and of knowledge of insufficient funds in or credit with such bank, banking institution, trust company or other depository, unless such maker or drawer shall have paid the drawee thereof the amount due thereon together with interest and protest fees, within ten days after receiving written notice that such check, draft, or order has not been paid to the drawee.

Section 222. Any person who obtains employment, or appointment to any office or place of trust by color or aid of any false or forged letter or certificate of recommendation, or of any false statement in writing, as to his name, residence, previous employment, or qualification, is guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be imprisoned not exceeding one year, or fined not exceeding five hundred dollars, or both.

Section 223. Any person who with intent to sell or dispose of any property or service to the public, or to increase the consumption thereof, or to induce the public to enter into any obligation relating thereto, or to acquire any interest therein, makes, publishes, disseminates, circulates or places before the public an advertisement concerning such property or service, which advertisement contains any assertion, representation or statement of fact which is untrue, deceptive or misleading, and which is known or which by the exercise of reasonable care should be known to be untrue, deceptive or misleading, is guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be imprisoned not exceeding one year or fined not exceeding five hundred dollars, or both.

Section 224. Any person who is charged on oath or affirmation before a magistrate, justice of the peace, alderman, mayor or burgess in this Commonwealth with being a professional thief, burglar or pickpocket, and who has been arrested by any police officer, detective, constable, sworn peace officer or watchman at any steamboat landing, railroad depot or station, ferryhouse, on the platform or inside of any street passenger railway car, in any church or the vestibule or corridor thereof, in any building occupied as a banking institution, trust company, saving fund or broker's office, elevator used to carry passengers, in any park or place of public amusement or recreation, or the approaches thereto, auction stores or crowded thoroughfares, public or private, and against whom it shall be proven to the satisfaction of the said magistrate, justice of the peace, alderman, mayor or burgess, by sufficient testimony, that he was frequenting or attending such place for an unlawful purpose, shall be committed to prison for a term not exceeding ninety days, or, in the discretion of said mayor, magistrate, justice of the peace, alderman or burgess, be required to enter security for his good behavior for a period not exceeding one year: Provided, however, That the defendant may, within five days after such conviction, appeal to the court of quarter sessions of the county in which such justice of the peace, alderman, mayor or burgess shall reside, upon allowance of said court of quarter sessions or any judge thereof, upon cause shown.

Section 225. Any person who with intent to defraud has in his possession, custody or control, any electric meter which has been tampered with or prevented from duly registering the quantity of electricity supplied or consumed; or who with such intent interferes with the proper action and just registration of any electric meter; or who with such intent diverts, or otherwise uses any electric current manufactured or supplied by another, is guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be imprisoned not exceeding six months, or fined not exceeding two hundred dollars, or both.

Section 226. Any person who wilfully and unlawfully opens, closes, or in any manner adjusts or tampers with any valve, regulator, gauge, gate, disc, curb-cock, stopcock, meter or other regulating, operating or measuring device or appliance in or attached to any well, tank, conduit, pipe-line, main service pipe, house-pipe or display pipe or other distributing pipe of any person furnishing gas to consumers; or who wilfully and unlawfully enlarges or alters or removes from its connection any mixer furnished or approved by such furnisher of gas; or who, without express permission first obtained from such furnisher of gas, puts on any mixer, or consumes the gas of such furnisher of gas, or who, without such permission, taps, severs or opens any gas main or pipe, or connects with such main or pipe any other main or pipe, is guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be imprisoned not exceeding six months, or fined not exceeding two hundred dollars, or both.

Section 227. Any person who takes, sells or transfers any promissory note or other negotiable instrument not having the words "given for a patent right" written or printed legibly and prominently on the face of such note or instrument, above the signature thereto, knowing the consideration of such note or instrument to consist, in whole or in part, of the right to make, use or vend any patent invention claimed to be patented, is guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be imprisoned not exceeding one year, or fined not exceeding five hundred dollars, or both.

Section 228. Any person who pretends for gain or lucre to predict future events, by cards, tokens, the inspection of the head or hands of any person, or by any one's age, or by consulting the movements of the heavenly bodies; or for gain or lucre pretends to effect any purpose by spells, charms, necromancy or incantation; or who advises the taking or administering of what are commonly called love powders or potions, or prepares the same to be taken or administered; or who pretends for lucre or gain to enable any one to get or to recover stolen property, or to tell where lost property is, or to stop bad luck, or to give good luck, or to put bad luck on any person or property, or to stop or injure the business or injure the health of any person, or to give success in business, enterprise, speculation, lottery, lottery numbers, or games of chance, or win the affections of any person whatever for marriage or seduction, or to make one person marry another, or to induce any person to alter or make a will in favor of or against any one, or tell the place where treasure, property, money or valuables are hid, or to tell the place where to dig or search for gold, metals, hidden treasure or any other article, or to make one person dispose of property, business or any valuable thing in favor of another, is guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be imprisoned not exceeding one year, or fined not exceeding five hundred dollars, or both.

Section 229. Any person who at any hotel, inn, or boarding house, receives or causes to be furnished any food or accommodations, with intent to defraud the owner or proprietor of such hotel, inn, or boarding house out of the value or price of such food or accommodation; and any person who obtains credit at any hotel, inn, or boarding house by depositing at such hotel, inn, or boarding house any baggage or property of value less than the amount of such credit, or of the bill by such person incurred, with such fraudulent intent;

and any person who after obtaining credit or accommodation at any hotel, inn, or boarding house, absconds from such hotel, inn or boarding house, and surreptitiously removes his baggage or property therefrom, is guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be imprisoned not exceeding six months, or fined not exceeding two hundred dollars, or both.

Section 230. Any person who marks, stamps, labels, or brands with the word 'gold' or the words "solid gold" or who sells, offers or exposes for sale, or has in his posession with intent to sell, any article of merchandise marked, stamped, labelled, or branded with the word "gold" or the words "solid gold," containing less than ten karats of pure gold, is guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be imprisoned not exceeding three months, or fined not exceeding one hundred dollars, or both.

Section 231. Any person who marks, stamps, labels or brands as being of any number of karat not less than ten in fineness, or sells, offers or exposes for sale or has in his possession with intent to sell, any article of merchandise marked, stamped, labelled or branded as being of any number of karat of gold not less than ten in fineness, or wrapped, in cased or enclosed in any box, package, cover, wrapper, or other thing in or by which the said article is packed, wrapped, incased, enclosed or otherwise prepared for distribution having thereupon any engraving, label, stamp, imprint or mark indicating or denoting that such article is of any number of karat of gold not less than ten in finess, unless the component parts of which said article is made are in the following ratio: If marked eighteen karat there must be eighteen parts of pure gold and six parts alloy; if fourteen karat, there must be fourteen parts of pure gold and ten parts alloy; if ten karat, there must be ten parts of pure gold and fourteen parts alloy; and other qualities in the same proportion, with twenty-four karat as the standard of pure gold by which the article is marked, is guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be imprisoned not exceeding three months, or fined not exceeding one hundred dollars, or both.

Section 232. Any person who sells or offers or exposes for sale, or has in his possession with intent to sell, any article of merchandise to which is attached a metal mounting, addition or ornament marked, stamped, or branded with the word "gold" or the words "solid gold," unless such mounting, addition or ornament contain not less than ten karats of pure gold, is guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be imprisoned not exceeding three months, or fined not exceeding one hundred dollars, or both.

Section 233. Any person who sells or offers or exposes for sale any article of merchandise to which is attached a metal mounting, addition or ornament marked, stamped or branded as being of any number of karat of gold not less than ten in fineness, unless the component parts of which such mounting, addition or ornament is made are in the ratio prescribed by section two hundred and thirty-one of this act, is guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be imprisoned not exceeding three months, or fined not exceeding one hundred dollars, or both.

Section 234. Any person who marks, stamps, labels or brands with the word "sterling" or the words "sterling silver," or who sells or offers or exposes for sale, or has in his possession with intent to sell, any article of merchandise marked, stamped, labelled or branded with the words "sterling" or the words "sterling silver," or wrapped, incased or enclosed in any box, package, cover, wrapper or any other thing, in or by which the said article is packed, wrapped, enclosed, incased or otherwise prepared for sale or distribution, having thereon any engraving, label, stamp, imprint, or mark indicating or denoting that such article is silver or sterling silver, unless nine hundred and twenty-five one-thousandths of the component parts of the metal of which the said article is made is pure silver, is guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be imprisoned not exceeding three months, or fined not exceeding one hundred dollars, or both.

Section 235. Any person who marks, stamps, labels or brands with the word "coin" or the words "coin silver," or who sells or offers or exposes for sale, or has in his possession with intent to sell, any article of merchandise marked, stamped, labelled or branded with the word "coin" or the words "coin silver," or wrapped, incased or enclosed in any box, package, cover, wrapper or other thing in or by which the said article is packed, wrapped, incased, enclosed or otherwise prepared for sale or distribution, having thereupon any engraving, label, stamp, imprint, or mark indicating or denoting that such article is coin or coin silver, unless nine hundred one-thousandths of the component parts of the metal of which the said article is made is pure silver, is guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be imprisoned not exceeding three months, or fined not exceeding one hundred dollars, or both.

Section 236. Any person who sells or offers or expose for sale. or has in his possession with intent to sell, any article of merchandise to which is attached a metal mounting, addition or ornament marked, stamped or branded with the word "sterling" or the words "sterling silver" unless such mounting, addition or ornament contain not less than nine hundred and twenty-five one-thousandths parts of pure silver. is guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be imprisoned not exceeding three months, or fined not exceeding one hundrer dollars. or both.

Section 237. Any person who sells or offers or exposes for sale, or has in his possession with intent to sell, any article of merchandise to which is attached a metal mounting, addition or ornament marked, stamped or branded with the word "coin" or the words "coin silver," unless such mounting, addition or ornament contain not less than nine hundred one-thousandths parts of pure silver, is guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be imprisoned not exceeding three months, or fined not exceeding one hundred dollars, or both.

Section 238. Any person who publicly presents for profit any unpublished dramatic play or musical composition without the consent of the author or authors, is guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be imprisoned not exceeding three months, or fined not exceeding one hundred dollars, or both.

Section 239. Any person who buys or receives from a minor, knowing him to be such, or from any person unknown to such person buying or receiving, or from any person pursuing no trade, labor or employment for a livelihood, any junk, rope, scrap iron, brass, lead, copper or other metal, is guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be imprisoned not exceeding one year, or fined not exceeding five hundred dollars, or both.

Section 240. Any person who in the sale, delivery, or exchange of any milk or cream, or the products of milk or cream, uses any bottle, jar, can, tub, box, vessel or other container of another upon which is stamped, blown, engraved, or otherwise marked, the name, title, mark or address of the owner, shall, on summary conviction, be fined not exceeding one hundred dollars and pay the costs of prosecution, and in default in the payment of such fine and costs be imprisoned not exceeding two months.

Section 241. Any person who without the consent of the owner, wilfully and unlawfully removes, obliterates, or mutilates the name, title, mark or address of another stamped, blown, engraved or otherwise marked on any bottle, jar, can, tub, box, vessel or other container used in the sale or transportation of milk or cream or the products of milk or cream, shall, on summary conviction, be fined not exceeding one hundred dollars and pay the costs of prosecution, and in default in the payment of such fine and costs be imprisoned not exceeding two months.

Section 242. Any person who without the consent of the owner thereof refills for the purpose of sale with any article of merchandise, any bottle upon which is stamped, blown, engraved or otherwise marked the name, title, or mark of another which shall have been registered according to law; or who buys, sells, deals or traffics in any such bottle without the consent in writing of the owner thereof shall, on summary conviction, be fined not exceeding two hundred dollars and pay the costs of prosecution, and in default in the payment of such fine and costs, be imprisoned not exceeding three months. The fact that any person other than the rightful owner thereof refills any such bottle, or uses such bottle for the sale therein of any article of merchandise, or has in his possession such bottle for the purpose of dealing or trafficking therein, is prima facie proof of the unlawful dealing or trafficking in such bottle.

Section 243. Any person who, by any false representation, knowing the same to be false, obtains from any club, association, society or company for improving the breed of animals, the registration of any animal in the register of any such club, association, society or company, or transfer of any such registration, is guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be imprisoned not exceeding one year, or fined not exceeding five hundred dollars, or both.

Section 244. Any person who enters for competition for any purse, prize, premium, stake or sweepstake offered or given by any person, club, association, society or company, any animal under an assumed name, or out of its proper class, when such prize, purse, premium, stake or sweep-

stake is to be decided by a contest in racing, is guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be imprisoned not exceeding six months, or fined not exceeding two hundred dollars, or both.

Section 245. Any person being the bailor of any property who, with intent to defraud his bailee, obtains possession of such property from the bailee without permission of such bailee, his agent or servant, with intent to defraud such bailee; or who obtains possession of such property from the bailee by any representation known by him to be false is guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be imprisoned not exceeding three months, or fined not exceeding one hundred dollars, or both.

Section 246. Any officer, agent, or member of any association, the formation of which is provided for by any act of assembly of this Commonwealth, who wilfully keeps, secrets, mutilates or destroys or refuses to surrender to his successor duly elected or appointed, or to the proper authority as provided by the construction or by-laws thereof, any seal, minute book, record, ledger, voucher or other book or paper or any article of property belonging or appertaining to the affairs of such association, is guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be imprisoned not exceeding one year, or fined not exceeding five hundred dollars, or both, and shall be sentenced to surrender such article to the proper authority.

Section 247. Any person who fraudulently or maliciously tears, burns, or in any other way destroys any deed, lease, will, bond, mortgage, or any bill or note, check, draft or other security for the payment of money or the delivery of goods, or any certificate of loan or other public security of this Commonwealth or of the United States, or of any of them, or of any foreign country, or any certificate of the stock or debt of any bank, corporation or society either of this Commonwealth or the United States, or either of them or of any foreign country, or any receipt, acquittance, release or discharge of any debt, suit or other demand, or any transfer or assurance of money, stocks, goods, chattels, or other property, or any letter of attorney or other power, or any day book or other book of accounts, or any agreement or contract whatever, with intent in any of the said cases to defraud, prejudice or injure any person, is guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be imprisoned not exceeding three years, or fined not exceeding one thousand dollars, or both.

Section 248. Any person who confesses or authorizes the confession of a judgment against himself, or against any partnership, corporation or association represented by him, in favor of one not a bona fide creditor, with intent to defraud a creditor; or who removes any of his property, or the property of any other person, out of any county with intent to prevent the same from being levied upon by virtue of any execution, or to prevent the said property from being sold by virtue of any said execution after levy has been made thereon; or who secretes, assigns, conveys or otherwise disposes of any of his property, or the property of any other person, with intent to defraud any creditor, or to prevent such property from being levied by virtue of any execution, or to prevent such property from being sold by virtue of any execution after levy has been made thereon, or to prevent such property from being made liable for the payment of his debts, or the debts of any other person; and any person who receives such property, with such intent, or who with like, intent colludes with any debtor or other person for the concealment or removal of such property, or for giving a false color thereto, or conceals any grant, sale, lease, bond or other instrument or proceeding, either in writing or by parol, or becomes a grantee, purchaser, lessee, obligee or other like party in any such instrument or proceeding, with the like fraudulent intent, or acts as broker, scrivener, agent or witness, in regard to such instrument or proceeding with like intent, is guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be imprisoned not exceeding two years, or fined not exceeding one thousand dollars, or both.

Section 249. Any person who fraudulently, or with intent to deceive, wears any insignia, badge, button, shield or official decoration of any association of veterans, or of any fraternal organization, or of any trade or labor union, or of any other society or association, or uses any of the same to obtain aid or assistance, unless he be entitled to wear or use the same under the constitution and by-laws, rules and regulations of such organization, is guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be imprisoned not exceeding two months, or fined not exceeding one hundred dollars, or both.

Section 250. Any person who, not being entitled under the laws or regulations of the United States Government to wear the same, wears the discharge button issued by the United States Government to soldiers, sailors, marines and war nurses, who served in the military or naval forces of the United States during times of war, is guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be imprisoned not exceeding sixty days or fined not exceeding one hundred dollars, or both.

Section 251. Any person who sells or offers for sale or purchases or accepts as a pledge or pawn a victory medal service button, or other medal, insignia, or decoration granted by the Government of the United States for service in the army, navy, marine or nurses' corps, is guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be imprisoned not exceeding one year or fined not exceeding five hunderd dollars, or both.

Section 252. Any person who fraudulently or with intent to deceive uses the name or title of any secret fraternal association, society, order or organization which has had a grand lodge having jurisdiction in this Commonwealth for ten years, or who imitates such name or title, or any name or title so nearly resembling it as to be calculated to deceive; or who fraudulently or with intent to deceive, wears or uses any emblem, badge, button, shield, device or insignia of any such organization; or who without the authority of the grand lodge aforesaid, publishes, sells, lends, gives away or circulates any letter or written or printed matter or device advertising for or soliciting members or applications for membership in such organization or in any alleged or pretended organization using, or designated, or claiming to be designated, by such title, or imitation or resemblance thereof; or who offers to sell, confer, communicate or give information as to where, how, of whom, or by what means any alleged or pretended degree, or secret, or secret work of any such organization, or any alleged or pretended organization designated, or claiming to be known by such title, or imitation or resemblance thereof, may be obtained, conferred or communicated, is guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be imprisoned not exceeding two years, or fined not exceeding one thousand dollars, or both; and the possession by the defendant of any such letter or written or printed matter or device shall be presumptive proof of an intent to violate this section.

TITLE VIII.—OFFENSES AGAINST REAL PROPERTY AND MALICIOUS MISCHIEF.

Section 253. Any person who in the night time breaks and enters any dwelling house of another, or building a parcel thereof or adjoining or appurtenant thereto, with intent to commit a felony; or who enters any building of another with intent to commit a felony therein by the use of gunpowder, dynamite, nitro-glycerin or other explosive, is guilty of burglary, a felony, and shall be imprisoned not exceeding twenty years, or fined not exceeding ten thousand dollars, or both.

Section 254. Any person who in the daytime breaks and enters any building of another, or who at any time enters any building of another with intent to commit a felony therein, is guilty of a felony, and shall be imprisoned not exceeding ten years, or fined not exceeding five thousand dollars, or both.

Section 255. Any person who injures, or stops or attempts to injure or stop, or enters into a conspiracy to injure or stop any moving railroad train, with intent to commit any felony thereon, is guilty of a felony, and shall be imprisoned not exceeding fifteen years, or fined not exceeding seven thousand dollars, or both.

Section 256. Any person who makes or mends or has in his possession, any tool, false, key, pick-lock, bit, nippers, fuse, force-screw, punch, drill, jimmy, or any material, implement or other mechanical device designed or commonly used for breaking into any vault, safe or building with intent to use such tool or implement in the commission of an offense, or knowing that the same is intended to be used, is guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be imprisoned not exceeding three years, or fined not exceeding one thousand dollars, or both; and the jury may infer the intent aforesaid from the fact of the possession by the defendant of any of the articles mentioned in this section.

Section 257. Any person who wilfully and maliciously burns or sets on fire any building, barrack, rick or stack of grain, hay fodder, bark, wood, boards or other lumber, or motor vehicle of another, or any bridge, is guilty of a felony, and shall be imprisoned not exceeding ten years, or fined not exceeding five thousand dollars, or both.

Section 258. Any person who wilfully and maliciously or wantonly burns or sets on fire the factory, mill or dwelling house of another, or building a parcel of such dwelling house or adjoining or appurtenant thereto, or any other building by means whereof a dwelling house is burnt; or who wilfully and maliciously burns any building in which there is, to the knowledge of the offender, any human being, is guilty of arson, a felony and shall be imprisoned not exceeding twenty years, or fined not exceeding ten thousand dollars, or both.

Section 259. Any person who wantonly, maliciously or negligently sets on fire any wood-lands of another or of the people of the Commonwealth or, without the consent of the owner, causes fire to burn therein; or who wantonly, maliciously or negligently sets fire upon adjacent land, which fire is communicated to such wood-lands; or who wilfully kindles any fire upon any forestry reservation, except in accordance with such rules as may be prescribed by the Department of Forestry, is guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be imprisoned not exceeding six months, or fined not exceeding three hundred dollars, or both.

Section 260. Any person who wilfully burns or sets on fire any building or other property owned by him which is at the time insured against loss or damage by fire, with intent to defraud or prejudice the insurer thereof, is guilty of a felony, and shall be imprisoned not exceeding seven years, or fined not exceeding three thousand dollars, or both.

Section 261. The fact that the offender was the husband or wife of the owner of the property burned, or was in possession as tenant or otherwise at the time of the commission of the offense provided against in section two hundred and fifty-eight of this act, does not exempt him or her from the provisions of the said section.

Section 262. Any person who places or throws in, upon, under, against or near any building, any gunpowder, dynamite, nitroglycerin or other explosive substance under such circumstances as to endanger human life or safety, is guilty of a felony, and shall be imprisoned not exceeding twelve years, or fined not exceeding six thousand dollars, or both.

Section 263. Any person who wilfully and unlawfully removes or injures any part of a public highway or bridge, or a private way or bridge maintained by authority of law; or who wilfully injures, obstructs or places or throws in or upon any public path, street, sidewalk, alley, road or other public way or place, any article or substance which might cause injury to any person, animal or vehicle, is guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be imprisoned not exceeding six months, or fined not exceeding three hundred dollars, or both.

Section 264. Any person who wilfully and unlawfully injures, throws down or levels any lock, sluice, floodgate, bank, waste-weir, dam, aqueduct, culvert, bridge, feeder, guard wall, towing path, or berme bank belonging to or used in any artificial navigation, or obstructs any such feeder, waste-weir, aqueduct or culvert, is guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be imprisoned not exceeding three years, or fined not exceeding one thousand dollars, or both.

Section 265. Any person who wantonly or maliciously opens or shuts any lock, safety gate, wicket, paddle or culvert gate, or any waste, feeder or sluice gate; or who drives any nail, spike, pin or wedge into any such gate or fixture thereof, or who takes any other means to prevent the perfect and free use of the same; or who wantonly or maliciously breaks, throws down or injures any fence, wall or timber work on, or used in connection with, any canal, pool, feeder, or other part of any artificial navigation; or who wantonly or maliciously obstructs the navigation of any canal or pool, is guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be imprisoned not exceeding six months, or fined not exceeding three hundred dollars, or both.

Section 266. Any person who wantonly or maliciously breaks down or cuts down or damages any river or meadow bank or mill dam, or the bank or wall of any canal or marsh, is guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be imprisoned not exceeding one year, or fined not exceeding five hundred dollars, or both.

Section 267. Any person who causes any water to be conveyed into any mine or into any subterraneous passage communicating therewith, with intent thereby to damage such mine, or to hinder or delay the working thereof; or who with like intent, wilfully and unlawfully pulls down, fills up or obstracts any airway, waterway, drain, pit, level or shaft of, or belonging to any mine, or otherwise wilfully and unlawfully injures any mine, is guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be imprisoned not exceeding two years, or fined not exceeding one thousand dollars, or both.

Section 268. Any person who wilfully and unlawfully injures any well sunk for the production of oil, gas, or water, or any reservoir, stand-pipe or tank used or intended for the storage of oil, gas or water, or any pumping station, valve, pipe or pipe line or conduit used or intended for the transportation of oil, gas or water, or any gas post, burner, or reflector, appliance, works or machinery used in connection with such well, reservoir, stand-pipe, tank, pumping station, valve, pipe or pipe line, is guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be imprisoned not exreeding three years, or fined not exceeding one thousand dollars, or both.

Section 269. Any person who wantonly or maliciously causes to fall any navigable stream used for the purpose of floating, running or manufacturing lumber, or into any tributary of such stream, any slabs, edgings, driftwood, brush, stump, log or tree, is guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be imprisoned not exceeding six months, or fined not exceeding three hundred dollars, or both.

Section 270. Any person who moors any vessel or raft, or hangs on with any vessel or raft, to any signal or mark used for the purposes of navigation and erected by lawful authority in the waters of this Commonwealth, or wilfully and unlawfully removes, injuries or damages such signal or mark erected in or near any stream by lawful authority; or who having through accident, run down, dragged, or in any way injured any such signal or mark, fails to give notice as soon as practicable or having so done to the light-house inspector of the district in which said signal or mark is located, or to the board of wardens for the port of Philadelphia, is guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be imprisoned not exceeding one year, or fined not exceeding five hundred dollars, or both.

Section 271. Any person who places or throws any obstruction upon or across any railroad, whether such railroad be operated by steam, electricity or other motive power, or loosens, removes, displaces, or injures any rail, sleeper, bridge, viaduct, culvert, embankment, or other thing or structure attached, appertaining to or connected with any railroad, or turns, moves, diverts, or injures any switch, machinery or other appliance appertaining to any such railroad, or makes or shows, hides or removes or injures any signal or light appertaining to any such railroad, or removes any waste, brasses, or packing from any journal-box of any locomotive, engine, tender, carriage, coach, car, caboose or truck used or operated upon any railroad, or removes, displaces or injures any air appliance, wire insulator, pole, dynamo or motor attached, appertaining to or connected with any such railroad, or injures any engine, tender, carriage, car or truck upon any such railroad, or discharges a firearm, or throws or causes to fall or strike against, into or upon any engine, tender, carriage, car or truck upon any such railroad, any wood, stone or other matter or thing with intent in any of the cases aforesaid to obstruct, upset, overthrow, derail or injure any engine, tendeh, carriage, car or truck used on any such railroad, or to endanger the safety of any person traveling or working or being upon any such railroad, is guilty of a felony, and shall, if no person is killed thereby, be imprisoned not exceeding ten years, or fined not exceeding five thousand dollars, or both; and if any person is killed thereby, be punished as provided for in section one hundred and seventy-three of this act.

Section 272. Any person who wilfully and unlawfully, but without any intents mentioned in section two hundred and seventy-one of this act, does any of the acts mentioned in the said section; or who wilfully and unlawfully takes possession of, or removes any of the property mentioned therein, or wilfully and unlawfully prevents or attempts to prevent the use thereof by any railroad company or its employees, is guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be imprisoned not exceeding one year, or fined not exceeding five hundred dollars, or both.

Section 273. Any person who wilfully and unlawfully breaks or injures any locomotive or stationary engine, inclined plane, engine house, station or depot, bridge, culvert, trestle work, or other building or structure belonging to any railroad, or any other part of such railroad, or wantonly or maliciously de ranges or displaces the fixtures or machinery of any locomotive or stationary engine used or employed on any railroad, or wantonly or maliciously injures any fence or wall or cross-road passing over or under such railroad, is guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be

imprisoned not exceeding one year, or fined not exceeding five hundred dollars, or both.

Section 274. Any person who wilfully and unlawfully displaces, removes or injures or interferes with any line of telegraph or telephone posts, wire or cable, pier or abutment or any material or property appertaining thereto; or who wilfully and unlawfully cuts, breaks, taps or makes connection with any telegraph or telephone line, wire or instrument; or who being authorized thereto, reads or copies any message or communication passing over the same; or who wilfully and unlawfully prevents, obstructs or delays the sending, transmission, conveyance or delivery of any authorized message or communication by or through any telegraph or telephone line, wire, or cable under the control of any telegraph or telephone company, is guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be imprisoned not exceeding one year or fined not exceeding five hundred dollars, or both.

Section 275. Any person who wilfully and unlawfully injures any power house, sub-station, cable, meter, pipe, conduit, wire, line, pole, tower, crossarm, insulator, transformer, switch-device, lightning-arrester, lamp, motor, generator or other appliance or apparatus or machinery owned or used by any person using or being engaged in the manufacture or sale or transportation, transmission or distribution of electricity for the purpose of light, heat or power; and any person, not being duly authorized thereto, who wilfully connects or disconnects any electrical conductor owned by any such person or makes any connection with any such electrical conductor with intent to use or waste the electric current, or anywise tampers with any meter used to register electric current consumed, or electric energy passing through the same or the characteristics thereof, or interferes with the operation of any dynamo, or other electric appliance or apparatus of such person, or tampers with or interferes with any sub-station cable, meter, pipe, conduit, wire, line, pole, tower, cross-arm, insulator, transformer, switching-device, lightning arrester, lamp, generator, or other appliance or apparatus used by such person or by a customer or patron thereof, is guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be imprisoned not exceeding three years, or fined not exceeding one thousand dollars, or both.

Section 276. Any person who wantonly or maliciously injures or defaces any building, or any fixture thereto, is guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be imprisoned not exceeding six months, or fined not exceeding three hundred dollars, or both.

Section 277. Any person who wantonly or maliciously breaks or cuts down or otherwise injures any tree, shrub, bush, plant, trellis, arbor, hotbed, hothouse, greenhouse or vine, being, standing or growing on the land of another or of the people of the Commonwealth; or who wilfully violates any rule made for the government of the state forest reserves, or injures or defaces or removes any notice posted by the department or forestry; or wantonly or maliciously breaks or cuts or otherwise injures any wood or timber being on the land of another or of the people of the Commonwealth; or who wantonly or maliciously breaks or cuts, people of the Commonwealth, any grain, grass, vegetables severs from, or injures on the land of another or of the or other growing crop, or any other produce thereof, or anything attached thereto, or who wantonly or maliciously breaks, cuts down or otherwise injures or defaces any wall, fence or enclosure of another or of the people of the Commonwealth, or any tree, rock, post or other monument which has been either erected or marked for the purposes of designating a point in the boundary of the Commonwealth, or of any sub-division thereof, or of any farm, tract or lot of land, or alters, destroys, defaces, adds to or changes, any mark or inscription thereon, is guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be imprisoned not exceeding six months, or fined not exceeding three hundred dollars, or both.

Section 278. Any person who wilfully and unlawfully injures any hose or engine, or any apparatus appertaining to the same, belonging to the Commonwealth, or any sub-dvision thereof, or to any fire engine or hose company, is guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be imprisoned not exceeding two years, or fined not exceeding one thousand dollars, or both.

Section 279. Any person who wantonly or maliciously injures or interferes with or interrupts the working of any fire alarm, telegraph, or telephone box, fire alarm signal box, or any pole, post, wire or other appurtenance thereto, is guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be imprisoned not exceeding two years, or fined not exceeding one thousand dollars or both.

Section 280. Any person who wantonly or maliciously removes, injures or defaces any sign or index board lawfully erected upon or near any public street, road or bridge for the direction, guidance or safety of travelers, whether the same be erected on public or private property shall, on summary conviction, be fined not exceeding one hundred dollars and pay the costs of prosecution, and in default in the payment of such fine and costs be imprisoned not exceeding two months.

Section 281. Any person who wilfully and unlawfully breaks or enters any building used for public school purposes or any outhouse used in connection therewith; or who wantonly or maliciously injures or defaces any furniture, book, paper, map, chart or apparatus in any such building, is guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be imprisoned not exceeding six months, or fined not exceeding three hundred dollars or both.

Section 282. Any person who wantonly or maliciously injures or defaces, soils, obliterates or destroys any book, volume, chart, map, magazine, newspaper, picture, painting engraving, statuary, coin, model, apparatus, specimen or other article in any public library, gallery, museum, collection fair or exhibition, or in any library, gallery, museum, collection or exhibition, which is either at all times, or from time to time open for the admission of the public, or an considerable number of persons, either by the permission of the owner thereof or by the payment of money for entrance to the same, or of any college or university, or of any other incorporated institution devoted to educational, scientific literary, artistic, historical or charitable purpose, is guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be imprisoned not exceeding six months, or fined not exceeding three hundred dollars, or both.

Section 283. Any person who wilfully and unlawfully injures or defaces any statue or monument or wilfully and unlawfully destroys, alters, defaces, adds to or changes any inscription upon any such statue or monument, is guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be imprisoned not exceeding one year, or fined not exceeding five hundred dollars, or both.

Section 284. Any person who wantonly or maliciously injures, defaces or soils any property of exhibitors, visitors or lessees at any fair or exhibition, is guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be imprisoned not exceeding three months, or fined not exceeding one hundred dollars, or both.

Section 285. Any person who wilfully and unlawfully injures any arsenal or armory, or any uniform, arm, equipment or other property therein, is guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be imprisoned not exceeding three months, or fined not exceeding one hundred dollars, or both.

Section 286. Any person whose duty it is to handle, remove, or care for the baggage of passengers on any common carrier, who wilfully and unlawfully injures any box, package, parcel or other such baggage, while loading, transporting, unloading, delivering or storing the same, is guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be imprisoned not exceeding three months, or fined not exceeding one hundred dollars, or both.

Section 287. Any person who, being bailee for hire of any property of another, wilfully and unlawfully injures such property, is guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be imprisoned not exceeding three months, or fined not exceeding one hundred dollars, or both.

Section 288. Any person who wantonly or maliciously destroys, mutilates, defaces or removes any show bill, placard, programme, poster or other advertisement lawfully erected posted or being upon any rail, fence, billboard or other structure, is guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be imprisoned not exceeding three months, or fined not exceeding one hundred dollars, or both.

Section 289. Any person who wilfully and unlawfully paints, writes, places or affixes any placard, notice, sign or advertisement upon any property of another without the consent of the owner of said property, is guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be imprisoned not exceeding three months or fined not exceeding one hundred dollars, or both.

Section 290. Any person who wilfully and unlawfully kills, wounds, injures or disfigures any cattle, horse, mule, dog or other domestic animal or fowl of another; or who wilfully and unlawfully administers any poison to any such animal or fowl, is guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be imprisoned not exceeding three years, or fined not exceeding one thousand dollars, or both: Provided, That the provision

of this section shall not apply to the killing of any animal or fowl taken or found in the act of destroying any other domestic animal or fowl.

Section 291. Any person who enters an enclosed private game preserve of another with intent to wantonly or maliciously injure, destroy or capture any animal, or fish, or to injure or destroy any other thing therein, is guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be imprisoned not exceeding six months or fined not exceeding three hundred dollars, or both.

Section 292. Any person who cruelly ill-treats, over-drives, over-rides, over-loads, beats or tortures, torments or otherwise abuses any animal, whether wild or tame, or whether belonging to himself or another; or who being the owner or having possession or custody of any animal, deprives such animal of necessary food, drink, shelter or protection, or neglects or refuses to furnish it with such food or drink, shelter or protection, or cruelly drives, rides or works it when unfit for labor, or cruelly abandons it, or carries it in or upon any vehicle, or otherwise, in a cruel manner, or knowingly and wilfully authorizes or permits it to be subjected to unnecessary torture, suffering or cruelty of any kind, or abandons it to die in any public place shall, on summary conviction, be fined not exceeding two hundred dollars, and pay the costs of prosecution, and in default in the payment of such fine and costs be imprisoned not exceeding three months.

Section 293. Any person who causes to fight any cock, bull, bear, dog, or other creature, for money or other property; or who keeps, uses or is in any way connected with or interested in the management of, or receives money for the admission of any person to, any place kept or used for the purpose of fighting or baiting any cock, bull, dog or other creature, shall, on summary conviction, be fined not exceeding two hundred dollars, and pay the costs of prosecution, and in default in the payment of such fine and costs be imprisoned not exceeding three months.

Section 294. Any agent of the Pennsylvania society or of any other society for the prevention of cruelty to animals, is hereby authorized and empowered to seize any bull, bear, dog, cock or other creature kept, used or intended to be used for the purpose of fighting or baiting, and to sell the same for the benefit of said society: Provided, That when the seizure is made the animal so seized shall not be deemed absolutely forfeited, but shall be held by the officer seizing it until a conviction of some person is first obtained under section two hundred and ninety-three of this act, for keeping or using or being connected with or interested in the management of any place used for fighting for baiting animals, and it shall have been found that the animal seized was found on the premises which are the subject of the complaint: And further provided, That the agent making such seizure shall make due return to the magistrate or alderman before whom the complaint is heard, of the number and kind of animals or creatures so seized by him; and it shall be the duty of the magistrate or alderman hearing the complaint, in case of a conviction, to make the forfeiture of such animals or creatures seized a part of the sentence.

Section 295. Any person who wilfully and unlawfully injures or defiles any ice, forming, formed or being upon any water of another from which ice is taken as an article of merchandise, or for domestic consumption, is guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be imprisoned not exceeding three months, or fined not exceeding one hundred dollars, or both.

TITLE IX.—OFFENSES AGAINST THE COIN, AND FORGERY.

Section 296. Any person who falsely makes, forges or counterfeits any coin resembling or apparently intended to resemble any gold or silver coin which is or shall be current or in actual use or circulation as money within this Commonwealth, is guilty of a felony, and shall be imprisoned not exceeding ten years, or fined not exceeding five thousand dollars, or both.

Section 297. Any person who fraudulently defaces, mutilates, diminishes, falsifies or scales any gold or silver coin which is or shall be current or in actual use or circulation as money in this Commonwealth, is guilty of a felony, and shall be imprisoned not exceeding five years, or fined not exceeding two thousand dollars, or both.

Section 298. Any person who buys, sells, receives, pays or puts off, or offers so to do, any false, forged or counterfeit coin resembling or apparently intended to resemble or pass for any gold or silver coin which is or shall be current or in actual use or circulation as money within this Commonwealth at or for a lower rate or value than the same by its denomination, imports or was coined, forged or counterfeited for, knowing the same to be false, forged or counterfeit; or who brings into this Commonwealth any false, forged or counterfeit coin, resembling or apparently intended to resemble any gold or silver coin which is or shall be current or in actual use or circulation as money within this Commonwealth, knowing the same to be false, forged or counterfeit, is guilty of a felony, and shall be imprisoned not exceeding five years, or fined not exceeding two thousand dollars, or both.

Section 299. Any person who tenders, utters, passes or puts off any false, forged or counterfeit coin resembling or apparently intended to resemble any gold or silver coin which is or shall be current or in actual use or circulation in this Commonwealth, knowing the same to be false, forged or counterfeit; or who has in his possession any such false, forged or counterfeit gold or silver coin, knowing the same to be false, forged or counterfeit, with intent to utter, pass or put off the same, is guilty of a felony, and shall be imprisoned not exceeding ten years, or fined not exceeding five thousand dollars, or both.

Section 300. Any person who falsely makes, forges or counterfeits any coin resembling or apparently intended to resemble any copper, nickel, bronze or other minor coin which is or shall be current or in actual use or circulation as money within this Commonwealth, is guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be imprisoned not exceeding three years, or fined not exceeding one thousand dollars, or both.

Section 301. Any person who buys, sells, receives, pays puts off, or offers so to do, any false, forged or counterfeit coin, resembling or apparently intended to resemble any copper, nickel, bronze or other minor coin which is or shall be current or in actual use or circulation as money within this Commonwealth, at or for a lower rate or value than the same by its denomination, imports or was coined, forged or counterfeited for, knowing the same to be false, forged or counterfeit; or who brings into this Commonwealth any false, forged or counterfeit coin resembling or apparently intended to resemble any copper, nickel, bronze or other minor coin which is or shall be current, or in actual use or circulation as money within this Commonwealth, knowing the same to be false, forged or counterfeit, is guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be imprisoned not exceeding three years, or fined not exceeding one thousand dollars, or both.

Section 302. Any person who tenders, utters, passes or puts off any false, forged or counterfeit coin resembling or apparently intended to resemble any copper, nickel, bronze, or other minor coin which is or shall be current or in actual use or circulation as money within this Commonwealth, knowing the same to be false, forged or counterfeit; or who has in his possession, custody or control any such false, forged or counterfeit minor coin, knowing the same to be false, forged or counterfeit, with intent to utter, pass or put off the same, is guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be imprisoned not exceeding three years, or fined not exceeding one thousand dollars, or both.

Section 303. Any person who makes, mends, buys, sells, conceals or has in his possession, custody or control any puncheon, matrix, die, hub, stamp, mould, edger or cutting engine or part thereof, used or designed for coining, forging or counterfeiting any coin, knowing that such tool or instrument is intended to be used in the false and fraudulent making, forging or counterfeiting of any coin which is or shall be current or in actual use or circulation as money within this Commonwealth, or with intent to use such tool or instrument for the fraudulent purpose aforesaid, is guilty of a felony, and shall be imprisoned not exceeding five years, or fined not exceeding two thousand dollars, or both.

Section 304. Where, upon the trial of any person charged with any of the offenses enumerated in sections two-hundred and ninety-six, two hundred and ninety-eight, two hundred and ninety-nine, three hundred, three hundred and one and three hundred and two of this act, it shall be necessary to prove any coin, produced in evidence against such person, to be false, forged or counterfeit, it shall be necessary to prove the same to be false, forged or counterfeit by the evidence of any officer of the United States mint, but it shall be sufficient to prove the same false, forged or counterfeit by the evidence of any credible witness.

Section 305. Any person who falsely makes, forges, counterfeits or alters any obligation or other security of the United States, or knowingly utters, publishes or puts off any falsely made, forged, counterfeited or altered obligation, knowing the same to be false, forged, counterfeit or altered, or has in his possession, custody or control any such falsely made, forged, counterfeit or altered obligation, knowing the same to be forged, counterfeited, or altered, with intent to utter, publish or put off such obligation, is guilty of a felony, and shall be imprisoned not exceeding fifteen years, or fined not exceeding seven thousand dollars, or both.

Section 306. Any person who falsely makes, forges or counterfeits any bill or note in imitation of, or purporting to be a bill or note issued by any bank incorporated under the laws of this Commonwealth or under the laws of any of the States or territories of the Union, or the District of Columbia, or any order, check or draft on any such bank, or any cashier of the same; or who passes, utters or publishes any false, forged or counterfeit bill or note, as and for a true note issued by any such bank, or any false, forged or counterfeit order, check or draft upon any such bank, or any cashier thereof, knowing the same to be falsely made, forged or counterfeited; or who passes, utters or publishes any forged or counterfeit not or bill in imitation of or purporting to be a bill or note issued by any such bank, knowing the same to be false, forged or counterfeited, is guilty of felony, and shall be imprisoned not exceeding fifteen years, or fined not exceeding seven thousand dollars, or both.

Section 307. Any person who commits forgery of any written instrument the forging of which is not otherwise specially provided against in this act; or who utters any such forged instrument, knowing the same to be forged, is guilty of a felony, and shall be imprisoned not exceeding ten years, or fined not exceeding five thousand dollars, or both.

Section 308. Any person who fraudulently places together or connects different parts of two or more notes, bills or other instruments in such a manner as to produce one or more notes or instruments, with intent to pass or utter all or any thereof as genuine; and any person who utters, publishes or passes the same or either of them with intent to defraud, is guilty of a felony, and in either case such person shall be imprisoned not exceeding five years, or fined not exceeding two thousand dollars, or both.

Section 309. Any person who fraudulently utters or passes any note or bill purporting to be the note or bill of a bank, company or association which never in fact legally existed, knowing that the bank, company or association purporting to have issued the same never legally existed, is guilty of a felony, and shall be imprisoned not exceeding fifteen years, or fined not exceeding seven thousand dollars, or both.

Section 310. Any person who makes, engraves or prepares, or has in his possession, custody or control any plate or substance made, engraved or prepared after the similitude of any plate or substance from which any note or bill issued by any bank incorporated under the laws of the United States or of this Commonwealth, or under the laws of any of the States or territories of the Union, or of the District of Columbia shall have been taken or printed, or whereupon or by means whereof any note or bill may be made, printed or prepared after the similitude of any note or bill issued by any such bank; or made or prepared after the similitude of any plate or substance from which any obligation or other security of the United States, or any bond, note, cupon, or other instrument issued by this Commonwealth or any other State or territory of the Union, or by any corporation, company or individual, shall have been taken or printed, or wherefrom or by means whereof any obligation or other security of the United States or any bond, note, cupon or other instrument for the payment of money may be made, printed, or prepared after the similitude of such obligation or other security or of such bond, note, cupon or other instrument issued as aforesaid, with intent to use such plate or substance or cause or suffer the same to be used in forging or counterfeiting any of the instruments aforesaid; or passes, utters or publishes any such forged or counterfeit note, bill, cupon or other instrument, knowing the same to be false, forged or counterfeit; or has in his possession, custody or control any note, bill, bond, cupon or other instrument aforesaid made, printed, engraved or otherwise prepared after the similitude of any note, bill, bond, cupon or other instrument issued by the United States, or by this Commonwealth or by any of the States or territories of the Union, or by any corporation, company or individual with intent to pass, utter or publish such simulated note; or who has in his possession, custody or control any paper adapted to the making of any such bill, note, bond, cupon or other instrument aforesaid and similar to the paper on which said obligations or evidences of debt shall have been issued, with intent to use such paper or suffer the same to be used in forging or counterfeiting any such instrument, is guilty of a felony, and shall be imprisoned not exceeding fifteen years, or fined not exceeding seven thousand dollars, or both.

Section 311. Any person who prints, writes, utters, publishes, sells, lends, gives away, circulates or distributes, or has in his possession with intent to publish, sell, lend, give away, circulate or distribute any letter, writing, circular, paper, pamphlet, hand bill or any other written or printed matter advertising, offering or purporting to advertise or offer for sale, loan, exchange, gift or distribution, or to furnish, procure or distribute any counterfeit coin, paper money, internal revenue stamp, postage stamp or any other token of value, or what purports to be counterfeit coin, paper money, internal revenue stamp, postage stamp or any other token of value, or giving or purporting to give information where, how, of whom, or by what means, any counterfeit coin, paper money, internal revenue stamp or postage stamp or token of value, can be procured or had, or what purports to be counterfeit coin, paper money, internal revenue stamp, postage stamp or other token of value can be procured or had, whether called "green articles," "queer coin," "paper goods," "bills," "spurious treasury notes," "United States goods," "green paper goods," "business that is not legitimate," "cigars," "green cigars," or by any other name or title, or any other device, is guilty of a felony, and shall be imprisoned not exceeding five years, or fined not exceeding two thousand dollars, or both.

Section 312. Any person who for executing, operating, promoting, carrying on, or in the aiding, assisting or abetting in the promotion, operating or carrying on, or executing of any scheme or device whatsoever to defraud, by use or means of any papers, writings, letters, circulars or written or printed matter, concerning the offering for sale, loan, gift, distribution or exchange of counterfeit coin, paper money, internal revenue stamp, postage stamp or other token of value as provided in section three hundred and eleven of this act, shall use any fictitious, false or assumed name or address other than his own right, proper and lawful name, or whoever in the executing, operating, promoting, carrying on, aiding, assisting or abetting, in the execution, promoting or carrying on of any scheme or device offering for sale, loan, gift or distribution, or purporting to offer for sale, loan, gift or distribution, or giving or purporting to give information, where, how, of whom or by what means any counterfeit coin, paper money, internal revenue stamp, postage stamp or other token of value can be had, knowingly receives or takes from the mails of the United States any letter or package addressed to any such fictitious, false or assumed name or address, or name other than his own right, proper or lawful name, is guilty of a felony, and shall be imprisoned not exceeding five years, or fined not exceeding two thousand dollars, or both. Any letter, circular, writing or paper offering or purporting to offer for sale, loan, gift or distribution, or giving or purporting to give information, directly or indirectly, where, how, of whom or by what means, any counterfeit coin, paper money, internal revenue stamp, postage stamp or token of value may be obtained or had, or concerning any similar scheme or device to defraud the public whether such article, matter or thing is called "green articles," "bills," "business that is not legitimate," "spurious treasury notes," "United States goods," "green paper goods," "cigars," "green cigars," or by any other name, device or title of a similar character, shall be deemed presumptive proof of the fraudulent character of such scheme.

Section 313. Any person who falsely and fraudulently makes, forges or counterfeits the great or less seal of the Commonwealth, the seal of any court, office, county or corporation, or any other seal authorized by the law of the United States or this Commonwealth or of any other State or any territory of the United States; or who falsely and fraudulently utters or publishes any instrument or writing impressed with such forged or counterfeit seal, knowing the same to be forged or counterfeit, is guilty of a felony, and

shall be imprisoned not exceeding seven years, or fined not exceeding three thousand dollars, or both.

Section 314. Any person who forges, or fraudulently defaces, alters, corrupts, withdraws, carries away, falsifies, discharges, secretes or avoids any record, charter, gift, grant, conveyance, contract, fine, forfeited recognizance or other forfeiture, or any registry, acknowledgement or certificate, or any minute, document book or any proceeding filed or deposited by authority of law in any public office, or with any public officer of this Commonwealth or any sub-division thereof, is guilty of a felony, and shall be imprisoned not exceeding seven years, or fined not exceeding three thousand dollars, or both; and if such person be a public officer of this Commonwealth or any sub-division thereof, he shall in addition to the penalty above prescribed forfeit his office, and be forever disqualified from holding any office of trust, honor or profit under the constitution or laws of this Commonwealth.

Section 315. Any person who with intent to injure or defraud falsely makes, forges or alters, any telegram, letter or other written communication, paper or instrument by which making, forging or altering any other person is injured in his good name, standing, position or general reputation, is guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be imprisoned not exceeding one year, or fined not exceeding five hundred dollars, or both.

Section 316. Any person who issues or delivers any receipt or other paper by which it appears that any goods, wares or merchandise have been stored in any elevator or in any place designated by law for the storage of any goods, wares or merchandise, or delivered to any warehouseman, wharfinger or other bailee, unless the same has been so delivered and is at the time actually under the control of such warehouseman, wharfinger or bailee; and any person who issues or delivers any second or duplicate receipt or other such paper while any former receipt or other such paper representing any goods, wares or merchandise shall be outstanding and uncalled, without writing across the face of the same the word "duplicate'; and any person who sells, encumbers, ships, transfers or removes beyond his immediate control any goods, wares or merchandise for which a receipt or other such paper aforesaid has been given by him, unless such receipt or other such paper bears on its face the words "not negotiable," or unless it is surrendered to be cancelled at the time of such sale, encumbrance, transfer or removal, or unless in the case of a partial delivery, a memorandum thereof is endorsed upon such paper, is guilty of a felony, and shall be imprisoned not exceeding five years, or fined not exceeding two thousand dollars, or both.

Section 317. Any person who counterfeits or fraudulently impresses or makes the brand, mark or any number or other mark of any public inspector, or a mark or number in imitation thereof, upon any article subject by law to inspection, or upon any cask, vessel or container containing such article, or upon any plug of such cask, vessel or container, or fraudulently puts any stamped plug into any cask, vessel or container, or fraudulently alters, defaces, conceals or erases any such inspection mark duly made; and any person who counterfeits or fraudulently impresses or makes upon any article subject by law to inspection, or upon any cask, vessel or container containing such article, the brand, mark or any number or other mark of any miller, manufacturer, packer or other person, or fraudulently alters, defaces or erases any such mark, or fraudulently impresses or makes the brand, mark or any number or other mark of any person upon such article, cask, vessel or container, is guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be imprisoned not exceeding one year or fined not exceeding five hundred dollars, or both.

Section 318. Any person who forges or counterfeits any private stamps, mark, wrapper or label resembling or apparently intended to resemble the private stamp, mark, wrapper or label usually affixed by any other person on, or in the sale of, any goods, wares or merchandise, with intent to deceive or defraud such other person or the purchaser of any such goods, wares or merchandise, is guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be imprisoned not exceeding one year, or fined not exceeding five hundred dollars, or both.

Section 319. Any person who wilfully and unlawfully defaces, obliterates or removes any mark, letter or brand from any saw-log, board, shingle, bolt or lumber of any kind floating in or lodged upon the bank of any river or stream, is guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be imprisoned not exceeding one year, or fined not exceeding five hundred dollars, or both.

Section 320. Any person who has in his possession, custody or control any engraving or printed stamp, wrapper or label or any other representation, likeness, copy or imitation of the private stamp, mark, wrapper or label usually affixed by any other person to or used by any other person on or in the sale of any goods, wares or merchandise; or any die or plate from which such engraving stamp, wrapper, label or other representation may be made, with intent to use or sell the said die, plate, engraving, stamp, wrapper or label in aiding in vending any goods, wares or merchandise, in imitation of, or intended to resemble, or to be sold for the goods, wares, or merchandise of such other person, is guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be imprisoned not exceeding one year, or fined not exceeding five hundred dollars, or both.

Section 321. Any person who vends any goods, wares or merchandise having thereon any forged or counterfeit stamp, mark, wrapper or label of another, knowing the same to bear such forged or counterfeit stamp, mark, wrapper or label, without disclosing the fact to the purchaser thereof, is guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be imprisoned not exceeding six months, or fined not exceeding three hundred dollars, or both.

Section 322. Any person who forges, counterfeits or imitates any duly registered trade-mark, label, symbol or private stamp of any association or union of persons authorized by law to register a trade-mark, label, symbol, or private stamp; or uses, displays, sells or offers for sale, any counterfeit or imitation of any such trade-mark, label, symbol or stamp; or uses any original or bona fide trade-mark, label, symbol or stamp, without authority from the association or union owning, controlling or having jurisdiction over the same, or after the license or authority to use the same has been rescinded or revoked by the association or union, controlling or having jurisdiction over the same; or has in his possession, custody or control any such counterfeit trade-mark, label, symbol or stamp, with intent to use or sell the same in aiding in vending any goods, wares or merchandise; and any person who knowingly uses any such trade-mark, label, symbol or stamp of such association or union by placing the same on any goods, wares or merchandise which is not the product of members of such association or union; and any person who knowingly sells or offers for sale any goods wares or merchandise on which such trade-mark, label, symbol or stamp is so wrongfully placed, is guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be imprisoned not exceeding two years, or fined not exceeding one thousand dollars, or both.

Section 323. Any person who with intent to defraud puts upon any article of merchandise or upon any cask, vessel, container, stopper, case, cover, wrapper, package, band, ticket, label or other thing covering or attached to such article or with which such article is intended to be sold, or is sold, any false description or other indication of or respecting the kind, number, quantity, weight or measure of such article or any part thereof, or the place or country where it was manufactured, made or produced, or the quality or grade of any such article, if the quality or grade thereof is required by law to be marked, branded or otherwise indicated on or with such article; or sells or offers for sale, or has in his possession, custody or control with intent to sell, any article which to his knowledge is falsely described or indicated in any of the ways aforesaid, or is otherwise misbranded within the meaning of the word misbranded as defined by any act of assembly of this Commonwealth in force at the time, is guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be imprisoned not exceeding one year, or fined not exceeding five hundred dollars, or both.

Section 324. Any person who knowingly falsely represents any article of food sold or offered or exposed for sale to be Kosher, or as having been prepared under and of a product sanctioned by the orthodox Hebrew religious requirements; or who knowingly falsely represents any such article to be so constituted or prepared, by inscribing or permitting to be inscribed thereon or on the container thereof the word "Kosher" in any language; or who falsely represents any such article to be so constituted by having the word "Kosher" inscribed in any language on his business establishment, is guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be imprisoned not exceeding one year, or fined not exceeding five hundred dollars, or both.

TITLE X.—GENERAL PROVISIONS.

Section 325. Every offense now punishable either by the statute or common law of this Commonwealth and not spe-

cially provided for by this act shall continue to be an offense and to be punishable as heretofore.

Section 326. The provisions of this act shall not affect any civil rights or remedies now existing by virtue of the common law or of any statute.

Section 327. The omission to specify or affirm in this act any liability to any damages, penalty, forfeiture or other remedy, imposed by law, and allowed to be recovered or enforced in any civil action or proceeding, for any act or omission declared punishable herein, does not affect any right to recover or enforce the same.

Section 328. On conviction of any person for stealing, or for robbery, or burglary in which it shall appear that the defendant also committed stealing, or for any other offense in which it shall appear that the defendant unlawfully and fraudulently took or obtained property, or received property knowing the same to have been stolen or unlawfully and fraudulently taken, the defendant shall, in addition to the penalty hereinbefore prescribed, for any such offense, be adjudged to restore to the owner the property taken or received, or to pay to him the value of the same or so much thereof as may not be restored. And on conviction of any person for forgery, uttering or publishing any forged or counterfeit coin, bank note, bill, check, obligation, security or writing, the defendant shall in addition to the punishment hereinbefore prescribed for any such offense, be adjudged to make similar restitution, or other compensation, as in the case of stealing, to the person defrauded. Provided, that nothing herein shall prevent the party aggrieved, and to whom restitution is to be awarded, from being a competent witness on the trial of the offender.

Section 329. Every principal in the second degree, and every accessory before the fact, to any felony, for whom no punishment is or shall be specially prescribed by law, is subject to the same punishment as the principal in the first degree to such felony; and every person who counsels, aids or abets the commission of any misdemeanor, for whom no punishment is or shall be specially prescribed by law, is liable to be proceeded against and punished as the principal offender, and every accessory after the fact to any felony for whom no punishment is or shall be specially prescribed by law, shall be imprisoned not exceeding two years, or fined not exceeding one thousand dollars, or both.

Section 330. Any person who conspires with another to commit an offense, the conspiracy to commit such offense not being otherwise specially provided against by an act of assembly of this Commonwealth in froce at the time, is, if he conspire to commit an offense which is punishable by imprisonment for a term greater than ten years, guilty of a felony; if he conspire to commit an offense which punishable by imprisonment for a term less than ten years, he is guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be punished as follows: If he conspire to commit an offense which is punishable by death or by imprisonment for life, he shall be imprisoned not exceeding twenty years, or fined not exceeding ten thousand dollars, or both; if he conspire to commit an offense which is punishable by a lesser period of imprisonment than imprisonment for life, he shall be imprisoned not exceeding one-half of the longest term, or fined not exceeding one-half of the largest sum prescribed for the commission of the offense he conspired to commit, or by both such imprisonment and fine.

Section 331. Any person who attempts to commit an offense, the attempt to commit such offense not being otherwise specially provided against by an act of assembly by this Commonwealth, in force at the time, is, if he attempt to commit an offense which is punishable by imprisonment for a term greater than ten years, guilty of a felony; if he attempt to commit an offense which is punishable by imprisonment for a term less than ten years, he is guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be punished as follows: If he attempt to commit an offense which is punishable by death or by imprisonment for life, he shall be imprisoned not exceeding twenty years, or fined not exceeding ten thousand dollars, or both. If he attempt to commit an offense which is punishable by a lesser period of imprisonment than imprisonment for life, he shall be imprisoned not exceeding one-half of the longest term or fined not exceeding one-half of the largest sum prescribed for the commission of the offense he attempted to commit, or by both such imprisonment and fine.

Section 332. Any person who solicits another to commit an offense, the solicitation to commit such offense not being otherwise specially provided against by an act of assembly of this Commonwealth, in force at the time, is, guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be imprisoned not exceeding one year, or fined not exceeding five hundred dollars, or both; the term of imprisonment and the fine in any case not to exceed the term of imprisonment and the fine prescribed by law for the offense solicited.

Section 333. Any person convicted of any offense is, notwithstanding such conviction, a competent witness in any cause or proceeding, civil or criminal; but the conviction of such person may be proved for the purpose of affecting the weight of his testimony.

Section 334. Except in the case of one convicted for a second time of murder in the second degree, any person convicted of an offense punishable with imprisonment for a term less than the life of the offender, who after such conviction is convicted of an offense subjecting him to imprisonment for a term less than life, shall be imprisoned not exceeding double the whole period of time which is or shall be prescribed for the offense of which he is last convicted.

Section 335. The repeal of existing laws or modifications thereof embraced in this act shall not affect any act done, or any right accruing or accrued, or any suit or proceeding had or commenced in any civil cause prior to said repeal or modifications, but all liabilities under said laws shall continue and may be enforced in the same manner as if said repeal or modifications had not been made.

All offenses committed, and all penalties, forfeitures or liabilities incurred prior to the taking effect hereof, under any law embraced in or changed, modified, or repealed by this act, may be prosecuted and punished in the same manner and with the same affect as if this act had not been passed.

Section 336. The unconstitutionality of any section or sections of this act shall not affect the validity of any other sections of the act or of the act as a whole.

Section 337. This act may be cited as "The Penal Code of 1925."

Section 338. In this act, and in any indictment for any offense provided against in this act, the following terms shall be construed as defined in this section, except where a different intent is plainly declared in the provision to be construed, or is plainly apparent from the context thereof:

1. The term "offense" means any act or omission punishable either on indictment or information, whether such act be treason, felony or misdemeanor.

2. The terms "person," "any person," "any one," "the person," "every person," "such person," "other," "another" and the relative pronoun "he" referring to any of the above terms, unless the contrary is expressed or clearly to be implied, from the context, includes a natural person, a corporation, partnership, limited partnership, company and joint stock company, and extends to more persons than one, and to females as well as males.

3. Terms denoting the masculine gender include the feminine; and terms denoting the singular number include the plural.

4. The term "sub-division of this Commonwealth" includes a county, city, borough, township, municipality and incorporated district.

5. The terms "flag, standard, color, ensign, shield" as used in sections five and six of this act mean: Any flag, standard, color, ensign, or shield on copy, picture, or representation thereof, made of any substance or represented or produced on any substance and of any size, evidently purporting to be such flag, standard, color, ensign or shield of the United States of America or of this Commonwealth, or a copy, picture or representation thereof.

6. The term "public officer" means any person elected or appointed to discharge a public duty, who has qualified for such duty.

7. The term "a bribe" means any money, goods, right in action, property, thing of value, benefit or advantage, testimonial, privilege, appointment, office or position, present or prospective, or any promise or undertaking to give any such, asked, given or accepted with intent to influence unlawfully the person to whom it is given, or by whom it is asked or accepted, or another at his instance, in his action, vote or opinion.

8. The term "public election" includes the taking of a vote to select a person for public office or to be a candidate for public office or to be a delegate to select such person; and also includes the taking of a vote on a proposed amendment to the constitution, a vote to select delegates to a constitutional convention and a vote upon any other question submitted by law to the electors of the Commonwealth.

9. The term "prison" means any building or place designated by law for the keeping or detention of persons in custody under provess of law, or under any lawful arrest.

10. The term "imprisoned" means confined in a prison.

11. The term "prisoner" means any person held or detained in custody under process of law, or under any lawful arrest.

12. The term "escape" means the act of a prisoner in gaining his liberty before he is delivered in due course of law.

13. The term "day" or "day-time" means the period of time between sunrise and sunset.

14. The term "night" or "night-time" means the period of time between sunset and sunrise.

15. The term "prostitution" means the offering or using of the body for sexual intercourse for hire.

16. The term "assignation" means the making of an appointment or engagement for prostitution, or any act in the furtherance of such appointment or engagement.

17. The term "dwelling" or "dwelling house" means a building the whole or any part of which is usually occupied by a person lodging therein at night and any building within the curtilage of such house.

18. The term "building" includes a railway car, ship, booth, tent, shop, or other erection or part thereof.

19. The term "writing" or "written" includes words printed, carved, painted, engraved, lithographed, photographed or otherwise copied, traced or made visible to the eye, and also includes any picture.

20. The term "obligation or other security of the United States" means all bonds, certificates of indebtedness, national bank currency, coupons, United States notes, Treasury notes, gold certificates, silver certificates, fractional notes, certificates of deposit, bills, checks or drafts for money, drawn by or upon authorized officers of the United States, stamps and other representatives of value, of whatever denomination, which have been or may be issued under any act of Congress.

21. The term "lottery" means any scheme for the disposal or distribution of property by chance among persons who have paid or have promised to pay a valuable consideration for the chance of obtaining such property or a portion of it, or for any share or interest in such property, upon any agreement, understanding or expectation that it is to be distributed or disposed of by lot or chance.

22. The term "property" as used in Section two hundred, two hundred and one, two hundred and two, two hundred and three, two hundred and four, two hundred and five, two hundred and seven, two hundred and nine, two hundred and ten includes every kind of property other than real property, and includes real property and fixtures thereto when severed from the land whether the severance was by the hand of the thief or of another, and whether the asportation followed immediately on the taking, or not; it includes all deeds and instruments relating to or evidencing the title or right to any property real or personal, or giving a right to recover or receive any money or goods, and all other choses in action; it also includes any release, acquittance, voucher, receipt or ticket, policy of insurance, or certificate of membership in any insurance company.

23. The term "food" includes all articles used for food or drink by man whether simple, mixed or compound. It does not include medicine.

24. The term "credit" as used in Section two hundred and twenty-one means any arrangement or understanding with the bank, banking institution, trust company or depository, for the payment of the check, draft or order mentioned in said section.

25. The term "ship" means any boat, ship, vessel or structure of any size adapted to be navigated from place to place for the transportation of persons or merchandise.

26. The term "trustee" means a trustee on some express trust created by deed, will or instrument in writing and also includes the heir, devisee and personal representative of any such trustee, and all executors, administrators and assignees, and any guardian appointed by any court.

27. The term "woodland" includes woods, farmers' wood lots, marshes, brush barrens, brush-lands, moors and wild, unseeded, uncultivated lands.

28. The term "injure" includes destroy.

29. The term "wantonly" means without regard to property or the rights or safety of others or careless of consequences, yet without settled malice. It requires intent to do the act it characterizes and excludes a lawful justification or excuse; it includes "wilfully."

30. The term "wilfully" means intentionally as distinguished from accidentally or thoughtlessly or negligently.

31. The term "unlawfully" means contrary to law or illegal, or not permitted by either civil or criminal law. If an act subjects the doer either to a penalty or to damages, it is unlawful.

32. The term "maliciously" as used in sections of this act relating to injury to property, means with ill will or malevolence, or grudge, or spite or enmity, or anger either to the owner of the property, or to the property itself. It includes "wilfully."

33. The term "sells" includes barters and exchanges.

Section 339. The following acts of assembly, and parts thereof and all other parts of the penal laws of this Commonwealth, in so far as the same are altered and supplied by this act are and the same are hereby repealed. The repeal of the first section of an act shall not repeal the enacting clause thereof.

Section twenty-eight of an act entitled "An act for establishing a health office, and to secure the city and port of Philadelphia from the introduction of pestilential and contagious diseases, and for other purposes," approved January twenty-ninth, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen.

Section one of an act entitled "A further supplement to the act entitled 'An act for the prevention of vice and immorality and of unlawful gaming, and restraining disorderly sports and dissipation,' passed twenty-second April, seventeen hundred and ninety-four," approved March twelfth, one thousand eight hundred and thirty.

Section one of an act entitled "A resolution providing for the resumption of specie payments by the banks, and for other purposes, approved April third, one thousand eight hundred and forty.

Section two of an act entitled "An act relating to investigations into the affairs of banks or savings institutions applying to the legislature for re-charter," approved January twenty-sixth, one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine.

Section three of an act entitled "A supplement to the act entitled 'An act regulating turnpike and plank road companies,' approved January the twenty-sixth, Anno Domini, one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine," approved April seventh, one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine.

Section five of an act entitled "A supplement to the road laws of this Commonwealth; and to incorporate the Mutual fire insurance company of Lawrence County," approved April twenty-sixth, one thousand eight hundred and fifty.

Section four of an act entitled "An act to protect certain domestic and private rights, and prevent abuses in the sale and use of intoxicating drinks," approved May eighth, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four.

Section one of an act entitled "An act relating to city, county and township treasurers," approved May sixteenth, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven.

An act entitled "An act to consolidate, revise, and amend the penal laws of this Commonwealth," approved March thirty-first, one thousand eight hundred and sixty.

An act entitled "An act for the suppression of fortune telling and similar purposes," approved April eighth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one.

Sections one and two of an act entitled "An act supplementary to an act entitled 'An act to consolidate, revise and amend the penal laws of this Commonwealth,' approved March thirty-first, one thousand eight hundred and sixty," approved April eighteenth, one thousand eight hundred sixty-one.

An act entitled "An act supplementary to an act to consolidate, revise and amend the penal laws of this Commonwelth, passed the thirty-first day of March, Anno Domini, one thousand eight hundred and sixty," approved May first, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one.

Section thirty-six of an act entitled "Supplement to an act to establish a system of free banking in Pennsylvania and to secure the public against loss from insolvent banks, approved March thirty-first, one thousand eight hundred and sixty," approved May first, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one.

Section four of an act entitled "A further supplement to an act to establish a board of wardens for the port of Philadelphia, and for the regulation of pilots and pilotages, and for other purposes therein mentioned, passed twenty-ninth of March, Anno Domini, one thousand eight hundred and three,' approved May fourteenth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one.

Section seventeen of an act entitled "A further supplement to the act entitled 'An act for the regulation and continuance of a system of education by common schools,' approved the eighth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four," approved April eleventh, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two.

Section one of an act entitled "A supplement to an act to provide for the incorporation of insurance companies, approved the second day of April, Anno Domini, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six," approved April eleventh, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two.

Sections one and two of an act entitled "A supplement to the act to consolidate, revise and amend the penal laws of this Commonwealth, approved the thirty-first day of March, one thousand eight hundred and sixty," approved April twenty-second, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.

Section one of an act entitled "An act to punish the fraudulent receiving of money on deposit," approved April twenty-second, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.

Section three of an act entitled "An act to prevent fraud upon travellers," approved May sixth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.

Section one of an act entitled "An act to punish the recruiting of men for the volunteer service of other states," approved March eleventh, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four.

Section three of an act entitled "An act to promote the establishment of district and school libraries," approved May fifth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four.

Section one of an act entitled "A further supplement to an act to incorporate the city of Philadelphia, relating to fire alarm and police telegraph," approved February twenty-eighth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five.

An act entitled "An act to promote the safety of travellers on railroads and to punish negligent and careless employees thereof," approved March twenty-second, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five.

Section three of an act entitled "An act to provide for the payment of gratuities and annuities to the soldiers of the war of one thousand eight hundred and twelve, and to their widows," approved March thirtieth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six.

Sections one and three of an act entitled "An act to prevent the extension of disease among cattle," approved April twelfth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six.

Sections one, two and three of an act entitled "A supplement to an act to revise, consolidate and amend the penal laws of this Commonwealth, so as to punish frauds upon the national currency, as well as that of the state, and forging, or uttering forged instruments," approved January seventh, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven.

Section two of an act entitled "An act making it an offense for railroad corporations, within this Commonwealth, to make any distinction with their passengers, on account of race or color, and punishing said corporations, and their agents and employees, for the commission of such offense," approved March twenty-second, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven.

An act entitled "An act to prevent and punish prize fighting," approved March twenty-second, one thousand eight hundred and soxty-seven.

An act entitled "An act for the prevention of the mutilation and destruction of show bills, placards, posters, programmes, announcements, et cetera, and for the protection of the proprietors of places of amusement, merchants, manufactures and others in the city of Philadelphia and county of Centre," approved April second, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine.

Section one of an act entitled "An act to prevent the injury or destruction of baggage within the limits of the state of Pennsylvania," approved February twelfth, one thousand eight hundred and seventy.

An act entitled "An act to prevent and punish publication of obscene advertisements and the sale of noxious medicines," approved March sixteenth, one thousand eight hundred and seventy.

An act entitled "An act supplementary to an act entitled 'An act to consolidate, revise and amend the laws of this Commonwealth relating to penal proceedings and pleadings,' approved the thirty-first day of March, Anno Domini, one thousand eight hundred and sixty," approved April second, one thousand eight hundred and seventy.

Section nine of an act entitled "A further supplement to the act relating to elections in this Commonwealth," approved April sixth, one thousand eight hundred and seventy.

An act entitled "An act to punish the sale and transfer of mineral water bottles and other bottles, and for the protection of bottlers and vendors of mineral water and other beverages in this Commonwealth," approved April ninth, one thousand eight hundred and seventy.

An act entitled "An act to prohibit the sale of academic degrees," approved May nineteenth, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one.

An act entitled "An act amendatory to an act, entitled 'An act for the punishment of cruelty to animals in this Commonwealth,' approved March twenty-ninth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine," approved June second, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one.

An act entitled "An act to punish witnesses who refuse or neglect to appear and testify before legislative committees," approved March fourteenth, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two.

An act entitled "A further supplement to an act entitled 'An act for the punishment of cruelty to animals in this Commonwealth,' approved March twenty-ninth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine," approved April third, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two.

Section two of an act entitled "An act to regulate the execution and transfer of notes given for patent rights," approved April twelfth, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two.

An act entitled "An act defining the offense of corrupt solicitation of members of assembly, state, county, election, municipal, or other public officers, and prescribing the punishment therefor," approved April twenty-ninth, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four.

Section thirty-four, clause six, of an act entitled "An act to provide for the incorporation and regulation of certain corporations," approved April twenty-ninth, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four.

An act entitled "An act to prevent traffic in children," approved May fifteenth, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four.

Sections eight, nine and twelve of an act entitled "An act dividing the cities of this state into three classes, regulating the passage of ordinances, providing for contracts for supplies and work for said cities, authorizing the increase of indebtedness, and the creation of a sinking fund to redeem the same, defining and punishing certain offenses in all of said cities, and providing for the incorporation and government of cities of the third class," approved May twenty-third, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four.

An act entitled "A supplement to the act approved March thirty-first, one thousand eight hundred and sixty, entitled, 'An act to consolidate, revise and amend the penal laws of this Commonwealth,' further defining the offense of kidnapping and affixing additional penalties thereto," approved February twenty-fifth, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five.

An act entitled "An act to punish persons for carrying concealed weapons within this Commonwealth", approved March eighteenth, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five.

Section four of an act entitled "An act to carry into effect section five of article fourteen of the constitution relative to the salaries of county officers and the payment of fees received by them into the state or county treasury, in counties containing over one hundred and fifty thousand inhabitants," approved March thirty-first, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six.

Section one of an act entitled "An act to prevent fraud and fraudulent practices upon or by hotel keepers, inn keepers and boarding house keepers," approved April twentieth, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six.

An act entitled "An act regulating the selling of baled hay, et cetera, in this Commonwealth," approved May eighth, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six.

An act entitled "An act to prevent the defiling of ice upon ponds, streams, rivers, creek and canals owned or leased for the production of ice for sale," approved May eighth, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six.

An act entitled "A further supplement to an act to consolidate, revise and amend the penal laws of this commonwealth, approved March thirty-first, one thousand eight hundred and sixty, defining and providing for the punishment of the offenses of unlawfully obtaining the key or means used to open any bank, vault, safe or other depository," approved May eighth one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six.

An act entitled "An act to punish persons for pointing or discharging firearms at other persons within this Commonwealth" approved May eighth, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six.

Section nineteen of an act entitled "An act for the incorporation and regulation of banks of discount and deposit," approved May thirteenth, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six.

An act entitled "An act to provide for the better protection of passengers upon railroads, and to insure the prompt transportation and delivery of freights," approved March twenty-second, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-seven.

An act entitled "An act to provide for the arrest and punishment of persons carrying dangerous substances upon public conveyances," approved May twenty-third, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight.

An act entitled "An act to prevent the wanton use of poisons," approved May twenty-third, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight.

Sections one, two, three, four and five of an act entitled "An act supplementary to an act entitled 'An act to consolidate, revise and amend the penal laws of this Commonwealth,' approved the thirty-first day of March, Anno Domini, one thousand eight hundred and sixty," approved June twelfth, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight.

An act entitled "An act extending protection to foreign and domestic insurance companies from fraudulent agents," approved June seventeenth, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight.

An act entitled "An act to define and punish tramps," approved April thirtieth, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-nine.

Sections one and two of an act entitled "An act for the protection of the aids to navigation established by the authority of the United States lighthouse board within the state of Pennsylvania," approved May thirteenth, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-nine.

An act entitled "A supplement to section sixty-eight of an act entitled 'An act to consolidate, revise and amend the penal laws of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,' passed March, Anno Domini, one thousand eight hundred and sixty, in relation to the violation of sepulchres in this Commonwealth," approved May nineteenth, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-nine,

An act entitled "An act to define the terms, sodomy and buggery, as used in the laws of this Commonwealth," approved June eleventh, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-nine.

Section one of an act entitled "An act to prevent the burning of the woods in any of the counties of this Commonwealth," approved June eleventh, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-nine.

An act entitled "An act to protect fruit, gardens, growing crops, et cetera, and punish trespass," approved June eighth, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-one.

An act entitled "An act to prohibit the defacing of walls, fences and trees by painting, posting or otherwise, and providing a penalty therefor," approved June eighth, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-one.

An act entitled "An act to punish frauds upon life insurance companies by agents, physicians and others," approved June tenth, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-one.

An act entitled "An act to prohibit sale to any person under sixteen years of age of deadly weapons, gunpowder and explosive substances in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania." approved June tenth, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-one.

An act entitled "An act declaring that the possession as tenant or otherwise at the time of the commission of the offense shall not exempt him from conviction and punishment for arson," approved June tenth, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-one.

Section nine of an act entitled "An act to abolish the office of the collector of all outstanding or delinquent taxes, to authorize and empower the receiver of taxes to collect the delinquent taxes, and to provide for the more efficient collection of said delinquent taxes. in cities of the first class," approved April nineteenth, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-three.

Section three of an act entitled "An act to enforce the provision of the seventeenth article of the constitution relative to railroads and canals," approved June fourth, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-three.

An act entitled "An act to prevent the obstruction of the navigable streams of this Commonwealth," approved June thirteenth, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-three.

An act entitled "An act to prohibit political parties, committees or members thereof from assessing upon or demanding from public officials, contributions for political purposes in the several counties of this Commonwealth," approved June thirteenth, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-three.

An act entitled "An act to enable officers, soldiers, sailors and marines of the United States army or navy to recover possession of their commissions or discharges, and providing a fine and punishment for withholding the same from the owners thereof," approved April thirtieth, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five.

Section eighteen of an act entitled "An act to provide for the incorporation and regulation of natural gas companies," approved May twenty-ninth, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five.

An act entitled "An act to punish co-partners for fraudulently appropriating the property or using the name of the co-partnership, corporation or association," approved June third, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five.

An act entitled "An act to punish defaulting tax collectors," approved June third, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five.

An act entitled "An act to make it a misdemeanor for any member of a co-partnership, firm or association to keep fraudulent accounts, or destroy or mutilate the books of the co-partnership, firm or association," approved June fourth, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five.

An act entitled "An act to prevent the establishment of joints, booths or other places, for the smoking or other use of opium," approved June tenth, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five.

An act entitled "An act to prohibit the manufacture and sale of toy deadly weapons in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania," approved June eleventh one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five.

An act entitled "A supplement to an act to consolidate, revise and amend the penal laws of the Commonwealth, approved the thirty-first day of March, Anno Domini, one thousand eight hundred and sixty," approved June twenty-third, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five.

An act entitled "An act to prevent the wilfully cutting, mutilating, or otherwise injuring any book, volume, map, chart, magazine, newspaper, painting, engraving or statuary in public libraries, museums or galleries," approved June twenty-third, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five.

An act entitled "An act for the protection of livery stable keepers," approved March twenty-second, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-seven.

Section fifty-three of an act entitled "An act to provide for the organization, discipline and regulation of the National Guard of Pennsylvania," approved April thirteenth, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-seven.

An act entitled "An act to prevent and punish the making and dissemination of obscene literature and other immoral and indecent matter," approved May sixth, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-seven.

An act entitled "An act to prevent the mutilation, destruction, tearing down or removing of any show bills, placard, programme, poster or other advertisement," approved May sixth, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-seven.

An act entitled "A supplement to an act entitled 'An act to consolidate, revise and amend the penal laws of this Commonwealth,' approved the thirty-first day of March, one thousand eight hundred and sixty, amending the ninety-first section thereof, defining rape and carnal knowledge of female children and prescribing the penalty therefor," approved May nineteenth, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-seven.

An act entitled "An act to provide civil rights for all people, regardless of race or color," approved May nineteenth, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-seven.

An act entitled "An act to punish false pretenses in obtaining registration of cattle and other animals, and to punish giving false pedigrees," approved May nineteenth, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-seven.

An act entitled "An act to amend an act entitled 'An act to prevent the wilfully cutting, marking, mutilating or otherwise injuring any book, volume, map, chart, newspaper, painting, engraving, or statuary in public libraries,

museums or galleries,' approved June twenty-third, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five, extending the provisions thereof to libraries, museums or galleries attached to or controlled by institutions incorporated under the laws of this Commonwealth," approved May nineteenth, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-seven.

An act entitled "An act relating to saw logs and lumber, floating in or lodged upon the banks of rivers and streams of this Commonwealth," approved May twenty-third, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-seven.

An act entitled "A supplement to an act entitled 'An act to consolidate, revise and amend the penal laws of this Commonwealth,' approved the thirty-first of March, one thousand eight hundred and sixty, relating to breaking or entering cars or locomotives and providing penalties therefor," approved May twenty-third, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-seven.

Section four of an act entitled "An act to authorize the councils of cities of the first class of the Commonwealth to appropriate annually a sum not exceeding five hundred dollars for the support and maintenance of each company of the National Guard using or occupying an armory, building, room or quarters within said cities, in addition to the annual appropriation by the legislature," approved May twenty-fourth, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-seven.

Section five of an act entitled "An act to authorize the Adjutant General to supply the posts of the Grand Army of the Republic, and the camps of the Sons of Veterans, United States, America, located within the state, with such arms and accoutrements as may belong to the state and not be necessary for the equipment of the National Guard," approved June first, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-seven.

Section three of an act entitled "An act for the encouragement of forest culture and providing penalties for the injury and destruction of forests," approved June first, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-seven.

Section nineteen of an act entitled "An act to encourage and authorize the formation of co-operative associations, productive and distributive, by farmers, mechanics, laborers and other persons," approved June seventh, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-seven.

An act entitled "An act to prevent persons from unlawfully using or wearing the insignia or rosette of the military order of the Loyal Legion of the United States, or the badge or button of the Grand Army of the Republic, or the badge or shield of the Union Veteran Legion," approved March eighth, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine.

Sections one, three and five of an act entitled "An act to prevent and punish the wrongful use or detention or misappropriation of milk cans, butter tubs and market boxes from the owners thereof, and the mutilation or obliteration of the name or residence of the owner of such cans, tubs or boxes," approved May fourth, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine.

An act entitled "An act to prohibit the sale of cigarettes to persons under the age of sixteen years, and prescribing the punishment for the same," approved May seventh, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine.

An act entitled "An act prohibiting the printing or circulating of publications offering for sale, et cetera, counterfeit coin, paper money, et cetera," approved May eighth, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine.

An act entitled "An act forbidding the refilling of or dealing or trafficking in, registered bottles, by persons other than the owners thereof, without the written permission of the owner, declaring it to be a misdemeanor so to do, imposing a penalty therefor, and providing what shall be prima facie proof thereof," approved May eighth, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine.

An act entitled "An act relating to the receiving of deposits by insolvent bankers, brokers or any officer of a bank, national, state or private, defining the offense and providing a punishment therefor," approved May ninth, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine.

An act entitled "An act to provide for the punishment of persons injuring or defacing statues and monuments erected by authority of or within the Commonwealth, altering, defacing or adding to the inscriptions thereon," approved May ninth, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine.

Sections six and seven of an act entitled "An act to authorize the chartering of associations of employes and to provide punishment for the fraudulent appropriation or use of their money," approved May thirteenth, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine.

Sections eight, nine, eleven, twelve and fourteen of article four of an act entitled "An act providing for the incorporation and government of cities of the third class," approved May twenty-third, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine.

An act entitled "An act defining the offense of taking a human life through the wilful and malicious wrecking of cars and locomotives upon railroads in this Commonwealth," approved May twenty-sixth, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-one.

An act entitled "An act amending section seventy-six of an act to consolidate, revise and amend the penal laws of this Commonwealth, approved March thirty-first, one thousand eight hundred and sixty, increasing the maximum punishment for the first conviction of murder in the second degree to twenty years," approved April fourteenth, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-three.

An act entitled "An act relative to the appointing of special deputies, marshals or policemen by sheriffs, mayors or the persons authorized by law to make such appointments, and by individuals, associations or corporations, incorporated under the laws of this State, or any other State of the United States, making it a misdemeanor for persons to exercise the functions of such officers without authority," approved May twenty-ninth, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-three.

An act entitled "An act to provide for the punishment of persons wilfully procuring the publication of false statements," approved June third, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-three.

An act entitled "An act to amend the one hundred and eightieth section of an act entitled 'An act to consolidate, revise and amend the penal laws of this Commonwealth,' approved the thirty-first day of March, one thousand eight hundred and sixty, so as to make the said section applicable to all penal laws of this Commonwealth," approved June third, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-three.

An act entitled "An act to prevent entering of trotting or pacing horses out of their classes," approved June sixth, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-three.

An act entitled "An act to punish pool-selling, receiving and transmitting bets or aiding in pool-selling or betting," approved May twenty-second, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five.

An act entitled "An act to prohibit giving and raising a false alarm of fire in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania," approved May twenty-second, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five.

An act entitled "An act to amend an act entitled 'An act to protect fruit, gardens, growing crops, grass, et cetera, and punish trespass,' approved the eighth day of June, Anno Domini, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-one, so as to protect berries and nuts by punishing trespass," approved June eighteenth, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five.

An act entitled "An act to prohibit the illicit conveyance of articles into and from the Pennsylvania Industrial Reformatory," approved June twenty-fourth, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five.

An act entitled "An act declaring it to be a misdemeanor to trespass on certain enclosed land of a water company, and providing that any watchman of a water company or any constable or policeman duly authorized to make arrest without warrant," approved June twenty-fourth, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five.

An act entitled "An act to prevent the pollution of the waters of streams supplying centers of population by the use of land for burial purposes within prescribed limits," approved June twenty-fourth, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five.

An act entitled "An act to amend an act entitled 'An act to prevent persons from unlawfully using or wearing the insignia or rosette of the military order of the Loyal Legion of the United States, or the badge or button of the Grand Army of the Republic, or the badge or shield of the Union Veteran Legion, and providing for the summary conviction of offenders under the same,'" approved June twenty-fifth, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five.

An act entitled "An act for the protection of railroad travellers, defining the crime of train robbery and punishing the same," approved June twenty-fifth, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five.

An act entitled "An act to prohibit exhibitions of physical or mental deformities in certain public places," approved June twenty-fifth, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five.

An act entitled "An act to prevent the interference of unauthorized persons with electrical conductors and electrical appliances and machinery of companies using, generating or supplying electricity for light, heat or power," approved June twenty-fifth, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five.

An act entitled "An act to protect the property of natural gas companies and other furnishers of gas and the interest of consumers of gas," approved June twenty-sixth, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five.

An act entitled "An act punishing the printing, posting and distributing any libelous circulars or poster or other written or printed paper," approved June twenty-sixth, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five.

An act entitled "An act to amend an act entitled 'An act to prevent any life insurance company, or agent thereof, doing business in Pennsylvania, from making or permitting any distinction or discrimination in favor of individuals between insurants of the same class and equal expectation of life, in the amount or payment of premiums or rates charged for policies of life or endowment insurance and providing a penalty for violation thereof,' approved the seventh day of May, Anno Domini, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine, extending its provisions so as to include insurants and enlarging the penalty for the violation thereof," approved July second, one thousand, eight hundred and ninety-five.

An act entitled "An act to protect the American flag from insult and degradation," approved April twenty-ninth, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven.

An act entitled "An act to prohibit any person from falsely representing himself to be or falsely assuming to act as a detective or any elective or appointed officer within this Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and prescribing the penalty therefor," approved May fifth, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven.

An act entitled "An act to prevent and punish the loan, gift, sale or distribution of indecent and immoral writings, printings, pictures, photographs, or representations of all matters of an indecent or immoral character, and of all articles, drugs, recipes, et cetera, to prevent conception, or to produce unlawful abortion, or intended or purporting to be used for such purposes, or either of them, and also to prevent the advertisement, exhibition or publication of the same, and to authorize the seizure and destruction of all such matters," approved May twelfth, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven.

An act entitled "An act for the protection of public school houses and other buildings used and occupied for public purposes, out-buildings thereof and public school property," approved May nineteenth, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven.

An act entitled "An act punishing the sending of anonymous communications of a libelous, defamatory, scurrilous or opprobrious nature," approved May twenty-fifth, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven.

An act entitled "An act to amend an act making it a misdemeanor to levy blackmail or extort money or other valuable things by threats, charges or accusations, and fixing the penalty therefor," approved May twenty-seventh, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven.

An act entitled "An act to protect employees of corporations in their right to form, join or belong to labor organizations by prescribing penalties for any interference therewith," approved June fourth, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven.

An act entitled "An act to prevent the wearing of the badge or button of any labor or fraternal organization by others than members and fixing a penalty for the same," approved June tenth, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven.

An act entitled "An act for the better protection of employes in and about the coal mines by preventing superintendents, mine foremen and assistants from receiving or soliciting any sums of money or other valuable consideration from men while in their employ, and providing a penalty for violation of the same," approved June fifteenth, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven.

An act entitled "An act to regulate the sale of goods marked 'gold' or 'solid gold,'" approved June fifteenth, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven.

An act entitled "An act to regulate the sale of goods marked 'sterling' or 'sterling silver' or 'coin' or 'coin silver,'" approved June twenty-second, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven.

An act entitled "An act making it a misdemeanor for persons to obtain, or attempt to obtain, positions of trust, or solicit alms by fraud or misrepresentation, and providing a penalty for the same," approved June twenty-second, one thousand eght hundred and ninety-seven.

An act entitled "An act making unlawful the wilful injury to or destruction of side paths in this Commonwealth, declaring such injury to be a misdemeanor, and providing for the punishment thereof," approved April twenty-eighth, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine.

An act entitled "An act to punish the buying or receiving of junk, rope, scrap, iron, brass or other metals from minors, unknown or irresponsible parties," approved May fifth, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine.

Section two of an act entitled "An act to establish a Department of Forestry, to provide for its proper administration to regulate the acquisition of land for the Commonwealth, and to provide for the control, protection and maintenance of forestry reservations by the Deparment of Forestry," approved February twenty-fifth, one thousand nine hundred and one.

An act entitled "An act amending the second section of an act entitled 'A supplement to an act to consolidate, revise and amend the penal laws of this Commonwealth,' approved the thirty-first day of March, one thousand eight hundred and sixty, approved the twenty-second day of April, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, increasing the penalty thereof," approved March thirteenth, one thousand nine hundred and one.

Sections one and four of an act entitled "An act relating to criminal prosecutions and civil suits for libel, and repealing the act entitled 'An act relating to libel and its punishment,' approved July first, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven," approved April eleventh, one thousand nine hundred and one.

An act entitled "An act to punish kidnappers, their aiders, assistors and abettors," approved April fourth, one thousand nine hundred and one.

An act entitled "An act to define and punish the crime of giving or administering any drug, narcotic or anaesthetic agent to persons by mixing the same with any food or drink, with felonious intent," approved April twenty-fourth, one thousand nine hundred and one.

An act entitled "An act to protect children and making it a misdemeanor to place free or trial samples of medicine, dyes, ink, coloring or polishing compounds in any form, where children can secure the same," approved May second, one thousand nine hundred and one.

An act entitled "An act to prevent burgesses and councilmen of the several boroughs within this Commonwealth from soliciting or receiving bribes and to punish any person who may offer to bribe the same," approved May second, one thousand nine hundred and one.

An act entitled "An act to amend an act approved the twenty-fifth day of June, Anno Domini, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five, 'Creating and defining the offense of disorderly conduct by persons on the public highways, roads, streets, lanes, alleys, parks, squares or commons of the Commonwealth, or near thereto, and fixing penalties for committing such offense, so as to provide for the right of appeal," approved May second, one thousand nine hundred and one.

An act entitled "An act prohibiting the public presentation for profit of unpublished dramatic plays and musical compositions, without consent of the authors thereof, and providing punishment for violation of the provisions of this Act," approved May twenty-ninth, one thousand nine hundred and one.

An act entitled "An act relating to the arrest and punishment of professional thieves, burglars and pick-pockets," approved June seventh, one thousand nine hundred and one.

An act entitled "An act to prohibit the manufacture and sale of fire crackers containing dynamite," approved June nineteenth, one thousand nine hundred and one.

An act entitled "An act to prevent the importation and selling in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, of dressed carcasses of lamb and sheep with the hoofs on," approved June twentieth, one thousand nine hundred and one.

An act entitled "An act making it a misdemeanor for any person connected with any line of telegraph or telephone

within this State to use or cause to be used, or make known, or cause to be made known, or in any manner divulge the contents of any telegraphic or telephonic dispatch and prescribing the punishment therefor," approved July tenth, one thousand nine hundred and one.

An act entitled "An act to prevent bigamous marriages, defining same and declaring same misdemeanors fixing the punishment; declaring certain marriages void; exempting certain persons from the penalties; marking out limits of time within which the prosecution must be brought, and repealing inconsistent acts," approved March twenty-seventh, one thousand nine hundred and three.

An act entitled "An act making it a misdemeanor for persons to unlawfully use or wear any insignia or button of any association, society, or trades union," approved March twenty-seventh, one thousand nine hundred and three.

Section three of an act entitled "An act to amend sections two and three of an act entitled 'An act to provide for the adoption of trade marks, labels, symbols or private stamps by any incorporated or unincorporated association or union of working men and to regulate the same,' approved March twenty-one, Anno Domini, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five, amended by an act approved May second, Anno Domini, one thousand nine hundred and one," approved April third, one thousand nine hundred and three.

An act entitled "An act for the protection of the health of persons addicted to the smoking of cigarettes and imposing a fine for the violation of its provisions," approved April fourth, one thousand nine hundred and three.

An act entitled "An act prohibiting athletic exhibitions of longer duration than twelve hours in every calendar day," approved April eleventh, one thousand nine hundred and three.

An act entitled "An act to prohibit the discharge of flobert rifles, air guns, spring guns, in cities and boroughs of this Commonwealth," approved April fifteenth, one thousand nine hundred and three.

An act entitled "An act to amend an act approved the twenty-eighth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five, entitled 'A supplement to an act to consolidate, revise and amend the penal laws of this Commonwealth,' approved the thirty-first day of March, one thousand eight hundred and sixty; prohibiting the disposing of property to defraud creditors and prohibiting the removing of any property out of any county to prevent the same from being levied upon or sold on execution," approved April twenty-second, one thousand nine hundred and three.

An act entitled "An act to prevent officers or members of boards of managers of institutions, receiving appropriations of State money, from selling supplies to such institution or acting as agent for sale of the same," approved April twenty-third, one thousand nine hundred and three.

An act entitled "An act to amend Section one hundred and fifty-four of the Act of March twenty-one, one thousand eight hundred and sixty, entitled 'An act to consolidate, revise and amend the penal laws of this Commonwealth,'" approved April twenty-fourth, one thousand nine hundred and three.

An act entitled "An act to prevent and punish the stealing of wire forming part of a line for the transmission of electricity," approved March eighth, one thousand nine hundred and five.

An act entitled "An act making it a misdemeanor for persons to have in their possession certain mechanical devices or tools, commonly called 'burglar tools' and prescribing the punishment thereof," approved March fourteenth, one thousand nine hundred and five.

An act entitled "An act to amend an act entitled 'An act for the protection of the health of persons addicted to the smoking of cigarettes and imposing a fine for the violation of its provisions,' approved April fourth, Anno Domini, one thousand nine hundred and three," approved March sixteenth, one thousand nine hundred and five.

An act entitled "An act to prohibit the sale or use of certain fireworks, firecrackers, pistols, explosive canes and ammunition, and providing penalties for violations thereof," approved March twenty-fourth, one thousand nine hundred and five.

An act entitled "An act providing for the punishment of male persons frequenting bawdy houses, or taking money or other valuable things from the proprietress or inmate thereof," approved April eighteenth, one thousand nine hundred and five.

An act entitled "An act to prevent the buying and selling of infant children and providing for the punishment therefor," approved April eighteenth, one thousand nine hundred and five.

An act entitled "An act to prohibit the throwing of waste paper, sweepings, ashes, household waste, nails or rubbish of any kind into any street, in any city, borough or township in this Commonwealth, or to disturb the contents of any receptacle placed upon any street or sidewalk for collection," approved April twentieth, one thousand nine hundred and five.

An act entitled "An act to amend an act entitled 'An act to consolidate, revise and amend the penal laws of this Commonwealth,' approved the thirty-first day of March, one thousand eight hundred and sixty, and supplement thereto, providing for the punishment of persons committing or attempting to commit a felony with explosives," approved April twenty-second, one thousand nine hundred and five.

An act entitled "An act to prohibit the fraudulent use of the name or title of secret fraternities, societies, orders or organizations; also prohibiting the fraudulent wearing or using of any emblem, badge, button or insignia of such secret fraternal organization and fixing the penalty for violation of this act," approved March twenty-eighth, one thousand nine hundred and seven.

An act entitled "An act making false statements, reports, entries in books and exhibiting false papers of any bank, trust company, or building and loan association, a misdemeanor," approved May eighth, one thousand nine hundred and seven.

An act entitled "An act to prohibit the depositing, casting, throwing or placing of packages, parcels, or samples of medicines or candies in the houses, buildings, porches, verandas or on the lawns, lands, streets, or public highways, within this Commonwealth and prescribing penalties for the violation thereof," approved May eighth, one thousand nine hundred and seven.

An act entitled "An act to prevent and punish the desecration of the flag of the United States, and of this State," approved May twenty-third, one thousand nine hundred and seven.

Sections two and three of an act entitled "An act to provide for the better protection of children under the age of sixteen years, and providing punishment for the violation thereof," approved May twenty-ninth, one thousand nine hundred and seven.

An act entitled "An act providing for the protection of minor children; and providing penalties for the violation thereof," approved March twenty-fourth, one thousand nine hundred and nine.

An act entitled "An act prohibiting the buying, having or receiving of stolen property, in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and providing for the punishment thereof," approved April twenty-third, one thousand nine hundred and nine.

An act entitled "An act making it a misdemeanor for any president, vice-president, cashier, treasurer, secretary, teller, bookkeeper, clerk, employee, or agent of any mutual savings bank, savings bank, bank of discount and deposit, trust company, title insurance company, surety company, or safe deposit company, incorporated under the laws of this Commonwealth; or of any private bank or unincorporated association, receiving deposits of money; or of any building and loan association, incorporated under the laws of this Commonwealth or authorized to do business therein; his or their aiders and abettors, to embezzle, abstract or wilfully misapply any of the moneys, funds, or credits of such institution; or to issue certificates of deposit, draw any order or bill of exchange, make any acceptance, assign any note, bond, draft, bill of exchange, mortgage, judgment or other instrument in writing, without authority from the directors of such institution, with intent to deceive or defraud; or to make a false entry in the books, reports or statements thereof, with like intent; prescribing penalties and authorizing the Banking Commissioner to institute prosecutions," approved April twenty-third, one thousand nine hundred and nine.

An act entitled "An act making it a misdemeanor for any person to make, utter, circulate, or transmit false or derogatory statements affecting the solvency or financial standing of any bank, banking house, banking company, trust company, surety company, guaranty company, title insurance company, or other financial institution, in this Commonwealth; and providing penalties for violation of

this act," approved April twenty-third, one thousand nine hundred and nine.

An act entitled "An act making it a misdemeanor to destroy, remove, or deface any sign, erected on or near by a highway, for the guidance of the public; and providing for the punishment of violations of this act," approved April twenty-third, one thousand nine hundred and nine.

An act entitled "An act for the protection of livery stable keepers, and fixing a penalty for any violation thereof," approved April twenty-seventh, one thousand nine hundred and nine.

An act entitled "An act to prevent the inducing, enticing, or procuring, or attempting to induce, entice or procure, into the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, any woman or girl for immoral purposes; and providing a punishment for the violation thereof," approved May first, one thousand nine hundred and nine.

An act entitled "An act making it a misdemeanor for any officer of this Commonwealth to authorize to be paid, or for the State Treasurer to pay, any money out of the State Treasury, except in accordance with the provisions of an act of Assembly specifying the amount and purpose of the expenditure; or for any officer of this Commonwealth to authorize to be paid, or for the State Treasurer to pay, any money out of the State Treasury, in excess of the amount of such specific appropriation; and providing penalties for the violation thereof," approved May eleventh, one thousand nine hundred and nine.

An act entitled "An act to regulate the amusement and places of public amusement in this Commonwealth, by prohibiting any dramatic, theatrical, operatic or vaudeville exhibition, or the exhibition of any fixed or moving pictures, of a lascivious, sacrilgious, obscene, indecent, or immoral nature or character; and providing penalties for the violation thereof," approved April thirteenth, one thousand nine hundred and eleven.

An act entitled "An act to protect the dignity and honor of the uniform of the United States, in the State of Pennsylvania; and providing a penalty for any violation thereof," approved May fifth, one thousand nine hundred and eleven.

An act entitled "An act to protect the State Forest Reserves; and providing punishment for the violation thereof," approved May fifth, one thousand nine hundred and eleven.

An act entitled "An act to prohibit the bringing into prisons of all weapons or other implements which may be used to injure any convict or person, or in assisting any convict to escape punishment, or the selling or furnishing of same to convicts; to prohibit the bringing into prisons of all spirituous or fermented liquors, drugs, medicines, poisons, opium, morphine, or any other kind or character of narcotics; or the giving, selling or furnishing of spirituous or fermented liquor, drugs, medicines, poisons, opium, morphine, or any other kind or character of narcotics; or bringing into or taking out letters, notes, money, or contraband goods of any kind, whatsoever; and providing a penalty for the violation thereof," approved May eleventh, one thousand nine hundred and eleven.

An act entitled "An act to regulate the use of fire crackers, fire works, blank cartridges, pellets, tablets, et cetera, in any county in this Commonwealth, and providing penalties for the violation thereof," approved June first, one thousand nine hundred and eleven.

An act entitled "An act defining what shall constitute the offense of malicious injury to railroads; providing the punishment therefor; fixing the punishment in case of loss of life as a result of such offense; and repealing Sections 142 and 143 of the act approved the thirty-first day of March, Anno Domini, one thousand eight hundred and sixty, entitled 'An act to consolidate, revise, and amend the penal laws of this Commonwealth,' and an act, approved the twenty-sixth day of May, Anno Domini, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-one, entitled 'An act defining the offense of the taking of human life through the wilful and malicious wrecking of cars and locomotives upon the railroads in this Commonwealth,'" approved June first, one thousand nine hundred and eleven.

An act entitled "An act to restrain and regulate the sale and manufacture of certain fire crackers, fireworks, and certain explosive materials, used in canes, cannons, pistols, or any toy; and providing penalties for the violation thereof," approved June first, one thousand nine hundred and eleven.

An act entitled "An act to amend an act entitled 'An act making the wilful and malicious taking or removal of the waste or packing from out any journal box or boxes, of any locomotive, engine, tender, carriage, coach, car, caboose, or truck, used or operated upon any railroad, whether the same be operated by steam or electricity, a felony, and providing penalties therefor,' approved the tenth day of June, Anno Domini, one thousand nine hundred and one, so as to include brasses or the air-appliances," approved June first, one thousand nine hundred and eleven.

An act entitled "An act for the protection of shade and fruit trees, growing on or along any highway, street, or road," approved June seventh, one thousand nine hundred and eleven.

An act entitled "An act defining and prohibiting pandering; providing penalties for violation thereof; and regulating competency of certain evidence at the trial thereof," approved June seventh, one thousand nine hundred and eleven.

An act entitled "An act to punish the interference, or the permitting of interference, of unauthorized persons with the electrical conductors, electrical appliances and machinery, electric meters, and other apparatus of companies using, generating, or supplying electricity for light, heat, or power; and to punish any consumer of electricity for knowingly having in his possession, or under his control, any electric meter that has been tampered with, or prevented from duly registering; and providing penalties therefor," approved June eighth, one thousand nine hundred and eleven.

An act entitled "An act making it a misdemeanor for an officer or employee of any employer of labor in Pennsylvania to solicit, demand, or receive, directly or indirectly, from any person, any moneys or other valuable thing for the purpose, actual or alleged, of either obtaining for the latter employment in the service of the said employer, or continued in said employment, and providing for the punishment thereof on conviction," approved June ninth, one thousand nine hundred and eleven.

An act entitled "An act making it a misdemeanor to intimidate, levy blackmail, or extort money or other valuable thing, or to attempt so to do, from any person, and providing punishment therefor," approved June ninth, one thousand nine hundred and eleven.

An act entitled "An act to protect trees and woodlands, and providing punishment for the violation thereof," approved June ninth, one thousand nine hundred and eleven.

An act entitled "An act providing for the protection of owners of animals or vehicles, and providing penalties for the violation thereof," approved June thirteenth, one thousand nine hundred and eleven.

An act entitled "An act to amend an act, approved the first day of June, one thousand nine hundred and eleven, entitled 'An act defining what shall constitute the offense of malicious injury to railroads, providing a punishment therefor, fixing the punishment in case of loss of life as a result of such offense; and repealing Sections one hundred and forty-two and one hundred and forty-three of an act, approved the thirty-first day of March, Anno Domini, one thousand eight hundred and sixty, entitled "An act to consolidate, revise, and amend the penal laws of this Commonwealth," and an act approved the twenty-sixth day of May, Anno Domini, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-one, entitled "An act defining the offense of taking human life through the wilful and malicious wrecking of cars and locomotives upon railroads in this Commonwealth,"'" approved May ninth, one thousand nine hundred and thirteen.

An act entitled "An act relating to extortion and attempted extortion by threats, and fixing a penalty therefor," approved May nineteenth, one thousand nine hundred and thirteen.

An act entitled "An act to amend Section one of an act, approved the twenty-first day of May, one thousand nine hundred and one, entitled 'An act creating and defining the offense of disorderly conduct by persons on railroad and railway cars, public or private parks, and picnic grounds kept for the amusement of the public in this Commonwealth, and fixing the penalties for the commission of such offenses,' and imposing duties on conductors," approved May nineteeth, one thousand nine hundred and thirteen.

An act entitled "An act for the protection of keepers of garages, or automobile shops; and providing a penalty for the removal of automobiles from the said garage or shop

with intent to defraud the keepers or owners," approved June fifth, one thousand nine hundred and thirteen.

An act entitled "An act to further protect the rights and liberty of the people of this Commonwealth when under arrest upon a bailable criminal charge; making its infraction a misdemeanor, and providing punishment therefor," approved April ninth, one thousand nine hundred and fifteen.

Section fifty-eight of an act entitled "An act providing for the organization, discipline, maintenance and regulation of the militia of the Commonwealth," approved April ninth, one thousand nine hundred and fifteen.

An act entitled "An act relating to balloons, and imposing a penalty," approved May sixth, one thousand nine hundred and fifteen.

An act entitled "An act to prohibit the unauthorized use of certain containers in the sale, exchange, or delivery of milk, cream, or their products, or any other products, and prescribing penalties," approved May seventeenth, one thousand nine hundred and seventeen.

An act entitled "An act making the fraudulent conversion of property or the proceeds of property a misdemeanor; prescribing the penalties therefor; and regulating the procedure therein," approved May eighteenth, one thousand nine hundred and seventeen.

An act entitled "An act regulating the conduct and prescribing the duties of drivers or operators of automobiles, motorcycles, or other vehicles on public highways, who shall injure any person or persons by so driving on said highway, and providing penalties for violations of this act," approved May twenty-fourth, one thousand nine hundred and seventeen.

Section thirty-two of an act entitled "An act providing for the organization, government, discipline, maintenance and regulation of an additional armed landforce, for the defense of the Comonwealth of Pennsylvania during any war in which the United States may become engaged," approved June twenty-second, one thousand nine hundred and seventeen.

An act entitled "An act making it a misdemeanor to take, remove, steal, or destroy any seed or plants after the same have been sown or planted," approved June twenty-eighth, one thousand nine hundred and seventeen.

An act entitled "An act amending Section one of the Act of June twenty-third, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five (Pamphlet Laws, one hundred and forty-five) entitled 'An act to protect oil, gas and water wells, tanks, pipes and machinery connected therewith, and to prevent wilful and malicious injury thereto' extending the provisions thereof to reservoirs, stand pipes, pumping stations, power houses and other buildings or appliances used for the supply of water or electric current," approved July sixth, one thousand nine hundred and seventeen.

An act entitled "An act to prohibit the use of cannon, guns, revolvers, or other explosive devices at wedding ceremonies, and providing a penalty," approved July eleventh, one thousand nine hundred and seventeen.

An act entitled "An act defining sodomy; and prescribing penalties for the commission of sodomy, assault with intent to commit sodomy, and solicitation to commit sodomy," approved July sixteenth, one thousand nine hundred and seventeen.

An act entitled "An act to amend the first Section of an act, approved the eighteenth day of April, Anno Domini, one thousand nine hundred and five, entitled 'An act for the better regulation of public pool-rooms, billiard-rooms, bowling and tenpin alleys in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania' and to regulate the time for closing the same," approved July seventeenth one thousand nine hundred and seventeen.

An act entitled "An act to amend Section one hundred of an act, approved the thirty-first day of March, one thousand eight hundred and sixty (Pamphlet Laws, three hundred eighty-two), entitled 'An act to consolidate, revise, and amend the penal laws of this Commonwealth,'" approved April eighteenth, one thousand nine hundred and nineteen.

An act entitled "An act declaring it a misdemeanor for any maker or drawer, with intent to defraud, to make or draw or utter or deliver any check, draft, or order, when such person has not sufficient funds in, or credit with, the depository upon which the same is drawn," approved April eighteenth, one thousand nine hundred and nineteen.

An act entitled "An act to prevent the felonious taking and stealing of motor vehicles, and the receiving and purchasing of stolen motor vehicles," approved May first, one thousand nine hundred and nineteen.

Sections seven and eight of an act entitled "An act to amend and revise an act, entitled 'An act providing for the incorporation, regulation, and government of cities of the third class; regulating the nomination and election of municipal officers therein; and repealing, cancelling and extending existing laws in relation thereto,' approved the twenty-seventh day of June, Anno Domini, one thousand nine hundred and thirteen, enlarging, changing, modifying and defining certain of the powers of cities of the third class," approved May twenty-seventh, one thousand nine hundred and nineteen.

An act entitled "An act making it a felony to receive or bring, or assist in receiving or bringing, into the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, any stolen property, and fixing a penalty," approved June twentieth, one thousand nine hundred and nineteen.

An act entitled "An act defining sedition and prescribing the punishment therefor," approved June twenty-sixth, one thousand nine hundred and nineteen.

An act entitled "An act declaring it a felony to wilfully and maliciously burn or cause to be burned, or to set fire to, or attempt to set fire to, any motor vehicle," approved July seventh, one thousand nine hundred and nineteen.

An act entitled "An act prohibiting advertisement relating to the treatment of diseases of the generative organs, and prescribing penalties," approved July twenty-first, one thousand nine hundred and nineteen.

An act entitled "An act making it a misdemeanor for persons to unlawfully use or wear the insignia or button of the American Legion or the official decorations of said organization," approved March thirty-first, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-one.

An act entitled "An act making it unlawful to accept or offer inducements to procure a defeat in any athletic contest," approved April thirteenth, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-one.

An act entitled "An act making it unlawful to turn in or sound false alarms of fire and to meddle or interfere with or break or destroy any fire alarm telegraph system," approved April thirteenth, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-one.

An act entitled "An act prohibiting advertisements of cures or medicines relating to venereal diseases and certain sexual disorders, and prescribing the penalties," approved April twenty-first, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-one.

An act entitled "An act making it unlawful to give or offer money to secure proxies for use at meeting of insurance companies," approved May fifth, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-one.

Section three of an act entitled "An act to supplement an act entitled 'An act authorizing the erection and construction by counties of memorial halls in memory of soldiers, sailors and marines of such counties, providing for an election to determine whether such hall shall be erected; providing for the purchase and condemnation of property for such purposes; regulating the use of such halls; and providing for the maintenance and care of the same, by a board of control, at the expense of the county; approved the seventeenth day of March, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-one, by providing for the planting of memorial trees, and prescribing penalties," approved May fifth, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-one.

An act entitled "An act to amend section one of the act approved the twenty-sixth day of June, one thousand nine hundred and nineteen, entitled 'An act defining sedition, and prescribing the punishment therefor,'" approved May tenth, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-one.

Sections two, three and four of an act entitled "An act defining a private game preserve, and making it a misdemeanor to enter such preserve for certain purposes or to break, injure or destroy the enclosure of the same, and fixing penalties," approved May tenth, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-one.

Section thirty-nine of an act entitled "An act providing for the organization, government, discipline, maintenance, and regulation of the armed land forces of this Cimmonwealth," approved May seventeenth, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-one.

An act entitled "An act to amend an act, approved the ninth day of May, one thousand nine hundred and thirteen (Pamphlet Laws, one hundred and ninety-eight), entitled

'An act prohibiting the furnishing, by gift, sale, or otherwise, of cigarettes or cigarette paper to minors; requiring minors to divulge where and from whom cigarettes or cigarette paper have been obtained; and providing penalties for violation of this act,' providing for the punishment of first and second offenses by summary conviction and fine," approved May seventeenth, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-one.

An act entitled "An act giving additional protection to human beings in this Commonwealth, and imposing penalties upon those who may shoot at or wound or kill a human being in mistake for either game or other wild creatures," approved May twentieth, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-one.

An act entitled "An act to amend section fifty-five of an act, approved the thirty-first day of March, one thousand eight hundred and sixty (Pamphlet Laws, three hundred and eighty-two), entitled 'An act to Consolidate, Revise and Amend the Penal Laws of this Commonwealth,'" approved March twenty-sixth, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-three.

An act entitled "An act to amend an act, approved the thirty-first day of March, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-one (Pamphlet Law, seventy-eight), entitled 'An act to prohibit the speeding and racing of certain motor vehicles to fires, the parking of motor vehicles in the vicinity of fires, and the driving of motor vehicles over lines of hose,' by extending the provisions thereof to all vehicles," approved April twenty-sixth, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-three.

An act entitled "An act making unlawful the wearing of the discharge button issued by the United States Government by any person not entitled to wear the same," approved May ninth, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-three.

Section thirteen of an act, entitled "An act providing compensation for the residents of this Commonwealth who served in the military or naval forces of the United States during the World War; imposing certain duties on the Adjutant General; making an appropriation; and repealing inconsistent legislation," approved May sixteenth, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-three.

Sections five, six, eight, eleven and twelve of an act, entitled "An act to assure to persons within the jurisdiction of every county the equal protection of the laws, by providing for their removal from the county and their trial in certain criminal cases by a court of quarter sessions of the peace or oyer and terminer of another county; imposing penalties upon the counties and officers thereof for failure to provide proper protection and upon individuals for interfering with or obstructing the carrying out of the provisions of this act; and imposing certain duties upon the Superior Court," approved May nineteenth, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-three.

An act entitled "An act to amend section seventy-four of the act, approved the thirty-first day of March, one thousand eight hundred and sixty (Pamphlet Law, three hundred and eighty-two), entitled 'An act to consolidate, revise and amend the penal laws of this Commonwealth"; approved May twenty-second, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-three.

An act entitled "An act prohibiting persons from concealing, changing or destroying manufacturers' serial numbers or identification marks upon machines or apparatus, or from taking possession of any such machines with the knowledge of such concealment, change or destruction; and prescribing penalties for violation thereof," approved May thirty-first, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-three.

Section twenty-four of an act entitled "An act allowing and regulating boxing, sparring and wrestling matches and exhibitions; establishing a State Athletic Commission; making an appropriation therefor; and appropriating moneys received for monument and memorial purposes; and prescribing penalties," approved June fourteenth, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-three.

An act entitled "An act prohibiting the purchase, sale, accepting as a pledge or pawn, offering for sale, stealing, or conversion of medals, buttons, insignias, or decorations granted by the Government of the United States for services in the army, navy, marine or nurses' corps," approved June twenty-eighth, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-three.

An act entitled "An act to prohibit the bribing of agents, employes, or servants, and the giving or use of false documents with intent to deceive a principal, employer, or master; to regulate evidence in such proceedings; and to provide penalties for violation of this act," approved May twenty-ninth, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-three.

Section two of an act entitled "An act for the repression of prostitution and assignation; making it unlawful to solicit, aid or permit prostitution, or to use or permit the use of any place for the purpose of prostitution or assignation; making certain evidence admissible in proceedings under this act; authorizing the commitment of prostitutes to private institutions; providing for their parole; and prescribing penalties," approved June thirtieth, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-three.

REPORT AND RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE COMMISSION TO CODIFY AND REVISE THE LAWS RELATING TO POOR DISTRICTS AND THE CARE OF THE POOR.

Letter of Transmittal

Harrisburg, Pa., March 2, 1925.

To the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

The Commissioners appointed under the provisions of the Act of the General Assembly "providing for the appointment and expenses of a Commission of three persons to codify and revise laws relating to poor districts and the care of the poor and making an appropriation" No. 84, approved April 13, 1921, P. L. 136, and continued for the further period of two years by Act No. 434 of July 11, 1923, P. L. 1068, herewith have the honor to transmit their report together with their recommendations.

Respectfully submitted:
William J. Trembath,
Harry A. Jones,
Edwin D. Solenberger,
Commissioners.

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AN ACT

NO. 84, APRIL 13, 1921, P. L. 136

Providing for the appointment and expenses of a commission of three persons to codify and revise laws relating to poor districts and the care of the poor, and making an appropriation.

Section 1. Be it enacted, Etc., That the Governor is authorized to appoint a commission of three persons to codify and revise the laws relating to poor districts and the care of the poor, and to report the same to the next General Assembly, recommending such changes in the existing law as may to such commission seem desirable.

Section 2. The members of the commission shall receive no compensation for their services, but shall be reimbursed for all expenses necessarily incurred in the performance of their duties.

Section 3. The Legislative Reference Bureau is directed to render to said commission all necessary assistance required in the performance of their said duties.

Section 4. To carry out the purpose of this act the sum of twenty-five hundred dollars ($2,500), or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby specifically appropriated to the use of the commission. Payment of the money shall be on order of the chairman of the commission and on warrant of the Auditor General.

Approved—The 13th day of April, A. D. 1921.

WM. C. SPROUL.

In February 1922, Governor Wm. C. Sproul, in accordance with the foregoing Act appointed* as Commissioners William J. Trembath, Esq., Wilkes-Barre, Pa., Harry A. Jones, Esq., Washington, Pa., and Edwin D. Solenberger, Philadelphia, Pa.

It was at once evident that before recommending any changes or revision and codification of the existing poor laws it would, of course, be necessary to assemble and to study them carefully. We also found it essential to have a complete list of all poor districts of the State, and almshouses under their control, properly classified.

The Legislative Reference Bureau, which has been very helpful to the Commission, made for us a compilation of the existing general laws of the Commonwealth relating to poor districts, the care and support of the poor and their legal settlement. An examination of these general acts and the various special and local laws bearing on tne subject indicated the need for much study and comparison of all the existing statutes before making any recommendations. In regard to the poor districts themselves, the information we needed was in a large part not available anywhere. We held hearings in various parts of the State in 1922 and conferred with interested officials of poor districts. As a result we secured much valuable information about the need for a revision and codification of the poor laws and a sufficient list of various poor districts in the State to show the importance of having the different systems properly classified and carefully studied in relation to present conditions and existing law. It became evident that more time was needed to collect the necessary information and to study it before making the report. In our preliminary survey we had expended about $700.00 of our $2,500.00 appropriation. Under these conditions, we asked for an extension of time and the reappropriation of the remaining $1,800.00 which was granted by Act 434, approved by Governor Gifford Pinchot, July 11, 1923, P. L. 1068.

*The Commission met and organized the same month with William J. Trembath, Chairman, Harry A. Jones, Vice-Chairman, and Edwin D. Solenberger, Secretary.

As long ago as 1876, when the Association of Directors of the Poor of Pennsylvania was organized, there was discussion in regard to the necessity for a revision and codification of the poor laws of the State. Special effort was made about 1882 to have a Commission appointed. In 1889, Governor Beaver, in his message to the Legislature, called attention to the "demand made officially by the Association of Poor Directors of the State and privately by many localities and individuals for a revision of our poor laws. We have no general system for the care of and provision of our poor. The laws upon this subject should, also, be thoroughly revised and codified."†

In compliance with the Governor's recommendation, the Legislature of 1889 passed a bill authorizing the appointment of a Commission to revise and codify the laws relating to the relief, care and maintenance of the poor and to report at the 1891 session of the Legislature. The Governor appointed the following citizens to constitute the Commission: Lewis Pughe, Chairman, William Lawson, D. Watson Rowe, W. Edward March, William Nevin Apple, Robert D. McGonigle, and J. Nevin Hill.

Without going into details in regard to the very interesting report of this Commission,* it may be stated that they recommended the abolition of all township, borough or other local districts and the creation of the county unit system with each county a Poor District. The Commission prepared and had introduced into the Senate and House of Representatives a bill "For the relief and employment of the poor within the several counties of this Commonwealth and for the establishment of a State Poor Law Department.". For various reasons, and perhaps in part because the proposed measure would have created a new Department in the State government, it failed of passage in spite of what was a very general desire on the part of many of the Poor Districts concerned for a revision and codification of the laws under which they operated.

There was no further attempt at general poor relief legislation until July 25, 1913, when Governor John K. Tener approved a joint resolution of the General Assembly "providing for a Commission to investigate and report upon the dependents of this Commonwealth and making an appropriation therefore." The Commissioners appointed by the Governor were: P. C. Boyle, Chairman, Judge Isaac Johnson, Dr. Samuel G. Dixon, Robert W. Herbert and Thomas J. Lynch.

This Commission, in its report to the Governor, dated February 11, 1915, referred to "the confusion that reigns in the matter of poor law administration within the Commonwealth" and "the need to repeal the present statutes and substitute for them one complete, comprehensive act which shall bring about uniform procedure in relation to poor law administration." The Commission called attention to the lack of uniformity in provision for almshouse care and to the fact that the territorial arrangement of Poor Districts is irregular and unsystematic in many counties. They recommended that the county be made the minimum unit for Poor Districts, "to promote a more economical, efficient and humane administration than at present exists."

However, the excellent suggestion of Governor Tener's Commission did not result in any revision and codification, but did have the beneficial result of again stimulating interest in the subject.

In 1917, the Association of Directors of the Poor of Pennsylvania adopted a resolution authorizing the appointment of "a special Committee of five members of the Association, all of whom shall be learned in the law, who shall make a report at the next annual meeting of the Association on the Poor Laws of this Commonwealth together with a proposed Act of Assembly codifying the same." The Association did not hold its annual meeting in the fall of 1918 on account of the influenza epidemic.

At the Convention of the Association of Directors of the Poor in 1919, various difficulties in the way of codification were discussed, but no action was taken until the Convention of 1920 when a resolution was passed urging that legislative authority be secured for the appointment of a Commission to revise and codify the poor laws. In accordance with this resolution, the Committee on Legislation of the

†See Penna. Archives, 4th Series, Vol. X, pp. 708-709.

*Penna. Executive Documents, 1891, Vol. VIII, Document No. 30, and History of Poor Relief Legislation in Pennsylvania, by Wm. C. Heffner, Page 241ff.

Association of Directors of the Poor had prepared and was instrumental in helping to secure the passage of the Act* which resulted in the appointment of the present Commission.

While the Commission has examined to some extent the history of poor relief legislation in Pennsylvania, it does not seem relevant to present a review of that in this connection. The series of measures that contain the fundamentals of the Pennsylvania poor laws go back for their origin to the reign of Henry VIII in England. We have inherited from the colonial days a form of poor law system and administration brought over from the mother country. In the succeeding years there have been passed various general acts and much local and special legislation, but there has been no revision and codification.

Under these conditions, it is not surprising that we have lack of uniformity in our poor laws and their administration. Naturally some of the survivals of the ancient system are no longer adapted to present day conditions in our State.

In addition to the compilation of the existing general poor laws already referred to, Mr. John H. Fertig, Assistant Director of the Legislative Reference Bureau, under date of April 1, 1924, submitted a "survey with regard to the numerous local poor districts in the several counties of the Commonwealth, being a study of the many general and local laws which have been adopted from time to time." In commenting on this, Mr. Ferting wrote "Necessarily the result of this survey is unsatisfactory in many respects. It is frequently impossible from a search of the laws to definitely fix the status of many local poor districts or their exact territory. Possibly the worst confusion is caused by municipal incorporations and the annexation of territory. This brings about a constant changing of municipal lines while the lines of the poor district remain rigid. Thus the territory of a city or borough, due to its recent incorporation or its growth, is found to lie partly in several poor districts.....One thing is apparent as the result of this survey: that the local poor districts and the laws governing these districts are so numerous and their statue so questionable that the adoption of some general system for the whole State seems to be the only remedy."

Both of these valuable reports by the Legislative Reference Bureau are on file there. While they are too long to make it practicable for us to print them in this connection, they may be consulted for reference by anyone interested.

Using the above noted reports of the Legislative Reference Bureau and the information the Commission collected in regard to the 583 poor districts of the State, we present the following brief statement of the present system of poor law administration in Pennsylvania.

I. County Unit System administered by Directors of the Poor in the following 28 counties:

Adams	Chester	Greene	Montgomery
Allegheny	Cumberland	Huntingdon	Northampton
Bedford	Dauphin	Lancaster	Perry
Berks	Delaware	Lebanon	Schuylkill
Blair	Erie	Lehigh	Somerset
Bucks	Fayette	Mercer	Washington
Cambria	Franklin	Mifflin	York

Exception: In Allegheny County, the City of Pittsburgh is not included in the county Poor District—the care of the poor within the city limits being left to the municipality.

Almshouses: Each of these 28 counties owns and maintains an almshouse.

These county Poor Districts were created by special law—the earliest being Lancaster and Chester in 1798 and the most recent being Blair in 1860. The corporate name in each county is "The Directors of the Poor and of the House of Employment for the County of....." The administration is in the hands of three Directors of the Poor (except Lancaster County which has six Directors) elected for four years and receiving a fixed salary for their services. These Directors furnish an annual budget to the County Commissioners who place the item in the county budget and raise the money necessary by the county taxation.

II. County unit administered by County Commissioners acting as Directors of the Poor in the following 15 counties:

Beaver	Clearfield	Indiana	Tioga
Bradford	Crawford	Jefferson	Venango
Butler	Elk	McKean	Warren
Clarion	Forest	Potter	

*Act No. 84 of April 13, 1921, P. L. 136.

Exception: In McKean County, the City of Bradford is not a part of the county Poor District but has a separate organization and an almshouse.

Almshouses: A county almshouse is owned and maintained by each of these 15 counties.

The county unit system in force in the above counties is created under the General Law of June 4, 1879, P. L. 78, the provisions of which created the county a Poor District and made it a part of the duties of the County Commissioners to act as Directors of the Poor. The County Commissioners receive additional compensation on a scale fixed according to the population of the county. The Act excepts from a District created under its provisions the territory of any existing city. The Act is optional and is in force only in those counties which accept its provisions by vote of the electors. The tax levy is limited to a maximum of one cent on the dollar.

III. County unit administered by Directors of the Home for the Destitute:

Westmoreland County

The only county having this special system is Westmoreland which was created a county unit in 1849 under Directors of the Poor. In 1885 by the Act of June 4, P. L. 72, it is provided that the Act of 1849, April 5, P. L. 353, is to be repealed so as to bring the regulation, management and control of the House of Employment and support of the poor under the provisions of the Act of May 8, 1876, P. L. 149, and its supplements. The corporate name is "Directors of a Home for the Destitute of the County of ....." Three Directors are elected for a four-year term. The Directors submit their expense budget to the County Commissioners who collect the money by county taxation.

IV. Township and Borough System:

Administered by Overseers of the Poor in the following 11 counties:

Armstrong	Fulton*	Pike*	Union
Cameron*	Juniata*	Snyder*	Wyoming*
Centre	Monroe†	Sullivan	

Almshouses: The seven counties marked with an asterisk (*) do not have any almshouses. The other counties in this group, while they do not have county almshouses, each have one or more township or borough almshouses.

Overseers of the poor—usually two in number—are elected. They are authorized to levy taxes for poor purposes, subject to certain restrictions. With the approval of the Court, they may provide a poor house, or two or more township or borough districts may unite and provide a poor house or poor farm. The overseers may contract for lodging for the poor by boarding them out and they are also authorized to bind out apprentices to the age of 21 and to employ destitute persons on roads or on poor farms, and they "must find work for able-bodied out of employment." Outdoor relief is not specifically mentioned as a matter of "relief." Overseers must provide (a) for every poor person settled in district; (b) means of subsistence for persons unable to work; (c) support, shelter, medicine, medical attendance and nursing for needy, sick and injured persons, and burial; (d) treatment for indigent persons in danger of hydrophobia, including Pasteur treatment; (e) care of quarantined poor; (f) and may make appropriations to institutions assisting poor.

V. City, Township and Borough System.

Administered by Overseers of the Poor in the three following counties:

Clinton Lawrence Lycoming

Clinton County: The following modifications are to be noted:

Lock Haven—The Act of March 27, 1866, P. L. 350, gives the council of Lock Haven power to levy a poor tax not exceeding five mills, and this body appoints annually one Overseer of the Poor.

*See footnote concerning Juniata County.
†See footnote 3.

Renovo—The Act of February 17, 1872, P. L. 113, gives the council of Renovo power to levy the poor tax, and this body appoints annually one Overseer of the Poor and fixes his compensation.

†Lawrence County. The only exception in the County from the township and borough Overseer system is the City of New Castle, which by the Act of April 10, 1873, P. L. 606, has "Directors of the Poor."

Lycoming County. Operates under the township and borough Overseer system except that the City of Williamsport is constituted a separate Poor District with Directors appointed by the City Council.

Almshouses: There are no county almshouses in this group and none of the townships or boroughs of these 3 counties have almshouses, but each of the city Districts have local almshouses.

VI. Mixed Township and Borough Districts. This system applies to six counties as follows:

Carbon	Luzerne	Susquehanna
Columbia	Montour	Wayne

Carbon County. Six boroughs and four townships, belong to the Middle Coal Field Poor District which includes a portion of Luzerne County. The remainder of the county has the township and borough system with Overseers of the Poor.

Columbia County. The borough and township system exists with two mixed Poor Districts; namely, Bloom Poor District, including three townships one borough, and Bloomsburg Town, and Centralia Borough and Conynham Township District.

Luzerne County. Includes the township and borough system, and mixed Districts as follows:

Central Poor District, including the City of Wilkes-Barre and 18 boroughs and six townships.

Middle Coal Field District, including the City of Hazleton, three boroughs and two townships and a portion of Carbon County.

Jenkins Township, Pittston City and Pittston Township Poor District, including Pittston City and six boroughs and two townships and a portion of Lackawanna County.

Montour County. The township and borough system prevails, except one mixed District; namely, Danville Borough and Mahoning Township Poor District. For possible exception in the case of Washingtonville Borough, see footnote to page 37.

Susquehanna County. The township and borough system prevails, with mixed Districts as follows:

Auburn and Rush Township Poor District, and Susquehanna Depot and Oakland Township Poor District.

Wayne County. Township and borough system, except a mixed District; namely, Honesdale Borough and Texas Township Poor District.

Almshouses. Each of the mixed Districts have an almshouse, but there are none for the township and borough districts, except one in Columbia that is closed, and two township poor houses in Montour, and one township and two borough almshouses in Susquehanna. There are no county almshouses in this group.

VII. City, Mixed and Township and Borough System: Each of these systems are found in the two following counties:

Lackawanna	Northumberland

Lackawanna County. While the county has both township and borough Poor Districts, most of the territory is included in mixed Districts; namely, Blakely Poor District including six boroughs and one-half of another; Jenkins Township, Pittston City and Pittston Township Poor District including two townships, three boroughs, 22nd Ward of the City of Scranton, and a portion of Luzerne County; Lakeview Poor District including eight townships and four boroughs; and Scranton Poor District including the Borough of Dunmore and all of Scranton City except the 22nd Ward.

Northumberland County. The township and borough system prevails in the County, except Coal Township and Shamokin Borough Poor District which is a mixed District, continue as separate Poor Districts.

Almshouses: Each of the mixed Districts and city Districts have almshouses. In Lackawanna County none of the township or borough Districts have almshouses. In Northumberland County one township and two boroughs have almshouses, while the almshouse for another borough is now closed. There are no county almshouses in this group.

VIII. Municipal Government System and City Ward Districts:

Philadelphia

This is the only county having this system. The Philadelphia Consolidated Act of 1854 exempted from the City Poor District the Roxborough Poor District and the township Poor Districts of Bristol, Byberry, Germantown, Moreland, and Oxford and Lower Dublin. These are now included in certain wards of the City of Philadelphia but continue as separate Poor Districts.

The Department of Welfare of the City of Philadelphia which is coterminous with the County, operates under a special Act known as "An Act for the Better Government of Cities of the First Class of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania," approved June 25, 1919, which established the Department of Public Welfare to "have the care, management, administration and supervision of all charitable, correctional and reformatory institutions and agencies (including any House of Correction, but not including hospitals), the control and government of which is entrusted to such city." The Director of this Department, therefore, by virtue of this Act, become a Director of the Poor. The care of the poor in the Department however, extends only to that part of the city not included in the above Poor Districts.

Almshouses:—

The Philadelphia Home for the Indigent is under the jurisdiction of the City Department of Public Welfare, while the Poor Districts of Germantown, Oxford and Lower Dublin, and Roxborough each have an almshouse. Bristol, Byberry and Moreland Districts do not have almshouses.

From the foregoing, it will be seen that the county unit plan is found in 44 counties administered under three systems—by Directors of the Poor, by County Commissioners acting as Directors of the Poor, and by Directors of a Home for the Destitute. An exclusively township and borough Overseers system is found in 11 counties, and three other counties with the addition of a City District in each one. Six counties have the township and borough system in part, but each with one or more Mixed Districts. Two counties include within their borders a combination of City, Mixed, Township and Borough Districts, and one county has a Municipal Government system and City Ward Districts—former Borough and Township Districts.

Five hundred and eighty-three (583) is the total number of Poor Districts we have found in the 67 counties of Pennsylvania. Table No. 1, pages 16-17, shows the distribution of all the Poor Districts classified by counties, and the wide variation in the number of districts within a given county, ranging from one district to 52.

Each of the 44 county Districts has an almshouse serving the entire county, except in Allegheny County an additional institution is maintained by the City of Pittsburgh, and in McKean County the City of Bradford has an almshouse seperate from the one maintained by the county. Each city, municipal government or mixed District has an almshouse. A striking difference is noted in the counties having in whole or in part the township or borough system. Seven of these counties have no almshouses within their borders, while 16 other such counties have only local almshouses mostly confined to small Districts—leaving a large part of their territory without provisions for indoor care. Only 10 of the 381 township Districts and only 11 of the 137 borough Districts have

†See footnote 1.

TABLE 1

DISTRIBUTION IN COUNTIES OF COUNTY, TOWNSHIP, BOROUGH CITY OR MUNICIPAL, AND MIXED POOR DISTRICTS

County	County District	Township District	Borough District	City or Municipal Government District	Mixed District Parts of Two Counties	Mixed District Part of One County	Total
Adams	1						1
Allegheny	1			1			2
Armstrong		27	18				45
Beaver	1						1
Bedford	1						1
Berks	1						1
Blair	1						1
Bradford	1						1
Bucks	1						1
Butler	1						1
Cambria	1						1
Cameron		5	2				7
Carbon		8	6		1		15
Center		25	10				35
Chester	1						1
Clarion	1						1
Clearfield	1						1
Clinton		21	7	1			29
Columbia		19	6			2	27
Crawford	1						1
Cumberland	1						1
Dauphin	1						1
Delaware	1						1
Elk	1						1
Erie	1						1
Fayette	1						1
Forest	1						1
Franklin	1						1
Fulton		11	1				12
Greene	1						1
Huntingdon	1						1
Indiana	1						1
Jefferson	1						1
Juniata		13	4				17
Lackawanna		9	7	1	1	3	21
Lancaster	1						1
(1)Lawrence		17	7	1			25
Lebanon	1						1
Lehigh	1						1
(2)Luzerne		25	9			1	35
Lycoming		42	9	1			52
McKean	1			1			2
Mercer	1						1
Mifflin	1						1
(3)Monroe		16	3				19
Montgomery	1						1
Montour		8	1			1	10
Northampton	1						1
Northumberland		23	11	1		1	36
Perry	1						1
(4)Philadelphia		5	1	1			7
Pike		11	2				13
Potter	1						1
Schuylkill	1						1
Snyder		15	4				19
Somerset	1						1
Sullivan		9	4				13
Susquehanna		22	12			2	36
Tioga	1						1
Union		10	4				14
Venango	1						1
Warren	1						1
Washington	1						1
Wayne		22	4			1	27
Westmoreland	1						1
Wyoming		18	5				23
York	1						1
Totals	44	381	137	8	2	11	583

(1) Lawrence County has voted to adopt the county unit system.

(2) Luzerne County in addition has a part of its territory in two other mixed districts—one counted in Carbon County and the other counted in Lackawanna County.

(3) Monroe County has voted to adopt the county unit system.

(4) Philadelphia, includes the former Borough of Roxborough, now part of the 22nd, 23rd, 35th, 41st and 42nd Wards of the City of Philadelphia, and the former townships of Bristol now in 42nd Ward of Philadelphia, Germantown now in 22nd Ward, Oxford and Lower Dublin now part of 23rd, 35th and 41st Wards, Byberry now part of 35th Ward and Moreland now part of 35th Ward.

almshouses. This leaves without almshouses 371 townships with a population of 336,438 and 126 boroughs with a population of 171,988. Thus a total of 497 Poor Districts, embracing a population of 508,426 people, have no provision for indoor care of their aged and infirmed public dependents. Tables No. 2 and No. 3, on pages 20 and 21, give further details, and show the number of almshouses in relation to the population of the counties and the number of poor districts within their borders. Table No. 3 shows how little relationship there is between the size of the county and the number of almshouses or poor districts.

The smallest and the largest county in the State have the same number of poor districts—seven in each. The next to the largest county has only two poor districts while the next to the smallest county has 13. A county with 14,101 population has 23 poor districts or an average of one for each 613 people in the county. This county does not have an almshouse, while another county with the same population has three almshouses and 10 poor districts. A rural county with 27,000 population has 27 poor districts, while another rural county with 30,000 population has only one poor district. Each has an almshouse, but one serves the entire county while the other is limited to one of the local poor districts in the county. An agricultural county with 34,000 population has 36 poor districts and five almshouses, while another agricultural county with the same population has only one poor district and one almshouse. Similarily an agricultural county with 53,000 population has one almshouse and one poor district, administered by the County Commissioners, while a neighboring county with similar size and conditions has 27 poor districts and five almshouses.

These counties have about the same topographical conditions and about the same relative density of population. Again, a county with 7,400 population has an almshouse with County Commissioners acting as Directors of the Poor, while the next larger and the next smaller counties have 13 poor districts each and no almshouses. These three counties are approximately the same size and have about the same relative density of population. The smallest poor district in the State has only 100 population, a number have less than 200. About half of the township and borough districts do not exceed 950 in population.

Further illustration of the wide variation in poor law administration in counties, both with the same, and also with very different conditions, may be found in Table No. 3, page 21. Table No. 4, page 22, shows the marked range in the population of the counties operating under the various poor district systems. The total population, grouped by counties according to the system each has, is also shown.

Three counties of about the same area, density and kind of population have, in one a single poor district, with one almshouse under a county Poor Board, in the second 35 Township and Borough Poor Boards and four almshouses, while in the third there is one county poor district and one almshouse administered by County Commissioners. A county with 528 square miles and a population of 110 per square mile has one poor district and one almshouse administered by Directors of the Poor, while a county with about the same area and density of population has 45 poor districts and 2 almshouses. Again, a county with 806 square miles and a population of 43 per square mile has one poor district and one almshouse administered by the County Commissioners, while a county with about the same area and density of population has a mixed, township, and borough system with 36 poor districts and 5 almshouses.

A county with 451 square miles and a population of 634 per square mile has a combination of city, mixed, and township and borough poor districts numbering 21, with five almshouses, while a county of the same area and having the same system of administration with 36 poor districts and five almshouses has a population density of only 268 per square mile.

Many other illustrations could be given showing that there does not appear to be much relationship between the size of a county, density of population, total population, and the kind of poor district system that it happens to have. Further details will be found in Table No. 5, page 23, showing the range of area and population per square mile in relation to the various types of poor districts.

An examination of Table No. 6, page 24, shows that a majority of the counties of the State already have the county unit system of poor districts. All counties of the second, Fourth and Fifth Classes but one are on a county unit basis; in the Sixth Class all but four have county districts and one of them voted recently to adopt the county system*; in the Seventh Class counties there are only six exceptions to the county district plan and one of them has recently voted to adopt it*. In counties of the Third Class, one has the county unit system while two have mixed, city, borough and township districts.

The Eighth Class counties have only one on the county unit plan—all the others having the township and borough system except one which has within its borders a mixed district. The First Class County has a municipal government system and city ward districts—former borough and township districts. Thus, in the 56 counties from the Second to the Seventh Class inclusive, all but 13 are on a county unit basis, while of the 11 counties in the First and the Eighth Classes only one has the county system.

*See Table No. 3, foot note 3.

TABLE 2.

CLASSIFICATION OF POOR DISTRICTS AND DISTRIBUTION OF ALMSHOUSES THEREIN

	County Districts	(1) Township Districts	(2) Borough Districts	City or Municipal Districts	(3) Mixed Districts		Total
					Parts of Two Counties	Part of One County	
(4)No. of Districts	44	331	137	8	2	11	583
No. of Almshouses	44	10	11	8	2	11	86

(1) Township Districts:—Includes in Philadelphia County the former townships of Bristol, now in 42nd Ward of the City; Germantown, now in 22nd Ward; Oxford and Lower Dublin, now part of the 23rd, 35th and 41st Wards; Byberry, now part of 35th Ward; and Moreland, now part of 35th Ward.

(2) Borough Districts:—Includes in Philadelphia County the former Borough of Roxborough, now part of 22nd, 23rd, 35th, 41st and 42nd Wards of the City of Philadelphia.

(3) Mixed Districts:—Including less than a county but more than one city, township or borough as a Poor District.

(4) Population of Township and Borough Poor Districts without Almshouses:

371 Townships	336,438
126 Borough	171,988
Total population of Poor Districts without Almshouses	508,426

TABLE 3

*POPULATION OF COUNTIES AND NUMBER OF POOR DISTRICTS AND ALMSHOUSES

County	Population	No. of Poor Districts	No. of Almshouses
Cameron	6,297	7	None
Pike	6,818	13	None
Forest	7,477	1	1
Sullivan	9,520	13	None
Fulton	9,617	12	None
Montour	14,080	10	3
Wyoming	14,101	23	None
Juniata	14,464	17	None
Union	15,850	14	1
Snyder	17,129	19	None
Potter	21,089	1	1
Perry	22,875	1	1
[3]Monroe	24,295	19	3
Wayne	27,435	27	1
Greene	30,804	1	1
Mifflin	31,439	1	1
Clipton	33,555	29	1
Adams	34,583	1	1
Susquehanna	34,763	36	5
Elk	34,981	1	1
Clarion	36,170	1	1
Tioga	37,118	1	1
Bedford	38,277	1	1
Huntingdon	39,848	1	1
Warren	40,024	1	1
Center	44,304	35	4
Columbia	48,349	27	2
McKean	48,934	2	2
Bradford	53,166	1	1
Cumberland	58,578	1	1
Venango	59,184	1	1
Crawford	60,667	1	1
Jefferson	62,104	1	1
Franklin	62,275	1	1
[1]Carbon	62,565	15	1
Lebanon	63,152	1	1
Armstrong	75,568	45	2
Butler	77,270	1	1
Indiana	80,910	1	1
Somerset	82,112	1	1
Bucks	82,476	1	1
Lycoming	83,100	52	1
[3]Lawrence	85,545	25	1
Mercer	93,788	1	1
Clearfield	103,236	1	1
Beaver	111,621	1	1
Chester	115,120	1	1
Northumberland	122,079	36	5
Blair	128,334	1	1
York	144,521	1	1
Lehigh	148,101	1	1
Dauphin	153,116	1	1
Northampton	153,506	1	1
Erie	153,536	1	1
Delaware	173,084	1	1
Lancaster	173,797	1	1
Fayette	188,104	1	1
Washington	188,992	1	1
Cambria	197,839	1	1
Montgomery	199,310	1	1
Berks	200,854	1	1
Schuylkill	217,754	1	1
Westmoreland	273,568	1	1
[2]Lackawanna	286,311	21	5
Luzerne	390,991	35	1
Allegheny	1,185,808	2	2
Philadelphia	1,823,779	7	4
Total	8,720,017	[3]583	[4]86

*For alphabetical list of counties with names of Poor Districts and Almshouses see pages 31 to 40.

[1]Carbon County. Includes Middle Coal Field Poor District, a portion of whose territory lies in Luzerne County.

[2]Lackawanna County. Includes Jenkins Township, Pittston City and Pittston Township Poor District, a portion of whose territory lies in Luzerne County.

[3]Monroe and Lawrence Counties have voted to abolish their township and borough poor districts and to adopt the county district system.

A. In the above Poor Districts, at present there are no Directors of the Poor elected for five Township Poor Districts and for three Borough Poor Districts. It is believed that a number of other Township and Borough Districts are without active officers.

B. Closed Almshouses. In addition to the above, there are four closed at present: Madison Township Almshouse, Widnoon, Armstrong County, Madison Township Home, Jerseytown, Columbia County, Northumberland Borough Almshouse, Northumberland County, and Selinsgrove Borough Poor House, Snyder County.

TABLE 4

RANGE OF POPULATION OF COUNTIES IN RELATION TO POOR DISTRICTS

Kind of Poor District System	Number of Counties	Population From	Population To	Total
(1)County Unit with Directors of the Poor	28	22,875	217,754	4,361,983
(2)County Unit with County Commissioners	15	7,477	111,621	833,951
Directors of Home for the Destitute	1	.....	.....	273,568
Township and Borough Districts	11	6,297	75,568	237,963
City, Township and Borough Districts	3	33,555	85,545	202,200
Mixed, Township and Borough Districts	6	14,080	390,991	578,183
City, Mixed Township and Borough Districts	2	122,079	286,311	408,390
(3)City Ward Districts and Municipal Government District	1	7,132	1,603,385	1,823,779
Total population of State				8,720,017

(1) Total includes in Allegheny County the City of Pittsburgh, a municipal government district with a population of 588,343, and Allegheny County Poor District with a population of 597,465, being the highest in this group of poor districts; Schuylkill County with population of 217,754, being the next highest in this group.

(2) Total includes in McKean County the City of Bradford, a municipal government district with a population of 15,525.

(3) Philadelphia. Total includes a population of 220,394 for the 22nd, 23rd, 35th, 41st and 42nd Wards. These Wards cover practically the area of one former borough and five former township poor districts still independent of the municipal government district which includes the remainder of the City with a population of 1,603,385.

TABLE 5

RANGE OF AREA AND POPULATION PER SQUARE MILE OF COUNTIES IN RELATION TO POOR DISTRICTS

Kind of Poor District System	Number of Counties	Area in Square Miles From	To	(4)Population Per Square Mile From	To
(1)County Unit with Directors of the Poor	28	185	1,026	37	1,635
(2)County Unit with County Commissioners	15	423	1,145	17	260
Directors of Home for the Destitute	1	.....	1,039	.....	263
Township and Borough Districts	11	205	1,146	12	115
City, Township and Borough Districts	3	360	1,220	38	237
Mixed, Township and Borough Districts	6	130	892	37	438
City, Mixed Township and Borough Districts	2	451	454	268	634
(3)City Ward Districts and Municipal Government District	1	.....	133	.....	13,712

(1) Includes in Allegheny County the City of Pittsburgh which has a municipal government poor district in addition to the county district.
(2) Includes in McKean County the City of Bradford which has a municipal government poor district in addition to the county district.
(3) Includes in Philadelphia the city ward district—former borough and township districts—and the municipal government district.
(4) The average population per square mile in Pennsylvania is 194.5. In this table the decimal points are omitted.

TABLE 6

CLASSIFICATION OF COUNTIES ACCORDING TO POPULATION AS OF 1920

Under Act No. 351 of July 10, 1919—P. L. 887

1st Class (over 1,500,000)

Philadelphia

2nd Class (over 800,000—less than 1,500,000)

†Allegheny

3rd Class (over 250,000—less than 800,000)

Lackawanna	Luzerne	†Westmoreland

4th Class (over 150,000—less than 250,000)

†Berks	†Delaware	†Lancaster	†Schuylkill
†Cambria	†Erie	†Montgomery	†Washington
†Dauphin	†Fayette	†Northampton	

5th Class (over 100,000—less than 150,000)

*Beaver	†Chester	†Lehigh	†York
†Blair	*Clearfield	Northumberland	

6th Class (over 50,000—less than 100,000)

Armstrong	Carbon	*Indiana	Lycoming
*Bradford	*Crawford	*Jefferson	†Mercer
†Bucks	†Cumberland	Lawrence	†Somerset
*Butler	†Franklin	†Lebanon	*Venango

7th Class (over 20,000—less than 50,000)

†Adams	Columbia	†Mifflin	*Tioga
†Bedford	*Elk	Monroe	*Warren
Center	†Greene	†Perry	Wayne
*Clarion	†Huntingdon	*Potter	
Clinton	*McKean	Susquehanna	

8th Class (less than 20,000)

Cameron	Juniata	Snyder	Wyoming
*Forest	Montour	Sullivan	
Fulton	Pike	Union	

*The County Commissioners act as Directors of the Poor in all of the counties marked with an asterisk (*), except in the county of McKean the City of Bradford is not included—as it has an Independent District. †The counties marked with a dagger (†) have separate Poor Boards with jurisdiction over the entire county, except in Allegheny County where the City of Pittsburgh is not included. In Westmoreland County the Directors of the Home for the Destitute of the county operate substantially as do the Directors of the Poor in the counties marked with an asterisk (*). The counties not marked have township, borough or municipal government districts or a mixed system. Fuller explanation is given elsewhere. See pages 10 to 15.

(A) Act No. 246 of May 12, 1921, P. L. 538, provides in counties of the 6th class, subject to a majority vote of the electors of the county, for the abolition of the present Poor Districts and the creation of County Poor Districts under the management, direction and control of the County Commissioners.

(B) Act No. 401 of May 24, 1921, P. L. 1081, makes substantially the same provision for counties of the 7th class.

(C) Act No. 89 of June 4, 1879, P. L. 78, also provides a method by which the Poor Districts of the county, subject to certain restrictions, may be consolidated into a county unit under the jurisdiction of the County Commissioners.

A presumption in favor of the county unit for poor law administration is created by the fact that a majority of the counties of Pennsylvania have already adopted it. The county poor relief system also prevails in almost all other states in the Union. The county unit system in Pennsylvania has been found to be adaptable to counties chiefly rural as well as to those containing large urban centers of population. All types of counties are represented among those now operating on a county-wide basis for poor relief. This includes counties whose interests are mainly agricultural or manufacturing, or mining, or a combination of all three. The small local districts on a township or borough basis are really a survival of the poor relief system as it was transplanted from England into Pennsylvania in the colonial days before the present division of counties existed. In some Pennsylvania counties the poor districts were originally established on a county basis, while others first having the township and borough system have abandoned it in favor of the county unit system. As stated elsewhere, 44 of the counties, or about two-thirds of the total, already have the county district plan.

Inadequate provision is made for outdoor relief in many of the township and borough districts—in fact a number of them have not even elected overseers. In some cases those elected have not taken the trouble to qualify and to enter upon their duties. In others, it is known that they are inactive except when someone hunts them up and brings cases to their attention. In the small districts where they do not maintain institutions it is not practicable for the overseers to have an office or headquarters, and many people do not know who they are nor where to find them. It was only with the greatest difficulty that the Commission succeeded in getting the corporate names of many of these local districts. In a considerable number of cases it has not been possible to secure the names and addresses of the overseers themselves.

Under these conditions, cases of real need are frequently not brought to the attention of local poor relief officials when they should be. Thus, families are needlessly broken up.

Widows and deserted wives are compelled to give up their children for lack of the attention and assistance that are given where there are county wide poor districts with headquarters and a systematic division of the territory for relief purposes. In the long run, this is not an economy for the counties having these small local poor districts. Neglect of families in distress and failure to give prompt relief often means a larger expenditure later in caring for dependent, neglected, delinquent or defective children as well as for adults. The territory having the township and borough poor district system has the least provision for private charitable assistance. Many of these districts are remote from the larger urban centers where the private social agencies are mostly to be found. This makes the need for adequate provision for the right kind of public relief and care all the more important.

Much of the territory covered by the township and borough poor districts does not have any provision for almshouse care. This applies to 497 township and borough districts, with a total population of 508,426 (as shown in Table No. 2). In some cases it is known that neglect and hardship exist, as no other provision has been made for the care of sick and aged infirm persons unable to look after themselves without assistance. It is known that some such cases are boarded out in private families. Perhaps, theoretically, this boarding out plan is good. In practice, however, many complaints have been made that the method is both expensive and unsatisfactory to all concerned. Conditions are even worse, when costs are kept down by boarding out, with the lowest bidder, the unfortunate dependent.

The county district system would lighten the burden of erecting and maintaining an almshouse by spreading out the cost over a considerable territory. The per capita, if proper care be given the inmates, is necessarily higher in a small almshouse. Experience has shown that an almshouse serving a larger territory with a correspondingly larger number of inmates can give better service. It makes possible classification of those needing its care and permits of a more satisfactory administration in all respects. It also makes it possible to secure the services of more competent officials with better pay than in the small local almshouse with only a few inmates.

The belief that the administration of poor relief on the "Township or Borough Plan" is the most economical, is chiefly due to the fact that the actual costs for all these small local districts in any given county are never brought together in one bill. The taxpayer does not realize the total amount. A small stipend paid out for a few days' service per year to from twenty up to one hundred overseers, as is the case in some counties, gives much less value to the taxpayer in return for the money than to combine all these pittances into a salary that will secure one or more qualified persons, according to the size of the county, to give their entire time. Again, the overseer in the small district, with only a few cases, does not gain the experience and understanding to enable him to do as good a piece of public charity work as officers giving more time and serving an entire county. Studies that have been made of costs indicate that when all factors are taken into consideration, the expense is greater for the small townships and boroughs on the basis of the actual number of persons helped as compared with the larger districts, considering both on a per capita basis. The districts that, the Commission recommends, should be abolished in favor of the county unit system are, we believe, too small for the most efficient and economical administration.

The small township and borough poor districts have had a disproportionate amount of expensive litigation over legal settlement questions. Easy means of transportation and changing conditions affecting the employment of unskilled labor has resulted in the boundary lines of these local poor districts being crossed constantly by those seeking employment or a change in the hope of improving their condition. It is known that a considerable number of applications for relief come from transient families, as well as from homeless men and women who move frequently. The poor laws contain provisions in regard to the care of public dependents without settlement. Thus many township and borough poor districts are called upon to deal with those not having legal settlement within their borders—although they may have been residents of the particular county for years. Many questions have arisen between these small districts about modes of obtaining legal settlement relating to families as a whole and to husbands, wives, minors, widows, deserted wives, unmarried women, illegitimates and others. An examination of the cases that have been before the Courts shows that a large proportion have been between these local poor districts within a county. The abolition of 459 such districts in 19 counties and the establishment of county-wide districts in their place would eliminate such needless litigation. Unnecessary hardship on the part of the unfortunate when in real need of relief would also be avoided.

The county poor districts have an advantage over small local districts in that they are coterminous with other county activities with which co-operation is desirable. The Mothers' Assistance Fund for the relief of widows is administered on a county basis. The Juvenile Court is on a county basis, and orders made in court for the public support of dependent, neglected or delinquent children, are on the County Commissioners. In some cases dependent children, who should be looked after by the poor law officials, are taken to the county Juvenile Court because those interested in seeing that they receive the protection and care of the public authorities cannot readily find the local overseers—they seldom have official headquarters. Moreover they usually do not have the facilities to care for children. More and more health and other welfare activities both public and private are centering about the county seat with the county as a unit of operation. Again poor law officials have important functions to perform in cooperation with various State institutions in providing for the mentally ill—the feeble-minded and the insane, the blind, the deaf and dumb, incurables and many other special cases. All this can be done more effectively, promptly and conveniently by a county board than by a small local board of limited jurisdiction. Manifestly the county district makes possible a higher development of poor laws administration. Interested and capable officials can, we believe, operate to much better advantage for all, concerned on a county basis.

The proposed code does not transfer any authority from the local community to the State. The people of the county through their own county officials will continue to determine how much they will spend both for outdoor relief in caring for poor families in their own homes and for indoor relief in an almshouse, if they decide to have one.

In the Commission's draft of the proposed Act to codify the poor laws, we have made special provision to avoid disturbing the existing county unit poor districts†. Exceptions were also made to avoid changes at present in any counties of the First, Second and Third Classes and in Carbon in the Sixth Class which has a mixed poor district including in its territory a portion of one of the Third Class counties. We think an improvement could be made in the present poor district plan of some of the counties concerned, but these exceptions are made now, because they present conditions which ought to be made the subject of further study in cooperation with those interested. In these larger counties the other duties of the County Commissioners make it impracticable for them to administer the poor laws as they now do in some of the smaller counties. While the general principles in the Code recommended by the Commission hold with respect to these counties, a method will have to be worked out to meet the conditions found in their present systems.

Among the more important changes that would result from the enactment of the Code as submitted are the following.

1—Four hundred and fifty-nine local poor districts in 19 counties would be abolished. This includes four City, and seven Mixed Poor Districts, and 334 Townships and 114 Borough Poor Districts and applies to the following counties:

Armstrong, Cameron, Center, Clinton, Columbia, Fulton, Juniata, *Lawrence, Lycoming, *Monroe, Montour, Northumberland, Pike, Snyder, Sullivan, Susquehanna, Union, Wayne, and Wyoming.

2—In place of these 459 small districts, 19 County Poor Districts, to be administered by County Commissioners acting as Directors of he Poor, would be established. This plan, now in successful operation in 15 counties of about the same size, avoids the need for new and separate county poor boards.

3—Twenty-nine (29) local almshouses would be abolished, or converted into county institutions, in 19 counties. These include four City and seven Mixed District almshouses, eight belonging to Township Districts and 10 maintained by Boroughs.

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†See Chapter I, Art. I, Sec. 2 to Sec. 8, and Chapter II, Art. I, Sec. 200 and Sec. 202, page 46 and 48. See also Table 6.

*Lawrence and Monroe Counties have recently voted to abolish their local poor districts in favor of the county unit system.

4—County almshouses can be established in the 19 counties named if desired, or they may create joint poor districts with an adjoining county and jointly erect and maintain an almshouse for their common use. They may also make some other provision for their dependents needing indoor care and thus continue, as seven of these counties are now doing, without almshouses. In any case the legal authority is provided for a county almshouse when one is wanted.

5—The authority of Justices of the Peace to grant orders of relief is withdrawn and repealed thus leaving the Directors of the Poor in all counties free and responsible to make their own investigations and decisions in poor relief matters.

6—The restriction now applying to many poor districts that outdoor relief may not be given to those refusing to go to the almshouse is removed so that Directors of the Poor may grant such aid to needy families in their homes as, in their judgment, the circumstances require.

7—Authority is given to Directors of the Poor to appoint in addition to the staff for the almshouse or county home, "an attorney, a trained welfare worker and all other necessary employees and assistants."

8—Directors of the Poor are declared to be county officers in districts co-extensive with the county, and as such are subject to all the general laws relating to county officers.

9—Four classes of poor districts are created on the basis of population, thus providing a convenient way of referring to them.

10—Special provision is made to enable two or more counties to establish joint poor districts with a common almshouse.

11—Obsolete statutes—some of them dating back to colonial days—have been omitted, conflicting enactments have been harmonized, and some Acts have been modified to meet present day conditions.

This report is not presented as ideal or final. It is, we believe, merely a beginning in the right direction. While urging the county unit system, we recognize that public relief work in some of the counties now on that basis has not always been all that could be desired. We know also that some smaller districts have done good work considering the limitations under which they operate. Undoubtedly he overseers in local districts, equally with the directors of county boards, desire to give the best public service that they can. It is to the legal and administrative aspects of the question, rather than to individual officials, that we direct attention. We have not gone fully into questions regarding the quality and kind of outdoor relief given in all the various types of poor districts. It has not been practicable for the Commission to make the necessary investigations in order to determine the outdoor relief policy of all the districts. We do know that there are wide differences in practice. For example, the Pittsburgh and Philadelphia, City Departments of Welfare, do not give outdoor relief as such. They indicate a preference for private philanthropy which supports many social agencies and institutions in both cities. On the other hand, in many poor districts where public outdoor relief is given there are few, if any, private family relief agencies or child caring organizations. Again outdoor relief is given by some poor districts that are well supplied with private charitable agencies. We have had to leave untouched the question of the relationship that should exist between public and private relief agencies. Similarly, we have not been able to go into many other questions that might properly have been considered as a part of our task. As a Children's Commission was created by an Act of Assembly in 1923, to report especially on laws relating to children, we have not conisdered such statutes except as incidental to the poor laws.

We have tried to block out the main divisions of a general poor relief code in such form as to permit of modification and extension by amendments from time to time as experience shows to be desirable. Existing enactments have been disturbed as little as possible. Many of them have been incorporated in the proposed code—sometimes with slight modifications to eliminate conflicting provisions, or to harmonize them with new sections. Most poor districts in the State are already subject, to some degree, to laws that have many things in common. The language of the various acts, especially with reference to administrative duties and responsibilities is often quite similar. Accompanying this report, as an appenidx, we submit our recommendations in the form of a draft of a bill for introduction in the General Assembly, to be known as the "General Poor Relief Act of 1925."

For its own use, the Commission found it necessary to have a complete and accurate directory of all the poor districts in the State. One did not exist and very little of the data needed to compile such a directory was to be found. After the expenditure of much time and effort, we succeeded in collecting the necessary information both in regard to the poor districts and the almshouses. Believing that this would be of interest and value to the General Assembly in considering our proposed Act and also that it ought to be preserved, we have included it as Exhibit A in our Report, pages 31 to 40.

We have also prepared a map with explanatory notes which we present herewith as Exhibit B, page 41.

Special mention should be made of Mr. James N. Moore, Director of the Legislative Reference Bureau, and Mr. John H. Fertig, Assistant Director, and their staff for their competent and indispensable help in making available necessary legal data. Directors of the Poor, County Commissioners and solicitors of poor districts have given important help. The Department of Welfare has co-operated in collecting and verifying data. We are also under obligations for help received from many other sources in collecting information for this report.

EXHIBIT A

POOR DISTRICTS OF PENNSYLVANIA

Classified by Counties including County and City Homes and Almshouses, and District, Township or Borough Homes and Almshouses.

ADAMS COUNTY

County Poor District

1. Directors of the Poor and House of Employment of Adams County.
   a. Adams County Home, Gettysburg, Pa.

ALLEGHENY COUNTY

County and Municipal Government Poor Districts

2. Allegheny County Directors of the Poor, Court House, Pittsburgh.
   a. Allegheny County Home and Hospital, Woodville, Pa.
3. Department of Welfare of City of Pittsburgh, City Hall, Pittsburgh.
   a. Pittsburgh City Home and Hospital, Mayview, Pa.

ARMSTRONG COUNTY

Township and Borough Poor Districts

4. Apollo Borough.
5. Applewold Borough.
6. Atwood Borough.
7. Bethel Township.
8. Boggs Township.
9. Brady's Bend Township.
10. Burrell Township.
*582. Cadogan Borough.
11. Cowanshannock Township.
12. Dayton Borough.
13. East Franklin Township.
14. Elderton Borough.
15. Ford City Borough.
*583. Ford Cliff Borough.
16. Freeport Borough.
17. Gilpin Township.
18. Hovey Township.
19. Johnetta Borough.
20. Kiskiminetas Township.
21. Kittanning Borough.
    a. Kittanning Poor House.
22. Kittanning Township.
23. Leechburg Borough.
24. Madison Township.
    a. Madison Poor House, (closed) Widnoon.
25. Mahoning Township.
26. Manor Township.
    a. Manor Township Poor Home, Ford City, Pa.
27. Manorville Borough.

*See page 40.

ARMSTRONG COUNTY—(Concluded)

28. North Buffalo Township.
29. Parker City Borough.
30. Parks Township.
31. Perry Township.
32. Pine Township.
33. Plumcreek Township.
34. Rayburn Township.
35. Redbank Township.
36. Rural Valley Borough.
37. South Bend Township.
38. South Bethlehem Borough.
39. South Buffalo Township.
40. Sugarcreek Township.
41. Valley Township.
42. Washington Township.
43. Wayne Township.
44. West Franklin Township.
45. West Kittanning Borough.
46. Worthington Borough.

BEAVER COUNTY

County Poor District

47. Beaver County Commissioners.
    a. Beaver County Almshouse, Monaca P. O., Pa.

BEDFORD COUNTY

County Poor District

48. Bedford County Directors of the Poor.
    a. Bedford County Almshouse, R. F. D., No. 3, Bedford, Pa.

BERKS COUNTY

County Poor District

49. The Directors of the Poor and House of Employment for the County of Berks.
    a. Berks County Almshouse, Shillington, Pa.

BLAIR COUNTY

County Poor District

50. Blair County Directors of the Poor.
    a. Blair County Home, Hollidaysburg, Pa.

BRADFORD COUNTY

County Poor District

51. Bradford County Commissioners.
    a. Bradford County Home, Burlington, Pa.

BUCKS COUNTY

County Poor District

52. Directors of the Poor and House of Employment for Bucks County.
    a. Bucks County Home, R. F. D., Doylestown, Pa.

BUTLER COUNTY

County Poor District

53. Butler County Commissioners.
    a. Butler County Home, R. F. D., Butler, Pa.

CAMBRIA COUNTY

County Poor District

54. Cambria County Directors of the Poor.
    a. Cambria County Home, Ebensburg, Pa.

CAMERON COUNTY

Township and Borough Poor Districts

55. Driftwood Borough.
56. Emporium Borough.
57. Gibson Township.
58. Grove Township.
59. Lumber Township
60. Portage Township.
61. Shippen Township.

CARBON COUNTY

Mixed, Township and Borough Poor Districts

62. Middle Coal Field Poor District, including portions of Luzerne County and of Carbon County as follows:
    From Luzerne County,
    Township of Foster.
    Borough of Freeland.
    Township of Hazle.
    City of Hazleton.
    Borough of Jeddo.
    Borough of West Hazleton.
    From Carbon County.
    Township of Banks.
    Beaver Meadow Borough.
    Borough of East Mauch Chunk.
    Borough of Lansford.
    Lausanne Township.
    Township of Lehigh.
    Borough of Mauch Chunk.
    Mauch Chunk Township.
    Borough of Summit Hill.
    Borough of Weatherley.
    a. Middle Coal Field Almshouse, Weatherley, Pa.
63. Bowmanstown Borough.
64. East Penn Township.
65. East Side Borough.
66. Franklin Township.
67. Kidder Township.
68. Lehighton Borough.
69. Lower Towamensing Township.
70. Mahoning Township.
71. Packer Township.
72. Palmerton Borough.
73. Parryville Borough.
74. Penn Forest Township.
75. Towamensing Township.
76. Weissport Borough.

CENTER COUNTY

Township and Borough Poor Districts

77. Bellefonte Borough.
    a. Bellefonte Borough Poor House, Bellefonte, Pa.
78. Benner Township.
79. Boggs Township.
80. Burnside Township.
81. Centre Hall Borough.
82. College Township.
83. Curtin Township.
84. Ferguson Township.
85. Gregg Township.
86. Haines Township.
87. Halfmoon Township.
88. Harris Township.
89. Howard Borough.
90. Howard Township.
91. Huston Township.
92. Liberty Township.
93. Marion Township.
94. Miles, Township.
95. Milesburg Borough.
96. Millheim Borough.
97. Patton Township.
98. Penn Township.
99. Philipsburg Borough.
    a. Philipsburg Borough Home, Philipsburg, Pa.
100. Potter Township.
101. Rush Township.
    a. Rush Township Home, Philipsburg, Pa.
102. Snow Shoe Borough.
103. Snow Shoe Township.
104. South Philipsburg Borough.
105. Spring Township.
    a. Spring Township Home, Axemann, Bellefonte, Pa.
106. State College Borough.
107. Taylor Township.
108. Union Township.
109. Unionville Borough.
110. Walker Township.
111. Worth Township.

CHESTER COUNTY

County Poor District

112. Chester County Directors of the Poor.
a. Chester County Home, Embreeville, Pa.

CLARION COUNTY

County Poor District

113. Clarion County Commissioners.
a. Clarion County Home, Sligo, Pa.

CLEARFIELD COUNTY

County Poor District

114. Clearfield County Commissioners.
a. Clearfield County Home, Clearfield, Pa.

CLINTON COUNTY

City, Township and Borough Poor Districts

115. Allison Township.
116. Avis Borough.
117. Bald Eagle Township.
118. Beech Creek Borough.
119. Beech Creek Township.
120. Castanea Township.
121. Chapman Township.
122. Colebrook Township.
123. Crawford Township.
124. Dunnstable Township.
125. East Keating Township.
126. Flemington Borough.
127. Gallagher Township.
128. Greene Township.
129. Grugan Township.
130. Lamar Township.
131. Leidy Township.
132. Lock Haven City.
a. Lock Haven City Home, Lock Haven, Pa.
133. Logan Township.
134. Loganton Borough.
135. Mill Hall Borough.
136. Noyes Township.
137. Pine Creek Township.
138. Porter Township.
139. Renovo Borough.
140. South Renovo Borough.
141. Wayne Township.
142. West Keating Township.
143. Woodward Township.

COLUMBIA COUNTY

Mixed, Township and Borough Poor Districts

144. Beaver Township.
145. Benton Borough.
146. Benton Township.
147. Berwick Borough.
148. Bloom Poor District including.
Bloomsburg Town.
Greenwood Township.
Millville Borough.
Scott Township.
Sugarloaf Township.
a. Bloom Almshouse, Bloomsburg, Pa.
149. Briar Creek Borough.
150. Briar Creek Township.
151. Catawissa Borough.
152. Catawissa Township.
153. Center Township.
154. Ceintralia Borough and Conyngham Township.
a. Poor District Almshouse, Centralia, Pa.
155. Cleveland Township.
156. Fishing Creek Township.
157. Franklin Township.
158. Hemlock Township.
159. Jackson Township.
160. Locust Township.
161. Madison Township.
a. Madison Township Home (closed) Jerseytown, Pa.
162. Main Township.
163. Mifflin Township.
164. Montour Township.
165. Mount Pleasant Township.
166. Orange Township.
167. Orangeville Borough.
168. Pine Township.
169. Roaring Creek Township.
170. Stillwater Borough.

CRAWFORD COUNTY

County Poor District

171. Crawford County Commissioners.
a. Crawford County Home, Saegerstown, Pa.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY

County Poor District

172. Directors of the Poor and House of Employment of Cumberland Co.
a. Cumberland County Almshouse, R. F. D., Carlisle, Pa.

DAUPHIN COUNTY

County Poor District

173. Dauphin County Directors of the Poor.
a. Dauphin County Home R. D., No. 1, Harrisburg, Pa.

DELAWARE COUNTY

County Poor District

174. Delaware County Directors of the Poor and of the House of employment for the County of Delaware.
a. Delaware County Home, Lima, Pa.

ELK COUNTY

County Poor District

175. Elk County Commissioners.
a. Elk County Home, St. Mary's, Pa.

ERIE COUNTY

County Poor District

176. Directors of the Poor of Erie County.
a. Erie County Home, R. F. D., Erie, Pa.

FAYETTE COUNTY

County Poor District

177. Directors of the Poor and the House of Employment of Fayette County.
a. Fayette County Home, R. F. D., Uniontown, Pa.

FOREST COUNTY

County Poor District

178. Forest County Commissioners.
a. Forest County Home, Tionesta, Pa.

FRANKLIN COUNTY

County Poor District

179. Directors of the Poor of Franklin County.
a. Franklin County Home, Chambersburg, R. F. D., Pa.

FULTON COUNTY

Township and Borough Poor Districts

180. Ayr Township.
181. Belfast Township.
182. Bethel Township.
183. Brush Creek Township.
184. Dublin Township.
185. Licking Creek Township.
186. McConnellsburg Borough.
187. Taylor Township.
188. Thompson Township.

FULTON COUNTY (Concluded)

189. Todd Township.
190. Union Township.
191. Wells Township.

GREENE COUNTY

County Poor District

192. Directors of the Poor of Greene County.
a. Greene County Almshouse, Waynesburg, Pa.

HUNTINGDON COUNTY

County Poor District

193. Directors of the Poor of Huntingdon County.
a. Huntingdon County Almshouse, Shirleysburg, Pa.

INDIANA COUNTY

County Poor District

194. Indiana County Commissioners.
a. Indiana County Home, Indiana, Pa.

JEFFERSON COUNTY

County Poor District

195. Jefferson County Commissioners.
a. Jefferson County Home, Brookville, Pa.

(1) JUNIATA COUNTY

Township and Borough Poor Districts

196. Beale Township.
197. Delaware Township.
198. Fayette Township.
199. Fermanagh Township.
200. Greenwood Township.
201. Lack Township.
202. Mifflin Borough.
203. Mifflintown Borough.
204. Milford Township.
205. Monroe Township.
206. Port Royal Borough.
207. Spruce Hill Township.
208. Susquehanna Township.
209. Thompsontown Borough.
210. Turbett Township.
211. Tuscarora Township.
212. Walker Township.

(1) Juniata County: The Asylum for the Poor in the County of Juniata was provided for in the Act of March 23, 1865, P. L. 665, conditioned on a vote of acceptance by the local Poor Districts in the County. The individual Districts accepting were to become part of the new Poor District while those rejecting were to remain under the township and borough system. While the preamble of the Act of April 8, 1867, P. L. 910, indicates that the borough of Patterson, now Mifflin, and the townships of Milford, Delaware and Lack did accept this Act, we have not been able to learn that this District now exists and maintains a Poor Asylum.

LACKAWANNA COUNTY

Mixed, City, Township and Borough Poor Districts

213. Blakely Poor District including Archbald Borough.
Archbald Borough.
Blakely Borough.
Dickson City Borough.
Jermyn Borough—Third Ward and one-half of Second Ward.
Olyphant Borough.
Throop Borough.
Winton Borough.
a. Blakely Poor House, Olyphant, Pa.
214. Carbondale City Poor District.
a. Carbondale City Almshouse, Carbondale, Pa.
215. Carbondale Township.
216. Clark's Green Borough.
217. Clifton Township.
218. Covington Township.
219. Elmhurst Borough.
220. Fell Township.
221. Gouldsboro Borough (no election, no Poor Directors).
222. Jefferson Township.
223. Jenkins Township, Pittston City & Pittston Township Poor District including:
From Lackawanna County,
Lackawanna Township.
Moosic Borough.
Old Forge Borough.
Ransom Township.
Scranton City—22nd Ward.
Taylor Borough.
From Luzerne County,
Avoca Borough.
Dupont Borough.
Duryea Borough.
Hughestown Borough.
Jenkins Township.
Laflin Borough.
Pittston City.
Pittston Township.
Yatesville Borough.
a. Ransom Poor House, Ransom, Pa.
224. Jermyn Borough—First Ward and one-half of Second Ward.
225. Lakeview Poor District including
Abington Township.
Benton Township.
Clark's Summit Borough.
Dalton Borough.
Glenburn Borough.
Greenfield Township.
La Plume Borough.
Newton Township.
North Abington Township.
Scott Township.
South Abington Township.
West Abington Township.
a. Lakeview Poor House, Clark's Summit, Pa.
226. Lehigh Township.
227. Madison Township.
228. Mayfield Borough.
229. Moscow Borough.
230. Roaring Brook Township.
231. Scranton City Poor District including
Borough of Dunmore.
Scranton City (except the 22nd Ward formerly a part of Lackawanna Township.)
a. Hillside Home, Clark's Summit, Pa.
232. Spring Brook Township.
233. Vandling Borough.

LANCASTER COUNTY

County Poor District

234. Lancaster County Directors of the Poor.
a. Lancaster County Home, Lancaster, Pa.

(2) LAWRENCE COUNTY

City, Township and Borough Poor Districts

235. Bessemer Borough.
236. Big Beaver Township.
237. Ellwood City Borough.
238. Enon Valley Borough.
239. Hickory Township.
240. Little Beaver Township.
241. Mahoning Township.
242. Neshannock Township.
243. New Castle City.
a. City of New Castle Poor House, New Castle, Pa.
244. New Wilmington Borough.
245. North Beaver Township.
246. Perry Township.
247. Plain Grove Township.
248. Pulaski Township.
249. Scott Township.
250. Shenango Township.
251. Slippery Rock Township.
252. South New Castle Borough.
253. Taylor Township.
254. Union Township.
255. Volant Borough.

LAWRENCE COUNTY (Concluded)

256. Wampum Borough.
257. Washington Township.
258. Wayne Township.
259. Wilmington Township.

(2) Lawrence County has voted to abolish the township and borough poor districts and to adopt the county unit poor district system.

LEBANON COUNTY

County Poor District

260. Lebanon County Directors of the Poor.
a. Lebanon County Almshouse, Lebanon, Pa.

LEHIGH COUNTY

County Poor District

261. Lehigh County Directors of the Poor.
a. Lehigh County Almshouse, Wescosville, Pa.

LUZERNE COUNTY

Mixed, Township and Borough Poor Districts

Middle Coal Field District includes a portion of Luzerne County (For details see Carbon County)
Jenkins Township, Pittston City and Pittston Township Poor District includes a portion of Luzerne County (For details see Lackawanna County)

Additional Poor Districts as follows

262. Bear Creek Township.
263. Black Creek Township.
264. Buck Township. (no Poor Directors—no election)
265. Butler Township.
266. Central Poor District includes
Ashley Borough.
Courtdale Borough.
Edwardsville Borough.
Forty-Fort Borough.
Hanover Township.
Kingston Borough.
Kingston Township.
Larksville Borough.
Laurel Run Borough.
Luzerne Borough.
Miners Mills Borough.
Nanticoke Borough.
Newport Township.
Parsons Borough.
Plains Township.
Plymouth Borough.
Plymouth Township.
Pringle Borough.
Sugar Notch Borough.
Swoyersville Borough.
Warrior Run Borough.
West Wyoming Borough.
Wilkes-Barre City.
Wilkes-Barre Township.
Wyoming Borough.
a. Central Poor District Home, Retreat, Pa.
267. Conyngham Borough.
268. Conyngham Township.
269. Dallas Borough (no Poor Directors,—no election).
270. Dallas Township (no Poor Directors,—no election.
271. Dennison Township.
272. Dorrance Township.
273. Exeter Borough.
274. Exeter Township.
275. Fairmount Township.
276. Fairview Township (no Poor Directors—no election).
277. Franklin Township (no Poor Directors—no election).
278. Hollenback Township.
279. Hunlock Township.
280. Huntington Township.
281. Jackson Township.
282. Lake Township.
283. Lehman Township.
284. Nescopeck Township.
285. Nescopeck Borough.
286. New Columbus Borough.
287. Nuangola Borough (no Poor Directors—no election).
288. Ross Township.
289. Salem Township.
290. Shickshinny Borough.
291. Slocum Township. (no Poor Directors)
292. Sugar Loaf Township.
293. Union Township.
294. West Pittston Borough.
295. White Haven Borough.
296. Wright Township (no Poor Directors—no election).

LYCOMING COUNTY

City, Township and Borough Poor Districts

297. Anthony Township.
298. Armstrong Township.
299. Bastress Township.
300. Brady Township.
301. Brown Township.
302. Cascade Township.
303. Clinton Township.
304. Cogan House Township.
305. Cummings Township.
306. DuBoistown Borough.
307. Eldred Township.
308. Fairfield Township.
309. Franklin Township.
310. Gamble Township.
311. Hepburn Township.
312. Hughesville Borough.
313. Jackson Township.
314. Jersey Shore Borough.
315. Jordan Township.
316. Lewis Township.
317. Limestone Township.
318. Loyalsock Township.
319. Lycoming Township.
320. McHenry Township.
321. McIntyre Township.
322. McNett Township.
323. Mifflin Township.
324. Mill Creek Township.
325. Montgomery Borough.
326. Montoursville Borough.
327. Moreland Township.
328. Muncy Borough.
329. Muncy Creek Township.
330. Muncy Township.
331. Nippenose Township.
332. Old Lycoming Township.
333. Penn Township.
334. Platt Township.
335. Picture Rocks Borough.
336. Pine Township.
337. Plunkett's Creek Township.
338. Porter Township.
339. Salladasburg Borough.
340. Shrewsbury Township.
341. South Williamsport Borough.
342. Susquehanna Township.
343. Upper Fairfield Township.
344. Washington Township.
345. Watson Township.
346. City of Williamsport Poor District.
a. The City Home, Williamsport, Pa.
347. Wolf Township.
348. Woodward Township.

McKEAN COUNTY

County and Municipal Government Poor Districts

349. McKean County Commissioners.
a. McKean County Home, Smethport, Pa.
350. City of Bradford Poor District.
a. City Poor Farm, Degolia, Pa.

MERCER COUNTY

County Poor District

351. Mercer County Directors of the Poor.
a. Mercer County Home and House of Employment, Mercer, Pa.

MIFFLIN COUNTY

County Poor District

352. Mifflin County Directors of the Poor.
a. Mifflin County Home, Lewistown, Pa.

(3) MONROE COUNTY

Township and Borough Poor Districts

353. Barrett Township.
354. Chestnuthill Township.
355. Coolbaugh Township.
356. Delaware Water Gap Borough.
357. East Stroudsburg Borough.
a. East Stroudsburg Poor House, East Stroudsburg, Pa.
358. Eldred Township.
359. Hamilton Township.
360. Jackson Township.
361. Middle Smithfield Township.
a. Middle Smithfield Township, Home for Indigents.
362. Paradise Township.
363. Pocono Township.
364. Polk Township.
365. Price Township.
366. Ross Township.
367. Smithfield Township.
368. Stroud Township.
369. Stroudsburg Borough.
a. Stroudsburg Poor House, Stroudsburg, Pa.
370. Tobyhanna Township.
371. Tunkhannock Township.

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(3) Monroe County has voted to abolish the township and borough poor districts and to adopt the county unit poor district system.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY

County Poor District

372. Directors of the Poor and of the House of Employment for the County of Montgomery.
a. Montgomery County Home, Royersford, Pa.

(4) MONTOUR COUNTY

Mixed, Township and Borough Poor Districts

373. Anthony Township.
374. Cooper Township.
375. Danville Borough and Mahoning Township Poor District.
a. Danville and Mahoning Poor House, Danville, Pa., R. D.
376. Derry Township.
377. Liberty Township.
a. Liberty Township Poor Farm, Mooresburg, Pa.
378. Limestone Township.
379. Mayberry Township.
380. Valley Township.
a. Valley Township Poor House, Mansdale, Pa.
381. Washingtonville Borough. (no officers).
382. West Hemlock Township.

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(4) According to Section 9 of the Act of April 28, 1870, P. L. 1193, the Burgess and Town Council of Washingtonville Borough "shall have the care of the poor of said borough, and all the powers and duties of overseers of the poor shall be exercised and performed by them".

NORTHAMPTON COUNTY

County Poor District

383. Northampton County Directors of the Poor.
a. Northampton County Home, Nazareth, Pa.

NORTHUMBERLAND COUNTY

Mixed, City, Township and Borough Poor Districts

384. Coal Township and Shamokin Borough Poor District.
a. Shamokin-Coal Township Poor House, Shamokin, Pa.
385. Delaware Township.
386. East Cameron Township.
387. East Chillisquaque Township.
388. Gearhart Township.
389. Herndon Borough.
390. Jackson Township.
391. Jordon Township.
392. Kulpmont Borough.
393. Lewis Township.
394. Little Mahonoy Township.
395. Lower Augusta Township.
396. Lower Mahanoy Township.
397. McEwensville Borough.
398. Marion Heights Borough.
399. Milton Borough Poor District.
a. Milton Borough Almshouse, Milton, Pa.
400. Mount Carmel Borough Poor District.
a. Mount Carmel Poor House, Deibler's Station, Crowl P. O., Pa.
401. Mount Carmel Township.
402. Northumberland Borough.
a. Northumberland Borough Almshouse (closed), Northumberland, Pa.
403. Point Township.
404. Ralpho Township.
405. Riverside Borough.
406. Rockefeller Township.
407. Rush Township.
408. Shamokin Township.
409. Snydertown Borough.
410. Sunbury City Poor District.
a. Sunbury Poor House, Sunbury, Pa.
411. Turbotville Borough.
412. Turbotville Township.
413. Upper Augusta Township.
414. Upper Mahanoy Township.
415. Washington Township.
416. Watsontown Borough.
417. West Cameron Township.
418. West Chillisquaque Township.
419. Zerbe Township Poor District.
a. Zerbe Township Poor House, Trevorton, Pa.

PERRY COUNTY

County Poor District

420. Perry County Directors of the Poor.
a. Perry County Almshouse, Loysville, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA COUNTY

Municipal Government and City Ward Districts Covering Territory of Former Townships and Boroughs

421. Guardians for the Relief and Employment of the Poor of the Township of Bristol—comprising greater part of 42nd Ward.
422. Byberry Poor District—first division of 35th Ward.
423. Managers for the Relief and Employment of the Poor of the Township of Germantown—includes greater part of the 22nd Ward.
a. Germantown Almshouse, Germantown, Philadelphia, Pa.
424. Moreland Township Poor District—comprises part of 35th Ward.
425. Directors of the Poor and of the House of Employment for the Townships of Oxford and Lower Dublin—includes 23rd, 35th and 41st Wards except portions in the Roxborough, Byberry and Moreland Township Poor Districts.
a. Oxford and Lower Dublin Poor House, Holmesburg, Philadelphia, Pa.
426. Roxborough Poor District—Comprises sections of 22nd Ward not included in Germantown Poor District, and portions of the 23rd, 35th and 41st Wards not included in the Oxford and Lower Dublin, Byberry and Moreland Poor Districts, and portion of 42nd Ward not included in Bristol Township Poor District.
a. Roxborough Poor House, Shawmont, Philadelphia.
427. Department of Public Welfare, City Hall, Philadelphia

PHILADELPHIA COUNTY (Concluded)

—includes all of the forty-eight Wards of the City and County of Philadelphia except as noted above.

a. Philadelphia Home for the Indigent, Holmesburg Junction, Pa.

PIKE COUNTY

Township and Borough Poor Districts

428. Blooming Grove Township.
429. Delaware Township.
430. Dingman Township.
431. Green Township.
432. Lackawaxen Township.
433. Lehman Township.
434. Matamoras Borough.
435. Milford Borough.
436. Milford Township.
437. Palmyra Township.
438. Porter Township.
439. Shohola Township.
440. Westfall Township.

POTTER COUNTY

County Poor District

441. Potter County Commissioners.
a. Potter County Home and Hospital, Coudersport, Pa.

SCHUYLKILL COUNTY

County Poor District

442. Schuylkill County Directors of the Poor and of the House of Employment.
a. Schuylkill County Home, Schuylkill Haven, Pa.

SNYDER COUNTY

Township and Borough Poor Districts

443. Adams Township.
444. Beavertown Borough.
445. Beaver Township.
446. Center Township.
447. Chapman Township.
448. Franklin Township.
449. Freeburg Borough.
450. Jackson Township.
451. Middlecreek Township.
452. Middleburg Borough.
453. Monroe Township.
454. Penn Township.
455. Perry Township.
456. Selinsgrove Borough.
a. Selinsgrove Borough Poor House, (closed) Selinsgrove, Pa.
457. Spring Township.
458. Union Township.
459. Washington Township.
460. West Beaver Township.
461. West Perry Township.

SOMERSET COUNTY

462. Somerset County Directors of the Poor.
a. Somerset County Home and Hospital, Somerset, Pa.

SULLIVAN COUNTY

Township and Borough Poor Districts

463. Cherry Township.
464. Colley Township.
465. Davidson Township.
466. Dushore Borough.
467. Eagles Mere Borough.
468. Elkland Township.
469. Forks Township.
470. Forksville Borough.
471. Fox Township.
472. Hillsgrove Township.
473. Laporte Borough.
474. Laporte Township.
475. Shrewsbury Township.

SUSQUEHANNA COUNTY

Mixed and Township and Borough Poor Districts

476. Apolacon Township.
477. Ararat Township.
478. Auburn and Rush Township Poor Districts including
Auburn Township..
Forest Lake Township.
Rush Township.
Springville Township.
a. Auburn and Rush Asylum, Rush, Pa.
479. Bridgewater Township.
480. Brooklyn Township.
481. Choconut Township.
482. Clifford Township.
483. Dimick Township.
484. Dundaff Borough.
485. Forest City Borough Poor District.
a. Forest City Borough Almshouse, Forest City, Pa.
486. Franklin Township.
487. Friendsville Borough.
488. Gibson Township.
489. Great Bend Borough.
490. Great Bend Township.
491. Hallstead Borough.
492. Harmony Township.
493. Harford Township.
494. Herrick Township.
495. Hop Bottom Borough.
496. Jackson Township.
497. Jessup Township.
498. Lanesboro Borough.
499. Lathrop Township.
500. Lenox Township.
501. Liberty Township.
502. Little Meadows Borough.
503. Middletown Township.
504. Montrose Borough Poor District.
a. Montrose Poor Asylum, Montrose, Pa.
505. New Milford Borough.
506. New Milford Township Poor District.
a. New Milford Poor Asylum, New Milford, Pa.
507. Silver Lake Township.
508. Susquehanna Depot and Oakland Township Poor District including
Oakland Borough.
Oakland Township.
Susquehanna Depot Borough.
a. Susquehanna Depot and Oakland Township Poor Asylum, Susquehanna, Pa.
509. Thompson Borough.
510. Thompson Township.
511. Uniondale Borough.

TIOGA COUNTY

County Poor District

512. Tioga County Commissioners.
a. Tioga County Home, Wellsboro, Pa.

UNION COUNTY

Township and Borough Poor Districts

513. Buffalo Township.
514. East Buffalo Township.
515. Gregg Township.
516. Hartley Township.
517. Hartleton Borough.
518. Kelley Township.
519. Lewis Township.
520. Lewisburg Borough.
a. Boarding Home for Poor, Lewisburg, Pa.
521. Limestone Township.
522. Mifflinburg Borough.
523. New Berlin Borough.
524. Union Township.
525. West Buffalo Township.
526. White Deer Township.

VENANGO COUNTY

County Poor District

527. Venango County Commissioners.
a. Venango County Almshouse, Franklin, Pa.

(5) WARREN COUNTY

County Poor District

528. Warren County Commissioners.
a. Rouse Home and Hospital, Youngsville, Pa.

(5) This institution was originally given to Warren County by the Rouse Estate from which an annual income toward its maintenance is received.

WASHINGTON COUNTY

County Poor District

529. Washington County Directors of the Poor.
a. Washington County Home, Washington, Pa.

WAYNE COUNTY

Mixed, Township and Borough Poor Districts

530. Berlin Township.
531. Bethany Borough.
532. Buckingham Township.
533. Canaan Township.
534. Cherry Ridge Township.
535. Clinton Township.
536. Damascus Township.
537. Dreher Township.
538. Dyberry Township.
539. Hawley Township.
540. Honesdale Borough and Texas Township Poor District.
a. Honesdale and Texas Poor House, Honesdale, Pa.
541. Lake Township.
542. Lebanon Township.
543. Lehigh Township.
544. Manchester Township.
545. Mount Pleasant Township.
546. Oregon Township.
547. Palmyra Township.
548. Paupack Township.
549. Preston Township.
550. Prompton Borough.
551. Salem Township.
552. Scott Township.
553. South Canaan Township.
554. Starrucca Borough.
555. Sterling Township.
556. Waymart Borough.

WESTMORELAND COUNTY

County Poor District

557. Directors of the Home for the Destitute of the County of Westmoreland.
a. Westmoreland County Home for the Destitute, Greensburg, Pa.

WYOMING COUNTY

Township and Borough Poor Districts

558. Braintrim Township.
559. Clinton Township.
560. Eaton Township.
561. Exeter Township.
562. Factoryville Borough.
563. Falls Township.
564. Forkstown Township.
565. Laceyville Borough.
566. Lemon Township.
567. Mehoopany Township.
568. Meshoppen Borough.
569. Meshoppen Township.
570. Monroe Township.
571. Nicholson Borough.
572. Nicholson Township.
573. North Branch Township.
574. Northumberland Township.
575. Noxen Township.
576. Overfield Township.
577. Tunkhannock Borough.
578. Tunkhannock Township.
579. Washington Township.
580. Windham Township.

YORK COUNTY

County Poor District

581. York County Directors of the Poor.
a. York County Almshouse, York, Pa.

Addenda Armstrong County

582. Cadogan Borough.
583. Ford Cliff Borough.

APPENDIX

REPORT OF COMMISSION TO REVISE AND CODIFY THE POOR LAWS OF PENNSYLVANIA.

THE GENERAL POOR RELIEF ACT OF 1925

AN ACT

Concerning poor relief and the creation and government of poor districts and the administration of the same, and revising, amending, and consolidating and changing the law relating thereto.

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DRAFT OF A PROPOSED ACT.

THE GENERAL POOR RELIEF ACT OF 1925

AN ACT

Concerning poor relief and the creation and government of poor districts and the administration of the same, and revising, amending, consolidating and changing the law relating thereto.

CHAPTER I.

Preliminary Provisions

ARTICLE I.

Sec. 1. Name and Effective Date. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That this act shall be known, and may be cited, as "The General Poor Relief Act of 1925". This act shall take effect on the first Monday of January, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-six.

Sec. 2. What Acts Does Not Include. This act does not include any provisions, and shall not be construed to repeal any acts, relating to—

(a, The procedure for the collection of municipal claims by liens.

(b) The amount and method of incurring or increasing bonded indebtedness.

(c) Election officers and conduct of election.

(d) Care of the insane or feeble-minded, epileptic or habit cases.

(e) Boards of Health.

(f) Common schools.

(g) Constables.

(h) Justices of the Peace, except as to their authority to grant orders of poor relief which is hereby expressly withdrawn and repealed.

(i) Validation of elections, bonds, ordinances, and acts of corporate officers.

Sec. 3. Continuation of Existing Laws. The provisions of this act so far as they are the same as those of existing laws are intended as a continuation of such laws and not as new enactments. The repeal by this act of any Act of Assembly or part thereif shall not revive any act or part thereof heretofore repealed or superseded. The provisions of this act shall not affect any act done, liability incurred or right accrued or vested, or affect any suit or prosecution pending or to be instituted, to enforce any right of penalty or punish any offense under the authority of such repealed laws. Any person holding office under any act of Assembly repealed by this act shall continue to hold such office until the expiration of the term thereof, subject to the conditions attached to such office prior to the passage of this act.

Sec. 4. Provisions Severable. The provisions of this act shall be severable, and if any of the provisions shall be held to be unconstitutional such decision shall not affect the validity of any of the remaining provisions of this act.

Sec. 5. Reference to Prior Act by Title. Whenever, in this act, reference is made to any act by title, such reference shall also apply to and include any codification wherein the provisions of the act referred to are substantially re-enacted.

Sec. 6. Preservations of Existing Rights and Liabilities. Whenever the territory of any poor district is changed in extent, all liabilities, incurred rights, and all suits and prosecutions pending or to be instituted to enforce any right or penalty accrued, or punish any offense committed, prior to such change, shall continue with the same force and effect as if no such change had been made.

Sect. 7. Act not Complete System for Poor Taxes. This act does not provide a complete system for the assessment and collection of poor taxes. All acts and parts of acts relating to poor taxes, in force prior to the passage of this act, which are not re-enacted or specifically or impliedly repealed by this act, shall remain in force in the same manner as prior to the passage of this act.

Sec. 8. Act Supersedes and Prevails over Previous Enactments Found Inconsistent or Incompatible. The provisions if this act shall supersede and prevail over any previous enactments, ordinances, regulations and rules found to be inconsistent or incompatible herewith.

ARTICLE II.

Definitions

Sec. 10. Definitions. The following are defined within the naming of this act:—

(a) A poor person is one who is unable to maintain himself or those dependent upon him.

(b) Directors shall be taken to include and mean, unless obviously otherwise, directors of the poor, county commissioners acting as directors of the poor, guardians of the poor, directors of the home for the destitute, overseers, overseers of the poor, or any other public officer by whatever title designated, chargeable with the duty of maintenance of paupers or the granting of poor relief.

(c) District means and includes any political sub-division of the state operating as a separate unite or quasi-municipal corporation in caring for the poor.

(d) Almshouse shall include and mean the county home, poor house, home for the destitute or any other building or place, by whatever title designated, where poor persons are maintained at the public expense.

(e) A settlement of a person shall be his right under the provisions of this act to relief in any particular poor district.

(f) The word "may" shall be construed to be permissive.

(g) The masculine noun or pronoun shall include the feminine.

(h) Public charge shall mean a person to whom poor relief from public funds is necessary for his maintenance; a pauper.

CHAPTER II.

Creation and Administration of Poor Districts

ARTICLE I.

Sec. 200. Each County Made a District With Four Exceptions. For the purpose of furnishing relief to poor persons, giving them employment, and carrying out the provisions of this act, each county of this Commonwealth is hereby created a district to be known as "..... County Poor District'. Provided, however,—

(a) The several poor districts within the County of Philadelphia shall remain as at present fixed and administered.

(b) Out of the County of Allegheny shall be excepted the City of Pittsburgh, which shall continue a separate poor district as at present.

(c) Out of the County of McKean shall be excepted the City of Bradford, which shall continue a separate poor district as at present.

(d) The Counties of Carbon, Luzerne and Lackawanna shall be excepted herefrom, so far as relates to the territorial sub-division thereof into districts.

Sec. 201. Four Classes of Districts. Poor districts coterminous with counties having a population of 1,500,000 inhabitants and over shall constitute districts of the first class.

Sec. 201. Poor districts coterminous with counties having a population of 1,500,000 inhabitants and over shall constitute districts of the first class.

Poor districts coterminous with counties having a population of 800,000 and more, but less than 1,500,000 inhabitants, shall constitute districts of the second class.

Poor districts coterminous with counties having a population of 100,000 and more, but less than 800,000 inhabitants, shall constitute districts of the third class.

Poor districts coterminous with counties having a population of less than 100,000 inhabitants shall constitute districts of the fourth class.

Sec. 202. Poor Districts System Preserved in Excepted Territory. In poor districts of the first and second classes and in the Counties of Carbon, Lackawanna and Luzerne, the number of directors, the manner of their election or appointment, and the administrative, system of giving poor relief shall continue as now fixed by law.

ARTICLE II.

Sec. 210. Disposition of Property of Old District. Upon the taking effect of this act the title to all real and personal property, equipment and supplies now owned by the various township, borough, city, or other poor districts which have been abolished is disposed of as follows, to wit:

That of each township poor district is hereby transferred to and vested in the township in which located. The township commissioners in first class townships and supervisors in second class townships are hereby given the power and authority to sell the same and transfer the title thereto. The proceeds thereof, together with all other moneys of such districts, shall be used for township purposes.

That of each borough poor district is hereby transfered to and vested in the borough in which located. The council and burgess of such borough are hereby given the power and authority to sell the same and transfer the title thereto. The

proceeds thereof, together with all other moneys of such district, shall be used for borough purposes.

That of each city poor district is hereby transferred to and vested in the city in which located. The council and mayor of such city are hereby given the power and authority to sell the same and transfer the title thereto. The proceeds thereof, together with all other moneys of such district, shall be used for city purposes.

That of each poor district other than those named above is hereby transferred to and vested in the constituent political units composing said district in proportion to the taxable valuation of real estate in said constituent units. The municipal authorities of said constituent units are hereby given the power and authority to sell the same and transfer the title thereto. The proceeds thereof, together with all other moneys of such district, shall be used for the purpose of such constituent units.

The directors of the poor of any district are hereby given the power and authority to take and use any such real estate, if adaptable to the care of the poor, either by agreement with the owners or by the exercise of the right of eminent domain as provided in sections 705 to 711 hereof.

The sales above authorized shall be made only under the direction and supervision of the court of common pleas of the proper county, and in accordance with the provisions of sections 703 and 704 hereof, so far as the same may be applicable, and the proceeds thereof distributed by said court.

(Sec. 3, Act of May 12, 1921, P. L. 538, modified)

Sec. 211. Election of Officers. The directors of the poor shall elect on the first Monday of January in each year, or as near thereto as convenient, the following officers to serve for one year, and fix their compensation; that is, a superintendent, a matron or matrons, a physician, and may appoint an attorney, trained welfare worker, and all other necessary employes and assistants, all of whom shall be subject to removal by the directors of the poor at any time. They may require bond with security in such amount as they deem proper from any officer or employe appointed.

(Sec. 4, Act of May 12, 1921, P. L. 538)

Sec. 212. County Treasurer to be Treasurer of District. The treasurer of such county shall be treasurer of said poor district, shall receive all moneys belonging to the district, and pay out the same on warrants drawn by the directors of the poor. The accounts of the treasurer with the said district shall be audited by the county controller or county auditors of said county in accordance with the laws relating to accounts of county treasurers.

The directors of the poor shall require the county treasurer to give bond with sufficient surety in such amounts as they shall determine requisite for the safe keeping and proper payment of all moneys that come into his hands on account of said district.

(Sec. 5, Act of May 12, 1921, P. L. 538)

Sec. 213. Notice to Overseers and directors. As soon as the directors of the poor are prepared to accommodate the poor of said poor district they shall give notice of the same by personal notice upon each of the directors or overseers of the poor of each township, borough, city or other poor district within said county, and also by publication once a week for three weeks in two newspapers in said county.

(Sec. 6, Act of May 12, 1921, P. L. 538)

Sec. 214. Removal of Poor to County Home. Immediately after notice that the directors of the poor are prepared to accommodate the poor of said district, it shall be the duty of the directors or overseers of the poor of each township, borough, city, or other poor district within said county to remove all poor persons entitled to relief to the poor house as designated by the directors of the poor, and deliver them to the custody of the superintendent and from and after such time no expense for help, assistance and maintenance of poor and destitute shall be incurred by such directors or overseers.

(Sec. 7, Act of May 12, 1921, P. L. 538)

Sec. 215. Local Poor Districts Abolished. After delivery of the poor and destitute to the directors of the poor, as provided in Sec. 214, the various township, borough, city, or other poor districts within any such county are hereby abolished and the directors or overseers of the poor of such poor districts shall cease to act in such capacity, and said offices are hereby abolished, except so far as may be necessary to collect outstanding taxes, settle the accounts, pay the debts incurred and wind up the unfinished business transactions of such district.

(Sec. 8, Act of May 12, 1921, P. L. 538)

Sec. 216. Directors to Provide Suitable Buildings. Whenever in any poor district, no adequate site or suitable buildings are available for the care of the poor, or whenever the lands, buildings, furnishings and equipment for maintaing the poor in such poor district are inadequate, unsuitable or unsafe for the proper maintaining of the poor within such district, the directors of the poor are authorized to purchase or acquire by right of eminent domain and take title in the name of the district such lands as to them may appear most eligible and suitable for the purpose of the erection thereon of proper, adequate and suitable buildings for the employment and support of the poor in such district. Any such purchase or acquisition shall be only with the approval of the court of common pleas.

After the purchase or acquisition of such lands the said directors of the poor or a majority of them are authorized to have prepared plans and specifications in accordance with existing law, and to cause the necessary buildings to be erected upon the lands according to said plans and specifications.

Before the said directors of the poor shall let any contract for the erection of said buildings according to plans and specifications adopted, they shall advertise in two or more newspapers of general circulation in such county for bids for the erection of buildings on said lands according to said plans and specifications. The letting of the contract or contracts for the erection of said buildings shall first be approved by the court of common pleas in such county.

All proceedings for the assessment of damages for property taken, injured or destroyed under the exercise of the right of eminent domain in this section conferred, shall be in accordance with proceedings provided for by Section 705 to 711, inclusive, hereof.

(Sec. 9, Act of May 12, P. L. 538)

Sec. 217. Sale of Poor Property. After the construction, equipment and furnishing of new buildings, the directors of the poor, with the approal of the court of common pleas of the proper county, are authorized to sell the site or buildings of any disused county poor house and apply the proceeds of such sale, together with such sums of money belonging to the poor district as may be approved by said court, by whomsoever the same may be held or deposited, toward the payment for such new lands, buildings, equipment and furnishings.

(Sec. 10, Act of May 12, 1921, P. L. 538)

Sec. 218. Viewers of New Buildings. Whenever new buildings shall be finished and completed the said directors of the poor shall certify their proceedings to the court of common pleas of said county, whereupon the said court shall appoint three competent and disinterested persons as viewers to view and thoroughly examine said buildings and report to the court whether the said contract or contracts have been faithfully performed and completed, and until such report be so made final payment on said contract or contracts shall not be made. The said viewers shall be entitled to a sum not in excess of ten dollars per day for each day necessarily engaged in the performance of their duties as the court shall determine, to be paid from the funds of the poor district.

(Sec. 11, Act of May 12, 1921, P. L. 538)

Sec. 219. Authority to Issue Bonds. For the purpose of purchasing any lands or buildings or erecting, constructing, repairing, improving, furnishing and equipping any poor house or buildings, the directors of the poor are authorized to borrow money within the limits of amount now fixed by law, and issue bonds therefor and negotiate the same for the purpose of raising the necessary money. Such bonds not be of a denomination less than one hundred dollars nor bear interest of a higher rate than six per centum.. They shall be payable by the said poor district, shall not be sold below par, shall not be subject to taxation except for State

purposes, and shall be sold to the highest responsible bidder, after public notice by advertisement once a week for three weeks in at least one newspaper of general circulation published in the county; Provided, this shall not apply to the giving of notes for temporary loans as may be authorized by Section 224 hereof.

Sec. 220. Quorum. Rules and Regulations. A majority of the directors of the poor shall be a quorum for the transaction of business. They shall have full power to make all such rules and regulations as they shall think proper, convenient and necessary for the direction, government and support of the poor, the poor house and grounds and poor farm, and of the revenues thereunto belonging and of all such persons and things as shall come under their care or cognizance, but such rules and regulations shall not be repugnant to the Constitution or laws of this State or of the United States and shall be approved by the court of common pleas of the proper county.

(Sec. 13, Act of May 13, 1921, P. L. 538)

Sec. 221. Repairs and Improvements. The directors of the poor shall make all necessary repairs and improvements of buildings and grounds, provide for the cultivation of the real estate and all things necessary for the maintenance and employment of the poor of such district, and use the proceeds of labor of the poor under their charge in their support and maintenance.

(Sec. 14, Act of May 12, 1921, P. L. 538)

Sec. 222. Meetings. Record of Proceedings. Such directors of the poor shall meet at least once a month at the poor house, visit the apartments, inspect the management of the work upon and about the real estate, see that the poor are properly treated, and hear all complaints, and cause all grievances that may happen by neglect to be redressed. They shall keep a record of their proceedings, which will be evidence of their action in any subsequent judicial proceedings.

(Sec. 15, Act of May 12, 1921, P. L. 538)

Sec. 223. Taxes, Levy and Collection of. The basis of taxation for poor purposes shall be the last preceeding assessment upon real property, trades, occupations and professions for county rates and levies.

The county commissioners shall, upon the requisition of the Directors of the Poor, annually collect a tax not exceeding in one year ten mills on the dollar of the assessed valuation, for the purpose of supporting the poor, paying officials and employes and the current expenses of managing the buildings and the poor farm. The taxes shall be levied at the same time and collected in the same manner as other county taxes.

For the purpose of paying any debt incurred in the purchase of real estate and the erection of buildings, and to redeem bonds authorized by this act and also for the purpose of making permanent improvements on real estate, the commissioners shall, upon a like requisition, levy a special tax which shall be payable at the same time and collected in the same manner as the tax for current expenses.

Such special tax shall in no year exceed in amount one-half of the amount levied for current expenses.

Provided, however, that nothing in this section shall apply to any district wherein the directors of the poor now have authority to levy a poor tax.

(Sec. 17, Act of May 12, 1921, P. L. 538, changed somewhat and proviso added)

Sec. 224. Temporary Loans. For the purpose of meeting unusual or unforseen expenditures in the operation of the district, the directors may borrow money and give temporary notes therefor, not exceeding six months, and within the limitations designated in Section 219 hereof. Said temporary loans shall be fully liquidated or payment provided for in the next annual tax levy.

Sec. 225. Accounts, Audit of. The directors of the poor shall keep accurate accounts of all moneys received by them in any way for the purposes of this act as well as all paid out, including such reasonable expenses as they may incur in carrying out their duties. All accounts under this act shall be audited by the county controller or county auditors as the case may be.

(Sec. 18, Act of May 12, 1921, P. L. 538)

Sec. 226. Inspection of Buildings and Grounds and Records. The poor house buildings and grounds shall at all times be open to inspection by the State Department of Welfare and its agents, and the directors of the poor shall at all times, when required, submit to the inspection and examination by said Department and its agents of all their books, accounts and records.

(Sec. 20, Act of May 12, 1921, P. L. 538)

CHAPTER III.

Elections. Vacancies in Office

Sec. 300. Number of Directors. The number of directors in each district is fixed at three, in all districts of the third and fourth classes, and in all other districts except where a different number now prevails, and their term of office is fixed at four years commencing on the first Monday of January next succeeding their election.

Sec. 301. Election In Newly Created Districts. At the first municipal election in a district newly created under this act, one director shall be elected for two years and two directors for four years.

Sec. 302. Election of Directors. At the municipal election next preceding the expiration of the term of any director of the poor, the qualified voters of each district, where the office is elective, shall elect one or more directors of the poor as may be required, and in case of election for other than the regular term, such fact shall be designated.

Sec. 303. Vacancies. In case of vacancy in the office of director by death, resignation or otherwise, the said vacancy shall be filled by appointment by the court of quarter sessions, said appointee to serve until the first Monday of January next succeeding the first municipal election at which such vacancy can by law be filled by election, and at such election a director shall be elected to serve for the unexpired term.

CHAPTER IV.

Salaries

Sec. 400. Salaries in Districts Other Than Third And Fourth Classes; In Third Class; In Fourth Class; Traveling Expenses In Addition. The annual salary of each director of the poor in districts other than those of the third and fourth classes shall remain as now fixed by law, to be paid in same manner as employees of the County.

The annual salary of directors of the poor in districts of the third class shall be $1,500, to be paid in the same manner as employees of the County.

The annual salary of directors of the poor in districts of the fourth class shall be $750, in addition to their compensation as county commissioners, to be paid in same manner as employees of the County.

All directors of the poor of this commonwealth shall in addition to the salary above specified be allowed their travelling expenses necessarily incurred in the discharge of their official duties, to be paid in the same manner as employees of the County.

CHAPTER V.

Records and Reports

Sec. 500. Directors To Keep Records As Prescribed By Department Of Welfare. It shall be the duty of the directors of the poor, or other persons having charge of the poor in the several districts, and of all directors and managers of charitable and correctional institutions of the commonwealth receiving state aid, to keep their records after the manner and in the form to be prescribed by the Department of Welfare, and to make returns thereof to said Department, at such times as they may direct; and in default thereof, the person or persons so offending shall forfeit and pay a fine of not less than one hundred dollars, to be sued for and collected in the name of the said Department, for the use of the commonwealth.

(Sec. 3, Act of April 5, 1872, P. L. 42)

Sec. 501. Reports Of Persons Applying For Treatment Of Disease. All superintendents or managers, or other per-

sons in charge of hospitals, almshouses, lying-in-hospitals or other institutions, public or private, to which persons resort for treatment of disease, confinement, or are committed by process of law, are hereby required to make a record of all of the personal and statistical particulars relative to the inmates in their institutions, as directed by the State Registrar, and thereafter such record shall be by them made for all future inmates at the time of their admission. And in case of persons admitted or committed for medical treatment of disease, the physician in charge shall specify for entry in the record, the nature of the disease, and where, in his opinion, it was contracted. The personal particulars and information required by this section shall be obtained from the individual himself, if it is practicable to do so, and when they cannot be obtained they shall be secured in as complete a manner as possible from the relatives, friends, or other persons acquainted with the facts.

(Sec. 17, Act of June 7, 1915, P. L. 900)

Sec. 502. Reports to Anatomical Board of Deaths of Persons Required to be Buried at Public Expense. All public officers, agents, and servants, and all officers, agents and servants of any and every county, city, township, borough, district, and other municipality, and or any and every almshouse, prison, morgue, hospital, or other municipality or other public institution, and all other persons, having charge or control over dead human bodies required to be buried at the public expense, are hereby required to immediately notify the State Anatomical Board or such person or persons as may, from time to time, be designated by said Board or its duly authorized officer or agent, whenever any such body or bodies come to his or their possession, charge, or control; and shall, without fee or reward, deliver such body or bodies, and permit and suffer the said Board and its agents and the physicians and surgeons from time to time designated by them, who may comply with the provisions of this act, to take and remove all such bodies to be used within the State for the advancement of medical science. Such notice shall be given to the board of distribution in all cases, but no such body shall be delivered, if any relative by blood or marriage shall claim the body for burial, at the expense of such relative within thirty-six hours after death, but the body shall be surrendered to said claimant for interment; nor shall any such body be delivered, if any friend, or any representative of a fraternal society of which deceased was a member, or a representative of any charitable organization, shall claim the said body for burial within twenty-four hours after death; said burial to be at the expense of such friend, fraternal society, or charitable organization; nor shall the body be delivered if said person was an honorably discharged soldier, sailor, or marine of the United States, or of the militia of the State of Pennsylvania; in which case said body shall be buried in accordance with the provisions of existing laws. In case of the death of any person whose body is required to be buried at the public expense, and the duly authorized officer or agent of the board deems such body unfit for anatomical purposes, he shall notify in writing the poor directors, or the county commissioners of the county where such person died; who shall direct some person to take charge of the body of such deceased indigent person, and cause it to be buried; and draw warrants upon the treasurer of their county for the payment of such expenses, which expenses shall not be less than thirty-five dollars nor more than fifty dollars on each body buried in accordance with the provisions of this act. Such warrants shall be made payable to the persons so authorized and directed, who shall have buried the bodies for which no warrants are to be drawn. No warrants for the payment of the expenses of the burial of any person whose body is required to be buried at the public expense shall be drawn or paid except upon the certificate of the duly authorized officer or agent of the Board, to the effect that such body is unfit for anatomical purposes or that the body is that of a soldier, sailor, or marine required to be buried at the public expense, and that the provisions of this act have been complied with. Wherever, through the failure of any person to deliver the body of a deceased indigent as required by this act, such body shall become unfit for anatomical purposes, and is so certified by the duly authorized officers or agent of said board of distribution, such body shall be buried in accordance with the provisions of this act; and the person so failing to deliver such body shall pay to the county treasurer the expense so incurred, and, upon the refusal or failure of such person on demand to pay such expenses, the poor directors, or, in districts in which there are no separate poor directors, then the county commissioners, shall bring suit to recover the same, to be recovered as debts of like amounts are by law collectible.

(Sec. 2, Act of June 13, 1883, P. L. 119, as amended by Act of April 20, 1921, P. L. 167)

CHAPTER VI.

Directors of the Poor

Sec. 600. Directors Declared County Officers. The directors of the poor of districts, co-extensive with the county, are hereby declared to be county officers and subject in the discharge of their duties and obligations as directors of the poor, to all the general laws relating to county officers.

(Sec. 1, Act of March 30, 1921)

Sec. 601. This Act to Apply Throughout State. The provisions of this act shall apply generally throughout the commonwealth, including the districts made territorial exceptions in Section 200 hereof.

Sec. 602. Directors Not to be Interested in Contracts. It shall not be lawful for any director of the poor to be concerned or personally interested in any contract for furnishing supplies for the maintenance of the poor, or for the construction or improvement of property under his control. Any violation of the provisions of this act shall be deemed a misdemeanor in office, and upon conviction thereof, the party or parties so offending shall be fined in a sum not exceeding five hundred dollars, and shall be adjudged by the court to be removed from office; provided, That nothing herein contained shall be construed to prevent such director from receiving his lawful compensation while necessarily attending in his official character to any of the duties enjoined upon him by his office.

(Sec. 1, Act of May 15, 1875, P. L. 180)

Sec. 603. Contracts of $500 or More to be in Writing. It shall be the duty of poor directors to purchase all supplies for the maintenance of the inmates of the poorhouses or hospitals under their supervision by written contract, where such contract involves an expenditure of five hundred dollars or more. Said directors of the poor shall, by advertisement inserted in at least one newspaper of the county in which said institution is located, for two weeks, invite sealed proposals for the furnishing of such supplies, and shall award all such contracts to the lowest responsible bidder, and shall take from such bidder a bond, with sufficient sureties, conditioned for the faithful performance of his contract.

(Act of May 23, 1913, P. L. 297.)

Sec. 604. Penalty for Violation. Any director of the poor violating the provisions of Section 603 shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be sentenced to pay a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars ($500), or to undergo an imprisonment not exceeding six months.

(Sec. 3, Act of May 23, 1913, P. L. 297)

Sec. 605. Directors Authorized to Attend Conventions. The directors of the poor or other officers having charge of the poor in the poor districts of this Commonwealth, together with their solicitor, steward, or superintendent, and such other executive officers as may be designated by said directors or other officers, are hereby authorized, as part of their official duties, to attend the annual meeting of the association of directors of the poor and charities and corrections of Pennsylvania, for the purpose of discussing the various questions arising in the discharge of their duties and of providing for uniform and economical methods of administering the affairs of the respective poor districts.

(Sec. 1, Act of July 6, 1917, P. L. 734)

Sec. 606. Expenses to be Paid by District. The actual expenses of the aforesaid officials attending the said annual meetings of said association, including travelling expenses and hotel bills actually paid by them, together with a membership subscription by each poor district to the necessary

expenses of the convention, including printing, employment of stenographers and expenses of committees,—which said membership subscription, however, shall not be more than thirty dollars for any poor district per annum,—shall be paid out of the funds of the poor district. The time spent in attending such meeting shall not be more than four days, exclusive of the time employed in traveling thereto and therefrom.

(Sec. 2, Act of July 6, 1917, P. L. 734, as amended by Act of 1923.)

CHAPTER VII.

Real Property of Poor Districts

Sec. 700. Plans of Almshouse to be Approved by Department of Welfare. Before any mental hospital or almshouse shall be erected under the direction of the poor authorities within this Commonwealth, the plan of construction of such hospital or almshouse, drawn sufficiently in detail for clear comprehension thereof, shall be submitted to the Department of Welfare, and shall be inspected and approved by said Department.

(Sec. 4, Act of April 5, 1872, P. L. 42, deleted)

Sec. 701. Districts May Require Bonds from Contractors for Protection of Material Men. All poor districts shall, in the improvement of lands, of any kind, in said districts, have the power to require of the contractor or contractors, employed in and about said improvements, an additional bond with sufficient surety or sureties, providing for the payment of all labor and material entering into the said improvements.

(Sec. 1, Act of May 10, 1917, P. L. 158).

Sec. 702. Right to Sue Thereon. The labor and materialmen furnishing labor and material in and for said improvements, upon the contract of said contractor, shall have the right according to law to sue in an action of assumpsit, in the name of the obligee for his or their use, upon said bond, upon proof of said contractor's failure to pay for said labor or material.

(Sec. 2, Act of May 10, 1917, P. L. 158).

Sec. 703. Courts of Common Pleas Authorized to Decree Sale of Poor House Property. The courts of common pleas of the several counties of this Commonwealth shall have jurisdiction, and are hereby authorized to decree a public or private sale of any poor-house property, or real estate held for the relief and employment of the poor, in any poor district, at such times and in such parts or parcels and upon such terms as, in the opinion of such court, may be considered most advantageous to such district.

(Sec. 1, Act of April 28, 1887, P. L. 75).

Sec. 704. Procedure Thereon. Such sale may be decreed upon the petition of the directors of the poor of any district, setting forth that such sale would be to the advantage of the said district, and all facts needful for the information of the court, under oath or affirmation, and shall only take place, after a full and careful investigation by the court, aided, when deemed necessary, by the report of a competent person to be appointed by the court; and if upon such investigation the court shall deem it to the advantage of such district that property so held or any part thereof should be sold, such court is hereby authorized to decree a sale thereof, and to direct the investment of the proceeds of such sale or sales in the purchase, for the use of such district, of such other real estate as may be necessary for poor purposes, and in the erection of suitable buildings thereon for the comfortable maintenance, employments and support of the poor of such poor district, or such other investments or disposition thereof as may be deemed most advantageous to the district, or may distribute and award the proceeds among the municipalities entitled thereto. The Court may in its discretion require proper bond to be given before or after sale for the faithful accounting and application of the proceeds.

(Sec. 2, Act of April 28, 1887, P. L. 75).

Sec. 705. Right of Eminent Domain. Whenever the directors of any poor district shall desire land for the erection of necessary buildings or for farming or other purposes, or for procuring a supply of pure water for hospital purposes, and are unable to agree with the owner or owners of the property upon the price to be paid therefor, the said directors, with the approval of the Court of Common Pleas for the proper county of such poor district, by themselves, their agents, and workman, shall have power to enter upon locate, survey, make, take, occupy, and use any such lands or appropriate such water for the purpose aforesaid; Provided, that no water shall be condemned and appropriated under the provisions of this act, nor any water system, reservoir, pipe, or conduit be constructed or maintained, until a permit for the condemnation and appropriation of such waters, or the construction or maintenance of such water system, reservoir, pipe, or conduit, shall have been procured from the department of health and the water supply commission of Pennsylvania; And provided further, That nothing in this act contained shall be construed to relieve any hospital from the operation of the provisions of the act of April twenty-two, nineteen hundred and five.

(Sec. 1, Act of June 28, 1917, P. L. 651).

Sec. 706. Property of Poor District to be Security for Land Taken. The taking of any lands, by any poor district, by right of eminent domain, under the provisions of Section 705, is hereby declared to be the taking of private property for public purposes; and for all damages done, or suffered, or which shall accrue, to the owner or owners of such lands by reason of such taking, all the property of the poor district shall be pledged as security.

(Sec. 2, Act if June 28, 1917, P. L. 651).

Sec. 707. Appointment of Viewers to Fix Compensation. If the directors of the poor cannot agree with the owner or owners of such lands, for the compensation proper for the damage sustained or likely to be sustained by any owner or owners, which such directors may enter upon, use, take, or occupy in pursuance of the authority herein given,—or by reason of the absence or legal incapacity of any such owner or owners no compensation can be agreed upon,—the court of common pleas of the county, on application thereto by petition, either by the directors of the poor, or by the owner or owners or any one in their behalf, shall appoint three viewers from the county board of viewers, and fix a time, not less than ten nor more than twenty days thereafter, for said viewers to meet at or upon the premises or property taken or occupied, of which time and place five days' notice shall be given by the petitioner to the said viewers and the other party.

(Sec. 3. Act if June 28, 1917, P. L. 651).

Sec. 708. Viewers to Estimate Damages and Report to Court. The viewers,—having been first duly sworn or affirmed faithfully, justly, and impartially to decide, and a true report to make, concerning all matters and things to be submitted to them, and in relation to which they are authorized to inquire in pursuance of the provisions of this act, and having viewed the premises,—shall estimate and determine what amount of damages, if any, have been or may be sustained, and to whom the same are payable, and make report thereof to the court. The amount of damages, when confirmed by the court, shall be entered as a judgment.

(Sec. 4, Act of June 28, 1917, P. L. 651).

Sec. 709. Appeals. Upon the filing of the report of said viewers, or any two of them, either party may, within thirty days thereafter, file his or her, or their appeal from the said report to the court; and, after such appeal, either party may put the cause at issue, in the form directed by said court, and the same shall be tried by said court and jury; and, after final judgment, either party may have an appeal to the Supreme or Superior Court, in the manner provided in other cases.

The court shall have power to order what notices shall be given in connection with any part of the proceedings, and make all such rules in connection therewith as may be deemed requisite.

If any exceptions be filed with any appeal to the proceedings, they shall be disposed of; and, if allowed, a new view shall be ordered; and, if disallowed, the appeal shall proceed as before prescribed.

(Sec. 5, Act of June 28, 1917, P. L. 651).

Sec. 710. Damages to be Paid Into Court When Title Disputed. If, during any of said proceedings, it shall be made to appear, by affidavit or otherwise, to the satisfaction of the court, that the title to the said lands is disputed, doubtful or defective, or that any party in interest is absent, covert, not of full age, or for any other cause incapable to act; the court may make all needful orders to effect the purposes of this act, and may direct the damages and costs to be paid into court for the benefit of the parties who may eventually be entitled thereto.

(Sec. 6, Act of June 28, 1917, P. L. 651).

Sec. 711. Damages to be Paid to Owner When Finally Determined. The amount of damages, as finally determined in any proceeding before viewers, shall be paid by the poor district, to the owner or owners of the property entitled thereto.

(Sec. 7, Act of June 28, 1917, P. L. 651).

Sec. 712. Leasing of Poor Farms for Coal, Oil or Gas. The directors of the poor in the several districts of this Commonwealth having lands in connection with almshouses, be and they are hereby authorized and empowered, with the approval of the Court of Common Pleas, to lease said lands for the purpose of producing coal, oil or gas, on such terms as may be advantageous to such county or body corporate owning or controlling the same; the said court shall enter a decree directing the disposition or investment of the income of such lease.

(Sec. 1, Act of June 25, 1895, P. L. 299).

Sec. 713. Rebuilding of Poor Houses Destroyed by Fire. The directors of the poor in any district where a poor house has been heretofore erected, and the same has been or may hereafter be destroyed by fire, or other casualty, are authorized and empowered, to rebuild the buildings so destroyed, or to erect suitable separate buildings to segregate the sane and insane poor.

(Sec. 1, Act of April 10, 1879, P. L. 19).

Sec. 714. County Commissioners to Levy and Collect Tax for Such Building. The county commissioners of the respective counties, when such buildings have been or may hereafter be destroyed by fire, or other casualty, shall have the power, and it shall be their duty, upon the requisition of said directors, to assess, levy and collect, together with the other county rates and levies, and on the same subjects of taxation, on estimates furnished by the directors, an amount sufficient to furnish the necessary funds to erect said buildings and furnish the same, in connection with any sum or sums of money received by said directors from insurance on said buildings so destroyed or from any other source.

(Sec. 2, Act of April 10, 1879, P. L. 19).

Sec. 715. Plans and Specifications and Contracts for New Building. The plans and specifications for any buildings authorized by Section 714 to be erected, shall be first submitted to and approved by the Department of Welfare as provided in Section 700 hereof; and any contract for the erection of such building or buildings made by the directors of the poor with any contractor or contractors or for furnishing the necessary materials for the same, shall have the approval of the court of common pleas of the proper county before such contract becomes binding and operative.

(Sec. 4, Act of April 10, 1879, P. L. 19).

Sec. 716. Viewers of New Buildings. Whenever the said buildings shall be finished and completed, viewers shall be appointed under the provisions of Section 218 of this act.

CHAPTER VIII.

Settlement.

Sec. 800. How Gained. A settlement may be gained in any poor district by any person, not a public charge, married or single, who bona fide comes to inhabit therein and continues to reside there for one year. Persons born in a place, whether legitimate or illegitimate, shall be deemed to be settled there unless the parent having their custody be settled elsewhere; and all children shall follow the settlement of the parent or parents, stepfather or stepmother, having their custody, until the age of sixteen years.

(Sec. 1, Act of April 6, 1905, P. L. 112).

Sec. 801. Order of Removal. In case any person shall have no settlement in the district wherein he has become, or is likely to become a public charge, it shall be the duty of the directors, as soon as may be, to notify the directors of the district of his settlement of the facts, and from the time of such notice the cost of his relief shall be charged to the district of his settlement. If the directors so notified refuse or neglect to receive him, or to make arrangements for his proper support and maintenance, the directors furnishing such relief may apply to the court of quarter sessions of their county, or to any judge thereof, by petition, asking for a citation to the directors so refusing or neglecting, requiring them to appear before such court, at a time specified therein, and show cause why an order should not issue for the removal of such person into their district. The said court shall proceed to hear and determine the cause upon its merits, and their decree shall be final unless an appeal therefrom be taken within thirty days.

The citation herein provided for accompanied by a copy of the petition, shall be served by the Sheriff of the county, who may for that purpose deputize the Sheriff of the county of the respondent upon one or more of the directors named therein, or with the approval of the Court, service may be had by sending such copy by registered mail, and shall be served or mailed at least ten days before the day fixed for such hearing. Provided, that upon the hearing and argument before said court of quarter sessions, of said citation for an order of removal of paupers from one district to another, it shall be lawful for either of the parties to the issue to except to any decision of the court upon any point of evidence or law, which exceptions shall be noted by the court and filed of record as in civil cases; and an appeal to an appellate court may be taken by either party from the judgment or decree of the court, with like effect as in civil cases.

(Sec. 2, Act of April 6, 1905, P. L. 112).

Sec. 802. Liability for Costs. In case an order of removal is granted by any court of quarter sessions, under the provisions of this act, the court, in the same order, shall require the directors of the district of settlement to pay the petitioners the cost of the proceedings, the expense of removing, and the proper charges for the relief of the poor person from the date of the notice first above provided for; all of which expense, cost and charges shall be ascertained and allowed by the court. If an order of removal is refused the cost of the proceeding shall be paid by the directors petitioning therefor.

(Sec. 3, Act of April 6, 1905, P. L. 112).

Sec. 803. Jurisdiction of Quarter Sessions. The court of quarter sessions shall have full and complete authority and jurisdiction to enforce by appropriate methods its orders or directions made in such proceeding.

Sec. 804. Care of Transient. If any person shall come out of any poor district in this Commonwealth, into any other district, and shall happen to fall sick or die, before he have gained a settlement therein, so that he cannot be removed the directors of such district shall, as soon as conveniently may be, give notice to the directors of the district where such person had last gained a settlement, or to one of them, of the name, circumstances and condition of such poor person; and if the directors to whom such notice shall be given, shall neglect or refuse to pay the moneys expended for the use of such poor person, and to take order for relieving and maintaining him, or in case of his death before such notice could be given, shall, on request made, neglect or refuse to pay the moneys expended in maintaining and burying such poor person; in every such case the procedure defined in Section 801 of this act may be invoked, to compel payment by such district, of all such sums of money as were expended for said purposes.

(Sec. 23, Act of June 13, 1836, P. L. 539).

Sec. 805. Leaving Poor Persons in District. If any person shall bring or send or cause to be brought or sent, any poor person from any place without this Commonwealth, or from any place within this Commonwealth, to any other place within it, where such person was not last legally

settled, and there leave, or attempt to leave such person, with intent to relieve himself or some other place or district of the maintenance of such person, he shall forfeit and pay the sum of One Hundred ($100) Dollars for every such person, and become liable to pay all the costs respecting the maintenance and removal, or either, of such person, to be sued for and recovered by the directors of the district, into which such poor person may have been brought or sent, and moreover, shall be obliged to convey such poor person out of the Commonwealth or district, or support him at his own expense.

(Sec. 25, Act of June 13, 1836, P. L. 539, rewritten and amended).

CHAPTER IX.

Duties and Powers of Directors.

Sec. 900. Maintenance of Poor Persons. It shall be the duty of the directors of every district from time to time, to provide, as is herein directed, for every poor person within the district, having a settlement therein, who shall apply to them for relief, where such directors are satisfied, upon investigation, that such relief is necessary. Such relief may be granted as outdoor relief, or such poor person may be committed to the poor house on the written order of a director of the poor, to be approved by the Board of Directors within a month thereafter, or upon an order of removal issued out of any court.

(Sec. 1, Act of June 13, 1836, P. L. 539).

Sec. 901. Poor Persons Unable to Work. If such poor person, by reason of age, disease, infirmity, or other disability, be unable to work, it shall be the duty of the directors to provide him with the necessary means of subsistence.

(Sec. 4, Act of June 13, 1836, P. L. 539).

Sec. 902. Unemployed Poor May be Employed on Highways. It shall be lawful for the directors of any district, with the concurrence and under the direction of the supervisors of the township, to employ such poor person, being a male of sufficient ability, in opening or repairing any road or highway within the district.

(Sec. 3, Act of June 13, 1836, P. L. 539).

Sec. 903. Maintenance of Poor in Almshouse of Adjoining District. The directors of the poor, in all districts not having poor houses, are hereby authorized to contract with the authorities in charge of the poor in any adjoining or convenient district having a poorhouse, for the maintenance of the poor under their charge, and to remove such poor to the poorhouse of such district.

(Sec. 1, Act of July 9, 1897, P. L. 222).

Sec. 904. Children Between Two and Sixteen Years of Age. It shall not be lawful for the directors of the poor in the several districts of this Commonwealth, to receive into, or retain in, any almshouse or poorhouse, any child between two and sixteen years of age, for a longer period than sixty days, unless such child be an unteachable idiot, an epileptic or paralytic, or otherwise so disabled or deformed as to render it incapable of labor or service. Violation hereof shall be deemed a misdemeanor and shall subject the offender, upon conviction, to a fine not exceeding $100 or imprisonment not exceeding six months, either or both, at the discretion of the Court.

(Sec. 2, Act of May 20, 1921, P. L. 1030, with penalty added).

Sec. 905. Placing Children. It shall be the duty of said directors or other persons having charge of the poor, to place all dependent children who are in, or committed to, their charge, and who are over two years of age (with the exceptions named in the preceding section of this act), in some respectable family, or in some educational institution or home for children; and one of said officers shall visit such children, in person or by agent, not less than once every six months, and make all needful inquiries as to their treatment and welfare, and shall report thereon to the board of directors or other offices charged with the care of such children.

(Sec. 3, Act of May 20, 1921, P. L. 1030).

Sec. 906. Quarantined Persons Considered "Needy and Indigent Poor". Whenever any head of a family or a person, shall be quarantined by any authority, because of any infections or contagious disease, and by reason of such quarantine such person becomes unable to pay the expense of the maintenance and treatment of his family or himself during the period of quarantine, he shall be considered a "poor person" or a "needy and indigent poor" person within the meaning of the poor laws of this Commonwealth.

Sec. 1, Act of May 28, 1907, P. L. 285).

Sec. 907. Relief of Indigent Deaf and Dumb. That the directors of the poor of any district, may enter into a contract with any association organized for the purpose of providing a home for deaf and dumb persons, and being situated within the boundaries of the State of Pennsylvania, for the care and maintenance at such home of any indigent deaf and dumb person who may be an inmate of the almshouse of any poor district, or who may be under the laws of Pennsylvania entitled to relief from such poor district.

(Sec. 1, Act of May 17, 1917, P. L. 223).

Sec. 908. Removal of Deaf and Dumb to Care of Certain Associations. The contract as hereinbefore provided shall be entered into by the poor district, on its own motion, with such qualified institutions as they may select; Provided, however, That the State Department of Welfare or any of its authorized agents, may direct any poor district to remove any deaf and dumb inmate of an almshouse to the care of an association qualified under this act; and when such removal is so ordered, the contract for maintenance and the removal of the inmate to such institution shall be made and carried out by the directors of the poor district; or, in the event of their failure to comply with such directions, the said contract and the removal of such inmate may be made and carried out by the Department of Welfare, or its authorized agents.

(Sec. 2, Act of May 17, 1917, P. L. 223).

Sec. 909. Cost of Maintenance Thereof. Whenever a contract for such care and maintenance is made, whether by any poor district or by the Department of Welfare, for any poor district, the said poor district, shall, during the period such person may remain in said institution, pay to such association annually a sum equal to the per capita cost of maintaining inmates in the almshouse of such poor district, and all such costs for maintenance shall be collectible by process of existing laws.

(Sec. 3, Act of May 17, 1917, P. L. 223).

Sec. 910. Appropriations to Associations for Relief of Poor. The proper officers of the several poor districts in each and every county of this Commonwealth may, in their discretion, upon satisfactory proof being produced to them of the advisability thereof, make an appropriation yearly, to incorporated associations maintained by gifts and voluntary contributions, and formed for the purpose of assisting, relieving, and giving medical care and attention to the poor, injured or sick, within their respective poor districts or any municipal division thereof: Provided, That this act shall in no wise apply to corporations whose objects and purposes are limited to the members thereof or to any nationality or sect.

(Sec. 1, Act of June 3, 1911, P. L. 649)

Sec. 911. Burial of Indigent Persons. It shall be the duty of the directors of each poor district where provision is not made by law, to provide for the burial of all indigent persons other than travelers or honorably discharged soldiers, sailors or marines, who shall die within their respective districts, and whose bodies shall not be claimed by any relative by blood or marriage or by a friend or by a representative of a fraternal organization of which the deceased was a member or, by the representatives of any charitable organization or which may not be claimed by the Anatomical Board of the State of Pennsylvania for the use for scientific purposes under the provisions of existing laws. The expense of any such burial shall not be less than Twenty-five Dollars, nor more than Seventy-five Dollars, and shall be paid from the funds of the poor district.

(Sec. 1, Act of May 5, 1921, P. L. No. 179.

CHAPTER X.

Liability for Support.

Sec. 1000. Estate of Pauper Liable for His Maintenance. The real and personal estate of any pauper shall be liable for the expenses of his support, maintenance, and burial, in curred by any poor district, whether owned at the time such expenses were incurred or acquired thereafter.

(Sec. 1, Act of June 25, 1913, P. L. 564).

Sec. 1001. Poor Authorities May Sue for Moneys Expended. The directors of the poor or the county commissioners in charge of any poor district may sue for the moneys expended by them on account of such pauper, in an action of assumpsit, in the proper court of the county; and any judgment obtained shall be a lien upon the real estate of such pauper, and be collected as other judgments are now collected.

(Sec. 2, Act of June 25, 1913, P. L. 564).

Sec. 1002. Status of Claim Against Real Estate of Deceased Pauper. Any claim, as provided for in section 1000, shall have the same force and effect against the real estate of a deceased pauper as other debts of a decedent, and shall be ascertained and recovered in the same manner.

(Sec. 3, Act of June 25, 1913, P. L. 564).

Sec. 1003. Guardianship of Pauper. When any person shall become a public charge, the directors may file a certificate setting forth the fact of chargeability in the office of the Prothonotary of the Court of Common Pleas of such county, where such person is of full age, or in the office of the Clerk of the Orphan's Court of such county, where such person is a minor; and attach thereto an inventory of all property, real, personal and mixed, may be owned by such poor person, or to which the directors may believe the said poor person to be entitled, and thereupon the said directors shall be and become, to all intents and purposes, guardian of the person and estate of such poor person (whether all of such estate be enumerated in the inventory or not), with all the rights at law now enjoyed by guardians of the persons and estates of adults or minor children. The Prothonotary shall index the filing of such certificate in the name of such poor person in the adsectum equity index, and the Clerk of the Orphans' Court shall index such certificate filed in his office in the Orphans' Court index, which indexing in either office shall be regarded as notice to the world of such facts. No poor person in such case shall be discharged from such guardianship and his property shall not be released therefrom until he has made application to the proper court by petition for a citation upon the directors, and after service thereof, has fully satisfied the court that he has become able and willing to resume control of his own person and estate, and that the said district has been fully reimbursed for the expense of his maintenance, or that all of his estate has been applied thereon. The cost of such proceedings shall be paid by the petitioner, unless otherwise ordered by the court. Provided, that nothing herein shall prejudice the rights of an innocent purchaser for value of any personal property of said pauper. (Sec. XXXVIII, of Act proposed by the Poor Law Commission of 1890)

Sec. 1004. Leasing of Real Estate of Paupers. It shall be lawful for the directors of the poor of any district, under the supervision of the common pleas court, where the pauper is of full age, and of the orphans' court, where the pauper is a minor, of such county, to make leases for a term of years of the real estate of any pauper, and receive the rents, issues and profits thereof, and apply the proceeds, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to defray the expenses incurred in the support and burial of such pauper, and the balance or residue thereof shall be paid to the legal representatives of such pauper, after his or her death, upon indemnity being made to such directors to secure them from the claims of all other persons; and after the payment of the claims of such directors, the rents, issues and profits arising under such lease shall be payable to the legal representatives of such pauper.

(Sec. 1, Act of April 4, 1877, P. L. 51)

Sec. 1005. Poor Authorities to Sue for and Recover Property of Paupers. It shall be lawful for the directors of the poor district, in which any person shall have become chargeable, to sue for and recover any real or personal estate belonging to such person, and to sell or otherwise dispose of the personal property and to collect and receive the rents profits of the real estate, and to apply the proceeds, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to defray the expenses incurred in the support and burial of such person; and if any balance shall remain, the same shall be paid over to the legal representatives of such person, after his death, upon demand made and security being given to indemnify such directors from the claims of all other persons.

(Sec. 33, Act of June 13, 1836, P. L. 539)

Sec. 1006. Poor Authorities to Collect Money Due Pauper. Whenever any person shall have become a public charge in any poor district of this commonwealth, it shall be lawful for the directors of the poor of such district, to sue for and recover any and all sums of money which may be due to such poor persons in the present, or to become due in the future, whether the same be claimed by such poor person upon an express or an implied contract, by judgment, mortgage, order or decree of any court having jurisdiction of the subject-matter; and for this purpose the said directors of the poor are authorized to employ any and all legal means which such poor person might have employed, had he or she not become chargeable as aforesaid.

(Sec. 1, Act of May 13, 1889, P. L. 201)

Sec. 1007. Form of Action. In all suits brought under section one of this act the writ or process shall issue in the name of the owner of the chose in action, for the use of the directors of the poor of the proper poor district, and at the hearing, proof that the owner of the right of action has become legally chargeable to the county or poor district whose directors of the poor are the use plaintiffs, shall be conclusive of their right to recover whatever may be legally due or to become due to the poor person, so found to be chargeable. If the amount due shall have been already ascertained and judgment entered, the proof that the said plaintiff has become chargeable as aforesaid shall be conclusive of the right of the proper directors of the poor to be subrogated as plaintiffs in the said judgment, and if the sum due such poor person shall be founded on an order or decree of a court of competent jurisdiction, then proof before such court on a rule to show cause, that such poor person has become chargeable to any county or poor district, shall be conclusive of the right of the directors of the poor of such poor district to recover the same, whether the same be due in the present or in the future, or be due in one or several instalments; and the said court shall make all the orders necessary to carry the provisions of this section into effect. Any defendant upon whom notice has been served of intention to begin proceedings under the provisions of this act, to recover the amount owing by him to a person chargeable to any county or poor district, who shall after this notice pay the same or any portion thereof to any other person than the proper directors of the poor, shall not thereby be released from any liability, but shall be liable to pay his entire indebtedness to the said directors of the poor.

(Sec. 2, Act of May 13, 1889, P. L. 201)

Sec. 1008. Refund of Unexpended Money Belonging to Pauper. Should any person chargeable to any county or poor district in this commonwealth, become self-sustaining or cease to be chargeable, by being supported by a relative or other person, then any moneys originally belonging to such poor person which may have been recovered under the provisions of Sections 1005 or 1006, by the directors of the poor of such poor district, shall belong to such poor person, the same as if no proceeding under this act had been instituted; and on the death of any person chargeable to any poor district, any moneys originally belonging to such poor person, which may have been recovered under the provisions of this act and not expended in the care, support or funeral of such poor person, shall belong to the heirs of such poor person, the same as if it had never been obtained by the directors of the poor under the provisions of this act: Provided, That if the entire amount expended in the care, support and funeral of such poor person, shall exceed the amount recovered under the provisions of this act, nothing shall be refunded to the said poor person or his heirs in any event.

(Sec. 3, Act of May 13, 1889, P. L. 201)

Sec. 1009. Seizure of Property of Deserters. If any man shall separate himself from his wife, without reasonable cause, or shall desert his children, or if any woman shall desert her children, leaving them a charge upon the district, in any such case, it shall be lawful for any magistrate of the county, upon complaint made by the directors of the district, to issue his warrant to such directors, therein authorizing them to take and seize so much of the goods and chattels, and receive so much of the rents and profits of the real estate of such man or woman, or to attach so much of his or her wages or of any other sums, due, as, in the judgment of the said magistrate, shall be sufficient to provide for such wife, and to maintain and bring up such children, which sum or amount shall be specified in such warrant; but if sufficient real or personal estate cannot be found, then to arrest such person, and bring him before such magistrate, at a time to be specified in such warrant.

(Sec. 29, Act of June 13, 1836, P. L. 539)

Sec. 1010. Security for Appearance at Court. It shall be lawful for such magistrate, on the return of such warrant, to require security from such person, for his appearance at the next court of quarter sessions of the county, there to abide the order of the court; and for want of such security, to commit such person to the county jail.

(Sec. 30, Act of June 13, 1836, P. L. 539)

Sec. 1011. Court to Make Order. The warrant aforesaid shall be returned to the next court of quarter sessions of the county, when it shall be lawful for the said court to make an order for the payment of such sums as they shall think reasonable, for the purpose aforesaid, and therein authorizing the directors to dispose of the goods and chattels aforesaid, by sale or otherwise, and to collect and receive the rents and profits aforesaid, or so much of either as in the judgment of the court, shall be sufficient for the purpose aforesaid; but if there be no real or personal estate, it shall be lawful for the court to commit such person to the jail or workhouse of the county, there to remain until he or she comply with such order, give security for the performance thereof, or be discharged by due course of law.

(Sec. 31, Act of June 13, 1836, P. L. 539)

Sec. 1012. Relatives Liable for Support. The husband, wife, children, father, mother, grandparents and the grandchildren, respectively, of every poor person shall, at their own charge, being of sufficient ability, relieve and maintain such poor person at such rate as the court of quarter sessions of the county where such poor person resides shall order and direct.

(Sec. 4, Act of April 6, 1905, P. L. 112).

Sec. 1013. Attachment May Issue Upon Default. In all cases where an order has been made by the court of quarter sessions for the support of a husband, wife, mother, child, grandfather, grandmother, or grandchild; or where an order has been made upon a husband, wife, mother, child, grandfather, grandmother, or grandchild of a person confined in any hospital, asylum, home or other institution, at the charge of any county or poor district, for the support of the said person, so maintained as a charge by the said county or poor district; and the said order, made for the support or maintenance of any of the said persons heretofore mentioned, has not been complied with by the person on whom the said order has been made, for a period of thirty days; the court of quarter sessions wherein the said order shall have been made, or any judge thereof, upon affidavit or petition filed, setting forth that the person on whom the said order has been made has not complied with the said order, shall issue an attachment, directed to the sheriff or other proper officer of the county, directing and commanding that the person named as having failed to comply with said order be brought before the court forthwith, or at such other time as the court may in its discretion direct. Whereupon, if it shall appear to the court, after hearing that the person on whom the said order was made has wilfully neglected to comply with the said order upon him, the court may adjudge said person in contempt of court.

(Sec. 1, Act of June 15, 1911, P. L. 973).

Sec. 1014. Penalty For Not Complying With Order Of Support. If the court, after hearing, shall adjudge the person on whom the said order has been made to be in contempt of court, it shall be lawful for the court, in the exercise of its discretion, to commit the said person to the county jail for a period not exceeding six months.

(Sec. 2, Act of June 15, 1911, P. L. 974).

Sec. 1015. Order on Relatives for Maintenance. The courts of quarter sessions in the several counties of this commonwealth shall have power to hear, determine and make orders and decrees, in all cases, either upon the petition of the directors of the poor, or of any other person or persons having an interest in the support of said poor person or persons, and either with or without an order of relief having been first obtained.

(Sec. 1, Act of April 15, 1857, P. L. 191)

Sec. 1016. Statute of Limitations, no Defense. In all suits, claims or demands of any poor district for maintenance and support against the real or personal estate of property rights of any pauper, the statute of limitations shall not avail as a defence.

CHAPTER XI.

Vagrants

Sec. 1100. Who Are Vagrants. The following described persons are hereby declared to be vagrants:

I. All persons who shall unlawfully return into any district whence they have been legally removed, without bringing a certificate from the proper authorities of the city or district to which they belong, stating that they have a settlement therein.

II. All persons who shall refuse to perform the work which shall be allotted to them by the overseers of the poor, as provided by the act of June 13th, 1836, entitled "An Act relating to the support and employment of the poor."

III. All persons going about from door to door, or placing themselves in streets, highways or other roads, to beg or gather alms, and all other persons wandering abroad and begging, who have no fixed place of residence in the township, ward or borough in which the vagrant is arrested.

IV. All persons who shall come from any place without this commonwealth to any place within it and shall be found loitering or residing therein, and shall follow no labor, trade, occupation or business, and have no visible means of subsistence, and can give no reasonable account of themselves or their business in such place.

V. Husbands who shall desert or refuse without reasonable cause, to maintain and support their wives or family.

(Sec. 1, Act of May 8, 1876, P. L. 154, with paragraph V added)

Sec. 1101. Commitment of Vagrant. If any person shall be found offending, in any township or place, against this act, it shall and may be lawful for any constable or police officer of such township or place, and he is hereby enjoined and required, on notice thereof given him by any of the inhabitants thereof, or without such notice, on his own view, to apprehend and convey, or cause to be conveyed such person to a justice of the peace or other committing magistrat of the county, who shall examine such person and shall commit him, being thereof legally convicted before him, on his own view or by the confessions of such offenders, or by the oath or affirmation of one or more credible witnesses, to labor upon any county farm or upon the roads and highways of any city, township or borough, or in any house of correction, poorhouse, work-house or common jail, for a term of not less than thirty days and not exceeding six months, and shall forthwith commit him to the custody of the steward, keeper or superintendent of such county farm, house of correction, poor-house, work-house or common jail, or to the supervisors or street commissioners and directors of the poor of the respective county, city, borough, township or district, wherein such person shall be found, as in his judgment shall be deemed most expedient; the said justice of the peace or committing magistrate, in every case of conviction, annexing thereto the names and records of the different witnesses examined before him, and shall, by warrant, under hand, commit such person as aforesaid: Provided,

Any person who shall conceive himself aggrieved by an act, judgment or determination of any justice of the peace or alderman, in and concerning the execution of this act, may appeal to the quarter sessions of the county, giving reasonable notice thereof, whose orders thereupon shall be final.

(Sec. 2, Act of May 8, 1876, P. L. 154).

Sec. 1102. Employment For Vagrants. It shall be the duty of the custodian of any such vagrant, to make active efforts to provide work for every vagrant committed under this act, and not disqualified by sickness, old age or casualty; and whenever labor cannot be provided in the place to which any vagrant is committed, it shall be lawful for such custodian, and it is hereby declared to be his duty, with the approval of the board of directors of the poor, to contract with the proper authorities of any such township, borough, city, county or other persons, to do any work or labor outside the place of commitment; in all cases the work or labor shall be suited to the proper discipline, health and capacity of such vagrant and he shall be fed and clothed in a manner suited to the nature of the work engaged in and the condition of the season; and when any vagrant is committed under the provisions of this act to the custody of the supervisors or street commissioners and directors of the poor of any township, borough, city, or district or county, it shall be their duty to provide for him suitable lodging or quarters, either in a station-house or other building.

(Sec. 6, Act of May 8, 1876, P. L. 154).

Sec. 1103. Return of Prisoner Without Settlement to Their Homes. If any person, not being in the county, township or place in which he usually lives or has his home, shall apply to any director of the poor of any county, city, borough, township or district, stating that he is desirous to return to his home, but is poor and has not the means to do so, the said director may employ or let out such poor person to labor at some suitable place to be by them selected, and at such wages as shall seem to them just, and when, in the opinion of said director of the poor, such poor person shall have earned a sufficient sum, said director of the poor shall, with the money earned, and with such additions thereto, from the treasury of the county, city, borough, township, or district as they may think reasonable, cause such person to be returned to his home, whether in this state or elsewhere.

(Sec. 4, Act of May 8, 1876, P. L. 154.)

Sec. 1104. Discharge of Vagrants. The custodian of such vagrant may, at discretion, discharge such vagrant at any time within the term of commitment, upon not less than ten days' good behavior, or upon satisfactory security that he shall not become a charge upon the public within one year from the date of such discharge.

(Sec. 5, Act of May 8, 1876, P. L. 154).

Sec. 1105. Buildings and Enclosures for Vagrants. The directors of every district in which there shall not be sufficient provision for the safe custody of persons committed under this chapter, with the approval of the court of common pleas, are hereby empowered to make suitable provisions by buildings or enclosures.

(Sec. 6, Act of May 8, 1876, P. L. 154).

Sec. 1106. Fees, Disposition of Fines. For each arrest, hearing or commitment, made under this chapter, there shall be paid out of the county treasury, to the committing magistrate, and the officer making such arrest or commitment, the sum of fifty cents each, and mileage as now provided by law, when such arrest is made more than one mile from the prison or place where such vagrant shall be committed, and no mileage shall be allowed to any oficer making the arrest within one mile of the prison or place where such vagrant shall be committed. And no person shall be detained beyond the term of his or her commitment, by reason of his or her inability to pay the costs of his or her arrest, hearing and commitment, but shall forthwith be discharged by the officer in whose custody he may be. Any wilful refusal to make such arrest, on the part of any constable or police officer, shall subject him to a penalty of five dollars, to be collected as penalties are collectible, and shall be paid into the poor fund of the district in which such officer resides, if such poor fund exists, and into the county treasury, where such poor fund does not exist.

(Sec. 7, Act of May 8, 1876, P. L. 154, as amended by Sec. 1, Act of May 3, 1878, P. L. 40).

Sec. 1107. Almshouses Declared Workhouses. All almshouses are hereby declared to be work-houses for the purposes of this chapter; and it is hereby made the duty of the custodians of such buildings to provide work for such vagrants, and to compel them to work therein, when able, not less than six hours per day.

Sec. 1108. Certificates of Discharge to Vagrants. The custodian of any vagrant, upon his discharge and at his request, shall give him a certificate of discharge, which shall exempt him from any further arrest for vagrancy for a period of five days; and the said custodian is hereby authorized to give in his discretion, to such discharged vagrant, a reasonable sum of money out of his earnings, or out of the treasury of the township, borough, city or county, to defray his expenses in securing employment.

(Sec. 9, Act of May 8, 1876, P. L. 154).

Sec. 1109. Employment of Prisoners on Poor Farms. It shall be unlawful for the authorities having control and supervision of any county jail or county prison within this Commonwealth, and they are hereby empowered, with the approval of the court of quarter sessions, to permit the employment of such inmates serving sentences therein, as they shall deem advisable, at agricultural labor on any district almshouse farm of the poor district in which such jail or prison is located, by the poor authorities of such district, under the direction and guard of the warden or keeper of such jail or prison or any deputy or deputies of such warden or keeper, and all inmates so employed shall at all times be amenable to restraint, discipline, and punishment, in the same manner as if they were confined in the proper jail or prison.

(Sec. 1, Resolution of July 17, 1917, P. L. 1036, as amended by Resolution of April 18, 1919, P. L. 79)..

Sec. 1110. Liability of Warden or Keeper for Escape. No warden or keeper or his sureties shall be held liable on any bond conditioned for the safe-keeping of persons given into his care, in case any inmate so employed shall escape, if due care and diligence has been exercised in the discharge of the duties herein imposed.

Sec. 2, of Resolution of July 17, 1917, P. L. 1036).

CHAPTER XII.

Sanatoria and Hospitals

Sec. 1200. Hospitals for Tuberculosis. Poor districts in this Commonwealth are authorized to acquire lands, supply, erect and equip hospitals or sanatoriums, for the care and treatment of indigent persons afflicted with tuberculosis.

(Sec. 1, Act if June 21, 1911, P. L. 1111).

Sec. 1201. Equipment Thereof. Any poor district may hereafter supply, erect and equip a suitable institution for the maintenance, care and treatment of indigent persons afflicted with tuberculosis, according to plans and specifications approved by the State Department of Health, which hospital or sanatorium shall be provided with all the modern appliances for the treatment of tuberculosis, with a medical superintendent of experience in the treatment of tuberculosis, and who shall be in actual practice for at least five years.—in which the said patients are attended by trained and skilled nurses, and in every way receive the same care and attention as they would in any State sanatorium for care and treatment of tuberculosis.

(Sec. 2, Act of June 21, 1911, P. L. 1111).

Sec. 1202. Appropriation to Hospital or Society. Whenever there shall have been established, in any poor district of this Commonwealth, a hospital or sanatorium for the treatment therein of indigent persons suffering from tuberculosis, or wherever there shall have been established in any county or district, a duly incorporated society, chartered to maintain a sanatorium for the treatment therein of persons

suffering from tuberculosis, which said hospital or sanatorium has been erected and equipped in accordance with plans and specifications approved by the State Department of Health, it shall be lawful for the commissioners or directors of such county or district, and they are hereby authorized and empowered to appropriate out of the funds of such county to such poor district or out of the funds of such district to such incorporated society, so much money as may be necessary for the maintenance of indigent persons, residents of the county or district, who may be inmates of such hospital or sanatorium and under treatment for tuberculosis.

(Sec. 1, Act of April 28, 1915, P. L. 193).

Sec. 1203. Appropriation for Maintenance Limited. That such appropriation shall not exceed for each of such indigent inmates the sum of Twenty ($20) Dollars per week, payable every three months, at the end of the period.

(Sec. 2, Act of April 28, 1915, P. L. 193).

Sec. 1204. Inspection by County Commissioners. That the commissioners of each county at all times shall have free access to such hospital or sanatoria, for inspection of its management and for ascertainment of the number of indigent persons receiving treatment therein.

(Sec. 3, Act of April 28, 1915, P. L. 193).

Sec. 1205. County Hospital for Contagious Diseases. From and after the passage of this act, hospitals for care and treatment of persons suffering from contagious diseases may be constructed and maintained by counties in this Commonwealth.

(Sec. 1, Act of May 24, 1917, P. L. 297)

Sec. 1206. Commissioners to Provide. Whenever in the opinion of the county commissioners of any county, a hospital for the care of contagious diseases appears to be necessary or advisable, the said county commissioners may either locate such a hospital on the grounds of the county poor-farm or may purchase a suitable location in some other locality; provided such locality is not within, or close, to the built-up portion of any city, borough, or village, and not within one hundred (100) feet if any public highway.

(Sec. 2, Act of May 24, 1917, P. L. 297)

Sec. 1207. Approval of Plans by Commissioner of Health. Plans and specifications may be prepared for such hospital by the county commissioners, or at their instance, which plans and specifications must be submitted to the Commissioner of Health of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for his approval, and must be so approved before the construction of any building is commenced.

(Sec. 3, Act of May 24, 1917, P. L. 297)

Sec. 1208. Manner of Construction. Upon the plans and specifications being approved by the Commissioner of Health, the said hospital may be constructed and equipped in the same manner that other county buildings are constructed and equipped, and the expense and cost of such construction and equipment paid by the county commissioners out of county funds.

(Sec. 4, Act of May 24, 1917, (P. L. 297)

Section 1209. Conduct and Maintenance of Hospital. After such hospital is erected and equipped and ready for occupancy, it shall be conducted and maintained, by and under the authority of the directors of the poor, in the same manner that the county home and other county poor buildings are conducted and maintained.

Sec. 5, Act of May 24, 1917, P. L. 297)

Sec. 1210. Payment of Expenses. All expenses incident to the construction and maintenance of contagious disease hospitals, established in accordance with the provisions of this act, shall be paid out of county funds, and no appropriations shall be made to such hospitals by the State.

(Sec. 6, Act of May 24, 1917, P. L. 297)

Sec. 1211. Removal of Contagious Cases to Hospital. In any county in which a hospital for the care and treatment of contagious diseases has been constructed and is being maintained, whenever, in the opinion of the health authorities,—either the local board or department of health of any city or borough in such county, or the State Department of Health,—proper quarantine measures cannot be otherwise enforced, the said health authorities may, for the protection of public health and the prevention of epidemics of disease, have authority to remove cases of contagious disease from private residences and other places to such hospital, for treatment and isolation during the continuance of such disease.

(Sec. 7, Act of May 24, 1917, P. L. 297)

CHAPTER XIII.

Special Revenue Provisions

Sec. 1300. Record of Fines For Use of Poor. It shall be the duty of every justice or magistrate who shall, by virtue of any law of this Commonwealth, receive any fine, penalty or forfeiture appropriated by law for the use of the poor, forthwith to enter at length on his docket, the name of the person convicted, the offense committed, the amount of such fine, penalty or forfeiture, and the time when the same was paid, and forthwith such justice shall pay over the same to the directors of the poor lawfully entitled thereto; and shall at all times, if required, exhibit his docket to the inspection of the auditor, or controller of such poor district.

(Sec. 35, Act of June 13, 1836, P. L. 539).

Sec. 1301. Neglect of Duty by Justice. If any justice or magistrate shall wilfully neglect or refuse to perform the duties enjoined on him as aforesaid, touching any fine, penalty or forfeiture appropriated to the use of the poor, he shall, on conviction thereof in the court of quarter sessions of the proper county, be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor in office, and fined, for the use of the poor of the district in which he shall reside, any sum not exceeding One Hundred ($100) Dollars; and if he shall be convicted of neglecting or refusing to pay over on demand, to the proper directors, any money which he shall have received as aforesaid, he shall be fined, over and above the last mentioned sum, any sum not exceeding double the amount which he shall have received as aforesaid; which sums shall be recovered by process of said court.

(Sec. 36, Act of June 13, 1836, P. L. 539)

Sec. 1302. Duty of Clerk of Court. It shall be the duty of the clerk of every court by whom any fine shall be imposed, which by law is to be appropriated, in whole or in part, to the use of the poor, forthwith to deliver a written notice of the same to the directors of the poor of the district entitled to receive said fine.

(Sec. 38, Act of June 13, 1836, P. L. 539).

Sec. 1303. Sheriff to Pay Over Fines Collected. It shall be the duty of every sheriff who shall have received any fine, penalty or forfeiture which by law may be appropriated to the use of the poor, to pay the same, to the proper directors of the poor; and if he shall fail to do so, within five days after demand, he shall, on convicion thereof in the court of quarter sessions of the proper county be fined and pay to the use of the poor of the proper district, any sum not exceeding double the amount received by him, to be recovered by the process of the said court.

(Sec. 40, Act of June 13, 1836, P. L. 539).

Sec. 1304. Gifts to Poor Construed. All gifts, grants, devises and bequests of any houses, lands, tenements, rents, goods, chattels, sum or sums of money to the poor of any poor district, or to any person or persons for the use of such poor, by deeds, or by last will and testament, or otherwise howsoever, shall be good and available in law, and shall pass such gifts, grants, devises and bequests to the authorities having charge of the poor of such poor district, for the use of said district.

(Sec. 15, Act of March 9, 1771).

Sec. 1305. Same to be Received by Directors. All fines, forfeitures, bequests, gifts and devises for the use of the poor of said district or now by law provided for any poor district which forms a part of said district under the provisions of this act, shall go to and be received by said

directors of the poor, who shall demand and receive the same and use, invest or expand the same as they in their judgment deem best for the purpose of providing support and employment for the poor and in paying the debts of said district.

(Sec. 16, Act of May 12, 1921, P. L. 538).

CHAPTER XIV.

Audit of Account.

Sec. 1400. Accounts to be Audited. In addition to the powers and duties of county auditors and of county controllers as now conferred on them by law, it shall be their duty to audit, settle and adjust the accounts of the directors of the poor, and of the treasurer and steward of every county poor-house.

(Sec. 1 ,Act of April 22, 1879, P. L. 30, as amended by Act of June 2, 1881, P. L. 44).

CHAPTER XV.

Joint Districts.

Sec. 1500. Purchase or Lease of Real Estate and Erection of Building by Directors of Two or More Districts. Administration by Joint Board. The directors of the poor of any two or more conveniently located poor districts, are hereby authorized with the approval of the court of Common Pleas in each county to jointly lease or purchase real estate, and improve and erect buildings, and to provide tools, machinery, and stock as they may deem necessary and proper to provide a home or farm for the keeping, maintaining, and employing of such poor persons, as may be assigned to such home or farm by the directors of the poor of such districts; and there to keep, maintain, and employ such poor persons, and receive the benefit of the labor of such as are able to work for and toward their maintenance and support. The title for such real estate shall be taken in the joint names and for the joint use of the districts so uniting. No such joint action, as aforesaid, shall be had until it shall be separately ratified, and entered upon the records of the respective districts so uniting.

Sec. 1, Act of May 8, 1913, P. L. 174).

Sec. 1501. Organization of Joint Boards. The directors of the poor of any two or more poor districts, uniting as provided in Section 1500 of this act, shall, before they purchase or lease any real estate, meet as a board on a day certain, and annually thereafter, and organize by electing a president, secretary, and terasurer. The secretary and treasurer may be allowed such compensation as the board may determine. The tresurer shall give bond, in an amount to be fixed by the board, conditioned for the faithful performance of the duties of his office, which bond shall be deposited with the president of said board.

(Sec. 2, Act of May 8, 1913, P. L. 174).

Sec. 1502. Apportionment of Costs Among Districts Uniting. The board shall ascertain the amount required for the purchase or leasing of real estate, and the improvement and construction of buildings, together with the cost of equipment; and shall apportion such amount among the districts so uniting, according to their population, or according to such other method or basis as may be agreed upon before such joint action starts; and the directors of such districts are hereby authorized to pay, from the poor funds of their respective districts, into the treasury of the board the amounts thus apportioned to their respective districts.

(Sec. 3, Act of May 8, 1913, P. L. 174).

Sec. 1503. Authority to Borrow Money, Issue Bonds, and Levy Special Taxes. At any time after the organization of the board, the directors of the separate districts so uniting are authorized to borrow money, and issue bonds therefor and negotiate the same for the purpose of raising money to carry out the provisions of section 1502 of this act. Such bonds shall be payable by the separate districts issuing them, and shall not bear interest at a greater rate than six per centum, nor be sold below par. They may be renewed, from time to time, should the directors deem it advisable to do so. For the puprose of paying each district's share of the cost of such joint purchase or lease of real estate, and the permanent improving and equipping of the same, or for the purpose of paying debts incurred or bonds issued, according to the provisions of this section, the directors of the poor of the respective districts are hereby authorized to pay from the poor funds of their respective districts into the treasury of the board for a building or bond fund the amounts apportioned in the manner provided in Section 1502, in addition to the poor tax for current expenses.

(Sec. 4, Act of May 8, 1913, P. L. 174).

Sec. 1504. Management and Control of Property. The board shall have control, management, and direction of the propetry leased or purchased, as aforesaid: and shall provide those things necessary for the maintenance and employment of inmates, make necessary repairs and improvement of building and lands, cause the land to be cultivated and use the proceeds of such land and of the labor of the inmates for and toward the support and maintenance of the home or farm. The board shall elect each year, and fix their compensation, a superintendent, and such assistants and employes as they shall deem necessary, and they may appoint a physician and surgeon, all of whom shall be subject to removal by the board at any time.

(Sec. 5, Act of May 8, 1913, P. L. 174).

Sec. 1505. Meetings of Board, Quorum. Record of Proceedings. A majority of the directors of the districts so uniting shall be a quorum for the transaction of business; they shall meet at such regular times and places as they may agree upon, visit and inspect the home and farm; and examine into its management; see that the inmates are properly treated, and cause any just grievances to be corrected or redressed; and shall keep a record of their proceedings, which shall be evidence of their actions in any subsequent judicial proceedings. The board may appoint an executive committee, consisting of such number of members of the board as may be agreed upon, and may delegate to such committee such powers and duties as the board may deem proper. The expenses of the board and of the executive committee shall be paid out of the joint fund. No contract shall be approved, nor any expenditure authorized, of over five hunderd dollars, except upon the vote of two-thirds of the board.

(Sec. 6, Act of May 8, 1913, P. L. 174).

Sec. 1506. Apportionment of Maintenance Expense. The board shall at its annual meeting for organization, or as soon thereafter as possible, make a careful written estimate of the amount of money they deem necessary for the proper maintenance, operation, and support of said poor home or farm, for the ensuing year. The amount or amounts so determined upon shall be apportioned among the several ditsricts so uniting, according to such method or basis as may have been agreed upon before such joint action started; and the directors of the poor of the several districts are authorized and required to pay, or to make provision to pay as needed, out of their poor fund, to the treasurer of the board, the amount so apportioned to their respective districts. Any income arising from the operation of said home or farm may be used to lessen the current expense to the several districts, for improvements, stock, and equipment, or at the option of the board, may be distributed among the several districts, according to such method or basis as may have been agreed upon.

(Sec. 7, Act of May 8, 1913, P. L. 174).

Sec. 1507. Accounts and Audit. The board shall keep accurate accounts of all moneys received and paid by them in the performance of their duties. All accounts shall be audited by a board of three auditors, appointed by concurrence of the courts of common pleas of the counties, constituting such poor districts, which shall fix their compensation.

Sec. 1508. Discontinuance of Joint District. Whenever such districts so uniting shall agree to discontinue such joint action and ownership, or where one or more districts shall desire to discontinue such joint action and ownership the joint assets and indebtedness, or the share thereof of such district or districts, shall be apportioned or adjusted as may be agreed upon. In cases of failure so to agree, the matter may be adjudicated by the court of common pleas of any constituent county by a proceeding in equity.

(Sec. 8 and 9, Act of May 8, 1913, P. L. 174).

REPORT OF THE COMMISSION TO STUDY MUNICIPAL CONSOLIDATION IN COUNTIES OF THE SECOND CLASS

MEMBERSHIP OF THE PENNSYLVANIA COMMISSION TO STUDY MUNICIPAL CONSOLIDATION IN ALLEGHENY COUNTY

Representing City of Pittsburgh

Hon. E. Lowry Humes — Mr. J. D. Hailman
Mr. Morris Knowles — Mr. Chas C. McGovern
Mr. E. A. Young

Representing Third Class Cities

Mr. D. C. Muir, Duquesne — Hon. C. L. Kelly, McKeesport
Mr. Chas. A. Lewis, Clairton

Representing Boroughs and Townships

Mr. W. E. Best	Dormont
Mr. C. W. Scheck	Mt. Lebanon Twp.
Mr. Chas. P. Howe	Tarentum
Mr. E. M. Herr	Edgewood
Mr. Chas. A. Woods	Sewickley
Mr. David L. Starr	Bellevue
Mr. S. H. Noll	Baldwin Twp.
Mr. S. R. McClure	North Braddock
Mr. Horace Crider	Munhall
Mr. Geo. Munro	Wilmerding
Mr. Jos. T. Miller	Edgewood
Mr. S. A. Taylor	Wilkinsburg
Mr. Grover Delaney	Glassport
Mr. P. J. Fuehrer	Lincoln Twp.
Hon. J. W. Vickerman	Bellevue
Mr. Frank I. Gollmar	West View

OUTLINE OF REPORT OF THE COMMISSION TO STUDY MUNICIPAL CONSOLIDATION IN COUNTIES OF THE SECOND CLASS IN PENNSYLVANIA

FOREWORD—DEMAND FOR A "GREATER PITTSBURGH"

Part I. Introduction
1. Officers and Committees
2. Existing Allegheny County
3. Methods of Consolidation Available

Part II. Activities and Progress of the Commission
1. Committee and Membership Meetings
2. Public Hearings
3. Studies and Review of Plans
4. Summary

Part III. Discussion of Present Units and Possible New Methods
1. Present Units of Government
2. Methods used to Secure Cooperation

Part IV. Recommendations

FOREWORD

DEMAND FOR A GREATER PITTSBURGH

REPORT OF THE PENNSYLVANIA COMMISSION TO STUDY MUNICIPAL CONSOLIDATION IN ALLEGHENY COUNTY

To His Excellency The Governor Gifford Pinchot and To the Members of the Senate and House of Representatives, The General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Gentlemen: Your Commission, authorized by Act 282 of June 8th, 1923, was completed by appointment of the Governor in May, 1924.

The Act above referred to in the first section thereof states that the duties of the Commission are as follows:

".....to study the subject of consolidation of the various municipalities, to wit: cities, boroughs, and townships in counties of the second class, into one municipality, and to file with the next General Assembly its report, together with an Act providing a method for such consolidation."

The Commission has endeavored to accomplish the duties with which it has been entrusted and has made some progress in the development of a plan of consolidation for the municipalities in Allegheny County; but it has been impossible to arrive at a definite conclusion and a complete program as to the details of such consolidation.

The Pittsburgh District includes one Second Class City, three Third Class Cities, sixty-eight Boroughs and fifty-five Townships. Each type of unit operates under its own particular form of government. The conflicting interests of these municipalities and the multitude of varying conditions are such that much information and study are needed to adjust them to a common basis, particularly as to the distinction between local and district policies. To accomplish this, adequate finances are vitally necessary for a staff organization to carry on the details of the work. Under the present Act such financial arrangements have been lacking and voluntary contributions provided for in the Act creating the Commission, have not materialized.

The Commission has, however, determined the outstanding fact that in order to develope any plan, reliable data are fundamental and a basic necessity. These data must show not only the present municipal development, population, valuation, taxation, etc., of each governmental unit, but also have in mind a comprehensive program for that municipality and its proper future and continuing growth and needs. Its assets and liabilities must be determined, proper appraisal made of its police and fire protection, its health and educational service and every item that goes into the municipal makeup and that affect its government.

To run one second class city, three third class cities, sixty-eight boroughs and fifty-five townships, requires acres of office space, a vast concourse of buildings and an army of public servants. The functions are numerous and varied and tens of millions of money are spent in the regulation of and service to hundreds of thousands of citizens whose needs are tremendous. This service is indeed most complicated. The health, sustenance and happiness—both present and future—of this multitude depend in a most vital way on the kind of government. At present the machinery is multitudenous and most complicated. No thinking man or men could approach any reconstruction without due thought and most careful consideration of fundamental facts and statistics that cannot be challenged.

It will be easily conceded that for those things that all use, enjoy or demand, all must pay their proper share of cost and receive their proper share of service. This applies in the great fields of transportation, highways and bridges, water, sewerage, parks, health, fire and police protection. But these things alone do not make our present civilization. There are other things in which we all are vitally interested—for example, higher education and recreation. For all of these far seeing visions for the future is necessary.

Yet no government must become too remote from the people. The greater things should be handled in a greater way; and the smaller and more intimate things in a smaller way—a local way—"home rule by home people." Local officials should and must be close to the citizens for whom they function, giving service as desired, never remote from or unmindful of their constituents nor out of constant touch with them.

In the problem before your Commission it must be borne in mind that the United States Department of Census recognizes no community as a municipality or city for census purposes that does not receive recognition as a city from the State of which it is a part. In the County of Allegheny there is a population of a million and a quarter. This is known to the country as the Pittsburgh District, yet so far as population is concerned, the City of Pittsburgh as it exists under the governmental conditions is credited with the people living within its municipal boundary only, or approximately 600,000. The public sentiment behind the desire for a greater City in Allegheny County demands, first of all, that the city receive credit for the full population that is tributary to the business center. This population question is of greatest importance in the minds of the vast majority of the people affected and desiring the change.

The following report outlines the activities of the Commission, the general principles upon which a practical plan of consolidation may be worked out, and recommendations with regard to future activities.

PART I

INTRODUCTION

I. Officers and Committees

The temporary organization of the Commission effected at the first meeting on May 12th, 1924, was made permanent on June 23rd, 1924, when the following officers were elected:
Chairman, Jos. T. Miller, Borough of Edgewood.
Vice Chairman, Morris Knowles, City of Pittsburgh.
Secretary, Frank I. Gollmar, Borough of West View.
Treasurer, William E. Best, Borough of Dormont.
The committees appointed from time to time were as follows:

Executive Committee

Morris Knowles, Chairman, Pittsburgh
S. A. Taylor, Wilkinsburg
Jos. T. Miller, Edgewood

Organization and Personnel

S. R. McClure, Chairman, N. Braddock
Chas. A. Woods, Sewickley
C. W. Scheck, Mt. Lebanon
D. C. Muir, Duquesne
J. D. Hailman, Pittsburgh

Plain and Scope

S. A. Taylor, Chairman, Wilkinsburg
Morris, Knowles, Pittsburgh
Chas. A. Lewis, Clairton

Finance

David L. Starr, Chairman, Bellevue
C. L. Kelley, McKeesport
Chas. C. McGovern, Pittsburgh
S. H. Noll, Baldwin
W. E. Best, Dormont

Legal Statistics

Chas. A. Woods, Chairman, Sewickley
David L. Starr, Bellevue
S. R. McClure, No. Braddock
E. Lowry Humes, Pittsburgh
Shas. A. Lewis, Clairton

Method of Establishing Metropolitan Districts and Municipal Consolidation

Morris Knowles, Chairman, Pittsburgh
D. C. Muir, Duquesne
E. M. Herr, Edgewood
Horace W. Crider, Munhall
J. W. Vickerman, Bellevue

II. Existing Conditions in Allegheny County

The population of Allegheny County, as determined by the 1920 census, is approximately 1,200,000 and at the present rate of growth the lowest estimate places that anticipated in 1930 at 1,500,000. Practically half of this population, or approximately 620,000 people, live within the present limits of the the City of Pittsburgh.

The City is completely surrounded by boroughs, forming one large community as a whole having its main business center in the City. Beyond the Boroughs extends the rural territory, operating under township form of government, with occasional urban centers more widely scattered. The usual affairs of the County are controlled by the regularly constituted form of county government with a Board of Commissioners consisting of three members.

The multiplicity of governmental units within the county—the Townships, the Boroughs, the Second and Third Class Cities, and the County offices,—has resulted without doubt in the development of departments and offices with overlapping duties and duplication of endeavors. Such multiplication of efforts and activities can not but cause an unavoidable amount of inefficiency and much waste along the usual lines of government and management. Certain data, recently published by the Pittsburgh Real Estate Board are of interest and enlightening as to the hugeness of the problem before your Commission. These, among other things, give figures relating to population and the comparative value of properties, the bonded indebtedness and the tax rates.

"The City of Pittsburgh, with an estimated population in 1923 of 614,487, had an assessed valuation of real estate amounting to $928,865,000. The total for the country, with an estimated population of 1,235,710, was $1,515,853,000. These figures do not include the personal property valuation. The net bonded indebtedness of the city in 1923, not including that for school purposes, was $41,177,000; and of the county $34,569,000. Comparative figures for the other cities and the boroughs of Allengheny County are not now available. In the city the increase in population from the year 1913 to 1923 was 10 per cent, while during this same period the tax increase was 114 per cent. That is, in 1913, the City tax per person was $12.67, while in 1923 it was practically double this amount or $24.62. The City school tax increased during these years in a similar manner from $8.14 per person to $17.07 per person; and the cost per scholar from $66.00 to $116.00 In the county, during this period, the increase in population was 15.6 per cent, while the taxes increased 111.6 per cent, and the net bonded indebtedness, 81.1 per cent. The increase in wages and salaries for county officials and employees, from 1913 to 1923, was 196.0 per cent. The county tax per person in 1913 was $3.70 and in 1923 had increased to $6.60."

All of these figures reflect the inflated value of the dollar. Similar conditions no doubt prevail in the other municipalities of the county, but the records have not been searched out and compiled.

Consideration of these comparative figures indicates the surely growing need and demand for some improved methods designed to relieve the steadily increasing cost of government. Pittsburgh not only is the outstanding manufacturing center of the United States, but is also recognized in this capacity throughout the world. The continued prosperity of all our industries will greatly depend upon the continued growth and wise development of the whole district, which in turn is dependent upon efficiency with proper economy in the expenditure of all public funds. Otherwise there will be many needed improvements which it will be found can not be made because of the inability, under present conditions, to pay for them. It must always be remembered the right of taxation is the power to destroy when it approaches to the boundary line of excess and becomes confiscation.

The City of Pittsburgh alone has before it a program of improvement which contemplates the expenditures of something like $300,000,000 within the next 30 years, as suggested by its Honored Mayor and his associates in planning.

This program, while separate from any proposed or planned improvements in any of the communities without the city, whose needs are just as great and just as vital as these of the city, must necessarily tie up with those of a thoroughfare and district planning nature required in the smaller communities. In fact, most of the communities adjacent to the city are much less completely developed and in greater need of improved facilities than is the city.

It is evident that to accomplish such desirable results, some method is needed of consolidating and utilizing the combined resources of the district so as to react to the advantage of all. The outstanding questions to consider are construction of main thoroughfares, sewage treatment works, further development of water supplies, expansions of transportation facilities, maintenance of police systems, public health, fire protection, and so on. It will be easily conceded that for all such things, which are used and useful to all, each should pay a proper share of the cost and receive a proper share of the benefit and service. However, the many interests involved and the diversity of conditions to be harmonized (if any practical and equitable plan of consolidation is ever to be evolved) are greater than is generally thought of or recognized and the need of a most thorough study and understanding of these imperative to any adequate and equitable consideration of the subject.

III. Methods of Consolidation Available

Unless the situation be allowed to continue as it is until the wishes and desires of the affected peoples be better crystalized and determined and the necessities of the municipalities concerned be more fully discerned through their natural development, there apparently are but three courses open for the consideration and study of the Commission and for the final action of the interests concerned. These are:

1. Annexation of territory surrounding city, until natural rural limitations determine the extent—some times made coincident with county lines.
2. Metropolitan districts to be established for particular public works or improvements as needed.
3. Modified or enlarged city government, with a central governing body, but giving local autonomy in certain matters to constituent political units.

The tentative conclusion of your Commission is that the third method referred to above is the one that will prove most practical and successful and the only one that will prove acceptable to the majority of interests in the Pittsburgh District. In just what form this general principle of consolidation can be applied is yet to be determined.

PART II

ACTIVITIES OF THE COMMISSION AND PROGRESS.

I. Committee and Membership Meetings.

Meetings of the several committees have been held from time to time and ten meetings of the full membership of th Commission as follows:—May 12, 1924, June 23rd, July 7th, September 29th, October 13th, November 10th, November 24th, December 8th, December 15th, 1924, January 5th, and March 6th, 1925.

The deliberations of the Commission have been recorded in full and on call are available for any examination and review. Reports have been submitted from time to time by the several committees and such of these as have been printed are attached hereto as appendices to this report.

II. Public Hearings.

Printed invitations to public hearings have been sent out broadcast, particularly to representatives of the various municipalities which were asked to meet with the Commission, so as to afford an opportunity to present the views of citizens, civic bodies and trade organization, and, also, to acquaint them with the work of the Commission and the ideas that have been developed. As a result, three of the regular meetings of the Commission were devoted largely to general public discussions. These have helped materially to promote a better understanding of the situation.

III. Studies and Reviews of Plans.

The procedure used in other places for the establishment of municipal combinations and metropolitan districts have been reviewed by a special committee and preliminary report made thereon to the commission. These were segregated under the three classifications previously mentioned and which apparently cover the various schemes that have been tried out or proposed, throughout the country.

The plans examined included practically all of those of interest, either in operation or proposed, and refer to Greater New York, Philadelphia, Greater Boston, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Denver, Baltimore, Portland, Sanitary District of Chicago, Metropolitan District of Boston, Miami Conservancy District, Essex Border Utilities District, Ontario; Metropolitan Districts, Baltimore, Essex County, New Jersey, Detroit Metropolitan Area, Nassau County, New York, Hudson County, New Jersey, Westchester County, New York, Alameda County, California and Silver Bow County, Montana.

The conclusions as stated in the preliminary report of the Committee are quoted as follows:—

"The Committee is of the opinion that definite information is needed as to present status and requirements .... A staff should be organized and a study made of the existing situation and the actual needs of the district. This would relate to the physical, financial and governmental situation of the many different units represented and the various interests affected..... It is useless to try and determine which method of organization is most adaptable to our needs and most acceptable to all concerned until we know definitely what it is we want and what it is we hope to accomplish by such consolidation. This can not be done solely by talk and discussion; hard work of a searching nature is required by a competent staff adequately financed."

Additional emphasis was placed upon the need of information and study in an address by Gaylord C. Cummin of Concord, Mass., before the Commission on November 10, 1924. This address has been printed and is included in the appendices to this report.

Later, on November 24, 1924, a plan was proposed by Col. Chas. C. McGovern, a member of the Finance Committee, which outlined a method of consolidation by regrouping the present corporations, modeled on the basic idea of a central governing body and at the same time retaining some control over a few local matters in the underlying municipalities and to be later created. The proposals in this plan may be summarized as follows:

"A metropolitan police area, the limits to be coextensive with Allegheny County; a unification of the functions concerning health, water, sewage, public welfare and fiscal control and taxation; the elimination of duplication and overlapping of municipal functions or activities. A Municipal planning Commission also was proposed."

IV. Summary.

The activities of the Commission since its organization,—including the discussions in the general meeting, the studies and reports of the various committees, and the investigations of individual members, the examination and review of plans which have been placed in operation or which are proposed for consolidation in various districts throughout the country, and the discussions with the representatives of the municipalities affected in the Pittsburgh District at the public hearings have been varied and numerous. All have served to develope an appreciation of the magnitude and difficulty of the problem of providing some plan which would be acceptable to all the various interests in the Pittsburgh District.

The general feeling of the Boroughs, as reflected in the discussions with their representatives, is that there is willingness to cooperate and participate in any such movement if the anticipation of beneficial results can be shown and provided that the control of local affairs is maintained. Pittsburgh thus may secure the benefit of the greater population. There naturally is a great diversity of conditions in the various boroughs and cities in the county, as to financial conditions, public improvements that must be made, available bonding capacity, the work that has been accomplished with public moneys in the past, and so on. Some municipalities, which are in good financial circumstances because of local conditions and the efficient and business-like administration of local affairs, fear that any scheme of consolidation, unless safeguarded, might or would result in the diversion of their local taxes to help build up some other place not so fortunately situated. Sometimes, in expressing such fear, the responsibility for others as well as the hoped for benefits that might come from cooperation, is forgotten. Then again the method of local assessments for large benefits derived by a given district from public improvements, now usually paid by taxation of the whole area, will tend to lessen such fear. The Commission is in favor of legislation permitting such principle to become effective, for trial at least.

Therefore, the work of the Commission is and should be the development of a plan that will guarantee local control, up to a definitely established point. At the same time it should be one that will secure the benefits of combining the resources and simplifying the government of a large number of political units separated only by surveyed boundary lines, yet forming a vital unit as to economic, industrial, commercial and social life.

Briefly summarized, the outstanding fact which has been established is that a plan designed to accomplish the things outlined above will be acceptable when properly designed. While there is general unanimity of opinion on this, there is such a great number of different kinds of conditions and divergent views to be accommodated, that a thorough study and understanding of all these are essential to the working out of any practical and acceptable plan. To acquire, compile and properly weigh such information, there is need

of a staff to work under the direction of the Commission, which staff should be thoroughly experienced, efficient and devoted.

PART III

DISCUSSION OF PRESENT UNITS AND POSSIBLE NEW METHODS.

I. Present Governmental Units.

In the rural districts we have township government of two classes,—First and Second. The business of the first class is controlled and directed by a Board of Commissioners with a president. The second class townships are controlled in a similar way, but with lesser powers, by a Board of Supervisors. These two forms of government are the simplest that exists in this Commonwealth. They are direct, and in most instances, economical. For the territory affected, they are efficient, and generally speaking they are no doubt responsive to the people; although in this respect they are not equal to the town meeting form of government as used in New England. Those elected to office live among their constituents and, in the smaller communities, have an individual acquaintance with the large majority of the people.

Next we have the borough government with its Burgess, its Council, with a President, and several officials working thereunder. The necessities of the boroughs for service exceed those of the townships. The government is more complicated, but, in a vast majority of the instances, as direct, nearly as economical and as responsive as the township government.

Excepting in the larger boroughs the Councilmen live in close touch with the large majority of their constituents and, in many instances, know most of their people by personal acquaintance.

The next form is for the 2nd and 3rd class cities. As the size of the municipality increases its government becomes more complicated and more involved and there is a great increase in the number of its agencies. This causes expense and the tendency to become overloaded with employees through the machinery of politics, with consequent inefficiency and increasing remoteness from its citizens. Its functions are much greater, the demands heavier and expenses per capita are generally on the increase.

Over these municipalities there is an additional government, descended from remote times, in the county form. This has its special functions and originally was largely intended only to provide for the peace of its citizens and law and order in the community, through its courts and police officers, its high sheriff, with whom is associated its coroner. By its remoteness from the individual citizen, it is largely influenced by mass movements only. As it now exists, it is of autocratic form, functioning through its Board of Commissioners and is laboring under the present difficulty of having developements and work thrust upon it not contemplated in times past, or originally as functions of county governments.

II. Municipal Consolidation or Cooperation.

The problem of your commission, if a greater city is to be brought into being, is to harmonize all the different conflicting thoughts and ideas so that all things that may be controlled by the greater city shall be properly handled by the new municipality and that the new municipality shall at the same time receive credit for its population; and that this consolidation take place so that the constituent, component parts might have control of their own local affairs.

Any municipality cooperation must necessarily fall under three heads,—Annexation, Metropolitan Districts or Consolidation.

The first, Annexation, would be offensive to a vast majority of the people at present outside the City. Whether warranted or not they believe that by annexation their own communities would not receive the development so essential to the well being of their inhabitants, that a greater cost would be thrown upon their shoulders, and the center of government would be so remote that questions vitally affecting them would not receive proper consideration and the service they would enjoy could not in any way compare with what they now secure. Under their present forms of control they can secure all the improvements they desire and are willing to pay for. They can get them as they wish, of the kind they wish, and where they wish, without consulting any who are not directly affected. To many, annexation seems the most desirable solution and yet there are others fearful of its effect and who originally proponents of this scheme, and now, after years of study, are opponents certainly now, opponents of any forcible method of procedure.

Under the head of Metropolitan District it seems that but few would be satisfied. First and foremost the creation of such district or districts would not change the population of the City of Pittsburgh in the United States Census returns. It does not recognize a Metropolitan District as a City. A Metropolitan District, therefore, would be valuable for one thing, namely, to put through large public works of a kind and type that are required. Such District or Districts would not change the present form of government, but would simply provide an additional government for a specified purpose, to accomplish a given thing, such as sewage disposal, water distribution, fire protection, park development, and others. The Metropolitan District idea appeals, particularly to those interested in public works, and perhaps to no others.

By the method of City Consolidation it is possible, in the opinion of your Commission, to broaden the present county form of government into a newer form of municipal government that will be recognized as a municipal govermental unit by the State. The larger duties of the new county municipal form would affect the whole district within the present county lines; it would create no new government as an entirety. The underlying municipalities would simply surrender certain of their powers and the new enlarged unit would absorb some additional powers. The component parts would still control their local affairs, yet each would coordinate and cooperate with the other and all under the greater municipality. In such consolidation the component parts would contribute their reasonable pro rata share of expenses. The large public works could be built under this type of greater municipality. The population, so desired by many, could be secured for the City of Pittsburgh. To accomplish this, as hereinbefore stated, means marking the lines between the work of each municipality. It means these definitions and limitations must be founded on facts that are basic; and proper lines of demarkation must be set up. There must be no shadow zone between the two—no danger of overlap or conflicts. To attempt to put any plan into effect on which these lines of separation are not absolutely and most clearly set out would in the opinion of your Commission be a monumental blunder.

It seems to your Commission, with proper time and study, that this plan is not only possible but desirable and would mean the solution of many problems in the way of flood prevention, drainage, sewerage, transportation, police protection and other things that are vital to the whole community. It is interesting to find that in Cities which have heretofore adopted the Metropolitan District system, advanced thought is turning to consolidation such as above outlined. It prevents the superimposing of sundry districts one upon the other, for various purposes and gives unity to all. The concensus of opinion in Los Angeles (where three charters we are informed have been in existence a little over a decade) is to change the course to consolidation rather than have Metropolitan districts, and this after careful study of the question by such a body as the California Tax Payers League.

It is believed that Municipal Consolidation is the best means of meeting the problem. Much would be accomplished in the way of making each municipal government responsible and responsive to its citizens, keeping the government as representative as it can be, and close to those actually living thereunder. Where this is done there is less tendency to mass inertia and there is greater civic and municipal interest, more watchfulness of public expenditures, more thought to the burden of taxation. The citizen is not stupified into inaction by the mere immensity of organization and his thought and care lost in the vastness of the problem and the multitude affected. However, if a consolidated city be formed of constituent municipalities, independent in local affairs, the powers of both the greater and the lesser must be limited specifically and positively,—for no step to consolidation can be wisely taken until all facts that make up the present situation are laid bare, their value and relation judged, proper coordination and cooperation foreseen and the utmost care used throughout. Otherwise immense damage can be done, great blunders made, great opportunities for better things lots or delayed for many years; waste may become greater waste and present loss a greater one. The

right limits of the greater powers must be found; those of the lesser powers must be protected. Everyone can not have all the options; there must be compromise on both sides, each respecting the rights and privileges and duties of the other.

PART IV

RECOMMENDATIONS

The Commission feels that a plan can and should be developed which will result in the prevention of duplication, the simplification of government, an increase of efficiency, the elimination of unnecessary operations and a reduction in governmental costs; and for this purpose recommends the continuation of the Commission and its work.

The Commission further recommends:

1. That no plan that may be developed will be worth while and satisfactory unless the greater city secures credit of the population of surrounding urban communities.

2. That such a plan to be made satisfactory should give to the constituent and smaller municipalities proper and reasonable control of their local affairs.

3. It has been discovered that it is essential to have complete data of the functions, assets, liabilities, local needs and developments of each community, and that without these data no practical and acceptable plan can be formulated.

4. These data must be compiled in such form as to determine duplication and overlaps that can and should be removed, to locate present waste that can be eliminated, and that the Commission may build any future plan thereon in such a way as to develop proper efficiency upon a new plan of government that will be practical. Any such proposed plan built upon data to be secured, must be so drawn as to protect the proper rights, privileges and liberties of each constituent unit and to secure the same for the future.

5. That such an investigation will require adequate financing and should be done by a staff thoroughly informed and experienced in such work, of careful and practical judgment, and familiar with such work and such problems heretofore encountered and solved.

6. That a plan be found and made adaptable in such a way that it may aid in the solution of metroplitan aspirations and developments in other locations in the State of Pennsylvania, where somewhat similar conditions may exist or come into being.

7. Such an important study, pregnant with great possibilities for service, for the whole State, should be aided by the State, and not wholly financed as the present act provided by voluntary contributions from the various municipalities.

8. Legislation should be considered looking towards the continuation of this Commission. A bill for the purpose of which accompanies this report; a constitutional amendment is being prepared and will be offered at a later date for your consideration.

All of which is respectfully submitted by

THE COMMISSION TO STUDY MUNICIPAL CONSOLIDATION IN COUNTIES OF THE SECOND CLASS

ATTEST:

Frank I. Gollmar, Secretary. Jos. T. Miller, Chairman.

I hereby certify that the foregoing report was duly adopted by unanimous vote of all members present at the meeting of "The Commission to Study Municipal Consolidation in Counties of the Second Class" held March 6th, 1925. The Commissioners voting in favor of said adoption being:

W. E. Best, Grover Delaney, Frank I. Gollmer, Charles P. Howe, E. Lowry Humes, Morris Knowles, S. R. McClure, C. A. Lewis, D. C. Muir, George Munroe, Chas. C. McGovern, S. A. Taylor, E. A. Young, S. H. Noll, Chas. A. Woods, C. L. Kelly, J. W. Vickerman, P. J. Fuehrer, Joseph T. Miller. Total nineteen (19)

Those voting against the adoption none.

Members of the Commission absent from the meeting:

Horace Crider, J. D. Hailman, E. M. Herr, David L. Starr, C. W. Scheck. **Total five (5)**

In witness whereof as Chairman of the said Commission, I have hereunto set my hand and seal.

Jos. T. Miller, (Seal)
Chairman

A COPY OF AN ACT

A SUPPLEMENT

To an act, approved the eighth day of June, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-three. (P. L. 688), entitled "An act providing for the creation of a commission to study the subject of consolidation of the various municipalities, to wit: cities, boroughs and townships in counties of the second class into one municipality, and to file with the next General Assembly its report, together with an act providing for a method for such consolidation; and prescribing its powers and duties;" continuing the commission appointed under the provisions of said act for a further period of two years, and giving said commission additional powers.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That the commission on consolidation of municipalities in counties of the second class appointed under the provisions of the act to which this is a supplement, is hereby continued until the close of the session of the General Assembly of 1927. The commission shall continue its work as specified in said act and shall make report of its proceedings to the Governor and General Assembly at said Session of one thousand nine hundred and twenty-seven.

Section 2. Any vacancies occurring in said commission in any manner shall be filled by appointment by the Governor. The commission may appoint a secretary and such other agents, employes, experts, engineers and legal counsel at such reasonable compensation as it may determine. Any member of the commission may be designated as such secretary; and when acting in any such capacity, shall be allowed reasonable compensation for his services as such.

Section 3. The said commission or its duly appointed committees, through its proper officers, shall have power to subpoena witnesses before the commission or any of its committees.

Section 4. The said commission or any of its duly appointed committees or representatives shall have full power and authority to examine the books, records and accounts of said county and any and all municipalities and school districts within said county.

Section 5. The said committee or any of its duly authorized committees or officers shall have power to submit questionnaires to said county and to all municipalities and school districts within said county pertaining or relative to the matters to be considered or investigated and all municipal officers of said municipalities and school districts shall promptly answer said questionnaires giving all desired and requested information.

Section 6. In addition to the authority to all municipalities to make appropriations as specified in Section four of the act to which this is a supplement, the said commission is hereby authorized to receive any contributions from individuals, corporations, or boards or civic bodies to help defray the expenses of its said work.

PENNSYLVANIA COMMISSION TO STUDY MUNICIPAL CONSOLIDATION IN ALLEGHENY COUNTY

Created by Act of Assembly No. 282, Approved June 8, 1923.

MEMBERS

Jos. T. Miller, Chairman, William E. Best, Treasurer, Horace Crider, Grover Delaney, P. J. Fuerhrer, Frank I. Gollmar, Secretary, J. D. Hailman, E. M. Herr, Charles P. Howe, Hon. E. Lowry Humes, Hon. C. L. Kelly, Morris Knowles, C. A. Lewis, George Monroe, D. C. Muir, S. R. McClure, S. H. Noll, Col. Charles C. McGovern, Hon. David L. Starr, C. W. Scheck, S. A. Taylor, Hon. J. W. Vickerman, Chas. A. Woods, Edward A. Young.

Pittsburgh, Pa., Oct. 29th, 1924

Dear Sir: The Commission to Study the question of Consolidation of Cities, Boroughs and Townships in Allegheny County into one municipality created by Act of Assembly No. 282 is now functioning and desires your co-operation.

This Commission was appointed by the Governor pursuant to that Act of Assembly, and for the last three months has been carrying on the research and preliminary work necessary to the proper performance of its duties. The Commission is approaching this subject open-mindedly with the sole purpose of serving in the most effective way the best interests of all the people and communities in Allegheny County, whose future prosperity and welfare is so largely contingent upon the constructive development and growth of our community as a whole. The Commission realizes that its effort can only succeed insofar as it may meet the needs and desires of the communities that will be affected.

There is a great diversity of opinion as to the best way of approaching this subject and attaining the goal which was contemplated by the Legislature when this Commission was created. The preliminary survey already made by the Commission indicates that many of these divergent views can be readily reconciled, but the work of reconciliation necessitates a thorough and complete understanding by the Commission of the necessities and the wishes of the many communities that will be affected. With this in mind, the Commission desires to hold public hearings for the purpose of securing the ideas and views of all the communities and elements interested in or in any way effected by the solution which will be proposed by the Commission. The municipalities and civic organizations which are daily brought face to face with the practical operation of government control and supervision over numerous and varied subjects, all of which require co-ordination and unity of action for the benefit of the whole community, are in the best position to furnish this Commission with the nature and extent of the difficulties which they have had and daily are encountering, and the best possible method of harmonizing these difficulties which extend beyond the corporate limits of each individual municipality.

The Commission desires to outline to you at this time the four ideas that have been brought before it for consideration in the meetings of the last few months, as these plans may affect the future of the Greater Pittsburgh District.

1st—Annexation of the territory surrounding the City, to the City proper, until the City lines and the County lines become co-incident, creating here a situation similar to that existing in the City of Philadelphia.

2nd—That the present situation be allowed to continue as it is, without interference or development of change in the municipalities as they exist today.

3rd—That the Commission adopt in its report the plan of having Metropolitan Districts erected for each given purpose that the community as a whole might desire to accomplish, each Metropolitan District covering its own particular territory for its own particular purpose, operating under its own particular executive board, each board having a bonding power and taxing power for its particular purpose. This scheme, allows these Metropolitan Districts, in any way, to impose additional governmental districts on top of those already existing and is objected to by many for this reason. This scheme would allow districts for transportation, sewage, water supply, main highway, parks and parkways, fire protection and police. In each some of the functions of the local communities would be surrendered to the particular district for its particular purpose. This plan, however, does ot permit any change in the status of Pittsburgh and its surrounding territory in the census list, one of the things most urgently desired by a great many people for various and substantial reasons.

4th—A Consolidated Municipal Government composed of constitutent independent municipalities, the greater government having charge over the entire territory coincident with the County lines and having certain functions and certain powers which affect the general good, general development and general government. The constituent municipalities, however, reserving to themselves the control and direction of their own local affairs, being independent of each other and of the greater government in their strictly local matters, with certain local taxing and local developing powers where the district as a whole is interested. This form of government would give Pittsburgh the desired place in the census list.

We, therefore, not only sincerely invite, but urge, that you give this matter the serious consideration which it deserves, and designate some person or persons as your representatives to meet with the Commission at a date in the very near future to present the views of your municipality, its citizens and civic bodies, and further if in your community there are any social, civic or trade organizations that desire to present their views to the Commission, advise them that an opportunity for such hearing can be had by them if they will be kind enough to communicate by mail with the Secretary of this Commission, Frank I. Gollmar, Esq., 1216 Berger Building, Pittsburgh. This letter is being sent to the officials of the several municipalities and we suggest that each representative be selected by the Mayor, Burgess or Chairman of the Board of Supervisors or Commissioners, the President of the School Board and the President of Council so that prompt action may be had. If your community prefers a different method of selection, that of course is a matter for your own discretion.

It will be necessary for the Commission to prepare a schedule arranging for a series of hearings, and you are therefore urged and requested to immediately communicate with the Secretary of the Commission, advising him as to whether or not you wish to be heard, and designating the name, address and phone number of the representative or representatives who will appear in your behalf. Your representatives will be advised as to the time they may be heard by the Commission.

Please do not treat this as a mere invitation but recognize it as a very real duty incumbent upon you as public officers and citizens of the world's greatest industrial community to aid in solving a matter of vital importance, not only to your neighborhood but to the entire State.

All students of municipal government in this community recognize the necessity of some intelligent and effective action through the efforts of this Commission, in order to avoid the more serious crisis that will confront the community if arbitrary, drastic and piece-meal legislative action is restored to, and to avoid such a crisis, we appeal to you for your counsel, assistance and co-operation.

Respectfully,

Committee on Public Hearings.
E. Lowry Humes,
Frank I. Gollmar,
Jos. T. Miller.

No. 282

AN ACT

Providing for the creation of a commission to study the subject of consolidation of the various municipalities, to wit: cities, boroughs, and townships in counties of the second class, into one municipality, and to file with the next General Assembly its report, together with an act providing a method for such consolidation; and prescribing its powers and duties.

Section 1. Be it enacted, &c., That the Governor is duly authorized and directed to appoint a commission of twenty-four persons, eight of whom shall be residents of cities, and sixteen of whom shall be residents of boroughs and townships, and at least one of whom shall be a civil engineer, to study the subject of consolidation of the various municipalities, to wit: cities, boroughs, and townships in counties of the second class, into one municipality, and to file with the next General Assembly its report, together with an act providing a method for such consolidation.

Section 2. The members of the commission shall receive no compensation for their services, but shall be reimbursed for all expenses necessarily incurred in the performance of their duties.

Section 3. The commission may appoint a secretary and such other agents, employes, and legal counsel, at such reasonable compensation, as it may determine.

Section 4. The county and the several municipalities are authorized to make appropriations for the use of the said commission in the payment of its expenses, but such appropriations shall not exceed in any case one dollar in any year

for each one hundred inhabitants of the county or of the municipality.

Approved—The 8th day of June, A. D. 1923.

GIFFORD PINCHOT.

The foregoing is a true and correct copy of the Act of the General Assembly No. 282.

CLYDE L. KING,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

PENNSYLVANIA COMMISSION TO STUDY MUNICIPAL CONSOLIDATION IN ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

Preliminary Report.

COMMITTEE ON THE METHODS OF ESTABLISHING METROPOLITAN DISTRICTS AND MUNICIPAL CONSOLIDATION; NOVEMBER 10, 1924.

PRELIMINARY REPORT

Function of Committee

The Committee was appointed to "examine and report on procedure used in other places for the establishment of municipal combinations and metropolitan districts and the needs and reasons, if any, at this time for such action in this district".

General Outline

The discussions of the Commission have developed three ideas for consideration in the study of consolidation for the greater Pittsburgh District. These have been brought before the public with an explanation of each. Briefly they are as follows:

(1) Annexation of territory surrounding city until natural rural limitations determine the extent—sometimes made coincident with county lines.

(2) Metropolitan districts to be established for particular public works or improvements as needed.

(3) A modified or enlarged city government with a central governing body but giving local autonomy in certain matters to constituent political units.

The three methods of consolidation outlined above apparently cover the various schemes that have been tried or have been proposed throughout the country. The details of organization and administration may differ, as proposed in any particular instance, but the plans, as far as general principles are concerned, may be grouped under one of these three headings.

The above classification, it perhaps should be explained, refers to plans undertaken or proposed for the consolidation of a number of political units for the purposes of accomplishing bigger and better things and for economy in operation and administration. This explanation is made because, in certain instances, the separation of a city from a county in one way or another has been made because of certain local governmental complications. As an example we may refer to the detachment of the City of Baltimore from Baltimore County, in 1851, or the separation of the City of St. Louis from St. Louis County, in 1876. Such situations although referred to later, do not concern us here, for we are interested in whether the cities, boroughs and townships in Allegheny County may or may not advantageously be consolidated in one way or another; and if so, what plan of cooperation offers the best solution.

An attempt has been made to list the more important of the various plans of unification that have been put into effect, and those that have been proposed, under one of the three above classifications. In addition some—perhaps many—more or less important consolidations of governmental units have taken place for one reason or another; and while these in themselves have been of local interest they, for the most part, are of usual nature of annexations and are not of general importance when considered in relation to the more ambitious plans that have been undertaken or proposed. The reference here is to such things as the union of Allegheny with Pittsburgh, in 1906-1908, and the consolidation of the suburbs at Wheeling, in 1920; both as mentioned by Prof. Chester B. Maxey of the Western Reserve University in his interesting paper "The Political Integration of Metropolitan Communities", as published in the National Municipal Review for August, 1922.

Examples of More Important Consolidation Plans Accomplished.—Of the consolidation movements which have taken place, we may list under the first method the consolidation of the City and County of Philadelphia, in 1854; the City and County of San Francisco, in 1856; and the City and County of Denver, in 1902-11. A plan somewhat similar, but accomplished in a different way, was the detachment of the City of Baltimore from Baltimore County, in 1851; when legislation was passed providing a full complement of county officers for the City of Baltimore and conferring upon the city the status of a county.

A review of the factors leading up to the consumation of the plans just mentioned, and the results, are given in Prof. Maxey's paper as previously mentioned. A more detailed description may be found in other publications. A condensed reference to each follows:

Philadelphia—Formation of Greater Philadelphia—1854.—Legislative Act was passed February 2, 1854, extending the boundaries of the City of Philadelphia to coincide with those of Philadelphia County and all outlying municipalities, districts and townships were absorbed. The government of the City was remodeled to render it more adequate for the enlarged area, but no striking or fundamental changes were made. The County of Philadelphia was not included in the consolidation, although this was thought to be the intent of the law. Progressive newspapers and civic organizations have since advocated the consolidation of the city and county governments, so as to overcome the duplication of offices, but as yet no organized movement has been launched.

San Francisco—Consolidation of City and County—1856.—Originally the boundaries of the City of San Francisco were practically identical with those of San Francisco County but with both city and county governments. The Legislative Act of 1856 repealed the charter of the City of San Francisco and created a corporation styled "The City and County of San Francisco" which was to act in the two-fold capicity of city and county. The changes in the form of government were not radical in principle but the duplication of offices for the most part was eliminated.

Denver—Separation and Consolidation—1902-1911.—This was in reality a movement for amendment to the constitution to provide home rule for Denver but applied to all cities of the first and second class in Colorado. The boundaries of the City of Denver were considerably extended prior to the taking effect of the amendment and legislation was secured enlarging the area by specifically annexing certain contiguous territory. The municipal corporation was designated the "City and County of Denver". The charter was ratified in March, 1904, but the real consolodation of the city and county government did not take place until 1911, when various legal controversies were terminated by a sweeping decision of the Supreme Court of the State quite the reverse of its former pronouncements. Later, about 1916, the so-called "Speer Amendment" was adopted and provided for a highly centralized administration under an elected Mayor.

City of Baltimore—Detachment from Baltimore County—1851.—Since having the status of a county conferred upon it, by the constitution of 1851, the boundaries of the City of Baltimore have been extended by annexation of suburban communities from time to time. The most recent of these was in 1918, when the legislature of the State passed an Act subtracting some 60 square miles from Baltimore and Anne Arundel Counties and adding them to the City of Baltimore. No provision was made for referendum vote, but compensation was provided for the counties which had lost territory or property by the annexation. About 100,000 people were added to the population of the City of Baltimore by this movement.

Prehaps the most prominent example of consolidation under the third method is that of Greater New York in 1898.

Greater New York—Consolidated 1898.—The metropolitan district, composed of New York (Manhattan), Brooklyn, Richmond Conunty and portions of Kings, Queens and Westchester Counties, had a population estimated at more than 3,000,000. This area eventually was organized into five boroughs, with a centralized governing body elected from each. Local autonomy, however, was preserved for each of the boroughs as to certain functions by the making of separate governmental units.

The organization of metropolitan districts for specific purposes, as explained under the second method, may be illustrated by the following examples:

Sanitary District of Chicago.—The Sanitary District of Chicago includes the City of Chicago and more than thirty small towns. The District Board is elected by the area affected and has certain independent financial powers. The purpose of the District is the development of a sewerage system and dilution system, in order to protect the water supply of the City. Incidentally, the development of electric power is also accomplished.

Metropolitan District of Boston.—The metropolitan district of Boston includes the cities and towns within a radius of 12 to 15 miles from the State House and has jurisdiction over sewerage, water supply, parks and planning. The governing body consists of five commissioners appointed by the Governor. The capital and maintenance costs first paid out of the State Treasury are then assessed upon the interested communities, in accordance with benefits received, either on the basis of assessed valuation, population, use of water, or partly on all three.

Miami Conservancy District.—This is possibly the largest area of its kind in the United States and is somewhat of a special instance, but may be classified under the third method of consolidation. The district embraces all or part of nine counties and includes the cities of Dayton, Springfield and Hamilton, Ohio. The district is organized for the purpose of constructing and maintaining flood prevention works and its government rests with a Board of three appointed by a Court consisting of one Common Pleas Judge in each of the counties affected.

Essex Border Utilities Commission.—The Essex Border Utilities Commission constituted by special act of the Ontario Legislature, in April, 1916; its object being the solution of problems affecting the whole of the Border Municipalities, as distinguished from those to be dealt with by any one of them in particular. These problems include sewerage, water systems, health, parks, planning, etc. The Commission consists of 19 members, 11 of whom are elected and 8 ex-officio, for a three-year term, all serving without remuneration.

Baltimore, Maryland.—The State Legislature of Maryland recently created metropolitan districts around Baltimore for certain water supply and sewerage purposes.

Examples of More Important Consolidation Plans Proposed

Greater Boston Movement.—The merging governmental agencies of the metropolitan area around Boston,—already united under State control for the accomplishment of certain public works—has been under discussion for many years. Several plans have been proposed. The first was by a Commission, appointed by the Legislature in 1896. This recommended the federation of the various towns and cities as a single county which should have the functions of a municipal corporation. In 1911 the Boston Chamber of Commerce reported a plan of federation through the creation of a metropolitan council, consisting of representatives of the various municipalities. In the same year the State Legislature created a second commission to consider the metropolitan problem and this body recommended a plan of loose federation similar to the plan of the Chamber of Commerce. Later, in 1919, a Bill was introduced in the State Legislature authorizing the outright annexation of the suburban municipalities. Other plans, also have been suggested such as a Borough Plan, similar to that of Greater New York. None of the plans proposed have been consummated.

Portland, Oregon—Proposed City and County Consolidation.—This plan of consolidation may be classified under the first method outlined above. A constitutional amendment to effect the consolidation was defeated in 1919. It would have provided for the consolidation of the City of Portland, the City of Gresham, the City of Fairview, the City of Troutdale, the Port of Portland and the County of Multnomah and all school districts and road districts in Multnomah County, into a single corporation to be styled "The City and County of Portland."

Los Angeles, California—Consolidation Movement.—Various plans for consolidation have been proposed for the metropolitan area around Los Angeles. The latest and most comprehensive survey of the problem is said to be that of the Taxpayers Association of California, as published in October, 1917. This report advocates the severance of the Metropolitan District from Los Angeles County and the creation of a unitary government of the manager type for the consolidated municipalities. No active campaign in behalf of this plan has been undertaken. The City of Los Angeles has established an annexation and consolidation commission, and this body is in process of developing a consistent and comprehensive program of unification. The plan proposed by the Taxpayers Association presumably would be included under the third heading.

Essex County, New Jersey.—A plan has been recommended by the New York Bureau of Municipal Research, advocating the detachment of the metropolitan and rural section of Essex County, and the creation of some sort of political unit in the former. It was suggested also that the governmental machinery of Essex County be merged with that set up for the metropolitan area and that the municipalities confederate under some sort of government which should have power to act in all general matters as distinguished from those of purely local concern. No definite step has been taken to put these recommendations into effect. The plan, however, would come under the general classification of the third method previously outlined.

Detroit Metropolitan Area.—This plan, as proposed, is an example of the third method of consolidation and is given in a report prepared by the Metropolitan Committee of the Detroit Board of Commerce. It is stated therein that "This proposal has been advanced with one principal thought—to secure a governmental area or areas, large enough to undertake certain projects that cannot be undertaken satisfactorily by the cities and villages individually. The government of such a metropolitan district or districts would be distinct from the government of the included cities and villages, and the area would be sufficiently large to permit the orderly development of water supply, rapid transit, sewerage, port facilities, and also possibly to deal with health, education and police."

Nassau County, New York.—A form of charter has been proposed for Nassau County, New York, by a Charter Commission, appointed by the Board of Supervisors, in December, 1921. The charter, as suggested, provides that cities and towns within the county shall retain their present status. Provision is made, however, for a centralized governing body, composed of a number of Boards representative of the various political units. This is an example of the third method of consolidation as outlined.

Hudson County, New Jersey.—The Legislative Act as drafted proposes the incorporation of Jersey City and other cities, towns, townships and boroughs in Hudson County to form a corporation, having the name of "The City of Jersey City and the County of Hudson". The territorial limits of this corporation would be coincident with the present limits of Hudson County. The Act provides that the present government of the municipalities shall continue as now constituted until such time as a charter for the government of the new municipality shall have been adopted and proper officials elected thereunder and inducted into office. This would seem to be an example of the first method of consolidation, making the limits of the city and county coincident.

Westchester County, N. Y.—The plan proposed for Westchester County may be classified under the third method of consolidation as listed. It has received much study and perhaps offers one of the best examples of carefully considered consolidation of this kind. Briefly the Commission recommends that every function that can be maintained by the individual political unit be left to it, subject to the supervisory check of the County. For the government of the County as a whole various boards would be provided, with board powers of administration; and the County would have the right to construct and maintain water and sewer systems and public highways where the same passed through more than one municipality. The prospect of the adoption of such a complete transformation does not seem to be advancing rapidly.

Alameda County, Cal.—The proposed consolidation for the district of Alameda County is of the modified County Government type outlined under the third method of consolidation. There was proposed rather a loose federal form of organization under which the component cities would become autonomous boroughs and would retain important local powers while such functions as police protection, promotion of public health, assessment and collection of taxes, would be delegated to the central government. It was proposed to combine the city manager idea with that of an elected mayor. This plan was not ratified and later in 1918 an amendment to the State Constitution was adopted which provided that

a charter might be prepared by a board elected by the citizens of the entire county. Under this provision a charter was prepared and submitted to the voters in 1921 and was defeated. Under this charter the governing body was to have been a metropolitan council of seven members elected by districts. The administrative functions of the council would have been exercised by a manager appointed by the council. Only the district attorney, assessor, auditor and judges would have remained elective, and all other city and county officers were to have been consolidated or abolished entirely. In order to preserve a limited amount of local autonomy for the several cities and towns to be consolidated, borough government was to have been combined with the city manager plan. This is an example of the third method.

Silver Bow County, Montana.—An amendment to the State Constitution of Montana, ratified by the voters in 1922, provides for consolidation of the counties, cities and towns, or any combination of these. Later an act was passed, providing for merging and consolidating "the separate corporate existence and government of the County of Silver Bow and every city and town therein into one municipal corporation and government under the corporate name 'City and County of Butte,'" To this new corporation is given all the powers that "now are or hereafter may be confererd on cities, towns and counties" by the laws of Montana. Under the terms of the constitutional amendment the Act can only be put into operation by vote of the electors of Silver Bow County. Such an election has not yet been held. The form of Government provided for the sonsolidated area is of the commission-manager type. This plan may be classified under the first method of consolidation outlined, wherein the city and county lines are made coincident.

Summary.—A number of states have legislation providing for the formation of special metropolitan districts for the building of public works, such as sewerage and water supply systems; and for flood protection drainage of low lands and so on. No attempt has been made to list all of these nor to refer to many of the minor consolidations or mergers of several municipalities, nor to those that have come about through the usual annexation of suburban communities by larger cities. The effort has been to call attention to the larger consolidation plans that have been consummated or proposed and to classify them under one or more of the methods outlined. Brief reference only has been made to the form of organization or to the functions of administrative officers, for such details safely can be left for the future, after some preliminary idea at least has been reached as to the general plan of consolidation wanted and needed in our Pittsburgh district.

The basic reason for consolidation, and the benefits in general, are common to any community, although in varying degree according to local circumstances and need. It is true, that where plans have been consummated or are being promoted, there has been some outstanding feature or peculiar local condition as the exciting cause. However, these merely have furnished the initiative for the inception of the project and have been the factors in creating a definite desire for its consummation; they do not represent the sole reason or fundamental basis, but rather are illustrative of an example of the usefulness of the plan. That is, while consolidation may be of more value in one place than in another because of some specific condition or reason, the real benefits of the plan—if it is such as to bring about increased efficiency in governmental administration and economy in the expenditure of public funds—are of universal application.

It is too early to say just what are the specific requirements of our greater Pittsburgh district as a reason for consolidation;—nor can it be said just what form of organization would be most acceptable. There is need for definite information on many things, and until such information is available we must fall back somewhat upon generalities and reference to the results that have followed the inauguration of such plans in other places. Your committee has reviewed man reports, papers, atricles, etc., that have been prepared from time to time, either for general purposes or for the promotion of some particular project. These indicate uninimity of thought as to the benefits of consolidation. Certainly there can be no doubt of some resulting benefit if a large number of political units—separated only by imaginary boundary lines but forming as a whole one unit as to economic, industrial, commercial and social life—are united by some plan that makes concerted action possible in the conduct of public affairs where the interests of more than one community are concerned. At the same time it is recognized that there are reasonable limitations to size;—but consolidation in the sense here used does not mean the physical bringing together of widely separated built up communities. We are not unmindful of the thought of the city planners, that plenty of open spaces for recreational and other purposes be maintained between the built up industrial, commercial and residental areas.

It is needless here to repeat the reasons in general for consolidation of metropolitan areas; they should be fairly similar to those interested in the subject from repeated reference in the many printed publications. However, the results in certain places, where plans have been in operation for some time, may be of interest. These, in several instances, have been summed up by Prof. Maxey in his paper, mention of which previously has been made. For example, in referring to the formation of Greater Philadelphia, during the mid-nineteenth century, it is said:

> "The immediate results of the consolidation and annexation were unquestionably beneficient. For many years Philadelphia and her environs had been disgraced by civil turbulence almost impossible to prevent of control * * * These disturbances and disorders quickly disappeared when unified local government went into operation * * 1 * * Other beneficial results of consolidation were the development of a comprehensive system of water supply and sewage disposal to replace the separate systems of the former independent municipalities; the establishment of a metropolitan park system; and a marked increase in the assessed valuation of property throughout the metropolitan area."

Again, referring to the consolidation of the City and County of San Francisco:

> "In the matter of economy the advantage of unified local government became apparent at once. The historian Hittel reports that under the new scheme of government the expenses of city and county government were reduced from $2,640,000 in 1855 to $350,000 in 1857."

With reference to the formation of Greater New York it is said that:

> "In the realm of economic and social development the story of the greater city since consolidation is simply fabulous. The political integration of the various districts in the metropolitan area soon resulted in physical integration through the construction of bridges, tunnels, rapid transit systems and water supply systems. With physical integration came that marvelous development of the outlying boroughs which has so astonished the world and which has brought the population of Brooklyn up to 2,002,262, that of the Bronx to 732,016, that of Queens to 466,811 and that of Richmond to 115,959. That this basic unity of the metropolitan district has been one of the most potent factors in fostering the commercial and industrial development which has made New York the first city in the world scarcely needs to be said."

Here in Pittsburgh we have an example of one of the accomplishments of annexation in the union of Allegheny with Pittsburgh in 1906-1908. In this instance it resulted in the elimination of water-borne typhoid fever in the smaller community by the introduction, throughout the enlarged city, of a filtered water supply. While the filtration plant of the City of Pittsburgh was under construction, Allegheny continued to use its polluted supply from the Allegheny River, and no adequate steps were being taken to look to its purification. After the ennexation, Allegheny received a filtered supply and as a result the typhoid fever death rate for the whole city including the North Side was reduced to one of the lowest in the country.

Conclusion

Your Committee believes that the program which has been outlined for meeting and conference with the various organizations throughout the district is the most definite public action that can be taken at the present time. These discussions if held should aid in promoting concentration of thought upon a definite plan and secure the sentiments of the many interests concerned as to the plans outlined in the beginning of this report.

The Committee is of the opinion that definite information is needed as to present status and requirements. While the meetings are in progress, a staff should be organized and a study made of the existing situation and the actual needs of the district. This would relate to the physical, financial and govermental situation of the many different units represented and the various interests affected. This study should be aimed at determining on the basic actual facts and conditions, the functions that could be unified to the benefit of the several communities; as well as those best left in local control. Also, after ascertaining this point, the study should develop some plan of financing both unified and local projects, so that entire justice would be done to each of the existing communities. It is useless to try and determine which method of organization is most adaptable to our needs and most acceptable to all concerned, until we know definitely what it is we want and what it is we hope to accomplish by such consolidation. This cannot be done solely by talk and discussion; hard work of a searching nature is required by a competent staff adequately financed. It is useless to try and bring a plan before the people and say—"this is the one best plan", if its development is based solely upon the results that have been accomplished by a similar plan in some other place. One plan may be the best under certain circumstances and in a certain locality, but it may not meet the local needs and local conditions of another. Reliable information on a multitude of things is necessary before a definite plan of action can confidently be determined, with assurance that it will accomplish the results that are expected.

Respectfully submitted,

Committee on the Method of Establishing Metropolitan Districts and Municipal Consolidation,

H. H. Crider,
E. M. Herr,
J. W. Vickerman,
Morris Knowles,
Chairman

ADDRESS OF GAYLORD C. CUMMINS OF CONCORD, MASSACHUSETTS, BEFORE THE COMMISSION TO STUDY CONSOLIDATION OF MUNICIPALITIES IN ALLEGHENY COUNTY

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen—When I think of the problem that this Commission is facing, it reminds me of a picture puzzle, where you have nothing but the frame. You know the general dimensions and that is all you do know, and you don't know the shapes of the pieces, and it is hard to figure them out because they have no design on them. In other words you are lacking vital information to be able to decide what functions of government might be unified to advantage or what functions are better left in control of the various communities; you must have a lot of information and data before any kind of conclusions may be drawn up. In this report made here today, there is cited many plans and projects along this line and many of them have not been consumated and the trouble with them is that they are paper organizations, they never were placed before the public in any definite form, or any plans given as to how they would work out; they were theoretical organizations. All of you know they would look all right on a chart but would not work out in practice. They have not carefully studied the administration needs of the communities they attempted to put together, that is one reason they never reached consummation. It is exceedingly difficult to argue with the public on questions of this kind, or to sell your proposition for partial or entire consolidation, unless you can show what it would mean in all directions. In my opinion you are in a bad fix if the matter gets into discussion, or some point is brought up in regard to how a highway or boulevard built by joint action should be financed, they will have all manner of claims. It seems to me in presenting a plan to the public you must be able to present to them a thoroughly well worked out plan; at least you can show you have studied all the complications and that you have worked out a plan where justice is done to everyone. I question very much whether anybody in the boroughs or cities has any idea of what the best interests of the community are. It seems to me the first problem you have before you is to decide definitely what you want to do; to draw a line as to the functions that can be unified to advantage. Some functions may be unified in part, other functions it may work out better if they are unified over the whole area, and others not at all. We will divide these into three classes, one class where there are big advantages; another class where it is equally balanced, or there are many more disadvantages than advantages, they are better left in local control; and the third class would be border line cases; they will not only be difficult to handle, but will constitute the bulk of questions you will face. The first job is to be able to draw that line; it means a tremendous fund of information as to facts and advantages must be collected, and what the needs of the various communities are. The needs of the various communities are widely different, and that all must be taken into consideration. We have instances in Massachusetts where they have attempted comparison between some of the towns. Take a town like Brookline, which is a high class residental district; they try to compare it with a town like Mayhall which is just the opposite; they are not comparable. You certainly have wide variations in all this area, all that it seems to me, must be taken into consideration. You also must have at your command a pretty thorough study not only of the financial status of the communities, but the financial capabilities of the various constituent communities, and that doesn't mean simply a collection of statistics. My long experience with the public financial statements is that only one out of fifty knows what their own figures mean, and their reports as written don't mean anytihng. That insn't true because of intention, it is usually a following out of customs of many years in making balance sheets. They take a figure from here and put it on one side and then take figures from some other place and put them on the other side, and what their closing figures mean, they don't know. All that stuff has to be dug up, you must find out how they do stand; also what the possibilities are in comparison with the needs of that community; some community may have starved itself and thus has kept its debt down. One city I know of prided itself because the city didn't have any debt, but when they came to make improvements they were suprised to find out the condition they were in. Now a properly conceived public improvement is a creator of wealth for a community, it may be rankly extravagant not to have the things it needs. All that must be taken into consideration in studying the capabilities of your various communities. The physical condition of your various communities in this county offer wide variations. They all must be taken into consideration, in the light of its own condition, because it is entirely conceivable that the plan that would fit one group of your communities would not fit another group of your communities; if that is true, your plans must have flexibility to take care of each one. All that must be taken into consideration. Also, and this is by no means the least of your problems; what you might call the political consideration; I mean by political consideration, the consideration of politics and opinion of the public. It is very easy to stir up a storm on some absolutely minor point that doesn't mean a thing. Mr. Miller had an instance of that recently in his own town, when council was almost disbanded over the matter of renaming some streets and the wildest council meeting that I ever saw was over the matter of keeping cats. Those are both instances of getting into a lot of trouble without a reason for being there. The things that really are essential would be lost. The answer is—education of the people that don't believe in it; getting facts before them and getting them to see the point; you don't want to get tangled up in the perplexing things that are not of any importance. After you have your facts and conditions collected and digested you must work out some plan whereby you can get the results desired, whereby every community will feel that they can be assured of fair treatment under that combination, and that nobody is trying to sandbag them. That is not as easy as it sounds; you are absolutely in no shape to do that unless you have all this other information. Before any plan has a chance of being successful, you must be able to present them a detailed working out of how you expect that plan to work, and just exactly what is to be done; I mean that would be a detailed plan or statutory plan under which you would operate. You will have all kinds of attacks from people with axes to grind. You have got to have provided something in that plan to protect them against every one of the things they may fear, you have to see that all ahead of time. You

have got to remember that unification doesn't necessarily mean greater satisfaction in public administration, or even greater economy, while it is true that it should, but as a general statement that is a dangerous one. I have seen many instances, take towns in New Hampshire which cover a considerable area, for instance, the City of Concord with 25000, half the size in area of the City of Pittsburgh, they have four or five communities scattered over that county, and the administration of that municipality is an exceedingly difficult matter; they have not gained, they have lost by having these communities unified, instead of being under separate administrations, so that each case must be studied; you have got to decide on the basis of whether or not unification is going to bring about desired results. I fear this statement of mine is somewhat of a general character but to discuss it in detail would almost be like trying to discuss the creation of the world.

November 10th, 1924.

MINORITY REPORT OF THE COMMISSION.

By Charles C. McGovern

To His Excellency Governor Gifford Pinchot and The General Assembly.

March 10, 1925

Authorized by Act of June 8, 1923, No. 282, P. L. 688.

MEMBERSHIP OF THE COMMISSION TO STUDY MUNICIPAL CONSOLIDATION IN COUNTIES OF THE SECOND CLASS IN PENNSYLVANIA.

Representing City of Pittsburgh.

Hon. E. Lowry Humes
Mr. Morris Knowles
Mr. J. D. Hailman
Mr. Charles C. McGovern
Mr. E. A. Young.

Representing Third Class Cities.

Mr. D. C. Muir, Duquesne
Hon. C. L. Kelly, McKeesport
Mr. Charles A. Lewis, Clairton.

Representing Boroughs and Townships.

Mr. Frank I. Gollmar, West View
Mr. W. E. Best, Dormont
Mr. C. W. Scheck, Mt. Lebanon Township
Mr. Charles P. Howe, Tarentum
Mr. E. M. Herr, Edgewood
Mr. Charles A. Woods, Sewickley
Mr. David L. Starr, Bellevue
Mr. S. H. Noll, Baldwin Township
Mr. S. R. McClure, North Braddock
Mr. Horace Crider, Munhall
Mr. George Munro, Wilmerding
Mr. Jos. T. Miller, Edgewood
Mr. S. A. Taylor, Wilkinsburg
Mr. Grover Delaney, Glassport
Mr. P. J. Fuehrer, Lincoln Township
Hon. J. W. Vickerman, Bellevue.

MINORITY REPORT OF THE COMMISSION

OUTLINE OF MINORITY REPORT OF THE COMMISSION TO STUDY MUNICIPAL CONSOLIDATION IN COUNTIES OF THE SECOND CLASS IN PENNSYLVANIA.

Calls attention of the Governor, the Members of the Legislature and the people of Allegheny County * * *

To the failure of the present Commission to make progress in the matter of Municipal Consolidation * * *

Gives a brief resume of the manner in which the Commissions' time was spent in the past year * * *

Along with Documentary reference to subjects in direct consions' time was spent in the past year * * *

By

Member, Finance Committee.

THE ACT CREATING THE COMMISSION AND DEFINING ITS DUTIES AND REQUIREMENTS

No. 282

AN ACT

Providing for the creation of a Commission to study the subject of consolidation of the various municipalities, to wit, Cities, Boroughs and Townships, in Counties of the Second Class, into one Municipality, and to file with the next General Assembly, its report, together with an Act providing a method for such consolidation; and prescribing its powers and duties.

Section 1. Be it enacted, etc., That the Governor is duly authorized and directed to appoint a Commission of twenty-four persons, eight of whom shall be residents of cities, and sixteen of whom shall be residents of Boroughs and Townships, and at least one of whom shall be a Civil Enginer, to study the subject of consolidation of the various Municipalities, to wit, Cities, Boroughs and Townships in Counties of the Second Class into one Municipality, and to file with the next General Assembly its reports, together with an Act providing a method for such consolidation.

Section 2. The members of the Commission shall receive no compensation for their services, but shall be reimbursed for all expenses necessarily incurred in the performance of their duties.

Section 3. The Commission may appoint a Secretary and such other agents, employes, and legal counsel at such reasonable compensation as it may determine.

Section 4. The County and the several Municipalities are authorized to make appropriations for the use of the said Commission in the payment of its expenses but such appropriations shall not exceed in any case, $1.00 in any year for each 100 inhabitants of the County or of the Municipality.

Approved the 8th day of June, 1923.

GIFFORD PINCHOT.

FOREWORD.

MINORITY REPORT OF THE COMMISSION TO STUDY MUNICIPAL CONSOLIDATION IN COUNTIES OF THE SECOND CLASS IN PENNSYLVANIA.

Pittsburgh, Pa., March 10, 1925.

To His Excellency, Gifford Pinchot, Governor of Pennsylvania and the Members of the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Gentlemen: In pursuance to the provisions of Act 282, dated June 8, 1923, creating a Commission to study the consolidation of municipalities in counties of the second class in Pennsylvania and requiring a report of the Commissions' studies and recommendations be made to the 1925 sessions of the General Assembly, I find it incumbent upon me to dissent from the approval of the majority report of the Commission and to submit herewith a minority report of the real facts surrounding the Commissions' activities and deliberations since its organization and final report.

This report is submitted with the full appreciation of the fact that the task assigned to the Commission was a tremendous one, involving the reconstruction of the municipal governments in Allegheny County, which is the only second class County in Pennsylvania and has a population of

1,500,000 inhabitants residing within the corporate limits of 127 different communities; many of which now overlap and bulge out on all sides with congestion, because of municipal boundary lines; a County greater in population than a number of states in the Union.

As an apparent concession to the citizens of the boroughs and townships of Allegheny County and for the purpose of insuring a full measure of protection against the invasion or destruction of their existing rights, the Act of June 8, 1923 provided that only five members of the Commission be allotted to the City of Pittsburgh, while nineteen members were allotted to cities, boroughs and townships adjacent thereto.

Thus it will be observed that the five members from Pittsburgh represent a population of 700,000, which is practically half of the county's population, while nineteen members represent the other half. The City of Pittsburgh which pays approximately two-thirds of all the taxes (of the County), being decidedly in the minority. It might just as well be mentioned here that no Commission now or in the future, constituted with such unfair representation of all the people, can solve the mighty problems that will confront such a body.

The Commission, after numerous delays, was organized and from the outset displayed a spirit of subserviency to several groups which included the office holders of various municipalities outside of the City of Pittsburgh, and this accompanied by the dilatory tactics of the Chairman of the Commission, made the study of any plan of consolidation as a matter of public interest, practically nil and secondary to the interests of inside and outside obstructionists.

The Commission, without a doubt, could be termed a "one man" Commission; the authocratic methods of the Chairman, the servile attitude of some of its members, the lack of interest in and non-attendance at meetings and the abuse of parliamentary rule and a constant obstructionist policy manifested by the Majority, all combined to make the proceedings a farce, so far as the carrying out of the manifest intents and purposes of the legislature were concerned. Such a policy being an imposition on the masses, the Governor of the State and the Members of the General Assembly.

The sole purpose of the members of the Commission serving political groups and obstructionists from the day of organization was to delay and waste the time provided for study and in pursuance of this plan nothing was left undone to accomplish their ends. (At this point it can be truthfully stated that in-so-far as frittering away the time and serving private whims and assembling a report to the Legislature based on such deliberations, the work of the Commission was 100 per cent efficient).

At Noon on May 12, 1924, the day set for the Commission to organize, the leaders of the special groups dined the Members residing outside of Pittsburgh and an attempt to caucus on the matter of organization and and selection of Officers was made. It is gratifying to report however, that when such procedure was objected to by some of the independent members the matter was not pressed further. The Committee went in to Session later in the day and twenty members answered "present". Officers were selected and Senator Mansfield, the sponsor of the Bill explained in a general way, the history of its passage through the Legislature, along with the intent and purposes of the Act.

A number of formal suggestions or motions of the Minority Members were not considered. Others presented and approved, were not adhered to.

Before the first meeting had adjourned the functions intended by the Legislature to be delegated to each Member of the Commission, had been thoroughly absorbed by the Chair, who, in accordance with a pre-arranged programme, appointed Committees with fascinating titles, such as "Plan and Scope Committee", etc., none of these functioning however or ever making any report, except to ask for more time to explain their inability to solve matters. The few suggestions made by these Committees scarcely warrant any consideration.

Once organized under the plan prescribed by the Leaders of these groups, all semblance of study of the needs of the people of Allegheny County or the making of a constructive report to the 1925 Session of the Legislature, was lost. The first move at the original meeting was to force the administration of all the functions and perogatives of the individual members of the Commission into the hands of a Committee especially chosen by the Chairman. And this being put into effect, with the assistance of resolutions prepared in advance, nothing happened at the meetings thereafter but delays and the making of protests by a few members against the failure of the Commission to make progress.

From its inception the Commission at no time had a full attendance of its membership. Not one of the meetings after the organization of this Commission had a representative attendance. At some of the meetings, fourteen members were present and at others less than a quorum. It was not uncommon for members to appear at a scheduled meeting and leave almost immediately. The members in control of these meetings did not at any time offer a suggestion which did not spell unnecessary delay and blocked in every instance, attempts at progress offered by a few members desirous of carrying out the requirements of the Act. Therefore, that part of the Majority Report of the Commission on page 15 which states that the Commission had ten meetings with a full membership is not in accordance with the facts.

Coupled with the group or bloc system of control, the most high-handed disregard for parliamentary Rule by the Chairman and a ruthless disrespect for the intelligence of the Members of the Commission was always manifested. Motions not agreeable to the Chairman invariably received his disapproving remarks before being offered for vote, with the result that the action of the Commission was generally negative. The "hand-picked" Committee into which the administration of the Commissions' real functions were transferred at the outset provided from time to time, subjects termed important suggestions for the Commission's consideration. These suggestions without doubt, would furnish amusement for primary students in governmental systems. They were offered of course as "time-killers".

The dilatory tactics of the Committee were so manifest and the suggestions so ill-prepared that they could well be collated under the head of stereotyped experts from obsolet engineering magazines.

The principal feature of the hindering tactics of the Committee handling the Commission's functions was its persistent display of pessimism as to the success of any plan which might be suggested or adopted. The United States was scoured for failures where municipal consolidations had been attempted or made. Such failures were singled out and magnified so that when needed at a meeting where progress was offered, the Committee, in keeping with its policy of pessimism, was ever ready to call attention to a new failure and always without documentary or other proofs of facts.

At no time did the Commission, at any of its poorly attended meetings, consider a cure for this over taxed and multiple community, or allow to be discussed at any length any plan, or consider any scheme that might be used as a base to meet the needs and requirements of the County.

As a subterfuge for procrastinating tactics, the Chairman and some members of the Commission, alleged that the Governor's lateness in appointment of the Members of the Commission, did not allow the time necessary to study the subject and report the same to the 1925 Legislature. This of course, was not so. As a matter of fact it was not intended at any time, to make any recommendations except for a continuance of the Commission. And it was not until the work of the Legislature was well under way that the special group concluded to cover up the time wasted by assembling a resume of excuses and useless information, under the cloak of an official report.

All legal minds are agreed that any consolidation would require the passage of a constructive constitutional amendment to permit municipalities in counties of the second class to enter into any form of consolidation.

This Commission declined to consider the submission of such constitutional amendment or any other form of Legislation or leeway that would permit these Municipalities to consolidate or agree upon a form of consolidation or any plan that had for its purpose trusting the people with any scheme of ousting the duplication and waste occasioned by the army of public office holders.

Consequently, if the Commission should be continued, and claims of the majority members considered true or partly so, the fact still remains that the Commission, in its present form, will not function except through the agency of the Chairman, as the majority of its members have wholly failed, and at no time complied with their obligations in carrying out the intent and purpose of the Act.

The impression conveyed under the heading "FOREWORD" in the Majority Report of the Study Commission, dated February 28, 1925, and directed to the General Assembly, are misleading, and are not based on facts.

On page 6, of the Report, the language is to the effect that—

"Under the present Act, such financial arrangements have been lacking and voluntary contributions provided for in the Act creating the Commission, did not materialize."

The Writer was a Member of the Finance Committee. This Committee did not have a single meeting, to say nothing of any intentions to procure money necessary for the proper administration of the Commission.

The Writer endeavored to organize a meeting of the Committee at different times and out of the five members was unable to assemble but two of the five on one occasion. A call was made upon the Mayor of the City of Pittsburgh who stated that he would approve any reasonable expense considered Pittsburgh's share provided the Commission would make known what it intended to study as a means of correcting the present system or drawbacks in Allegheny County. Such a request of course, could not be compiled with, as the Commission did not have a policy, the result being that the other 126 cities, boroughs and townships were not applied to because of our inability to tell these Corporations what the Commission intended to do. The detailed facts regarding this subject are obtainable from the official stenographic minutes of the Commission.

In the majority report the Commission makes recommendations, under the heading of Part 4, as follows—

"It has been discovered that it is essential to have complete data of the functions, assets, liabilities, local needs and developments of each community, and that without these data no practical and acceptable plan can be formulated".

The Writer offered resolutions providing that this data be secured from the records of the Prothonotary's office and from the Clerk of Courts' office where the financial reports of the Boroughs are filed usually and from the second and third class cities which are pulibshed annually in book form. The Commission, in line with its "delay policy" tabled this resolution and made no effort to secure the data, which is always available. Nor did it make any effort to enlist the aid of the fiscal control experts of either the County of Allegheny, City of Pittsburgh or the other cities, boroughs or townships of the County. Nor was there any effort made to secure a collation of the local needs and developments of each community by a questionaire directed to the officials of the cities, boroughs or townships.

On Page 8, the Majority Report of the Commission states that:

"The public sentiment behind the desire for a greater City of Allegheny County demands, first of all, that the city receive credit for the full population that is tributary to the business centre".

With this opinion the Writer most emphatically disagrees and states that in his opinion the public sentiment behind the desire for a greater City in Allegheny County demands the following:

First. Relief from the tremendous burden of taxation caused by the duplications in municipal governments in the County and the complicated systems of taxation now in force.

Second. That a uniform system of taxation be provided which will insure a City greater in industry and employment, which will permit the industrial development to expand beyond present confines and which will induce local industries to remain in Allegheny County as well as induce other industries to locate within it.

Third. That the desire for a credit for the full population that is tributary to the business centre while praiseworthy is secondary to the first two propositions stated. Credit for the full population of the County as a City would come in any event with a proper central form of government, and elimination of waste and duplication of useless public officials.

On page 15, the Majority Report of the Commission states that it is the tentative conclusion of your Commission that the third method suggested, to wit:

"3. Modified or enlarged city government with a central governing Body, but give local autonomy in certain matters to constitute political units, is the one that will prove most practical and successful and the only one that will prove acceptable to the majority of interests in the Pittsburgh District".

and then states that

"in just what form this general principle of consolidation can be applied is yet to be determined".

Therein lies the crux of the situation. If the third proposition represents the tentative conclusion of the Commission, it would be far more fitting in the opinion of the writer, if the Commission would have recommended the submission of a constitutional amendment which is absolutely necessary to the success of any consolidation plan which would give the legislature authority to permit municipalities to consolidate in a manner agreed upon by the people themselves. To delay submission of such an amendment at this session will prevent the Pittsburgh District from securing a full credit for the population tributary to its business centre till 1934, three years after the next decennial census, as it will take nine years or until 1933 before such consolidation would be effected, as even tho' a constructive amendment were presented this year, it could not be submitted until 1928.

On page 20, the Majority Report of the Commission states:

"To acquire, compile and properly weigh such information, there is need of a staff to work under the direction of the Commission, which staff should be thoroughly experienced, efficient and devoted."

Through the session of the Commission, the Chairman and his associates have constantly adverted to the proposition of summoning so-called "experts" from the four points of the compass and from wherever experiments in municipal administration are being made.

In the matter of a motion by the Writer to employ a local publicity agent in order to acquaint the people of the County through the newspapers, concerning the activities of the Commission and the progress it was making, the Motion was lost. The Executive Committee however recommended an out of the State publicity man, but as there was nothing to report, no one was employed. Any publicity that did appear in the press of the County, came through the majority side of the Commission, gave the usual impression of color progress and importance not of course warranted by action.

The Writer agrees most heartily that the Staff should be experienced and efficient and in regard to the third qualification submitted by the Commission, would add "devoted to the interest of the people of Allegheny County" and respectfully submits that socalled "experts" alien to the soil of Pennsylvania, Allegheny County, the City of Pittsburgh and its neighboring boroughs and townships; for the reason that such devotion is adherent to the soil. To say nothing of the inability of foreigners to properly judge the political pulse of this County, which is essential to harmonize the conflicting interests involved.

The best evidence that this Commission did not contemplate gathering important data, is the fact that no provisions were made to employ a stenographer to record its deliberations. It would seem reasonable that the records that such a body would compile would be valuable to the public, if constructive, and would also be of use to future study Commissions. One would naturally be of the belief that the stenographic notes of the minutes of a Commission's work as outlined in the Majority Report, would be desired in book form at least by the Members of the Commission responsible for the glowing results of the past year. But no, instead of this they voted down a motion made to have the stenographic minutes of the Commission's work printed. Stenographic notes were taken at the behest of the Writer and the services accepted as official, and should in due time be paid for. The notes are valuable to future Commissions as a moral guide if nothing else. They may help to put the public in some other position than last place, when such a study Commission is considering the people's business.

On page 18, of the Majority Report, reference is made to the plan offered by the Writer in language which discloses an utter lack of knowledge of the plan itself. The Commission in its Majority Report stated that the Writer has "outlined a method of consolidation by regrouping present Corporations, modeled on the basic idea of a central governing body, and at the same time retaining some control over a few local matters in the underlying municipalities and to be later created".

An analysis of the Plan offered by the Writer will show that the Commission either shows woeful ignorance of the details of the Plan itself or an utter disregard of the truth of the Plan referred to.

The Writer proposed a Metropolitan District Commission to handle matters of a general and mutual interest and welfare. The Plan is submitted herewith.

In this plan only matters that require inter-municipal co-operation would be delegated to the Commission as the Writer emphasized in his statement that the Plan "would decentralize the existing form of Government of Pittsburgh and the newly established boroughs".

Only control of two functions would be delegated to the Metropolitan Commission, under the Plan offered, namely:

A Civil Service Commission and a Metropolitan Police Force. The Civil Service Commission in the proposed Plan would conduct examinations for all public employes whether in the boroughs or the metropolitan District. Appointments however would be made by the borough heads, or in case of employes of the Metropolitan Commission, by the head of the Commission or properly constituted authority.

In the Plan offered, the Writer distinctly set forth that in the matter of fire protection that the sole function of the Metropolitan District Commission would be in the administration of a uniform fire alarm system and an appointment of a Chief Engineer with a staff which would co-ordinate with the Fire Department of the newly created boroughs. It would further provide for the control of the local fire departments by the Borough and would permit the continuance by local option, of volunteer fire companies.

In the administration of public works, including streets, highways, public improvements, municipal property, health and sanitation were distinctly reserved to the local municipalities in the proposed plan, the administration of the water and sewage system being left to the Metropolitan district. Likewise the control of public welfare administration was left to the local municipalities, with the exception of such a central institution as the Municipal Hospital at Mayview and Leech Farm, which naturally would have to be left to the Municipal Commission. Under the proposed plan, each of the local municipalities would exercise local control of their improvements; would have power to make and pass local ordinances and regulations and would have authority to administer local functions and even Metropolitan District functions, within their boundaries and retain their local bonding power.

Thus, it will be seen that the members of the Commission either failed to study the plan offered, or deliberately ignored its provisions.

With regard to the proposition stated by the Majority Report of the Commission on page 24 that:

> "By the method of City consolidation, it is possible, in the opinion of your Commission, to broaden the present county form of government into a newer form of municipal government that will be recognized as a municipal governmental unit of the state."

And which then prescribes in a generalized form, the functions of the "county municipality" the Writer dissents most emphatically for the following reasons:

First: That the State Constitution distinctly provides for the uniform control of cities and counties and a project, such as fostered by this Commission, would be subversive of the intents and purposes of the Constitution.

Secondly: That such a form of "county municipality" would not secure the credit for the "full population tributary to the business centre of Pittsburgh", of which the Commission seems so solicitous.

Third: That the proposed "county municipality" is the opening wedge in a drive to overturn our existing form of county governments throughout the state, which has not been asked for and which a wise or truly legitimate Commission would not recommend in this form.

The Writer respectfully calls attention to the Commission's Majority Report, page 22, which terms our present form of County Government, functioning through the County Commissioners as "autocratic". Such a charge is unfounded and contrary to all our democratic beliefs. The County Commissioners were elected by the people and their source of power is based on the democracy of the ballot. A proper central form of government to be co-extensive with County lines would relieve the present County Commissioners of just as much responsibility as the people by their ballot, deem proper. The heavy burden now placed on the County Commissioners was put there by the people who may reduce the burden at their will and which should come when a real study Commission makes a fair estimate of the situation for the people of the County.

On page 28, the Majority Report further states:

> "That a plan be found and made adaptable in such a way that it may aid in the solution of Metropolitan aspirations and developments in other localities in the State of Pennsylvania, where some similar conditions may exist or come in to being".

The Commission in its Majority Report has gratuitously exceeded its powers and assumed perogatives which the Legislature manifestly did not intend to confer upon it, the Act providing for the establishment of this Commission being specifically confined to second class counties.

In its seventh recommendation it cites:

> "That such an important study, pregnant with great possibilities for service for the whole State, and not wholly financed as the present Act provided, by voluntary contributions from the various municipalities".

The Commission again furnishes evidence of its gratuitous assumption of functions, which the Legislature did not intend to confer upon it. The menace to the other counties and municipalities presented by this thought of the Commission cannot be too greatly stressed. In effect, this Commission proposes to enact a super-form of government which will eventually be used as a model to foist upon other municipalities of the State. In effect, this Commission, limited to the second class counties, of which the County of Allegheny is the only one, would undertake to reconstruct the governments of other counties and municipalities of the State. If this thought of the Commission is to be accepted, the Commission as a "second class county proposition" should be dissolved and a State-wide Commission formed in its stead.

If this Commission's functions are to be limited to second class counties it should be financed by the taxpayers of second class counties alone. If this Commission's functions are to be financed by the State the personnel of the Commission should be State-wide.

If this Commission intends to construct a model of city and county governments for other cities and counties of the State to follow, it may be a generation before Allegheny County will obtain relief from its present wasteful form of government.

The Writer firmly believes that if it is to be continued as a second class county Commission, its activities should be financed by the taxpayers of the county effected and not by the taxpayers of other counties, which have no interest in the Commission's work. If its activities are to be used as a model for some Utopian form of government which may be later used as a model for upsetting the existing forms of governments in other cities and counties of the State, the Writer respectfully suggests to the Members of the General Assembly that the interests of the various districts that they represent should be at least, protected by making the personnel of the Commission State-wide.

In the matter of the Plan offered by the Writer:

This Plan was offered merely as a frame-work subject to revision at the will and discretion of the Commission, being made elastic and for the purpose of revision. But, as the minutes will show, it did not receive the slightest consideration from the Commission, nor the slightest discussion or interest upon the part of the members of the Executive Committee.

The attitude of the Majority Members of this Commission is based and shown by the fact that although this plan was modeled after the New York municipality district Plan, the

Chairman and his associate members did not even undertake to criticize it.

EXCEPTIONS TO THE PROPOSED SUPPLEMENT TO THE PRESENT ACT.

The Supplement to the present Act in the Majority Report recommending the continuance of the Personnel of the Commission, by the mandate of the Legislature, does not seem warranted by past action of the Commission.

In this supplement the Commission would also have the Legislature confer the power of subpoena ducas tecum on it. Nothing has or is likely to develop that would make it difficult to have witnesses or records come before the Commission without force of law. The records of every Municipality in Allegheny County, such as would be needed by a Study Commission can be compiled in ten days time. These records are usually in book or pamphlet form or with the County Controller or Clerk of Courts and in so far as the officials are concerned, who might be affected by any scheme of consolidation, such officials will usually appear voluntary to protest against any idea or Plan.

There were fine examples of this fact at the so-called public hearings referred to in the Commission's Majority Report. Some of the "hand-picked" officials attending hearings on these occasions were rather dramatic. Their local municipal history was immortalized, one of them went so far as to offer evidence that his Community had helped to win the Revolutionary War. But not one word about the tax ridden condition of the County or multiplicity of office holders or the present waste of the people's money. It was an additional imposition on the Commission and the readers of the Majority Report, to infer that favorable or constructive results were obtained as a result of the public hearings.

Another section of this Supplement would have the Legislature authorize the Commission to accept contributions from individual Corporations and Civic Bodies to defray expenses. This would in the opinion of the Writer, be a dangerous power to confer on any Commission.

Allegheny County is one of great wealth, able and willing to pay the necessary expense of a Commission on County re-construction. There seems to be no good reasons for the private contributions idea. It is not the character of public service that carries well the consistency of accepting private contributions.

The Writer does not advocate and is not interested in any particular form of consolidation, believing that this is a matter which should be determined on a basis of mutuality between the various municipalities affected. That it must be approached from a purely unselfish angle, each of the members receiving concessions and making concessions; that the rights of both Majority and Minority must be given due consideration, and safe guarded in such a manner as to be consistent with the needs of their respective communities. These ideas were embodied in the Plan submitted to the Commission by the Writer.

No attempt is made here to justify the needs of Allegheny County or the particular kind of relief a Commission of this or any other type might render; this report intends merely to convey to the Governor of the State and the members of the Legislature who favored the people of Allegheny County with a law of great public importance, such as has been sought for a generation, that their confidence has been abused and that the opportunity presented the people of the County for a solution of their ever increasing needs in the matter of form of government, was not administered in the manner desired by the Governor and by the members of the Legislature or by the people of the County of Allegheny, and do further advise that members of the Commission referred to as the Minority, were not only qualified, but inspired with the sense of duty which had for its first purpose, the desire to serve the whole people.

CONCLUSION.

There were members of the Commission who placed their private interests before that of the people. These members did not keep faith with their obligations to the Governor of the State who reposed confidence in their ability and fidelity. Some of these Members may consider this report as a personnel affront on their right to use their own judgment in the matter at hand, still others may challenge the report as a whole or in part. And in the event of any such challenge the easiest route to deciding facts is a study of the official stenographic minutes of all the Commission's meetings and activities.

Some Members of the Commission I count among my personal friends a few of them having extended over a period of years. Other Members whom I have met either frequently or casually. They are men of standing in their respective communities. Some of them, no doubt, believe that the consideration of their individual immediate surroundings should come before a county wide movement. Others, no doubt, have business and political interests which they feel comes first.

Personally, I believe in massed distribution of results that should come from any scheme of reconstruction at the hands of a Commission created by the Legislature, to provide for necessary changes in a great county's governmental affairs and solely upon these grounds I dissent from the Majority Report of this Commission.

To take its place with centers of equal population and far less greatness in industry throughout the United States, Allegheny County must have a Study Commission truly representative of all the people and the protection of all its great industry and wealth. The County of Allegheny with a population greater than many States in the Union deserves the Legislature's every consideration for its present needs of reconstruction in government.

Chas. C. McGovern,
Member of Commission.

REPORT OF INVESTIGATION OF TEXT-BOOKS IN HISTORY MADE BY THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

To the Honorable, The Members of the Senate and House of Representatives, Legislature of 1925:

Resolution No. 19 of the House of Representatives, concurred in by Senate June 5, 1923, requires:

1. "That the Department of Public Instruction shall make an immediate investigation of all text-books of history in the public schools of the Commonwealth and ascertain whether any of such texts ignore, omit, discount, or in any manner belittle, ridicule, falsify, distort, question, doubt, or deny events leading up to the Declaration of Independence, or connect with the American Revolution, or the spirit, determination, or patriotism with which this Nation was founded, defended, and preserved, or the accomplishments, motives and acts of American patriots, or cast aspersions upon their lives;

2. That the Department of Public Instruction shall, after such investigations, make a report of its findings and therein shall specifically list any text-books of history which in its opinion teaches improper matter, or in an improper way, and shall send a copy of its report to each board of school directors of the Commonwealth with the request that further use of said text-book be discontinued;

3. That the Department of Public Instruction shall make a report to the next Session of the General Assembly, showing what was done in accordance with this resolution, and what, if any legislation, is needed to prevent the further use of improper text-books in the public schools."

In compliance with the Resolution of the Legislature of 1923, the Department of Public Instruction has prepared a report of its findings, and the Superintendent of Public Instruction respectfully submits herewith a statement of what this Department has done in accordance with the Resolution of the Legislature and begs to submit, further, for the consideration of the Legislature, a bill designed to insure the selection of proper text-books in the public schools of this Commonwealth.

REPORT OF FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION IN RE HISTORY TEXT BOOKS IN USE IN THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS OF THE COMMONLEALTH.

I. General Plan of Investigation

The Superintendent of Public Instruction appointed an Advisory Committee of six members to collaborate with him in the investigation of history text-books in use in the public schools of the State. The membership of this Committee was as follows:

A. Advisory Committee

Helen B. Trimble, Ph. D., Head of the Department of Social Studies, East Stroudsburg State Normal School.

Charles A. Coulomb, Ph. D., Superintendent District No. 1, Philadelphia Public Schools.

Charles E. Dickey, A B., Superintendent Allegheny County Public Schools.

Samuel H. McClure, Esquire, Attorney-at- Law, Pittsburgh.

C. H. Garwood, Ph. D., Superintendent Public Schools, Harrisburg.

H. M. J. Klein, Ph. D., Professor of History Franklin and Marshall College.

B. Scope of Study

The scope of the Committee's investigation was as follows:

1. Compilation of history text-books used in the public schools of the State.
2. Intensive study of history text-books by each member of the Committee.
3. Review of numerous pamphlets and articles on both sides of the question at issue.
4. Meetings of Committee at Harrisburg with the Superintendent of Public Instruction to discuss progress of the study and exchange views.
5. Meeting with the Superintendent of Public Instruction to formulate principles on which report should be made to the Legislature.
6. Review of Superintendent's tentative draft to the Legislature.

II. Report of Superintendent of Public Instruction

A study of the suitability and patriotic character of the history text-book now in use in our public schools has been carefully made in accordance with the Resolution of the Legislature of 1923. The work of the Advisory Committee has been invaluable in reaching the conclusions given below. These conclusions have the unanimous approval of the Committee.

The findings and recommendations of this report are based upon the two following general principles:

1. The major purpose of the study of History by pupils of public and private schools is to secure a basis at once, patriotic and intelligent, upon which to build a competent, loyal citizenship.
2. The content and method of instruction in History must be adapted to the mental life and level of the children in the several grades of the public and private schools.

Findings and recommendations are summarized as follows:

FINDINGS

1. A careful reading of the various text-books in American History which have been called in question disclose certain weaknesses. Among those observed are instances of indiscretion and lack of judgment, together with intemperate language in the expression of personal beliefs: through the most noticeable is that of occasional half-truths, statements true in themselves, but conveying a wrong impression because the qualifying statements are not given.

2. There is little doubt that much of this lack of poise and balance is due to the World War, from which we have only recently emerged. In the desire to correct the old-time partisam bias against other nations, some of our text-book writers have been tempted to lean too far in the opposite direction. This conscious effort to promote international understanding and good will is certainly to be commended, provided it does not lead to an unhistorical belittling of our own great men and what they have done.

3. Much of the criticism of text-books in American history has arisen from a misconception by some writers of the function of a history text-book—especially one for high schools. Such a text should aim to present all the facts of a mooted question so that these more advanced pupils may have the opportunity, under the guidance of their teachers, of applying their own reason and judgment—immature though these may be. To be opinionated, however rather than factual, is to deprive the reader of a step in his education which he is entitled.

On the other hand, it should be stated that some of the objections in history text have been due to a lack of appreciation on the part of critics of the differences in content and method that should characterize elementary and secondary texts.

The years when the pupil is passing from grades one to six approximately constitute a period of romance and hero-worship, when the appeal to the child mind must be largely through the imagination. This is the time when the heart of the junior citizen can be filled with love for our great national heroes. It is then that he can be inspired to emulate their achievements. On this basis he may build up a morale, a body of American ideals and standards for further development in his own and in coming generations.

Children normally pass through the upper grammer and high school grades between the ages of twelve and eighteen. In the minds of these pupils these great national figures begin to take on flesh and blood and to emerge as real men and women whose lives and deeds are an inspiration and an example to us, not because they have done no wrong, but because often in spite of personal handicaps and failures, they have nevertheless made specific and permanent contributions to our American life and Democracy. Such a human portrayal of our national figures stimulates an imitation of their careers and the emulation of their patriotic services.

4. Criticism of text-books in American History has already done much to correct errors of judgment and to bring about needed changes in content. Texts have been rewritten and reprinted in the light of this criticism in conformity, to a large degree, with the suggestions of critics.

5. The history text-books by authors whose publication are now in use in the public school of the Commonwealth do not violate the letter and spirit of the Resolution of the General Assembly seriously enough, in the judgment of the Committee when latest editions are considered, to warrant action by the State requiring that further use of such text books be discontinued.

The Department of Public Instruction,
By James N. Rule,
Deputy Superintendent.

REPORT OF THE COMMISSION TO MAKE A COMPLETE STUDY AND INVESTIGATION OF ALL EXISTING SYSTEMS OF COMPULSORY LIABILITY INSURANCE FOR MOTOR VEHICLES.

To the Honorable, Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, Session of 1925.

The undersigned, who were appointed pursuant to a resolution of the General Assembly of Pennsylvania at the Session of 1923, approved the 18th day of June 1923, P. L. 1108,

"To make a complete study and investigation of all existing systems of Compulsory Liability Insurance for motor vehicles and motor vehicle owners or drivers, and of the necessity or advisability of the adoption of any such system, or any other system of Liability Insurance, by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and to report their findings together with suggested legislation including drafts thereof to the Session of the General Assembly to be held in the year one thousand nine hundred and twenty-five".

RESPECTFULLY REPORT.

That pursuant to said resolution, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania appointed as members of said Commission, Hon. George W. Woodruff, Attorney General, Hon. Paul D. Wright, Secretary of Highways, and the President pro tem of the Senate appointed Hon. Clarence J. Buckman and Hon. William D. Mansfield as members of the Senate, and the Speaker of the House of Representatives appointed Hon. S. J. McKim, Hon. Charles F. Armstrong and Hon. Edward Haws, members of the House of Representatives.

That pursuant to said resolution a meeting of said Commission was duly called and held in the City of Harrisburg

on the 13th day of September, 1924, for the purpose of organization. That at said meeting Clarence J. Buckman was duly elected Chairman, and S. J. McKim was duly elected Secretary of said Commission.

That after organizing by the election of said officers of said Commission, the same adjourned to meet in the City of Harrisburg, on the 10th day of October, 1924, at 9:30 a. m. That on the said 10th day of October, 1924, a public meeting or hearing of said Commission was held after public notice through the public press and by communications to the principle Motor Clubs, Insurance Companies, and Chambers of Commerce of the Commonwealth. The said public hearing was attended by the following named persons representing the various organizations, interests or companies, viz:

William F. Judson, Solicitor, The Bell Telephone Company of Pa., Philadelphia, Pa.

Robert Haight, Manager, Legislative Bureau, Penna. State Chamber of Commerce, Harrisburg, Pa.

Charles H. Roth, Secretary, The Pittsburgh Motor Club, Pittsburgh, Pa.

H. S. Bradley, President, The Indemnity Exchange of Philadelphia, Philadelphia, Pa.

Raymond A. Chase, President, Keystone Indemnity Company, Philadelphia, Pa.

Fred Brenckman, Secretary, Pennsylvania State Grange, Harrisburg, Pa.

J. Clyde Myton, Secretary, Pennsylvania Motor Federation, Harrisburg, Pa.

William H. Bierly, Auto Car Company.

Frederick G. Rees, Penna. Manufacturers Assn. Casualty Insurance Co.

George G. McFarland, Pennsylvania Automotive Association.

James F. McCoy, Insurance Federation of Pennsylvania.

J. Maxwell Smith, Keystone Automobile Club.

J. L. Williams, Motor Bus Interests, Gettysburg, Pa.

Edward R. Cox, Atlantic Refining Company.

Ralph G. Baker, Electric Association.

That after hearing the persons above-named, or so many of them as desired to be heard, the said Commission adjourned to meet in the City of Harrisburg, on the 5th day of December 1924, at 9:30 a. m. That on the said 5th day of December, 1924, after giving as much publicity as possible as to the holding of said meeting, the Commission met and was attended by the following persons representing the interests, organizations, or companies mentioned, viz:

Senator Henry Gray Hershfield, Chairman, New Jersey Automobile Liability Insurance Commission, Newark, N. J.

Stewart A. Jellett, Chamber of Commerce, Philadelphia, Pa.

Arthur Feeston, Insurance, Philadelphia, Pa.

Daniel R. Reese, Esq., Motor Federation, Scranton, Pa.

E. J. Brookhart, The National Mutual Insurance Co., Celina, Ohio.

Ralph J. Baker, Esq., Penna. Electric Association, Harirsburg, Pa.

James F. McCoy, Insurance Federation of Pennsylvania, Harrisburg, Pa.

Dr. Leonard P. Fox, State Chamber of Commerce, Harrisburg, Pa.

John A. Slemmons, Penna. Indemnity Company, Philadelphia, Pa.

Oscar H. Price, Atlantic Refining Company, Philadelphia, Pa.

Albert R. Wilson, President, Automobile Livery Protective Assn. of Phila.

Edward B. Martin, Solicitor, Automobile Livery Protective Assn. of Phila.

That after hearing said persons, or so many of them as desired to be heard, said Commission adjourned to a date to be fixed after the convening of the Legislature at the Session of 1925. That at said meeting held December 5, 1924, there was in attendance upon the Commission, Hon. John H. Fertig, of the Legislative Reference Bureau, who was then and there instructed that in the light of the arguments made before the Commission to draft a tentative Bill with instructions to have the same printed for distribution among the Insurance Companies, Chambers of Commerce, Motor Clubs, and other Organizations interested in the subject of Motor Vehicle legislation.

That subsequently thereto Mr. Fertig drew a tentative draft of a Bill upon said subject and the Commission caused to be printed five thousand copies thereof, which were subsequently distributed among the interests above mentioned and through the public press of the Commonwealth.

That subsequently the Chairman of said Commission called a meeting to be held in the City of Harrisburg, on the 17th day of February, 1925, at 4 p. m., after having given notice thereof through the press and through the members of the General Assembly.

That at said meeting held February 17, 1925, there appeared before the Commission many of the persons who had appeared at previous meetings.

After hearing arguments for and against the proposed legislation upon the subject of Compulsory Motor Vehicle Insurance, the Commission recommends the adoption of a Bill, a copy of which is hereunto attached and marked "Exhibit A."

Respectfully Submitted,
George W. Woodruff
P. D. Wright
Clarence J. Buckman
W. D. Mansfield
Samuel J. McKim
C. F. Armstrong
Edward Haws

"EXHIBIT A"

For the protection of the public safety by providing, as a pre-requisite to the registration of motor vehicles, for the establishment (including the continuance during the period of registration) of financial responsibility by owners thereof for injury, including death resulting therefrom, to persons, or damage to property caused by, or as the result of, the negligent use, maintenance or operation of such motor vehicles; conferring powers and imposing duties upon the Secretary of Highways and his agents in connection therewith, and for the enforcement thereof; imposing certain duties upon owners of motor vehicles and upon insurance companies, associations, exchanges and corporations issuing policies and contracts to motor vehicle owners; and providing penalties.

Section 1. Definitions. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That the term "motor vehicle" as used in this act shall be construed to mean all vehicles propelled by internal combustion engines, electricity or steam, except traction engines, tractors, road rollers, and vehicles travelling only upon rails or tracks.

The word "owner" or the term "owner of a motor vehicle" shall be construed to mean the person, co-partnership, association, or corporation in whose name the motor vehicle is registered under the laws of the Commonwealth, except motor vehicles registered in the name of the Commonwealth, or any county, city, borough, town, township, school district or poor district.

Section 2. Financial Responsibility of Motor Vehicle Owner A Pre-requisite to Registration. No motor vehicle shall be registered for the calendar years of one thousand nine hundred and twenty-six, or for any calendar year thereafter, to operate upon the highways of the Commonwealth, unless and until the Secretary of Highways or his agent is satisfied of the financial ability of the owner to respond in damages in the sum of at least two thousand five hundred dollars ($2,500) for any one person injured or killed, and in the sum of five thousand dollars ($5,000) for any number of persons more than one injured or killed in any one accident, and in the sum of at least one thousand dollars ($1,000) for property damaged in any one accident as the result or because of the negligent use, maintenance or operation of such motor vehicle.

In any case where an owner shall apply for the registration of more than one motor vehicle the Secretary of Highways or his agent shall be satisfied of the financial ability of the owner to pay four thousand dollars ($4,000) damages for each motor vehicle registered in addition to the amounts hereinbefore specified, with a maximum liability of twenty thousand dollars ($20,000) for any number of motor vehicles registered.

Section 3. Methods to Establish Financial Responsibility. The financial responsibility of an owner to respond in damages, as provided in section two of this act, shall be evidenced in one of the ways prescribed in classes (a), (b) and (c) of this section.

Section 8. Revocation of Policies and Contracts. Any insurance company, association or exchange, or any corporation or association revoking or intending to revoke any policy of insurance, policy or contract provided for in clauses (a) and (b) of Section three of this act, shall at least twenty days before such revocation notify the Secretary of Highways, and the owner of the motor vehicle, and in case the owner shall fail to further satisfy the Secretary of Highways or his agent of his financial responsibility in one of the ways provided for by Section three of this act, it shall be the duty of the Secretary of Highyays, upon the date of such revocation, to suspend the registration of the motor vehicle of such owner.

Any person operating any motor vehicle after the registration thereof has been suspended, as provided by this section, shall be subject to the penalties provided by law for the operation of a motor vehicle without registration.

Section 9. Procedure Where Owner is Refused Policy of Insurance. Upon application of any owner who shall have been refused a policy of automobile liability and property damage insurance provided for in Section three, (a), of this act, the Secretary of Highways or his agent shall notify the refusing insurance company, association or exchange to appear before him at a public hearing to be held at his office not less than fifteen days nor more than thirty days from the date of notice. Such notice may be sent by registered mail addressed to the home office of the company, association or exchange, or, in the case of a foreign company, association or exchange, by notice filed with the Insurance Commissioner. At any such hearing the Secretary of Highways or his agent shall examine into the justice of such refusal, and if he determines that such refusal is just he shall so certify, and if he determines that such refusal is unjust, he shall order the refusing company, association, or exchange to forthwith issue such policy of insurance to the owner. If such insurance company, association or exchange does not appeal as hereinafter provided and fails to comply with the order of the Secretary of Highways after the time fixed for an appeal therefrom, the Secretary of Highways may in his discretion refuse to accept the policies of such refusing company, association, or exchange, under Section three (a), of this act. All testimony before the Secretary of Highways, or his agent, at such hearing shall be absolutely privileged, and shall under no circumstances be made the basis of any other subsequent court action by any of the parties thereto, or by any person, co-partnership, association or corporation claiming by or through such parties.

Section 10. Appeals From Decisions of the Secretary of Highways. Within thirty days after the rendition of any such decision by the Secretary of Highways, any party in interest may appeal therefrom to the court of common pleas of Dauphin County, or to the court of common pleas of any county in which the owner is a resident, or to the court of common pleas of any county in which any corporation has its principal office, and upon such appeal the case shall be tried de novo, and with a jury, at the election of either party, where any question of fact is involved. The court shall direct upon any such appeal what notices shall be given to parties interested, including the Secretary of Highways, of the time fixed by the court for hearing such appeal.

The record of the proceedings and the evidence taken before the Secretary of Highways or his agent may be read in evidence.

From any decision of the court of common pleas sustaining or revoking the decision or order of the Secretary of Highways, any party in interest may appeal to the Superior or Supreme Court as in other cases. Failure of any insurance company, association or exchange to obey the final order of the court, entered as above provided, shall subject the offender to proceedings for contempt.

Section 11. Constitutionality. The provisions of this act are severable, and if any of the provisions thereof shall be declared unconstitutional, it is hereby declared as a legislative intent that such decision shall not affect the remaining provisions of this act.

Section 12. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

REPORT OF THE COMMISSION TO STUDY CONDITIONS RELATING TO BLIND PERSONS.

Letter of Transmissal

To the General Assembly, Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, Session of 1925.

Gentlemen: Complying with the provisions of Act 177, Laws of 1923, the Commission to Study Conditions Relating to Blind Persons in Pennsylvania submits herewith its report based upon the study it has made "of the laws and of educational, economic, and social conditions relating to blind persons in the Commonwealth," together with the recommendations which the Commission makes "as to legislation and policies to make the treatment, care, progress, and welfare of blind persons in the Commonwealth comparable with the most approved methods and practices."

Respectfully submitted on behalf of the Commission,

H. R. LATIMER,
Chairman.

Date April 15 1925.

REPORT OF COMMISSION TO STUDY CONDITIONS RELATING TO BLIND PERSONS IN PENNSYLVANIA

To the Members of the Senate and House of Representatives:

The Legislature of 1923 by Act 177 of the General Assembly provided for the appointment of a Commission of nine members "to make a study of the laws and of educational, economic, and social conditions relating to blind persons in the Commonwealth, and also to report to the next session of the General Assembly, with recommendations, as to legislation and policies to make the treatment, care, progress, and welfare of blind persons in the Commonwealth comparable with the most approved methods and practices."

In compliance with the provisions of this Act the Commission submits herewith its report and recommendations:

MEMBERSHIP OF THE COMMISSION

The Act, creating the Commission, provided that at [illegible] three of the nine members of the Commission "sh[illegible] women, and six, at least, experts in work to help th[illegible] dition of the blind." In accordance with the provisions the Governor made the following appointments:

Mrs. W. G. Fulton, Member Board of Directors of the Lackawanna Branch of The Pennsylvania Association for the Blind, Scranton, Pa.

Miss Anna B. Pratt, Director, The White-Williams Foundation, Philadelphia, Pa.

Mrs. Francis J. Torrance, Member Board of Corporators, Western Pennsylvania.

Mrs. Francis J. Torrance, Member Board of Corporators, Western Pennsylvania School for the Blind, Pittsburgh, Pa:

Mr. Olin H. Burritt, Principal, The Pennsylvania Institution for the Instruction of the Blind, and Member Executive Committee of the American Foundation for the Blind, Philadelphia, Pa.

Mr. Liborio Delfino, Field and Placement Officer, The Pennsylvania Institution for the Instruction of the Blind, and Philadelphia Representative of The Pennsylvania Association for the Blind, Philadelphia, Pa.

Senator Henry E. Lanius, Spring Grove, Pa.

Mr. H. R. Latimer, Executive Secretary, The Pennsylvania Association for the Blind, Inc., and Member Executive Committee of the American Foundation for the Blind, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Dr. Francis N. Maxfield, Director, Special Education, Department of Public Instruction, Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, Harrisburg, Pa.

Mr. John H. Meader, Superintendent, Pennsylvania Working Home for Blind Men, Philadelphia, Pa.

In making these appointments the Governor apparently had in mind three important fundamental principles:

First—Knowledge acquired by years of experience in working for and with blind people.

Second—An intimate and personal acquaintance with the problems involved by those who have themselves overcome the handicap of blindness, three of the nine members of the Commission being blind.

Third—The broader outlook upon this special field of those experienced in general educational and social work but

without any particular experience in working with the blind.

Eight of the nine Commissioners were officially appointed between February 16 and February 21, 1924; the ninth on June 4.

Acting in compliance with the Governor's request Senator Lanius issued the call for the initial meeting of the Commission for the purpose of organization, to be held in Harrisburg on March 18, 1924.

Before proceeding to organize, the Commission met Governor Pinchot in the Executive Chamber as arranged by Senator Lanius. The Governor expressed his sympathetic interest in the problems of the blind and assured the Commission of his co-operation in their work.

ORGANIZATION

The Commission then organized, electing Senator Lanius Chairman and Mr. Burritt Secretary and Treasurer and naming as an Advisory Committee the Philadelphia members of the Commission with the Chairman as a member ex-officio.

As Executive Secretary the Commission appointed Miss Lotta S. Rand who had a background of general social work before entering the specialized field of work for the blind and whose experience in work for the blind includes ten years' work with the Massachusetts Commission for the Blind; three months' disaster work among eye victims following the explosion at Halifax, Nova Scotia; and organization of the first courses on the Education of the Blind at Harvard University and the University of Pennsylvania.

As four members of the Commission were from Philadelphia and as the limited appropriation of $5,000, provided for the work of the Commission, made it necessary to economize in every way possible, the Commission accepted the tender by the management of The Pennsylvania Institution for the Instruction of the Blind of office space at the school, located at 64th Street and Malvern Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa. The management of The Pennsylvania Working Home for Blind Men co-operated by aiding in equipping the Commission office. This co-operation of these two organizations for the blind thus supplied space with heat and light and equipment without expense to the Commonwealth except a nominal rental fee for typewriter and desk.

Unavoidable delays in the completion of the membership of the Commission and in the securing of necessary office equipment made it impossible to begin active work until about June 1. On June 2 Miss Gladys L. Holley was appointed as stenographer to the Commission. Unfortunately this was very near the summer vacation period during which the staffs of the various organizations with which it was necessary for the Commission to confer, including particularly organizations working for the blind, were arranging their vacations. This delayed somewhat the Commission's work. Notwithstanding these obstacles the work of the Commission was advanced as rapidly as possible from its initial meeting on March 18 until by June 1 it was well under way.

Meanwhile Senator Lanius voluntarily relinquished the Chairmanship and at its second meeting on July 2 the vacancy thus created was filled by the election of Mr. Latimer.

MEETINGS, HEARINGS AND CONFERENCES

The Commission has held six meetings as follows:

March 18, 1924, Harrisburg, Pa.
July 2, 1924, Philadelphia, Pa.
July 31, 1924, Philadelphia, Pa.
October 29, 1924, Pittsburgh, Pa.
November 20, 1924, Philadelphia, Pa.
January 28, 1925, Philadelphia, Pa.

The Advisory Committee of the Commission has held five meetings.

The Commission has also conducted three regional hearings to which were invited any and all persons in the locality who were interested in the problems set for the Commission, alike those in general social work and those engaged in some specific phase of work for the blind. These hearings were held on July 31, October 21, and October 29, 1924, at Philadelphia, Wilkes-Barre and Pittsburgh respectively. Fifty-five (55) persons, representing twenty-eight (28) different organizations and five cities, have appeared before the Commission. The cities represented are: Harrisburg, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Scranton, and Wilkes-Barre.

Two Committees were appointed by the Commission for the purpose of conferring with two state commissions for the blind, Commissioners Pratt and Meader visiting the New Jersey Commission for the Blind at its office in Newark on October 15; and Commissioners Torrance and Latimer visiting the Ohio State Commission for the Blind at its headquarters in Columbus on October 24, 1924.

Members of the Commission have also held four conferences with the representatives of organizations for the blind and with state officials as follows:

October 3 in Philadelphia with Miss Lydia Y. Hayes, Chief Executive Officer, New Jersey Commission for the Blind.
November 19 in Harrisburg with Dr. Ellen C. Potter, Secretary of Welfare, Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.
December 2 in Harrisburg with Governor Pinchot.
December 12 in Philadelphia with The Pennsylvania Home Teaching Society and Free Circulating Library for the Blind.

In order to distribute and facilitate its labors, at its meeting in Philadelphia on July 31 the Commission created nine committees of three member seach, each of the nine commissioners being designated as chairman of one committee and a member of two other committees. The majority of these committees have held several meetings, giving considerable time to digesting the material on the topic assigned to them, gathered by the executive secretary and to drafting the material for the Commission's report.

In addition to these numerous meetings and conferences the Commission through its executive secretary has gathered a large amount of information from each state in the Union and from England. No questionaire has been sent out by the Commission, but 1,172 letters have been written to state organizations, to organizations for the blind, and to others, including organizations having departments for the blind, such as the American Red Cross, Junior League, etc., in order to gather material from vairous sources on the topics to be studied by the Commission. Information received was forwarded to each member of the Commission.

WHY A COMMISSION FOR THE BLIND?

The question may have arisen "Why was a Commission for the Blind necessary, and what was it to accomplish?" As an answer to this question and as a matter of permanent record it may be well to state at this point the reasons for the appointment of the Commission.

An active interest in providing an education for the blind of the United States began almost exactly a century ago and naturally almost simultaneously in the then three most popular centers, New York, Philadelphia, and Boston. As a result of these initial efforts residental schools for the blind were organized in these three centers and incorporated soon after 1830. While these institutions were generally regarded as educational the term "Institution for Instruction" being a part of the incorporated title of one of them, they were not considered by their founders as restricted in their scope to the training of children who were blind. Indeed through all the earlier history of these three oldest American institutions blindness, not age, was the one primary qualification for admission.

No sooner had the training of some of the first students been completed than the need of providing employment for those who had been taught was recognized. In an effort to solve this difficult problem these three institutions early in their history developed a "Work Department for Adults." At considerable financial loss they learned the lesson that an institution organized for instruction cannot afford from an economic or social point of view to provide training for children and employment for adults under the same roof and with the same staff.

Those interested in improving the condition of the blind soon learned, too, the need of providing instruction for those who acquired blindness in adult life, with particular reference to the able-bodied and mentally capable between 20 and 50 years of age. As a result of these initial experiments in essaying the impossible by attempting to provide in one place and under the same management the education of children and the employment of adults, in a few places institutions were organized to provide instruction and employment for the adult blind. In this field Pennsylvania was a pioneer in organizing in Phialdelphia in 1868 The Pennsylvania Industrial Home for Blind Women and in 1874 The Pennsylvania Working Home for Blind Men.

In accord with the sociological trend of the time sporadic efforts continued along these lines until about the beginning

of the present century in an effort to solve the difficult problems connected with the comparatively large number of blind adults.

Much thought was given by earnest students and workers with the blind between 1900 and 1920 in an attempt to solve these problems along the more progressive lines of the sociological thought of the new century. Voluntary associations were organized and temporary state commissions were appointed in a number of states to study the problem and to suggest solutions. As a result of this temporary work permanent state commissions were created in several states, charged with the duty of trying to improve and to increase the opportunities for the blind of all ages—improvement and extension of training, employment, placement and follow-up of capable, able-bodied adults; development of adequate plans for relief of the aged and infirm, based upon principles now generally accepted as economically sound and helpful, but not pauperizing to the recipient.

Phialdelphia was one of the most populous centers of the country and as its citizens were actuated to a notable degree by a genearus philanthropy, it was but natural that work for the blind of Pennsylvania should receive its initial impulse in this center of population. The Pennsylvania Institution for the Instruction of the Blind, begun in 1834; the two working Homes for the adult blind, organized in 1868 and 1874 respectively; The Friedlander Union (a sick and death beneficial organization), founded in 1871; The Pennsylvania Home Teaching Society and Free Circulating Library for the Blind, established in 1882; and the Chapin Memorial Home for Aged Blind, founded in 1906, were all felt to be Philadelphia institutions, although their work was state-wide and, except in the cases of the working Homes and the Friedlander Union, reached even outside the state.

With the increase of the state's population and the development of other more populous centers the parents of blind children in Western Pennsylvania with Pittsburgh as the center began in 1888 to agitate the question of the establishment of a school for the blind in Pittsburgh which resulted in the opening in 1890 of the Western Pennsylvania Institution for the Blind (now The Western Pennsylvania School for the Blind).

Meanwhile the investigations into the condition of the blind of Pennsylvania, with particular reference to the adult blind, initiated in 1903 by The Pennsylvania Institution for the Instruction of the Blind, were gradually extended over the entire state until its "Field Officer," himself blind, had invaded each of the state's sixty-seven counties, the school at Pittsburgh sharing the expense for the western tiers of counties. With this new and more exact knowledge of the condition and the needs of Pennsylvania's adult blind, whether former pupils of the two schools or those acquiring blindness in adult life, with the knowledge that no adequate provision was available for the training of this large group of the state's needy and worthy blind citizens, the school in Philadelphia heeded the Macedonian cry of Pennsylvania's blind, "Come over and help us," and opened in 1910 in the heart of the city its Salesroom and Exchange under the management of the man who had visited every blind person he could locate within the confines of the state.

Aroused by the knowledge of the needs of the blind which these investigations throughout the state had emphasized and in response to a growing realization of the need of greater opportunities for the adult blind of western Pennsylvania, The Pennsylvania Association for the Blind was founded the self-same year (1910) with headquarters in Pittsburgh. The leaders in this movement, realizing the growing demand for work for the adult blind along modernized lines, as indicated by the steady increase throughout the county in organizations for the adult blind, gave wise thought for the future growth and development of the Association which in 1912 was incorporated as The Pennsylvania Association for the Blind, Inc., and whose articles of incorporation provided that the Association might extend its work over the state as it could find ways and means to finance the undertaking.

This Association is competent under the law which created it to develop work for the adult blind in every center of the state where there is need for it and has branches in Pittsburgh, Scranton, Wilkes-Barre, and Harrisburg, and through this organization it was believed that the need for the adult blind of the state could be adequately met so soon as the funds could be found to finance the work.

Meanwhile there were being developed in various parts of the United States plans for relieving the needy blind. To meet known needs almost nothing was being done in Pennsylvania, "The Chapin Memorial Home for the Aged Blind," founded in Philadelphia in 1906 and "The Blind Relief Fund of Philadelphia"—a voluntary movement begun in 1909 by the secretary of The Pennsylvania Home Teaching Society—being the only organized efforts to cope with the problem of blind relief. Sporadic efforts were undoubtedly made from time to time by individuals and organizations as individual cases came to their attention.

The growing realization on the part of all workers for the blind in the state of the acute need of opportunities for training and employing capable and willing blind men and women who are in the prime of life and the increasing pressure from these blind people themselves suggested the need of a Commission for the study of this state-wide problem as it concerned this relatively large group of the blind citizens of the state.

Accordingly a bill was drafted by a group of workers for the blind and introduced into the Legislature early in the session of 1923 by Senator Henry E. Lanius of York, creating a commission to study all problems connected with the blind citizens of the commonwealth and to formulate plans and initiate legislation to make these plans effective.

NUMBER OF PENNSYLVANIA'S BLIND—6,228

No accurate statement as to the number of blind persons in any unit of government can be made. That such information is lacking, when so much attention is given to the collection of statistical data, is due to several well recognized causes.

The Director of the U. S. Census Bureau, who is responsible for formulating plans for the census returns and for issuing instructions to the census enumerators recognizes full well the difficulties of endeavoring to secure an accurate count of blind persons through the average type of enumerator; probably no one is better aware than he of the inaccuracy of the U. S. census returns as to the numbers of blind people.

The definition of blindness, formulated with great care and thought, for the direction of the census enumerators in 1920 is the best evidence of the truth of this statement. The instructions to the enumerators as to persons blind were these: "Include as blind any person who cannot see well enough to read, even with the aid of glasses. The test in case of infants must be whether they can apparently distinguish forms and objects, and in the case of older persons who are illiterate whether they can presumably see well enough to read if they knew how to read. Do not include any person who is blind in one eye only".

The U. S. census returns of 1920, basing the enumeration on these instructions which were subsequently checked up by the Bureau, give 52,567 as the number of blind in the United States. This number is known to be far below the actual number of persons in the United States who are blind according to the generally accepted definition of the ophthalmologists.

According to the exact and scientific definition of the eye specialists, only he is blind whose brain and optic nerve convey not even the sensation caused by a ray of light. If this definition be accepted, the number of blind in the United States is small indeed. But for the determination of such practical questions as education, training, and employment, we must include in any enumeration of the blind those who have light perception, see shadows, or have varying degrees of defective vision below the minimum accepted standard. There is substantial agreement among opthalmologists that, for the determination of the practical problems connected with education and employment, all who possess not more than one-tenth normal vision in the better eye may fairly be considered blind. This was the definition of blindness adopted by the war departments of the United States and England in the World War.

Accepting this as a practical working definition of blindness the ratio of blind persons to the general population is very much larger than it would be should the more exact and scientific definition of the eye specialist be adopted.

According to the federal census of 1920 there are in Pennsylvania 4,094 blind persons. State commissions for the blind have been in existence for a number of years in Massachusetts, New York, Minnesota and Ohio. These commissions endeavor to keep an active register of all the blind of their states. A rather careful analysis of the figures obtained through these four sources indicates that the U. S.

census figures for 1920 are approximately only two-thirds of the correct number.

Among the most reliable figures available are those recently gathered by the NewYork State Commission. These figures indicate that whereas the U. S. census enumerators returned 4,205 persons in New York State as blind, the Commission finds the correct number to be 8,001. The number of blind in the State of New York returned by the Census Bureau, therefore, is apparently only about 53% of the correct number. Basing our comparisons on this revised number, 8,001, we may say that there is apparently in New York State one blind person to every 1,298 of the general population. By using the average percentage of discrepancy in the four states indicated a reasonably accurate ratio seems to be one blind person to every 1,400 of the general population. On this basis the number of blind persons in Pennsylvania would be 6,228 which in the judgment of workers for the blind is a conservative estimate.

AGE DISTRIBUTION

Several studies that have been made seem to warrant the general statement that in the United States of every ten blind persons one is under 20, four are between 20 and 60, and five are over 60 years of age. On this basis, of the 4,094 returned as blind in the State of Pennsylvania by the census enumerators in 1920, the numbers within these three age groups are approximately:

Under 20	409	10%
Between 20 and 60	1,638	40%
Over 60	2,047	50%
	4,094	100%

On the basis of the Commission's revised figure, 6,228, which is approximately one blind person to every 1,400 of the general population, the age distribution would be as follows:

Under 20	623	10%
Between 20 and 60	2,491	40%
Over 60	3,114	50%
	6,228	100%

These figures and similar data gathered elsewhere indicate that about 10% of the blind population are under 20; that 40% are between 20 and 60; and that 50% are over 60 years of age. Approximately 90%, therefore, of the blind of the United States are over 20 years of age. And these figures hold for Pennsylvania.

SEX

Of the 52,567 persons returned as blind by the 1920 U. S. census 30,160 or 57% were males; 22,407, or 43%, females. By the same authority of the 4,094 persons returned as blind in the state of Pennsylvania 2,408, or 59%, were males and 1,686, or 41%, females.

The New York State Commission of 1903 in analyzing similar data, based on the 1900 census, found that approximately 55% of the blind of New York State were males and 45% females. Similar data for the state of Massachusetts, based upon a state census of the blind in 1922 made by the State Commission, shows 53% male and 47% female.

Assuming that the percentages of correctness and of error in the U. S. census are applicable alike to the males and females of the state of Pennsylvania, of every 100 blind persons in the commonwealth approximately 59 are males and 41 females.

Based on 1920 census figures	Based on Commission's estimate
2,415 male	3,675 male
1,679 female	2,553 female
4,094	6,228

RACE

The 1920 federal census classifies Pennsylvania's 4,094 blind on the basis of race thus:

3,898 White
194 Negro
1 Indian
1 "Other Colored"

Approximately 95% of the state's blind are, therefore, white; 5% colored. And this in a state that stands eleventh in the number of its colored population, containing a city whose negro population is the second largest in the United States.

EXISTING PROVISIONS FOR THE BLIND OF PENNSYLVANIA

During the century that has elapsed since work for the blind was initiated in Philadelphia as a center, radiating into Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware and into Maryland until the organization of the Maryland School for the Blind in 1853, there have been developed in the state of Pennsylvania the following organized agencies for the blind.

I For the training of blind children of pre-school age: a special appropriation on a daily per capita basis, administered by the State Council of Education, initiated in May, 1913.

II For the education and training of blind youth:

The Pennsylvania Institution for the Instruction of the Blind, Overbrook, Philadelphia, Pa.

The Western Pennsylvania School for the Blind, Pittsburgh, Pa.

*State aid for blind students of Pennsylvania attending institutions of higher learning.

St. Mary's Institute for the Blind, Lansdale, Pa.

*See Act 70-A in Appendix of this report.

III For the housing, training and employment of the adult blind:

The Pennsylvania Industrial Home for Blind Women, Philadelphia, Pa.

The Pennsylvania Working Home for Blind, Philadelphia, Pa.

The Pennsylvania Association for the Blind, Inc., with headquarters at Pittsburgh and branches in Pittsburgh, Scranton, Wilkes-Barre, and Harrisburg.

The Pennsylvania Home Teaching Society and Free Circulating Library for the Blind, Philadelphia, Pa.

The Pennsylvania Working Home for Blind Men, Philadelphia, Pa.

A complete list with the purposes of organizations for the blind is given in the Appendix of this report.

PREVENTION OF BLINDNESS

Causes of Blindness:—In listing the causes of blindness the U. S. census enumerates the most frequent causes in the following order:

Cataracts
Glaucoma
Atrophy of the Optic Nerve
Ophthalmia Neonatorum, i.e., Babies Sore Eyes.
Traumatism, i.e., Accidents.

While little reliance can probably be placed in these data on the causes of blindness, gathered by the Census Bureau, there is substantial agreement among ophthalmologists that these causes are among the most common even though their relative rank may be successfully challenged.

The Commission is not competent to elaborate the causes of blindness or to make any statement as to their relative frequency even if any practical results would follow such a statement. Attention should, however, be directed to a few of the common causes of blindness which are known to be preventable.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum—Babies' Sore Eyes

As is now rather generally known one of the most frequent causes of blindness in very young children is ophthalmia neonatorum, more popularly known as "babies' sore eyes." The National Committee for the Prevention of Blindness has been at considerable pains to collect data during the past seventeen years as to the numbers and percentage of pupils blind from ophthalmia neonatorum among the pupils admitted annually into residential and day schools for the blind. The percent varies between approximately 27% and 13%. The smallest number of schools supplying data for these conclusions is ten, the largest forty-nine. Yet The National

Committee, although using every possible precaution to secure accuracy of information, questions the reliability of their data.

Many, but by no means all, of the residential schools for the blind in the United States and Canada now have attached to their staffs competent ophthalmologists to examine carefully each pupil admitted to the school. The Commission has not ascertained which and how many of these schools have recognized the importance of this and have made provisions for it.

We have, however, reliable data as to the causes of blindness of pupils enrolled in the two residential schools for the blind, maintained within the state of Pennsylvania, in Philadelphia and Pittsburgh.

During the thirty years, 1895 to 1924 inclusive, 1,037 new pupils have been admitted to the school in Philadelphia, of whom 274, that is 26.3%, have been blind from ophthalmia neonatorum.

During the thirty years, 1895 to 1924 inclusive, 586 new pupils have been admitted to the school in Pittsburgh, of whom 116, that is 19.8%, have been blind from ophthalmia neonatorum.

For the two schools for the thirty-year period 24% of the new admissions have been blind from ophthalmia neonatorum. If these new admissions to the two Pennsylvania schools be distributed into five-year periods the percenatges blind from this cause are as follows:

1895 - 1899	21.4%
1900 - 1904	25.6%
1905 - 1909	32.5%
1910 - 1914	22.8%
1915 - 1919	24.7%
1920 - 1924	17.4%

The numbers here are too small to warrant any final conclusions. It should, however, be noted that since the peak was reached for the five-year period, 1905-1909, when 32½% of the pupils admitted were blind from this one preventable cause there has been a decline in the number of new pupils blind from ophthalmia neonatorum that have actually entered these schools, the percentage for the last five-year period, 1920-1924, being approximately 17% of all new admissions.

The most that can be said is that these statistics tend to confirm the feeling among students of the causes of blindness that the large amount of publicity given to the ability to prevent blindness from ophthalmia neonatorum, "babies' sore eyes," is yielding results. Yet the September 1923 issue of the Journal of the American Medical Association says: "So far have protective measures been forgotten that recent statistics from Pennsylvania show that in 1920 in only 20 cases out of 35, and in 1921 in only 22 out of 33, was any prophylatic employed, and of 49 cases reported aside from these left with defective vision, 2 were made absolutely blind".

Pennsylvania apparently has a satisfactory law requiring the prompt reporting of cases of swollen or inflamed sore eyes of babies. It is not so certain, however, that proper provisions is made for their treatment when cases are reported by anyone other than a practicing physician.

Pennsylvania does not require the use of a prophylactic by physicians. It does require (by regulation of the licensure bureau of midwives) that midwives shall use one.

The use of a prophylactic by physicians and midwives is required by law or regulation in many of the states. The Commission has secured the opinions of a number of eminent ophthalmologists and state boards of health as to whether the compulsory use of a prophylactic in the eyes of the new-born is desirable. There seems to be no unanimity of opinion and the question appears still to be a debatable one. One writes that he "would confine the use of the prophylactic to all suspected cases and to births in eleemosynary institutions." Another feels "that the percentage of blindness among children would be much reduced by making the use of a prophylactic compulsory immediately after birth" and further "recommends the prophylactic outfits be distributed free with printed directions for the use of same." Another believes "that physicians should not be required by law to take any specific action in regard to this practice, but that all cases of ophthalmia neonatrum should be reported promptly on their occurrence, and that there should be on every birth certificate the inquiry of the attendant, whether a physician or midwife, 'Have you used a prophylactic against ophthamis neonatorum?', or more simply 'A protective agent against babies' sore eyes?' "

A few years ago this query as to the desirability of the compulsory use of prophylactic was presented to the New York Academy of Medicine and to the New York State Medical Association. It was not endorsed by the Academy and definite action was not taken by the Medical Association. The Academy felt very strongly that it was not an advisable measure.

The best protection is widespread information together with a ready accessibility of silver salt at every birth. The prophylactic should be supplied gratuitously, whether by the state or municipality, in hermetically sealed, light-proof ampules, and in sufficient quantities that one may never be lacking when a child is born.

The Commission concludes that it is not practicable to require by law the use of a prophylactic in the case of every new-born child in the state of Pennsylvania, but that the State Department of Health should continue to give attention to the prevention of blindness and in particular to rules and regulations as to the use of a prophylactic in the eyes of the new-born and the desirability of reporting its use on the birth certificate.

Industrial Accidents

The State Department of Labor and Industry has full authority bestowed upon it by law to demand adequate protection for industrial workers and to regulate and prescribe all kinds of safety devices, including protection of the eyes by goggles. The Department apparently has excellent safety standards for head and eye protection. The laws on this important matter are believed to be adequate in their present form

Wood Alcohol

The Secretary of Health advises the Commission as follows concerning the manufacture, distribution and sale of wood alcohol: "On January 19, 1920, an embargo was placed on the use of wood alcohol by manufacturers, distributors and dealers of non-official preparations and requiring the filing of an affidavit by all such manufacturers to the effect that their product did not contain wood alcohol. This embargo was later removed and at the present time are no laws pertaining thereto."

Trachoma

Trachoma is a reportable disease and the state and local boards of health have power to deal with it. Fortunately trachoma is not believed to be a very frequent cause of blindness in Pennsylvania. In view of the competency of the State Board of Health to prescribe regulations for coping with this highly infectious disease no additional laws on this subject seem to be required.

Training of Midwives

Some cases of blindness are known to have resulted from the indiscriminate and unregulated practice of midwifery. The conditions under which midwives practice have been investigated in various parts of the country with a view to securing data as to the extent to which this cause may be responsible for the spreading of communicable and infectious diseases with particular reference to those which produce blindness. As a result of these studies and practice of midwifery.

Satisfactory legislation exists in Pennsylvania, providing for the proper training and experience of midwives. The laws of 1913 and the rules of the State Department of Health provide for graduation from an approved school of midwifery or for other satisfactory evidence of competence, and examination in the English language only is required.

School Medical Inspection

Pennsylvania has an excellent medical inspection law which is working well. It requires the annual examination of the eyes of school children. The law also permits any school district to provide for the care and treatment of defective eyes and teeth of all pupils in the public schools.

Conservation of Vision Classes

Much has been said and written of a scientific and popular nature about blindness resulting from ophthalmia neona-

torum, practically preventable cause of blindness; but little publicity has been given to the need for special provisions for the education of children handicapped by serious visual defects who are yet not blind. It is undoubtedly true that the failure to discover these eye defects in school children and to make adequate provisions for them concerns the health happiness and economic independence of far more future citizens of the commonwealth than does opthalmia neonatorum as a cause of blindness.

Conservation of vision classes may be established in accordance with Section 1413 of the state school law. This section provides for special classes of various kinds and conservation of vision comes within the scope of this law. The law places the responsibility of providing this special instruction clearly upon the authorities of the school district in which these children reside but it provides that the state shall reimburse each local district to the extent of one-half the cost of maintaining these special classes or of otherwise providing instruction for these children. This provision of the law has never been complied with. Under our American form of government, however, this principle is sound; the law should be complied with, amended, or repealed. This feature of the law has been receiving recently considerable careful consideration by the State Department of Public Instruction and an effort will be made to correct this defect.

The Commission has made a determined effort to ascertain whether sufficient data have been gathered to warrant any dependable statement as to the numbers of school children having these serious eye defects. The best information obtainable is that approximately one of every 500 to 800 school children has vision so seriously defective as to require special provisions, demanded by visual defects.

In the public schools of the commonwealth there are enrolled approximately 1,500,000 children. Using one to 800 as a conservative estimate of the ratio of children with defective vision to the general school population, there are in Pennsylvania perhaps 1,875 public school children whose vision is reduced 50% or more below normal.

Through the State Department of Public Instruction we have secured the school population of 31 of the largest cities of the state, these cities ranging between Philadelphia with a total population of 1,823,779 and Braddock with a population of 20,879. In the Appendix of this report will be found a table, showing the estimated number of sight-saving classes needed to meet the requirements of the school population in these 31 largest cities of the state with the numbers of children in each city, based upon the ratios of one to 500 and one to 800 respectively. Using the more conservative ratio one to 800 would indicate that there are approximately 782 children in the school population of these 31 cities eligible to conservation of vision classes.

Basing its decision upon data, gathered from other states as well as Pennsylvania, the Commission concludes that each city or township with a population in excess of 25,000 having a school population in excess of 5,000 should provide special instruction for its children with serious eye defects.

In view of the multiplicity of demands upon public schools of the state and the increased costs of providing public school instruction, it is not surprising that the educational authorities have been slow in organizing special classes for those who are visually handicapped. Philadelphia has made a good start in this direction in organizing twelve such classes, enrolling 156 pupils. How much remains to be done is indicated by the statement that on the basis of the conservative estimate of one child with defective vision to 800 school children there are 368 such children in Philadelphia which would require 37 classes and that Pittsburgh, the second city in size in the state with one hundred such children which would require 10 classes, has not yet organized a single class a statement that is equally true of all second class school districts of the state between Scranton with a school population of 27,124 and Hazelton with a school population of 7,299. How for Pennsylvania is from meeting its obligations to these children may be indicated by the statement that whereas the sixteen most populous cities of the state have an estimated number of 689 children with defective vision to meet whose needs 68 classes are required on the basis of a class for each ten such children, only twelve classes have been organized, meeting the needs of 156 of these children, and all in Philadelphia.

Among the special requirements for these children are these:

1. Specially trained teachers.
2. The best lighted rooms in the school building.
3. Specially printed text books, now technically known in this country as "Clear Type" texts. These should be printed on unglazed manila paper of a carefully selected tint. Eye specialists recommend antique India tint with broad face type, technically known as "Caslon Bold," 24 point, with large line spaces.
4. A special desk, provided with an adjustable top, not fastened to the floor, but capable of being moved to any position to secure the best possible light and to allow for placing during blackboard work in positions suitable to the need of each individual pupil.
5. A large variety of manual instruction.
6. Musical instruction at least equal to the maximum provided in any school for the seeing with special and extended instruction for those especially talented.
7. Adequate provision for physical development through formal instruction and play.
8. Special provision for intensive placement and follow-up work for these seriously handicapped children with special reference to the possibility of an increasing visual handicap.

The consensus of opinion among those educators who have given most thought to the needs of these school children, handicapped by serious visual defects, is that their education should be broad and liberal; it should be well planned and supervised; that many of these children have such poor vision as to render them almost as seriously handicapped economically as some who are totally blind; that the vision of many of these is bound to deteriorate with the inevitable result that some of them will enter upon their life work as blind or nearly blind citizens.

The Commission believes, that the special education of all children whose visual acuity with properly fitted glasses is less than 5/10 and more than 1/10 normal should be provided for in the public schools of the state and that this duty and opportunity should be recognized including a frank admission of the excess of cost over providing education for children whose vision is normal.

EDUCATION OF THE YOUNG BLIND

Number of Blind Children of School Age in Pennsylvania.

While the age limits within which children are admitted into residential schools differ somewhat in various states the more usual limits are between five and twenty-one. According to the United States census there were in the state in 1920, 435 children between 5 and 19 years of age, inclusive, or 10.6% of the 4,094 persons enumerated as blind.

Assuming that this same percentage holds for the Commission's revised figure, 6,228, their number is 661. In this number are included all grades of physical and mental abilities, the able-bodied and the weakling, those with intelligence designated by the student of psychology as of superior and average ability and likewise the dull, backward, and feeble-minded. No accurate figure is obtainable as to what proportion of these children of school age are incapable of instruction because of physical or mental incapacity. Basing our estimate upon studies that have been made in residential and day schools for the blind we believe 15%, or 99, to be a conservative estimate. Of the remaining 562 pupils there are enrolled in the two residential schools in the state approximately 300, leaving 262 who are receiving no instruction so far as is known. If these figures are correct there are almost as many blind children between these age limits of 5 and 19 who are receiving only such casual training as is provided in their own homes—which means in most instances little or no training at all—as are in schools. Whatever the number may be it is known to be large enough to argue strongly in favor of the necessity of amending the compulsory education law so that it shall apply to blind children.

Provisions for Their Training

Prior to the adoption in 1911 of the present School Code as an integral part of the state's school law, all state provisions in Pennsylvania for the education of blind children were comprehended in the appropriation made each biennium by the General Assembly for this specific purpose to the two privately managed schools for the blind located in

Philadelphia and Pittsburgh. As these appropriations have been made in varying amounts in accordance with the supposed need, in the first instance to The Pennsylvania Institution for the Instruction of the Blind since its incorporation in 1834 and subsequently to the Western Pennsylvania School for the Blind since its foundation in 1888, this custom of ninety years has become crystallized into a uniform procedure that it not easily changed. In fact, although the responsibility for securing suitable education for blind children in Pennsylvania has rested on the school districts of the state since 1911 in accordance with the provisions of section 1413 of the school code, each General Assembly has continued to make appropriations to the two schools for the blind without reference to the requirements of the state school law.

However, at no time since the adoption of the present school code in 1911 have these appropriations been adequate to meet the actual cost, even though fully $50,000 a year from the income of private funds has been applied in recent years to the education of Pennsylvania's blind children thus materially reducing the amount that the state is morally, if not legally, bound to supply.

The appropriations to these schools for the current biennium (1923-1925) were so much less than their actual requirements under the most economical management that it was necessary either to secure a very substantial increase in income from other sources, or incur large deficits, or close the schools for a substantial portion of the biennium. As the managements were unwilling to close the schools for any appreciable part of the school year and thus to that extent deprive approximately 300 blind children of their rights to an education, they chose to make the effort to secure additional funds and incur whatever deficiencies were unavoidable.

Accordingly a plan was devised with the approval of the State Department of Public Instruction whereby under the provisions of the school code the school districts might be asked by these schools to pay $250 per year per pupil toward their tuition, this being the estimated amount of the annual per capita deficiency. In some cases this was paid, in others the request of the school has been refused or ignored.

Under this plan the Western Pennsylvania School for the Blind at Pittsburgh has demonstrated the fact that school boards, when the matter is properly presented, will usually cooperate in providing training for blind children residing in their districts by contributing their reasonable share of the expenses involved. And incidentally Mr. B. S. Joice, superintendent of this school has done some excellent educational work among the school districts of western Pennsylvania by his systematic and persistent efforts to secure for each year of the biennium 1923-1925, $250 per pupil from each school district having a pupil enrolled in the Pittsburgh school.

Unfortunately the system by which all payments toward the cost of instruction of the state's blind children in these two residential schools had been made by the state led school districts to ignore their responsibility for the education of blind children. It was, therefore, left to parents or other interested persons or agencies to make application for the admission of these pupils to these schools. This system led to the common belief that these schools are "State-aided," i. e., subsidized by the state; that it was the duty of the state, not of the local school district, to provide for the educaion of blind children; and that the state was meeting its full obligation in this important matter. Moreover even where school boards wish to secure this education for their blind children, under the present provision of the law they cannot proceed in the matter without the written consent of the parents.

Pennsylvania's Appropriations for Educating the Young Blind

For the state's fiscal biennial period, ending May 31, 1925, Pennsylvania provided $228,000 for the training of its blind youth, an annual appropriation of $114,000 distributed as follows:

For approximately 7 blind children under 8 years of age at a daily per capita rate of $1.50	$4,000.00
For a maximum of 135 pupils at the Western Pennsylvania School for the Blind, Pittsburgh	47,500.00
For a maximum of 175 pupils at The Pennsylvania Institution for the Instruction of the Blind, Philadelphia	60,000.00
For blind students, attending institutions of higher learning	2,500.00
	$114,000.00

Deducting the appropriations for the educating of the children of pre-school age and for students attending institutions of higher learning, which amounts to only $6,500, Pennsylvania is now providing only $107,500 annually for the education of the blind children of the Commonwealth which, on the basis of the registration at the two schools for the blind of approximately 300, is an annual per capita appropriation of only $358.30.

In a recent study as to per capita provisions in twenty schools the per capita cost figures ranged between a minimum of $324.14 and a maximum of $1154.03. It is a significant fact that for nineteen of these twenty residential schools, representing eighteen states, selected from the northeast, southeast, central and mid-west and the western coast, the states make a much more generous financial provision for their blind children than Pennsylvania provides.

This condition is readily accounted for by the fact that education for the blind in Pennsylvania began about ninety years ago as a private enterprise, the result of private initiative. Under this system the state has been asked only to supplement private income as may have been necessary from time to time. So long as the private institutions have been willing and financially competent to carry this burden the state has been willing they should do it. So far as the schools for the blind are concerned this appropriation has always been on a sound basis, namely that of per capita cost. Until about six years ago the state met the entire difference between the per capita cost and the per capita income from private funds. The Legislatures of 1921 and 1923 granted deficiency appropriations which made good this difference. During the current biennium deficiencies have again been incurred because Pennsylvania failed to provide the actual minimum requirements clearly presented to their representatives in the Legislature and to the Governor, prior to making the appropriation. These deficiencies in the two schools for the current biennium (1923-1925) will approximate $70,000 which, for the 300 children in attendance, is a per capita deficiency of $233.00. In one of the schools for the fiscal year ended May 31, 1924—the last for which figures are available—Pennsylvania provided approximately only three-eighths of the cost of instruction and maintenance, though four-fifths of the pupils in attendance were Pennsylvania state pupils.

A recent study of per capita costs shows that the average annual per capita cost in six southern states was $466.77; in six mid-western states, $707.06; in six schools, two of which are in Pennsylvania, two in New York, one each in Massachusetts and Connecticut, the average per capita cost was $771.23. It is clear, therefore, that at least for the past six years Pennsylvania has been providing less than two-thirds of the difference between the actual cost and the income available from private funds. The minimum from the state should be this entire difference. Indeed, why should the state not provide the entire cost? If this were done Pennsylvania would still be educating its pupils at less cost to the state than the average cost in other leading states. It would mean, however, practically doubling the present appropriation. This would release the income from private funds for studies and investigations that would point the way to proper division of its student body and more adequate instruction for the several groups.

By legislative act of 1923 the two schools for the blind in Pennsylvania were transferred from the supervision of the Department of Welfare to the of the Department of Public Instruction. This transfers them from the list of charitable institutions, maintained in part by the state, to the state's educational institutions—an enormous stride forward in correct classification and in a new emphasis upon their educational character in contradistinction to the more general idea that they are charitable institutions.

This Commission approves the appropriation of money by the State for the assistance of blind students at institutions of higher learning, as provided in Act 70-A, of the 1923 Legislature. (see appendix) Section 1440 of the school code should, however, be so amended as to include in each biennial appropriation provision for the kinds of assistance

mentioned in the appropriation act of 1923, thus making unnecessary a separate appropriation for this purpose by each General Assembly.

This Commission approves the appropriation of money to be expended in the care and training of blind children of pre-school age, as provided in Section 1439 of the school code.

Researches in the Education of the Blind

The Commission approves the research work in intelligence tests and test technique initiated by the Pennsylvania Institution for the Instruction of the Blind and The Perkins Institution and Massachusetts School for the Blind and now being systematically conducted by these schools and by other residential and day schools for the blind that recognize the importance and value of these studies and can meet the comparatively small expense involved.

The Commission desires to call particularly to the attention of the Legislature and of all interested students of the problems that are concerned with the training and subsequent employment of the young blind, a monograph entitled, "What Can the Blind Do?" "A Study of Five Hundred Former Pupils of the Pennsylvania Institution for the Instruction of the Blind," by Miss Ruth Sargent, Research Assistant at The Pennsylvania Institution for the Instruction of the Blind.

The list of 500 names which form the basis of this study is comprised of all pupils who were discharged from this school during the fifteen-year period from 1907 to 1922, inclusive. It includes those who had a little vision as well as the totally blind, the backward and in some cases the feeble-minded as well as the brilliant child. The actual number of those living about whom some recent information was obtained, is 337, or about 67% of the entire group. The number deceased, 58, brings the total to 395 so that we may say that four-fifths of the 500 are accounted for.

The following significant facts are based upon the data for the 337.

1. Of these 337 children, 241 lost their sight before they were five years of age. Only 34.4% of this number received any instruction before coming to Overbrook, yet the median age of entering school is ten, and some did not enter until after they were twenty years of age.

2. Thirty-two percent (32%) of this group are either foreign born or have at least one foreign born parent.

3. During the years from 1916 to 1922, 116 of these pupils were enrolled and so had intelligence tests that are now an established routine of the school. More than half of them have intelligence quotients above 90, which shows them to be capable of receiving an education; 30% have received at least one diploma of the school and many more are now self-respecting and independent citizens as a result of the all-round training they received in the literary, music, physical training, and manual arts departments.

4. The boys are in forty different occupations and the girls in twenty-two, ranging between handwork of a more or less mechanical type to positions of an executive and professional nature that demand a high order of ability.

5. The interests of those who have gone from school show that they hold membership in clubs, societies and churches just as seeing people do, and that they enjoy many of the recreations, both passive and active, that occupy the leisure of people of their social and intellectual strata.

6. The economic status of these 337, as shown in the "Status in Community" is very encouraging, showing as it does that 181, or 53.7% of the group are self-supporting or better; that 60, or 17.8%, are contributing to their own support; while only 61, or 18%, are dependent. This is a conservative figure for those who are self-supporting or better, for there were 23, or 6.8%, who at the time of this survey were still in schools of higher education and will undoubtedly join the group of self-supporting people. Then, too, there are 100, or 29% of the group, who were enrolled as pupils for less than five years and cannot be considered as fully trained for their life work. It, therefore, seems fair to say that at least 60% of this group of blind people more or less adequately trained and equipped for life, are self-supporting, and that about 18% more are making substantial contributions to their support.

Conclusions and Recommendations as to Education of Young Blind

It is, therefore, the sense of this Commission that:

1. The education of blind children should be assured as definitely by law as that of seeing children. That such education should be provided is a responsibility resting upon the school district.

2. This education should be assured to children whether their parents consent to their being sent outside the district or not. The clause in Section 1413, requiring the consent of parents, should be stricken out and a proviso inserted covering cases receiving approved private instruction at home. The state's compulsory education law should be so amended as to require that all blind children between the ages of six and sixteen years shall be provided with special education either within the school district or in approved schools outside of the district.

3. School districts should bear some of the expense of the special education, the remainder to be paid from state appropriations. The share paid by school districts should in no case be less than per pupil cost of the education of seeing children in the district. Whether blind children be taught in their own homes, in special classes organized as a part of the public school system, or in residential schools, it is universally admitted that this education is far more costly than that of normal seeing children.

The Commission, therefore, recommends that the school district meet one-fourth and the state three-fourths of the cost of instruction of all blind children, receiving approved instruction, between the ages of six and twenty-one; and that the state meet the entire cost of all pupils under six and over twenty-one years of age.

4. That state appropriations to the schools for the blind should be on a per pupil basis. This appropriation together with the amount paid by the school districts should not be less than the per pupil cost of instruction and maintenance in these schools, except that the amount paid should not exceed the tuition charge made by these schools to private pupils or to other states which pay the tuition of pupils at one of these schools.

5. Payments from state appropriations and school districts to these schools on a per pupil basis should be considered as a payment for service rendered and not as a "subsidy" or as "state-aid."

The Blind in Public Schools

Within recent years, chiefly within this century, provision has been made for the education of blind children in connection with the public school system of a few of our larger cities. This movement has much to commend itself to students of education, psychology and sociology. It brings blind children into contact with sight seeing children in varying degrees. They join seeing children in many of the school activities. They learn by actual daily contact what they must be able to do to compete with those who see. The home ties are maintained, the child being a member of the household as are other members of the family, attending day schools. He learns the limits of the family, financially and otherwise. On the other hand as so far developed the day schools provide little actual contact with seeing children, very little physical development, little opportunity for individual instruction in music and almost no manual training facilities, matters that are of vital concern in the training of the totally blind child.

These classes can be provided economically only in the more populous centers and they cannot cope at all adequately with the numerous problems connected with the training of blind children of deficient mentality.

Where these special classes are functioning most satisfactorily, a special room is equipped for these children in groups usually not exceeding ten where under the direction of a special teacher each child prepares his lessons, no matter to which grade he may belong. He joins his grade for the recitation period and then returns to his special classroom and teacher for further preparation.

Pennsylvania has not entered upon this experiment. It has, however, recognized the importance of limiting the years of institutional training in the case of as many normal blind children as can be provided for by combining the facilities of the residential school with those of local schools, vocational and professional schools, colleges, and universities.

The Commission believes that the necessary provisions should be made to increase these opportunities so that at the earliest practicable date in his training the normal blind child may learn how to get on among seeing people with whom he must later live and that every possible advantage should be provided by combining all the facilities of the residential schools and the communities in which they are located.

EDUCATION AND TRAINING OF THE ADULT BLIND

Earlier in this report it has been stated that approximately 90% of Pennsylvania's blind are over 20 years of age. Thus stated our problem is seen to be predominantly a problem that concerns adults of whom at least 50% are past the usual wage earning years of seeing adults. To this 50% must be added an unknown but rather large percentage of men and women between 50 and 60 years of age who can have but little earning capacity under the double handicap of blindness and oncoming old age. The problems that concern many, probably the majority of this comparatively large number, considerably more than one-half of the adult blind citizens of the Commonwealth, primarily center about the question of relief. This problem is considered further on in this report.

In the attempts to provide in the United States opportunities for training and remunerative employment for the able-bodied, able-minded blind Pennsylvania is one of the pioneer states. In fact the first attempts to solve this difficult problem were made almost simultaneously in conjunction with the three oldest institutions, established at about the same time in Philadelphia, New York and Boston.

Mr. William B. Wait, for forty-two years Principal of the New York City Institution for the Blind, often said, "It took the New York Institution for the Blind thirty years and cost them more than $40,000 to learn that it was impracticable from the social point of view and fatal from an economic, to attempt to conduct under the same roof and management the education of blind youth and the employment of blind adults."

The Pennsylvania Institution for the Instruction of the Blind in Philadelphia and The Perkins Institution and Massachusetts School for the Blind in Boston likewise attempted the impossible. Scarcely had the school in Philadelphia been opened before capable, able-bodied adults knocked at its doors asking admission to procure what could not be secured elsewhere, training of hand, mind, and body to enable them to earn a competence.

Early in his administration Mr. William Chapin, for forty years save one Principal of the Pennsylvania Institution for the instruction of the Blind, began to develop sentiment in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and adjoining states in favor of separate institutions for the adult blind whose problems of training and employment were engrossing too much of the time and drawing too largely upon the financial resources of the Philadelphia institution. As early as 1852 he began to unfold his complete scheme for the blind almost literally "from the cradle to the grave." This scheme was:

"1. An Institution for Instruction only, as at present.
2. A Working Home for the Employment of the Industrious Blind, and
3. A Retreat for the Infirm and Aged Blind."

About fifty years later this vision of Mr. Chapin became a reality in Philadelphia. A mere enumeration of the institutions as he visualized them as they have been organized is an index to this development.

In 1833 The Pennsylvania Institution for the Instruction of the Blind, primarily a training school for blind youth.
In 1868 The Pennsylvania Industrial Home for Blind Women.
In 1874 The Pennsylvania Working Home for Blind Men.
In 1906 The Chaplin Memorial Home for the Aged Blind.

As the difficulties of supplying remunerative employment for the blind are increased enormously by the problems of providing suitable living arrangements for the workers and in entire accord with the sociologic and philanthropic thought of the times these initial efforts very naturally centered for women about a Home with provisions for suitable occupations for the inmates; and for men, about a Factory with a Home feature for the employees. These fundamental principles obtained in the United States from their inception about 1865 until approximately the close of the last century.

With the change that had come about by the opening of the present century in the thought and attitude of the philanthropist, social worker, educator, and economist toward the problems that concerned the handicapped with emphasis upon the principal of salvaging for society the capabilities of even the most incapable—a principal to which the World War gave an enormous impulse—came a change of plans for aiding the adult blind, particularly the capable blind of working age, that is speacing broadly those between twenty and fifty years of age. This newer movement sought to provide opportunities for remunerative employment by still segregating the blind for employment but by omitting the residential features of the establishments. The Michigan Employment Institution for the Blind opened in Saginaw in 1904, and the Maryland Workshop for the Blind organized in Baltimore in 1908, are concrete illustrations of the development and acceptance of this principle.

Meanwhile in response to the insistent demands of the more progressive workers for the adult blind there were organized in rapid succession in many parts of the United States during the first decade of the present century private associations for the blind in a few of the more populous centers and state commissions to grapple with state-wide problems.

While a part of the comprehensive program adopted by these organizations included the prevention of unnecessary blindness and the provision of relief for the aged and infirm blind, their primary purpose was to solve the problems of the training and employment of the capable adult blind.

After all best efforts have been made to place blind people in remunerative employment with seeing people, there will still remain a considerable group, especially of persons over 50 years of age, for whom a "Home" for the blind is an absolute necessity. This group comprises those who have become blinded in later life and find readjustment to a new kind of life and a new employment harder than younger persons; those who have become aged and are without relatives or home; and who therefore cannot compete with sighted people; and those with other handicaps who might compete reasonably with one misfortune but who cannot do so with blindness added. For all such blind people some "Home" is needed in order that they may not have to be sent to almshouses.

The plans of the most thoughtful students of these problems now contemplate some such program as the following:

1. The prompt location of cases and development of programs for training and employment.
2. Provision of training stations.
3. Interpreting the blind person to family and community at the earliest possible moment after the incidence of blindness.
4. Capitalization of prior experience.
5. Individual enterprises wherever personal and family initiative permits.
6. Provision of necessary equipment for the line of work selected.
7. Employment in selected industries with those who can see.
8. For the women particularly, instruction of the blind individual and the family in the home and the development of home industries wherever possible and feasible.
9. A sane plan of augumentation of earnings.

It will be seen, therefore, that all the emphasis in the best modern thought for training and adjusting capable blind people to their changed conditions has been proceeding along the lines that will establish and maintain normality and reestablish the individual as an economic and social factor in the family and community to which he belongs.

Number of Employable Adult Blind

No trustworthy data are available as to the probable number of blind people between the usual working ages of 20 and 50. Our problem is complicated by health conditions which in many cases are the primary cause of blindness, by economic and social problems in the family, and by lack of opportunities for the blind worker in many communities.

The Commission's revised figure gives 2,491 as the estimated number of blind people in Pennsylvania between 20 and 60 years of age. In analyzing the United States census figures of 1900 the New York State Commission of 1903 found that 13.8% of the blind of that state were between 50 and 60. Accepting the findings of the New York State Commission as fairly representative, 872, that is 14%, of Pennsylvania's blind are between 50 and 60, leaving the estimated number between 20 and 50 to be 1,619. No one knows how many of these are doomed to a life of idleness by the handicap of disease and other stamina destroying factors complicated with blindness—the number is not inconsiderable. Assuming that 40% of those between 20 and 50 are so incapacitated as to be economically unproductive, our residium of adults in Pennsylvania who may be considered to be in their prime and able to do a days work that has economic value may fairly be estimated to be 60%

of those between 20 and 50 years of age, or 971. To these must be added a group, perhaps 25%, or more than 200, of those between 50 and 60 years of age who, as experience has proven, can become economically productive and socially efficient under the sympathetic direction of wise and experienced counsellors of the blind. It seems, therefore, a reasonable deduction that there are to day in Pennsylvania at least 1,200 blind people of whom approximately 480 are women and 720 men, who are capable under sympathetic guidance of assuming their normal places in family and community after adequate training and equipment. Some of these have surmounted the difficulties unaided and are "carrying on" successfully. But many of them overwhelmed by their blindness appeal to workers for the blind the state over for an opportunity for training and guidance only under present conditions to be refused: for there is today in Pennsylvania no adequate provision for training the breadwinner of the family who becomes blind, be he man or woman, so as to capitalize his experience and encourage him in his desire to be restored so far as possible to his former position of independence and self-respect.

Pennsylvania's Provisions for the Adult Blind

As approximately 90% of Pennsylvania's blind are adults it is pertinent to ask: What provision does the state of Pennsylvania make for the nine-tenths of its blind citizens?

For the biennium 1923-1925 the Legislature of 1923 and the Governor provided through the medium of three organizations for the adult blind a total of $65,000, distributed as follows:

Pennsylvania Working Home for Blind Men, Philadelphia,	$45,000.00
The Pennsylvania Association for the Blind, Inc., Headquarters at Pittsburgh,	10,000.00
The Pennsylvania Home Teaching Society and Free Circulating Library for the Blind, Philadelphia,	10,000.00
	$65,000.00

If this provision by the state of $32,500 annually for the adult blind of the state were equally distributed among the approximately 5,600 adults it would mean a per capita assistance of only $5.80 per annum.

How many adults were aided last year by these three organizations it is impossible to say; it is particularly difficult to make any statement as to the numbers helped by The Pennsylvania Home Teaching Society and The Pennsylvania Association for the Blind whose work is of such varied nature that no accurate per capita figures can possibly be given.

Teaching of the Adult Blind in Their Homes

The Pennsylvania Home Teaching Society and Free Circulating Library for the Blind the first home teaching society in America was established in Philadelphia in 1882 by an Englishman, William Moon, LL. D., blind inventor of the Moon embossed type. The society was granted Articles of Incorporation by the Legislature of Pennsylvania in 1901 for the express purpose of teaching the blind to read books in embossed type in their homes or elsewhere, and to provide for the circulation of embossed books; and for the attainment of these purposes chiefly it has devoted its energies and expended its funds.

The State's appropriation of $5,000 for fostering this work is, therefore, primarily and almost solely an appropriation for providing instruction in reading for those of the adult blind who are or can be interested in learning to read with their fingers. As the majority of the blind acquire blindness in adult life, long after the completion of such formal education as they may have received, and as very many of them were not interested in reading prior to the loss of sight the number whom any teaching organization can serve in this restricted way is comparatively small. There is no doubt, however, that the work of this home teaching society could reach a larger number than is now passible had it the funds to provide additional traveling teachers.

But the charter of the Home Teaching Society restricts this work for the blind to the teaching of reading with the fingers and the circulation of embossed books. Historically this has been the original purpose of all home teaching of the blind, but in accordance with the increased opportunities for service to the adult blind in their homes as demonstrated by workers in the field of home teaching and in response to the persistent demands of some of the blind themselves for instruction in their homes in manual occupations of various kinds, in typewriting, etc., and in any other subjects feasible in individual cases, the scope of teaching the blind in their homes has broadened greatly, particularly so during the past twenty-five years. Home teaching that is confined to the teaching of embossed reading is far too restricted to meet the present-day desires and needs of the adult blind as experience within recent years has shown these needs can be met by home instruction.

Numerous state commissions and private associations for the adult blind throughout the country are now providing instruction for them in their homes in a variety of occupational and manual work, including reseating of chairs, crocheting, knitting, machine and hand sewing, basketry and weaving, in pencil writing and typewriting; and in the reading and writing of embossed types.

A brief resume of the scope of home teaching as it has been developed in three nearby states will make clear the possibilities for helpful service of which the teaching of the blind in their homes is capable.

OHIO. In 1916 the Commission employed nine blind home teachers who give instruction in sewing, knitting, and crocheting, as well as in reading and other occupations that help to make life more cheerful. Furthermore the Commission provided raw material to blind women who, in their homes, are able to do acceptable work. A market for the articles made by these women is found by co-operation with public spirited merchants who give, without charge, space in their stores for the sale of this work. The goods are also sold at women's clubs, and in private homes by traveling saleswomen.

NEW YORK. The New York State Commission has adopted the following qualifications for the position of State Home Teacher:

Maximum age limit—35 years.

Subject: (1) Reading and writing of Moon, New York Point and Revised Braille, grade 1½; knitting, crocheting, machine and hand sewing.

(2) A candidate in addition to the above qualifications shall be skilled in the art of weaving.

The New York State Commission for the year ending June 30, 1922, employed 13 home teachers, all women and all blind or partially blind.

The appropriation from the state for the Home Teaching Department was $12,000.

Home teachers are called upon to do field work, involving investigations and carrying out a variety of plans. The amount of actual instruction given varies according to the needs of the blind in each community.

The entire work of a home teacher cannot be listed under investigation, teaching, medical care, prevention or employment, for there is a far more delicate task she is often confronted with in the case of a man or woman to whom blindness has recently come and is a seemingly unsurmountable affliction. To the adult blind person who is so often discouraged and depressed the home teacher brings much in the way of hope and encouragement. Occupation supplied to blind persons in their homes provides mental diversion and in many cases welcome additions to incomes. Words of appreciation from workers testify to this:

"Life assumes a different aspect when there is some yarn in the house."

A widow says: "I am depending upon my earnings from my work to pay my grocery bills." And another: "I fear idleness more than poverty."

Sales to dispose of hand work of the blind workers are held by the Commission with the co-operation of women's clubs, church committees and at hotels throughout the state. Demonstrations by blind persons at sales have included weaving, basket making, knitting, and typewriting.

MASSACHUSETTS. In 1900 the Massachusetts Legislature appropriated $1,500 for the inauguration of Home Teaching, being the first state in the Union to set aside public funds for this purpose. This activity, begun under the supervision of the Perkins Institution, was June 1, 1916, transferred to the Massachusetts Commission for the Blind. The appropriation for the year ending November 30, 1922, was increased to $9,686.02. The six blind or partially blind teachers (four women and two men) during the year 1921-

1922 spent 3,620 hours in teaching and gave 3,215 lessons to 331 pupils; the amount earned by the pupils was $3,-381.38.

The home teachers gave lessons in reading and writing embossed type; typewriting and all forms of manual and occupational work, including reseating of chairs, crocheting, knitting, machine and hand sewing, basketry or other hand processes suitable to the needs and capabilities of the particular individuals instructed. Many of the blind persons visited have not the education or intellect to learn to read, but can be taught some simple finger work by which they may be kept busy and even earn a little money. Thus they are given an incentive in life and it is believed that if the blind people at home are given occupation they will become happy members of the family.

The outlet for their work is through the salesroom, conducted by the Division of the Blind (formerly Commission for the Blind) and sales held under the auspices of women's clubs, by local committees, etc.

A part of the work of a home teacher is to "keep ahead of the game" by himself learning new processes and new articles or designs for which there is a market. The house teacher has had also the task of arranging for purchase of materials at favorable rates for pupils, or actual purchasing of materials for pupils in remote districts or for those blind persons having no one to do errands for them.

As someone has said, "If we were to classify State Home Teaching of the adult blind, in a general way, outside of the particular field of work for the blind, we should probably best classify it in the field of occupational therapy and name it 'curative occupations in the home for persons permanently handicapped by blindness.' Like many other phases of the work for the blind it cannot and should not be expected to stand up under economic tests. Its values are first of all therapeutic values, though it has other and many-sided results."

These increased demands upon the home teacher of today cannot be met by a teacher with the old-time qualifications. Until these more varied demands were made upon home teachers those selected for this work were usually either men and women who had become blind in adult life and, with little or no specific training in blindness, had climbed by sheer force of native ability, determination and character from the slough of despond into which they had been thrown; or those who had been trained in schools for the blind who possessed the requisite ability, character and initiative with such training only as had been procured in the school for the blind.

The requirements of home teachers set by such representative organizations as the state commissions of Ohio, New York and Massachusetts demand a thorough course of training for the specific task of the home teacher.

This demand has been recognized within recent years and efforts have been made to provide the necessary training. One of the earliest efforts was made at Columbia University where six week's courses were given in the summers of 1921 and 1922. The course was omitted in 1923 for lack of sufficient applicants but was offered again in 1924 at New York University.

In seeking a solution to this problem The Pennsylvania Institution for the Instruction of the Blind began in Philadelphia, September, 1922, a two years' course which combined the resources of the residential school for the blind, the local school for training social workers (The Pennsylvania School of Social Health Work) and the educational and social training opportunities afforded in a large cosmopolitan center. These courses, planned to extend throughout the academic year, were offered primarily to meet the needs of a few graduates of the school selected because of their interest in and qualifications for the exacting task of the home teacher, but no sooner did the availability of these courses become known than applications from other states were received.

This movement to provide the training demanded by the largely increased requirements of the present-day teacher of the adult blind in their homes is only in its infancy; experience will point the way as to necessary changes in the courses, but workers for the adult blind will no longer be satisfied without adequate training of those to be employed in the difficult and important work of home teaching.

And it goes without saying that when this increased training has been supplied and well trained teachers for the adult blind in their homes are available the meager salaries now very generally paid to these workers must and will be substantially increased.

The Commission feels that the home teaching of the adult blind in Pennsylvania must be extended to meet these urgent needs. The need is not to teach less reading, but to teach more manual occupations and breadwinning employments.

Training and Employment of the Adult Blind

The two organizations primarily concerned with the training and employment of the adult blind of the state are the Pennsylvania Working Home for Blind Men and The Pennsylvania Association for the Blind, Inc.

The Pennsylvania Working Home for Blind Men provides opportunities for work for approximately 125 men of whom slightly more than two-thirds reside in the Home and slightly less than one-third live outside but go to the shops daily to work.

The age distribution of the present enrollment of workers is indicative of the financial and social problems that now confront the managers of this—the first working Home to be opened in America.

Between 20 and 50	43
" 50 and 60	41
Over 60	42
Total	126

This means that approximately one-third of these blind men are between 20 and 50, one-third between 50 and 60, and one-third over 60 years of age. Stated another way, approximately one-third are of working age and two-thirds are beyond the age at which the seeing manual workman is usually economically productive. That is, this institution is now concerned with a problem of employment for approximately one-thord of its population; for the remaining two-thirds it is a problem of providing light employments and occupations which may fairly be included in the phrase "occupational therapy"—employments and occupations that cannot possibly be economically productive.

Through the fifty years of its history this Home has been known locally and to workers for the blind everywhere as primarily a broom factory. From time to time other trades and occupations have been tried out, but today three-fifths of the men are still employed as broom-makers. Of the remaining two-fifths, numbering about 50 men, 40 or nearly one-third of the entire number, are weaving rag rugs and carpet, and a few are caning chairs.

The "Home" Department of this institution provides a domicile for 86 blind men, where they are given, at very small cost to themselves, comfortable sleeping quarters, good food, medical attendance, and many of the enjoyments of life. For most of these men, life would be very hard without this "Home", and many of them would have to spend their days in some almshouse.

Investigations into the condition of the blind of the state, begun in 1903 by The Pennsylvania Institution for the Instruction of the Blind and carried to completion in 1909 in co-operation with the Western Pennsylvania School for the Blind at Pittsburgh, brought out prominently the need of advisement, training and placement for the capable adult blind.

Under the inspirational guidance of Thomas D. McAloney —then superintendent of The Western Pennsylvania School for the Blind—and with the assistance of a group of men and women who became interested in the movement to meet the needs of this important group of Pennsylvania's blind, there resulted in 1910 the organization of The Pennsylvania Association for the Blind with headquarters in Pittsburgh but with charter provisions that permitted the extension of the work through the state as funds were available.

The Pennsylvania Association for the Blind with headquarters in Pittsburgh and with branches, maintaining workshops, in Pittsburgh, Scranton, Wilkes-Barre and Harrisburg, now provides regular employment daily in its workshops for approximately 100 blind workers. This organization also provides employment for a small group of blind people who act as salesmen to dispose of the products of the labor of the shops and aids an additional number of blind workers through the solicitation of such work as piano tuning, weaving and caning. Blind workmen are also placed by them in factories among the seeing and a very definite and helpful service is rendered in concsultation with the

newly-blinded in an effort to stimulate and guide them in overcoming their handicap.

The very same year (1910) The Pennsylvania Institution for the Instruction of the Blind opened its Salesroom and Exchange in rented quarters in a central location in Philadelphia. This center has been maintained since that time, the entire expense of its maintenance being met by the school which opened it until, in furtherance of the plan to reduce duplication of effort and increase the assistance to the blind, a definite plan of co-operation with The Pennsylvania Association for the Blind was initiated in 1920. Since that time the Salesroom and Exchange has been affiliated with the Association and handles such adult blind cases, particularly in eastern Pennsylvania, as time and means permit.

Through this agency opportunities are sought for the employment of the adult blind of all ages. As the expenses of its maintenance has been so largely met by the school its primary obligation has been felt to be towards former pupils of the school. However, as both schools for the blind of the state are frequently appealed to for counsel and advice in many cases of the adult blind there are no restrictions to the services rendered except those set by lack of funds and personnel. This organization has for several years aided each year more than 100 adults by securing for them work which they have been trained to perform; positions for them in employment with those who see; by giving counsel and very definite initial guildance in beginning some form of small business enterprise selected in accordance with the abilities of the individual blind persons and in a large but unknown number of cases it has supplied advice and inspiration to the blind individual himself, to members of his family and to the community of which he is a part.

For this work for the adult blind, conducted by The Pennsylvania Institution for the Instruction of the Blind since 1910 the state has made no specific appropriation; the entire expense amounting to less than $5,000 annually is met from the school funds supplemented by a small amount annually from The Pennsylvania Association for the Blind.

Bureau of Rehabilitation, State Department of Labor and Industry

An enumeration of Pennsylvania's provisions for the adult blind must also include reference to the training and placement by the Bureau of Rehabilitation of the State Department of Labor and Industry of a number of adults blinded in industry and otherwise. The work of the Bureau is fairly represented in a few brief paragraphs presented upon the Commission's invitation at a hearing held in the office of the Commission July 31, 1924.

"Among 3,314 disabled persons registered with the Bureau of Rehabilitation, July 1, 1924, are 123 reported as suffering from defective vision in both eyes.

"Blinded persons, consequently comprise approximately 3.7% of the Bureau's registrants.

"The Bureau of Rehabilitation completed training of 189 disabled persons, to July 1, with payments from the Bureau, of whom 16 are blind.

"Therefore, 8.4% of the persons having completed courses of training with payments from the Bureau are blinded persons.

"Twenty-eight disabled persons were receiving payments from the Bureau for training courses on July 1, 1924, of whom one is totally blind.

"The Bureau has further been of vital assistance to many other blinded persons who did not require payments from the Bureau for courses of training to become self-supporting.

"Numbers of blinded persons have been successfully established in agricultural work, small stores, canvassing and other activities, for which extended training was not required.

"The Bureau has trained blinded persons in rug weaving, chair caning, piano tunning, and similar work and one unusual case was trained in Wharton School, University of Pennsylvania for insurance salesmanship, after a course in The Pennsylvania Institution for the Instruction of the Blind.

"Considered in the abstract, there are almost innumerable specific tasks in manufacturing processes in industry that can be efficiently performed by blind persons. Many difficulties have been encountered by the Bureau of Rehabilitation endeavoring to prove that statement. Consequently, the Bureau has not, to this time, placed many blind persons in industry generally.

"The blinded persons coming to the attention of the Bureau of Rehabilitation have been chiefly those blinded by industrial accidents, usually with very limited education, little manual skill and heavy domestic responsibilities.

"There is probably not one blind person registered with the Bureau of Rehabilitation, who genuinely desired suitable training, that could be provided by the Bureau, who did not obtain the training with assistance from the Bureau.

"On the other hand, the Bureau has not had time nor resources to specialize in work for the blind nor to engage widely in inspirational work to persuade blinded persons to enter training, especially among the large group blinded by disease or from birth.

"The Bureau of Rehabilitation in its training for the blind has always used existing facilities. None of its workers professes to have any special skill in training of blinded persons. Excellent co-operation has been obtained from The Pennsylvania institution for the Instruction of the Blind and The Pennsylvania Association for the Blind.

"Only such blinded persons as may be considered susceptible to being returned to suitable remunerative employment can be considered by the Bureau of Rehabilitation under the law. The Bureau, having no funds for relief purposes, has no broad information on that phase of the problem.

"Blind persons under the care of any state or semi-state institution are specifically excluded from the services of the Rehabilitation Bureau by proviso in Section 4 of the Pennsylvania Rehabilitation Act of July 18, 1919, P. L. 1045. That proviso was evidently intended to prevent the Bureau of Rehabilitation from creating duplication of State effort, or expenditure of State appropriation in work for the blind.

"The Bureau of Rehabilitation must be of assistance to all types of physically handicapped persons. It must, therefore, with limited funds, provide service, necessary artificial appliances, and training for amputation and similar disability cases, who have relief from no other State appropriation, as well as be of service to the blind".

The work for the adult blind of the state towards which the state makes any contribution is comprehended in the work of the five organizations which have been described in the preceding paragraphs. With the exception of the Bureau of Rehabilitation of the Department of Labor and Industry each of these organizations receive material assistance from private funds. It would be an interesting study to ascertain what proportion of their support comes from private and what from public sources but the Commission has not found time to secure this information.

In a complete outline of the facilities available for the adult blind of Pennsylvania must be included the work of several private organizations. The Commission has been to considerable pains to endeavor to secure a complete list of organizations, public and private, including all voluntary committees who are working in any way for the blind of the state. This list will be found in the Appendix of this report together with such salient facts regarding each organization as are usually requested by workers for the blind.

In an effort to make the list complete and accurate the facts prepared have been submitted to each organization for criticism and approval before publication. Workers for the blind even have been surprised at the amount of constructive effort being made by these numerous volunteer organizations.

The limits of this report make impossible any more extended reference to the work of most of these organizations. Two of them, having been founded for the specific purpose of providing a Home for those who are in particular need of it, care for a small number of blind adults and for these reasons their work may be referred to here briefly.

The Pennsylvania Industrial Home for Blind Women was founded in Philadelphia in 1868 "to give a Home to those blind women for whom no other provision has been made." This Home is now rebuilding a portion of its plant. When completed they will have capacity for about 50 women. Inmates who become aged and infirm are cared for at the Home. Of the present enrollment of 43 about two-thirds are over 50 years of age, almost exactly one-half being over 60, and only about one-third within what may be considered the usual working ages of 20 and 50. All the able-bodied among them work five hours a day at various forms of fancy work, reseating chairs or weaving rugs.

One of the most recently organized efforts to provide for the aged blind is the Chapin Memorial Home for Aged Blind, founded in Philadelphia in 1906. This Home has capacity for 26, with facilities for caring for 21 women. Applicants may be of either sex and while they are not restricted as to residence the present policy is to give preference to appli-

cants from Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Delaware. The minimum age requirement for admission is 65 years.

These two Homes may fairly be considered as agencies for the relief of the aged and infirm and the needy blind, nearly all of them women, as the greater proportion of them are over 50 years of age.

While Pennsylvania has been one of the pioneer states to make some provision for the education of the blind with particular reference to its blind youth, the state has been slow to increase its appropriations in accord with the increased provisions that are being made generally throughout the United States for providing adequate opportunities for the education of the young blind and the training and employment of the capable adult blind.

Conspicuous from Colonial days for their charitable purposes the philanthropic citizens of the city and state that are so intimately associated with their founder, William Penn, have made generous provisions through their private benefactions for initiating and carrying on educational and philanthropic work for the blind. This willingness on the part of these citizens to devote a portion of their private wealth to so worthy a cause has relieved the state in part at least from feeling the responsibility that would otherwise have been recognized in a larger measure. Provisions from public funds in Pennsylvania have, therefore, continuously lagged behind those from private sources. The result has been that the combined sources from private and public funds have not kept pace with the recent rapid increases in the cost of providing education for the youthful blind, employment for the able-bodied, and care and maintenance for the aged and infirm blind.

That the friends of the blind of Pennsylvania have not been fully awake to the needs of the blind citizens of the Commonwealth may be clearly shown by comparison with four adjacent states, the condition of whose blind population is fairly comparable to those of Pennsylvania. For purposes of comparison there follows the estimated number of adult blind and the annual state appropriations made to provide for their training and employment. While each of these states makes some provision for relief for purposes of comparison this amount has been deducted from the state appropriations available for the adult blind. It is, however included later on in the report under the heading of relief.

State	Estimated Adult Blind Population	Amount Spent Annually by State
New Jersey	1,700	$ 46,476.56
Ohio	5,400	71,365.00
New York	7,200	85,960.00
Massachusetts	3,500	160,693.32
Pennsylvania	5,600	32,500.00

The Commission recognizes the persistent and prolonged efforts to meet the needs of this group by which such pioneer organizations as The Pennsylvania Industrial Home for Blind Women, The Pennsylvania Working Home for Blind Men, The Pennsylvania Home Teaching Society and Free Circulating Library for the Blind, and the more recent efforts made by The Pennsylvania Institution for the Instruction of the Blind through its Salesroom and Exchange and The Pennsylvania Association for the Blind with its state-wide program, but all these organizations are handicapped and restricted in their efforts by lack of adequate funds and personnel. In consonance with the fundamental principles unanimously agreed upon at the outset by the Commission for all its studies and recommendations, viz. the most complete utilization possible of every existing agency for the blind, the Commission urges such increases in the funds, public and private, of these organizations as will enable them to expand their work along such conservatively progressive lines as successful experience dictates and to add such new opportunities as the exigencies of these blind citizens of the commonwealth demand. Provision of proper training for this group is their right; it is simple justice. The self-respecting blind want opportunity provided by a sympathetic understanding of their problems, not an unthinking pity that doles out charity.

OCCUPATIONS FOR THE BLIND

It has always been generally accepted abroad that blind people cannot usually become self-supporting by their own unaided efforts. As efforts to educate and employ the blind were made somewhat earlier in Europe than in the United States this view influenced all the earlier efforts for the blind in this country. All initial efforts in the United States, therefore, to provide remunerative employment for the blind proceeded on the assumption that all such employment must be subsidized and that it could be provided best by segregating the blind.

Accordingly as has been shown blind adults were brought together for maintenance and employment in Homes with factory features. Such establishments are commonly designated as "working homes." Among the occupations that have been attempted and still survive in various forms are the following:

Brush—making
Broom—making
Weaving rag carpets and rugs
Basketry—reed and willow of various kinds
Chair caning
Mop—making

Various other occupations have been tried in numerous centers throughout the United States, but they have been generally abandoned as impracticable for blind workers usually from the point of view of the costs of production.

All these efforts to provide employment in a shop or factory in which the operatives are all blind have usually resulted in financial loss. It has been demonstrated beyond question in this country that a group of blind workmen, employed at industries in which they must compete with the machine-made article, cannot produce goods in sufficient quantity or of a quality equal to those produced by the seeing workmen. As has frequently been stated the problem of blindness is complicated with other factors which lower physical energy and efficiency. The result is that, whereas a group of blind workmen who were normal in all other respects except the lack of sight might more nearly compete with seeing workmen in the quality and quantity of their output, this competition cannot be met by blind workmen whose efficiency in so many instances is so seriously lowered by physical and mental defects other than blindness. It has resulted in practice that these enterprises have been kept going in many instances only by subsidizing them either by income from private sources or from state and municipal appropriations or by both.

Under these conditions it has usually happened that a modicum of productive power has been merged with a problem that is predominantly one of relief. A careful analysis of cost and income usually shows conclusively that a very small income is received from labor and that a very large increment in income must be procured from private and public sources of revenue.

The Minnesota Commission for the Blind which submitted its report in January, 1923, made these significant statements on the subject of "Occupation and Training".

"In order to attain self-support, it is desirable that the occupations for the blind should be relatively stable. Activities which are becoming obsolete should be avoided, and only those chosen for which there will be a continued demand.—A tendency to huddle them into a few vocations is a segregating tendency and makes them abnormal.

"The present scope of occupations open to the blind is unduly narrow. In Minnesota these consist of the traditional handicrafts (basketry, weaving and chair-caning), broom factory operation, salesmanship, usually of the canvassing variety, piano tunning, massage and dictaphone work to a very limited extent, a very few factory operations and a number of professions, such as teaching, music, elocution, authorship and law.

"The traditional handicrafts are tending to become obsolete. In the main the factory method of production is rendering competition difficult. The widespread adoption of basketry as an occupational therapy measure is also having a tendency to flood the market with such products. Chair-caning is still profitable when it can be done through a special workshop for the blind, and when it deals with large orders only. Whenever the business becomes one of collecting, repairing and returning small orders of chair-caning, it ceases to be profitable.

"Factory employment for the blind in a considerable number of specialized processes is quite feasible.—The special study conducted in 1922 by the State Division of Re-Education showed that ninety processes were feasible for the blind, most of which were or could be constituted as a particular job".

"These processes were distributed among the following 17 kinds of industries:

Small machine parts shops	19
Paper box factories	5
Knitting works	9
Automobile body building and repair shops	6
Novelty advertising companies	4
Electric light globe factory	1
Wooden box factories	2
Paper and cloth bag manufacturers	3
Manufacturers of clocks and chimes	6
Manufacturers of candies	6
Coffee companies	8
Cigar manufacturers	1
Wholesale hardware companies	6
Bed manufacturers	2
Flour mills	2
Linen supply companies	3
Food manufacturing companies	7

In the study of 500 former pupils (235 girls, 265 boys) of The Pennsylvania Institution for the Instruction of the Blind, published in June, 1924, under the title "What Can the Blind Do?" the question of the occupations of these former pupils was studied with particular care. The women were following 22, the men 40, rather distinctive occupations. These occupations ranged all the way between the simpler occupations of the home in which the women could give substantial help, to responsible administrative positions and professions.

An analysis of these occupations emphasizes the principle now generally accepted by the more progressive workers for the blind that the field of employment for the blind is altogether too restricted and that employment can be found for them in a variety of forms that have never been thought to be available.

A few illustrative cases will emphasize the truth of this statement.

Blind Salesmen Selling Brooms. "Our books show thousands of dollars paid in Commissions to more than 30 blind people for selling brooms and mops made by the workers in the Pittsburgh Workshop proper. Among the more capable of our salesmen is Mr.—. He was born and educated in Pittsburgh. Later he took a course in connection with the Chicago Correspondence School of Law. He was a clerk with a steel corporation for upwards of twenty years. Towards the close of this time his eyes, which had always been weak, failed entirely but, all undaunted he took up salesmanship as a means of livelihood. He has for eleven years past been actively engaged in the sale of magazines of all varieties, as well as of our brooms and mops. He is the sole support of an aged mother."*

Book Bindery. "One young man not many years blind, after a year at Perkins Institute, was placed with a bank book company, where he has tried successfully several of the bindery processes, and is at present (year ending November 30, 1920) earning on piecework $21.00 a week as interleafer. Although he does not see at all, he gets to and from his work alone, and is a useful part of his employer's force."†

Employment Bureau for Domestics. "An illustration of independent effort is shown by Miss D.— a delicate but ambitious young lady, who has opened and is now conducting an employment bureau for domestics in her own home, a business venture never before undertaken by any of our blind in this state (Massachusetts), and one of the very few lines of home industry offering profitable returns."††

Rehabilitation of an Adult Losing Sight after School Age. "Mr. N—lost his sight between the ages of 20 and 30 years and, not knowing what else to do, faced the "heart breaking" prospect of separation from his wife and family and going to a working Home. Through the financial and moral support of Mr. Delfino, the blind field agent of The Pennsylvania Institution for the Instruction of the Blind, he was encouraged to start a rug-weaving business in his own home. This was fifteen years ago. To-day, he is rehabilitated, lives a normal family life, and is on a fair way to success. He says it has meant a constant fight, and continuous work on his part. He gives due credit to the devoted help of his wife and to the supervision of Mr. Delfino and others who have made it possible for him to "carry-on."

Mr. N—wishes that the state would pay $1.00 per day, or allow a working capital to enable and to encourage blind persons to carry on occupations at home whereby they may earn a living wage and support for themselves and their families.

As state and municipality make liberal grants to blind workers segregated for employment and oftentimes for maintenance and support, why should not small sums be granted to individual blind workers struggling to maintain their economic and social independence? Why not supply from public funds that little necessary aid which will be the difference between success and failure to the struggling blind worker? He is doing his best, why not give him a helping hand? Just because he shows a willingness to work, why stand aside and let him work himself to death? Help is given sometimes to those who can't or even won't work; why withhold the little aid from the self-respecting and eager worker?

Dictaphone. "The future of the dictaphone operator without sight offers all the possibilities and promise of the open door.—Given a person of well rounded education, sound business training, and without sight, you have concentrated efficiency in the transcriber—"without sight" because the chances of distraction for the blind person with ears harnessed to a dictaphone are at nothing compared to the countless claims on the eye and, as often as not, on the ear and tongue of the operator "handicapped" with sight, because the blind person's coordination of ear, brain, and finger is from very necessity unusually well developed."**

Assorting String. The work of assorting string was begun in Philadelphia in 1918 as an experiment. The strings are assorted according to length and are tied in three places in readiness for making into mops. The string is delivered to the home of the blind worker and returned to the factory by the delivery system of the organization without expense to the worker. This occupation possesses the two-fold advantage of simplicity of operation and no capital investment.

"That three totally blind men of very mediocre attainments were able to earn $1,840.74 during a year by assorting 73,521 pounds of string—one of whom earned $1,141.92 by assorting 45,671 pounds—enforces anew the truth that diligent search for employment for blind people in their homes by those who have an exact knowledge alike of the limitations of the blind employee and of his capabilities, will surely open up new avenues for employment."*

These illustrations can easily be multiplied but they are sufficient to establish the soundness of the principle that diligent search by the sane and earnest worker for the blind will be rewarded by the opening of new channels for the individual blind person. Constant effort should be made to discover such opportunities among those who see as will enable the blind worker to remain wherever possible with his family and in the community of which he has been and should continue to be a social unit.

RELIEF

It is significant commentary upon the comparative earning power of seeing and blind people and of the urgent need for financial assistance for many of the blind that England, which grants poor relief to seeing people after 70 years of age, has reduced this minimum age limit to 50 in the case of blind.

Earlier in this report attention has been directed to the fact that approximately 50% of the blind are over 60 years of age. Approximately 14% are between 50 and 60. Accepting these figures as representative there are in Pennsylvania approximately 4,000 or nearly two-thirds of the total blind population of the state, who are over 50 years of age. A large number of these are known not to be in need of relief in any form. An unknown proportion of them are in dire need. Add to this the numbers between 20 and 50 years of age who are for various reasons unable to support themselves and there results a very considerable number of the blind population of the state who need and deserve

*Pennsylvania Association for the Blind, Inc., Year Book, 1923.

†1920 Annual Report of Division of the Blind, Massachusetts.

††1922 Annual Report of Division of the Blind, Massachusetts.

*Quoted from 1923 Annual Report of The Pennsylvania Institution for the Instruction of the Blind. Salesroom and Exchange.

**Quoted from article by Marian C. Sibley in Outlook for the Blind, Page 9, May, 1923, Vol. XVII, No. 1.—For her personal experience as dictaphonist see article.

capacity is less than $300 per year or whose entire income does not exceed that amount would generally be regarded as in need of financial assistance.

Numerous plans have been made to meet these needs, the financial assistance being variously designated as relief, pensions, subsidies, assistance, etc.

"This grant is popularly known as a 'pension.' The term probably grew out of its analogy to the quarterly pensions allowed to former soldiers. But a pension is paid in recognition of a past service; whereas the so-called state and county 'blind pensions' authorized by the various commonwealths of this country are in reality a specialized kind of poor relief and are usually so termed in the laws."*

At least seventeen states have made provision for relief in some form; all except Ohio having made this provision since 1900 and fourteen since 1910. The casual observer must be impressed by the fact that the movement in response to the demands for financial assistance in cases of needy blind people has been extremely rapid during the past fifteen years.

Students of the problem of relief of the blind should be reminded of the fact that during this same period there have been developed in the United States new principles of relieving poverty and special conditions and new methods of applying relief. A number of states, among them Pennsylvania, have already provided by legal enactment relief in the form of "Mothers' Assistance" and "Old Age Pensions", though the latter has recently been declared unconstitutional in Pennsylvania. The movement, therefore, toward special forms of relief to supplement the efforts of the worthy and needy in general. To the careful student and observer of the trend of the times in the special field of the blind it is obvious that relief in some form or other is bound to come and that soon.

It is the earnest desire of workers for the blind in Pennsylvania that a wise plan of relief for this needy and worthy group of our citizens shall be formulated and projected immediately. The Commisison has, therefore, given considerable time to the gathering of information as to what has been attempted elsewhere and with what results.

The latest available information, secured from various sources, official and unofficial, is believed to represent the facts with reasonable accuracy.

New Jersey with a blind population of 1,075 (United States census 1920)—an estimated population of 1,800 (New Jersey Commission for the Blind)—last year granted relief to thirty-nine individuals, the maximum amount of relief in any case being $300, at a total cost of $5,360.66. One provision of the New Jersey law is unique in that an applicant is required "to make a return in service equal in value to the amount paid him or her; providing, in the judgment of the Board of Managers, that the applicant be physically or otherwise able to do such work." Relief is given by the Counties. The Commission estimates that one hundred blind persons will be eligible for relief during the current year, that is about 5½% of the estimated blind population.

Colorado with a blind population of 706 (United States census 1920) an estimated population of 1,200 makes a maximum annual individual grant of $300. It requires only three years' residence in the state, two years in the county. In 1922, 1,017 persons were on the pension list at a cost to the state of $293,710, an annual per capita cost of $288. In 1922 Colorado granted pensions to 311, or 44%, more persons than the census enumerators returned as blind in 1920. If the number be 1,200 even then five-sixths were recipients of the State's "pension." This situation may be due to the moving into Colorado from neighboring states, particularly New Mexico, of blind people in order to take advantage of the relief. This condition will undoubtedly be corrected by a material increase in the term of residence required to be eligible for relief. Investigation is made by county officials and relief is shared equally by county and state.

Missouri with a blind population of 2,226 (United States census 1920)—an estimated population of 3,800—grants $300 to each eligible applicant for the pension. It is officially stated that last year "more than 6,000 people made application for blind pensions and about one-half of the number were granted pensions." This means that with a blind population, returned only slightly in excess of 2,000 which is estimated to be only a little less than 4,000, approximately 3,000 persons were granted pensions. As $940,000 was spent in one year for the relief of these blind persons the number must be substantially correct. The State Board of Control administers this law. It is officially stated that 20% of the blindness was caused by trachoma, a situation that has been met by prompt action of the State Board of Health with a large decrease in the number of victims of this highly contagious eye disease. Investigation is made by the State Commission and relief is paid by the state.

Ohio with a blind population of 3,872 (United States census 1920)—an estimated population of 6,000—is granting relief to approximately 4,000, that is to a number slightly in excess of the number returned blind and two-thirds of the estimated number of blind citizens, at an anual cost of $400,000. Investigation is made by County Commissioners and relief is paid by the counties. Children in the School for the Blind are recipients of this pension to meet the cost of clothing and travel.

Massachusetts with a blind population of 2,589 (United States census 1920)—an estimated population of 3,900—(State Commission for the Blind)—grants a maximum of $360 per year. Investigations are made by the State Commission, the amount of award is determined by them and the relief is paid by the state. The average per capita grant for 1923 was about $144 per year. The appropriation for 1924 is for $115,000 to meet the estimated needs of from 700 to 800 beneficiaries.

New York with a blind population of 4,205 (United States census 1920)—an estimated population of 8,001 (New York State Commission for the Blind—grants a maximum amount of relief of $300. Investigations are made by the State Commission for the Blind which makes recommendations as to the need and amount of relief. New York's revised law is so recent that no figures are available as to numbers or cost.

It was unnecessary to multiply examples or to go into further detail as to methods that obtain in the remaining eleven states which have so far provided relief for the blind The six states selected are fairly illustrative of the entire number. The information, gathered by the Commission concerning the laws in the seventeen states now granting relief in some form, points out clearly the fundamental principles that must underlie an adequate and economically sound law, granting relief to needy blind persons.

These fundamental principles are:

1. Application should be made to one central bureau.
2. Investigations should be made by an investigator, trained and experienced in the special field of blindness.
3. Relief should be granted only to persons blind within the generally accepted definition of blindness; i. e., the possession of less than one-tenth normal vision in the better eye; this to be determined by a competent eye specialist..
4. All blind persons having an annual income in excess of $360 shall be ineligibel.
5. Five years' residence in the state or loss of vision while living in the state prior to the passage of the relief law.
6. No vicious blind person or mendicant shall be eligible for relief.
7. No person shall be eligible for relief who is suffering from any mental or physical infirmity which in itself would make him a charge upon any other institution or agency and which has so incapacitated him prior to the loss of sight that he was a public charge prior thereto.
8. The amount of relief should be graduated in accordance with the actual need and it should be so administered as to spur the recipient to the largest possible amount of self-help.

The Commission does not encourage the establishment of new institutions for the care of the adult blind since they believe that as a general rule the blind person is better off and can be better served if he lives with the seeing, either in his own home or with relations or if there is no one responsible for his care, in a good private home or in an institution for the seeing.

Nor does the Commission feel that Pennsylvania should follow the lead of a state that is expending a quarter million, a half million, or as in one instance nearly a million dollars annually for the relief of its needy blind. There

*"Blind Relief Laws and Their Administration, A Monograph Prepared for the Red Cross Institute for the Blind" (1919) by Robert B. and Mary B. Idwin of Cleveland, Ohio.

is, however, need for an immediate beginning of a conservative program to make available comparatively small amounts to aid the blind person and his family struggling heroically against the fearful odds which blindness, ill-health and poverty impose.

It is impossible to say what portion of Pennsylvania's estimated 6,228 blind are in dire need of this assistance. Surely not 100% of the number as has appeared in some states whose operation of relief system the Commission has studied: Massachusetts is affording relief in varying amounts, in no case exceeding $360 annually, to approximately 20% of its blind people on an appropriation of $115,000 a year. Connecticut with the same maximum amount for individuals, is affording relief to 7% of its blind population for approximately $7,000 a year. New Jersey with a maximum annual limit of $300 to 2% of its population for a little over $5,000 a year.

The Commission suggests that 5% of its estimated 6,228 persons, or 311, is a very conservative estimate of the number in need of relief. Relief should be made available where necessary for this small number of our blind citizens in the maximum amount of $360. A creditable beginning in the solution of this difficult and important problem could be begun by making an annual grant of $75,000.

Under Pennsylvania's law the Commission believes this provision must be made by the counties.

MENDICANCY AMONG THE BLIND

The Commission has not made any extended study into the question of the number of blind beggars. It bases its statements upon the experience and observation of workers for the blind and the seeing in various parts of the United States. The problem of mendicancy among the blind is a perplexing one. Its solution demands unanimity of action, persistence and tenacity of purpose among workers for the blind and social agencies, with provision for the training, employment, and relief of the blind, and a state-wide sustained campaign for the enforcement of the laws against begging.

Blind beggers may be divided into two groups.

1. The larger group, or those begging because it is more profitable than work and less strenuous. These need opportunity for work, and compulsory employment suitable to their ability.
2. Another small group is made up of the helpless, aged, decrepit, and destitute. These need custodial care and suitable provisions for their relief.

There is need of educating the general public and public officials to secure the enforcement of existing laws which we believe are adequate.

The Commission suggests that the following steps be taken in conjunction with other plans put forth by it in improving the conditions of the blind in the state:

1. Adequate provision for training, opportunity to work, and subsidized employment wherever necessary.
2. Unity of action among workers for the blind in protesting and denouncing mendicancy, so injurious to the individual and so detrimental to the welfare of the blind in general.
3. An agreement among all the instutions for the blind —educational, custodial, and industrial—that they will not tolerate mendicancy in any individual with whom they deal; the penalty of mendicancy so discovered should be instant separation from the institution or organization. While there is some difference of opinion on this point among the seeing, there is absolute unanimity upon it among the self-respecting blind.
4. Adequate relief measures for the aged, the infirm, and the destitute blind.

Until these fundamental principles have been complied with there can be little improvement in this matter that so vitally concerns the social well-being of the self-respecting blind. At frequent intervals along the most crowded thoroughfares of our great centers of population the sight of the blind mendicant makes its continuous appeal to maudlin sympathy and is as repulsive to the eye of the thoughtful citizen and philanthropist as are the strident sounds of his voice, fiddle or accordion to the keen and discerning ear of the self-respecting blind who may chance his way. Some of these have resorted to begging because they have been denied an opportunity to be trained after loss of sight for some remunerative employment Others, lacking character and self-respect, are there from choice. Training and employment will solve the problem of the first group which is the larger one, containing as it does the more self-respecting blind; the work house, jail and penitentiary supply the only solution of the problems presented by the second group.

The problem of the blind mendicant is, however, only one phase of the whole problem of mendicancy. The mistake has sometimes been made by well-meaning workers for the blind of proceeding against blind mendicants as a class without reference to that larger number of mendicants who see. This is grossly unfair to the blind. Mendicancy among the blind can be dealt with fairly and successfully only by regarding it as one phase of a difficult social and economic problem which has never been solved and to whose solution the economist, social worker and educator must address his most serious thought. A sane program generally adopted and backed by an aroused and persistent public sentiment will supply the only solution of this old and vexatious problem.

CUSTODIAL CARE FOR THE BLIND FEEBLE-MINDED

So far as we are able to learn no systematic provision has been made in this coutry or abroad for the feeble-minded who are also blind. Fortunately their number is small in comparison with the feeble-minded who see. Their need of custodial care is, however, in inverse ratio to their number. If the seeing feeble-minded child needs custodial care, how much greater the need of the blind feeble-minded child! If the seeing feeble-minded woman of child-bearing age needs the protecting care of an institution home, how much greater is the need of such care in the case of the blind feeble-minded woman!

The schools for the education of the blind do not intend to receive the feeble-minded but for various reasons such children gain admission temporarily; and as the chasm is a narrow one between the feeble-minded and the extremely backward blind child whose training has been wholly neglected by parents who are ignorant or who are helpless before the stupendous problem which confronts them, these pupils are sometimes retained in the schools for a short time to discover to what extent they will respond to training.

As the primary defect in the case of the blind feeble-minded is feeble-mindedness and the blindness is only incidental, the blind feeble-minded clearly belong in an institution for the feeble-minded, not in a school for the education of the young blind, or in a workshop or industrial home for the adult blind.

Accepting this principle as fundamental, the Committee to Survey the Activities for the Blind of the State of Pennsylvania appointed by Governor Brumbaugh in December, 1916, to make a survey of the provisions at that time for the blind of the Commonwealth, "a study of their future needs, and the best methods of meeting those needs," conferred with the superintendents of the institutions for the feeble-minded at Polk, Elwyn, and Pennhurst, with the view to persuading them to receive on trial a small group of about ten blind feeble-minded children.

The usual point of view of the management of these institutions for the feeble-minded is that the initial step towards caring for the blind feeble-minded is to provide separate buildings for them. While this may be found to be necessary as the plans develop for caring for these doubly-handicapped children, this Commission believes that an excellent beginning might be made by providing for a group not to exceed ten such children in each of the institutions for the feeble-minded. With an addition of $100 to the usual per capita appropriation for a group of ten—a gross appropriation of $1000 in excess of the normal appropriation— a teacher-attendant who is familiar with the methods employed in training the blind can be employed and the necessary small amount of special equipment can be procured. Two of the three superintendents expressed a willingness to try the experiment if the funds were provided.

We recommended that a special appropriation of $1000 per annum in excess of the usual appropriation for the pupils be made to the institutions at Polk and Pennhurst in order to give the plan a trial. If our recommendation is approved, Pennsylvania will be the first state of the Union to take a forward step toward the solution of a problem which, though not extensive, is one of the most perplexing with which workers with the blind have to deal.

Two or three illustrative cases, selected at random from numerous similar cases, will make the problem clearer and emphasize the importance of the adoption of a constructive program for its solution.

C. B. entered a residential school for the blind at ten years of age. After two years of patient inidvidual instruction he was unable to read or to do the simplest number work. Having exceedingly poor use of his hands he finally learned to dress himself, but was unable to tie his shoes. His failure was due to lack of ability for he tried very hard though he accomplished so little. This boy seldom talked and was not troublesome, but he took the place of a child who is teachable and a school for the blind is not the proper place for him. His home conditions are unfavorable. What is the duty of the state toward a twelve year old boy of such low mentality that he must always be cared for and protected?

M. M., a totally blind seven-year old girl, entered the kindergarten group at a residential school for the blind. She was an extremely backward untutored child, unable to dress, wash or feed herself without considerable assistance. From the time she got up until she went to bed she whistled or sang. During her three years in school attempts to teach her were made by five teachers, four seeing and one blind, and by three housemothers. In spite of all this individual attention she made very little progress. It was a long time before she could string beads or find the holes to put pegs in in the kintergarten work. Beyond these elementary manual occupations she could not go. She has objectionable sex habits and constant swaying motion of the body and frequently displays a violent temper. She can memorize very well, but so poor is the co-ordination between her brain and muscles that she was unable to learn to write or read embossed type. Her parents are very poor and a benevolent individual clothed her and contributed something toward her tuition. All her life she must be cared for either by her family or by the state. As she approaches child-bearing age shall she be left to the care of parents who do not appreciate the seriousness of her problem or shall the state protect itself by protecting this girl?

F. W. entered kindergarten when four and one-half years of age. For four years she received the individual attention given each child in the school and family life. At the end of this time she still needed assistance in dressing. She learned to string beads following dictation, but was unable to learn to read and write. Her habit movements became more pronounced and she was, therefore, a great disadvantage to her associates. She was discharged because it had been proven that she was unable to progress with the other pupils.

Twelve years later one of her former teachers met her during the summer vacation and urged that the girl be given another trial among the older girls. Her home was no place for her as her stepmother was very unkind to her. Of very unprepossessing appearance, untruthful and unmoral rather than immoral her one little talent was the ability to memorize and recite fairly well. For two years she received special and much of the time individual instruction with particular emphasis on hand work. As she had very poor use of her hands she could learn but little in a manual way. Even the wash cloths that she learned to knit were not well enough done to be salable. As it was evident that the school could do no more for her she was discharged. As her home is so unsuitable she needs institutional care. With her limitations unquestionably she could be cared for in the appropriate group in an institution for the feeble-minded.

THE DEAF-BLIND

A small but very needy and deserving group of blind people represented in every state in the Union is made up of those who have the double handicap of blindness and deafness. The cases of Laura Bridgman and Helen Keller are most widely known. Their accomplishments emphasize the possibilities for the training and development of the mind when the two most commonly used avenues of instruction have been closed. These two women have proven what patience and perseverance can accomplish against such fearful odds.

Laura Bridgman's entire education was institutional, she having been taught at the Perkins Institution for the Blind under the direction of Dr. Samuel Gridley Howe.

Helen Keller's training, begun at her home under a special teacher, was later undertaken for a short time at the same institution where Laura Bridgman received her training. However, as is well known Miss Keller's education has been secured chiefly through the devoted personal assistance of her teacher-companion, Mrs. Anne Sullivan Macy.

The education of other deaf-blind girls and boys has been undertaken in various parts of the country. At least three such pupils are now under instruction in this state at the Pennsylvania Institution for the Deaf at Mt. Airy for each of whom the state appropriates $1,000 per annum.

As the cases of Laura Bridgman and Helen Keller demonstrate, the deaf-blind can be successfully trained either in a residential school or under the individual instruction of one who knows the special methods needed and who has the personal devotion that is essential for success.

In the majority of cases, for financial and other reasons, the training of these pupils is generally provided in residential schools. Whether these should be schools for the deaf or schools for the blind is a moot question. The Commission has secured the opinions on this point of the superintendents of the two largest schools for the deaf in this state; of three superintendents of so-called "dual" schools, i.e., schools in which both the deaf and the blind are taught under the same management though never in the same classes; and from two superintendents of schools for the blind. The superintendent of a leading school for the deaf, who is very familiar with the problem, thinks that these doubly handicapped children can be trained best and at least cost in a school for the blind. The two superintendents of the schools for the blind agree with this view though one suggests the possible use of both schools for the deaf and schools for the blind to "round out education and take care of varying conditions". The three superintendents of dual schools strongly favor schools for the deaf.

There is, however, general agreement on one necessary principle involved, i.e., that whether this instruction be provided in the school for the blind or in the school for the deaf, from $1,000 to $1,200 a year for each deaf-blind pupil must be supplied from private or public sources because such instruction must be entirely individual.

EMBOSSED LITERATURE.

One of the most perplexing problems in work for the blind is the production of embossed textbooks and litterature to meet the need of the student and to provide reading material for the leisure hours of the student and the adult.

The production of embossed books is extremely costly and time-consuming. An illustration will enforce the truth of this statement. A copy of the Bible in ordinary type, bound in leather, gold edge, can be procured for $1.75. The least bulky and costly edition in embossed form makes eleven large-size volumes which can be purchased for $39. In another embossed type, the Bible makes nineteen such volumes, costing $90, while the most bulky embossed form requires 58 volumes which cost $273. These prices do not, however, represent the actual costs of production, for the American Bible Society has largely underwritten the cost and is therefore able to supply the Bible in these three embossed types at a price that is but nominal in comparison with the actual cost of production.

The recent rapidly developing movement to combine the educational facilities of the residential school for the blind and those of the community in which it is situated and the rapidly increasing number of students attending high schools, colleges, universities, and professional schools are making largely increased demands for embossed literature—demands that the embossing presses of the country cannot possibly meet.

To meet this demand there is being developed throughout the country groups of women who are learning the embossed type in order to be able to provide hand written material for individual students and readers. The Southeastern Pennsylvania Chapter of the American Red Cross reported that for the last year for which statistics were available 151 pupils were working in classes at Chapter Headquarters in a Y. W. C. A. center, in a Junior High School in Philadelphia, and in five suburbs of the city. The War Mothers' Association, too, has undertaken this work. This organization produced during the year 1,781 pages of embossed literature in a variety of forms. The Junior League of Philadelphia has also developed a few capable transcribers and numerous Women's Clubs of which the Pocahontas Club of Pittsburgh is an illustration are interesting themselves in this constructive work for the blind.

One of the most helpful organizations, national in scope, that has undertaken to increase the supply of embossed literature is the Lions Clubs.

"The recent interest which the Lions Clubs in various parts of this country have taken in the welfare of blind children has attracted the attention of workers for the blind to these organizations.

The purpose of these clubs is primarily social. At their luncheon meetings they usually have a speaker with a message of general or special interest. They have found that they thrive best when they have some altruistic project. The Rotarians for example quite generally interest themselves in crippled children. Each Lions Club has a welfare committee but the interest is quite varied. In some communities it is the Girl Scouts, in others it is the Boy Scouts and in still other it is undernourished children who have enlisted the club's aid.

In several cities welfare work for blind children has been undertaken. Conspicuous examples of this are the work for the blind children carried on by the Lions Clubs in Cincinnati and Youngstown, Ohio. In these cities the welfare committee has worked very closely with those in charge of classes for the blind in public schools. They have supplemented the work of the schools in such ways as the teachers suggest. In Cincinnati and Youngstown the annual budgets for this purpose have run into four figures.

About Christmas time last year the Lions Club of Cincinnati undertook to finance for six months a Braille juvenile magazine for blind children. This magazine was sent free to every blind child in Ohio interested in receiving such a publication. In June, the State Convention of Lions Clubs held in Akron, Ohio, undertook to assume the financial support of this Braille magazine.

A movement is now on foot in certain states to induce the International Organization of Lions Clubs to adopt welfare work for blind children as a special interest of this organization. Workers for the blind might help materially in this movement by stimulating the interest of their local Lions Club in the welfare for blind children of the community".*

To the handicap which blindness imposes upon the student and the interested reader there is added the additional handicap of serious lack of textbooks and general literature in embossed form. Justice calls for minimizing the additional handicap which this lack of literature imposes. As the need becomes more widely known the helpful response will be more general, and the needs of these earnest and determined students and readers will surely be met.

TRANSPORTATION OF BLIND PERSONS.

With the loss of sight comes a loss of a measure of independence and because of dependency on a guide, to take one instance, comes an increase in expense. Because of his guide it costs a blind person double what it costs a seeing person to travel on a trolley, train, or boat. It would give a person pause for thought if every time he went anywhere his fare would cost twice the regulation rates. Nor is this all for usually the guide whose fare must be counted in the cost of the trip needs also to be paid for his services and time. In the majority of cases when sight is lost the earning capacity of the individual is reduced whereas the expenses are multiplied. What can the state and community do to equalize these conditions and give the blind the same opportunity as the seeing instead of increasing his handicap of blindness by the handicap of additional expense?

The Pennsylvania Railroad System in reply to our inquiry as to conditions under which blind persons with their guides could secure reduced faress stated, "For certain blind charitable organizations regularly listed by tariff publications we grant half fare to blind persons between all points on the Pennsylvania Railroad System except that such arrangement does not apply within the state of Pennsylvania which is governed by state law, it being necessary for such persons to pay full tariff fare".

A ruling upon this question involved in the transportation of blind persons and their guides has been made by the State Public Service Commission to the affect that the State Constitution expressly forbids such concessions. (See Appendix)

*Outlook for the Blind, September, 1923, Vol. XVII, No. 2.

CO-ORDINATION OF EXISTING AGENCIES FOR THE BLIND.

The voluntary organization in January, 1923, of the Council for the Blind, heartily entered into by the organizations for the blind in the state is concrete evidence of the cordial feeling and earnest desire that exists among all these organizations to co-operate in every possible way for the benefit of the blind of Pennsylvania.

It was the purpose of the Council to meet at regular intervals and develop plans for the complete co-ordination of the activities for the blind in the state and for the elimination of duplication of effort. The Council held several meetings, but discontinued when the law was enacted which created the Commission to Study Conditions Relating to Blind Persons in Pennsylvania.

One of the most important functions of the State Council for the Blind which the Commission has decided to recommend will be the more complete co-ordination of the work of these existing agencies, the elimination of such duplication of effort as still exists, and the more efficient functioning of each organization in its special field.

It has, for example, been discovered by the Commission in its studies that in one of the admittedly leading eye hospitals of the city there is no provision for referring cases of blindness when treatments are no longer necessary or effective to the proper agency. A small sum of money would provide a social worker to see that every case of blindness was immediately registered with the central office which the Commission proposes.

Such registration would also prevent a lot of unnecessary correspondence about a single case by several organizations, each anxious to aid the blind person but unaware of the fact that another organization is working upon the case.

THE AMERICAN FOUNDATION FOR THE BLIND, INC.

The slogan of the Foundation "Nation Wide Service for the Blind" indicates in a broad way the purpose of this national organization. It is the purpose of this Foundation to bring together the workers for the blind and to help to meet their needs; to operate as a clearing house which extends nation-wide service and co-operation to all existing agencies which serve the blind or partially blind; to initiate movements to establish associations throughout the states and to assist informing state commissions and other agencies for the furtherance of which the Foundation will study and report upon the best methods of management and organization.

The Foundation was established January 1, 1923, with headquarters at 41 Union Square West, New York, N. Y., and functions under three bureaus: The Bureau of Information and Publicity, The Bureau of Research, and The Bureau of Education.

The Foundation among its numerous endeavors plans to undertake a survey of occupations open to the blind, to make a compilation of occupations being undertaken by the blind in which they are successful both in America and abroad and to disseminate this knowledge to all agencies in the various states.

The Bureau of Education will aim to discover the best methods for teacher training and to help to institute courses for this work.

The Foundation also publishes the Outlook for the Blind. This magazine is a fraternizing agent through which the workers for the blind can frankly discuss their problems, explain their activities, and report their progress.

The Foundation plans to assemble a reference library of domestic and foreign books and periodicals relating to work for the blind.

The Foundation is now engaged in a nation-wide effort to secure an endowment the income of which shall be used for the development of its plans and purposes. Miss Keller and her teacher-companion, Mrs. Macy, have selected this as the crowning service of their life work. The fund has been designated as the Helen Keller Endowment Fund of the American Foundation for the Blind. This national organization is the incorporation in practical form of ideals for which workers for the blind in America have been striving for years. The World War gave a new impetus to this movement; those workers for the blind who know best the problems and who have a vision as to their solution welcome such an organization for nationwide service as The American Foundation for the Blind.

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE COMMISSION FOR A STATE-WIDE PROGRAM FOR THE BLIND OF PENNSYLVANIA.

In compliance with the Act by which it was created the Commission recommends the following comprehensive program for the blind of the Commonwealth to make their "treatment, care, progress, and welfare"—comparable with the most approved methods and practice.

Sec. 1. The creation of a State "Council for the Blind" to be composed of seven members, three ex-officio, representing the Departments of Health, Public Instruction, and Labor and Industry, and four to be appointed by the Governor, no appointee to be an employee of any institution or agency for the blind.

The functions of the Council shall be:

a. To develop a state policy and program for the blind in Pennsylvania.
b. To receive and to act upon suggestions from any source in regard to legislation approval or disapproval of private agencies, or any other aspects of work for the blind.
c. To serve as a channel of communication with commissions or other agencies in other states.
d. To adopt standards, rules, regulations, etc., in matters pertaining to the blind not covered by existing legislation.
e. To pass upon budgets for all agencies for the blind except those already functioning the Department of Public Instruction.

This Council shall hold four stated meetings each year and such special meetings as may seem necessary or desirable.

Sec. 2. The organization of a "Bureau for the Blind" in any state department. This Bureau is to be a co-ordinating agency; the necessary staff, full-time state employees.

The functions of the Bureau shall be as follows:

a. To co-ordinate the activities of all agencies in the state for work with the blind.
b. To supervise the activities of agencies not now allocated to other bureaus or departments.
(Note:—It does not seem wise to suggest legislation at this time, giving this or any other private or state agency any more power of supervision of private agencies than that already given by law to the Department under which this Bureau will function. The co-ordination of effort, the prevention of duplication of work and the carrying out of new policies should be brought about by suggestion.)
c. To serve as a confidential exchange or registration office for cases handled by all agencies. These agencies should be asked to report each case of blindness in the Commonwealth to this Bureau. Also to collect statistics in regard to the blind persons in the state.
d. To keep a complete list of all agencies dealing with the blind and to serve as a clearing house of information in regard to them.
e. To direct to the proper agency any case of blindness or problem relating to the blind.
f. To carry on work for the blind that cannot be better done by some other agency.

It seems to the Commission that this type of organization would be acceptable to the private agencies concerned, that it has in its conception possibilities of growth and development not foreseen by the Commission.

Sec. 3. A complete plan for the development of work for the blind in Pennsylvania under the direction of public and private organizations should include the following:

a. The prevention of blindness.
b. Investigation and guidance. Every case of blindness should be promptly investigated, such advice and guidance as may apply to the case should be given, and each case should be assigned to the agency best equipped to handle it.
c. Preliminary training, equipment and placement. This contemplates a thorough, intensive, and inspirational course of training by the proper agency, the placing of the trained blind worker in employment among the seeing in accordance with his abilities, or his establishment in that individual enterprise for which he is best adapted.
d. Home teaching and training. This contemplates instruction of blind people in their homes in embossed reading, typewriting, handicrafts, and in any occupation that may contribute toward their economic, intellectual, and social betterment.
e. Subsidized employment. The majority of the adult blind can never be self supporting. An unknown but a fair percentage of these are able and willing workers who, under sympathetic guidance, can make material contributions toward their support. Experience has proven that the earnings of the individuals of this group must be subsidized in amounts varying according to the ability and determination of the individual. Whether working in segregated groups, in individual enterprises or as home workers, a portion of the overhead expense must be borne either by public or private philanthropy in order to insure the blind person a living.
The total amount of this subsidy may not be materially less than the cost of maintaining this willing but less capable worker in complete idleness, but the gain in self-respect and in every other way is commensurate with the cost. A plan of subsidizing the earnings, graded according to the earnings of the workers should be a part of the plans for future development.
f. Sales, soliciting and marketing. Provisions should also be made for the active solicitation of business of all kinds for the blind, such as piano tuning, music teaching, professional engagements, and the various parts of handicraft, and to assist in marketing the products of the blind workers.
g. The Commission does not favor the establishment of new institutions for the care of the adult blind, but recommends rather the development of a program by which the counties supply the necessary relief to supplement the earnings of the individual blind person and those of his family.

The development of the program, however, the Commission believes should be delegated to the Council for the Blind for further study as to actual conditions and needs.

Sec. 4. Adoption by the state of a definite policy for the education of its youthful blind. This policy should assure provision by the School Districts, supplemented by Legislative appropriation, of sufficient funds to enable the State to buy education on a per capita basis at cost.

As the State in recent years has been providing only about one-half the cost of educating its blind pupils, the adoption of this policy would require an 80% increase in the biennial appropriations of the Legislature and acceptance by the School Districts of their full responsibility. While this increase seems large, it is necessary now because the State has not in recent years increased its appropriations commensurately with increased costs due to depreciated currency and increased population; an annual per capita of $750. would purchase good educational service at present costs, and Pennsylvania would still be educating its blind youth at less cost than several equally wealthy States.

Sec. 5. The establishment of classes for the conservation of vision in all School Districts of the State having a school population in excess of 5,000, and wherever possible joint arrangements for adjacent School Districts whose school populations separately are too small to warrant the establishment of a special class in the District.

Sec. 6. That feeble-minded children who are blind should be regularly admitted at the Pennhurst State School and the Polk State School, and that adequate provision should be made for the accommodation of all those who are approved for admission or are committed by court. Those of the blind feeble-minded who are educable should have instruction, under a person trained in the education of the feeble-minded and the blind, either in these schools or in their homes. Appropriation items for this purpose should be provided in the budgets of these schools.

Sec. 7. In order that substantial work in accordance with provisions laid down in Section 3 may be carried on during the coming biennium we endorse fully the application of the various organizations for funds for this purpose.

Sec. 8. To meet the traveling and miscellaneous expenses of the Council for the Blind, the salaries and traveling expenses of a director of the Bureau, two field representatives, and a stenographer, the Commission recommends an appropriation by the legislature of $35,000 as a minimum budget for the biennium 1925-27.

APPENDIX

APPENDIX I

ACT 177

AN ACT

For the appointment of a commission to study conditions relating to blind persons in Pennsylvania, and make recommendations; and making an appropriation.

Section 1. Be it enacted, &c., That the Governor is hereby authorized to appoint a commission of nine members—three, at least, of whom shall be women, and six, at least, experts in work to help the condition of the blind—to make a study of the laws and of educational, economic, and social conditions relating to blind persons in the Commonwealth, and also to report to the next session of the General Assembly, with recommendations, as to legislation and policies to make the treatment, care, progress, and welfare of blind persons in the Commonwealth comparable with the most approved methods and practices.

Section 2. The commission shall serve without pay, but there is hereby appropriated five thousand dollars ($5,000.00) to be used to pay the necessary expenses of the commission and the compensation of trained experts, to be employed by and assist the commission if it so desires.

Approved—The 19th day of May, A. D. 1923.

GIFFORD PINCHOT.

APPENDIX II.

ATTENDANCE OF COMMISSIONERS AT COMMISSION MEETINGS.

Mr. Latimer	March 18	July 2	July 31	Oct. 29	Nov. 20	Jan. 28
Mr. Burritt	March 18	July 2	July 31	.....	Nov. 20	Jan. 28
Sen. Lanius	March 18	.....	July 31	.....	.....	Jan. 28
Miss Pratt	March 18	In Europe		Oct. 29	Nov. 20	Jan. 28
Mr. Meader	March 18	July 2	July 31	Oct. 29	Nov. 20	Jan. 28
Mr. Delfino	March 18	July 2	July 31	Oct. 29	Nov. 20	Jan. 28
Dr. Maxfield	March 18	July 2	July 31	Oct. 29	Nov. 20	Jan. 28
Mrs. Fulton	March 18	In Nova Scotia		Oct. 29	Nov. 20	Jan. 28
*Mrs. Torrance	Not aptd.	.....	July 31	.....	.....	Jan. 28

*Appointed June 4, 1924.

APPENDIX III.

CLASSIFICATION OF EXPENSES INCURRED BY THE COMMISSION.

Traveling expenses, hotel bills, etc.	$
Postage, supplies, etc.	
Telegraph and telephone	
Salaries	
Printing, including Report	

APPENDIX IV-A

DRAFT OF PROPOSED ACTS

AN ACT

Creating a State Council for the Blind as a departmental administrative board within the Department of Welfare, and defining its powers and duties.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That a State Council for the Blind shall be created as a departmental administrative board within the Department of Welfare. The State Council for the Blind shall consist of seven members of whom three shall be the Secretary of Welfare, the Superintendent of Public Instruction and the Secretary of Labor and Industry. The other four members, one at least by preference a blind person, shall be appointed by the Governor to serve for terms of four years until their successors shall have been appointed and qualified. Provided, That of the first members appointed hereunder two shall be appointed for two years and two shall be appointed for four years. No paid employe of any school institution or other agency carrying on work for the blind shall be eligible for appointment. Members of the State Council for the Blind shall serve without compensation, but shall receive their necessary traveling and other expenses actually incurred in the performance of their duties.

Section 2. The State Council for the Blind shall annually elect from its members a chairman. The Secretary of Welfare shall be the secretary and executive officer of the Council. The Council shall adopt its own rules of procedure and shall fix the time of its regular meetings. At least four regular meetings shall be held each year. Special meetings may be called jointly by the chairman of the Council and the secretary and shall be called by the chairman on the written request of any three of the appointed members of the Council. A vacancy in the office of any appointed member of the Council shall be filled by the Governor who shall appoint a member for the unexpired term. Four members of the Council shall constitute a quorum.

Section 3. The State Council for the Blind shall have the power and its duties shall be:

(a) To formulate a general policy and program for the prevention of blindness and for the improvement of the condition of the blind in this Commonwealth. Such policy and program shall be modified from time to time as may be found necessary or advisable in the light of improvements in method and practice.

(b) To make recommendations in accordance with such policy and practice to the several executive and administrative departments, boards, and commissions of this Commonwealth and to any public or private agencies therein which may be in any way concerned with work with or for the blind.

(c) To co-operate with State and local agencies both public and private in taking steps to prevent the loss of sight, in alleviating the condition of blind persons and persons of impaired vision, in extending and improving the education, advisement, training, placement and conservation of the blind, and in promoting their personal, economic, social and civic well-being.

(d) To act as a means for communicating with other State agencies, public or private, and with national agencies and to co-operate in efforts to procure an enactment of legislature regarding the prevention of blindness, the improvement of the blind, or the regulation of private agencies for the care of the blind.

(e) To collect, systematize and make available for other agencies information in regard to blind persons and persons of impaired vision in this Commonwealth, including their present physical and mental condition, the causes of blindness and the possibilities of improvement of vision, their financial status and earning capacity, their capacity for education and vocational training, and any other relevant information looking toward the improvement of their condition.

(f) To refer cases of blind persons or problems in relation to the blind or prevention of blindness to such agencies,

public or private, as may be likely to deal most successfully with them.

(g) To encourage the co-operation of all agencies, public and private, doing work for the blind in this Commonwealth and of agencies whose work is related to the prevention of blindness, and

(h) To supervise the expenditure of State appppropriations made to such agencies except in cases in which such supervision is by law within the powers or duties of some other administrative department, board or commission.

Section 4. The State Council for the Blind created by this act within the Department of Welfare shall be and be deemed a departmental administrative board within the State department and shall be subject in all respects to the laws of this Commonwealth limiting the powers of departmental administrative boards or commissions with regard to the expenditure of money and prescribing the duties of departmental administrative boards with reference to the making of financial reports, the furnishings of financial and budgetary information to the department with which it is connected and the making of biennial reports.

APPENDIX IV-B.

AN ACT

Making an appropriation to the Department of Welfare for the State Council for the Blind.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That the sum of thirty-five thousand dollars ($35,000) or so much thereof as may be necessary is hereby specifically appropriated to the Department of Welfare to organize and maintain in connection with said Department a State Council for the Blind as a departmental administrative board within said Department and for the payment of salaries, compensation and traveling expenses of a director, supervisors, clerks and stenographers, and expenses in connection with meetings of the Council.

Payments from said appropriation shall be made by warrant of the Auditor General on the State Treasurer after requisition therefor by the Secretary of Welfare in the usual manner.

APPENDIX V

CHART SHOWING ORGANIZATION SUGGESTED FOR CARRYING OUT A STATE PROGRAM FOR WORK FOR THE BLIND

Governor.
Secretary of Welfare.
State Council for the Blind.
Department of Welfare.
Director and Assistants.
Agencies for the Blind.

APPENDIX VI

PERSONS APPEARING BEFORE THE COMMISSION TO STUDY CONDITIONS RELATING TO BLIND PERSONS IN PENNA.

Mrs. Beatrice L. Ballenburg, Philadelphia Section, National Council of Jewish Women, Philadelphia, Pa.

Mr. W. A. Brindley, Major, Salvation Army, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

Miss Maude Brotherhood, Executive Secretary, Wyoming Valley Chapter, American Red Cross, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

Mrs. Mary Dranga Campbell, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Miss T. Florence Close, Governor of Pennsylvania Chapter, International Federation of Catholic Alumnae, Philadelphia, Pa.

Dr. Oliver P. Cornman, Associate Superintendent, School District of Philadelphia, Board of Public Education, in charge of Special Education and Supplementary Activities, Philadelphia, Pa.

Mrs. Isabel B. Darragh, Social Service Worker, Welfare Department, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Mrs. Emma R. N. Delfino, Chief, Department for the Blind, The Free Library of Philadelphia, Philadelphia, Pa.

Miss Florence Dibert, Board of Directors, The Pennsylvania Association for the Blind, Inc., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Col. John Dimling, Board of Directors, The Pennsylvania Association for the Blind, Inc., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Mr. Harlow Ellerbrock, The Pittsburgh Club for Blind Men, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Mr. John A. Emery, Board of Directors, The Pennsylvania Association for the Blind, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Mr. C. C. Ferber, Board of Directors, Lackawanna Branch, The Pennsylvania Association for the Blind, Inc., Scranton, Pa.

Mrs. Margaret Gaston, Home Teacher, The Pennsylvania Home Teaching Society and Free Circulating Library for the Blind, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Miss Florence H. Gebhart, Executive Secretary, Mothers' Assistance Fund, Scranton, Pa.

Mr. R. M. Goldsmith, Treasurer, Lackawanna Branch, The Pennsylvania Association for the Blind, Inc., Scranton, Pa.

Mr. Francis S. Graves, Superintendent, Lackawanna Branch,, The Pennsylvania Association for the Blind, Inc., Scranton, Pa.

Mrs. Jessie Royer Greaves, Jessie Royer-Greaves School for Blind, King of Prussia, Pa.

Mrs. Mary M. Gunster, Field Secretary, Lackawanna Branch,, The Pennsylvania Association for the Blind, Inc., Scranton, Pa.

Miss Eunice Hall, Assistant Superintendent of Schools, Lackawanna Co., Scranton, Pa.

Miss Helen Howarth, Family Welfare Bureau, Scranton, Pa.

Mr. Lea Hunt, Board of Directors, Wilkes-Barre Branch, The Pennsylvania Association for the Blind, Inc., Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

Mrs. D. T. Jonas, Board of Directors, The Pennsylvania Association for the Blind, Inc., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Mrs. Isabel W. Kennedy, Secretary, The Pennsylvania Home Teaching Society and Free Circulating Library for the Blind; also Secretary The Blind Relief Fund of Philadelphia, Philadelphia, Pa.

Mr. P. F. Kielty, Board of Directors, Wilkes-Barre Branch, The Pennsylvania Association for the Blind, Inc., Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

Miss Emma J. Lewis, Board of Directors, Lackawanna Branch, The Pennsylvania Association for the Blind, Inc., Scranton, Pa.

Mrs. J. G. Lewis, President, Pocahontas Women's Club of Pittsburgh and Board of Directors, The Pennsylvania Association for the Blind, Inc., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Mr. Leo W. Long, Treasurer, Wilkes-Barre Branch, The Pennsylvania Association for the Blind, Inc., Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

Miss Frances McManus, Chairman, Bureau for the Blind, International Federation of Catholic Alumnae, Philadelphia, Pa.

Miss Pearl Mason, Dauphin County Branch, The Pennsylvania Association for the Blind, Inc., Harrisburg, Pa.

Mr. Guy H. Nickerson, Tuning Solicitor, The Pennsylvania Association for the Blind, Inc., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Mrs. Anna E. Norris, Board of Directors, Wilkes-Barre Branch, The Pennsylvania Association for the Blind, Inc., Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

Mr. James J. Norris, Adjuster, Bureau of Rehabilitation, Department of Labor and Industry, Philadelphia, Pa.

Miss Annette Parke, Chairman, Committee on Prevention of Blindness, The Philadelphia Junior League, Philadelphia, Pa.

Miss Charlotte Parrish, Mothers' Assistance Fund, Scranton, Pa.

Miss B. Arline Phillips, Secretary, Wilkes-Barre Branch, The Pennsylvania Association for the Blind, Inc., Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

Mr. John E. Potter, Treasurer, The Pennsylvania Association for the Blind, Inc., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Mr. S. S. Riddle, Bureau of Rehabilitation, Department of Labor and Industry, Harrisburg, Pa.

Miss Anna Roller, Superintendent, United Charities, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

Mrs. Moses Ruslander, First Vice-President, The Pennsylvania Association for the Blind, Inc., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Miss Mary Russel, Pittsburgh, Associated Charities, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Mrs. Lydia J. Schwarzchild, Philadelphia Section, National Council of Jewish Women, Philadelphia, Pa.
Miss Marjory Stewart, Progressive Blind Women's Club of Western Pennsylvania, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Mr. William Stoakes, Pittsburgh Chapter, American Red Cross, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Mrs. Cass Sunstein, Board of Directors, The Pennsylvania Association for the Blind, Inc., Pittsburgh, Pa.
Miss Georgiana Trainer, Publicity Agent, The Pennsylvania Association for the Blind, Inc., Pittsburgh, Pa.
Mrs. T. C. VonStorch, Board of Directors, Lackawanna Branch, The Pennsylvania Association for the Blind, Inc., Scranton, Pa.
Mr. W. O. Washburn, President, Wilkes-Barre Branch, The Pennsylvania Association for the Blind, Inc., Wilkes-Barre, Pa.
Miss Marion Whittaker, Librarian for the Blind, Carnegie Library, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Mr. Stephen Wierzbicki, Superintendent, Willis Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa.
Mr. Frank Williams, President, Friedlander Union, Philadelphia, Pa.
Mrs. Frank Williams, Philadelphia, Pa.
Miss Lyde Kerr Wilson, Chairman, Braille Transcribing Society, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Mr. William Henry Woodward, Secretary, Chapin Memorial Home for Aged Blind, Philadelphia, Pa.
Mrs. William Henry Woodward, Chairman, Auxiliary Committee of Ladies, Chapin Memorial Home for Aged Blind, Philadelphia, Pa.

APPENDIX VII

SCHOOL DISTRICT OF PHILADELPHIA THE BOARD OF PUBLIC EDUCATION.

Memorandum Concerning the Work of the Board of Public Education of Philadelphia for the Instruction of Children Having Seriously Impaired Vision.

The Board of Public Education established its first special sight-saving class for children having vision so seriously impaired that they could not receive instruction to the best advantage in regular classes in November, 1919. Since that time the work has grown until there are now 12 classes having an enrolment of 156. The average attendance per teacher in these classes is 11, the number being kept small in order to allow for as much individual instruction as possible and to meet the other special conditions presented by the pupils of such classes.

Special salaried teachers are employed for these classes, and the work is under the immediate direction of the Division of Special Education. The Division of Medical Inspection is responsible for the recommendations for the admission of pupils to these classes and their discharge therefrom; and the vision of the children in these classes is specially studied by this division.

The children are given the regular course of instruction, modified to meet their individual needs and the conditions under which the work must be done. There is a larger allotment of time given to handwork in these classes than is given in the regular classes.

The Board of Education has not undertaken work with totally blind pupils, being largely relieved of the necessity of doing this by the existence in Philadelphia of The Pennsylania Institution for the Instruction of the Blind at Overbrook.

This work is done in conformity with the provisions of Section 1413 of the School Code. That portion of this Section which provides that the Board of Education shall be reimbursed for its expenditures for this kind of special work to the extent of one-half of the cost of instruction has never been complied with by the State. It is extremely important that this provision of the law be followed out in order that local school districts may be stimulated to carry out the law. In any budgetary consideration of the finances of the State, financial obligations of this kind, written into the law, should be regarded as fixed charges in the budget prior to the apportionment of funds for other purposes.

Prepared and read by Associate Superintendent Oliver P. Cornman in charge of Special Education and Supplementary Activities, at the hearing before the Commission in Philadelphia, July 31, 1924.

REQUIRED NUMBER OF SIGHT-SAVING CLASSES FOR PENNSYLVANIA.

Cities in Pennsylvania	Population 1920 Census (General)	School Population	Based on 1 Child in 500 with Defective Vision		Based on 1 Child in 800 with Defective Vision	
			No. of Children	No. of Classes	No. of Children	No. of Classes
Philadelphia*	1,823,779	294,325	589	59	368	37
Pittsburgh	588,343	80,396	161	16	100	10
Scranton	137,783	27,124	54	5	34	3
Reading	107,784	17,775	35	3	22	2
Erie	83,372	15,342	31	3	19	2
Harrisburg	75,917	14,052	28	3	18	2
Wilkes-Barre	73,833	14,578	29	3	18	2
Allentown	73,502	13,340	27	3	17	2
Johnstown	67,327	10,762	22	2	13	1
Altoona	60,331	10,517	21	2	13	1
Chester	58,030	7,944	16	1	10	1
Lancaster	53,150	8,025	16	1	10	1
Bethlehem	50,358	9,918	20	2	12	1
York	47,512	8,354	17	2	10	1
McKeesport	46,781	9,535	19	2	12	1
New Castle	44,938	10,436	21	2	13	1
Williamsport	36,198	6,442	13	1	8	0
Easton	33,813	6,212	12	1	8	0
Norristown	32,319	5,522	11	1	7	0
Hazelton	32,277	7,299	15	1	9	0
Shenandoah	24,726	4,534	9	0	6	0
Lebanon	24,643	4,287	9	0	5	0
Wilkinsburg	24,403	4,679	9	0	6	0
Butler	23,778	5,417	11	1	7	0
Nanticoke	22,614	4,952	10	1	6	0
Pottsville	21,785	3,734	7	0	5	0
Sharon	21,747	4,449	9	0	6	0
Washington	21,480	4,847	10	1	6	0
Oil City	21,274	3,796	8	0	5	0
Shamokin	21,204	3,625	7	0	5	0
Braddock	20,879	3,235	6	0	4	0

According to the above table the total general population of these cities (31) is 3,785,883 with a total school enrollment of 625, 453. Using the estimate of 1 child with seriously defective vision to every 500 in the school population there are 1,252 such children, requiring 116 classes, on the basis of 10 pupils to each class. Based on estimate of 1 child with seriously defective vision to every 800 in the school population there are 782 such children, requiring 68 classes on the basis of 10 pupils to each class. That the number of classes is not one-tenth of the number of children is due to the fact that some of these children are in districts where the number does not warrant a class.

Note:—Figures of school population furnished by W. M. Denison, Director, Bureau of Attendance, Department of Public Instruction, Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. It is not certain whether the above figures include with the elementary school population those for the continuation classes, trade school classes, high school classes and evening school classes. They do not include the parochial school population. This may account for an apparently larger school population in comparison with the general population in some cities.

*Dr. Oliver P. Cornman, Associate Superintendent, School District of Philadelphia, Board of Public Education, reported that there are at present (July, 1924) 12 conservation of vision classes in Philadelphia with an enrollment of 156 pupils.

APPENDIX VIII

A—EDUCATION OF THE YOUTHFUL BLIND.

1. The Pennsylvania Institution for the Instruction of the Blind.

Corporate Title—The Pennsylvania Institution for the Instruction of the Blind.

Location—Since January 1899, 64th Street and Malvern Avenue, Overbrook, Philadelphia, Pa.

History—Founded 1832. Opened 1833. Incorporated 1834.

Site and Property—The present institution property consists of four buildings; Main School Building, Kindergarten Building, Hospital Building now used as Senior Pupils' Cottage, and a Principal's Cottage,—all located on a tract of land now comprising 19½ acres. Value of buildings and ground is estimated at $552,672.67.

Purpose—To provide a thorough physical, manual, literary, and musical education to its pupils who are school boys and school girls who happen to be blind or to have very defective eyesight.

Capacity—Has equipment for 202 resident pupils. Enrollment school year 1923-1924, 251 pupils.

Management—Invested in a Board of Twenty-one Managers, elected annually.

Territory—Being not a state but a private institution the school is not restricted as to the territory from which it receives pupils. The present enrolment includes pupils from eight states outside of Pennsylvania, whose tuition is partially covered from public or private sources.

Maintenance—Expenses for fiscal year ended May 31, 1924, amounted to $154,362.68. Amount applied for from Pennsylvania State Legislature of 1925, for bie biennium June 1, 1925, to May 31, 1927, $206,250. ($625 per capita for 165 pupils).

Needs—Increase in income from State Appropriation and private funds. Three additional cottages—one for Senior Girls, one for Senior Boys, and one for Steward.

Scholarships. Endowment for increasing annual output of embossed books. At the close of the fiscal year May 31, 1924, there were 18,322 books in the library.

President, Board of Managers—John Cadwalader.

Principal—Olin H. Burritt.

Field Officer—Liborio Delfino.

2. Western Pennsylvania School for the Blind.

Corporate Title—Western Pennsylvania School for the Blind.

Location—Bellefield Avenue and Bayard Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

History—Founded 1888. Opened 1890.

Site and Property—The present institution property consists of five brick buildings—Main Building, Boiler House and Laundry, Industrial and Cottage Building, Porterfield Memorial Gymnasium, and Kindergarten Cottage, all located on a tract of land comprising five and one-tenth acres. Value of buildings and grounds is estimated at $665,000.

Purpose—To give the children of western Pennsylvania who are blind or have very defective eyesight a thorough literary, musical, industrial, and physical education. Also to improve and conserve vision whenever possible. The institution is non-sectarian.

Capacity—140 pupils.

Management—A self-perpetuating Board of nine Directors representing a Board of Corporators. The property has been provided by bequests and contributions and is held in trust by a Board of Corporators.

Territory—The 31 counties of western Pennsylvania.

Maintenance—Expenses for fiscal year ending June, 1924, amounted to $78,212. Amount applied for from Pennsylvania State Legislature of 1925, for biennium June 1, 1925, to May 31, 1927, $181,025 (approximately $670 per capita for 135 pupils).

Needs—$10,000 to thoroughly overhaul plumbing and heating installed over 30 years ago, not included in budget for 1925-1927.

At the end of the fiscal year June, 1924, the school library had 3,625 volumes.

President, Board of Directors—W. W. Blackburn.

Superintendent—Bradley S. Joice.

3. Act 70-A

AN ACT

Making an appropriation to provide the necessary expenses of blind students who are residents of the Commonwealth in attendance at institutions of higher learning.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That the sum of six thousand dollars ($6,000) or so much thereof as may be necessary is hereby specifically appropriated for the purpose of aiding students who are blind and are regularly enrolled students pursuing any course of study, profession, art, or science in any university, college, conservatory of music, normal, professional, or vocational school, approved by the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, and who are residents of the Commonwealth, in defraying their necessary erpenses, including those of a reader. Said money is to be expended under the direction of the State Board of Education and shall be paid out by warrant drawn by the Auditor General upon the State Treasurer when certified by the officers of the State Board of Education.

Approved—The 12th day of July, A. D. 1923, in the sum of $5,000. I withhold my approval from the remainder of said appropriation because of insufficient State revenue.

GIFFORD PINCHOT.

4. State Aid for Blind Children under eight Years of Age

The State Council of Education is authorized, in virtue of a bill passed, May, 1913, to make provision for the education of blind children under eight years of age residing in Pennsylvania when the parents are unable to educate them properly. The Board may contract to this end with any nonsectarian institution in Pennsylvania or elsewhere, established for the education of the blind, at a cost not to exceed $1.50 a day, the money to be paid out of the state school fund. The Act of 1913 was so amended by the Legislature of 1915 as to permit the State Council of Education to waive the age limit of eight years in such cases as seem to warrant it by reason of physical or mental defects.

The amount appropriated for the biennium 1923-1925 was $8,000. Request has been made for $10,000 for the biennium 1925-1927.

5. St. Mary's Institution for the Blind.

Corporate Title—St. Mary's Institute for the Blind.

Location—Lansdale, Pa.

Purpose—The purpose of this institute is to provide the best known facilities for blind children to secure an education adapted to their needs. Children who are totally blind or those whose defective vision renders them incapable of re-

ceiving instruction by ordinary methods may be admitted upon application. It is necessary, however, that they be capable of receiving instruction by the methods used in this institute, and that they be physically and morally fit and willing to conform to school discipline.

Sister-in-Charge—M. Helena.

B—TRAINING, EMPLOYMENT AND CARE OF THE ADULT BLIND

1. The Pennsylvania Home Teaching Society and Free Circulating Library for the Blind

Corporate Title—The Pennsylvania Home Teaching Society and Free Circulating Library for the Blind.

Location—617 Witherspoon Building, 1319 Walnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

History—Established in 1882 by an Englishman, William Moon, LL.D., blind inventor of the Moon embossed type, and his daughter Miss Adelaide E. C. Moon. First Home Teaching Society organized in America. Reorganized in 1898. Incorporated in 1901.

Property—On May 31, 1924, the Society owned 5,813 volumes of embossed books, valued at $5,692. The Library is operated by the Free Library of Philadelphia and The Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh.

Purpose—The purpose of the Society is "the instruction of the blind in the art of reading by means of books printed in embossed or raised Moon type, or other characters, at their homes or elsewhere, and to establish and operate by itself or through the medium of others a free circulating library or libraries of books printed in said type, or other characters, for the use of the blind." The Society employs six full-time home teachers of whom five are blind.

Management—Vested in a Board of twenty-four Managers elected annually.

Maintenance—Supported by annual contributions supplemented since 1905 by State aid which in 1924 amounted to $5,000 a year. Amount requested from Pennsylvania State Legislature of 1925, $12,500 a year.

President of Board of Managers—L. Webster Fox, M. D., LL. D.

Secretary—(Mrs.) Isabel W. Kennedy.

2. Pennsylvania Working Home for Blind Men.

Corporate Title—Pennsylvania Working Home for Blind Men.

Location—3518 Lancaster Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.

History—Founded, 1874.

Site and Property—Consists of plot of ground bounded by Lancaster Avenue, Thirty-sixth and Warren Streets, covering nearly a city block. Factory, four stories and basement, is a modern workshop of first-class brick construction. Administration building and dormitory. Valuation of plant, $250,000.

Purpose—To provide able-bodied blind men with remunerative employment at broom-making, chair caning, mop-making, and carpet and rug weaving. Men are paid for piece work. Home is provided for all who live outside Philadelphia and for residents of Philadelphia who need it. Applicants for admission must be in good physical condition and residents of the state of Pennsylvania for at least one year immediately preceding admission. Applicants must be not much over 50 years of age; no discrimination for race or creed.

Capacity—Factory, 250 workmen, home department, 86. Number of beneficiaries December 31, 1924, 86 resident and 40 non-resident workmen.

Management—Vested in a self-perpetuating Board of fifteen Managers.

Territory—Applicants must be residents of Pennsylvania.

Maintenance—To provide for the expense of instruction in trades and the cost of maintenance over the $4.00 per week paid by the inmates for board, an annual appropriation from the state of Pennsylvania of $22,500, and from the city of Philadelphia $17,500 has been provided for this year (1924). An appropriation of $22,500 from the Welfare Federation has also been provided for one year. Amount requested from the Pennsylvania State Legislature of 1925 for the biennial period 1925-1927, $22,500 per annum.

President, Board of Managers—David Milne.

Superintendent—John H. Meader.

Pennsylvania Retreat for Blind Mutes and Aged and Infirm Blind Persons

Location—3518 Lancaster Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.

This institution occupies dormitory in the buildings of the Pennsylvania Working Home for Blind Men and provides a permanent home for men who have become incapacitated from old age or other infirmities, after employment and residence at the Pennsylvania Working Home for Blind Men. No appropriation has been provided for this Retreat, the income being derived from the invested funds.

Population December 31, 1924, 14 men; no discrimination for race or creed.

President, Board of Managers—David Milne.

Superintendent—John H. Meader.

3. The Pennsylvania Association for the Blind, Inc.

Corporate Title—The Pennsylvania Association for the Blind, Inc.

Location—Headquarters, 434 and 436 Second Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

History—Founded 1910. Incorporated 1912.

Site and Property—Conducted in owned building.

Purpose—The purpose of the Association are generally to promote the interests of the blind and to prevent unnecessary blindness, but more particularly to employ blind men and women in shops or at their homes or in places of business with persons of sight; to give or secure aid for the poor, aged, and infirm blind who are not capable of learning a trade; to arouse the public to a clearer appreciation of the capabilities of the blind; and to act as a bureau of information and industrial aid.

Management—By a Board of Directors elected annually.

Territory—In addition to the department in Pittsburgh there are branches in Wilkes-Barre, Scranton and Harrisburg, and an affiliation with The Pennsylvania Institution for the Instruction of the Blind in Philadelphia whose Field Officer works in co-operation with the Pennsylvania Association for the Blind.

Maintenance—Receives $20,000 annually from the City of Pittsburgh for maintenance of the Pittsburgh Workshop for the Blind; $5,000 annually from the State of Pennsylvania for maintenance.

President, Board of Directors—James McA. Duncan.

Executive Secretary—H. Randolph Latimer.

4. Salesroom and Exchange for the Blind, The Pennsylvania Institution for the Instruction of the Blind.

History—Opened 1910.

Location—1305 Locust Street, Philadelphia, Pa. Co-operates with the Pennsylvania Association for the Blind.

Purpose—To help the blind to sell their goods, to take orders for their work, to keep samples of it constantly on display before the public, to furnish supplies used by the blind, and to serve as a bureau of information in matters pertaining to the blind. Orders are taken for piano tuning, chair-caning, knitting, rag carpet and rugs, weaving, brooms, basketry, etc. In this same building are housed the books of the Department for the Blind of the Free Library of Philadelphia, and of the Pennsylvania Home Teaching Society and Free Circulating Library for the Blind.

Management—Supported and carried on by the Pennsylvania Institution for the Instruction of the Blind.

Field Officer and Manager—Liborio Delfino.

5. Bureau of Rehabilitation in the Department of Labor and Industry.

The term "physically handicapped person" or "persons", wherever used in this Act, shall mean any resident or residents of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania whose capacity to earn a living is in any way destroyed or impaired through industrial accident occurring in the Commonwealth.

It shall be the duty of the Chief of the Burea of Rehabilitation to direct, as hereinafter provided, the rehabilitation of any physically handicapped person; provided, That said duty of the Chief of the Bureau shall not be construed to apply to aged or helpless persons requiring permanent custodial care, or to blind or deaf persons under the care of any State or semi-State institution.—(This proviso has been interpreted by the Bureau to mean that this Bureau could be of no assistance to blind persons already being cared for by State institutions.)

The Chief of the Bureau of Rehabilitation shall have power with the approval of Commissioner:

To arrange with any educational institution for training courses in selected occupations for physically handicapped persons registered with the chief of the bureau.

To arrange with any public or private organizations or commercial, industrial, or agricultural establishment, for training courses in selected occupations for physically handicapped persons registered with the chief of the bureau.

To provide maintenance costs during the prescribed period of training for physically handicapped persons registered with the chief of the bureau: Providing, That when the payment of maintenance costs is authorized by the chief of the bureau, with the approval of the Governor, it shall not exceed fifteen dollars ($15.00) per week, and the period during which it is paid shall not exceed twenty weeks, unless an extension of time is granted by the commissioner.

The number of persons having defective vision in both eyes, registered with the Bureau for rehabilitation from June 1, 1920, to December 1, 1924, is 128.

Department of Labor and Industry—Richard H. Lansburgh, Scretary.

Bureau of Rehabilitation—S. S. Riddle, Chief.

6. Pennsylvania Industrial Home for Blind Women

Corporate Title—Pennsylvania Industrial Home for Blind Women.

Location—3827 Powelton Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.

History—Founded 1868.

Site and Property—Has small lot at corner of Saunders and Powelton Avenues. Valuation $89,000.

Purpose—"To give a home to those blind women for whom no other provision has been made." Receives white women of good moral character, of sound physical health, without regard to religious faith. Prefers not to admit women over 50 years of age. All able-bodied inmates work five hours a day at various forms of fancy work, reseating chairs, or weaving rag rugs. Inmates who become aged and infirm are cared for by the Home.

Capacity—Upon completion of reconstruction now under way, 50.

Management—By a self-perpetuating Board of thirty-six women Managers.

Territory—Applicants from other states have been taken, but preference is given to residents of Pennsylvania.

Maintenance—Supported by income from endowments and private subscriptions. Receives no state or city aid. Expenses for fiscal year ended January 11, 1924, $25,000.

Needs—Now at work remodeling old building, hope to have it finished by May or June, 1925. Friends of the Institution will be asked to finish paying for this work as the building fund is not adequate.

President, Board of Managers—Helen H. Winsted.

Matron—Clara V. Crewe.

7. Chapin Memorial Home for Aged Blind

Corporate Title—Chapin Memorial Home for Aged Blind.

Location—6713 Woodland Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.

History—Founded 1906. Incorporated 1909. Valuation of plant $35,000. Capacity—26 (21 women, 5 men).

Applicants may be of either sex, from Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Delaware, on equal terms, and elsewhere if there are vacancies. Applicants to be at least 65 years of age (consideration given to special cases under 65 years) and in good mental and physical condition. Admission fee for applicants between the ages of 65 and 75 years, $500; for those 75 years of age or older, $300. Supported entirely by donations and the income from an endowment fund which amounts to $153,200 and $26,000 other funds and property. Receives no state aid.

This Home was founded by twelve former pupils of The Pennsylvania Institution for the Instruction of the Blind, because aged blind persons were excluded from all non-sectarian homes for the aged as well as from nearly all sectarian homes.

President, Board of Trustees—John Cadwalader.

Superintendent—(Mrs.) Agnes B. Reybold.

Secretary—William H. Woodward.

8. The Blind Relief Fund of Philadelphia.

Headquarters—617 Witherspoon Building, 1319 Walnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Founded 1909 by the late Robert C. Moon, M. D., and Mrs. Isabel W. Kennedy. The purpose of the fund is to give coal, groceries, clothing, and occasional financial aid to the needy blind, and to provide an annual outing for them.

A Friendly Visitor is employed part time. There are no overhead expenses; no city or state aid is received, but the fund is secured from voluntary contributions which, together with the income from an Endowment Fund ($40,550), a concert, etc., amounted during the fiscal year ended April 7, 1924, to $6,010.70. Disbursements $5,958.44.

Treasurer—L. Webster Fox, M. D., LL. D.

Secretary and Trustee—(Mrs.) Isabel W. Kennedy.

9. Friedlander Union.

Corporate Title—Friedlander Union.

Headquarters Address—Board meets at 1305 Locust Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Date Founded—1871.

Purpose—Mutual sick and death beneficial organization. Sick benefits—$5 per week for 8 weeks in succession and for not more than 13 weeks in a year. Death benefits—$100.

Those eligible for membership—Blind persons over 18 years of age residing in Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Delaware, whose ability asd character are such as to warrant the hope that they will be self-supporting.

Membership—At the close of the fiscal year ended May 6, 1924. Active members 112. Life and Contributing Members 33.

How Supported—Self-supporting.

Management—Executive Board elected annually.

President—Frank Williams, 5207 Locust Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

First Vice President—(Miss) Edith Manning.

Second Vice President—(Mrs.) J. Kline.

Treasurer—Stanley P. Shugert.

Secretary—(Miss) Gertrude S. Treloar.

C—EMBOSSED LITERATURE FOR THE BLIND.

1. The Free Library of Philadelphia, Department for the Blind.

Title—The Free Library of Philadelphia, Department for the Blind.

Location—1305 Locust Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Number of titles 1,485. On December 31, 1924, there were in actual use 7,831 accessioned volumes of which 5,980 belong to the Pennsylvania Home Teaching Society and Free Circulating Library for the Blind. During the year, 1924, 36,521 books were distributed by the Department for the Blind.

Since the Free Library of Philadelphia began the circulation of embossed books in the fall of 1898 and opened a special department for the blind on April 1, 1899, the names of 3,709 borrowers have been registered.

Besides books purchased for the use of borrowers within the city limits, The Free Library of Philadelphia also administers the library of The Pennsylvania Home Teaching Society and Free Circulating Library for the Blind, whose books may be sent to borrowers throughout Pennsylvania and in other states where there is no nearer supply of embossed literature.

Books are loaned free of charge and are sent and returned by mail free of postage.

During 1924 the names of 61 new borrowers were added; of these 40 reside in Philadelphia, 14 in Pennsylvania, and 7 in other states. The 763 active borrowers during the year resided as follows: 352 in Philadelphia, 264 in Pennsylvania, 147 in other states.

Chief of the Department for the Blind—(Mrs. Emma R. N. Delfino.

2. Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh, Department for the Blind.

Title—Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh, Department for the Blind.

Number of volumes—4,719. Number of titles—1,742.

Books are circulated through western Pennsylvania.

Ink print catalog, 10¢; Braille and Moon lists loaned to readers.

The 1,300 Moon books belong to The Pennsylvania Home Teaching Society; they are loaned to the library by the Society and circulated according to the rules of the library. These are included in the above numbers.

Librarian—Mary G. Hastings.

3. American Bible Society.

Corporate Title—American Bible Society.
Location—Atlantic Agency (Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware), 701 Walnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
History—Founded 1816. Pennsylvania Bible Society organized 1808. Sub-agencies of American Bible Society in Pittsburgh, Scranton and Wilkes-Barre.
Purpose—One of the objects of the Society is to furnish copies of the Bible to the blind in embossed types, either entirely free or at a nominal charge. Under the law of 1924 any embossed Bible donated goes free in the mails. The Braille edition when sold at or below cost is delivered anywhere in the United States for about $1.20, and the Moon edition for $2.10.
Maintenance—Funds contributed for work among the blind.
Agency Secretary—Frank P. Parkin, D. D., 701 Walnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

4. The Society for Promotion of Church Work among the Blind.

Location—225 S. Third Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
History—Organized in Philadelphia in 1903. An Episcopalian Society receiving an annual appropriation from the Diocese of Pennsylvania. It has defrayed the expenses of embossing parts of the Book of Common Prayer, Words and Music of the Hymnal in Braille, Holy Communion in Moon. Co-operates with churches, missionary societies, etc. Employs a blind visitor and teacher. Also furnishes guides for those unable otherwise to attend church.
President—John Cadwalader.
Vice-President and Treasurer—William H. Jefferys, M. D.
Secretary—(Miss) Lillie Rendell.

D—OTHER ORGANIZATIONS WHOSE WORK TOUCHES THE BLIND.

Bryn Mawr College Christian Association, Social Service Committee—Readers to students at The Pennsylvania Institution for the Instruction of the Blind attending institutions of higher learning.

National Council of Jewish Women, Philadelphia Section, Committee on the Blind—Readers to students at The Pennsylvania Institution for the Instruction of the Blind attending institutions of higher learning.

Jessie Royer-Greaves School for Blind.

American Red Cross—Braille Classes and Transcribers.

The Junior League of Philadelphia—Committee on Work for the Blind, Braille, Home Work, Prevention, Visiting.

The Braille Transcribing Society, Pittsburgh.

Society for Providing Evangelical Religious Literature for the Blind.

The Philadelphia Bible Society—Provides blind visitor and distributes the Bible in embossed types.

Protestant Episcopal Diocese of Pennsylvania, The Church House, Commission of Church Work among the Blind.

Board of Inner Missions of the Evangelical Lutheran Ministerium of Pennsylvania—Publish Lutheran Catechism in embossed form and care for dependent, neglected children of the Lutheran Church.

International Federation of Catholic Alumnae—Transcribe Xavier Publications into embossed type, etc.

State Federation of Pennsylvania Women—Committees on the Blind in 54 Clubs.

Pocahontas Women's Club of Pittsburgh—A club of seeing people working for the blind.

The Pittsburgh Club for Blind Men.

The Progressive Blind Women's Club of Western Pennsylvania.

United States Veterans' Bureau—Bureau of Rehabilitation—Responsible for training, placement and follow-up of men blinded in the World War.

Wills Hospital—Under the terms of the founder's will designed for the indigent only. Usually granted appropriation at each biennial session of the State Legislature. Appropraton Act 136—A of the General Assembly of 1923 made an appropration of $43,000 "to the Wills Hospital for the relief of the Indigent Blind and Lame, Philadelphia, Pa."

APPENDIX IX.

THE PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA.

ADMINISTRATIVE RULING NO. 4

In the Matter of the Granting of Free Transportation to Charitable Organizations; Decided August 5th, 1914.

By the Commission: The Commission has been resuested to express its opinion upon the question whether a railroad company, street railway company, or other transportation company, may lawfully grant free passes to charitable organizations.

As we have heretofore had occasion to point out, in connection with similar questions relative to the subject of free transportation, the Constitution of the Commonwealth in Article XVII, Section 8, expressly provides, that:

> "No railroad, railway or other transportation company, shall grant free passes, or passes at a discount, to any person except officers or employees of the company."

So long as this prohibition remains as it now stands in the Constitution, the Commission is powerless to hold that free transportation may be issued to a charitable organization for charitable purposes, however much we might otherwise be in accord with a public policy which would permit of such free transportation in this class of cases.

A. B. MILLER,
Secretary.

COMMUNICATION FROM THE AUDITOR GENERAL RELATIVE TO TAX EXEMPT CORPORATIONS.

March 30, 1925.

To The Members of The House of Representatives:

I received your resolution of March 19, 1925, calling for the following information, to wit:

"(1) The number of corporations which are exempt from taxation on any portion of their capital within the State of Pennsylvania; and
(2) The total value as of January 1st., 1924, of the capital stock of corporations invested within the State of Pennsylvania on which exemption was claimed and allowed under existing laws".

Immediately upon receipt of this resolution I proceeded to the task imposed. This Department has no compilations upon which I can draw for this information. There are no acts of assembly requiring such compilations, nor has the department ever considered that there was any practical reason for making the same. Consequently, because of this fact and in order to secure the information asked for, the necessary steps were taken to gather it by a detailed examination of all the corporation reports in our files. This involved the use of our entire corporation force, the disruption of our corporation settlement work, and the discontinuance of the taxing of all corporations, as well as the use of considerable part of our auditing and other forces.

As I endeavored to show personally to a number of your members, it is necessary to examine approximately 38,000 individual corporation reports, and to make elaborate calculations in order to set forth the data in terms of the cash value of capital stock. By working the entire force above referred to during the day, and at night, we have, up until this writing, examined approximately fifty per cent of the corporation reports, which reveal the following:

Number of Corporations granted exemptions	4,930
Exemptions on account of Capital Stock in Manufacturing in Pennsylvania	$2,125,635,000
Exemptions on account of capital invested in stocks of other Pennsylvania corporations, ...	152,872,000
Exemptions on account of capital invested in tangible property outside of Pennsylvania	326,612,000
Exemptions on account of capital invested in	

United States Securities and patents ...	159,941,000
Exemptions on account of capital invested in stocks of foreign corporations, which corporations were partially taxed in Pennsylvania because of the ownership of tangible property in the State	10,236,000

An examination of the remaining reports may reveal a higher or possibly lower figure than those already examined. It would, in my opinion, be dangerous to estimate total exemptions on the basis of the above figures, inasmuch as it is entirely possible that any one corporation may be found to have capital stock exempt in excess of the amount of one hundred or more others. Again it may be found that in the reports remaining to be examined there may be a number of corporations with capital stock exemptions entirely disproportionate to those included in the above figures.

In order that the work required in your resolution may be completed at the earliest possible moment, I have pressed into service every available man in the department who was considered capable of analyzing the corporation reports. Had I depended on the corporation taxing force alone the work would have occupied at least a full month. The above figures may be taken as reliable but owing to the inexperience of some of the men engaged in the work there may be minor inaccuracies.

As soon as this work is finished you will be furnished with the result of the complete examination.

Respectfully yours,
(Signed) S. S. LEWIS
Auditor General.

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STENOGRAPHIC REPORT OF HEARINGS IN INVESTIGATION OF CHARGES AGAINST JUDGE JOHN A. BERKEY, BEFORE THE SUB-COMMITTEE OF THE JUDICIARY GENERAL COMMITTEE OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Stenographic report of hearing held in the House Caucus Room, Capitol Building, Harrisburg, Pa., Wednesday February 24, 1925.

JOHN G. MARSHALL, Chairman
BENJAMIN H. LUDLOW
MORTON WHITKIN
ARNOLD M. BLOOMBERG
WILLIAM J. MOFFATT
CHARLES W. BEIDELSPACHER
WILLIAM F. STADTLANDER
Sub-Committee.

APPEARANCES:

JOHN R. GEYER, Esq., and
E. F. KOOSER, Esq.,
For the Complainant.

E. E. BEIDELMAN, Esq.,
CLARENCE L. SHAVER, Esq.,
JOSEPH LEVY, Esq.,
ARTHUR H. HULL, Esq.,
THOMAS CRICHTON, Esq.,
G. MASON OWLETT, Esq.,
For the Respondent.

RESOLUTION.

Resolved, that the Committee on Judiciary General be and is hereby authorized to inquire into and concerning the official conduct of the Honorable John A. Berkey, Judge of the several Courts of the 16th Judicial district of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, comprising the county of Somerset, touching his conduct in regard to matters mentioned in various petitions which have been presented to the House, and especially whether the said Judge has been guilty of any impeachable offense, and to report to the House the conclusions of the Committee in respect thereto, with their appropriate recommendation.

Resolved further, that the Committee on Judiciary General is hereby authorized and empowered to send for persons and papers, to subpoena witnesses, to administer oaths to said witnesses, to take testimony, to employ a clerk, stenographer or stenographers, agents, investigators and attorneys, if necessary, and to appoint a sub-committee from among their number by appointment of the Chairman thereof, whenever it may be necessary and expedient to take testimony for the use of the said Committee. And the said subcommittee while so employed shall have the same powers in respect to obtaining testimony as are herein given to said committee on Judiciary General, with a sergeant at arms by himself, or deputy, who shall serve the process of said Committee and sub-committee and execute its orders, and shall attend the sittings of the same as ordered and directed thereby, and the Speaker of the House have authority to sign, and the clerk to attest subpoenas for any witness or witnesses, and the expenses of this investigation shall be paid out of the contingent fund of the House.

The CHAIRMAN: On February 11, 1925, a resolution was introduced in the House of Representatives of this Commonwealth, authorizing the Judiciary General Committee to inquire into and concerning the official conduct of the Honorable John A. Berkey, Judge of the several Courts of the 16th Judicial District of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania comprising the county of Somerset, touching his conduct in regard to matters mentioned in various petitions which have been presented to the House, especially whether the said Judge has been guilty of an impeachable offense, and to report to the House the conclusions of the Committee in respect thereto, with their appropriate recommendations.

The Chairman of the Judiciary General Committee was authorized to appoint a sub-committee from among its members to take testimony for the use of the said Committee; this resolution was referred to the Judiciary General Com-

mitee on February 17, and in pursuance of the authority contained therein, Mr. McKim, Chairman of said committee, appointed a sub-committee consisting of Benjamin H. Ludlow, of Montgomery County, Morton Witkin, of Philadelphia, Arnold M. Bloomberg, of Philadelphia, Wm. J. Moffatt of Lawrence County, Charles W. Bidelspacher, of Williamsport, Lycoming County, Wm. F. Stadtlander, of Pittsburgh, Allegheny County, and myself.

This Committee has met today for the purpose of performing that duty. As Chairman of this Committee I wish to say that it is the desire of each member of this sub-committee that he be furnished with all the facts touching upon the matter in question, and it is ou rintention to give each side full opportunity to be heard.

It is not our intention or desire to handicap anyone in the presentation of testimony by any strict and technical enforcement of the rules of evidence, but we will expect and request that counsel observe these rules as nearly as possible.

It is the desire of the committee that such facts only be presented as touch upon the subject matter in question, and we, therefore, ask that in the presentation of testimony, you eliminate, as far as possible, collateral matter in order not to encumber the record and expedite the work of the committee.

Mr. GEYER: There is associated with me Mr. Ernest F. Kooser, of the Somerset County Bar. I represent the petitioners in this matter, and I have spent some considerable time in going over the matters, in the collecting of the evidence, and the examination of the witnesses, and I am prepared to and have eliminated, insofar as possible, all hearsay testimony. With your permission I should like to call the witnesses first in a matter which will probably be called the Turrony case.

Mrs. MARY TURRONY, a witness called in behalf of the complainant, being duly sworn, was examined and testified as follows on

DIRECT EXAMINATION:

By Mr. GEYER:
Q. What is your husband's name?
A. Arthur Turrony.
Q. And you live with him?
A. Yes.
Q. Did you live with him in the month of January, 1923?
A. Yes sir.
Q. Had your husband been arrested?
A. Yes sir.
Q. In what month?
A. December 9, 1922.

By Mr. BEIDELMAN:
Q. When, December 9, 1922?
A. Yes sir.

By Mr. GEYER:
Q. Did he give bail for his appearance at court?
A. Yes.
Q. Who bailed him?
A. Marcella, Mark Marcella.
Q. How did he bail him?
A. $1000 cash.
Q. Where was the cash deposited?
A. In the Boswell Bank.
Q. Who is cashier of that bank?
A. Mr. Newman.
Q. Is he here?
A. I don't know.
Q. Did you in the month of January go to see Judge Berkey about this case?
A. In January?
Q. Yes?
A. Yes, I did.
Q. Who went with you?

By Mr. BEIDLEMAN:
Q. What year?
A. 1923. I, my husband, Mr. Thomas Cattoy, and there was one man by the name of Victor Durrando, I don't know the right name, some call him Victor, some call him by other name, we call him Victor.

By Mr. GEYER:
Q. Was Thomas Cattoy arrested at the same time your husband was?
A. Yes sir.
Q. When you went to Somerset whom did you see?
A. Mr. Judge Berkey.
Q. Where did you see him?
A. Why the first time I see him in the library, the attorney's room.
Q. What day was that, the first time?
A. I think it was on the 8th, anyway from the 7th till the 9th, because exactly I just cannot remember the dates. I think it was on the 8th, on a Monday.
Q. What conversation did you have with Judge Berkey?
A. Why, not much because it was the first time I ever got acquainted with Mr. Berkey, and Victor introduced us to him, and we only said how do you do to him, and he asked us if we had the money along. That was all that we did there, and he said we shall go up next Wednesday, that was two days later.
Q. What else did he say that you should bring?
A. He said we should bring our money along.
Q. Did you know Judge Berkey before that time?
A. No sir.
Q. Did you see him afterwards?
A. Yes sir.
Q. Where?
A. Always in the court house.
Q. Did you ever see him sitting in court?
A. Yes sir.
Q. Where was he sitting in the court?
A. Up in the bench.
Q. Was that the same man you saw in the library?
A. Yes sir.
Q. When next did you go back?
A. Why we went back two days later. It was on Wednesday the 10th.
Q. Who went with you?
A. My husband, Mr. Cattoy and Victor.
Q. What happened when you got there?
A. Why, Victor said we should wait awhile in the hall because he is going in and see Mr. Berkey first. So we sat there awhile and then Victor came out and he said to us we shall go in, so we went in Mr. Berkey's private office.
Q. What did Judge Berkey say?
A. Why, as soon as we went into the room that we shall be seated and he showed me a chair and Mr. Cattoy the same, so we sat down and Victor, the other man, he took my husband into the little adjoining room from Mr. Berkey's private room, they tell us No. 2 courtroom, and they see him there and they had a conversation in there, but I cannot tell you what they said, because I didn't hear nothing about it.
Q. Mrs. Turrony, the first time when you went there with Victor, did he have any talk with the Judge away from you?
A. Why, he went in—no sir, I don't know they did, no sir.
Q. After your husband came out of the little room what was said?
A. Why he come out and he talked to Mr. Berkey.
Q. Who talked to Mr. Berkey?
A. Arthur.
Q. Where did he talk to Mr. Berkey?
A. Right in his office.
Q. Was there any conversation between Victor and Judge Berkey?
A. Why, not just when my husband came out.
Q. What did your husband say, suppose you tell it in your own way, what happened?
A. Why, Mr. Berkey said, do you want—just by this bond off me, you pay and I settle your case, after you have any other trouble it won't cost you one cent, no cost, nothing, I will take care of all the matter.
Q. What did Victor say?
A. Why, Victor as soon as they come out from the little adjoining room he and Mr. Berkey went in the back of the room to the corner, I think it was a toilet or something, they went just right over there by the door, not loud enough, we could not understand what Victor said Mr. Berkey, I leave you, I come back, see you later. Then he turned to us and he said, Arthur I am leaving because these lawyers from Somerset they hate me, they don't like see me around here, I am going away.
Q. Then after he left what happened next?
A. The next happened that my husband, Mr. Berkey asked my husband if he had the money and he said, "yes, Mr. Berkey, I have $500.00 along with me", and he just

reached in his pocket and he got the $500.00 cash and he handed to Mr. Berkey. Mr. Berkey said, "All right, I will give you the bond" and he gave the $500.00 bond, and in the meantime he went over again to his safe and he get another $1000.00 bond and he handed that to my husband and told him this way, he said, "people I see by your face that you are honest and I trust you with this $1000.00 bond. You pay me as soon as you can".

Q. What next did Judge Berkey do? What bonds were these Mrs. Turrony?

A. One $500.00 and one $1000.00.

Q. Of what company?

A. Street car.

Q. What is that?

A. I don't know how you call it, street car line bonds.

Q. What next did Judge Berkey do?

A. Now—

Q. You said he would trust you for $1000?

A. Yes, then he just got the paper, just took a paper, he said he would give us a paper to go into the Boswell bank and have our $1000 released.

Q. Did you tell him about the $1000 being in the Boswell bank?

A. Yes sir.

Q. What did you tell him?

A. Why, I said to my husband, I said, If you want to buy $1000, you go and get your money that we have in the Boswell bank and pay Mr. Berkey for those bonds".

Q. Then you say Judge Berkey wrote a letter?

A. Yes sir.

Q. Did he write it?

A. Yes sir.

(Letter signed by J. A. Berkey, P. J., dated January 10, 1923, produced and marked complainants exhibit No. 1).

By Mr. GEYER:

Q. I show you paper which is marked exhibit No. 1, and ask you whether that is the letter which Judge Berkey wrote?

A. Yes, it is.

Q. Did he sign it while you were there?

A. Yes, he did.

Mr. GEYER: I offer this in evidence, and may I be permitted at this time to read the exhibit for the information of the committee.

Mr. WITKIN: I think you ought to hand it to Governor Beidleman.

Mr. GEYER: I have a copy of it here.

Mr. Witkin: I think he ought to see the original.

(Exhibit No. 1 handed to Mr. Beidleman).

Mr. GEYER: With your permission, on the official stationery of the Judge's Chamber, 16th Judicial District, of Pennsylvania, John A. Berkey, President Judge. Somerset, Pa., January 10, 1923. C. J. Newman:—The case of the Commonwealth vs. M. Marcella was brought to my attention today and I find the proceeding was illegal and will not be prosecuted further as the search and seizure was illegal and he is released from the bond. The bond is no longer in force and he is released. Signed J. A. Berkey, P. J.

Mr. BEIDLEMAN. Read the rest of it.

Mr. HULL. Read the balance, please.

Mr. GEYER. May I suggest that the balance is the certificate of the District Attorney, and before I read it my thought was to inquire of the witness what happened and how it happened.

Mr. BEIDLEMAN. There is the request of the District Attorney that the bond be released.

Mr. GEYER. Will you let me go, gentlemen. I am not taking advantage of you, of putting in the letter if you object. I didn't think I should read it, under the circumstances, to the committee.

By Mr. GEYER:

Q. After this letter was written and he showed it to you, what did he do?

A. He said just wait a minute we will go down to the District Attorney and have the paper signed.

Q. Did he go out?

A. Yes, he went down to the first floor, I guess to the District Attorney's office.

Q. How long was he gone?

A. About ten minutes, from ten to fifteen minutes.

Q. When he came back, what did he say?

A. He said, "the District Attorney he would not sign it for me," and he said, "I get him at the end to sign it."

Q. What else did he say, what did he do?

A. Then he read the paper to us.

Q. Did he say anything else?

A. I don't think so.

Q. Does the word "Boswell" recall anything to your mind?

A. He said that later.

Q. Now, did he then give you this paper?

A. Yes, he did.

Mr. GEYER. I now ask permission to read the last part of it.

"I Join with the Judge with this letter.

"(Signed) W. Curtis Truxal, D. A."

Evidently District Attorney.

Mr. BEIDLEMAN. May I ask, what is exhibit "A"?

Mr. GEYER. That was used in marking it in connection with an affidavit.

By Mr. GEYER:

Q. Mrs. Turrony, who took this paper away from the court house?

A. Arthur Turrony, my husband.

Q. Do you know what he did with it?

A. Why, yes, he went the next day to Boswell Mr. Newman who has got—

Q. Were you with him?

A. No sir, I was not.

Mr. GEYER. May I suggest for an intelligent understanding, might I stand the witness aside for a few questions of the husband at this time.

Mr. BEIDLEMAN. If your honors, please, it would certainly seem to me that that is not a fair way to try a case of this kind. This woman has been submitted to be a witness, she has partially testified, and when we ask her to stand aside now in order that some recollection may be refreshed, we certainly think that this witness ought to be subject to cross-examination before the witness's husband is permitted to be called.

The CHAIRMAN. I think I understand the purpose of Mr. Geyer's request, is to bring out the testimony from the husband as to his going to the bank.

Mr. GEYER. To get the money. He signed the check of which her knowledge is purely hearsay, and we only ask that this be done so that it be in the orderly course of events, and I should call him for only a few questions.

The CHAIRMAN. I think it is perfectly proper, but I think, Mr. Geyer, that it will answer the same purpose if you finish with this witness and clear that up when you call him.

Mr. GEYER. All right.

By Mr. GEYER:

Q. What your husband did the next day then you cannot tell of your own knowledge because you were not along?

A. No sir.

(Check on Pennsylvania Trust Company, dated January 12, 1923, produced and marked complainants exhibit No. 2.)

By Mr. GEYER:

Q. I show you a check marked exhibit No. 2, and ask you whether you are familiar with your husbands handwriting?

A. Yes, that is his handwriting (witness pointing to signature on check).

Q. I call your attention to the endorsement on the back of the check in the name of J. A. Berkey, are you familiar with his handwriting?

A. That is Mr. Berkey's handwriting.

Q. You saw him write it?

A. Yes sir.

(Letter signed by Arthur Turrony, dated January 12, 1923, produced and marked complainants exhibit No. 3.)

By Mr. GEYER:

Q. I show you a paper marked exhibit No. 3, which has the name "Arthur Turroni" signed to it, is that your husband's handwriting?

A. That is in my husband's handwriting.

Q. Is the signature in his handwriting, his name?

A. No, it is not, he had somebody else write it for him.

Q. I show you the signature on the bottom of this letter, "J. A. Berkey", is that in Judge Berkey's handwriting?

A. Yes sir.

The CHAIRMAN. You had better have the paper marked for identification. I think the orderly procedure would be to refer them to Mr. Beidleman and refer them to us, and then have the stenographer mark them for identification.

By Mr. GEYER:

Q. When next after that did you see Judge Berkey?

A. Why, pardon me, I guess you left something back now.

Q. All right.

A. When he gave this paper to my husband, when he gave that paper you just asked me when he came up from the office, after he had the paper, after he came from the District Attorney.

Q. Go on

A. Then Mr. Berkey tell us something.

Q. What did he tell you?

A. Why, he gave my husband a paper and told him when he has the other $1000 to send it to him or bring it to him. So my husband said he wants to go over and see his attorney. We have our attorney Mr. Ross Scott, from Somerset, Somerset attorney, he did work for us, he had our case, he helped us out during the trial. So my husband said, "Mr. Berkey if you are so kind, I would like to go over and see Mr. Ross Scott, and see how much he charged me for his trouble." He says, "no, you don't fool with the attorney, no lawyer, everything is fixed up. Lawyers only want your money but this time I need the money myself, and lawyers have got plenty of money. You just go over and tell him that the case is being thrown out of court, was illegal." So my husband, he went to see Mr. Ross Scott.

Q. Judge Berkey was not there?

A. At Mr. Ross Scott's office?

Q. Yes?

A. No sir, he was not.

Q. Then don't tell that. Mrs. Turrony, when next after that did you see Judge Berkey?

A. After the day when the case was settled.

Q. After the day you got this letter?

A. Why, I see Judge Berkey in March, but I cannot recall just the date. I think it was on the sixteenth of March.

Q. What had happened?

A. On the evening of the 15th of March, the Marshal from Pittsburgh and another officer came to my home and they had a paper and told that they wanted to arrest my husband and Thomas Cattoy. So I told them to come into the house and I asked him, "what for". So they said on the case, on the liquor case.

Q. On what case?

A. On the liquor case. I said pardon gentlemen, I don't think I have any trouble on the liquor case, we only had one and that was settled in Somerset, and we pay $1500.

Mr. BEIDLEMAN: I object to this as not being binding upon Judge Berkey.

By Mr. GEYER:

Q. You told the Marshall that he could not arrest you?

A. I told him that he could not arrest me.

Q. Then you went over to see Judge Berkey?

A. I went up next day.

Q. What did you say to Judge Berkey?

A. I said, "Mr. Berkey, I am sorry to come up," and I said so and so and I explain.

Q. What did you expalin?

A. About the officer from the Federal Court from Pittsburgh was down to arrest my husband again on the same offense, and I think this case was settled, the way you told me, that we would not be in trouble. Now, there we have troubles more than before on the same case.

Q. What did Judge Berkey say?

A. He said, "Mrs. Turrony, don't worry. You go down to Johnstown get yourself a good attorney and you fight your case". So I said, "how can I fight my case, I don't have any more money". And he said you go down and talk to attorney Frank Barnhart, a Johnstown attorney, he will not charge you much. I will stand all your expenses, I will do everything, I will take care of you. I will see that everything is all right. You don't worry about money, don't worry. You don't mention anything to nobody about me. I said, "all right, you pay my expenses, I will do that".

Q. Did he give you any money on that day?

A. No sir, he didn't. On that day, on the 16th, why, I am not sure, that was the time he gave me twenty dollars but the next time I went up.

Q. What happened the next time you went up?

A. The next time I went up I told him that I have no money. I said, "Mr. Berkey, every cent I had I give it to you to buy the shares". Then I don't have nothing. I had to go to bank and get $700, paying six percent, invest them in those bonds" I said, "now", I said, "I fight my case, pay my expenses, pay my lawyer back. I need money, so I wish you would give me back $500.

Q. What did he say to you?

A. He said, "to-day I don't have that much money, but I shall get it in a week or two and I will try to give you something". I said, "Mr. Berkey, I don't have enough to buy my gasoline, won't you please advance me a little money"? And he said, "Yes, I will give you $20." And he gave me $20 before I left his office.

Q. Did you go back to see him afterwards?

A. I call him on the telephone, I ask him if he had that money, so he said, "I have it in a few days. I will call for you or I will drop you a few lines". So two days later or three days I go to the telephone and get a call from somebody, I don't know who but I think it was the lady interpreter from her voice, but I didn't see I just hear her voice.

Q. You got a call did you to go to Somerset?

A. Yes, I went and Mr. Berkey give me $400. He told me when I go up for the money to bring my bond along, so I have not my bond along.

Q. Which bond did you take?

A. $500. I bring the $500 bond and he give me $480 cash. He told me that he gave me $20 before, and that would make $500.

Q. What did he then say about this money?

A. Why he said I should not say nothing to nobody about those bonds that we buy those shares, that is all what he said. And he said, I asked him if he could not return me all of that money because I was in need so bad, and he said, "I will try". He promised to give it back to me as soon as he can.

Q. What would he give back to you?

A. The other $1000.

Q. In the meantime did your case in Pittsburgh come up for trial?

A. We were supposed to have our case the first time on the 7th of March, I guess, and the next year it was in 1924, because they wrote once in awhile, they wrote to us about that case, but that case never come up, so on the 7th of March we were supposed to go up and we get ready on the 6th, and then Mr. Barnhart call up on the 'phone and he said, "Don't get ready, the case won't come up; you wait until I let you know".

Q. Mrs. Turrony, when were you finally told to come to court in Pittsburgh?

A. The 26th of September, 1924.

Q. Mrs. Turrony, was that when you were told when you were to come?

A. That is when we come.

Q. What did you do by way of getting ready to go to Pittsburgh, by way of getting your papers together?

A. Oh, pardon me. When I get that notice that we shall be up on the 26th, I went on the 24th, if I am not mistaken, I went to Boswell and see Mr. Newman and ask him if he would not give me a paper that Mr. Berkey gave him the day he settled our case.

Q. By that paper you mean this exhibit No. 1, the letter of Judge Berkey?

A. That is the paper.

Q. Where had it been in the meantime?

A. In the bank.

Q. Did you get it from Mr. Newman?

A. I get it but I had to get two witnesses, Mrs. Houseman, squire from Johnstown, and Mrs. Miller, one of our friends, that I will return that paper as soon as I am through with it.

Q. Did he ask you what he wanted it for?

A. Yes, I told him what for.

Q. What did you want this paper for?

A. I want this paper in the Pittsburgh court to show the people that my case was settled, was settled and finished in Somerset, and why they want me to have another trial.

Q. When you got this paper back from Newman, did you read it?

A. Yes, I went home and read it.

Q. And what did you notice?
A. I notice there is a mistake in the paper. That instead of my husband's name, Arthur Turrony, the name of the man that it fills out is Marcella.
Q. That is, it has the name "Marcella" instead of Turrony?
A. Yes sir.
Q. What did you do?
A. My husband was down in the sawmill and I took the paper down and show him because they won't be any good to us if it is made out that way, so I said—
Q. Just stop at what you said to your husband, Mrs. Turrony, what did you do with this paper then?
A. I went up to see Mr. Berkey again and he wasn't there in Somerset.
Q. When Mr. Berkey was not there whom did you go to?
A. Mr. Truxall, District Attorney.
Q. What conversation did you have with him about this letter?
A. I ask if he would be so kind—
Mr. BEIDLEMAN: It seems to us, if your honors please, that this examination is going very far afield. If you want to offer the whole story of what took place between this witness and Mr. Truxall in the absence of Judge Berkey, certainly it would not be binding on Judge Berkey.
The CHAIRMAN: As I understand the line of questions, it is with reference to this letter from Judge Berkey.
Mr. BEIDLEMAN: The letter is against Judge Berkey and the woman admits that the name is a name other than that of her husband, and she says that she went to Somerset for the purpose of seeing Judge Berkey and then she went down to Truxall.
Mr. GEYER: Counsel called particularly that the second part of this letter be offered in evidence.
Mr. BEIDLEMAN: What is the matter with Truxall?
Mr. GEYER. I am prepared to show that Truxall, who joined in this certificate susbesquently learned that a mistake was made in the name of Marcella and that the name should have been Turrony on that particular certificate in which he joined.
The CHAIRMAN. You have that certificate?
Mr. GEYER: We have produced the certificate under the signature of the District Attorney that an error was made in that paper.
The CHAIRMAN. For the purpose of clearing that up?
Mr. GEYER. For the purpose of clearing up that error.
By Mr. GEYER:
Q. What did you ask Mr. Truxall?
Mr. BEIDLEMAN. That is objected to as being hearsay and not binding upon Judge Berkey.
The CHAIRMAN. What is the purpose?
Mr. GEYER. My purpose is to show that in this original letter concerning a case which was dismissed which certificate was joined in by the District Attorney that an error was made in writing the name of the party M. Marcella. The case actually considered was the case of Turrony, and the witness asked the District Attorney to correct it, and he stated that he would give a separate certificate that there was an error in the name.
The CHAIRMAN. Your question is what she asked the District Attorney
Mr. WITKIN: Cannot you show that you had a conversation with Mr. Truxall and then introduce that evidence in the proper way?

By Mr. GEYER:
Q. You had a conversation with Mr. Truxal then?
A. Yes sir.
Q. When Mr. Berkey was out of town?
A. Yes sir.
Q. And did Mr. Truxall then give you a letter?
A. Yes sir.

(Letter signed by W. Curtis Truxall, dated September 24, 1924, produced and marked complainants exhibit No. 4)

By Mr. GEYER:
Q. I show you a paper marked Exhibit No. 4 and ask you whether that is the letter which Mr. Truxall gave you?
A. This is.
Mr. GEYER: I desire to offer this letter in evidence as explanatory of the certificate of the District Attorney attached to the Judge Berkey letter.
Mr. BEIDLEMAN. We think it is a little out of order, but we have no objection to it.
Mr. GEYER. I ask permission to read it. On the stationery of "W. Curtis Truxall, Attorney-at-Law, Somerset, Pa., District Attorney, dated September 24, 1924. C. J. Newman, Cashier, Boswell, Pa. Dear Sir:—Mrs. Turnoy handed me a letter of Judge Berkey's dated January 10, 1923, in which I joined at the bottom thereof. I find, upon examination of the record, that the Judge evidently made a mistake in the name of M. Marcella, where it should have been Arthur Turrony. A Nol. Pros was entered in this case and you were relieved from the Bond. The Nol. Pros was entered at the time for the reason that the Court held all search warrants issued on the form of affidavit which was used in that case to be illegal, and all evidence secured thereunder could not be used in the trial of a case. Yours very truly, W. Curtis Truxal."
The CHAIRMAN. May I just interrupt you one minute. It has been suggested that many of these exhibits are numbered and identified by the witness and shown to counsel on the other side and then they are passed up and the information contained there is not brought before the members of the committee.
Mr. GEYER. If I may be permitted to explain, I have a check for $1000, a letter and a receipt but they were signed by Arthur Turrony, and I have asked permission to call him to prove that he had signed them and then stand him aside to make a continuous order of events.
The CHAIRMAN. My only thought was to bring to your attention that we best get the information to the committee, but, at the same time, if it is your desire....
Mr. GEYER. I must show by other witnesses that the check was signed by him and the letter was signed by him, because this witness was not present.
Mr. MOFFATT. It is a general suggestion.

By Mr. GEYER:
Q. What, if anything, did Judge Berkey say to you about these bonds when you first got them?
A. Why, he said that if we made an investment to buy them bonds we will have a good investment, we will get five percent, and we will get the interest every six months.
Q. Did you get the interest at the end of six months?
A. No sir.
Q. Did you go to see Judge Berkey about it?
A. Yes sir.
Q. What, if anything, did he say?
A. He said that the company is now—which company I don't know what he said, it is too poor, they cannot pay interest just now, but I hope they will later on, and so I never went back to see him about the interest.
Q. Did you ask him, at any time, after that, Mr. Turrony, to take back your $1000 bond?
A. Yes, I did.
Q. What did he say to that?
A. Why, he said, he try to.
Q. What if anything did he suggest as to how he could get money to buy them back?
A. He said if I could find any foreign people that get in trouble for anything, moonshine business or bootlegging or anything at all, I shall bring them people up to him, he would make them people buy, tell them people that they shall buy shares, this street car bonds, he will get money off those people and give it back to me.
Q. Did you find any such people?
A. Yes, I did.
Q. Who?
A. Mr. John D. Miller.
Q. Where was he?
A. Why, he got arrested on the last of the year, 1923.
Q. Did you take him to the Judge?
A. Yes, I did.
Q. Who went with you?
A. Mr. John D. Miller, but he didn't go in with me, he sat outside in the library in the attorneys room.
Q. Did you have a conversation with Judge Berkey about his case?
A. Yes, I did.
Q. What did you tell him?
A. I told him if he could help this fellow out he would buy some bonds later on, but not right now, he didn't have no money, but later on he will buy bonds.
Q. Was anything said about how many bonds he would buy?

A. $500.
Q. What did the Judge say?
A. That is fine.
Q. Did Miller's case come up in court?
A. Yes sir.
Q. What did the Judge do to him?
A. I was not there then, I was in the hospital.
Q. Do you know whether Miller bought bonds?
A. Why, he promised to buy but he didn't.

CROSS-EXAMINATION.

By Mr. BEIDLEMAN:
Q. When did you first see Judge Berkey?
A. The first time?
Q. Yes, the first time in your life to know him?
A. Why, the day I went up with Mr. Victor Dorrando.
Q. You had never seen him before that day?
A. Well, Not to remember him.
Q. Who is Victor Dorrando?
A. He is a man, a Slavish man, I think.
Q. What is his business?
A. Second-hand—rag man they call him.
Q. Second-hand rag man?
A. Yes sir.
Q. How did he happen to go with you?
A. Why, he sent word to me from brother-in-law to go down and see him, he is a good friend of Mr. Judge Berkey, he can have our case settled up, he say with a little money.
Q. And where did your conversation take place?
A. After he sent the second time to us, we would not go the first time.
Q. When was the first time that he sent?
A. I can't remember just exactly the date.
Q. How long after your husband had been arrested?
A. About fifteen days—let me, see, ten to fifteen days.
Q. Ten or fifteen days?
A. Yes sir.
Q. And this man sent word to you that he would take you down to Judge Berkey and get your case settled and you didn't go?
A. I didn't go because I think nobody can settle the case.
Q. What pursuaded you to answer the second call?
A. Why, I said we better go down, I tell my husband we better go down and see what he got to say.
Q. Go down where?
A. That is in Bench Creek, Somerset County.
Q. You were to go down to see him after the second call?
A. Yes sir.
Q. How long before you went down to Judge Berkey's office?
A. Why, that was right the day before.
Q. The day before?
A. We went on Sunday, and in the morning we go together to Judge Berkey's office.
Q. Who went with you to Judge Berkey's office?
A. Mr. Victor, me and my husband and Thomas Cattoy.
Q. Your husband didn't know Judge Berkey?
A. I think he did.
Q. Do you know, of your own knowledge, whether he did?
A. I think he see him a few times before.
Q. Did Cattoy know Judge Berkey?
A. I don't know.
Q. And then you want these men to believe that you, the three of you, without knowing Judge Berkey, you went down to his office in company with Victor or whatever you said his name is?
A. Yes sir.
Q. When you went into the court house where did you first go?
A. The attorneys' room.
Q. Whose attorney's room?
A. In the library.
Q. Anybody there?
A. Why, only I, my husband, Thomas Cattoy and Victor, and then Mr. Berkey came in.
Q. Anybody else?
A. No sir.
Q. Was the librarian there?
A. Who?
Q. The librarian? Do you know Miss Weaver?
A. No, I didn't see her there.
Q. Do you know her?
A. Yes, I do.
Q. Did you see her there that day?
A. I don't think so.
Q. Did you see the court interpreter there that day?
A. No sir.
Q. Do you know who the court interpreter is?
A. Why I think that he is the fellow they told me it is a little skinny fellow from Windber.
Q. The court interpreter happens to be a woman, so it was not the little skinny fellow from Windber. Did you see the court interpreter there?
A. Oh, pardon, me—I didn't.
Q. What hour of the day did you get there?
A. What?
Q. What hour of the day did you get there?

By Mr. GEYER:
Q. What time?
A. Oh, what time?

By Mr. BEIDLEMAN:
Q. What hour of the day?
A. Hour, half past nine.
Q. Half past nine in the morning?
A. Yes sir.
Q. Did you see the court stenographer in the room?
A. Not in that room.
Q. Where was the court stenographer?
A. I don't know.
Q. You say he was not in the room?
A. No.
Q. Do you know who the court stenographer is?
A. Mr. Walker.
Q. Did you see him?
A. Not in the room.
Q. When you first went there to the library, Victor went into Judge Berkey's chambers?
A. He left us in the hall.
Q. How long was he away?
A. Oh, ten or fifteen minutes.
Q. Ten or fifteen minutes?
A. Yes sir.
Q. Then the three of you went into this office?
A. Not the three, there was four.
Q. Four of you went into the office of that man?
A. No sir, not in his office—in the library.
Q. In the library?
A. Yes sir.
Q. Judge Berkey had never before seen you?
A. No sir.
Q. He came out there in the library, and what was said?
A. Mr. Victor made us acquainted with each other.
Q. Just tell us what was said about this case?
A. He said meet Mr. and Mrs. Turrony. And he said, "People do you have your money along"? We said, "no, your honor, we don't have our money along to-day, because we didn't think the case could be settled to-day",
Q. That was before anything was said about this case?
A. Yes sir.
Q. Judge Berkey said, "Do you have your money along"?
A. Yes, that is what he said.
Q. Nothing else said?
A. No sir.
Q. And you said, "No, we don't have the money today".
A. And he said, you come back on Wednesday morning and I fix you up.
Q. What time did you come back on Wednesday morning?
A. I think it was between ten and eleven o'clock.
Q. Where did you go?
A. We went in the hall again.
Q. Whereabouts in the hall?
A. Just right in front of the library room.
Q. That is to say, you were out in the hall of the court house?
A. Yes sir.
Q. Who was with you at that time?
A. Mr. Durrando, Mr. Victor, Arthur Turrony and I.
Q. Where were you?
A. In the hallway, on the bench.
Q. On the bench?
A. Yes sir.
Q. What took place there?
A. Victor said, "Just wait a minute, I see Judge Berkey".

Q. And then what?
A. Then he went in.
Q. And then what?
A. They had some kind of talk.
Q. You were not in, were you?
A. No sir, I was not.
Q. How long was it until you next saw him?
A. About ten minutes.
O. In there ten minutes. Where did you see him?
A. Then he took us in the Judge's private office.
Q. He took you into the Judge's private office?
A. Yes sir.
Q. When did you see the District Attorney?
A. I never see him that day.
Q. You never saw the District Attorney?
A. No sir.
Q. When you were in the office, did you see anybody else?
A. In Mr. Berkey's office?
Q. Yes.
A. No. sir, I didn't.
Q. You didn't see any of the attaches of the court house there at all?
A. No body there.
Q. Nobody there between the hours of ten and eleven o'clock in the morning?
A. I mean in Mr. Berkey's office.
Q. Did you see anybody in the court house?
A. In the court house, I see lots around, I didn't know who they are, I don't know anybody.
Q. When you went into the Judge's chambers and you got this letter, what took place—what conversation?
A. When we got that letter?
Q. Yes.
A. He asked my husband how much money he had along. My husband said, "I have $500." Mr. Berkey said, "That will do, that is fine. You gave me $500 and here is your bond," and he hand my husband a $500 bond. Then he turned back to the safe in the corner and he get another $1000 bond and he hand it to my husband, and he said, "I give you another $1000 bond because I can see by your face that you are honest so you pay me as soon as you can, you send the money or send me a check."
Q. That is to say up until two days before this you had never seen or known Judge Berkey and neither had your husband?
A. I don't know about my husband.
Q. And being perfect strangers to each other, you want us to believe that he said that he would give a $1000 bond without a deposit or any collateral or monies whatsoever for that $1000 bond?
A. Yes sir.
Q. Was there anything said as to where you were to raise the money?
A. About the bonds?
Q. About the bonds, yes, was there anything said about where you would raise $1000 to pay for them?
A. He said we shall pay him as soon as we can.
Q. Was there any discussion there at that time?
A. No, nothing else.
Q. As to where there was a possibility of raising any money with which to pay for this $1000 bond?
A. Why, now, I don't know if I get you right? You know I don't talk this language very much.
Q. Was there anything said about where your husband would get this $1000 with which to pay for this $1000 bond?
A. Oh, yes, he has the money in the Boswell Bank and he will go there and get the money and pay Mr. Berkey.
Q. Your husband had $1000 on deposit in the Boswell Bank?
A. Yes sir.
Q. And you say that the Judge, being a stranger to you
A. Yes.
Q. didn't ask you to write a check, but you went away and brought the money back for the $1000 bond how long afterwards?
A. My husband sent a check two days later.
Q. Two days later?
A. Yes sir.
Q. Was the check drawn on the Boswell Bank?
A. Yes, but not all, he got money in the bank—
Q. What?
A. He got some money, because we didn't know nothing, because the money belonged to Mr. Marcella so my husband he went to the band and got $700 and the $300 left in the Boswell Bank.

Mr. GEYER. It is manifestly unfair to cross examine this witness as to the manner in which the money was sent by check because she was not permitted to testify as she had no knowledge of her own concerning that.

Mr. BEIDLEMAN. That was not my inquiry.

Mr. GEYER. He sent the check.

By Mr. BEIDLEMAN.
Q. I ask you again whether there was anything said in Judge Berkey's office about the way in which the $1000 would be raised for paying for this $1000 bond?
A. He said to me that we shall buy that bond and make a nice investment.
Q. Is that what you mean now? That is not what I asked you about, I asked you if anything was said about where you would raise the money?
A. Pardon me, I cannot talk just plain. Wouldn't you make a good investment?

Mr. WITKIN. Don't ask questions, answer questions.

Mr. MOFFATT. She is doing all right, let her alone.

The WITNESS. Mr. Berkey said, we shall make an investment, we will be satisfied, because we get five per-cent every six months, and if you buy I settle up your case like this without one cent of costs or fine. Your case is settled for nothing, you only give me the money and buy those shares and that will be all and you get your five per cent.

By Mr. BEIDLEMAN.
Q. Now, was there anything said about where you would get the money?
A. Where I get the money?
Q. Yes.
A. Every six months the interest we would get?
Q. I am not asking you about the interest; I am asking where you got the money for the purpose of buying the bond?
A. Yes, he asked me and I said in the bank?
Q. In the bank?
A. Yes.
Q. And you said to Judge Berkey at that time that you had money in the bank with which to pay for it?
A. Yes sir.
Q. And notwithstanding the fact that you told Judge Berkey that you had the money in the bank that he told you, you looked honest and you could go out and pay for the bonds when you wanted to?
A. Because he knew that we had the money in the bank.
Q. What is that?
A. We told him before when we gave the $500 we got $1000 in the bank so he gives the other $1000 bond so we can pay because he know we had the money.
Q. In what bank was that?
A. Boswell Bank, Somerset County.
Q. Judge Berkey didn't call the Boswell Bank, did he?
A. Well, I don't know if he did.
Q. Well, in your presence, so far as you know?
A. No, he didn't.
Q. So that the only thing that the Judge had that you had $1000 in the bank was that you said so?
A. Yes, I and my husband, both of us.
Q. You didn't have $1000 there?
A. Yes, we did.
Q. You did have?
A. Yes, we did have.
Q. Now, you are sure, at that time, you did have $1000 in the bank?
A. Yes, Mr. Marcella put up the bail, $1000 cash.
Q. Was it your money?
A. No sir, it was not. Some was ours.
Q. What is that?
A. Some was ours, $300 was ours.
Q. And then you say that was some time about the 7th or 9th of January.
A. Yes sir.
Q. How long afterwards was it that the warrant was served on your husband from the District Court of the United States?
A. It was on the 15th of March, 1923, if I am not mistaken.
Q. On the 15th of March, 1923?
A. Yes, if I am not mistaken because I cannot—

Q. And at that time you went to Judge Berkey, you say, and complained that you were poor and needed the money?
A. Yes, I did.
Q. And he gave you—and you want us to believe that he would stand all of the expenses of the trial of your husband in the district court?
A. That is what he said.
Q. Did he say he would pay the lawyer?
A. He said he would pay the lawyer, he would pay everything, every cent.
Q. Did he say how he was going to pay it?
A. I think with money, I don't know how.
Q. Was he going to pay the lawyer direct, or pay the costs direct or give you the money?
A. He said he pay me every cent that I spent for that trial, for that case.
Q. Were you to do anything?
A. If I would do anything?
Q. The Judge was to stand the expenses of the trial?
A. Yes sir.
Q. Pay the lawyer.
A. Yes sir.
Q. Pay all the costs?
A. Yes sir.
Q. Were you to do anything?
A. That I just keep my mouth shut about this case.
Q. What is that?
A. That I keep his name covered.
Q. That you keep his name covered?
A. Yes sir.
Q. There was nothing said at that time about the return of any bonds that you bought?
A. Not at that time?
Q. Not at that time?
A. No.
Q. When you went down to see Judge Berkey to tell him that your husband was arrested in the United States Court—
A. Yes.
Q. The only thing that took place was that he promised that he would stand all of the expenses if you kept your mouth shut?
A. Yes sir.
Q. How long after that was it that you went down to Judge Berkey and asked for money, asked for the return of the $500 or the $480?
A. Three or four days later.
Q. What took you down there at that time?
A. Who took me down?
Q. What took you down, why did you go?
A. I went because my husband left, and I didn't have no money in the house.
Q. Where did your husband go?
A. He said my case was settled, he promised me my case was settled, I won't go to Pittsburgh, and he left.
Q. Where did he go?
A. I don't know where he went.
Q. Where is he now?
A. He is in Harrisburg today.
Q. How long was he away?
A. He was about eight days.
Q. About eight days?
A. Yes.
Q. That is to say, you went down to see Judge Berkey and he promised to pay the expenses of the trial, pay all of the costs, because your husband jumped and became a fugitive from justice, is that right?
A. No my husband leave the same evening that the Marshal come from Pittsburgh.
Q. Where did he go for the purpose of avoiding arrest, did he go to prevent himself from being arrested?

Mr. GEYER. May I suggest that they objected to what was done down there when the Marshal came, and if they are going to cross-examine about that we ought to be permitted to go into that.

The WITNESS. The Marshal was there and wanted to take him along.

Mr. BEIDLEMAN. Even on the broadest interpretation of the rules of evidence, you have a right to ask that question, or any question, for the purpose of affecting the credibility of the witness, and if this woman's husband was a fugitive from justice and ran away when the United States Marshal was after him and she said that Judge Berkey promised to pay all of the expenses of the trial, to pay all of the costs, and, in addition thereto, she went back and procured the return on the $500 bond and Judge Berkey gave her money back, now certainly under the rules of evidence structly interpreted by any court you would be permitted to ask this witness those questions for the purpose of affecting her credibility?

The CHAIRMAN. Arthur Turrony is not on trial and the question of whether he ran away or not has nothing to do with the matter in question.

Mr. BEIDLEMAN: Yes it does, Mr. Chairman, this woman is the wife of Turrony.

The CHAIRMAN: That is true.

Mr. BEIDLEMAN. She says that the person involved in the arrest in Judge Berkey's court was her husband, and they went down there and settled this case in Judge Berkey's court. Then when they came back, a number of months afterwards, she says the United States Marshal came there for the purpose of arresting her husband and while the United States Marshal was there for the purpose of making the arrest, he becomes a fugitive from justice and is away for eight days.

The CHAIRMAN. Suppose he is away for good.

Mr. BEIDLEMAN. Affecting I respectfully submit the credibility of the witness on the absurd thought that a Judge of any court or anybody with any common sense at all would offer to pay the expenses of a trial, would offer to pay the costs and the employment of an attorney at the trial of the case and that, in addition, to having given back $500 on a bond which they bought?

Mr. GEYER. My only objection was, and if I may be permitted to state it, if they want to go into that matter I am entirely in accord, because I think we would be able to show that his being a fugitive was not with her desire, but that he came back within a few days and gave himself up. I only object to going into it because they prevented my showing the circumstances.

The CHAIRMAN. My thought is this, that the question of whether or not Arthur Turrony evaded these officers at the time and prevented himself from being arrested does not have anything at all to do with the matter on which she is testifying. If he was arrested and she is falsifying, if he didn't go away from them then that could be denied, but I think, Mr. Beidleman, we are going off somewhat on a tangent in going into this thing further than this.

Mr. BEIDLEMAN. We don't know where on earth he went.

Mr. LUDLOW. Is it material? What difference does it make where he went.

Mr. BEIDLEMAN. Mr. Ludlow, I think it is material. The only point that goes into the merits of this case is the credibility of the witness. Here is a woman who comes and tells a most remarkable story. Now, we certainly have the right to show the circumstances under which this whole transaction took place.

Mr. LUDLOW. May I make this suggestion, it would not be a bad time to get this clear. As you stated at the outset this is an impeachment proceedings. We want to give you latitude, and I think if the Governor's question is proper I do not think it should be ruled out on a technicality. The information we are seeking in definite information.

(Informal discussion off the record)

Mr. GEYER. May I suggest one matter. My objection was that if they be permitted to go into that we be permitted to follow this up, because under the circumstances it will develop that the man did go away before she saw the Judge, and after the Judge promised to take care of him he came back and gave himself up.

The CHAIRMAN: I think we will do this; we will go through with this line of testimony briefly, Mr. Beidleman, although I don't think it is pertinent myself, but in deference to the committee and I want to say again, we want all the facts we can get and we do not want to be technical in the application and the enforcement of the rules of evidence. If you will make this brief I think we will take it, and then give the other side an opportunity to meet it.

Mr. BEIDELSPACHER: You have started on this line of testimony and I would like to see the end of it.

By Mr. BEIDLEMAN:
Q. When did your husband go away?

A. That same evening when the Marshal was down to get him arrested.
Q. Did he run away while the Marshal was there?
A. No sir, we promised the Marshal that we would be down in Ray Patton Smith's office, in Johnstown, at seven o'clock.
Q. What time was the Marshal there?
A. About 4:30, I think so.
Q. The Marshal of the United States Court for the Western District of Pennsylvania at Pittsburgh came to your house at half past four to serve a warrant on your husband, is that right?
A. Yes sir.
Q. And he told you at that time, instead of making the arrest, that you and your husband should come to Ray Smith's office, in Johnstown, Pennsylvania?
A. Yes—
Mr. GEYER. Just a minute. I was prevented on their objection to going into what happened when the Marshal came, and I am only suggesting in all fairness, when they objected to the statement of what happened being introduced, if, on cross-examination they are going into it, then may I be permitted to reply?
The CHAIRMAN. You are expected to do so.

By Mr. BEIDLEMAN:
Q. Did you go to Smith's office in Johnstown?
A. No sir, we didn't.
Q. Your husband went away at what time?
A. He went away half an hour after the Marshal left.
Q. He was away about eight days?
A. I am not sure, about eight days, because he went to my brother-in-law, some place around there and came back one evening, I don't know whether three or four or five days, if I am not mistaken.
Q. Where does your brother-in-law live?
A. Holsopple.
Q. Where is Holsopple?
A. Somerset County.
Q. What State?
A. Somerset County.
Q. When did you go down to Judge Berkey's office after that?
A. Next day.
Q. Next day?
A. Yes sir.
Q. What was the conversation, whom did you see there at that time?
A. Mr. Berkey.
Q. You were alone?
A. Yes sir, I went—
Q. Nobody with you?
A. Not in his office.
Q. Was there anybody with you at any time?
A. The man that my husband put there to drive my car.
Q. Who?
A. A man by the name of Joe Penelli, who drove my car.
Q. He drove your car down to see Judge Berkey? What was the conversation that took place between you and Judge Berkey at that time?
A. I explained everything that happened the day before and he says, Mrs. Turrony—
Q. The day before, what do you mean by the day before?
A. The day when the Marshal came.
Q. You were down the day the Marshal came?
A. No sir, the Marshal came about half past four or five.
Q. You explained to Berkey what the Marshall did?
A. Yes sir.
Q. All right, just tell us the language of the conversation.
A. I tell him—all right. I said Mr. Berkey Federal Agent come down to my home and arrest my husband and Thomas Cattoy on the same crime again I think everything will be all right, the case was settled up here, you promised me Judge; you said I won't have no further trouble, everything is O. K. You could go home and sleep all right, your trouble are all over, I fix everything up. Mr. Berkey, I guess we are in trouble worse than ever before. That was not right and fair that you done. Now, I said what shall I do? I have no money, I was sick at that time, my husband went away, he won't give himself up because he said it, his case was settled and they can't come down and get him no more on the same offense. Now, I said what do you think, what shall I do? He said, "Mrs. Turrony, don't worry, you go get yourself a good lawyer, and he said I help you out, I will refund every cent you spent, and whatever your trouble is I will stand for, I will take care of you". And, you, he said, "You go home and do that". I said, "Which attorney shall I take?" He said, "You go down and see Mr. Barnhart, in Johnstown, he is my friend, he will help you out". So I left.
Q. Did you see Barnhart?
A. Yes, I went down and see him the next day.
Q. Did you employ Barnhart?
A. Yes, I did.
Q. Did you pay him any fees?
A. $75.
Q. Did you pay him in money?
A. Yes, and I got a receipt for it.
Q. Where did you get that money?
A. Now, I don't remember where I got that money.
Q. If Judge Berkey made the promise to you that he would pay the lawyer, and pay the costs in this proceeding why did you pay Barnhart $75 the day you went in?
A. Because Barnhart said if he would not get $50 he would not come to Pittsburgh.
Q. If he asked you for $50 why did you give him $75?
A. That was the first time that the case was going to be up, and when I gave him money Saturday evening and he called me up Saturday about nine o'clock that the case won't come up at all on Monday and he will notify us.
Q. How long was that after you had gone to see Judge Berkey?
A. That is pretty hard for me to remember all this.
Q. How long?
A. I cannot tell you now.
Q. About how long? A week, a month or what?
A. That I gave him the $50, I guess it was—I took an oath so it is pretty hard for me to answer that now.
Q. You said you gave him $75, and then you said you gave him $50?
A. I gave him $50. our case was coming up always said the case was coming up today or to morrow, and never came up.
Q. Now, you say, madam, that the United States Marshal came there?
A. Yes sir.
Q. And you fixed that date, did you, when was that?
A. I beg your pardon.
Q. When the United States Marshal came?
A. On the 15th of March.
Q. On the 15th of March?
A. Yes sir.
Q. And you say you went to see Judge Berkey on the 16th of March?
A. Yes, I did.
Q. Can you tell us from that when you went to see Barnhart?
A. The next day, I think the 16th or seventeenth.
Q. Was that the day you paid him $50?
A. No sir.
Q. When did you pay the $50?
A. Well on the 12th of April I guess we went down to Ray Smith's, and we had our hearing there and after that the case came up I guess about two months later, the case was going to come up and Barnhart called us at the hotel and said "Mrs. Turrony, you pay me $50, my expenses and the trainfare. If you don't pay it, I won't come to Pittsburgh."
Q. Did you pay him anything to attend the hearing before Smith in Johnstown?
A. No sir, only for his expenses to go to Pittsburgh for the case.
Q. Mr. Barnhart is Mr. Frank Barnhart who was a Member of the House of Representatives a great many years ago, isn't he.
(No answer)
Mr. GEYER. That certainly is unfair.
Mr. LUDLOW. That could not make any difference.
Mr. BIDELSPACHER. We won't hold that against him.
Mr. BLUMBERG. He will live it down.

By Mr. BEIDLEMAN.
Q. When did you say you got the $480 from Judge Berkey?
A. I think it was in June.
Q. In June?

A. If I am not mistaken, because it is very hard to remember all the dates because I never thought something like this would come up.
Q. What day in June, after your husband had been arrested?
A. Yes sir.
Q. You say you never expected this to come up?
A. Why no.
Q. To whom did you first talk about this matter?
A. Sir?
Q. To whom did you first talk about this matter.
A. I talked to Mr. Truxall, in Somerset?
Q. Mr. Truxall?
A. Yes sir.
Q. When was that?
A. I think it was in 1924, but I don't remember the month.
Q. Do you know when it was?
A. No sir, I don't.
Q. Was it in the summer time?
A. Why, it was in August but I cannot tell you.
Q. How d.u you happen to see Truxall?
A. Why I went up into the court house again to get some money back from Mr. Berkey and I met Mr. Truxall in the hall so I never told anybody about this difficulty but then I think Mr. Truxall was a man and I just tried to explain my trouble, the way I got all this money taken from me without having any settlement, just took the money from me, and me sick with the trouble.
Q. What money were you after at that time from Judge Berkey?
A. I was after my $1000 all the time, and I make about ten or fifteen trips to Somerset, and it cost me my money and health and everything and my time.
Q. So you got the $480 back about the time your case was pending in the United States Court?
A. In June.
Q. And you were going back for the purpose of getting back the $1000?
A. Yes, and he promised me.
Q. Then you met Truxall in the hall and told him your troubles?
Mr. GEYER. Pardon me, the witness didn't say anything of the sort.
Mr. BEIDLEMAN. All right.
Mr. GEYER. She said he had promised.
Mr. BEIDLEMAN. All right, let her answer.

By Mr. GEYER:
Q. You said he had promised to give it back to you?
A. I said he promised to give me back every cent from that $1500 I paid on the street car line shares.

By Mr. BEIDLEMAN.
Q. When did he promise that?
A. The same day when I went up and asked him for money when we got arrested again.
Q. Was there any other conversation?
A. Why, no, he said to help me out. I said, "Mr. Berkey, you give me your promise, a man of honor like a Judge, if he make a promise he keep it," "Yes, I will," he said. "Don't worry, don't worry, do your best and try to help yourself in this case. I will stand back of your expenses and give you every cent back."
Q. Was that in August when you were after the $1000?
A. It is pretty hard to tell you the date. I cannot. It is two years now, I cannot.
Q. You certainly can recollect whether it was when you were hunting your $1000?
A. The first time he promised to give every cent back. It was in June when he gave me $480 back. I said, "Mr. Berkey cannot you give me the rest of the money back. I need that money, I am sick of this, I need the money, I have all this trouble," and he said he will do it.
Q. That was in the summer of 1924?
A. It was in June.
Q. Of last year?
A. Last year, not last year that was 1923.

By the CHAIRMAN.
Q. Was that after your husband was arrested the second time?
A. Yes sir.
Q. He was arrested in the spring of 1923?
A. Yes, I went up in June and he give me the money back.
Q. These visits occurred after he was arrested the second time?
A. Yes sir.

By Mr. BEIDLEMAN.
Q. When you said you were after this money last you mean last June?
A. I was after the money all the time.
Q. This last June just passed?
A. No sir, not that June.
Q. Not that June?
A. 1923.
Q. When did you talk to Truxall about it?
A. Well, I talked later I guess, in August, but I am not sure.
Q. Any time after that?
A. I talked to a whole lot of people about the case, I was trying to get the money back?
Q. You talked to a whole lot of people about it?
A. Yes sir.
Q. To whom did you talk?
A. If I tell you everybody I talked to I would not be done until tomorrow.
Q. Suppose you start in?
A. I talked to Mr. Truxall, the first man, then I go to Mr. Smith, in Johnstown, and then I go to Mr. Kooser.
Q. That is the man sitting at the counsel table?
A. Yes sir.
Q. Ray Smith and who else?
A. I cannot recall just now.
Q. Those are the only three that you now recall?
A. Yes sir.
Q. Then it won't take till tomorrow for you to do that?
A. Oh, well, but—
The CHAIRMAN. Let us proceed with the case.

By Mr. BEIDELMAN.
Q. Did you talk to Mr. Graham about this matter?
A. No sir, I didn't.
Q. You didn't?
A. No sir, I didn't because I never saw that man.
Q. And then you talked to some people that you didn't know, about this, didn't you?
A. No, I said I never know this man, I never talked to him, I talked to Mr. Walker, the shorthand writer in Somerset County.
Mr. BEIDLEMAN. That is all for the present.
Mr. GEYER. May I take her in reply just a minute?

RE-DIRECT EXAMINATION.

By Mr. GEYER:
Q. Mrs. Turrony, will you make it plain just when you went to Victor Durrando's house, I think you said it was Sunday?
A. Sunday afternoon, about 2:00 o'clock.
Q. Where did you go the next day?
A. Up in Somerset.
Q. That was your first visit to Somerset to Judge Berkey in this matter?
A. Yes sir.
Q. He first suggested that you buy bonds?
A. Not to me, to my husband Victor Durrando suggested to him that is what he tell him but I didn't hear him.
Q. You didn't?
A. No sir.
Q. What reason did Victor Durrando give you for your going to Somerset?
A. Why, to go to Mr. Berkey to settle this case.
Q. What did Victor tell you?
A. Why, Victor said—
Mr. BEIDLEMAN. If we are restricted from giving hearsay testimony that is clearly a question of hearsay.
Mr. GEYER. You went into that line of the conversation.
The CHAIRMAN. I would suggest that you ask her why she went.

By Mr. GEYER:
Q. Why did you go to Somerset with Victor?
A. We went to settle our case, Victor Durrando said—
Mr. BEIDLEMAN. That is what I object to, what Victor Durrando said.

The WITNESS: We went to Somerset to Settle our case.
Mr. WITKIN: It is plain that as a result of what he said she went to Somerset.
Mr. GEYER: Have your honors any questions of the witness?

By Mr. WITKIN:
Q. When did you have the conversation with Judge Berkey in which he suggested that you bring in more customers in the moonshine business?
A. That was from the fifth till about the fifteenth of January, 1924.
Q. That was about two years after your first acquaintance with Judge Berkey, is that right?
A. Yes sir.
Mr. GEYER: Pardon me, that is manifestly an error; the first meeting was in January, 1923.

By Mr. WITKIN:
Q. When did you first go to Judge Berkey and complain of the fact that you had not received a dividend on the bonds which you had received?
A. I don't get you right, please?
Q. When did you first go to see Judge Berkey with respect to your complaint that you had not received interest on your bonds?
A. That was right at the time when he gave me the $480, it was $500, the time it was around June 1923.
Q. So that you didn't complain to Judge Berkey from about June, 1923, about your bonds until some time in January, 1924? That is correct?
A. Yes sir.
Q. And you went there, as you say, about ten or fifteen times?
A. Yes sir.
Q. And were your conversations with Judge Berkey friendly or would you be arguing with him and complaining to him about the treatment that had been afforded you?
A. Nearly always friendly, but three or four times I got tired, and so I told him I am tired of it and I want to see now how to settle this case.
Q. When were those three or four times that your conversations were not friendly? When was this first conversation, as nearly as you can remember?
A. Why some was in November, some the last of December, 1924.
Q. So that your conversation with Judge Berkey in reference to bringing other customers in the moon shine business was after your argument with him concerning the $1500?
A. Yes sir.
Q. And did Judge Berkey use the word "moonshine", or "whisky" or is that just your way of putting it?
A. No, he never said that, he said in case, he said, in this bootleg business anybody makes whisky.
Q. Anybody makes whisky, he didn't use the word "moonshine"?
A. No sir.
Q. Did you ever go back to Judge Berkey and ask for the $75 which you had paid,—what is the name of that Attorney?
Mr. GEYER: Frank Barnhart.
The WITNESS: No sir, I never recall it to his attention.
Q. You never called that to his attention?
A. No.
Q. Did you have any other expenses incidental to your trial at Pittsburgh besides the $75?
A. I think our expenses practically amount to about $1000 altogether.
Q. Now, after the time that Judge Berkey gave you $20 on account, or whatever he gave you, did you have any other conversation with him in regard to the return of bond or bonds?
A. Why, yes he said I shall bring the bonds back when he gave me the money.
Q. Where is this $1000 bond now?
A. I gave it to Mr. Kooser, a Somerset attorney.
Q. Of course, you have not received any dividends on those bonds?
A. No sir.
Q. Now, at your first conversation with Judge Berkey in the library you say that the very first thing Judge Berkey said to you, "Have you got the money along"?
A. That was the first word.
Q. And what did you say to him at that time?
A. "No, your honor, I don't have the money along this time because I don't think this case can be settled at once.
Mr. WITKIN: That is all.

By Mr. LUDLOW:
Q. Mrs. Turrony, you had never met Judge Berkey before that first day when you went into his office, had you?
A. No sir.
Q. Do you see him in the room now?
A. Yes sir.
Q. Do you see the gentleman sitting next but one to Governor Beidleman?
A. A. Yes sir.
Q. Is that the man with whom you dealt?
A. Yes sir.

By Mr. BLUMBERG:
Q. Did you say you were familiar with Judge Berkey's signature?
A. Yes sir.
Q. How many times did you see him write his signature?
A. He wrote me three or four letters, that was some of this trouble, one that was regarding Mr. Ross Scott that he wants $400, and I sent the letter back to Mr. Berkey and he wrote on the back of the letter I shall Not pay any attention to anybody because what I am doing is right, I am the boss. I have not got those letters, I burned those letters.
Q. You say he wrote four letters?
A. Yes sir.
Q. On what paper?
A. On this paper that I bring to Mr. Newman.
Q. That is the first exhibit?
A. Yes sir.
Q. Did you ever see him sign his name at any other time?
A. No sir, not in my presence.
Q. That was the first time you say you saw Judge Berkey, in 1923 or 1922?
A. In January, 1923.
Mr. BLUMBERG: Is that correct Mr. Geyer?
Mr. GEYER: Yes, from what she said.
Mr. BLUMBERG: I think you called her attention to the error in dates before.
Mr. GEYER: The letter is dated January 10, 1923, and the bank endorsements show correctly the years.

By Mr. BEIDLEMAN:
Q. You say that all the letters you got from Judge Berkey you burned?
A. Yes, I did, and I am sorry today.
Q. So are we.

By Mr. STADTLANDER:
Q. Who first came to see you about this case, Mrs. Turrony?
A. My brother-in-law.
Q. Who came to talk to you about this proceeding here?
A. I went myself.
Q. To whom?
A. I went to Mr. Smith back in Johnstown.
Q. Mr. Smith?
A. Yes sir.
Q. For what purpose?
A. I ask him why I should have so much trouble with this case because I was sick and had to go to Pittsburgh, and about this I am tired, and I don't care for my money if I don't get one cent back, and the man that caused me this trouble, I want to see him punished, because he cheat us out of the last $1000 we had. He gave me so much trouble for the last two years. I am still sick.
Q. You still hold the bond?
A. I do. the $1000, I don't care for the money.
Mr. GEYER: May I be permitted to make a reply to the last question.

By Mr. GEYER:
Q. You still hold the bond, can you sell the bond?
Mr. WITKIN: I think that is immaterial.
Mr. GEYER: But if, as has been suggested, she has the $1000 bond, I intend to show by this and other witnesses that the bonds are strictly worthless.
Mr. MOFFATT: Has she ever made an effort to sell it?

By Mr. GEYER:
Q. Did you ever try to sell this bond?

A. Two months ago my husband needed money so he went to four different banks in Johnstown.
Q. Were you with him?
A. No sir, I was not.
Mr. GEYER: Then you cannot tell what Mr. Turrony did. That is all.

C. J. NEWMAN, a witness called in behalf of the complainant being duly sworn was examined and testified as follows on:

DIRECT EXAMINATION.

By Mr. GEYER:
Q. What is your name?
A. C. J. Newman.
Q. You are C. J. Newman?
A. Yes sir.
Q. What is your business?
A. Cashier People's Bank of Boswell.
Q. How long have you been cashier of the People's Bank at Boswell?
A. Ten or eleven years.
Q. And before that time what was your business?
A. I was cashier of the First National Bank of Boswell.
Q. For how long?
A. Between four and five years.
Q. And before that time?
Mr. BEIDLEMAN: We will admit that he is a cashier.

By Mr. GEYER:
Q. You have been a banker of twenty years experience?
A. Between fifteen and sixteen years.
Q. Mr. Newman I show you a paper which is marked exhibit No. 1, being the letter of J. A. Berkey addressed to C. J. Newman, dated January 10, 1923, and ask you whether you recognize this letter?
A. Yes sir.
Q. Where was it for a long time?
A. I had it.
Q. You had it in your possession?
A. Yes sir.
Q. Are you able to tell the committee when you received it in your possession?
A. I think the 12th of January, 1923.
Q. By whom was it delivered to you?
A. I don't just remember whether it was Mr. Turrony or Mrs. Turrony, or both of them.
Q. But by one of them, at least.
A. Yes sir.
Q. When that letter was delivered to you, what, if anything, did you give the person who delivered it to you?
A. I gave them $1000.
Q. In what form?
A. Cash.
Q. Where had you gotten that $1000?
A. They had given me that on the 9th of December, 1922.
Q. In what form?
A. Cash.
Q. For what purpose was it given to you?
A. To go on a bond of Mr. Turrony.
Q. For what, for his appearance in court?
A. For his appearance in court.
Q. When, do you know?
A. When he was to appear?
Q. Yes?
A. No, I don't.
Mr. GEYER: May I have the record in the Turrony, case, I mean the official record?
(Certified copy of the docket entry in the case of the Commonwealth versus Arthur Turroni and Thomas Cattoy handed to Mr. Geyer by Mr. Marshal).
(Docket entry, Commonwealth of Pennsylvania versus Arthur Turroni Thomas Cattoy, in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Somerset County, Pa., No. 9, February session, 1923, certified copy produced and marked complainants exhibit No. 5).
Mr. GEYER: I offer in evidence a certified copy by the Clerk of the Courts of Quarter Sessions of Somerset County to No. 9, February sessions, 1922, of a proceeding against Arthur Turroni and Thomas Cattoy for the purpose of showing a recognizance entered on the ninth day of December, 1922, by Arthur Turroni principle and C. J. Newman surety, conditioned for the appearance of Arthur Turroni at a court to be held on the first Monday of February, 1923. Is there any objection to it.
Mr. BEIDLEMAN: No objection.
Mr. GEYER: There being no objection, it was offered at this time for the purpose of fixing the date. May I suggest it was offered for the purpose of fixing two things and it need not now be read into the record.
The CHAIRMAN: You had better read the part you want.
Mr. GEYER: The recognizance is taken on the ninth day of December, 1922, by Arthur Turroni and C. J. Newman, and is conditioned for the appearance of the defendant at the next term of the court of Quarter Sessions to be held on the following first Monday of February.
The CHAIRMAN: Have you stated what that exhibit is?
Mr. GEYER: It is a certified copy of the record including the recognizance.
The CHAIRMAN: That is in the record?
Mr. GEYER: Yes, I so stated.

By Mr. GEYER:
Q. Mr. Newman, from whom did you get this $1000?
A. I got it from M. Marcella.
Q. And who was he?
A. That was the only time I ever saw him.
Q. Was Turrony in company with him when you got it.
A. Yes sir.
Q. But the money was actually handed to you by Marcella?
A. By Marcella.
Q. I show you a paper marked exhibit No. 1, which has been offered in evidence and ask you to look at the signature, "J. A. Berkey", but before answering any question concernamination as cashier signatures of J. A. Berkey?
A. Yes sir.
Q. Have you seen him write?
A. Yes sir.
Q. Frequently or not?
A. Quite frequently.
Q. Have you had business dealings and relations with him?
A. Yes sir.
Q. Have you had passing under your supervision and examination as cashier signature of J. A. Berkey?
A. Yes sir.
Q. Can you tell us approximately how many?
A. Quite a number.
Mr. GEYER: Is there any question as to the witness' familiarity with the signatures of J. A. Berkey?
Mr. BEIDLEMAN: No.

By Mr. GEYER:
Q. Will you look at the signature on the letter marked exhibit No. 1, and tell us in whose handwriting are the words "J. A. Berkey?"
A. That is in the handwriting of J. A. Berkey.
Q. And the body of the letter, written in longhand is in whose handwriting?
A. The same party.
Q. Are you familiar with the handwriting of Mr. Truxall, the District Attorney?
A. Not so much.
Q. You received that letter into your posession and upon the strength of it what?
A. I returned the $1000.
Q. To whom did you return it?
A. To Turrony.
Q. The letter speaks of a case against Marcella, why did you return the money when your bail was the bail of Turrony?
A. They came back with this letter, and they also had the receipt I gave them when I received the money. I was not so very familiar with them, Marcella was a large man.
Q. Did you make a careful examination of the letter?
A. Yes, I read the letter, and I told them, of course, upon receipt of the letter, if they gave me the letter I would return them the money.
Q. Did you return the money to Turrony.
A. Yes sir.
Q. Did you give a receipt for the money when you first took it?
A. Yes sir.
Q. Have you the receipt?

A. Yes sir.
Q. Will you produce it?
(Witness produces receipt).
(Receipt signed by C. J. Newman, dated December 9th, 1922, produced and marked complainant's exhibit No. 6).

By Mr. GEYER:
Q. I show you a paper marked exhibit No. 6, dated December 9, 1922, and ask you in whose handwriting it is.
A. Mine.
Q. And whose signature is there to it?
A. My signature.
Q. When did you get that receipt back in your possession.
A. The same time I got this letter.
Q. By this letter you mean the letter of Judge Berkey of January 10, 1921?
A. 1923.
Q. 1923, pardon me.
A. Yes sir.
Mr. GEYER. I offer in evidence this receipt, which reads as follows: "December 9, 1922, Received of M. Marcella one thousand no/100 dollars for signing bond of Arthur Turroni, to be used to make bond good if necessary, or to be refunded when he appears at court. $1000. C. J. Newman. Endorsement, January 12, 1922, money returned. C. J. N."

By Mr. GEYER:
Q. You got it back when you returned the money?
A. Yes sir.
Q. Mr. Newman, you have testified that you are familiar with the handwriting of Judge Berkey. I show you exhibit No. 3, the latter part of this with the words beginning "I beg", and ask you in whose writing those words are.
A. Judge Berkey.
Q. And there is a signature below, "J. A. Berkey", in whose handwriting is it?
A. His own handwriting.
Q. I show you a check marked exhibit No. 2, dated January 12, 1923, and call your attention to the signature on the back, "J. A. Berkey", and ask you in whose handwriting it is.
A. His own handwriting.
Q. It is your business to decipher the stamps upon the backs of checks, is it?
A. Yes sir.
Q. Will you take this check and decipher the record of the movement of that check, where was it first deposited,
A. Farmers National Bank of Somerset.
Q. Anything to indicate to whose order.
A. No.
Q. What is the next bank endorsement which appears?
A. Stamped over the signature of the Pittsburgh bank, and from there to the Federal Reserve Bank.
Q. And finally back to what bank?
A. Finally back to the Pennsylvania Trust Company, Johnstown.
Q. On which it was drawn?
A. Yes sir.
Mr. BLUMBERG. Mr. Geyer, will you let me see exhibit No. 3, please, and also exhibit No. 2.
(Mr. Geyer handed exhibits No. 2 and 3 to Mr. Blumberg).

By Mr. GEYER:
Q. Mr. Newman, as a banker of these years experience, are you familiar with the market value of securities, locally and otherwise traded in, in Somerset County?
A. Yes, to some extent.
Q. Is it part of your business to pass upon the value of such securities?
A. It is.
Q. For collateral and other purposes.
A. Yes sir.
Q. And to keep in touch with the sale and sale price of such securities?
A. Yes sir.
Q. Are you familiar with the issue of bonds of the Johnstown & Somerset Railway Company?
A. Yes sir.
Q. Will you tell us what was the market value of those bonds in the month of January, 1923.
Mr. BEIDLEMAN. I don't know what the attitude of the committee is on the question of the value of these bonds. Of course, the general rule is that in order to show the market value you have to show that there is a market, that they have been offered in the market and traded in. If you are going into the question as to whether these individuals sold these bonds below par, why all right, but we ought to be able to show then the physical value of this property, and the fact that the bonds are worth par, and that none of the officers of this company have sold a single bond for less than one hundred cents on the dollar, and all the money went into the company.
Mr. GEYER. I don't know whether the whole statement is true, but it certainly is not an objection. My point now is to, prove that those bonds in January, 1923, had practically no value, or market value of seven, ten to fifteen cents on the dollar. That is for the purpose of throwing light on the intent in the mind of the judge whose sells to the party who has litigation before him.
Mr. BEIDLEMAN. According to certain court decisions you must show, from all testimony of this kind, that the bonds were traded in. I don't have a case at hand, but I know it has been decided by the Supreme Court.
The CHAIRMAN. Cross examination testimony will go into testimony in order to show the position of these bonds. The value is not questioned at this time. Now under the circumstances we think that we will permit the gentleman to testify as to the market value of the bonds, or possible market value, so far as there is a market, and we will take it for what it is worth.
Mr. BEIDLEMAN: That is with the understanding, of course, that we can then go into the question of this road, and the value of these securities.
The CHAIRMAN. We may want to go into that ourselves before this is over.
Mr. GEYER. We have no objection to it.

By Mr. GEYER:
Q. What in your opinion was the fair market value of these bonds in January, 1923?
A. There was no market value at all, hardly.
Q. Did they have any value as collateral?
A. They did not.
Q. Will you state whether they were received, or whether they were regarded as having any value as collateral?
A. They had been offered to me as collateral, but I never received any. They had no value so far as we are concerned, as collateral.
Q. Do you know of the sale of bonds at that time, or shortly before, or shortly after?
A. You mean private sales?
Q. Yes, or public sales.
A. I know of one sale that was in a death, where the assets were put up at public sale, when there was a bond put up there and the wife of this party paid $250 for a $1000 bond. Of course, there was no other bid made, and she got the bond.
Q. Do you know of any other sales?
A. No.
Q. Did you hear of any other sales?
A. People offer them, but I didn't hear of sales.
Q. At what price were they offered?
A. Practically your own price.
Q. What do you mean by that?
A. Well, I know a party offered me a $500 bond for $25 or $50.
Q. Were there takers at such prices?
A. Not that I know of.

CROSS EXAMINATION.

By Mr. BEIDLEMAN.
Q. Mr. Newman, you returned this money to Turrony, did you?
A. Yes sir.
Q. When did you return it?
A. The 12th day of January, 1923.
Q. January 12, 1923?
A. Yes sir.
Q. The complainants in this case have offered in evidence exhibit No. 4, being a letter addressed by Truxal to you under date of December 24, 1924, will you tell how you happened to get that letter?
A. I never got it.
Q. You never got it?
A. No sir.
Q. Did you ask for it?

A. No sir.
Q. You never saw this letter?
A. I don't konw anything about it.
Q. Never sent to you?
A. No sir.
Q. This is the first time you have ever seen it?
A. Yes.
Q. You never made any request from any person or Truxal for a letter of this kind?
A. No sir.
Q. You say you have known the Johnstown & Somerset Street Railway Company for how long?
A. Ever since it has been.
Q. When was that?
A. I don't remember the date, it was started under two different headings, the first time back in 1917, along there.
Q. Operates over 15 miles of track, 5 belonging to the Johnstown Traction Company, and the other 10 being laid down and owned and operated by the Johnstown & Somerset Street Railway Company?
A. Yes sir.
Q. Have you advised yourself as to the amount of money invested in the company?
A. No, not exactly.
Q. Advised yourself as to the value of the property that is owned by the company?
A. Not entirely.
Q. You don't profess to be able to give an opinion of the value of the holdings of the Johnstown & Somerset Street Railway Company, do you?
A. Pretty hard to get just very colse to it.
Q. You never made any estimate or appraisement?
A. No.
Q. And therefore you are unable to state what is the value of the bonds of the Johnstown & Somerset Street Railway Company, are you not?
A. To what extent?
Q. Based on what.
A. Knowledge.
Q. Knowledge of what?
A. Of the road.
Q. Do you know the cost of the road per mile?
A. You mean what was expended?
Q. What it would cost for the purpose of building the road?
A. Nearly about, I could tell.
Q. How much a mile?
A. What it should cost?
Q. I am not asking what it should cost; do you know when it was built?
A. Yes sir.
Q. When?
A. 1920, I guess.
Q. Considerable was built during the war period, was it not?
A. Yes sir.
Q. At a time when prices were up?
A. Yes sir.
Q. You familiarized yourself with the cost of construction of street railways at that time?
A. Some, yes.
Q. To what extent, what railways did you appraise at that time?
A. I didn't appraise any.
Q. You didn't advise yourself carefully as to the value of any street railway, did you?
A. Yes sir.
Q. Which one?
A. The Pennsylvania & Maryland.
Q. Where?
A. Somerset County.
Q. Located where?
A. Meyersdale.
Q. New project?
A. No.
Q. How long in operation?
A. Since 1908.
Q. Then your judgment was not based upon any costs that were required to build street railway during the period 1917-1918, up to 1922-23?
A. If you doubled it up you would get about—
Q. You mean to say you have not had any experience in bidding?
A. Never bid on street railways.
Q. Did you base your opinion as to the value of street Railways upon this doubling of value, or do you put it on the cost of construction of this street railway at Meyersdale in 1908?
A. How is that?
Q. Do you base your opinion of the value or the cost of the Johnstown and Somerset Street Railway Company by just doubling the value of the cost of the Meyersdale Street Railway Company, to which you have referred?
A. That together with state roads, you get a pretty good idea.
Q. What do you mean by state roads?
A. Cement roads.
Q. The construction of a concrete road and street railways is entirely different, is it not?
A. It is different as to construction, but the cost when it comes to grading is practically the same thing.
Q. What experience have you had in the value of railways?
A. Rails?
Q. Yes.
A. I never—
Q. What experience have you had in the cost of copper wire to construct your trolley lines?
A. I heard considerable of it.
Q. Have you ever had any actual experience with it?
A. No, I never built any road.
Q. What experience have you had in the cost of poles, or to the cost of the pole line?
A. I know about what a pole costs.
Q. What do you know, if anything, about the ballasting of the railway company?
A. I know a good bit.
Q. Will you state to the Committee how they in any way conform to one another, that is, the railway company and the construction of a concrete road?
A. You get there practically the same proposition in building one road as another, with the exception that you have not your rails, and the bed is not as extensive as a concrete road.
Q. Do you know the cost of cars?
A. Yes sir.
Q. How much?
A. Depends on the kind of car you built.
Q. How many cars does the Johnstown & Somerset Railway Company have?
A. Four.
Q. Four cars, how much did they cost?
A. Well, a few of them only cost a couple of thousand dollars, while the others cost around ten thousand.
Q. A couple cost a couple of thousand, and the others cost ten thousand?
A. Yes sir.
Q. Did you undertake to say how much money was invested in the Johnstown & Somerset Street Railway?
A. I did not.
Q. Do you know that there has recently been built or is now being built a portion of the line from the present terminus down to Berlin?
A. I know that it is talked about.
Q. Do you know that they are actually working, and have been working on it for some time?
A. No.
Q. Do you know whether or not any money has been invested by the company on the extension?
A. You mean prior to this?
Q. Yes, prior.
A. They did some grading a few years ago.
Q. Has there any been done lately?
A. Not that I know of.
Q. Have you been over the line?
A. Not lately.
Q. When was the last time that you were over this line?
A. I didn't go over the——you mean ride on the cars?
Q. Yes, when did you go over the line?
A. Not for a year or two.
Q. Yes, and when the line does not run along a line of public road, it runs on privately owned rights of way, which rights of way are owned by the company, are they not?
A. Yes sir.
Q. So the only way you can find out the physical condition of the road is to ride on it or go over it, that is

something you cannot get in any way except by going over the railway?

A. I have been over it.

Q. What is the physical condition of the road?

A. Well, it is not bad.

Q. You mean it was not bad at the time you went over it how long ago?

A. Oh, a year or two.

Q. You don't know whether there have been any improvements put on it?

A. No.

Q. You don't know the present conditions of the road?

A. No, not now.

Q. Thereby having nothing upon which you can predicate the value of these bonds?

A. Yes sir.

Q. What?

A. Well—

Q. And you base your value on one sale, where in a decedent's estate, a $1000 bond sold for $250?

A. And a number of others being offered at all times.

Q. Do you know whether or not any of those bonds were ever sold by any officer of the company except at par?

A. I don't.

Q. You have not attempted to advise yourself of that record, have you?

A. Yes.

Q. Where and from whom did you make the inquiry?

A. A number of customers at the bank from whom I made those inquiries quite frequently.

Q. I am asking you where you made your inquiry as to whether or not any bonds of the Johnstown & Somerset Street Railway Company were ever offered by any officer on the part of this company, below par?

A. No, I don't know that they were.

Q. Now, you are unable to say how much money is invested in the company?

A. I don't know exactly.

Q. Do you know how many bonds are outstanding?

A. Only hearsay, is all I know.

Q. How many bonds are outstanding?

A. I don't know of my own knowledge just how many.

Q. If you don't know the number of bonds outstanding, and you don't know the physical condition of the road, or the cost, how are you in a position to tell the market value of the bonds?

A. Demands determines that almost entirely and the selling price at what they sell, that determines the bond market in all cases practically.

Q. You say the market value of these bonds depends upon the experience you have had of one sale in a decedent's estate of $250 for a $1,000 bond, and some other bond holders who have offered them there in the community, small lots, were they?

A. Yes sir.

Q. Yes.

A. I didn't say that that determined it, I say that the readiness of sale determines the price, the sale price, of any security.

Q. Irrespective of the amount of the property, of the value of the property that is actually behind the bond itself?

A. That will determine the sale price of it.

Q. And also irrespective of the number of bonds that are outstanding?

A. That all enters into one and the same thing, I believe.

Q. And also enters into the price of the bond the amount of business done by the company?

A. Of course.

Q. Do you know how much business was done by this company since it first began operating down until now?

A. I don't know.

Q. Do you know the rate of fare?

A. I don't know it right now.

Q. Do you know the number of passengers they were hauling?

A. No.

Q. So that you don't have any information upon which you predicate the value of these bonds, except what you have said of these sales that others have sold?

A. That is it.

Mr. BEIDLEMAN. That is all.

RE-DIRECT EXAMINATION.

By Mr. GEYER:

Q. Do you know the territory through which it runs?

A. Yes sir.

Q. What is the character of the territory?

A. It goes through practically an open country between Jerome and Holsopple. Then from Holsopple on again to Johnstown.

Q. How large a town is Jerome?

A. I would say 1500 people.

Q. And Holsopple?

A. 1000.

Q. How far are those two apart?

A. Probably six or seven miles.

Q. What is the next town—are you going north towards Johnstown now?

A. Yes sir.

Q. The next town?

A. Davidsville.

Q. How large is it?

A. About 300.

Q. How far is that from Holsopple?

A. Two or three miles.

Q. The next town as you go towards Johnstown, that runs right on into Johnstown then from there?

A. Yes.

Q. How long is that road?

A. You mean the entire road?

Q. Yes.

A. About 15 or 16 miles.

Q. How many cars do they run on it?

A. They run at a time.

Q. I know, but how many do they have, do you know?

A. Two, I understand.

Q. What is their schedule, how often do they run the car?

A. I cannot give you the exact time, one every couple of hours.

Q. It is not every half hour, or fifteen minutes service?

A. Oh no.

Q. Have you any information as to the total issue of those bonds?

A. I don't have any absolute information.

Q. What is your information?

A. There was an issue of $500,000 of bonds.

Q. Do you know anything of the market price in the days gone by of those bonds?

A. There was hardly ever a sale only by officers of the company, they could not be sold any other way, and this we know exactly.

Q. Do you know anything of the commissions paid for selling?

A. I heard of these commissions at the time they were sold.

Q. What were they?

A. 30 per cent.

Q. When you speak of 15 miles of railroad, are you including the 5 miles of road in Johnstown?

A. I don't know whether they include it or not, I could not say exactly.

Q. Isn't it a fact that there are only 10 miles of road that are owned by this company?

A. Yes, I guess that would be near it, 10 or 12 miles along there.

By Mr. BEIDLEMAN.

Q. Did I understand you to say that you don't know whether or not the line in Johnstown belongs to the company or not. That little matter of five miles in the cost of the railroads don't make much difference to you in the value of the bonds?

A. I know the road in Johnstown does not belong to them.

Q. This road runs through what is regarded as the best coal land in southwestern Pennsylvania, doesn't it?

A. No, it does not run through it.

Q. Doesn't it run through coal lands?

A. It comes up to Jerome, just the starting of the best coal fields there.

Q. It is full of mine around Holsopple?

A. Yes, small mines.

Q. There is one mine there that produces as many as 20 cars a day, insn't there, the Victor mine, I refer to?
A. Yes, it may do that.
Q. You don't keep yourself very well advised as to the physical condition of that part of the country?
A. Well, enough for my business.
Q. For your business?
A. Yes sir.
The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Beidelman, may I interrupt you for just a moment. I want to say again that the Committee wants to get all the facts that we can possibly get, but personally I cannot see where the value of these bonds enters into this question on either side. The only thing, as far as we are concerned, is the circumstances under which these bonds were purchased. I don't think it makes any difference to us whether they were worth $5000 or worth $500 or worth 50 cents? The question is not on the value, but it is the circumstances under which they were gotten. Now if there is anything that bears on the sale of these bonds, there are allegations made in reference to that, then I think we would be justified in going into it. We have no desire to curtail the testimony.
Mr. BEIDLEMAN. The only relevancy it may have is the imputation that the other side endeavored to give the committe that these bonds that were held by these people were worthless things.
The CHAIRMAN. I don't think that makes any difference Mr. Beidleman, from the standpoint of the charge under which they were taken. As I understand, it is a question, so far as the Hon. Judge Berkey is concerned, as to the circumstances under which they were delivered to these people. I think that is the point in this whole line of testimony.
Mr. BEIDLEMAN: It would seem to us that if there are bonds involved in this case, where they are endeavoring to put an interpretation on them that the bonds are worthless, we have the right to show that those bonds are worth par.
The CHAIRMAN: I don't think we ought to go into it on either side. That is my own personal thought.
Mr. BEIDLEMAN: The fact that they are not sold at par is a different proposition from whether or not they are worth, par, or whether or not the property is behind them to make them worth par. We are prepared to show, under all the circumstances, that the Johnstown & Somerset Street Railway Company bonds are worth the amount of money that is invested, and which is properly invested in this company.
The CHAIRMAN: I understand that, Mr. Beidleman. My point is that the charge here is the improper method and the circumstances under which they were sold or delivered. That is the question before the committee at this time, and not the question of the value of those bonds. I think when we get off of that, and that is the purpose of this line of inquiry, we are going far afield.
Mr. GEYER: My purpose was to show the dealings of a judge with litigants, which is reprehensible, by dealing in securities in his office, when these securities had a market value at so much less than the price at which they were sold, because it does affect the moral character of a judge who not only deals with litigants, but deals with him to his personal advantage, in that the judge has sold a bond and made a profit over what he could sell that bond for to people who would be investors in the open market.
The CHAIRMAN: If that is your intention, then Mr. Beidleman is perfectly right in going into this line of testimony.

By Mr. BEIDLEMAN:
Q. Has it been your experience, Mr. Newman, that in the construction, or during the course of the construction of a street railway line, or any other line of business there is a certain risk of investment?
A. Always a risk.
Q. And that bonds that are worth actually per sometimes are temporarily suspended in market value from receiving par on account of that fear that the people have as to whether or not the operation is going to be a go?
A. Yes, that is true under certain circumstances, but then you get the same thing in a five per cent bond that you sell at a high price, I don't care how good the five per cent bond should not sell over seventy-five to seventy-eight.
Q. You don't think the Pennsylvania Railroad Company was in danger because it passed the dividend, and did not lose the confidence of the people?
Mr. GEYER: It depressed the market value of the stock down to thirty-two.
Mr. BEIDLEMAN: But the people were not willing to give it up because they had it.
The WITNESS: Lots of them sold it.

By Mr. BEIDLEMAN:
Q. Your experience also during the war was that Liberty Bonds were sold at par and came down as low as eighty or eighty-one?
A. That is just what I said—those bonds should not have sold for over seventy-five.
Q. And those bonds are all now being sold above par, are they not?
A. That is another thing—Oh, Liberty Bonds, yes.
Q. Liberty Bonds?
A. Yes, that is a different thing.

By Mr. WITKIN:
Q. Of what time are you speaking with respect to the sales of those bonds, the sales of bonds that you refer to, what dates are you speaking about, what was the date of the decedent's sale?
A. I don't remember the year exactly, around 1919 or 1920 probably.
Q. That was some time prior to this time, 1923 was it?
A. Yes sir.
Q. What dates did you refer to when you referred to people coming into your bank, and trying to sell those bonds, what dates are you referring to?
A. Most any date since that.
Q. Cannot you be more specific?
A. I cannot give you a date, because I have them offered every once in awhile.
Q. How long after the decedent's sale in 1919 did you say the first or second or third of those transactions took place concerning which you have testified?
A. I have had them offered in 1922 and 1923, along there.
Q. You cannot give us any more definite date, can you?
A. No, I never paid any particular attention to them.

By Mr. STADTLANDER:
Q. Have you made inquiry for a financial statement of the Street Railway Company at any time?
A. I have not inquired.
Q. Have you ever asked for a financial statement?
A. No.

By Mr. WITKIN:
Q. Can you give us, of your own knowledge, any idea, approximate or accurate, as to the amount of money actually expended by this Johnstown and Somerset Railway Company to date in the construction of the road, and the buying of supplies and material?
A. I cannot give you an accurate statement.

By Mr. GEYER:
Q. May I ask one question which I overlooked? Are those bonds in default of the payment of interest?
A. Yes sir.
Q. Can you tell when they first defaulted?
A. I think somewhere between 1920 and 1922, if I am not mistaken. I could not give that absolutely.
Q. They have been in default for several years?
A. Yes sir.

By Mr. LUDLOW:
Q. How many directors have you in your bank board?
A. Nine.
Q. Has your bank board as a board ever discussed loans by your bank on the collateral of these bonds, or has it been entirely left to you as the cashier?
A. Well, it has been brought up at our meetings at different times, and discussed but not on any particular loan.
Q. Have they ever decided for or against a loan on this collateral as a board?
A. Yes they decided they would not make a loan on that collateral.
Q. At a regular board meeting?
A. Yes sir.
Q. How long ago?
A. Oh, quite awhile.
Q. Before this transaction of Mrs. Turrony, which was in January, 1923?
A. Oh, yes before that.

Q. Has it ever had the matter up since that time?
A. No.
Q. Have you a finance committee.
A. No.

By Mr. BEIDLEMAN:
Q. Who is the attorney for your bank?
A. Mr. Kooser.

Arthur Turrony, a witness called in behalf of the complainant being duly sworn was examined and testified as follows on

DIRECT EXAMINATION.

By Mr. GEYER:
Q. You are Arthur Turrony who has been spoken of by this witness?
A. Yes sir.
Q. The husband of Mary Turrony?
A. Yes sir.
Q. Did you go with your wife to see Judge Berkey in January, 1923?
A. Yes sir.
Q. Whom did you go with?
A. My wife and Thomas Cattey and Victor Durrando.
Q. What day of the week was it that you went there?
A. Monday.
Q. How did you come to go there? Now, don't go into the conversation but where were you the Sunday before?
A. Somebody told me that Victor could get my case settled there in Somerset.
Q. Where were you on Sunday before you went to Somerset?
A. In Victor's house.
Q. Who told you to go to Somerset?
A. Victor.
Q. With him?
A. Yes sir.
Q. Did you go with him the next morning?
A. Yes sir.
Q. Now, just tell the committee what happened when you got to the court house on that first morning?
A. On the first Monday?
Q. What happened when you got to Somerset?
A. Victor Durrando and my wife and Thomas Cattoy, we go into the library in the room close to Mr. Judge's office.
Q. Yes? Now, what did Victor do?
A. Victor he talk with the Judge.
Q. Where?
A. Right in the library.
Q. Did you hear what he said?
A. No.
Q. How long did he talk to the Judge?
A. About ten minutes.
Q. Then what did the Judge do?
A. Victor Durrando met me and my wife with the Judge and said here is Mr. Turrony and his wife. The Judge asked him if I got money along.
Q. Who asked you that?
A. The Judge.
Q. What did he ask?
A. Have I got money along.
Q. What did you say?
A. I said no.
Q. What did the Judge say?
A. He said I come back on Wednesday and take some money along and then he go and settle the case.
Q. Did you know Judge Berkey?
A. Yes sir.
Q. Where had you seen him before?
A. Right in the court house.
Q. What did he do in the court house?
A. He was in large chair and have some case in there.
Q. In the Judge's seat?
A. Yes sir.
Q. Was that the man you talked to in the library?
A. Yes sir.
Q. Did you talk any more with him that day?
A. No sir.
Q. When did you go back again?
A. Wednesday.
Q. On Wednesday? Who went with you on that day?
A. My wife and Thomas Cattoy and Victor Durrando.
Q. Where did you go?
A. Right in the Judge office.
Q. What happened?
A. Victor Durrando when he was in the Judge office, Victor Durrando he took me in the adjoining room and talk with me.
Q. What did he say?
A. He told me if I buy some street car bond the Judge will settle my case without paying any expense.
Q. Did he say how much you were to buy?
A. No sir.
Q. What did you do then?
A. When I came out Victor was there in the meantime he talked with the Judge.
Q. Did you hear what was said?
A. No.
Q. Then what did the Judge do?
A. Then the Judge—Victor he was leaving the room before.
Q. What did Victor say when he left the room?
A. He said he want to leave the room because the lawyer in Somerset don't like him very much, don't like anybody to see him in the Judge room.
Q. When he left the room what did the Judge say?
A. The Judge he asked me how much money I got along.
Q. What did you say?
A. I said I got $500.
Q. What did he say?
A. Then he say it is all right and then he go back in his safe in there he give me some kind of paper.
Q. Yes?
A. He have some kind of cupboard in the corner of the room.
Q. What did he get out?
A. He got bond out.
Q. What did he do with them?
A. He bring them over to me, a $500 bond, and I give him $500 in cash.
Q. Yes, then what did he say?
A. Then he go back again and get another $1000 bond.
Q. Yes?
A. He came to me again take that $1000 bond, I trust you for that money you send me money as soon as you can.
Q. What was said about where you had the $1000?
A. What do you mean?
Q. Was anything said about Newman?
A. Newman was not there.
Q. Was anything said about Newman, anything about the bank?
A. He said that on Monday the first time I was up to see him.
Q. The first time?
A. Yes sir.
Q. The Judge?
A. Yes sir.
Q. What did he say?
A. He asked me if I am pay on bond.
Q. You said yes?
A. Yes, then I told him I must pay $1,000 here in Boswell Bank and then I bailed Thomas Cattoy.
Q. You bailed Thomas Cattoy?
A. Yes sir.
Q. You were a property owner?
A. Yes sir.
Q. After the Judge gave you the $1000 bond, what did he do?
A. He gave me a letter?
Q. Did you see him write the letter?
A. Yes sir.
Q. Where was he when he wrote it?
A. Right close to his table, desk.
Q. I show you this letter which is marked exhibit No. 1, is that the letter which he wrote there?
A. Yes sir.
Q. What did he do after he wrote the letter?
A. After he wrote the letter he go down in the District Attorney's office and make him sign, the District Attorney.
Q. Did he say what he was going for?
A. Yes sir.
Q. What did he say?
A. He say he have to go down to District Attorney to sign that paper.

Q. How long was he gone?
A. About fifteen minutes.
Q. What did he say when he came back?
A. He said the District Attorney won't sign but he make him sign it.

By Mr. BIDELSPACHER.
Q. What was that?
A. He won't sign it for me but I make him sign it for me.

By Mr. GEYER.
Q. What else did he say?
A. He said you can come back to the Boswell Bank and get your $1000.
Q. Did you go to the Boswell Bank?
A. Yes sir.
Q. With this paper marked exhibit No. 1?
A. Yes sir.
Q. What did you do with the paper?
A. I give it to Mr. Newman.
Q. Mr. Newman?
A. Mr. Newman.
Q. What did you get from Mr. Newman?
A. I get the $1,000 check.
Q. Was it a check or cash?
A. Check.
Q. What did you do with this $1,000 that you got?
A. I go down in Johnstown and I know a man Z (?) that I put that money in a bank. I say to him—
Q. I don't get that. You mean down to Johnstown with a $1000 check?
Mr. BEIDLEMAN. Now, let him answer. He was going to say something, let him answer. We have a right to have an answer without any interruption.
Mr. GEYER. Pardon me, gentlemen, he started to say what he said to the man in Johnstown, that is the reason I stopped him, but if I am not to we will let him go on.

By Mr. GEYER.
Q. Go ahead then and tell what you did when you went to Johnstown?
A. I know a man by the name of Z (?) that he write a check with me some day when I get money out of the bank.
Q. I show you a check marked exhibit No. 2 and call your attention to the name "Arthur Turrony" on it, did you write that check?
A. Yes, I know I sign that check.
Q. Who wrote the check?
A. Somebody else wrote check.
Q. I show you a letter marked exhhibit No. 3 and ask you did you sign the letter?
A. No sir.
Q. Did you have someone write the letter?
A. Yes sir.
Q. Who was the person who wrote that letter for you?
A. A son of Mark Marcella.
Q. What did you do with the check and the letter?
A. You mean this letter (indicating exhibit No. 3).
A. Yes sir.
A. I sign that check for the bank.
Q. You sign the check?
A. Yes sir.
Q. What did you do with the check and the letter?
A. I sent the check and this letter to Mr. Berkey.
Mr. GEYER: I now offer in evidence this check and letter, the signature of Mr. Berkey having been identified.
The CHAIRMAN: Read the letter.
Mr. GEYER: Check on the "Pennsylvania Trust Company of Johnstown Pa., Johnstown, Pa. January 12, 1923, No..... Pay to the order of J. A. Berkey $1000.00 one thousand dollars, Arthur Turroni," and the endorsements testified to and interpreted by the bank man.
The letter accompanying the check being on the stationery of the "Marcella Hotel, 442 Washington Street, American and European Plan, M. Marcella, proprietor, Johnstown, Pa., January 12, 1923. Dear Sir:— In close your afine check for one thousand dolalrs ($1000.00) for my appayment in full for my bonds. Accept my Thanks. And Oblige Arthur Turroni." And the acknowledgment on the same letter in the handwriting of Judge Berkey. "I beg to acknowledge receiving your check for the $1000 bond. J. & S. Ry. Co., J. A. Berkey."

By Mr. GEYER:
Q. Did you have to go to court any more in Somerset on this case after you got that letter?
A. No sir.
Q. Did you talk to Judge Berkey at any time after that?
A. Yes sir.
Q. When?
A. It was in December 1923 or January 1924 I don't remember.
Q. In December 1923 or January 1924?
A. Yes sir.
Q. What did you talk to him about?
A. I was up with Mr. Miller.
Q. What did you say to the Judge?
A. Mr. Miller was arrested at that time and he ask me if I can do something for him and I go up and talk with Berkey.
Q. What did you say to him?
A. If I can settle that case, Mr. Miller case.
Q. What did the Judge say?
A. He said he try the best he can to settle the case for the man.
Q. What else was said?
A. Then I talk to Berkey, I was need of money and try and sell some bond to Mr. Milelr, and Mr. Miller he promise me and Mr. Berkey he gone to buy $500 of that bond.
Q. Who was he going to buy the bond from?
A. Mr. Miller.
Q. Miller was going to buy the bond from whom?
A. He promised Mr. Berkey he buy the bond.
Q. He promised Mr. Berkey he would buy a bond for $500?
A. Yes.
Q. What was he to pay for it?
A. $500.
Q. Who would get the money?
A. Mr. Berkey, he said maybe he give me $500 for that bond, I sell my bond and then I get the $500 myself and I give you that bond.
Mr. GEYER: I certainly don't understand that.

By Mr. STADTLANDER:
Q. Was there no money to be paid to the Judge?
A. Yes sir.

By Mr. GEYER:
Q. Wait a minute. Who was Mr. Miller to give the money to?
A. To the Judge.

By Mr. BEIDLEMAN:
Q. What was the Judge to do with the money?
A. I give that $500 bond back to Judge and Judge give that $500 to me.

By Mr. GEYER:
Q. The Judge was to get the $500 and give it to you and you were to give the $500 bond back to the Judge?
A. Yes sir.
Q. Did Miller promise to give the Judge $500?
A. Yes he promised.
Mr. BIDELSPACHER: Was Mr. MILLER with this witness and Judge Berkey?

By Mr. GEYER:
Q. Was Mr. Miller in the room with the Judge?
A. Yes sir.
Q. Did he talk to the Judge himself?
A. Yes sir.
Q. What did he say to the Judge?
A. He said he going to buy that $500 bond.
Q. From the Judge?
A. Yes sir.
Q. What did he ask the Judge?
A. What do you mean?
Q. Did he ask the Judge to do any thing for him?
A. Yes sir.
Q. What did he ask?
A. To let him come out easy on this case.
Q. What did the Judge say?
A. He try the best he can.
Q. Did he go before the Judge?
A. Mr. Miller.
Q. In court?
A. Yes sir.

Q. Were you there?
A. Yes sir.
Q. What became of his case?
A. He pay $100 and costs.
Q. Did he buy the bond from the Judge?
A. No sir.
Q. Were you afterwards arrested in the United States Court?
A. What do you mean?
Q. Did the Marshal come for you?
A. Yes sir.
Q. For the same case?
A. Yes sir.
Q. When that trouble came up did you go to see Judge Berkey?
A. No sir.
Q. Who did go?
A. My wife.
Q. Did you go with her?
A. No sir.

CROSS-EXAMINATION.

By Mr. BEIDLEMAN:
Q. When you took Miller into the court house in January or December you went in for the purpose of trying to sell that bond, didn't you?
A. No sir.
Q. Didn't you say your arrangement was you were to try and sell Miller a bond and you would get your money back?
A. Well the second time I was up.
Q. What was?
A. It was the second time.
Q. But you went in; did Miller tell you he was going to buy any bond?
A. Yes sir.
Q. Did you suggest it to him, did you tell him you want him to buy a bond?
A. Yes sir.
Q. Did you tell him you wanted him to buy a bond for $500?
A. No sir.
Q. How many did you tell him you wanted him to buy?
A. I didn't put any price.
Q. Did you know how much money Miller had?
A. No sir.
Q. Did you ask him?
A. No sir.
Q. You just took him in to see Judge Berkey and that deal you had with Miller was to try and get him to buy a $500 bond in order that you could get your money back?
A. Yes sir.
Q. And you would go then and give your bond to Miller? Is that right?
A. I give it to the Judge not to Miller.
Q. You were not to give it to Miller?
A. No. I give my bond to Judge.
Q. And the Judge was to give your bond to Miller?
A. Yes sir.
Q. And Miller was fined $100 and costs by the Judge?
A. Yes sir.
Q. When?
A. I think it was in January.
Q. About the same time?
A. Yes sir.
Q. And when did you find that Miller was not going to buy any bond?
A. Miller told me.
Q. When?
A. When?
Q. Yes?
A. About a month after.
Q. About a month after?
A. Yes sir.
Q. He told you he wasn't going to buy a bond?
A. Yes sir.
Q. When did you first meet Judge Berkey?
A. Monday.
Q. That was the first time you ever talked to him?
A. Yes sir.
Q. Where did you see him first at that time?
A. In the library.
Q. Did you go right into the library where he was?
A. Yes sir.
Q. And you had your conversation there, the whole four of you together?
A. No sir.
Q. What took place?
A. Mr. Durrando he talk with Berkey first, and then we talk.
Q. Mr. Durrando was talking with Berkey?
A. Yes.
Q. When?
A. The same time.
Q. Afterwards the rest of you talked to him?
A. After Mr. Berkey talked to us.
Q. You didn't talk about buying any bonds that day?
A. No sir.
Q. Nothing said about it?
A. No sir.
Q. No bonds talked about?
A. No sir.
Q. Then you came back on Wednesday?
A. Yes sir.
Q. That was when you had the first talk about the bonds, was it?
A. Yes sir.
Q. I understood you to say that somebody told you to go and see Victor, is that it?
A. Yes sir.
Q. You did go to see Victor didn't you?
A. Not the first time.
Q. Who told you to see Victor?
A. It was told me two or three times, to see Victor.
Q. Victor didn't come to see you?
A. No sir.
Q. You went to see him?
A. Yes sir.
Q. Why did you go to see Victor?
A. Because the people said to me, and sent word to me, he have a good many cases, because he was a very good friend to Judge Berkey and can do anything he want.
Q. When you went into Berkey's office, there wasn't anything said about any bonds?
A. No sir.
Q. There were no bonds discussed that first time?
A. No sir.
Q. Did anybody talk about it?
A. No sir.
Q. When were the bonds first talked about?
A. On Wednesday.
Q. What time?
A. About 11:00 o'clock, I think.
Q. When you went in the court on Wednesday, where did you first go? Did you go right in to see the Judge?
A. Yes sir.
Q. Went into the court house and went right into the Judge's office, did you?
A. Yes sir.
Q. And you talked to the Judge there for some little time?
A. I didn't talk to the Judge.
Q. Who did the talking?
A. Victor did the talking.
Q. Did you all go into the Judge's office?
A. Yes sir.
Q. How long were you there?
A. About fifteen or twenty minutes.
Q. And when you came out of there, when you came out of the Judge's office you went right out of the court house, did you?
A. No, what do you mean?
Q. As soon as you got through in Judge Berkey's office, did you go out of the court house?
A. I suppose.
Q. Well you did, did you?
A. Yes sir.
Q. You went right in to the Judge's office and when you came out you went right away?
A. Yes sir.
Q. Who did you first talk to about this case? When did you first talk about this case?
A. Mr. Ray Patton Smith.
Q. Did you talk to any person else about it?
A. Yes sir.
Q. To whom?
A. Mr. Kooser.

Q. Who else?
A. Mr. Kooser.
Q. This is Mr. Kooser here (indicating)?
A. Yes sir.
Q. Did you talk to anybody else?
A. I talked with a good many people, I don't remember any more.
Q. How did you happen to come to talk with Mr. Kooser about that?
A. Because my wife she was up once to Attorney Kooser.
Q. And then you went up?
A. And then I met Mr. Kooser on the road.
Q. What?
A. Then I met Mr. Kooser and we talk together about it.
Q. When was that?
A. A month and a half or two months ago.
Q. Where, at Smith's office in Johnstown?
A. Yes sir.
Q. You were sent for to come to Smith's office, were you?
A. Yes sir.
Q. How many times did you see Mr. Kooser?
A. You mean in Johnstown?
Q. Yes, any place?
A. I see him a good many times.
Mr. GEYER: That is all. Have your honors any questions?
The CHAIRMAN: No questions.

THOMAS CATTEY a witness called in behalf of the complainant being duly sworn was examined and testified as follows on

DIRECT EXAMINATION.

By Mr. GEYER:
Q. What is your name?
A. Thomas Cattey.
Q. Where do you live Mr. Cattey?
A. I live at Johnstown, close to Johnstown.
Q. At Tire Hill?
A. At Tire Hill.
Q. Did you go with Mrs. Turrony and Mr. Turrony and Victor to see Judge Berkey?
A. Yes sir.
Q. Where did you see him first?
A. Somerset.
Q. Where?
A. Right in his Court room.
Q. In what part of the Court House?
A. In the library.
Q. What happened when you went in there?
A. Why, Mr. Victor Durrando he went in first.
Q. Yes.
A. To see if Mr. Berkey was there. Mr. Victor went in to see if Judge Berkey was in the library, in his office.
Q. Yes.
A. Then he come out and he say, "Come in, boys" so we went in there and he said he asked Mr. Turrony if he has any money along with him.
Q. Who asked that?
A. Judge Berkey.
Q. What did Turrony say?
A. Turrony say, "No, I have no money along."
Q. What was said next?
A. Mr. Berkey said, "Well, you go back home and bring up your money Wednesday."
Q. Was there anything said about $1000 on that day?
A. Why yes, Mr. Turrony said he had $1000 in bank, bail lying down in a Boswell Bank.
Q. What did the Judge say?
A. The Judge said, "Well we got that fixed up so you will be out of bond."
Q. You will be out of bond?
A. Be out of bond.
Q. Who had bailed you?
A. Mr. Turrony.
Q. Who had bail on Turrony?
A. Mr. Mark Marcella.
Q. Do you know how he bailed him?
A. I believe I can't exactly tell you time, at the time he bailed Mr. Turrony I was in the county jail.
Q. Now, Mr. Cattoy, did you go back with him on Wednesday?
A. Yes sir.
Q. Tell the gentlemen what happened on Wednesday?
A. On Wednesday we went up to Somerset Court House, we went up to Mr. Berkey so Victor he took Mr. Turrony on the side in the side room I didn't hear what he said to him, I could not say. Me, and Mrs. Turrony, sit together.
Q. How long was Victor and Turrony in that side room?
A. Oh, probably fifteen or twenty minutes.
Q. Then what happened?
A. Then they came out and talked together.
Q. Then Victor took Mr. Berkey in the side room about something, could you hear what was said?
A. No could not understand what was said.
Q. Then what did Victor do?
A. Well, Victor he said, "Well boys, I got to go, because the lawyers in Somerset County they hate me so."
Q. Yes.
A. Then he went, and then Mr. Berkey said, "How much money have you along?" and he said $500.
Q. Who said that?
A. Judge Berkey.
Q. Who said, "I have $500?"
A. Mr. Turrony.
Q. Yes, go on?
A. He went back to the safe and pull out a $500 bond.
Q. Who went to the safe?
A. Mr. Berkey, and he hand it over to Mr. Turrony and Mr. Turrony hand over $500 cash so he went back and he took another bond, $1,000 bond and bring it over to Mr. Turrony.
Q. Who went back and got a $1,000 bond?
A. Judge Berkey. So he says "Here Turrony I see you are good people and honest and I trust you with that $1,000 bond, pay me as soon as possible."
Q. What else was said?
A. Mr. Turrony said "I go to Boswell Bank and get that money out and pay you as soon as possible."
Q. What did the Judge do?
A. Mr. Turrony said, "You better give me paper so he know about my discharge from the case." So Judge Berkey gave him a note of the charge there would be nothing on the case any more. It will be O. K.
Q. Did he write that note for you there?
A. Yes he wrote a note and he said he must go to the District Attorney, and see if he will sign it.
Q. Was that the letter he signed? (Showing witness exhibit No. 1).
A. Yes sir.
Q. Then did he go?
A. Yes sir, he went downstairs he stay away about fifteen or twenty minutes. He said I had pretty hard time to get him to sign but finally I get him to sign it.
Q. Did he say anything else?
A. He said you people can go home and sleep tight and they not worry and more.
Q. Did you go away?
A. Yes.
Q. Did he ask you at that time to buy bonds?
A. Victor Durrando asked me if I want to buy $500 bond; I tell him I had no money.
Q. Had you money?
A. No at the present time I had no money.
Q. Did you go along to Newman to get the $1000?
A. No sir.
Q. Were you afterwards arrested in the United States Court?
A. Yes sir.
Q. Now Thomas, do you know the man you talked to that day was Judge Berkey?
A. Never knew him before.
Q. Did you see him afterwards?
A. I see him twice, Monday and Wednesday, that is the only time I see Mr. Berkey.
Q. Did you see him any time after that at all?
A. I see him once down in Elm Park, I cannot tell you exactly, along about two or three months.
Q. Do you know the man when you see him?
A. Yes sir.
Q. Do you see him here?
A. Yes sir.
Q. Where is he sitting?
The CHAIRMAN. Let him point him out.

By Mr. GEYER.

Q. Will you walk back to the Judge, is he sitting in the room, and point him out to us?

A. (Witness points out Judge Berkey)

Q. Is that the man you dealt with on these $1500 of bonds?

A. Yes sir.

CROSS EXAMINATION.

By Mr. BEIDLEMAN.

Q. You were the bartender for the Turrony's weren't you?

A. No sir.

Q. How did you happen to be arrested?

A. I was arrested, I was in business by myself.

Q. What is it?

A. I was doing business by myself.

Q. You were doing business by yourself?

A. Yes sir.

Q. There was no proposition made by you?

A. Sir?

Q. There was no talk in your presence about buying any bonds?

A. When Victor Durrando asked me once at the same time if I buy a $500 bond.

Q. Where were you at that time?

A. Somerset.

Q. Where bouts, in what part of Somerset?

A. In the court house.

Q. What part of the court house?

A. Out in the hall.

Q. Out in the hall?

A. Yes sir.

Q. When you first went to Somerset, it was on Monday, was it?

A. Yes sir.

Q. You were first out in the library?

A. Yes sir.

Q. Is that where the conversation took place with Judge Berkey?

A. Yes sir.

Q. He came out into the library upon the invitation of Victor?

A. Yes sir.

Q. There was no talk on that Monday about any bonds?

A. No sir.

Q. No suggestion of any bonds, nobody mentioned anything about it?

A. No sir.

Q. The Turrony's said nothing, Victor said nothing and the Judge said nothing?

A. No one.

Q. And on Wednesday when you went in you went directly into the Judge's office, did you?

A. Yes sir.

Q. Was Victor with you?

A. Yes sir.

Q. What transaction took place in the Judge's Office?

A. I don't exactly get you?

Q. All of the transaction that took place on Wednesday was in the Judge's Office, was it?

A. Yes sir.

Q. And everybody there?

A. Yes sir.

Q. Anybody else beside you and Turrony, and Mrs. Turrony and Victor and the Judge?

A. No sir.

Q. Was anybody there?

A. Nobody there.

Q. What hour of the day was it?

A. About 11:00 o'clock.

Q. That was on Wednesday?

A. On Wednesday.

Q. You didn't see anybody around the court house that day?

A. No sir.

Q. Who did you first talk to about this case?

A. About this case?

Q. Yes?

A. I didn't talk to no one.

Q. You didn't talk to anyone?

A. No sir—

Q. You mean this is the first time you talked to anybody about this case.

Mr. GEYER: He didn't finish his answer.

The WITNESS: The only time I ever talk about this case was over in Somerset County on the 15th day of March, we get pinched for something over there and we talk about it.

By Mr. BEIDLEMAN:

Q. Whom did you talk to?

A. Ray Patton Smith, in Johnstown.

Q. Anybody else?

A. Yes.

Q. Is Smith the only person you talked to about this case?

A. I talked to him first and then Mr. Kooser.

Q. Anybody else?

A. No sir, that is all.

Q. How often did you talk to Mr. Kooser about this case?

A. Only once.

Q. When?

A. About three or four weeks ago.

Q. Where?

A. In Johnstown.

Q. How did you happen to see him?

A. On the street.

Q. Had you seen him before?

A. No sir.

Q. And you just happened to run across him?

A. Yes sir.

Q. How long had you known Kooser?

A. That is the only time I know Mr. Kooser.

Q. How did you happen to stop him on the street in Johnstown if you did not know him?

A. I ask a fellow who he was and the fellow point him out.

Q. Then you went up and accosted Kooser, did you?

A. Yes sir.

Q. Did you talk to him on the street or did you go to an office with him?

A. Went to an office.

Q. Where?

A. Smith's office.

Q. Smith's office?

A. Yes sir.

Q. Walked down street with Kooser to Smith's office.

A. Yes sir.

Q. How long were you in there?

A. A few minutes.

Q. About how long?

A. A few minutes.

Q. What does that mean?

A. Five or ten or fifteen minutes.

Q. That is the only time you ever talked to him?

A. Yes sir.

Q. He is the only person you talked to prior to this hearing and has anybody talked to you since you have been in Harrisburg?

A. No sir.

Q. When was your case disposed of?

A. My case?

Q. Yes?

A. On the 26th day of September.

Q. The 26th day of September of what year?

A. 1924.

Q. 1924?

A. Yes sir.

Q. What was the disposition made of it?

A. Why, Mr. Barnhart had the case in his hands.

Q. Where?

A. Pittsburgh.

Q. What was the sentence?

A. There was no sentence. We were supposed to have our case, we went to Pittsburgh, there was no one around. We went in a little room and Mrs. Turrony and Mr. Turrony and sat down there, and a couple hours after Mr. Barnhart came out and shook hands, and says "Everything is all over boys, go home."

Q. What was done with your case in Somerset?

A. In Somerset?

Q. Yes?

A. They tried us at the court.

Q. It was testified to by witnesses who just preceded you that you paid $100 fine and costs?

Mr. GEYER: No. No, that was the Miller case.

Mr. BEIDLEMAN: The Miller case?
Tnat is all.

By Mr. GEYER:
Q. Were you ever called to Somerset in this case before Judge Berkey?
A. No sir.
Q. Never called up there?
A. No sir.
Q. You were never called on it.
The CHAIRMAN: May I ask a question?
Mr. GEYER: Yes.
The CHAIRMAN. Do I understand from the record that these two men, Arthur Turrony and Thomas Cattoy, were both indicted together?
Mr. GEYER. Yes.
The CHAIRMAN: Just the one case on the record?
Mr. GEYER. That is what I understand from the record, and I understand from the record also that a nol. pros was entered.
The CHAIRMAN. That would answer the Governor's question.

By Mr. STADTLANDER.
Mr. Cattoy, do you live in the same house with the Turronys?
A. I do now.
Q. Were you before?
A. No I was batching before.
Q. In the same house?
A. No five hundred feet away in some shanty.

By Mr. GEYER.
Q. Did you rent that house from the Turronys?
A. Yes sir.
Q. Was that the house in which the liquor was found?
A. Yes sir.
A. Yes sir.
Q. Was that what you meant when you said, a moment ago, that you were doing it yourself?
A. Yes sir.
Q. It was not a hotel?
A. No sir, little rooms.

By Mr. WITKIN:
Q. At the time that you were arrested, where was Mr. Turrony?
A. He just went into the town, him and the Mrs.
Q. Was he in your house when you were arrested?
A. No sir.
Q. And you say you live five hundred feet away from the Turronys?
A. Yes sir.
Q. In a private home?
A. That is not my—
Q. The house in which you live, that is a private house?
A. Yes sir.
Q. Now, when this conversation with reference to the bonds took place in Judge Berkey's office, who was present, did you say?
A. I and Mr. Turrony, Mrs. Turrony and Victor Durrando.
Q. And it was while you four were present that Judge Berkey spoke about those bonds, that is correct, isn't it?
A. Yes sir.
Q. What did Judge Berkey say to you in the presence of those four?
A. The first time?
Q. No the second time?
A. He asked Mr. Turrony if he had that money along with him and he say I have $500.
Q. What did Victor Durrando say?
A. He didn't stay there long enough, when first we went in there and then he take Mr. Turrony inside and talk to Mr. Turrony about something, I don't know.
Q. Were the four of you present? Victor Durrando, Turrony and his wife and you when Judge Berkey spoke about those Bonds?
A. Yes sir.
Q. You are sure about that?
A. Yes sir.
Q. You took an affidavit in this case, did you not, you went before a Notary Public and took an affidavit on the 23rd of January 1925, you swore to an affidavit didn't you?

Mr. WITKIN: Have you got the original affidavit here, Mr. Geyer?
Mr. GEYER: No, you have it on your file, I would not have it.

By Mr. WITKIN:
Q. I show you an affidavit and ask you whether that is your signature?
A. Yes sir.
Q. Now, you swore to the facts in that affidavit?
A. Yes sir.
Q. Didn't you say in this affidavit that the conversation about these bonds took place after Victor Durrando left?
A. Yes sir.
Q. Now, I just asked you whether or not you didn't have this conversation in the presence of the four of you and you said yes, now how do you explain that?
A. I mean the four of us, I made a mistake myself.
Q. Now, which is true, which is correct?
A. After Mr. Durrando left, we had the conversation.
Q. So that the answer you made there to Mr. Geyer's question and the questions asked by Mr. Beidleman with respect to the fact that Victor Durrando was present at the time these bonds were spoken about is not correct, is it?
A. No sir.
Mr. GEYER: My recollection is that he didn't say that.
Mr. WITKIN: He did in answer to my question.
Mr. GEYER: He didn't in answer to my question.
Mr. WITKIN: I asked him if all four were present and I mentioned no names.
Mr. BEIDLEMAN: Of course he would not answer that to Mr. Geyer's question, they were so leading he would not let him go on.
Mr. BLUMBERG: Including the Judge, four were present.

By Mr. WITKIN:
Q. What did the Judge say, Mr. Cattoy, about the bonds, just what did he say?
A. He says, "Mr. Turrony, did you bring that money," he asked how much money he had. "No',, he said "$500 I have", so he went to the safe pulled out the $500 bond and handed that over to Mr. Turrony, and Mr. Turrony handed him $500 so he paid Judge Berkey, took the money out of his pocket. He walked over and got another $1000 bond and walked over to Mr. Turrony and said "Here, Mr. Turrony, I see you are an honest man and so on, here is another $1000 bond, I trust you for it, pay it as soon as you can". Mr. Turrony said "I don't have the money but I try to get the money out of the Boswell Bank".
Q. Was this $500 paid in cash or check?
A. Paid in cash.
Q. What were the denominations of the bills, do you know what sort of money?
A. That I cannot tell you.
Q. You could not tell?
A. I could not tell.
Q. Didn't you watch him pay the $500 and see what denominations it was?
A. I could not tell whether it was five or twenty or one hundred, I could not tell.
Q. What is your business?
A. Coal miner.
Q. For whom are you working?
A. Mr. Thomas Lochery.
Q. What is the gentleman's address?
A. Tire Hill.
Q. For how long have you been working for that company you just mentioned?
A. About a month.
Q. What was your business before that?
A. Coal miner
Q. Whom did you work for?
A. Berwin-White Coal. Company.
Q. Where are they located?
A. In Johnstown.
Q. How long did you work for them?
A. About two years.
Q. Two years straight?
A. Yes sir.
Q. What two years?
A. 1923 and 1924.

Q. I am talking about the last five years, what has been your business?
A. Coal miner all the time.
Q. In the last five years have you been working as a coal miner?
A. Yes sir.
Q. For whom have you been working in the last five years?
A. I worked for the Pittsburgh Coal Company there in Fayette County.
Q. How long have you been working for them?
A. I worked since I was thirteen years old.
Q. I am talking about the last five years, this is 1925? Who were you working for in 1923?
A. In 1923 for the Berwin-White Coal Company.
Q. In what capacity, what were you doing?
A. Digging coal.
Q. Did you work there late in 1923? The whole year?
A. Yes sir.
Q. Are you sure of that?
A. Yes sir.
Q. Whom did you work for in 1925?
A. The Berwin-White Coal Company.
Mr. MARSHALL: I do not think this is material.
Mr. WITKIN: I think it is important. There has been a charge made here against the judiciary, and it is my purpose to see and ascertain whether or not these people are people that should be believed, if they are worthy of belief. It has to do with their credibility, and I intend to make it my business to investigate and ascertain the facts they have given me with reference to their occupations.
Mr. MARSHALL: I have no desire to curtail anyone but personally I do not think it is material at all, and I would ask that you exhaust this matter as soon as possible.
Mr. WITKIN: It is my purpose to see that justice be done irrespective of which way justice is to be done.

By Mr. WITKIN:
Q. How long were you in jail, Cattoy?
A. When?
Q. In the case?
A. That was two days, from Saturday night until 3:00 o'clock Monday, in Somerset County.
Q. Whom did you work for in 1924?
A. For the Berwin-White Coal Company.
Q. Two years straight?
A. Yes sir.
Q. So you have been continuously employed as a coal miner during the years 1923-1924?
A. Yes sir.
Q. Steadily?
A. Yes, I have my statement down home, I can show you.
Q. You are still employed now as a coal miner?
A. Yes sir.
Mr. WITKIN: That is all.
Mr. MARSHALL: There is no doubt you are a coal miner.
The WITNESS: Yes sir.

W. CURTIS TREXALL, a witness called in behalf of the complainant being duly sworn was examined and testified as follows on

DIRECT EXAMINATION.

By Mr. GEYER:
Q. You are a member of the bar of Somerset County?
A. Yes sir.
Q. In 1923 you were the District Attorney in that county?
A. I was, sir.
Q. I show you a paper marked exhibit No. 1 being the letter of January 10, 1923, which is "I join with the Judge with this letter" signed "W. Curtis Truxall", is it?
A. Yes sir.
Q. This is your signature?
A. Yes sir.
Q. It was signed by you on that day?
A. Yes sir.
Q. Mr. Turxall I show you a letter dated September 24, 1924, addressed to C. J. Newman, Cashier, and signed "W. Curtis Truxall", is that your signature?
A. Yes sir.
Q. You wrote the letter?
A. Yes sir.
Q. You have heard the testimony of Mrs. Turrony?
A. Only part of it, I came in late.
Q. Mr. Truxall, will you tell us the circumstances under which you wrote the letter of September 24th, is it?
A. Yes sir.
Q. 1924?
A. Yes sir, my recollection is that Mrs. Turrony met me in the lobby of the court house and asked me if she could speak to me. We went from there across the street to my office and there she showed me a letter marked exhibit "A".
Q. Exhibit "A" is what we call it here?
A. Oh, exhibit "A", and in that letter she called my attention to the name "M. Marcella" that it was in error.
Q. Did you have any prosecution against M. Marcella?
A. No, I don't think so.
Q. And you had one, at that time, against Turrony?
A. Yes sir.
Q. This letter, exhibit No. 1, was intended to refer to what case?
A. That was, as I understood, Commonwealth vs. Turony and Cattoy, I believe.
Q. But it contains a reference that it is a case against Marcella?
A. Yes sir.
Q. And you say that was an error?
A. It was an error and that was the purpose of writing this letter here to correct that error.
Q. And you then wrote this letter?
A. Yes sir.
Q. That was given to her?
A. That was it exactly.
Q. That is explanatory of this letter?
A. Yes sir.
Mr. GEYER: We offer in evidence this letter of the District Attorney. I think it has not been offered previously but I believe you saw it, Mr. Beidleman.
Mr. BEIDLEMAN: Yes, we saw it.
The CHAIRMAN: Did you read it?
Mr. GEYER: No, but I desire to read it now.

"W. Curtis Truxall, Attorney-at-law, Somerset, Pa., District Attorney, September 24th, 1924. C. J. Newman, Cashier, Boswell, Pa. Dear Sir:—Mrs. Turrony handed me a letter of Judge Berkey's dated January 10th, 1923, in which I joined at the bottom thereof. I find, upon examination of the record, that the Judge evidently made a mistake in the name of M. Marcella, where it should have been Arthur Turrony. A Nol. Pros was entered in this case and you were relieved from the Bond. The Nol. Pros. was entered at the time for the reason that the Court held all search warrants issued on the form of affidavit which was used in that case to be illegal, and all evidence secured thereunder could not be used in the trial of a case. Yours very truly, W. Curtis Truxal."

Mr. GEYER: We have no further questions of the witness.

CROSS EXAMINATION.

By Mr. BEIDLEMAN:
Q. Mr. Truxal, you state in your letter which you say you gave to Mrs. Turrony addressed to C. J. Newman ——
A. Yes.
Q. That a nol, pros. was entered at the time for the reason that the Court held all search warrants issued on the form of affidavit which was used in that case to be illegal; that determination of the Court was before this Turrony case came into the court, was it not?
A. Yes sir.
Q. And the Court had universally held these cases to be illegal?
A. Yes sir.
Mr. BEIDLEMAN.: That is all.

By Mr. BIDELSPACHER:
Q. In the Turrony case, you had requested the court to enter a nol, pros. had you not?
A. Yes, we talked it over.
Q. And your own written request is a matter of record?
A. It is.

By Mr. WITKIN:
Q. That was in July, 1923?
A. I should like to look at the record.
Mr. WITKIN: This is a copy of the record, July 3, 1923.

By Mr. BLUMBERG:
Q. Was it in line with your action in all other similar cases?
A. It was the first case of that kind.
We had brought probably six or seven cases prior to this on a similar form of search warrant and the court had quashed the indictment holding there was no violation. Mr. Scott, attorney for the Turronys, came to me and asked me whether I would compel him to go through the procedure again, and I said it has been ruled and I will move for a nol. pros. in this case.
Q. In other words, the motion for a nol. pros. came from you on a request from the attorney for the Turronys on the ground that the search warrant was illegal in this case?
A. Yes and it had already been ruled upon.

By the CHAIRMAN:
Q. May I ask you, Mr. Truxal, had you been requested to nol. pros. this particular case before Judge Berkey called upon you on this particular day?
A. Read that question?
(Question read)
A. I think that I was not requested by any person but I was asked what I was going to do, and I said I believed I would move for a nol. pros. and my recollection is that I held it off for awhile, waiting until we could get a decision from Supreme Court in other cases.
Q. That discussion was with Mr. Scott?
A. Yes sir.
Q. And when was that?
A. I don't exactly know when—my recollection is maybe a week or ten days before this case, I am not sure.
Q. Those people were represented by counsel Mr. Scott?
A. Yes sir.
Q. And for some weeks prior to the nol. pros being entered, you know they were represented by Scott?
A. No, a few weeks after the case came into the clerk's office, and Mr. Scott spoke to me, but I have no recollection of talking to him about the case; therefore, I think it was dismissed from my mind.
Q. A few weeks must have elapsed before it came into the clerk's office?
A. Not likely, I get the cases within five days.
Mr. GEYER: The record will show.
Mr. BEIDLEMAN: The cases were returnable about January 9, if my recollection serves me.
Mr. WITKIN: I see it here on the file, January 9, 1923, according to your records.
The WITNESS. Very well.

By Mr. WITKIN:
Q. Then you say it was a few weeks after that that Mr. Scott spoke to you as representing Turrony and Cattoy with respect to this nol. pros.?
A. That was immediately after that but I cannot say the time.

By Mr. LUDLOW:
Q. Mr. Truxal, on January 10, 1923, the day after the information and return were filed, Judge Berkey brought this letter that is addressed to Mr. Newman and you signed at the foot these words "I join with the Judge in this letter" and signed your name as District Attorney?
A. Yes sir.
Q. What did the Judge say when he asked you to sign that?
A. My recollection is this: I think the Judge came down and stated that these people—that Newman had the money. I knew Newman, the cashier of the bank in which the money was tied up, and Newman was on the bond and had the cash and this would relieve it, and I signed readily so that he could give them the money.
Q. Did you know the day after the return that the proceeding was, in effect, illegal?
A. The day afterward?
Q. Yes sir.
A. I don't know, the first thing I knew about it was when Mr. Scott called my attention to it several days after, maybe a week probably two weeks.
Q. When the Judge said in his letter to Newman, "I find the proceeding was illegal and will not be prosecuted further" and you had joined below with the Judge in this letter, did you do that at the request of the Judge without a knowledge of the record?
A. No, I merely glanced at the letter and understood the purpose of the letter and probably forgot about it or I would have noticed the error in the name.
Q. But you did not sign the letter knowing all the facts in the case that was only filed the day before.
A. A return had been filed six months before that, seven months.
Q. This letter is dated January 10th,, the nol. pros. was in July. I want to get it straight for my own information. There is an inconsistency some place. Here is the letter (showing witness letter).
A. Oh, I see. At the time I wrote this I liked at all the papers, at the time I signed it.
Q. How long was the Judge in your office, do you recall, in discussing the matter?
A. I am not able to say whether the Judge was in, I don't recall.
Mr. LUDLOW: All right.

By Mr. BLUMBERG:
Q. You were familiar, as I understand, with the records in the case?
A. Oh, yes.
Q. You knew the type of search warrant on which he was arrested?
A. Yes sir.
Q. And you had these previous rulings by the Judge?
A. Yes, I glanced at the record before I came down here.

By Mr. BIDELSPACHER:
Q. Prior to the date of this letter?
A. Yes sir.

By Mr. BLUMBERG:
Q. You say you knew the facts as related by the Judge were absolutely so?
A. That is the way he had been holding.
Q. At the time of the request of the Court you knew it was actually so?
A. Yes, and I did it for the purpose of getting this woman her money.
Q. But you were familiar with the record.
A. Yes sir.
Mr. BLUMBERG: That is what we want to get at.

By Mr. LUDLOW:
Q. Do you usually return the bond before the court takes any definite action? I mean what was your practice of doing it there?
A. In that particular case the cashier of the bank went on the bond. Before going on the bond he had received from the defendants, as I understand, the money. Now, the cashier of that bank could not release that money until he knew the case was disposed of, and that was the purpose of my joining in the letter.
Q. Of course the case was not formally disposed of until July, seven months later?
A. I was not very diligent in presenting the nol. pros.

By Mr. BEIDLEMAN:
Q. These returns came to your office?
A. They come to the clerk's office.
Q. Then they come immediately over to you?
A. No.
Q. Your office is right next door?
A. I have access to them of course.
Q. Yes.
A. But I don't—I generally look over the cases.
Q. Was there any reticence on your part in the signing of that letter of Judge Berkey?
A. No sir.
Q. He came down and submitted it to you and discussed the matter, and you signed it without any trouble of any kind?
A. Yes sir.
Q. No argument about it?
A. No argument.

By Mr. WITKIN:
Q. After making an examination of the record in that case and with your knowledge of the previous decision in cases that had been handed down, you thought it was the proper thing to do, didn't you?
A. Yes sir.

By Mr. LUDLOW:
Q. Then when they said that Judge Berkey had difficulty in getting you to sign that letter at the foot of the letter, they made a mistake?
A. That is an error.

By Mr. GEYER:
Q. Mr. Truxal will you just permit me a moment -- the record here in this case indicates that this return was filed on January 9, 1923?
A. Yes sir.
Q. That would be filed in the office of the clerk?
A. Of the courts.
Q. How soon after the return is filed in the office of the clerk, in ordinary practice, do you see it?
A. Well it usually doesn't come to my attention until the case comes up for trial at the next grand jury, when we begin to make up our list of cases for the next grand jury.
Q. You don't go in there from time to time and get out the docket, but you wait until court approaches and then you get them from the clerk's office?
A. Yes sir.
Q. And on January 10th, you joined with the Judge in that letter?
A. Yes sir.
Q. Had you at that time examined the return in this case?
A. Yes, I think so, oh, I know I did.
Q. Did you notice in that return that the magistrate certified under oath that the defendants had plead guilty before the committing magistrate?
A. I would not say whether I did notice it or not.

By Mr. GEYER.
Q. Are you certain that you had seen the return in this case before Judge Berkey had talked to you, it would be unusual for you to have examined it, wouldn't it?
A. The reason I think I examined it, without any question, is because Mr. Scott had spoken to me about it.
Q. Before the return?
A. I think the return was in because I think Mr. Scott had spoken to me about it. I think he had it in my office, but I am not sure about it.
Q. You do not know when Mr. Scott talked to you about it?
A. I know Mr. Scott came in and my recollection is it was a week or ten days after the case, but I may be in error about that.
Q. I think, Mr. Truxal, you did hold up the actual entry of the nol. pros. awaiting a decision by the appellate court on the legality of this search warrant?
A. Yes, and I probably overlooked it.
Q. Did you give any notice to Sterling, the prosecutor of the action in this case?
A. I think Mr. Sterling came in the office and I told him about it.
Q. Was it before January 10th?
A. I cannot tell you.
Q. Did you advise Mr. Sterling to bring his action in the United States Court?
A. Mr. Sterling made that remark, and I said I wish you would.
Q. Was that the first time you told him that the case was going to be nol. pros.?
A. As far as I know.
Mr. BEIDLEMAN: From what we know about the rules of evidence, I would say Mr. Geyer is cross-examining his own witness.
Mr. GEYER: They are not my witnesses, if you please, they are the witnesses of the Commonwealth.

HARRY STERLING a witness called in behalf of the complainant being duly sworn was examined and testified as follows on

DIRECT EXAMINATION.

By Mr. GEYER:
Q. You were the prosecutor of Arthur Turrony?
A. Yes sir.
Q. You were then a member of the State Police?
A. Yes sir.
Q. You are no longer a member of the force?
A. No sir.
Q. When was the first you had any notice or knowledge that the prosecution which you had brought was nol. pros.?
A. I don't remember the exact date.
Q. When was it in relation to court?
A. I think it was in the early part of 1923.
Q. Do you know whether it was before or after January 10th?
A. I don't know.
Q. And from whom had you notice?
A. Mr. Truxal.
Q. Was the notice given to you that it was going to be done or that it had been done?
A. I could not say. I was continually inquiring about different case which I would have there, whenever I was in Mr. Truxal's office, and I inquired about this case; I was then notified.
Q. What?
A. That I believe I was notified that it was going to be nol. pros., and later I think it was.
Mr. GEYER: That is all.

NUNCIO PACIFICO a witness called in behalf of the complainant being duly sworn was examined and testified as follows on

DIRECT EXAMINATION.

By Mr. GEYER:
Q. What is your name?
A. Nuncio Pacifico.
Q. Where do you live?
A. Jerome.
Q. In Jerome, Somerset County?
A. Yes sir.
Q. What is your business, Mr. Pacifico?
A. Miner.
Q. Mr. Pacifico, I show you a petition to the Commissioners of Somerset County which has your name signed to it and is sworn to by you? Did you recognize your signature?
A. Yes sir.
Q. Had you bought bonds from Judge Berkey?
A. Yes sir.
Q. When did you buy the first bonds from the Judge?
A. It was about 1921.
Q. What time in 1921?
A. Well, I am hardly tell you because I keep no record.
Q. Have you the bonds?
A. Yes sir.
Q. Will you let us see them.
(Witness hands bonds to Mr. Geyer)
Q. I show you certificate No. 503 for five shares of the stock of the Johnstown and Somerset Railway Company, which is dated the 29th day of March, 1921, and is made out in your name. Is that the day when you bought the first bonds?
A. Well, I guess it is.
Q. How many did you buy the first time?
A. $500.
Q. Did you buy any after that?
A. Yes, but I didn't bought them for the same thing.
Q. When did you buy the next lot of bonds?
A. You mean when I start the other two—oh, shortly after this one, I start $200 more.
Q. How soon after you paid these first ones did you buy the second ones?
A. Oh, not very long.
Q. How long?
A. About two weeks or so.
Q. About two weeks?
A. Yes sir.
Q. Did you pay for the first $500 of bonds?
A. Yes sir.
Q. How?
A. Oh, I sent my woman after that.
Q. In cash?
A. Well I guess she paid them in cash.
Q. You gave here cash?
A. Yes sir.
Q. Did you get your first $500 bond?
A. Yes sir.
Q. When you bought the next ones, how many did you buy?
A. I buy $200. You know I not finish pay the $500 so I owe $200, and I have a credit for that.

Q. You paid $200 and you got a credit on the $500, and you were to get the $500 when you paid the $300?
A. Whenever, I finish paying.
Q. Now, in this petition to the Commissioners of Somerset County you say that you still owe Judge Berkey $300. is that right?
A. Well, on the bonds.
Q. You still owed him $300 for the bonds?
A. When I pay that $300 then I get $500 bond.
Q. When you say in this petition that you still owe Judge Berkey $300, that is true?
A. Why yes, if I pay him then I get—
Q. $500 in bonds?
A. Yes sir.
Q. Now, you owed the County Commissioners $1000, didn't you?
A. Yes, that is between costs and all.
Q. You owe that $1000 for a fine that Judge Berkey put on you?
A. Yes sir.
Q. How much of that fine did you pay the commissioners?
A. It show you there some place how much I pay.
Q. Was it $700 that you paid the commissioners?
A. Seven hundred and some dollars.
Q. And the commissioners had started to collect the $300 from you, is that right.
A. No, no, they collect what is in Court.
Q. How much was the balance that yau owed the Commissioners?
A. Well, that paper will show you too.
Q. This paper will show it?
A. This paper shows.
Mr. BEIDLEMAN: Now I object to that, this is his witness and we certainly ought to have the story properly told instead of counsel telling it for him.
Mr. GEYER: Let me correct right now, he is not my witness.
Mr. BEIDLEMAN: You called him.
Mr. GEYER: I called him, yes, but I call him in an investigation and some of these witnesses are hostile, and I am asking for an explanation of record evidence. This is not a private prosecution.
Mr. BEIDLEMAN: They certainly have not been hostile up to date.
Mr. GEYER: I contend that any member of the committee may take this affidavit which this man made, and to which he refers and to ascertain if it is correct.
Mr. WITKIN: The best evidence is his statement, not what he swore to in prior affidavit.
Mr. GEYER: That is true.
Mr. BEIDLEMAN: If he makes statements contrary to his affidavit you can plead surprise, and then cross-examine him, but you have not that right now.

By Mr. GEYER:
Q. Mr. Pacifico, you had been fined $1000 and given a year in jail, haven't you?
A. I get a year in jail—oh, you mean $1000?
Q. You had been fined $1000 and got a year in jail and then the sentence of a year in jail was suspended by Judge Berkey, isn't that so?
A. Yes sir.
Q. And for that $1000 you gave a judgment to the county commissioners for $1000?
Q. How much had you paid the County Commissioners on that $1000.
A. The first beginning?
Q. Yes?
A. I pay about $150, maybe $200.
Q. How much do you still owe the County Commissioners on that $1000?
A. Well that would be $850.
Q. You have paid $850, is that right?
A. No, I paid $150 before the strike come out and when the strike came up I told them I could not pay so quick so I went up to the Commissioners, not the Commissioners, but the clerk, whatever you call him, and say I cannot pay nothing now at the present time.
Q. Yes?
A. Then after the strike come off maybe again then I start to pay on it.
Q. How much did you pay all told on that $1000?
A. I pay $725 or $750, something like that.
Q. And you still owed $250 or $275?
A. I still owe the rest.
Q. And then did you go before the Court?
A. Yes sir.
Q. Who went with you before the Court?
A. What do you mean.
Q. Well, when you went before the Court who went with you?
A. Nobody went myself, went up there.
Q. Who did you see?
A. Judge Berkey.
Q. What did you say to him?
A. I say to him if he could relieve a little bit.
The CHAIRMAN: Speak louder.
The WITNESS: Relieve a little bit.

By Mr. GEYER:
Q. Where was the Judge when you asked him this?
A. Up in chamber.
Q. Was there anybody else there?
A. My lawyer.
Q. Who was your lawyer?
A. Boose.
Q. What did you ask the Court?
A. I ask for relief a little bit on that bail.
Q. For relief on the $1000 you owed the court?
A. Yes sir.
Q. What did the Judge say?
A. He said we will try to do something.
Q. Did he do something?
A. Well, I guess he did because then what you call him—
Q. The county commissioners?
A. The county commissioners made out that papers.
Q. And left you off for the rest of the fine, is that right?
A. Yes sir.
Q. And you still owed the Judge $300 on the bond?
A. Yes, but he never asked me to pay it.
Q. He never forced you to pay it?
A. No.
Mr. GEYER: In this connection I offer in evidence a certified copy of the records in the proceeding against Nuncio Pacifico, charging these items, first proceeding to No. 56 September Sessions, 1921, for the purpose of showing that Nuncio Pacifico was arrested June 13, 1921, and on August 29, 1921, he plead guilty before bill found and on the same day was sentenced to pay the costs of prosecution and a fine of $1000 and to undergo simple imprisonment in jail for a period of one year, and that he stand committed on the same day the Court discharged him in charge of the probation officer for one year on the following terms and conditions: pay the costs of prosecution and report by letter once each month to the probation officer.
Mr. LUDLOW: What was the date of the sentence?
Mr. GEYER: The date of the sentence was August 29.
Mr. BEIDLEMAN: What year?
Mr. GEYER: 1921. You will recall in the sequence of events he buys the first bonds on March 2, 1921 and a short time later he buys more bonds on credit.
Mr. BEIDLEMAN: We don't have the date of that short time, is that two weeks?
Mr. GEYER: Two weeks. He was arrested on June 13, 1921, and on August 29, 1921, he is sentenced to pay $1000 fine and to a year of simple imprisonment but the sentence of imprisonment is suspended.
I next offer the proceeding to 101, December Sessions, to show that this defendant was, on October 13, which is approximately six weeks after his suspended sentence, again arrested on a similar charge, and on December 13, is called for trial and is found guilty. On January 9, 1922 he appears in chambers whereupon the court imposes the following sentence: That Nuncio Pacifico pay the costs of prosecution, a fine of $1000 and to undergo simple imprisonment in and for the County of Somerset for the period of one year and that he stand committed in the custody of the sheriff until discharged by the court later the same day. The court discharged defendant on probation for a period of one year on the following terms and conditions: Payment of costs and fine and that he accept the advice of W. H. Matthews.
Mr. LUDLOW: What is that?
Mr. GEYER: W. H. Matthews, evidently probation officer.
Mr. GEYER: Now, the next proreeding is 40, February Sessions, 1923, which shows that on the 2nd day of February, 1923, he was again arrested on a similar charge, and

on May 15, 1923, he is called for trial. On May 18, 1923 the defendant was convicted and a motion for a new trial made, and on July 9, 1923, Judge Berkey arrested judgment directing the county to pay the costs on the ground that the verdict was against the weight of the evidence.

I also offer in evidence a certified copy of the record of No. 25, December Sessions, 1923, showing that the defendant was, on the 29th day of September, again arrested on a similar charge. On November 26, 1923, a true bill found, on December 14, 1923, case called for trial and the jury returned a verdict of not guilty but pay the costs.

Mr. BEIDLEMAN: Do you find any fault with the verdict of "not guilty" by the jury?

Mr. LUDLOW: This fellow is not a coal miner.

CROSS EXAMINATION.

By Mr. BEIDLEMAN:

Q. Pacifico, you have not been asked to pay anything on account of the bonds which you bought of this railway company since your first arrest, have you?

A. What do you mean?

Q. You have not paid anything on this bond that you say you bought long before you were first arrested?

A. No.

Q. You have not been asked to pay, have you?

A. No.

Q. What were the costs that you paid in that first case? One hundred dollars and how much?

A. Well, that is right.

Mr. BEIDLEMAN: Will you let me see this record, please?

(Mr. Geyer handed record to Mr. Beidleman)

By Mr. BEIDLEMAN:

Q. You were arrested another time about which Mr. Geyer has not said anything?

A. Never say anything?

Q. You were arested for blowing up a bridge?

A. Yes sir.

Q. And in that you were acquitted?

A. Yes sir.

Q. And the fellows who were convicted, the Board of Pardons pardoned just a few weeks after they went to jail, did they not?

A. Yes sir.

Q. You paid over $100 costs in each case, didn't you?

A. Yes, it cost about—

Q. Beside the fine? All of these sentences were imposed upon you by Judge Berkey after you had bought bonds, were they not?

A. Yes sir.

By Mr. BIDELSPACHER:

Q. Are you married?

A. Yes sir.

Q. How much of a family do you have?

A. Six.

By Mr. WITKIN:

Q. Paid seven hundred and some odd dollars on a thousand dollars fine?

A. Yes sir.

Q. And then you went and told the Judge you could not pay any more, that you had a wife and family?

Mr. GEYER: We can offer the petition.

By Mr. WITKIN:

Q. How much did you pay of the fine?

A. $750 or $725.

Q. Then you went in with your lawyer to Judge Berkey, is that right?

A. Yes sir.

Q. And told him that you had a wife and six children?

A. Yes sir.

Q. And asked him to let you off for the balance?

A. Yes sir.

Q. That you were hard up?

A. Yes sir.

By Mr. LUDLOW:

Q. Who sold you this stock?

A. Judge Berkey.

Q. Judge Berkey sold the stock?

A. The first one, yes.

Q. The first one?

A. Yes.

Q. Did you go to him to buy the stock?

A. No, my woman went.

Q. Is she here?

A. No.

Q. You had no personal talks with the Judge about the stock?

A. No.

Q. Now, you are working?

A. Yes sir.

By Mr. WITKIN:

Q. You probably took the advice of Mr. Matthews?

A. Yes sir.

Mr. GEYER: That is all.

JOHN S. MILLER a witness called in behalf of the complainant being duly sworn was examined and testified as follows on

DIRECT EXAMINATION.

By Mr. GEYER:

Q. What is your name?

A. John S. Miller.

Q. What is your profession?

A. Attorney-at-law, Somerset.

(Petition to county commissioners of Somerset County vs Nuncio Pacifico, No. 121, February Term, 1922, produced and marked complainants exhibit No. 7)

By Mr. GEYER:

Q. Mr. Miller, I show you a petition marked exhibit No. 7, in a case marked, "Commissioners of Somerset County against Nuncio Pacifico" to No. 121 February term, 1922, and ask you whether you recognize it?

A. I do.

Q. It is the petition of Pacifico to the county commissioners for relief from the payment of a fine?

A. Yes sir.

Q. Who prepared the petition, Mr. Miller?

A. I did.

Q. In whose instance?

A. The county commissioners.

Q. Were you representing the county commissioners?

A. Yes sir.

Q. Did Pacifico sign this petition?

A. He did.

Q. And swore to the facts contained in it?

A. Yes sir.

Q. Did you go before Judge Berkey with this petition?

A. No.

Q. Who did, if you know?

A. I don't know that anyone did.

Q. Where you present at the conversation with Judge Berkey at which the matter was considered?

A. Yes sir.

Q. When? You may use the petition to refresh your recollection, Mr. Miller, if it will aid you?

A. Apparently about November, 1924.

Q. Do you recall the circumstances of the interview?

A. I think I do.

Q. Will you relate them to the committee?

A. About that date Mr. Boose with Nuncio Pacifico. Mr. Boose being his attorney, came to my office, which is opposite the court house, and said, at least Nuncio said, he was sent to me as the county solicitor by the Judge. He said he had paid part of a fine of $1000 and asked for relief. I didn't give the thing very much concern because we didn't take the position, the county commissioners did not take the position of relieving sentence or relieving fines. Later in the day, perhaps in the afternoon, I was called to come to the Judge's chambers and I went over and saw Mr. Boose, Nuncio Pacifico and the Judge, and the question of relief of the balance of the fine was discussed, and—

Q. What if anything was said about Nuncio being indebted to the Judge?

A. I don't remember there was anything said at that hearing about it. I don't recall if there was.

Q. That petition that you have before you was filed with whom?

A. The County Commissioners.

Q. Was it filed before or after that conversation with the Judge?

A. After.
Q. What was said at that conference?
A. The conference before the Judge?
Q. Yes?
A. Among other things said, the Judge said he was not imposing a heavy sentence as he did formerly, and thought that Nuncio should be relieved of paying any of the fine, and if I recall, and if I am correct, he said that the commissioners should prepare a petition to him and he would sign it relieving Nuncio from the payment of any further part of the fine.
Q. And what was done after that?
A. There was a writ of execution in the sheriff's hands directed to the District Attorney. The sheriff, of course, under the writ was directed to collect the balance of the money. Information apparently reached him that relief was sought for Nuncio, and he came to us and asked about it. The commissioners requested me to go with the sheriff to see Nuncio, to see his circumstances anr conditions, to see whether or not the writ should be stayed. I went with the sheriff and with deputy Jones to the home of Nuncio. and Nuncio told, in the presence of the sheriff, Jones and myself, all the facts in this petition.
Q. Which you put in that petition?
A. Yes sir.
Q. And that is a copy of the petition which you have before you?
A. Yes sir.
Q. An exact copy?
A. Yes sir.
Q. What did you do with that petition?
A. I filed it in the commissioners office.
Q. Has it been addressed to the Judge?
A. Well the caption is to the county commissioners on the statement of the case asking for relief of the balance of the fine.
Q. And upon that basis has relief been granted?
A. I thing that the District Attorney stayed the writ.
Q. And no further effort made to collect it?
A. The District Attorney is here, he would be the best witness.
Q. And refreshing your recollection, what reason if any was given you by Nuncio as to his inability to pay these fines?
A. Well, the reason set forth in this petition, that the times are hard, that he had bought these bonds and still owes the Judge $300.
Q. Did he say what bonds he had bought?
A. Yes, he told me the bonds that were written in here are the numbers of the bonds that he showed to the sheriff and to me and the deputy, and they are the numbers which are written in this petition.
Q. How many bonds had he bought and paid for?
A. As I recall, he bought a bond of $500 and perhaps three of $100 each.
Q. And how many had he contracted to buy?
A. He said he had contracted to buy another bond at $500.
Q. Did he say from whom?
A. He said from Judge John A. Berkey.
Q. Did he say when he had contracted to buy this other bond from John A. Berkey?
A. If I can recall I would say some time during the year 1923.
Q. Was there anything said by way of special reference—

By Mr. BEIDLEMAN:
Q. Senator, is it incorporated in that petition?
Mr. GEYER: Yes, Governor.
Mr. BEIDLEMAN: Will you let us see the petition?
Mr. GEYER: You had it.
Mr. HULL: No we didn't have, it.
Mr. GEYER: I know you had it.
Mr. HULL: Let us see it and then we will know what you are talking about.
(Mr. Geyer hands record to Mr. Beidleman)

By Mr. GEYER:
Q. Senator, was there anything said in that petition or at any time that the reason that he could not pay was because he had a big family of children?
A. I don't recall that that was discussed, but I think the fact is that he has children, we saw some at his home.
Q. Another reason given was that he did not get any interest on his bonds, insn't that so?
A. He said that among other things.
Q. And the bonds had defaulted how long?
A. I think he said he never got any coupon or interest on them, and he stated that.

CROSS EXAMINATION.

By Mr. BEIDLEMAN:
Q. Senator, how does that happen to be prepared in two different kinds of type?
A. I think that wes filled in on a different machine.
Q. How did you happen to have it prepared in two different installments, was the petition prepared before you went to see Nuncio, or was it prepared after, or who did it, was it prepared before or prepared after you got there to see him, how did it happen?
A. Nuncio came to the commissioners' office and that same day that I had been to see the Judge, in the presence of us, he stated his complaints there and told us all about it.
Q. And this petition was to the county commissioners, prepared by you as solicitor for the county commissioners and the county commissioners acted on their own responsibility and not on the responsibility of Judge Berkey in making an order discharging the defendant from further liability on the balance of the fine?
A. Governor, they never discharged him, he is not discharged now. The lien remains the same, but my opinion is that the District Attorney stayed the writ.
Q. That is to say that the county commissioners acted on their responsibility that this man should be discharged, at least for the present, from the further payment of anything on account of the $1000 fine.
A. I cannot put it in that way, Governor.
Q. Put it your way, Senator.
A. Well, the Judge requested that nothing further be done, that they present a petition, that has not been done, but Nuncio stated there facts, and the District Attorney issued a writ and had control of the writ and stayed it.
Q. But the action was taken by the county commissioners, they were elective officers of the county of Somerset, elected to assume the responsibility of the administration of the affairs of the county, and their duty was independent of those of the Court altogether, was it not?
A. There has been no action taken by them.
Q. Yes, but if there was no action taken by them, how did it happen to be stayed, do you mean to say that the commissioners did not agree to it?
A. The district attorney stayed the writ.
Q. How did it happen that he stayed the writ if the county commissioners were insisting upon the writ being pressed?
A. Perhaps they did not insist.
Q. And that is to say that if the county commissioners did not commit themselves in writing, they at least verbally agreed that nothing further should be done to press the payment of that writ at this time?
A. Perhaps for the reasons alleged in the petition they may have felt and may now feel that they can wait until the defendant is able to pay the balance.
Q. Senator, was not that the reason that you yourself prepared that petition?
A. What is that?
Q. Was not that the reason that you, as county solicitor, prepared the petition?
A. Well, I would say that one of the reasons was because Judge Berkey requested that we don't collect further at this time.
Q. Didn't you, as county solicitor, prepare that petition, addressed to the county commissioners, in order that the county commissioners would have something upon which they could rest their responsibilities, and stay their collections on that writ?
A. If I understand you, I would think that was part of it.
Q. That is to say, Pacifico and his counsel, Mr. Boose, a reputable member of the Somerset County Bar, is he not?
A. Yes sir.
Q. One of the best lawyers you have in the county reputable in all his dealings, is he not?
A. Yes sir.
Q. He goes down with his client to the commissioners and yourself as county solicitor, and you discuss this thing open and above board in the judge's office, and then after

that was done, you took the trouble to go down to Pacifico's house, which is not in Somerset, is it?

A. No.

Q. And get these facts and prepare the petition?

A. Now, your question is quite long and involved.

Q. I thought, Senator, by reason of your long connection with me in the Senate of Pennsylvania for a number of years, you were able to understand long questions.

Mr. GEYER: Maybe he doesn't agree with you in everything.

By Mr. BEIDLEMAN:

Q. This Man's home was fifteen miles away from Somerset?

A. I think so.

Q. And after this conference with the county commissioners and the judge and Mr. Boose, representing him as attorney, you made this long trip of fifteen miles away. didn't you?

A. I went with the sheriff when he went down there.

Q. You went there for the purpose of advising yourself as to the facts and conditions, and when you came back from there, you recommended that the county commissioners present this petition which you offered them.

A. They presented—

Q. And was not the reason the fact that you wented your client, the county commissioners, to have something upon which they could rest their responsibility?

A. Well, I think so.

By Mr. LUDLOW:

If Judge Berkey had not evidenced an interest in this case, would you have gone down fifteen miles to investigate the facts and report your conclusions to the county commissioners, is that your custom?

A. I think not, no, we have never done that.

By Mr. BEIDLEMAN:

Q. And therefore, Senator, you went down for the purpose of checking up whether or not it was true, is that right?

A. What do you mean by checking up?

Q. You went down and checked up the facts that were stated in the conference before the judge to see whether or not they were true and when you convinced yourself of their truth, you prepared the petition?

A. Well, you are making statements of the judge's presentation to the county commissioners on that, that is a little confusing to answer, Governor. Not everything occurred in the judge's chambers, because Mr. Boose and Pacifico first came to my office and told, me, Nuncio at least told me that he came there at the request of the judge.

Q. And Mr. Boose came with him?

A. Yes sir. Then in the afternoon I was called to the judge's chambers, and among other things the judge said that he thought we should not collect the balance of this fine.

Q. Notwithstanding what the judge may have said and what may have been his idea, this responsibility rested with the county commissioners, didn't it?

A. Well—

Q. Didn't it?

A. I think under the law not the commissioners, it is the duty of the district attorney.

Q. You were the solicitor and knew the conditions of the case? And the only persons who could stay that writ were the county commissioners?

A. The district attorney stayed it because he had issued it—

Q. He stayed it because the county commissioners agreed to it?

A. Ordinarily would not do it—

Q. I am not asking you that.

A. I was not present when they told him to stay the writ.

Q. So far as you are concerned, you made no effort to press the writ?

A. No.

Q. And that was because your client asked you not to?

A. That is one of the reasons.

Q. Now, Senator, if the county commissioners are acting upon the responsibility of the facts contained in this petition alone, and I ask you to look at it, there is not one single thing contained in the petition that you didn't have at Somerset, without the necessity of going down to this man's home, is there?

A. I didn't have the second affidavit.

Q. The man was there?

A. Yes sir.

Q. Is there anything in the petition there in the way of facts that you didn't obtain at Somerset?

A. I don't recall.

Q. Look at it, read the petition and advise yourself.

A. What do you have in mind, Governor?

Q. Well, Senator, the first thing contained in that petition which you found relative to the condition that you found at this man's home, fifteen miles away—

A. Well, when you say everything, you might as well know—

Q. I said anything, I didn't say everything.

A. Yes.

Q. What is there contained in the petition there that you could not have gotten in Somerset and didn't have before you went down?

A. Well, if Nuncio wanted to come up to me and make affidavit, of course, we could not have gone down.

Q. He was there, wasn't he?

A. Not at that time.

Q. Do you mean to say you went down and prepared the petition at his home?

A. No, not that. If you want the history of it—do you want it repeated?

Q. No, I am asking you for some history that you have not put in.

A. Ask me specifically and I will tell you.

Q. Isn't it a fact that you went down to this man's home, fifteen miles from Somerset, there found the number of people which he had in his family, found the conditions relative to the maintenance of the family, and inquired of the neighbors as to whether or not his condition was such as was represented by the Court, went down there and found that he had this large family of children and the poor condition surrounding them, out of work, discharged from the mines, strike trouble, isn't that the reason you went down to this man's home and learned the facts that are embodied in the petition?

A. First, Governor, there was no strike trouble. When we went there he had been working and he told us so. Next, he didn't tell us perhaps all of the facts when he came to see me and came to see the commissioners, and I don't believe that all of the facts were gone over in the Judge's chambers. Now if you will ask a specific question, I have no hesitancy to tell you anything you want to know.

Q. Senator, did you find the bonds down there at the house?

A. He showed bonds to the deputy, to the sheriff and to me.

Q. Down at the house?

A. Yes sir.

Q. That is where you got the numbers?

A. Yes sir.

Q. And then was the petition prepared after you came back?

A. No.

Q. Had been prepared before you went?

A. Yes sir.

Q. Then the only purpose of your going down to the house was to get the number of these bonds, and not to observe the condition of the man's family, and the living conditions there?

A. I think we wanted to know more about that.

Q. Then why didn't you set it forth in the petition?

A. I don't know whether it was necessary or important about those facts.

By Mr. WITKIN:

Q. Senator, at any rate, you took action after you satisfied yourself, as solicitor for the county commissioners, that it was the proper thing to do, that is correct, isn't it?

A. By this action—

Filed a petition so as to prevent further collection at that time from the payment of any more fine, after you satisfied yourself that was the proper thing to do?

A. I think we thought at that time it was proper to not insist that the district attorney collect the balance of the fine, because the man owns real estate, it is a first lien on the real estate and the county will not suffer anything in this

particular case. But I may add again that I have never known of this being done, and would not have been done if he had not been able to call at Chambers and ask relief from further payment of this fine.

Q. You were only relieving him temporarily, as I understand, and he can be compelled to pay the balance of the fine?

A. I am very sure that the man owns real estate, and that the balance can be collected.

Q. Now, will you answer my question. You filed your petition after you satisfied yourself by your personal investigation that you were doing the proper thing as a representative of the county commissioners?

A. Probably so.

Q. Yes, probably so, but isn't that a fact, Senator, I don't want quibble on words.

A. Well, there seems to be a great deal of satisfying myself that the papers should be filed. Of course, I would not have filed it if I didn' think it should have been filed.

Q. So that about the time of your investigation you felt that it was proper to file that petition as representative of the county commissioners?

A. Yes, in the light the lien remained the same, that it can be collected, that he had slack work as he advised and indications were that if he had a little time it was probably collectible.

Q. What is that?

A. Unless, let me add this, if the Judge desires to change his sentence, if this relief in any way be proper and the court proceeds, of course the county commissioners would be bound by that.

Q. In addition to being requested by Judge Berkey to make this investigation, you were also requested by Mr. Pacifico's attorney to make that investigation and file that petition?

A. I don't think so.

Q. Did he accompany you to the Nuncio home?

A. No.

Q. Who did accompany you?

A. The sheriff and his deputy.

Q. The sheriff and his deputy, Mr. Boose had been in your office with respect to this petition, had he not?

A. Yes sir.

Q. He was representing Pacifico?

A. Yes sir.

Q. As I understand he first came with Pacifico to your office with respect to this transaction?

A. Yes sir.

Q. Before you made an investigation you had a conference with Judge Berkey and after that you made the investigation?

A. Yes sir.

By Mr. LUDLOW:

Q. What was the date, the approximate date of this trip of yours out to Pacifico's home?

A. It is the date that the paper bears, January 1925.

Q. Of this year?

A. Yes.

Q. Then you and the sheriff and the deputy sheriff didn't regard these bonds and stocks as being of sufficient worth to be held for the balance of that fine?

A. I cannot answer for the sheriff and the deputy.

Q. For yourself?

A. I am a director of a bank at home and I can corroborate Mr. Newman, they have no market value.

Q. How long have you been a bank director out there?

A. Twelve years.

Q. The same bank?

A. No sir.

Q. Different banks?

A. Yes sir.

Q. Has your board of directors ever taken up the question of the value of these bonds?

A. Their value has very frequently been discussed.

Q. Senator, we ought to get to some definite answer, "yes" or "no", you are trying to evade.

A. What do you want?

By the CHAIRMAN:

Mr. Luldow has asked whether or not the bonds had any definite value so far as your board is concerned?

A. They have no definite value as far as our board is concerned.

By Mr. LUDLOW:

Q. Would you loan money on them so collateral?

A. We would not.

Q. Have you felt that way for the last several years?

A. Yes sir.

By Mr. WITKIN:

Q. This proceeding such procedure, is not irregular in your county?

A. This is the first time I ever knew of this procedure.

Q. Was it irregular or was it proper?

A. You are asking me for an opinion?

Q. Yes. I want your opinion?

A. I think it was proper to stay this writ until he can pay it.

Q. And you still think it may be possible, you are still of the opinion that the action in this matter was the proper action to take?

A. I don't see anything wrong with it.

By Mr. STADTLANDER:

Q. The county commissioners filed a petition asking that this man be relieved?

A. Yes sir.

Q. That is still in your office?

A. The petition to the court is not.

Q. Some of these proceedings are in the county commissioners' office at the present time?

A. Yes sir.

Q. They have never been presented to court, no never been presented to court.

By Mr. LUDLOW:

Q. How long has he been a Judge?

A. Since, 1920, this is his sixth year.

Q. And he imposed the fine?

A. Yes sir.

(Upon motion of Mr. Witkin certain questions, answers and remarks were stricken from the record).

Mr. BEIDLEMAN: I think I have a right to ask whether or not he is unfriendly with Judge Berkey.

Mr. GEYER: If he has a right to answer.

By Mr. BEIDLEMAN:

Q. You are not friendly with Judge Berkey?

A. I think I am.

Q. At the present time?

A. I think so.

Q. Are you sure of it? Will you say now that you regard yourself as one of Judge Berkey's friends, or friendly to him?

A. I think I am.

Q. Do you say you are?

A. Yes.

Q. You are a friend of Berkey's are you?

A. Yes sir.

Q. If that is true Senator why did you go down to this place in January, 1925, and refer only to those bonds as the reason why these collections should be stayed?

A. We didn't refer only to that.

Q. You say that there is something else referred to in your position?

Mr. WITKIN: Slack times.

The WITNESS. Slack times, and we know that is true in the coal business.

By Mr. BEIDLEMAN:

Q. You said when you went down there he told you he had been working?

A. Yes, he had been working the day before. That day he was not working, Governor.

By Mr. GEYER:

Q. You are familiar with the market value of these bonds in that vicinity?

A. To some extent.

Q. You know the price at which they have been sold in recent years?

A. I know of the bankrupt sale in which I was concerned.

Q. Sold at public sale?

A. Yes sir.

Q. With notice to the officers of the company?

A. I cannot say whether there was notice.

Q. With public notice?
A. Oh, I think there was public notice.
Q. What did they sell for?
A. I think they had a bid there on a $1000 bond of two hundred and twenty some dollars.
Q. Do you know of any other sales?
A. I don't myself.
Q. Do you know the prices at which they are held?
A. No, I don't.
Q. Or offered for sale?
A. No, I don't.
Q. Did your bank refuse to consider them as collateral in any amount?
A. Yes sir.
Q. And that was so for how long?
Q. You never took them as collateral, did you, Senator?
A. I could not answer that question.

By Mr. BEIDLEMAN:
Q. Do you know what amount of money is invested in this road?
A. No, I don't know.
Q. You don't know how many miles of road there are?
A. I know approximately.
Q. Do you ride over the road?
A. No.
Q. Do you know the condition of the roadbed?
A. Not very well.
Q. You don't know the condition of the pole line, is that a fact, Senator, and you don't know the condition of the road?
A. I said I don't know very well.
Q. You cannot say that?
A. I don't know the condition very well.
Q. You don't know at all, do you, you never use it?
A. Oh, I pass over it sometimes.
Q. Then you do ride over the road?
A. No, I pass over the road where it crosses the public road and I see that much of its condition.
Q. You cross it?
A. Yes sir.
Q. You don't know the amount that is invested in this company?
A. No.
Q. You don't know their equipment?
A. No.
Q. Therefore, you are not in position to judge the value of the bonds?
A. I know the bonds from their market value, how the banks consider them.
Q. And that is based on one sale?
(No answer)
Mr. BEIDLEMAN: That is all.

B. B. BOOSE a witness called in behalf of the complainant being duly sworn was examined and testified as follows on

DIRECT EXAMINATION.

By Mr. GEYER:
Q. You are a member of the bar of Somerset County?
A. Yes sir.
Q. And you represented Pacifico?
A. Our office did, the firm of Boose and Boose.
Q. Did you appear at a conference before Judge Berkey on the question of his release from collection in the matter of this fine?
A. I did.
Q. Was there a formal petition prepared?
A. Not by our office.
Q. You were there when the last witness attended?
A. Yes, may I explain, Mr. Pacifico came to our office and said that he wanted relief upon his bond, and said something to the effect that he had been to see Judge Berkey, and Judge Berkey advised him to go and get his counsel that he might be adequately represented. He said further that Judge Berkey said something about seeing Mr. Miller, collector to the commissioners. Mr. Pacifico and myself left our office and went over to Mr. Miller's office. We spoke just a few words to Mr. Miller and then, as I recall, Mr. Pacifico and myself, later on in the day, went to Judge Berkey's chambers, and then we were there only a short time, possibly a minute, when Mr. Miller came in, and the conference to which Mr. Miller has just testified ensued. That is to say that Jude Berkey said, "I am not imposing as onorous sentences these days as I was at the time this sentence was passed, for the reason that $500 fine to-day is equivalent to a $1000 fine at the time this particular sentence was imposed." And he said further, "I think that this man ought to be relieved for that reason." And, as I recall, Mr. Miller said, "Well, I think it is more a matter for the District Attorney than it is for me. Judge Berkey said, "No, the county commissioners and you and solicitor to the county commissioners, can control that." I think that we all left Judge Berkey's chambers, and I had nothing more to do with it.
Q. That is substantially the entire conference as you recall it?
A. It is, sir.

CROSS EXAMINATION.

By Mr. BEIDLEMAN:
Q. That is, Mr. Boose, Pacifico came in and said that you should come over and represent him as attorney in order that he whould be properly represented?
A. That is it exactly. As I recall, Judge Berkey instructed him to get counsel.
Q. And the discussion in the office there was full and free?
A. Absolutely.
Q. You were convinced that this application was right?
A. Yes, of course, he had been our client and I wanted to do all for him I could.
Q. What was said about the difference in sentence; is it true the condition, the times have been very considerably depressed in your county as against the time when this fine was imposed?
A. Yes, I am positively in accord with Judge Berkey's statement.
Q. A statement that a fine of $1000 reduced to $500 was in entire accord with the general practice of the court?
A. Yes, I believe they were reduced even more than that.
Q. So that there was nothing done in this case that would out of the regular and orderly procedure of your court?
A. Nothing that I see sir.
Q. And you had represented Nuncio in those matters that had gone before?
A. Our firm did. The senior member tried Mr. Pacifico's case.
Q. He was a client of the office?
A. Yes sir.
Q. For quite some time?
A. Yes sir.
Q. And the senior member of the firm was the one who did most of the work?
A. Yes sir.
Mr. BEIDLEMAN: That is all.

By Mr. GEYER:
Q. Am I correct in understanding your statement of matters that you made no special effort with the court, but that Judge Berkey announced this view of the matter on his own motion?
A. Well, it occurred there in the course of the conference, and I don't know at whose initiative it was brought about.
Q. Did you say Mr. Miller got to the office shortly after you came?
A. Yes sir.
Q. And did Mr. Berkey begin this shortly after you came?
A. It was some time ago; I cannot quite remember.
Q. The matter as you have given it is substantially as you recall it?
A. Yes sir.
(Discussion as to time of next meeting off the record).
The CHAIRMAN: We will adjourn now until 7:30 o'clock this evening and desire to start promptly at that time.

EVENING SESSION.

JAMES E. WILLIAMSON a witness called in behalf of the complainant being duly affirmed was examined and testified as follows on:

DIRECT EXAMINATION.

By Mr. GEYER:

Mr. Geyer, I offer in evidence a certified copy of the record of the Court of Quarter Sessions of Somerset County, to No. 100 September Term 1923, in which Walter Borderczenski was arrested on a charge of operating a gambling device and bribery, or attempt to bribe, and particularly call your attention to these dates: On January 29, 1924 grand jury returns a true bill; on February 13, 1924 case called for trial. Jury called, selected and sworn and returned a verdict finding the defendant not guilty and the prosecutor E. T. Cohee to pay the costs.

By Mr. GEYER:

Q. What is your position, Mr. Williamson.
A. Cashier.
Q. Of what institution?
A. First National Bank of Davidsville.
Q. Was Walter Borderczenski a depositor in that institution in the month of January 1924?
A. Yes sir.
Q. You were subpoenaed to bring with you certain checks of Walter Borderczenski, do you have them with you?

(Witness produces checks)

Check signed by Walter Borderczenski dated Davidsville, Pa., January 24, 1924, produced and marked complainants exhibit No. 8.

"Davidsville, Pa., January 24, 1924, No.—. The First National Bank pay to the order of Johnstown and Somerset Ry. Co. $100.00—One Hundred dollars—B No. 1530—Walter Borderczenski."

By Mr. GEYER:

Q. Exhibit No. 8 shown witness, is this the check?
A. Yes sir, it is.
Q. Are you familiar with the handwriting of Mr. Borderczenski?
A. It is.
Q. Have you seen him write?
A. I have.
Q. In your opinion is his signature to this check his genuine signature?
A. It is.
Q. Are you familiar with the signature of John A. Berkey, President", and tell us in whose handwriting this is?
A. I am.
Q. Have you seen him write?
A. Yes sir.
Q. Will you look at the endorcement upon this check, "Johnstown and Somerset Railway Company by J. A. Berkey, President", and tell us in whose hendwriting this is?
A. The handwriting of J. A. Berkey.
Q. Will you look at the endorsement of J. A. Berkey and tell us in whose handwriting it is?
A. In the handwriting of J. A. Berkey.
Q. Will you look at the bankers certificates on the back of this check and interpret them to us?
A. "Pay to the order of the Farmers National Bank, Somerset, Pa., Don M. Kimmel, Treasurer of Somerset County"?
Q. What does that indicate?
A. Evidently cashed there.
Q. Cashed there for whom?
A. For J. A. Berkey.
Q. The next endorcement?
A. It bears endorcement of the Farmers National Bank of Somerset.
Q. And the next endorcement?
A. I think it bears the endorcement of the Mellon National Bank of Pittsburgh, Pa.
Q. That would be the correspondent through whom it came into your hands?
A. Yes sir.
Q. And when was it paid by your bank?
A. Several days after January 24th.
Q. And you produce it from your bank?
A. Yes sir.
Q. Will you look at the face of the check, the words "Johnstown and Somerset Ry. Co." and the words "One hundred" as written out, will you tell us, in your opinion whose handwriting that is?
A. The handwriting of J. A. Berkey.

Mr. GEYER: We offer in evidence this check.

(Check handed to Mr. Beidleman)

Mr. BEIDLEMAN: All right.

By Mr. GEYER:

Q. Mr. Williamson, will you produce a check dated February 14, 1924 of Walter Borderczenski?

(Witness produces check)

(Check signed by Walter Borderczenski dated Davidsville, Pa., February 14, 1924, produced and marked complainant's exhibit No. 9)

By Mr. GEYER:

Q. Mr. Williamson, look at the signature of Walter Borderczenski to this check and tell us in whose handwriting it is?
A. Walter Borderczenski.
Q. Will you look at the endorcement on the back of this check purporting to be the endorcement of J. A. Berkey and tell us in whose handwriting it is?
A. The handwriting of John A. Berkey.
Q. Will you look at the face of the check, particularly the name of John A. Berkey, the amount "Two hundred" and tell us in whose handwriting this is?
A. I am not sure about the handwriting in the body of the check.
Q. What is your best impression?
A. I would not like to say.

By Mr. WITKIN:

Q. How much is the check for?
A. $200.
Q. What is the date?
A. February 14, 1924.

By Mr. GEYER:

Q. Will you look at the endorcement upon the back of this check and interpret them to us, where was the check first cashed by John A. Berkey?
A. The Farmers National Bank, Somerset, Pa.
Q. Under what date?
A. February 17, 1924.
Q. And where did it go next?
A. Mellon National Bank, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Q. That is the corresponding bank, is it, and returned to your institution when?
A. A few days after that through the Federal Reserve Bank of Pittsburgh.

Mr. GEYER: I offer in evidence this check which is dated February 14, 1924 on the First National Bank to John A. Berkey for $200, signed by Walter Borderczenski.

(Exhibit No. 9)

"Davidsville, Pa. Feb. 14, 1924. No.— The First National Bank Pay to the order of John A. Berkey $200 Two Hundred....00 Dollars Walter Borderczenski."

Mr. GEYER: Taking things in their order that is all for the present with this witness. I will call him a little later after other facts are introduced.

Mr. BEIDLEMAN: No questions.

E. T. COHEE, a witness called in behalf of the complainant being duly sworn was examined and testified as follows on

DIRECT EXAMINATION.

By Mr. GEYER.

Q. Mr. Cohee, where are you now employed?
A. Sergeant, Pennsylvania State Police force.
Q. Located where?
A. Washington in Pennsylvania.
Q. Were you the prosecutor in a certain case of the Commonwealth against Walter Borderczenski?
A. Yes sir.
Q. On a charge of operating a gambling device in Somerset County?
A. Yes sir.
Q. Did you appear in court on the 13th day of February, 1924, and testify in that case?
A. I did.
Q. Before what Judge was it tried?
A. The Hon. J. A. Berkey.
Q. What did you testify to?
A. Do you want the case right straight through?
Q. Yes.

A. Why, on November 22 we proceeded to the hotel operated by the defendant, the hotel Seanor, Somerset County, searching for liquor. We found no liquor violation but we did find a gambling violation.

Q. What was the device you found?

A. A punch board and its prizes.

Q. Was it used?

A. Yes sir.

Q. Whom did you find in possession of that place?

A. At the immediate time it was seized Mrs. Borderczenski was the only one there.

Q. Did you inquire of her who the proprietor of the place was?

A. Yes, she told me her husband was, that he was away, and would be back in half an hour.

Q. Whose name did you find upon the door or window of the place?

A. W. Borderczenski.

Q. What was the name of Mrs. Borderczenski?

A. Mrs. Walter Borderczenski, I don't know her name.

Q. Did you see Walter Borderczenski in the place?

A. Yes about twenty or twenty-five minutes after we arrived there he came in.

Q. Did you ask him who owned the place?

A. Yes, I met him at the door and asked him if he was the proprietor of this hotel and he answered "yes."

Q. What, if anything—you are telling us now the things you testified to in court?

A. Yes sir.

Q. What, if anything, did Walter Borderczenski offer to give you?

A. He gave me $150 to settle his case out of court.

Q. Was there anyone else present?

A. State policeman Joseph Wagner and Vincent Bunch.

Q. What did you testify you did after he gave you the money?

A. Testified that I placed him under arrest for attempted bribery.

Q. Did you ask him any questions at the time as to why he was giving you this money?

A. Yes, I asked what was the purpose of giving this money and he said so that he would not be arrested, and would not have to go to Somerset.

Q. And you testified to these things in open court?

A. Yes sir.

Q. Did you call any witness to corroborate you?

A. Yes sir.

Q. Who?

A. Private Joseph Wagner.

Q. At the conclusion of your testimony what ruling did Judge Berkey make?

A. The counsel for the defendant, as I recall it, made a motion that the defendant be discharged on the ground that he was not in actual possession of the place at the time of the raid, and that he was not the proprietor in as much as the hotel was in his wife's name.

Q. What did Judge Berkey rule?

A. Judge Berkey discharged the defendant on both indictments.

Q. What ground did Judge Berkey give for discharging the defendant on the charge of bribing an officer?

A. He said inasmuch as the man had not been guilty of any violation of law he could not be guilty of bribing an officer, and he set him free.

Q. What did Judge Berkey instruct the jury to do on these two charges?

A. Find a verdict of not guilty.

Q. What question did the Judge lead to the jury?

A. The question of placing the costs of the case.

Q. What did he instruct them?

A. He instructed that they would be allowed to place the costs upon the prosecutor, upon the defendant or upon the county.

Q. What did he say about the State Police, if anything?

A. He said that Somerset County was capable of taking care of their police matters and that they did not want any outside officers running in there making blunders, not knowing what they were doing and he thought they should be taught a lesson, or words to that effect.

Q. That is, in his charge on the question of costs?

A. Yes sir.

Q. What did the jury do?

A. Placed the costs upon myself.

Q. Were you in the courtroom when the jury returned the verdict?

A. Yes sir.

Q. What did Judge Berkey do?

A. He called from the bench, when the jury went out to the jury room I got up and left the enclosure and had gone back and sat in the last row in the court house, when they came in and found a verdict placing the costs upon myself, he said, "Bring that man up here."

Q. In what tone of voice?

A. A loud tone of voice.

Q. And did you go forward?

A. Yes sir, immediately.

Q. What did he say?

A. He told the sheriff to take charge of me and see that the costs were paid.

Q. You were taken in custody?

A. Yes sir.

Q. Did you give security for the costs?

A. The costs amounted to $48.78, and I put up $50 so that I could go to dinner, and after dinner I got in touch with my captain at Greensburg, and he suggested that I see the Judge and go along with the District Attorney and see if he could arrange for the Commonwealth to pay it on our voucher system.

Q. Did you communicate that to Judge Berkey after the noon adjournment?

A. Yes sir.

Q. Where?

A. In his chambers.

Q. What, if anything, did Judge Berkey say to that?

A. He agreed to it.

Q. What, if anything else, did Judge Berkey say to you as a state policeman?

A. He said, "I was all wrong on the prosecution of this case, that he did not want me to come in his county any more, and if I did to be mighty sure I was right or there would be a lot of trouble."

Q. Did you make any reply to it?

A. Not very much.

Q. What did you say about orders?

A. I told him if my superiors would order me in there, it would be necessary for me to go, that I didn't dare disobey.

Q. What did he reply to that?

A. To be sure I was right if I did come.

Q. Was anything said about the state police in Somerset County?

A. He said he did not want them there, they could conduct their own affairs.

Q. The costs were paid by the State on the regular voucher system?

A. I don't think they have been paid.

Q. How long have you been a member of the state police force?

A. Six years.

Q. And before that time in what service?

A. The United States Army.

Q. Do you recall the date of the verdict of the jury?

A. The date the case want to trial in Somerset was February 13, 1923.

Q. And the verdict returned on the same day?

A. Yes sir.

By Mr. BLUMBERG:

Q. 1923 or 1924?

A. 1924.

CROSS EXAMINATION.

By Mr. BEIDLEMAN:

Q. You are sure you told the committee what the Judge said upon this question of costs, are you?

A. Yes sir.

Q. Do you know whether or not this case was stenographically reported?

A. I don't.

Q. I want to read to you what the court did say as stenographically reported and see if you want to change your mind as to what was said: "Both these indictments are misdemeanors and we will submit to you under all this evidence, though the prosecutor is a public officer, who should pay these costs. You may put them on the prosecutor, if you see fit, or you may put them on the defendant,

or you may divide them between the prosecutor and defendant, in each case, in such proportion as you see fit under the evidence you have here or if this was a proper case for investigation and the defendant is here with clean hands, you may put them upon the county."

And further, "Now let us look at these circumstances: here are three officers of the State; a part of them were at Greensburg and another portion were at Bedford; they met at Bedford, made their whole trip across there, and then they got together and came over to Seenor in Somerset County. They say they had two warrants, a search warrant and an additional warrant for the arrest; they wern't offered in evidence in this case. Did they go to all that trouble to come here to hunt this punch board, or what were they hunting? Take all these circumstances into consideration. It is proper that the law should be enforced, but not to hunt 'penny dogs when there are lions in the State.'" Is that what he said?

A. I think that is part of it.

Q. Well, is that all? Was there more to it than that?

A. No sir, I would not say that because I do not know.

Q. What is that?

A. I would not say that because I do not know.

Q. You have testified in your examination in chief that certain other things were said to the jury, and I want to ask you whether that is exactly, those are exactly the words that were used by Judge Berkey upon the question of costs in this case?

A. I know that he did say that much.

Q. Did he say any more?

A. I cannot say that he did.

Q. Now, at the time this arrest was made you were located at Bedford?

A. Yes sir.

Q. And Bunch was also at Bedford, was he?

A. Yes sir.

Q. Two officers came from Greensburg up to Bedford coming by the Lincoln Highway, I suppose, to Bedford and you started out from there?

A. Yes sir.

Q. The other two officers were Ireland and Wagner, were they?

A. Yes sir.

Q. What became of Ireland?

A. What do you mean, what became of him?

Q. He didn't go along, Ireland left the party?

A. He went along to Seenor, and he and Mr. Wagner raided a poolroom near the hotel Seenor.

Q. And you and bunch raided the Borderczenski house?

A. That is it.

Q. And at the time this case was called for trial you didn't produce Bunch for a witness to testify, and you didn't know where he was notwithstanding the fact that he was a member of the State Police?

A. Mr. Bunch was away on a secret investigation of which I didn't have any knowledge.

Q. You testified that you didn't know where he was?

By The CHAIRMAN:

Q. You say you didn't know where he was?

A. Mr. Bunch was away on a secret investigation and I could not find out where he was.

By Mr. BEIDLEMAN:

Q. The persons who made this particular raid were you and Bunch?

A. Yes sir.

Q. And at the time you went in to the hotel dwelling of Borderczenski, Wagner was not there?

A. Not when we first went in, no sir.

Q. And you testified that you went to the Borderczenski place for the purpose of making a search for liquor, did you not?

A. Yes sir.

Q. At the time you left Bedford or before you went to the place, you procured a search warrant from a squire in Somerset County charging the illegal sale of liquors, and upon it you had a warrant for the arrest of Borderczenski both for the sale of liquor and also a search warrant for the purpose of making the raid?

A. Yes sir.

Q. And you testified at the time you made the raid you found no liquor violation?

A. No sir.

Q. You also testified, or Bunch, or Wagner testified that he had gone to this place and made a buy of liquor before, didn't he?

A. No, not Wagner; Mr. Bunch had gone.

Q. Bunch did testify that he went and made a buy. If you had a warrant for the arrest of Borderczenski on the charge of violation of the liquor laws why didn't you make the arrest on the violation that occurred a week or two before?

A. Because we had no evidence to submit to the court.

Q. Didn't Bunch testify that he had gotten liquor?

A. Yes, he did.

Q. Why didn't he have it analyzed?

A. Because he consumed it.

Q. He consumed it? This State police officer went in this hotel in Seanor and bought some liquor which he drank and took no other liquor away with him, is that right?

A. That is right.

Q. And on the strength of that you swore out a warrant which you used as the basis for the search warrant and went there expressly for the purpose of finding whether or not there was liquor in the hotel, did you not?

A. Yes sir.

Q. And you made a complete search of the place for the purpose of finding liquor, didn't you?

A. Yes sir.

Q. You also testified that you didn't find any?

A. No, there was no liquor. We didn't find any. There had been some liquor there, the wife of the defendant was standing alongside of it and as we entered the hotel, it was in a jar of some kind with a large mouth, she tipped it over before we reached her.

Q. How do you know that?

A. I saw it with my own eyes.

Q. Did you testify to that in court?

A. Yes sir.

Q. You testified to that in the Somerset County court did you?

A. No I won't say that I did.

Q. You won't say that you did. You also testified, or was it Bunch, that when you went into this hotel this so-called punch board was back of the bar, upon the counter, was not out to the public at all, didn't you.

A. You could see it by standing in front of the bar.

Q. The punch board was back of the bar, wasn't it?

A. It would be on what we call the back bar.

Q. Yes. and Bunch asked that it be put there on the counter. You didn't see anybody play that board except Bunch, did you?

A. No sir.

Q. And it was so testified in court, wasn't it?

A. Yes sir.

Q. It was also testified in court by you that Mrs. Borderczenski was the person who held the title to the premises, wasn't it?

A. Yes sir.

Q. It was also testified that when you went there Mrs. Borderczenski was in charge of the place?

A. She was the only one there.

Q. And at the time that Borderczenski was there the punch board was not played, and nobody made any attempt to play it?

A. That is right.

Q. And you testified that you were at this place approximately one hour to an hour and three quarters, didn't you?

A. I don't remember, I don't think I testified to that.

Q. You spent most of the time waiting for Borderczenski to come back?

A. I think I testified, if you look at the records, that we were there about three quarters of an hour and that we waited about half an hour for Borderczenski to come home.

Q. How long did it take to make a search of the premises?

A. Possibly twenty-minutes.

Q. And then you waited around there for him to come back?

A. Yes sir.

Q. You were there all told about an hour and a half?

A. About an hour I would say.

Q. And at the time you say you were looking especially for the purpose of getting liquor.

A. Yes sir.

Q. And found none?

A. No sir.
Q. You also testified that this money that was offered to you, you took Borderczenski out in the side room, didn't you?
A. No, he called us in the side room.
Q. You went into the side room, who went with you?
A. Mr. Bunch.
Q. Mr. Bunch and you, and Bunch is the person that was conspicuously absent from the trial at the time it occurred in Somerset County?
A. Unavoidably absent.
Q. Unavoidably absent, but not there, but he was the man, and not Wagner, who was there at the time this took place?
A. Wagner was there at the time it took place. He came in to me when he made his proposition, and he kept at the proposition, and I told him to save his money, he might need it when he got to Somerset.
Q. Did you testify to what you just said in court?
A. Possibly not in just so many words, but to that effect.
Q. Didn't you testify in court that at the time you played this punch board that Wagner was not there?
A. He was not, no sir.
Q. It is a fact that he was not there, isn't it?
A. Yes sir.
Q. And when he came back you had this money in your possession, and passed from you to Wagner and Wagner to Bunch.
A. No sir.
Q. What did you testify to?
A. Mr. Borderczenski had the money and he passed it in the presence of Mr. Wagner and Mr. Wagner asked what that money was for to which he replied, it was to settle his case.
Q. What was done with it? Did Bunch handle the money?
A. No. I had it and I handled the money.
Q. Was anything testified in court about Bunch handling that money?
A. It may have been.
Q. Do you know?
A. I don't recall.
Q. You dont know that; and instead of going to the District Attorney's office, you went over to Johnstown and took an automobile and rode back to Bedford?
A. That is right.
Q. And kept this money in your possession until you came into Somerset, a couple of months afterward for the purpose of having the case tried.
A. Yes sir.
Q. And when you came, when the case was tried a motion was made to discharge the defendant for lack of testimony and Judge Berkey directed a verdict of not guilty on the ground that you had not made out a case against Borderczenski because he was not there, and was not a party to the operation of the punch board and had nothing to do with it and directed that if no offense was committed there could not be any bribery for an alleged offense, that it was not a crime, didn't he?
A. That is what he did.
Q. And then submitted the question of costs to the jury and the jury found and directed that you should pay the costs?
A. Yes sir.
Q. And the costs were subsequently remitted by Judge Berkey?
A. I don't know that.
Q. You don't know that. You testified that after the noon adjournment you were called up in front of the bar, where this conversation—
A. I didn't testify to that.
Q. Where did you say the Judge was?
A. I said in his chambers.
Q. Did you go in there and see him alone?
A. No sir, I did not.
Q. Who was with him?
A. They were strangers to me.
Q. Was this conversation between Judge Berkey and you such as could be heard by the persons who were in the office?
A. Mr. Cober, District Attorney, was in there with me but I think he left before the conversation was over?
Q. Anybody else?
A. I think there were three or four others in there, but they were strangers to me.
Q. The conversation was in such language that it could be heard by everybody there?
A. Yes sir.
Q. You didn't know who any of them were?
A. No sir, I was never in Somerset County before.
Q. Never been there before and have not been there since?
A. Yes, I have been there since.
Mr. BEIDLEMAN: That is all.

RE-DIRECT EXAMINATION.

By Mr. GEYER.
Q. Mr. Cohee, I omitted asking you what you did with the $150?
A. The Judge awarded the $150 back to the defendant.
Q. At the time of the trial?
A. Immediately, yes.
Q. I don't recall whether I asked had this punch board been punched?
A. Possibly twenty or thirty times, several times anyway.
Q. Before you saw it?
A. Yes sir.
Q. Are you able to say whether any of the prizes on the system had already been distributed?
A. Some of them were missing.
Q. Can you tell us how many?
A. Possibly three or four.
Q. And what was the character of the prizes?
A. Roger's silver, thermos bottle, penknives, razor, cigarette holders.
Q. What was the character of the punch board?
A. Ten cents.

By Mr. BEIDLEMAN:
Q. You testified they were nickle punches?
A. I said ten cents, I think. I am not sure whether it was five or ten cents.

By Mr. WITKIN:
Q. Did you arrest Borderckenski on a warrant?
A. No, I arrested him on sight.
Q. What caused you to arrest him?
A. Because those are our orders; when we see a gambling device in the open the proprietor is to be arrested.
Q. You knew as a state officer that in order to arrest a man on sight you must see him commit a misdemeanor, you knew that, didn't you?
A. Yes, I told him that he would eventually have to go to the squire so he might just as well go along then.
Q. You arrested him without a warrant did you not?
A. Yes, I did.
Q. You didn't see him commit any offense in your presence?
A. I was in the hotel when he was in there and as proprietor of the hotel he is responsible for the gambling device if it is in there.
Q. Would not the proper procedure be for you to issue a warrant and return and arrest him?
A. Yes sir, but if he was willing to go along with me and save a trip back, why not go ahead?
Q. In this trial did you testify to anything concerning Borderczenski committing an offense within your view?
A. No more than just what I told you?
Q. You, therefore, did not testify to seeing Borderczenski have anything to do with this punch board except that it was in his place?
A. That is all.
Q. And no one punched the board in his presence, and you so testified in court,, did you not?
A. Yes sir.
Q. And you say you waited there for some time before he first came in?
A. I think twenty minutes to half an hour.

By Mr. LUDLOW:
Q. The conversation you had with the Judge in the Judge's Chamber, about which Governor Beidleman cross-examined you, related only to the question of the costs did it not?
A. Yes, and he said that he wanted the placing of those costs to be a reprimand to the Department of State Police. He said that they thought they could take care

of the county there and that they did not want outside officers running into the county and making arrests.

By Mr. WITKIN:
Q. Did he say anything to you by way of criticism of the state police for arresting people improperly when they had no warrant.
A. Not against the state police, against me personally.
Q. In his criticism of you, did he criticise you, as I understand, for making an illegal arrest?
A. He didn't say that in so many words.
Q. His criticism, as I understand your testimony, was based upon the fact that he as a judge thought you had acted improperly in arresting Borderczenski on the charge of keeping a gambling device?
A. Yes sir.
Q. As a matter of fact have you not orders from your superiors to make arrests in a legal manner?
A. Yes sir.
Q. And is it a fact that you knew when you made this arrest it was an illegal arrest whether the defendant was willing to go with you or not?
A. No, I would not think so.

By Mr. LUDLOW:
Q. You were present when the money was offered to you?
A. Yes, he was also arrested for bribery in addition to this gambling device. He was arrested on a bribery charge which actually took place in my view.

By Mr. WITKIN:
Q. That was after you placed him under arrest for operating a gambling device?
A. He recognized my man Bunch as having been there a few days before and purchasing this drink, and when he seen Bunch he became excited, and thought sure he was arrested for a liquor violation.
Q. Why didn't you use this warrant then?
A. Actually it was.
Q. But you didn't arrest on this warrant?
A. No sir.
Q. You knew, as a state officer, that convictions can be had on purchases of liquor, even if the liquor has been consumed, if the officer testifies to its smelling like whiskey. Why didn't you arrest him and execute the warrant that you had in your possession for the arrest of a man who was violating the liquor law?
A. I never heard of a conviction where there was no liquor put in as evidence, merely on the simple testimony of the officer that he purchased it. I have heard of no conviction.
Q. You have not heard of a conviction but you have heard of arrests?
A. I never heard of an arrest on that testimony.
Q. What was the date of the arrest and seizure?
A. November 22.
Q. 1923?
A. 1923, Yes.
Q. What time of the day was the arrest made?
A. About 4:00 P. M.

By Mr. BLUMBERG:
Q. Where did you take Borderczenski?
A. I took him to Justice of the Peace Myers, at Holsopple, Pa.
Q. What charges did you prefer against him?
A. Maintaining a gambling device and attempting to bribe.
Q. Is that the first time anybody ever attempted to bribe you?
A. No sir, but this man got so insistent that we took the money finally when we got tired listening to him, that is the reason he was arrested on the charge.
Q. There have been attempts to bribe you before?
A. Yes sir.

By Mr. WITKIN:
Q. Did you subsequently swear out a warrant for this man?
A. On what charge?
Q. On any charge?
A. I took the man to the squire and made information against him and I supposed the squire issued a warrant at that time.
Q. You say he gave you $150 in order to settle this case? A. Yes sir.
Q. But at the time he offered you the $150 you had not arrested him?
A. He was giving me this $150 so that he would not be arrested at any time on the charge of operating a gamblingdevice so that he would not have to go to the Somerset Court.
Q. You said, a few moments ago he offered you $150 to settle his case? What case did you erfer to, what case did he refer to when he gave you that $150?
A. The gambling case evidently.
Q. The gambling case?
A. The gambling case, evidently.
Q. You hadn't arrested him for the gambling case?
A. He didn't know he was arrested yet, I don't suppose, just knew we were there and eventually he would be arrested.
Q. Did you tell him he was under arrest?
A. I don't think so, in fact I know I didn't.

By Mr. BEIDLEMAN:
Q. Mr. Cohee, isn't it a fact that the only testimony you gave in this case about this punch board was that Bunch was present and played it, and there was not a word of testimony taken in this case that anybody else had punched this board?
A. I know that I testified in court that Bunch had played the board.
Q. I want to read the questions that were put to you: "Q. You say you found this" referring to the punch board, "In the bar room of the hotel? A. Yes sir. Q. Where in the bar room was it? A. On the back of the bar, on the counter in front of the mirror. Q. Did you play the punch board or see anyone play it? A. I didn't play it; private Bunch of the state police, he was with me, took two chances on it at five cents a chance" and that is the only testimony there is of the boards being played or any punch marks on it, isn't it?
A. No sir.
Q. Who testified otherwise?
A. No one testified otherwise, the question was not brought up.
Q. So that the only testimony there was in this case of the operation of the gambling device, the action being tried by the District Attorney on one side and Mr. Boose of the firm of Boose and Boose on the other, the only testimony that developed of the operation of the punch board was in your own testimony, and that Bunch had punched it twice, that is to say there was not a bit or scintilla of testimony of the operation of the board of Broderczski or any indication that it had been played?
A. I don't recall that. It has been so long ago I would not say whether there was any other testimony like that or not.
Q. And you also admitted in the case that you did not have any evidence upon which to arrest this man for a violation of the liquor law, didn't you?
A. I don't recall.
Q. What is that?
A. I don't recall.
Mr. WITKIN: Have any of you gentlemen got a copy of the notes of testimony?
Mr. BEIDLEMAN: Just one, but we will see that the committee gets a copy.

By Mr. LUDLOW:
Q. Where will you be next week?
A. Washington, Pa.

By Mr. WITKIN:
Q. Where is Bunch now?
A. I don't know that, he is away on some investigation.

By Mr. BEIDLEMAN:
Q. Sergeant, upon the question of the liquor, this is the testimony relating to that, isn't it: "Q. Where did you meet? A. They came from Greensburg to Bedford and met us there. Q. This was prearranged was it? A. Yes sir. Q. By telephone? A. Yes, sir. Q. That you were to come over to Seanor to make the raid? A. Yes, sir. Q. You came over there and searched that hotel and yet brought no prosecution for selling liquor? A. For the reason we didn't have a case." That was the testimony, wasn't it?

A. Yes but I possibly misunderstood the question there. I didn't testify that there was any prosecution brought before any court, and I didn't testify that there was any prosecution brought before a Justice of the Peace but the search warrant was introduced at the trial.

Q. The search warrant was not introduced in evidence, was it?

A. Yes, it was.

Q. You are sure the search warrant was introduced in evidence?

A. It came out in the cross examination.

Q. Isn't it true that the only thing that was done was that it was identified and it was never introduced and the jury never saw it?

A. The jury never saw the warrant.

Q. It was never introduced in evidence and your testimony here upon the record in answer to the question that I just read, "You come over there and searched that hotel and yet brought no prosecution for selling liquor?" and your answer was "For the reason we didn't have a case." That was your testimony, wasn't it?

A. When he asked that question I naturally would have—

Q. I am asking you if that was not what you testified to in regard to this, and that is all you did testify to in court?

A. Yes sir.

Q. Are you just restating what you testified to in court?

A. Yes, but I added a little to it.

Mr. BEIDLEMAN: That is all.

By Mr. GEYER.

Q. Officer, you say the search warrant came out in court, will you explain to the committee how it came out and what happened?

A. I happened to have the search warrant in my pocket when I went on the witness stand, and I think the attorney for the defendant asked me the date that the search warrant was sworn out and I could not recall it for the second and I reached in my pocket, brought out the warrant and read the date off of it.

Mr. WITKIN: It was not his duty to introduce it, it was the District Attorney's business.

By Mr. GEYER.

Q. Whom did you give it to?

A. Mr. Boose asked to see it, and Judge Berkey ordered me to give it to him and he looked at it.

Q. You gave it to him?

A. To Judge Berkey, and I first handed it to Mr. Boose and he handed the warrant to Judge Berkey.

Q. What did Judge Berkey say about it.

A. He said the warrant was no good.

By Mr. BEIDLEMAN:

Q. Just again to refresh your recollection:

Q. Where did you get the search warrant? (Witness produces the warrant) From Squire Ickes at Boswell. Q. Will you let me see it please? A (Witness produces warrant and hands to district attorney)" You didn't give it to Mr. Boose at all, did you?

(No answer)

Mr. LUDLOW: Is there anything after that, immediately following?

Mr. BEIDLEMAN: Absolutely nothing in the whole case relative to the search warrant.

Mr. WITKIN: Any further questions of this witness?

Mr. GEYER: No, that is all.

Mr. GEYER: I offer in evidnce certified copy of subsequent prosecution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania against Walter Borderczenski to No. 72 September Session, 1924, charged violation liquor laws and call attention to these dates: July 4th defendant Walter Borderczenski—

The CHAIRMAN: July what?

Mr. GEYER: July 4,1924 Walter Bordaczweski gives bail and enters into recognizance for appearance at September session 1924; July 7th, defendant Mrs. Kovdula Bordaczewski and her bail entered into recognizance in the sum of $500 for appearance at September sessions 1924. Passing the dates of the return and so on—

Mr. WITKIN: What was the charge on the second bill?

Mr. GEYER: Violation of the liquor laws.

Mr. LUDLOW: What was the amount of her bail?

Mr. GEYER: $500.

Mr. LUDLOW: Each?

Mr. GEYER: Yes sir. September 6th, defendant plead guilty et de hoc. Whereupon sentence of Walter Bordczweski and Mrs. Walter Bordczweski, suspended upon payment of costs. September 17th an order issued to destroy three sixteen gallon kegs of beer and three-quarters of a quart of moonshine whiskey taken.

Mr. BEIDLEMAN: How much moonshine?

Mr. GEYER: Three quarters of a quart.

HARRY F. BITTNER a witness called in behalf of the complainant being duly sworn was examined and testified as follows on

DIRECT EXAMINATION.

The CHAIRMAN: Just a minute, upon whose order was that destroyed?

Mr. GEYER: Judge Berkey.

By Mr. GEYER.

Q. Mr. Bittner what is your official position in Somerset County?

A. Prothonotary of Somerset County.

Q. Mr. Bittner I show you a certified copy of a judgment entered to No. 414, December term, 1924, in the Court of Common Pleas in your county, do you recognize this judgment?

A. Yes sir.

Q. Do you have the original note on which this bill was entered with you?

A. I don't.

Q. You don't? You were subpoenaed to bring it with you?

A. Yes, I guess I have.

Q. Will you produce it?

(Witness produces original note and hands it to Mr. Geyer).

Mr. GEYER: I ask that this be identified.

(Judgment note signed by Walter Bodaczewski dated July 8, 1924 produced and marked complainants exhibit No. 10 photostatic copy).

Mr. MOFFATT: What is the number of the judgment?

Mr. GEYER: 414, December term, 1924.

By Mr. GEYER:

Q. Is this sheet together with the note attached the original on which the judgment was entered in the court?

A. Yes sir.

Q. Are you familiar with the handwriting of Judge Berkey?

A. I am.

Q. You have seen him write?

A. Yes sir.

Q. You have frequently seen him write?

A. Well, not frequently but a number of times.

Q. You certainly are familiar with his official signature on the records of the court?

A. Yes sir.

Q. Will you look at the notes on which the judgment was entered or the signature on the back of it, "J. A. Berkey", and tell us in whose handwriting it is?

A. It looks like the Judge's handwriting?

Q. You recognize it as such?

A. Yes sir.

Q. The judgment was entered to the use of the First National Bank of Davidsville, Pennsylvania?

A. Yes sir.

Q. Will you look at the face of the note, "J. A. Berkey", written on the face of it, and tell us, if you can, in whose handwriting that is?

A. I don't quite recognize that.

Q. You don't quite recognize it, do you think you recognize it?

A. I don't.

Q. You don't recognize it?

A. (No answer).

Mr. BLUMBERG: What is the date of it.

Mr. GEYER: July 8, 1924.

I offer in evidence this note dated "July 8, 1924, $500.00 Four (4) mos. afte rdate I promise to pay to the order of J. A. Berkey five hundred xx dollars without defalcation, value received, with interest. And further—do hereby empower any attorney of Court of Record within the United States or elsewhere to appear for—and after one or more

declarations filed, confuse judgment against—as of any term for the above sum with costs of suit and attorney's commission of—per cent for collection and release of all errors, and without stay of execution and inquisition and extension upon levy on real estate is hereby waived, and condemnation agreed to and the exemption of personal property from levy and sale on any execution hereon, is also hereby expressly waived and no benefit of exemption be claimed under and by virtue of any exemption law now in force or which may hereafter be passed, all defenses are hereby waived. Witness my hand seal WALTER BADACZEWSKI J. & S. Ry bond No. 1465."

Mr. BEIDLEMAN: Let us see the note, please.

(Note handed by Mr. Geyer to Mr. Beidleman).

CROSS-EXAMINATION.

By Mr. BEIDLEMAN:

Q. This note is dated July 8, 1924, exhibit No. 10, where is the indication on here to the use of the plaintiff, where is the assignee?

(Note handed to the witness by Mr. Owlett).

A. I don't quite comprehended your question.

Q. The note seems to be made by Bordenczenski to Berkey, where has he entered the note for the use of the bank at Davidsville against Berkey, where is the assignment of the note, showing the title of the Bank at Davidsville to the note?

A. I don't notice any on here.

Q. Who is shown as attorney of record in the case?

A. Francis J. Kooser and Earnest O. Kooser.

Q. And the regular attorney for the bank at Davidsville is Mr. Shaver, isn't it? The entries in your office show that the regular attorney for this bank at Davidsville is Mr. Shaver, and notwithstanding the fact that it was dated the 8th of July, 1924, when was that note entered on record?

THE CHAIRMAN: You may examine that record and find it.

Mr. GEYER: It is right on there.

A. December 4, 1924.

By Mr. BEIDLEMAN:

Q. It was entered of record December 4, 1924 about a month before the convening of the Legislature?

A. Yes sir

Mr. BEIDLEMAN: That is all. I think we ought to have a certified copy of that.

Mr. GEYER. I think we ought to have photographic copies of these notes, as there are certain matters to be predicatd upon the face of the note. Can it be arranged to have it done.

JAMES F. WILLIAMSON, Re-called.

DIRECT EXAMINATION.

(Discussion with reference to photestatic copies of exhibits off the record).

Mr. GEYER: I ask to have this copy of the record identified as an exhibit.

(Certified copy record in 414 December term, 1924, produced and marked complainants exhibit No. 11).

Mr. GEYER: Certified copy of the record to No. 414, December term, 1924, is presented and marked for identification exhibit No. 11, and offered in evidence which we understand is to be supplemented by a photostatic copy of both sides of the original single bill.

By Mr. GEYER:

Q. Mr. Williamson, you were sworn?

A. Yes sir.

Q. What is your connection with the First National Bank of Davidsville?

A. Cashier.

Q. It appears that the judgment was entered in the Court of Common Pleas in Somerset County on a note dated July 8, 1924 given by Walter Borderczenski to J. A. Berkey?

A. Yes sir.

Q. Where is the original, may I see it?

(Witness hands original to Mr. Geyer)

I show you the original produced by the prothonotary and marked on the sheet exhibit No. 11, and ask you if you will look at the signature of Walter Borderczenski on this note you have testified about, are familiar with his signature, will you tell us, whether in your opinion this is in his own genuine handwriting?

A. I think so, he acknowledged it was before we discounted the note.

Q. Did you have any conversation with Walter Borderczenski before you discounted this note?

A. I did.

Q. Where?

A. At the bank.

Q. At what place?

A. Davidsville.

Q. Are you able to tell us what date?

A. Possibly along the 11th or 14th of July.

Q. What was the conversation?

Mr. BEIDLEMAN: I don't see how that could be binding on Judge Berkey unless it is within your broad latitude of ruling.

Mr. GEYER: I think this is the only matter in which I have gone into hearsay, and I submit that in this case we are permitted, if it leads to something else.

Mr. BLUMBERG. What do you intend to prove by this conversation?

Mr. GEYER: A statement made by Walter Borderczenski about the genuineness of this note and the purpose for which given.

Mr. BLUMBERG: I don't think you ought to go quite that far.

Mr. BEIDLEMAN: This admission of the genuineness of the signature or the conversation had between he and Borderczenski certainly would not be binding upon Mr. Berkey.

Mr. WITKIN: Mr. Beidleman ought to have the right to cross examine Mr. Borderczenski as to what he said to Mr. Williamson, if he would not have it it would be manifestly unfair.

Mr. GEYER: Borderczenski is here.

Mr. WITKIN: That is the best evidence.

Mr. GEYER. When we approach the Borderczenski matter it will be necessary that you rule upon the matter of leading questions, and to rule whether or not I am as counsel here for a party to be bound by a witness's answer when I call him. I submit I am not. I am here in aid of the committee. When we call Borderczenski I will suggest to you that I have reason to believe that he is hostile, and I don't want to be bound by his answer, and suggest that you either permit me to cross examine him or you, as the committee of investigation actually do the investigating.

Mr. WITKIN: You would have a right to recall this witness if Borderczenski take the stand and testify to certain matters, and if you wanted to contradict his testimony you would have a right to recall this witness, but because you feel that a witness is hostile you cannot have hearsay testimony to establish his evidence.

Mr. GEYER: That may be understood then.

Mr. LUDLOW: Mr. Chairman, I suggest that this witness at this time do not testify as to what happened. If that be necessary he can stand down again and Borderczenski take the stand, and that it may be made clear to counsel for both sides that this is a committee of investigation, and the mere fact that either the Governor later on or Mr. Geyer calls a witness now is not like the ordinary courts, because these are proceedings, that if counsel cannot develop from question and answer we still have the power of subpoena. This is something we will come to when we arrive at it, and the question of whether there is a hostile witness need not enter into the case now.

(Discussion off the record).

The CHAIRMAN: If he appears to be an unwilling witness then we will meet the situation.

By Mr. GEYER:

Q. I am correct in understanding that Mr. Borderczenski admitted the genuineness of this signature to you.

A. He did.

Q. You said you were familiar with the handwriting of Judge Berkey, will you look at the signature on the back of this note, "J. A. Berkey", and tell us in your opinion whose hendwriting that is?

A. The handwriting of J. A. Berkey.

Q. Will you look on the face of the note where the words, "Pay to the order of J. A. Berkey" appear, and tell us in your opinion in whose handwriting is the J. A. Berkey on the face of the note?

A. In the handwriting of J. A. Berkey.

Q. Look at the figures July 8th, and tell us in whose handwriting that is, if you can?
A. J. A. Berkey, to the best of my knowledge.
Q. Look at the notation at the bottom of this, "All defenses are hereby waived", in whose handwriting is that?
A. Judge Berkey.
Q. On the other side "J. & S. Ry. bond No. 1465," in whose handwriting is that?
A. Judge Berkey's.
Q. How did this note come to your institution?
A. Judge Berkey brought it there himself.
Q. Can you tell us about what date?
A. Along about the 8th or 9th of July, somewhere about that time.
Q. And what did Judge Berkey get from the bank for this note?
A. It was not discounted right away, I told Judge Berkey I would not discount the note until I got in touch with Mr. Borderczenski to see if he would honor the note.
Q. What did Judge Berkey say to that?
A. He said, all right.
Q. Afterwards did you have any communication with Judge Berkey?
A. Yes sir, he was away and called me, and I told him I had not decided as yet.
Q. When was that?
A. Along about the 10th or 12th somewhere along there in July.
Q. Afterwards did you have a conversation with him?
A. I think not in regard to that note.
Q. Did you take in the note?
A. I did.
Q. About when?
A. On the 15th day of July.
Q. What, if anything, did you give Judge Berkey for the note?
A. I didn't give it to Judge Berkey, it was given to—the proceeds of the note were given to Mr. E. L. Hauck and Mr. Wise of the Penn Public.
Q. At whose direction?
A. At Mr. Berkey's direction.
Q. Will you relate the circumstances of that?
A. After we got in touch with Mr. Borderczenski, and he said he would pay the note about the 15th Mr. Wise of the Penn Public Service Company of Johnstown, and Mr. E. L. Hauck, of the Railway Company, appeared at the bank and asked me what I had decided to do in regard to the note. I said I had not definitely decided. Mr. Wise said it was absolutely a question of getting the $500 or the Penn Public would cut off the current from the Johnstown and Somerset Railway Company.
Q. What did you do?
A. I discounted the note and gave them the proceeds.
Q. Did you have a conversation with Judge Berkey, as to whether or not you would give them the proceeds?
A. Yes, we had that understanding before he had gone away.
Q. Beforehand, when he offered it for discount, he told you to give the proceeds to the railroad company?
A. Yes sir.
Q. You spoke of a Mr. Wise for the railway company—
A. No, for the Penn Public Service Company.
Q. And the other gentleman was for the railway company?
A. Yes sir.
Q. What railway company?
A. Johnstown & Somerset.
Q. What was Judge Berkey's connection with the Johnstown and Somerset Railway Company?
A. President.
Q. You have been asked to produce a check of Walter Borderczenski, dated about September 6th, 1924, have you such a check?
A. I have one of September 8th, I think.
(Witness produces check which is marked for identification exhibit No. 12).
(Check signed by Walter Borderczenski, dated September 8th, 1924, produced and marked complainants' exhibit No. 12).

By Mr. GEYER:
Q. I show—you used the expression "September 8th, I think"· why did you use the words "I think"?
A. Well, it has been perforated right over the figure.
Q. I call your attention to the signature on this check of Walter Borderczenski, and ask you to tell me in whose handwriting it is?
A. Walter Borderczenski.
Q. Will you look at the body of the check, "Johnstown & Somerset Ry. Co.", and the "Three hundred", and tell me in whose handwriting that is?
A. The handwriting of J. A. Berkey.
Q. You may look at the signature on the back of the check, and tell us in whose handwriting that is?
A. John A. Berkey's.
Q. And this Johnstown & Somerset Railway Company?
A. Yes sir.
Q. Will you look at the bankers' stamps upon it, and tell us where this check was cashed?
A. Farmers National Bank, Somerset, Pa.
Q. What date, please?
A. September 8th.
Mr. BEIDELMAN: How much is the check?
Mr. GEYER: Three hundred dollars.

By Mr. BEIDLEMAN:
Q. What became of it afterwards?
A. It went to the Mellon National Bank, Pittsburgh about the 9th.
Q. And back to you?
A. Then to the Pittsburgh branch of the Federal Reserve Bank of Cleveland, and they returned it to us.
Q. Reached your bank when?
A. About the 11th or 12th.
Mr. GEYER. I offer this in evidence. It reads as follows: "Davidsville, Pa., September 8th, 1924. No.———— The first National Bank Pay to the order of Johnstown & Somerset Ry. Co. $300.00 Three Hundred xx Dollars, Walter Borderczenski". Endorsed "Johnstown & Somerset Ry. C."

By Mr. GEYER:
Q. Mr. Williamson, on that date did Judge Berkey have the note, or did you have the note of $500 given July 8th?
A. We had the note.
Q. On that date did Judge Berkey or the Johnstown & Somerset Railway Company, turn over to you the proceeds of this check for $300?
A. It didn't.
Q. What happened to the five hundred dollar note which you had taken in from Judge Berkey?
A. It was placed on record after it was overdue. Placed on record after it was due nearly a month.
Q. And collected from Walter Borderczenski?
A. It was not collected.
Q. Have you not received any money?
A. We have not received the money.
Q. You have not yet received the money or any part of the $500?
A. We have not.

CROSS EXAMINATION.

By Mr. BEIDLEMAN:
Q. You have not made any effort to get it, have you?
A. Yes sir.
Q. How?
A. I had Mr. Borderczenski in the bank on a number of occasions in regard to the payment of the note.
Q. Bordenczerski owns property?
A. Yes sir.
Q. You have not directed the issuing of any execution?
A. Not as yet.
Q. Who is the regular attorney for your bank?
A. C. L. Shaver.
Q. How did this happen to get into the possession of Kooser?
A. Well, I have had notes entered of record by different attorneys.
Q. You turned this one over when?
A. The 3rd or 4th of December.
Q. With directions to enter and issue execution?
A. Directions to enter and directions to enter action on the same day.
Q. What is that?
A. Directions to enter and directions to enter action on the same day against Walter Borderczenski.
Q. With Kooser as attorney?
A. I don't remember, I think not.
A. I think not, I would not say.

Q. You say you entered action on the 8th day of December?
A. I think it was on the same day, December 4th.
Q. Entered the second note December 4?
A. Yes sir.
Mr. BEIDLEMAN: That is all.

By Mr. LUDLOW:
Q. I would like to ask just one question. Where is your Bank?
A. Davidsville.
Q. How far is that from Somerset?
A. From Somerset, about 20 miles I should say.

By Mr. BEIDLEMAN:
Mr. Williamson, at the time this note came to your bank did Borderczenski have an account there?
A. Yes sir.
Q. How much?
A. I don't know.
Q. Over $500?
A. No sir.
Q. Do you know the amount?
A. I don't.
Q. It was more than the amount of this note?
A. He had an account in savings at that time that I think was more. He had at one time an account larger than that, I don't know whether he had at that time.
Q. You don't know what it was?
A. No sir.

By Mr. WITKIN:
Q. Who is counsel for the Davidsville bank?
A. The regular counsel is C. L. Shaver.
Q. You say you had two notes entered December 4th?
A. December, or about that time.
Q. And the note is the note that was introduced in evidence?
A. Yes, the note of Walter Borderczenski and Kodyala Borderczenski, his wife.
Q. And this note was recorded by Mr. Kooser, and the other one by whom?
A. Boose & Boose have recorded some, John Miller has recorded some, Mr. Kooser and C. L. Shaver. Mr. Shaver recorded the majority of them, the big majority of them.
Q. Is there any explanation why two notes recorded at the same time are given to different attorneys?
A. Only that I met Mr. Kooser when I went to Somerset in the commissioners' office and gave him the note to enter.
Q. And did you have the two notes with you?
A. I don't remember whether I had the same day, I think possibly I did.
Q. You gave him the one?
A. I would not say whether I gave him the one or two.
By Mr. BEIDLEMAN:
Q. You say this conversation took place in the commissioners' office?
A. Yes sir.

By Mr. WITKIN:
Q. Did you meet Mr. Kooser by appointment on this note?
A. I didn't.
WALTER BORDECZEWSKI, a witness called in behalf of the complainant, being duly sworn, was examined and testified as follows on

EXAMINATION.

Mr. GEYER: The witness is called, is it the thought of the Committee that I cross examine him?
Mr. WITKIN: Go right on.

By Mr. GEYER:
Q. I show you a check marked exhibit 8, dated January 24, in the amount of $100, to the Johnstown & Somerset Ry Co., with your name signed to it. Did you sign that name?
A. Yes sir.
Q. To what person did you give this check?
A. How much?
Q. No, to what person did you give it.
A. I don't know, I sign lots of checks, you know, all kinds of checks. I don't know what for, I forget.
Q. Who filled out the check for you?
A. All kind of people that can write it good fill out some.
Q. Who filled out this check?
A. I cannot tell, I forget.
Q. It is to the Johnstown & Somerset Railway Company, does that help you to remember who wrote the check for you?
A. I cannot tell.
Q. Who is president of the Johnstown & Somerset Railway Company?
A. President?
Q. Yes, who is president?
A. I don't know for sure.
Q. You don't know who the president of that company is?
A. I don't know for sure, I hear it John Berkey.
Q. You heard John Berkey was the president?
A. Yes sir.
Q. Mr. Bordeczewski, did you have a case that was coming before the Grand Jury on the 29th day of February, 1924, with the State policeman?
A. I did.
Q. You did have such a case?
A. I did have, I don't know date.
Q. If you remember that you had a case that was coming into Court on the 29th of January, 1924, that is a year ago, would that help you to remember who wrote out the check for $100 on the Johnstown & Somerset Railways Company?
A. I don't keep account, I forget.
Q. You forget who wrote that check. Now, let me try it again.

By Mr. LUDLOW:
Q. Do you read and write a little English?
A. No, I cannot good.
Q. What language do you speak, Polish?
A. Yes.

By Mr. GEYER:
Q. Well Walter, this check says that it is for a bond No. 1530, does that help you to remember who wrote out the check?
A. I have it one bond for payment.
Q. What bond have you?
A. Johnstown & Somerset Railroad Company.
Q. How big a bond is it?
A. $50. A couple of year ago they take check in payment, but it and take another one on payments.
Q. When did you take this other one on payments?
A. I forget.
Q. Whom did you buy the bonds from?
A. From, buy from the president.
Q. Judge Berkey?
A. Yes sir.
Q. Walter, I show you a check marked exhibit No. 9, and show you the signature of Walter Bordeczewski, did you sign that check? (Check handed to witness).
(No answer).

By Mr. WITKIN:
Q. That is your name on there?
A. Yes, that is my name.

By Mr. GEYER:
Q. Who wrote it, that check, do you know?
(No answer).

By Mr. WITKIN:
Q. Do you know what you are reading?
A. Yes, I can read it no much.

By Mr. GEYER:
Q. I will read it, it says, "Pay to the order of J. A. Berkey, $200".
A. That pay for that share, you know.
Q. Pays for a share?
A. Yes sir.
Q. Who filled out the check?
A. Somebody must have, I forget.
Q. Yes, somebody must have. Now, Walter, just a minute. You remember on the 13th day of December you had your trial in Court with the State policeman, you remember that?
A. Yes sir.
Q. And the State policeman had one hundred and fifty dollars of your money?
A. Yes sir.
Q. And you got that $150 back on the 13th, didn't you?
A. Yes, I don't know which day, I know I get it.
Q. You got it back on the day the jury decided the case, isn't that so?
A. Yes, I guess. He give me my money back.

Q. And the jury decided that case in your favor on the 13th, you remember that, don't you?
A. I don't know about 13. I don't keep account, I no know what day.
Q. The record shows it was decided on the 13th, Walter, and on that day you got your $150 back, and Judge Berkey tried that case, and the costs were put on the policeman, you won't ever forget that?
A. State policeman grabbed money from me.
Q. Did you get it back on the 13th?
A. Yes sir.
Q. And the case was tried before Judge Berkey. No, will you tell these gentlemen, what you sent Judge Berkey $200 for on the 14th?
A. I didn't see him, I just send him the check.
Q. You didn't see him, you sent him the check?
A. I sent him before you know.
Q. What did you send the check for on the 14th?
A. Well, I am pay him, check, you know, pay that note, that share.
Q. What share were you buying?
A. Jonnstown & Somerset Railway Company.
Q. How many did you buy all told?
A. I am buy a couple, a year ago one, and after that I buy another one. Lots of people buy just the same on payments.
Q. Did you buy those bonds in February, 1924?
A. I cannot tell you when I buy. I'm buy a long time before I was arrested.
Q. Did you ever ask anybody how much those bonds were worth and what you could buy them for from anybody else but Judge Berkey?
A. I no undrestand what you say.
Q. Did you ever buy bonds from anybody else but Judge Berkey?
A. Than by Judge Berkey, no.
Q. Did you ever buy any other bonds except Johnstown & Somerset Railway?
A. Yes sir, I'm buy one ship company in New York one time.
Q. How long ago was that?
A. Oh, about seven year ago.
Q. How much did you pay for that one?
A. I'm buy for $50.
Q. Did you ever buy any other bonds but that?
A. Yes, I buy.
Q. The street railway bond?
A. Yes.
Q. That is all you bought?
A. Yes sir.
Q. Well, when you bought those bonds from the Judge, did you pay any money to the bank?
A. To the bank?
Q. Yes.
A. I don't know.
Q. Did you have your property clear when you bought these bonds?
A. No.
Q. You didn't. How much was against your property when you bought these bonds from the Judge?
A. $1000 I think.
Q. Now Walter, do you remember the 4th of July—
Q. Mr. GEYER: Is the original note here? Mr. Bittner, have you the original?
(Note handed to Mr. Geyer by Mr. Kooser).

By Mr. GEYER:
Q. Walter, I show you a note dated July th, 1924.
Mr. MOFFATT: Is that marked as an exhibit?
A. Mr. GEYER: Marked as exhibit 10.

By Mr. GEYER:
Q. I show you your name, Walter Bordeczewski, on that note, do you see that writing?
A. Yes sir.
Q. Is that your writing?
A. It look like it. Yes.
Q. Did you see this note in the Davidsville Bank?
A. Yes sir.
Q. Did Mr. Williamson show you this note in the bank?
A. Yes sir.
Q. And did he ask you whether that was your signature?
A. Yes.
Q. Did he ask you whether you signed that note?
A. No, he don't ask that, he get the note.
Q. And he asked you whether you would pay the note?
A. He said, "You got note for pay".
Q. What did you say?
A. I say I think is all right, got to pay president.
Q. You think you got to pay the president?
A. Take this share you know, on the payment, make him note for three month, I got to promise to pay, I'm send it over there, must pay that note in the bank.
Q. Walter, did you buy bonds on the day you gave that note?
A. I'm send it over there, must pay that note in the bank.
Q. The day you signed the note did you buy the bond?
A. Yes.
Q. Where did you buy them?
A. I forget, but about a year ago.
Q. I am asking you where. You bought them from Judge Berkey, didn't you?
A. Yes.
Q. And where did you see Judge Berkey on July 8th, 1924?
A. In him office.
Q. In his office in the Court House?
A. Yes sir.
Q. How did you come to get there, did you go there?
A. Yes, I go.
Q. When had you seen Judge Berkey before that?
A. I no see, I ask people. It tells I'm buy there.
Q. You asked people where you could buy shares of that railway?
A. They tell me go see the president, some secretary, can buy. You can go up for them, find out, you can go Judge.
Q. Was that the first bond that you bought of that railway company?
A. That second.
Q. That was the second?
A. Yes.
Q. When was the first time you bought bonds of the railway company?
A. I buy from Judge.
Q. When, six months before?
A. Oh no, I buy first one about two year ago.
Q. About three years ago?
A. Two.
Q. Why did you want bonds of the Johnstown & Somerset Railway Company?
A. What for?
Q. Yes.
A. In company, lots people buy, I'm buy, I like have it you know, shares.
Q. Walter, you had been arrested on the 4th of July, hadn't you, just before you bought those bonds, hadn't you?
A. I buy year before that.
Q. No, but I am talking about this $500 bond.
A. I'm buy this before that too.
Q. You were arrested on the 4th of July, 1924, do you remember the time?
A. Yes.
Q. And you got bail on the 4th of July, didn't you?
A. Yes.
Q. And your wife gave bail on the 7th of July, didn't she?
A. Yes.
Q. And then you bought the bonds from the Judge on the 8th of July?
A. Not that day.
Q. What is that?
A. Not that time.
Q. You gave the Judge the note on the 8th of July, didn't you.
A. I'm forget, everything about it you know.
Q. But look at the note, Mr. Walter, isn't it dated the 8th of July, that is dated, isn't it?
A. No make right away that note.
Q. You didn't make it right away?
A. No.
Q. Didn't you sign a note on that day?
A. No sir.
Q. When did you sign that note?
A. Sign it after, but I can pay, I buy first for payment, if that can pay for that give me the charge and give me note for pay.

Q. Well, you came into court on the 6th of September on that case that you were arrested for on the 4th of July? You came into court on the 6th of September, didn't you?
A. Something like that.
Q. And you plead guilty, didn't you?
A. Yes.
Q. And the Judge told you to pay the costs and the rest of the sentence would be suspended, didn't he?
A. Yes, I'm pay.
Q. Didn't you go the next day, or two days after that and give the Judge a check for $300, did you?
A. Well, I'm pay that bond.
Q. Paid that on the bond, is that right?
A. $300.
Q. Pay $300 on the bond, two days after the suspended sentence, is that right?
A. That must be that.
Q. It must have been that time musn't it?
A. I no pay that first one. After I settled for that first one to.
Q. Now, Walter, look at that check for $300 dated about the time sentence was suspended, and tell us did you see Judge Berkey when you gave that check for $300?
A. I no see, I sent him.
Q. You sent it to him?
A. I sent him for that bond you see.
Q. Who filled it out for you, who filled that check out for you?
A. I cannot tell you, anybody could have.
Q. Anybody could have?
A. I'm not write, somebody write it for me.
Q. Somebody wrote it for you?

By Mr. BLUMBERG:
Q. Can you read English?
A. No.
Q. Cannot read English. How much money is this check for?
A. I can read that number, $200

By Mr. MARSHALL:
Q. Who is the check made payable to, whose name?
A. I cannot get that.

By Mr. BLUMBERG:
Q. What is the date of the check?
A. Eight somewhere.
Mr. LUDLOW: He can read figures.
Mr. BLUMBERG: He may not be able to read figures except it is money.

By Mr. BLUMBERG:
Q. Look at this check, how much money is this check for?
A. $200
Q. What is the date of that check?
A. Fourteen.
Q. What is before the fourteen?
A. I don't know.
Q. Who is the check made payable to, whom is it written to?
A. Berkey.

By THE CHAIRMAN:
Q. How do yop know?
A. I'm read some, you know, not everything.
Q. What makes you think John A. Berkey gets the money?
A. I'm pay him for it.
Q. No, I am asking you about that check, that paper. How do you know he gets the monye on that paper?
A. How is that?
Q. You said Berkey got it, how do you know?
A. That is the name, Berkey.

By Mr. LUDLOW:
Q. You know the name Berkey when you see it?
A. Sure I know, after I find out you see. I'm not read first time, I don't know.

By Mr. MARSHALL:
Q. You don't make a business of signing your name to checks without knowing what it is and how much they are for do you?
A. No, I pay him for this stock, I go pay and send it.
Q. I am not asking you that? Just answer my question. When you sign a check that is filled out for you by anyone else do you sign it without knowing the amount of money? You know whom it is going to before you sign it, do you not?
A. I cannot understand.
Mr. MARSHALL: Yes, I think that is clear. I want to know whether he knows.

CROSS EXAMINATION.

By Mr. BEIDLEMAN:
Mr. BEIDLEMAN: I don't think I am going to tackle it.

By Mr. BLUMBERG:
Q. Have you got the bonds with you of the Johnstown and Somerset Railway Co.?
A. Yes I got the bonds.
Q. Will you let me see them please.
(Witness hands bonds to Mr. Blumberg)
Q. Did you ever get any interest on these bonds?
A. I never ask.
Q. Did you ever try to get interest on those bonds?
A. No.
Q. Did you ever cut any coupons from any of those bonds?
A. I buy it, it was cut.
Q. You bought it, it was cut, did you personally cut any additional coupons from the bonds, either of them?
A. I don't know.
Q. These bonds here, that is the condition in which you received them, is that correct?
A. That is for that payment, you know signed check to pay for that bonds.
Q. Was it cut just like it is when you got it? You can take a lookt at it. (Handing bonds to witness) Was it cut that way when you got it?
A. It must be, I am not exactly tell, I am not look at this for the cut.
Q. Did you ever cut anything from these bonds?
A. Not me, maybe some time the lady at the house, I no cut.
Q. You never cut anything, did you? Now take a look at this bond (handing bond to witness) is this the condition in which you received this bond?
A. Yes I buy that that way.
Q. That is the way it was cut, did you ever cut any coupon off of that bond?
A. I'm not tell you exactly about that, why I buy.
Q. Did you ever cut anything off that bond?
A. No not me. Yes you know someone—
Q. All right, pass it back.
(Witness returns bonds to Mr. Blumberg)
Mr. GEYER: May we suggest that the bonds be offered?
Mr. BLUMBERG: He may refuse to let you have them.
Mr. MOFFATT. Let me see the other one while you are looking at that one.
(Bond handed to Mr. Moffatt)
Mr. BEIDLEMAN: What are the due dates, Mr. Blumberg?
Mr. BLUMBERG: The first coupon is July, 1923, and the second coupon July, 1924.

By Mr. BLUMBERG:
Q. When did you buy this first bond?
A. I buy it.

By Mr. LUDLOW:
Q. When, what time?
A. What time—oh, I think—after dinner.

By Mr. BLUMBERG:
Q. What year did you buy that bond from Berkey?
A. I'm not tell, I think when I buy, about two years another one, about a year ago, I'm not tell you exactly.
Q. One about two years ago, one about one year ago, that is retty nearly right, isn't it?
A. I can't tell exactly.
Q. Well you are going to sit here until we are through examining you. It is up to you as to when you are going to get away. Two years ago you bought the first one and then one a year ago. Is that right?
A. No I cannot tell you, I got no receipt.
Mr. MOFFATT: Maybe you would rather come back next week, would you?
(No answer)

By Mr. BLUMBERG:
Q. When you got through paying this first bond, did you say you bought it about three years ago?
A. I say about two.
Q. About two years ago, when did you get through paying for it?
A. I cannot understand what you say.
Q. When did you get through paying for the bond, you didn't pay all at once?
A. No, I didn't pay all at one time. I make payments.
Q. How many payments did you make on the first bond, more than two?
A. You know I can't figure it out yet, I know I owe him yet about $250.
Q. You mean you still owe money on that bond?
A. Yes.
Q. And you still owe money on this first bond?
A. Second.
Q. No, I am talking about the first bond, do you owe any money on the first bond?
A. I cannot say, I think no.
Q. You think that you don't owe any money on the first bond?
A. I count them both together, pay both one time.
Q. How much do you owe on both bonds?
A. I am owe about $250 yet.
Q. You say you owe $250 on the two bonds?
A. Yes.
Q. Didn't you tell us before that when you got through paying the first bond, then you bought the second bond?
A. I buy one first time, I no pay, you know, everything
Q. But when you got through paying the first bond, did you buy a second bond, or did you still owe money on the first bond when you bought the second bond?
A. I think I owe on the first one about $50, I don't know sure.

Mr. LUDLOW: There is a great deal I should like to get from this witness before we die, and if it meets with the approval of the committee I would suggest that this witness stand down and that he be brought back here under subpoena next Monday morning. In the meantime, I think Mr. Geyer and Mr. Beidleman can agree upon a Polish interpreter. We want to know what took place. It is very interesting for awhile. I request you as Chairman of the Committee to order him to return here next Monday and request Counsel to get an interpreter.

By Mr. GEYER:
Q. What language do you speak, Walter?
A. Polish.

THE CHAIRMAN: We have not decided yet when we will resume our hearing.

Mr. GEYER: The witness produces bond No. 1465 for $500, which contains coupons, the last one being July 1923, prior maturities being cut. The witness also produces a bond No. 1530 of the Johnstown and Somerset Railway Company for $500, the last coupon being the one dated July 1924. May I call attention at this time to the fact that the note of $500 offered of record bears upon its face, said to be in Judge Berkey's handwriting, that it was in payment of bond 1465, which is the one which has the coupon of July, 1923 uncut, and the other bond which the witness produces and which he says was a prior purchase has the coupons cut down to the one of July, 1924. I want that notation to appear on record.

Mr. BEIDLEMAN: I think your statement on that last bond is wrong?

Mr. GEYER: What is that?

Mr. BEIDLEMAN: I think your statement on that last bond is wrong, you said prior to 1923 was the one that was bought last, and the one that has the coupon cut to 1924 was the first.

Mr. GEYER: Gentlemen, if you will check the bonds with me, that is the sole purpose, the rest must depend upon the record as made. My recollection may be wrong but bond No. 1530, and let chairman confirm, bond No. 1530 has the coupons cut down to the coupon due—

THE CHAIRMAN: July 1924.

Mr. GEYER: And Bond No. 1465, also for $500 has the coupons cut down to—

THE CHAIRMAN: July 1923.

Mr. BEIDLEMAN: That is what I said, it is only fair to assume that the fourteen hundred one was bought before the fifteen hundred one.

Mr. LUDLOW: Can these bonds be impounded here?

Mr. BLUMBERG: What is the purpose, we have the number and the coupon dates.

THE CHAIRMAN: We have the revenue stamp cancellation, the date of issue.

Mr. GEYER: I missed that, may I see it? What is the date there?

THE CHAIRMAN: September 2, 1921, is the cancellation date on bond 1530, and that is the first coupon which is dated July 1924, so you see it throws no light on it.

Mr. GEYER: And the other one is cancelled when?

THE CHAIRMAN: When the stamp was cancelled?

Mr. GEYER: What was the date of the other cancellation?

THE CHAIRMAN: I didn't make a memorandum of it, I thought it was not material.

Mr. GEYER: Probably it was at the time of the original issue, and that would not show anything. Probably the actual cancellation date was when the trustees certified them.

THE CHAIRMAN: I think we had better proceed with something else. It may be proper at this time to determine when we will proceed with the hearing, then we can give these gentlemen whatever instruction is necessary. My idea is when we start in on this next week that we continue until we finish, if possible.

Mr. GEYER: We are perfectly willing.

Mr. BEIDLEMAN: We are perfectly satisfied with that provided, however, that when the other side finishes their case we have enough time to know how for the fishing expedition has gone, in order that we may have the chance to answer.

(Discussion as to time of next meeting off the record).

THE CHAIRMAN: The hearings will be resumed next Monday at 2:00 o'clock in the afternoon.

We want you to be (addressing Walter Bordeczewski) present at that time; don't fail. If you are not here we will send for you; understand?

THE WITNESS: Monday?

Mr. WITKIN: Monday, at 2:00 o'clock, do you understand?

THE CHAIRMAN: Bring those bonds back with you.

ALBINO CAOLI a witness called in behalf of the complainant being duly sworn was examined and testified as follows on:

DIRECT EXAMINATION.

By Mr. GEYER:
Q. What is your name?
A. Albino Caoli.
Q. Where do you live?
A. Jerome.
Q. What is your business?
A. Work in the mine.
Q. How long have you been a miner?
A. Twenty-five year.
Q. Do you have any bonds of the Johnstown and Somerset Street Railway Company?
A. Yes sir.
Q. Do you have them with you?
A. Yes sir.
Q. Will you let us see them?
A. (Witness produces bonds) I buy off Walter.
Q. Did you go to see Judge Berkey about bonds?
A. No sir.
Q. At any time?
A. No.
Q. Were you arrested a short time ago?
A. 14th November.
Q. Did you go up to Somerset with Walter?
A. Yes, I have a ride up there.
Q. Did you see Judge Berkey?
A. Yes I see.
Q. Where did you see Judge Berkey?
A. I see him inside the court?
Q. Did you talk to him.
A. No I never talk to him.
Q. When you went up did you take any money along?
A. Sure I take money along.
Q. How much money did you take along?
A. Two hundred dollars.
Q. What did you do with the $200?
A. Buy the bond off Walter.
Q. Whom did you pay the $200 to?

A. I give to Walter and I think Walter give it to the Judge.
Q. Were you along?
A. Yes.
Q. When was that you gave it to the Judge, was it before or after you were arrested?
A. Yes, before I got arrested.
Q. Before you were arrested?
A. A couple of days before.
Q. Did you know you were going to be arrested?
A. No.
Q. Why did you go up to see Judge Berkey?
A. Went to buy bond.
Q. You wanted to buy a bond?
A. Yes sir.
Q. How long ago?
A. Oh, I buy in November.
Q. What were you paying for the bonds?
A. Pay $200.
Q. Were you to pay any more?
A. About $300 for Walter.
Q. That is, Walter was to get $300, the Judge was to get $200?
A. Yes sir.
Q. What kind of bonds were you to get?
A. $500.
Q. Did you ask anybody how much the bonds were worth?
Mr. BEIDLEMAN: I object to that.

By Mr. GEYER:
Q. Did you buy any bonds before?
A. No.
Q. At any time?
A. No.
Q. What kind of bonds did you want to buy?
A. Railroad, street car.
Q. Johnstown and Somerset Street Car?
A. Yes sir.
Q. That is what they were?
A. Goes close to my house.
Q. Can you tell us about when it was, what day it was you paid the Judge $200?
Mr. BEIDLEMAN: He said he paid, as I undrestand, Walter.
Mr. GEYER. He said he paid Walter and Walter gave it to the Judge.

By Mr. GEYER:
Q. Well, What day was it that the Judge got the $200?
A. I don't know, the 12th, 11th or 12th.
Q. Of what?
A. November.
Q. Your case came up in court in February, didn't it?
A. November.
Q. When were you to come to court?
A. 22nd November.
Q. Did you go to Court on the 22nd of November?
A. Yes.
Q. What became of your case?
A. Pay costs, paroled now.
Q. You paid the costs and you are paroled now.
A. I don't know how long.
Q. You know Mr. Baldwin?
A. Yes.
Q. Whom does he work for?
A. I work for him.
Q. For what company?
A. Penn Smokeless Coal Company?
Q. The Penn Smokeless Coal Company?
A. Yes sir.
Q. You worked for Mr. Baldwin how long?
A. Eleven years.
Q. One year?
A. Eleven years.
Q. Did you give Mr. Baldwin $100 to send to Judge Berkey?
A. My wife gave it to him.
Q. Did you give it to her?
A. Yes sir.
Q. To give to him?
A. Yes sir.
Q. When was that?
Mr. BEIDLEMAN: That is hearsay.

By Mr. GEYER:
Q. When was that?
A. About a month ago.
Q. You told your wife to give Mr. Baldwin $100 to send to Judge Berkey? Is that right?
A. Put it down to bank, my wife, at Somerset, $100, that check belonged to Walter.
Q. That $100 belonged to Walter?
A. Yes sir.
Q. Do you know who sent the check?
A. Fellow from Davidsville Bank.
Q. Was that Mr. Williamson?
A. Yes sir.
Q. He is here now?
A. Yes sir.
Q. And you say you are under parole from Judge Berkey, you don't know how long?
A. No.
Mr. GEYER: That is all.
The CHAIRMAN: He gave $100 to his wife to give to Mr. Baldwin to send it to Somerset. He was going up to Somerset.

By Mr. BLUMBERG:
Q. Did you say that money belonged to your wife, that $100?
A. That money belonged to Mr. Walter.
Q. When you say Walter whom do you mean?
A. That fellow that was in here.
Q. Bordeczewski?
A. Yes.
Q. Did you say that money was your wife's money?
A. No.
Q. Whose money was it?
A. Me, myself, and Mrs.
Q. Your money and your wife's?
A. Yes.
Q. What was she supposed to do with that money, take it to Walter?
A. Take to Walter.
Q. Did you owe Walter money?
A. $200.
Q. You still owe Walter $200?
A. He had check for $300.

By the CHAIRMAN.
Q. You say you bought that bond November 11th or 12th?
A. Yes.
Q. How do you fix the date, how do you know it was not the 15th?
A. No, it was not before the 11th or 12th for sure.
Q. How do you know, how do you fix the date?
A. I not know, I haven't any date.
Q. You are just guessing at it then?
A. Yes.
Mr. BEIDLEMAN: No questions.

By Mr. LUDLOW:
Q. You were arrested on November 14, 1924?
A. Yes sir.
Q. What were you arrested for doing?
A. They found by me moonshine.
Q. When did they find the moonshine, on that day?
A. On the 14th in the evening, half past eight.
Q. You didn't know before the 14th of November that they were after you?
A. I was never home there then, they arrest my wife first.
Q. Did they arrest her on that day?
A. Yes, in the evening in the night about 10:00 o'clock.
Q. When did you go before the justice of the peace or squire, when did you have your hearing?
A. Same night.
Q. Same night?
A. On that day.
Q. And you say you paid out this money to Walter?
A. Yes sir.
Q. And to the Judge two or three days before that?
A. Yes, about 11th or 12th.
Q. That is to say, you bought the bonds on the 11th or 12th and you were arrested on the 14th?
A. Yes.
Q. Why did you buy the bonds?
A. Because the street car go by my house, my home.

Q. Did everybody in front of whose house the car line runs buy bonds?
A. They make some money.
Q. Who suggested that you buy these bonds?
A. My wife.
Q. Who put the idea into the heads of the two of you, do you know?
A. (No answer)
Q. Who talked to you about it?
A. Lots of fellows down there got street car bond.
Q. You suddenly realized that the trolley was running by in front of your house, and you wanted to buy bonds?
A. Yes.
Q. And you did that two days before you were arrested?
A. Yes.
Q. And you had no other reason.
A. No.

By Mr. BLUMBERG: What happened at this man's trial?
Mr. GEYER: Your honor he entered a plea of guilty and the Judge suspended sentence upon payment of the costs, and he is now under parole.
Mr. BLUMBERG: For how long?
Mr. GEYER: He said he did not know how long.

By Mr. BLUMBERG:
Q. Was that the first time you were ever arrested?
A. Yes sir.
Q. Are you married?
A. Yes sir.
Q. How many children have you got?
A. Five children home and the woman.
Q. How long have you been in this country?
A. Twenty-nine years.
Q. About twenty-nine years?
A. 1896.
Q. How long have you lived in Somerset County?
A. Twenty years.
Q. That was the first time you were ever arrested?
A. Yes sir.
Mr. BEIDLEMAN: Have you got a certified copy of this record?
Mr. GEYER: I have not yet, no.

By Mr. LUDLOW:
Q. Is it understood among your people down in your county, among you foreign folks that if you buy these bonds that you won't get into trouble with the courts?
A. No.
Q. You just bought it because the trolley went by your house?
A. Yes.
Q. And then you made moonshine and then you were arrested?
A. Yes, I never make moonshine.

By Mr. GEYER:
Q. There was a still found in your place on the 14th?
A. A still, yes.
Q. How long had that still been there? Two days?
A. I don't know.
Q. A week?

By Mr. LUDLOW:
Q. How long had the trolly been running by your house?
A. I don't know, maybe three or four year.
Q. The trolly had been running three or four years, the still had been there a couple of months; you bought a bond two days before and you were arrested on the 14th, that is about right?
A. Before the strike.
Q. What is that?
A. Before the strike.
Q. When was the strike—
Mr. LUDLOW: I don't think that is material, just strike the question out.

By Mr. BLUMBERG:
Q. Have you got a bond?
A. Yes.
Q. Have you got it with you?
A. Yes
Q. Will you let me see it?
(Witness hands bond to Mr. Blumberg).

By The CHAIRMAN:
Q. You had just the one bond, had you?
A. Yes.
Q. When you bought this bond I understood you say you went to Judge Berkey's office to get it?
A. I and Walter.
Q. You and Walter?
A. Yes.
Q. Is that the Walter that sat here a few minutes ago and testified?
A. Yes.
Q. The two of you were together at the time?
A. Yes.
Q. Were you in the Judge's office or in the library, where did you see him?
A. Library, outside. His office.
Q. Did you have an appointment when you went to see him?
A. No.
Q. Did anyone arrange for you to see him before you went?
A. No.
Q. How did you know the Judge would me there?
A. I know the Judge would be there, I know him about fifteen or sixteen years, he was my lawyer at one time.
Q. Did he ever talk to you about these bonds?
A. No, I never talk about the bonds.
Q. Did he ever talk to you about the bonds?
A. No, no.
Q. What did Walter say to you when he spoke to you about getting bonds?
A. Asked me if I wanted to buy bonds.
Q. He asked you?
A. Yes, I buy one, I said, if he had one.
Q. And so Walter asked you if you wanted to buy a bond?
A. Yes sir.
Q. And you said you would buy it if he had one?
A. All right.
Q. What did he say, did he say we will go to Judge Berkey and get one?
A. No. He had one in the pocket.
Q. What did he say, where you could get one?
A. Well, Walter he had it in the pocket, I buy off him. (Indicating Walter).
Q. You say Walter had it in his pocket?
A. Yes.
Q. Where did he have it, where were you when you first learned that he had it in his pocket?
A. Was in the house.
Q. Was he in the court house or out in the town some place?
A. He was in my house then.
Q. Did he have this in his pocket when he was at your house?
A. Yes sir.
Q. Then was that the first time you decided to buy a bond?
A. Yes, then go up in Somerset and buy a street car bond, and he take me to Somerset.
Mr. BEIDLEMAN: If you will just pardon an interruption, I take it that all of this inquiry is based upon the theory that this case has been disposed of, and this man is under suspended sentence. Mr. Shaver, who was his counsel, and the only person who does know anything about the case, tells me that the man is under bail for appearance at the May sessions, the case is not disposed of.
Mr. GEYER: The witness testified he is under parole.
Mr. BEIDLEMAN: I don't care what he testified to, because his counsel knows what he is.
The CHAIRMAN: The thing I am trying to develop, I don't know whether it is clear on the record, are the circumstances under which he bought this bond. That is what I would like to have cleared up.

By The CHAIRMAN:
Q. As I understand Albino, the first time then that Walter mentioned to you about buying the bond was at your house?
A. Yes in my house and I asked him, I said I wanted to buy bond.
Q. He asked you? You say he asked you did you want to buy a bond?

A. Yes he asked me then, he said, "I have one in the pocket if you want to buy", and then he get it.
Q. That is the bond he had in his pocket, is it?
A. Yes.
Q. When was it that you went to Judge Berkey's Office?
A. Yes sir, I met him in there in the court.
Q. Was it the next day?
A. Same day.
Q. Walter had this in his pocket and then you went the same day to see Judge Berkey?
A. Yes sir.
Q. Why did you go to see Judge Berkey?
A. I want a new one, this is old—it has some pieces off.
Q. Was this the one Walter had in his pocket when he first spoke to you?
A. Yes.
Q. Then you went with Walter to Judge Berkey's office?
A. Yes sir, we went there to.
Q. The same day?
A. Yes.
Q. What did you say to Judge Berkey in regard to the bond?
A. I said I want to get a new one. He say he no have it.
Q. You came away with the same one, you broght the same bond back with you, is that correct?
A. Yes sir.
Q. And did this bond belong to Walter, the one Walter had in his pocket down at your home?
A. It belonged to Walter.
Q. To whom?
A. Walter.
Q. When you went to Judge Berkey's office you testified you gave Walter $200, is that correct?
A. Yes sir.
Q. What was that $200 for?
A. Well I don't know, maybe Walter know it.
Q. What did you give it to Walter for, was it for this bond?
A. For that bond.
Q. Then what did Walter do with the $200?
A. I think he give it to the Judge.
Q. Were you there when he gave it to him?
A. Yes I was in there.
Q. Do you know why he gave it to the Judge?
A. I don't know.
Q. Then you still owe Walter the remaining $300?
A. Yes sir.
Q. Have you paid that?
A. Not yet.
Q. Walter gave you this bond and you haven't paid for it?
A. No, I write a check to my friend Walter, bring the money $200 down there, send it to Somerset. $100 belong to Walter.
Q. Do you owe Walter $300 for this bond?
A. Yes sir.
Q. How much do you owe the Judge now?
A. Nothing to the Judge.
Q. You owe Walter $300 and he turned this bond over to you and you haven't paid for it?
A. No.

By Mr. WITKIN:
Q. Did you talk to Judge Berkey about this bond or just to Walter?
A. Yes sir.
Q. To whom did you talk to about it just before?
A. Just to Walter.
Q. What you said to Judge Berkey was that you wanted a bond with more coupons on it?
A. Yes sir.
Q. And he said he didn't have it?
A. No sir.
Q. Did Judge Berkey tell you anything else about this bond?
A. No.
Q. That is all you said to Judge Berkey and that is all he said to you about this bond, is that right?
A. Yes sir.
Q. You bought this bond from whom?
A. From Walter.
Q. That is Walter Bordeczewski?
A. Yes sir.
Q. And you agreed to pay $500 for this bond, is that right?
A. Yes sir.
Q. You agreed to pay Walter $500 for this bond?
A. Yes sir.
Q. You heard about this company, the Johnstown and Somerset Railway Co., did you?
A. Yes sir.
Q. Do you know anybody else that bought any of these bonds, did any of your friends buy bonds?
A. Sure my friends buy bonds, nine or ten years ago.
Q. You paid Walter $200 and you owe him $300 on this $500 bond?
A. Yes sir.

By Mr. BLUMBERG:
Q. Did you ever buy any other bonds besides this one?
A. No sir.

By Mr. LUDLOW:
Q. Did you every try to get anybody else to buy bonds?
A. No sir.
Q. When Walter called on you that night did you tell him you realized the trolley was running in front of your house and you wanted to buy bonds?
A. The trolley there long ago, right close in front of my house..
Q. Did you tell Walter that?
A. Yes sir.

By Mr. GEYER:
Q. When Walter told you to buy the bonds, did he know that you had a still?
A. I don't understand.
Mr. GEYER: Oh yes you do.
The CHAIRMAN: Repeat the question to him.

By Mr. GEYER:
Q. Did Walter know you had a still?
A. A still?
Q. Yes, to make moonshine?
A. I don't know.
Q. Did he know you had a lot of wine?
A. No I got no wine.
Q. Did you give him anything to drink?
A. I gave him a glass of wine one time.
Q. Was that when he told you you had better buy a bond?
A. No not that time.

Mr. GEYER: We ask to have it noted on the record that this bond bears the No. 1773, in the amount of $500 and has coupons cut down to the one of July, 1925. This bond, like all the others, is signed by John A. Berkey, President, and attested by A. Kent Miller, Secretary.

Mrs. ALBINO KAOLI a witness called in behalf of the complainant being duly sworn was examined and testified as follows:

C. CARTA, an interpreter, was duly sworn to make true and correct interpretations of question and answer.

DIRECT EXAMINATION.

By Mr. GEYER:
Q. Mrs. Caoli, you are the wife of this last witness?
A. Yes sir.
Q. Did you go with him to Somerset?
A. Yes sir, one day I went with him, yes sir.
Q. Did you see Judge Berkey?
A. Yes sir.
Q. When was this?
A. It was when I went with my husband.
Q. How long ago was it?
A. I don't remember.
Q. Well how many months ago was it?
A. Maybe two or three months.
Q. Did your husband take any money along?
A. Yes sir.
Q. How much?
A. $200.
Q. What did he do with it?
A. He give it to Walter, and Walter give it to Judge Berkey.
Q. Where was this?
A. In the room, I don't know where.
Q. In what building?

A. Into the court house.
Q. Was it before your husband was arrested?
A. I am not sure of it.
Q. Do you know what day your husband was arrested?
A. Maybe the 14th of November.
Q. What day of the week was it?
A. I don't know.
Q. Do you know how long it was between the time you gave this $200 and the time you were arrested?
A. Why he gave him the $200 when he gave him the bond.
Q. But the question is, how long was it between that time and the time of the arrest?
A. I don't know.
Q. Try to think whether it was before he was arrested or after he was arrested that you gave the $200?
A. I don't know, my husband gave him the money, I don't recollect.
Q. Do you know Mr. Baldwin?
A. Yes.
Q. He is your husband's boss?
A. Yes.
Q. Did you give him $100 to send to Somerset?
A. Yes sir.
Q. Do you know Mr. Williamson of the bank?
A. I don't know the gentleman.
Q. Did you tell Mr. Baldwin whom to send the money to?
A. I told him to send it to Somerset.
Q. Whom did you tell him to send it to in Somerset?
A. When I gave him that money I told him to send it to Mr. Walter.

Mr. GEYER: (To the interpreter, didn't she use the name "Judge Berkey" in her answer)

The INTERPRETER: Pardon me, I was going to ask her that question again.

(Question repeated to witness)

A. I sent it to Judge Berkey with the intention it be returned to Mr. Walter.

CROSS EXAMINATION.

By Mr. BEIDLEMAN:
Q. You say Mr. Baldwin did that?
A. Yes sir.

JAMES E. WILLIAMSON re-called.

DIRECT EXAMINATION.

By Mr. GEYER:
Q. You have already been sworn?
A. Yes sir.
Q. Do you know Mrs. Caoli, the last witness?
A. I do not.
Q. Did you have any sum of $100 paid to your bank by Mr. Baldwin?
A. Yes sir.
Q. When was that?
A. Possibly about a month ago, I didn't keep any particular reference.
Q. What was the direction from Baldwin?
A. The direction from his was, it was a blank check signed from the check book of Albert Baker, I think the name Albert Baker was scratched out, but the check was signed in blank by Albino Caoli. Mr. Baldwin deposited $100 with instructions to me that I was to mail a check to Judge Berkey for $100 and write a note to accompany the check asking Judge Berkey to give him additional time on the balance to pay.
Q. Did you write this letter?
A. I just wrote a note and sent it with the check.
Q. Did you keep a copy of the note?
A. No sir.
Q. When did the check go off?
A. I think the day after Mr. Baldwin deposited it.
Q. But you don't recall the time?
A. No sir.
Q. This check was mailed in an envelope addressed to Judge Berkey with a letter of that import?
A. Just a little pencil sketch with it.
Q. By whom was the note in the letter signed?
A. By myself.
Q. Will you give us your best recollection as to what you said in that note, as near as you can recall it?
A. I said something to this effect, "Dear Judge, this man asks for additional time on the balance".
Q. Was it addressed to Judge Berkey?
A. Yes sir.
Q. And did it bear the return card of your bank?
A. Yes sir.
Q. Has it been returned?
A. Do you mean the letter?
Q. Yes?
A. No.
Q. The letter has not been returned?
A. No sir.
Q. Mr. Baldwin is a man of the highest integrity?
A. I think so.
Q. He was this man's foreman?
A. Superintendent.

CROSS EXAMINATION.

By Mr. BEIDLEMAN:
Q. You got the Baldwin letter?
A. The Baldwin letter?
Q. Yes?
A. I never had any Baldwin letter.
Q. Didn't you say Baldwin sent a check to you?
A. No, he brought it in personally.
Q. And your conversation with Baldwin was all oral, there was nothing in writing?
A. Nothing in writing.
Q. And you kept no memorandum or copy of the note you sent to Judge Berkey?
A. No sir.
Q. You don't know what the $100 was for?
A. I don't, I didn't ask any questions.
Q. Did the check come back?
A. No sir.
Q. You have never seen this check?
A. No sir, not since I sent it away.
Q. The check has not been returned to the bank?
A. No sir.
Q. How long has that been?
A. About a month, possibly.

By The CHAIRMAN:
Q. Was it drawn on your bank?
A. Yes sir.

By Mr. WITKIN:
Q. Against whose account was it?
A. Albino Caoli, he was the maker of the check.
Q. Who was it made payable to?
A. The check was made payable to Judge Berkey, and the check was made in blank, and I filled in everything except the signature, Albino Caoli.
Q. And Mr. Baldwin brought you a blank check signed by Albino Caoli?
A. Yes sir.
Q. And you filled in the check for $100 to Judge Berkey?
A. Yes sir.

By Mr. GEYER:
Q. Had Caoli had an account with you before?
A. No sir.
Q. And was the blank check Mr. Baldwin brought was for what amount of money?
A. $100.
Q. And you deposited it to whose credit?
A. Albino Caoli.
Q. And then you sent this check?
A. Yes sir.

By Mr. BEIDLEMAN:
Q. As far as the bank records show, there is no indication as to who got the money?
A. We still have the money.
Q. You still have the $100 and the check has never been deposited?
A. No sir.

Mrs. ALBINO CAOLI re-called.

By Mr. LUDLOW:
Q. Mrs. Caoli who suggested that your husband buy these Johnstown and Somerset Railway bonds?
A. My husband suggested buy these railway bonds himself.
Q. How long had you and your husband known Walter?
A. Quite a long time.

Q. Had your husband ever been arrested before?
A. Never.
Q. Had Walter ever been arrested when you first knew him? Had their friend Walter ever been arrested in the last three or four years that they knew him?
A. Since we knew him, I don't know whether he was arrested or not.
Q. Did Walter ever say in your presence that if you bought these street railway bonds you would be safe from arrest?
A. No, no, no.
Q. Did Walter ever say that if you bought these bonds you could make moonshine?
A. No sir, my husband never made before moonshine.

By Mr. WITKIN:
Q. Do any of your friends own any of these bonds, do you know?
A. Yes some of our country people got bonds too.
Q. Do you know any of your country people who got bonds of the Johnstown and Somerest Railway Company that have not been arrested?
A. I think for a long time my friend buy a bond there and never was arrested, never.
Q. Do you know what they paid for these bonds?
A. Why sometimes $200 and in addition $100 more or so.
Q. Do you know whether they ever brought them cheaper than the amount of the bond, ever bought them cheaper; if the amount of the bond was $500, or did they buy what the bond cost?
A. I don't know sir.

WILLIAM J. DAVIS a witness called in behalf of the complaint being duly sworn was examined and testified as follows on

DIRECT EXAMINATION.

The CHAIRMAN: Is this the same case.
Mr. GEYER: No, a different case, an entirely different case.
Mr. GEYER: I have here a certified copy of the record in the case of the Commonwealth against Mrs. Frank Cola and Frank Cola to No. 107, December sessions, 1924; November 14th defendants entered into their recognizance; November 15 defendant, Mrs. Frank Cola, enters into her recognizance; November 17—that is all 1924—information and return filed; November 22nd, defendants waived the finding of true bill by the grand jury and plead guilty to within indictment; the same day defendants directed to pay the costs of prosecution and enter into recognizance for their appearance at February sessions 1925; November 24th 1924 defendant Frank Cola and his surety enter into his recognizance for appearance at February sessions; November 25th Mrs. Cola and her surtty enter into recognizance for appearance at February sessions, 1925; January 1st, petition of the District Attorney praying the court to order the destruction of two stills and coil, seven barrels of wine, two gallons of moonshine and one sample of beer presented and order is made as follows:
"Now January 2nd, 1925, the foregoing petition having been read and considered, the court orders and directs the sheriff of Somerset County to destroy all intoxicating liquor and property seized, as described within the petition, and make return to the court of compliance with this order," signed J. A. Berkey, P. J.; February 7, 1925 defendant Frank Cola called and appeared for sentence. Mrs. Frank Cola did not appear. Same day by order of court case continued to May sessions, 1925.
Mr. MOFFATT: That is the last notation in the case?
Mr. GEYER: That is the last notation.

Mr. WITKIN: That plea of guilty, for the gentleman's information, that is the preliminary hearing before the magistrate, and is not binding.

Mr. GEYER: No, this is a plea in court without bill found. You will recall the bill which was passed which permitted a defendant to enter his plea without a bill having been found.

Mr. WITKIN: Then, according to that record, the case is not disposed of.

Mr. GEYER: He has entered his plea of guilty, and the actual sentence has been postponed until May. I call attention to that on the question of the situation of this witness.

Mr. WITKIN: We have his name as Albine, and the record has it as Frank.
Mr. MARSHALL: These are the specifications of the new case?
Mr. GEYER: No, that is the case just closed.

By Mr. GEYER:
Q. What is your name?
A. Davis, W. J.
Mr. WITKIN: What case is this?
Mr. GEYER: This is entirely a new and different matter.

By Mr. GEYER:
Q. What former position did you occupy?
A. I was Deputy County Treasurer, clerk to the county treasurer, two years.
Q. What two years?
A. 1920 and '21.
Q. Have you in your possession a check from the county treasurer of Somerset County to Judge Berkey or the Johnstown and Somerset Street Railway Company in the amount of $5500?
A. Yes sir.
Q. Will you produce it?
A. Yes.
(Witness produces check).
(Check signed by M. M. Shober, dated October 4, 1921, produced and marked complainants exhibit No. 13).

By Mr. GEYER:
Q. I show you a check marked exhibit No. 13 and ask you whether that is the check?
A. Yes sir.
Q. Were you present when the check was written out?
A. No sir.
Q. Were you present when the check was signed?
A. No sir, not to my knowledge.
Q. Who was then the county treasurer of Somerset County?
A. Marling M. Shober, he writes his name M. M. Shober.
Q. Where is he now?
A. He is at home in Somerset County, I suppose.
Q. What is his condition of health?
A. He is an invalid you might say.
Mr. GEYER: May I call attention to the fact that I believe the records of this committee show that he was unable to attend in answer to a subpoena on account of his condition of health.
The CHAIRMAN: We have a certificate to that effect, I believe.

By Mr. GEYER:
Q. Were you familiar with the handwriting of M. M. Shober?
A. Yes sir.
Q. You were his clerk for how long?
A. Two years.
Q. You were his clerk on the date of this check, October 4, 1921?
A. Yes.
Q. When did you get this check?
A. When I settled with the bank, I did all of his business pertaining to the office.
Q. And as the deputy you got this check?
A. Yes sir.
Q. Are you familiar with the handwriting of John A. Berkey?
A. I have seen his handwriting quite often.
Q. Will you tell us, in your opinion, in whose handwriting is this check filled out other than the name?
A. I think it is Judge Berkey's handwriting; it looks very much like it.
Q. Did I ask you whether the signature on the check was the signature of Shober?
A. I don't know whether you asked me but it is.
Q. Will you turn to the endorsement on the back of the check, Johnstown and Somerset Ry. Co., by J. A. Berkey, President" and tell us in whose handwriting that endorsement is?
A. J. A. Berkey.
Q. Will you tell us whether on October 4, 1921, the county of Somerset was indebted to the Johnstown and Somerset Railway Company?
A. I don't know that.
Q. Do you know of any indebtedness to the Johnstown and Somerset Railway Company?

A. No.
Q. And you were the deputy in chagre of the office?
A. Yes.
Q. Mr. Davis, the treasurer was at that time somewhat of an invalid, was he not?
A. Yes.
Q. And because of that the duties of the office devolved entirely upon you?
A. Yes, I did all the office work. Besides that I had a clerk, my daughter was working the office several months during the hunting season and dog license season that I could not get away with the work myself.
Q. What was this check given for?
A. He loaned this money. I suppose, to Judge Berkey, I am of that opinion, or bought notes.
Q. Did you talk with Judge Berkey about it, at any time?
A. No.
Q. What happened at the end of the fiscal year in which this money of the county was paid to the Johnstown and Somerset Railway Company?
A. I think the county was short more than that note; approximately $6000 or $6800, if I remember rightly, I cannot recall.
Q. Can you tell how the additional amount was made up?
A. I think that the Shobers, I was not in the office after the audit was made, I retired from the office that autumn, on January 1, 1923, but I laid down to the auditors the county's work, the treasurer's work for that year.
Q. And in that you showed this as a loan from the county to the Johnstown and Somerset Railway Company?
A. Not from the county, from Shober.
Q. You show as a personal loan from Shober?
A. Yes.
Q. To the Johnstown and Somerset Railway Company?
A. I carried that along in my accounts, it was up to him because he loaned it to him, the action was up to him, however, it was up to him.
Q. By "him" whom do you mean?
A. The county treasurer.

Mr. WITKIN: Mr. Davis, do not answer questions if you are guessing, this is an important matter and a serious charge, and you ought to confine your answers to your own personal knowledge. If you know a thing answer it irrespective of what the answer may be. If you are not sure you need not answer, because we want definite answers and facts in the case.

The WITNESS: I went out of office.

Mr. GEYER: May I suggest that when a witness from this district uses the word "guess" and so on, he does not mean it in the sense that it is mere speculation.

Mr. WITKIN: The record should be practical. If he is telling facts and not thinking, that is for the benefit of the community at large, the record should show that he is not guessing on them. If he is guessing or thinking we do not want it, irrespective of what side you are looking at it. The record should show just what he states, and not show that he is using terms that are ambiguous.

Mr. GEYER: You don't understand how we country men use the word guess.

Mr. WITKIN: You say "we countrymen", you include yourself?

Mr. GEYER: Yes.

By Mr. GEYER:
Q. Will you tell us, Mr. Davis, how you carried this payment of money on the books of the county of Somerset?
A. I charged Mr. Shober with it.
Q. You charged the treasurer with it personally?
A. Yes sir.
Q. As moneys taken by him personally?
A. As I remember it, I think I carried it on my day book and that was the end of it.
Q. The day, book, as money paid personally?
A. I cannot recall for sure.
Q. Mr. Davis, you say that was carried into the account of the auditors at the end of that year?
A. It was, I had to account for this money.
Q. You spoke of another shortage, and additional charge to the $5,500 at the end of that year; do you know what the figure was?
A. No I don't, it sort of runs in my memory he was short about $6,800 or $6,500.
Q. Have you any recollection of how this shortage was made up?
A. I think by bank certificates.
Q. This shortage of between $6,500 and $6,800?
A. I think he bought bank certificates.
Q. And where were they?
A. He held them.
Q. Did the Johnstown and Somerset Street Railway Company, to your knowledge, give anything, any memorandum of obligation to the county of Somerset for this $5,500?
A. No they did not, but they did to Shober individually.
Q. Did you see that memorandum?
A. I did.
Q. Who signed it on behalf of the Johnstown and Somerset Street Railway Company?
A. John Berkey, I think—no I don't know, I was not there when he gave it.
Q. Did you see the signature?
A. Yes sir.
Q. And was the signature to that note the signature of Judge Berkey?
A. Yes—no, I would not say that for sure, I think it was made to the Johnstown & Somerset Street Railway Company.
Q. By?
A. I don't remember by whom, but Judge Berkey's name was on it.
Q. In whose handwriting were these words written Johnstown & Somerset Street Railway Company?
A. If I remember rightly, Judge Berkey's.
Q. And Mr. Davis, since that time you have had this note in your personally possession, have you not?
A. You mean—
Q. This check that you are producing?
A. Yes, and with some other papers.
Q. What other papers?
A. I had laid down the years work, as I told you before to the county auditors, and I kept copies of everything.
Q. But you have had this in your possession?
A. I had these copies and this check in my possession ever since. I was under bond and I protected myself.

Mr. GEYER: I offer in evidence this check, exhibit No. 13. "The Farmers National Bank, Somerset, Pa. October 4, 1921. No. 803. Pay to the order of Johnstown & Somerset Ry Co. $5,500. Five thousand five hundred xx-100 Dollars. M. M. Shober, Treasurer", being written on the printed check of "Marling A. Shober, Treasurer of Somerset County"; endorsement "Johnstown & Somerset Ry. Co. by J. A. Berkey, Pres."

CROSS EXAMINATION.

By Mr. BEIDLEMAN:
Mr. Davis, you say you saw the note that was given to Mr. Shober for $5,500?
A. Yes sir.
Q. Was there any collateral pledged with that note?
A. As near as I can recall, there was about between $11,000 and $12,000 collateral.
Q. Did you examine the collateral?
A. Some of it.
Q. Did you regard it sufficient to cover the $5,500?
A. We had a note that was given to the Johnstown & Somerset Street Railways Company for $2,500 from one Charles Nepper, which was as good as old wheat in the mill.
Q. Charles Nepper?
A. I think his initals are Charles W. It may be Charles H., I am not so positive about that.
Q. What other collateral did you see?
A. I had a bank certificate, a certificate of deposit.
Q. From one of the national banks of Davidsville, how much?
A. $2.500.
Q. What else?
A. Two more notes, if I recall right, of $2,500 each.
Q. Made by whom?
A. I cannot recall the names.
Q. Did you regard them as good?
A. I didn't know the people.
Q. Anything else?
A. That is all I know.
Q. At the time this check was given by Mr. Shober, what were the earnings of Mr. Shober as County Treasurer, what did they amount to?

A. Approximately $16,000—no, between $13,000 and $14,000 at this time.

Q. So that at the time this check for $5,500 was given, Mr. Shober had standing as earned, as County Treasurer, moneys belonging to the county from thirteen to sixteen thousand dollars?

A. I don't know whether he had that standing.

Q. What was the amount earned?

A. It was between $13,000 and $14,000 that was earned at that time.

Q. A note was taken in the name of Shober personally, and not as County Treasurer, was it not?

A. Not as County Treasurer, had nothing to do with it.

Q. No. And for that note which was given by the Johnstown and Somerset Street Railway Company in the sum of $5,500, there was pledged this $10,000 worth of notes?

A. More than $10,000.

Q. More than $10,000?

A. If I recall right. I sometimes think that the note of Charles Nepper was $5,000, I may be mistaken on that, I cannot recall right; maybe it was $5,000, but I have not seen it since this time.

Q. Then from an examination of the collateral at the time you saw the note, you would state that there was more than a sufficient amount of money that was pledged and made collateral to secure that $5,500 note?

A. Yes sir.

Mr. BEIDLEMAN: That is all.

By Mr. LUDLOW:

Q. Do you say there was a shortage, however when the county auditors audited this account?

A. Yes sir.

Q. There was a shortage of over $6,000?

A. Yes sir.

Q. So that no matter how much money Mr. Shober had in his account, no matter how many good notes he had, the fact remains it was overdrawn, and he owed the county over $6,000? when his treasurership was up?

A. Not when the treasurership was up.

Q. When the year was up?

A. When the year was up?

Q. This check for $5,500 was wrawn and signed by him as treasurer?

A. It was a treasurer's check.

Q. Was it not drawn on the monies belonging to the county in the bank deposit, Mr. Davis, belonging to the county?

A. That is the way I paid myself I paid myself every month with the same kind of check.

By Mr. BEIDLEMAN:

Q. He did not carry any personal account in the bank, did he?

A. I rather think he did. I am not so sure, he may not in this bank, but I am almost positive that he had a bank account, a personal account in one of the Berlin banks.

Q. He frequently paid for personal matters with treasurer's checks, didn't he.

A. Yes sir.

Q. And during the time that he was county treasurer, it was not unusual, in fact Mr. Shober used treasurer's checks for the payment, of a private account, didn't he?

A. He issued that kind of checks. He bought a judgment or a mortgage that his mother had given, he bought that, I think it was $1,000 or $1,500, but I don't remember who it was to, with what fund anymore.

Q. It was paid by treasurer's check?

A. I cannot say that voucher, but I know that on a judgment or a mortgage that was held by one Mrs. Beechy against his mother and he issued that check to take care of that mortgage or judgment, whatever it was.

Q. And when Mr. Shober finished his term as county treasurer, he settled with the county in full?

A. No, I was not there, I didn't prepare any of these settlements, but I suppose he did, I never heard anything.

Q. You were the bondsman, you say?

A. Oh no.

Q. Didn't you say you were one of the bondsmen?

A. No, I was under bond.

Q. I think you were on the bond?

A. That is why I kept this check, and kept copies of the work that I had done to protect myself until I covered my bond.

Mr. BEIDLEMAN: That is all.

By Mr. WITKIN:

Q. What is your name?

A. Davis.

Q. Mr. Davis, no demand was ever made of you from the county or the bonding company that bonding you, to make good any deficiencies that occurred at the end of that year?

A. No.

Q. Because of the bond that you were under?

A. No.

Q. The county or no one else ever made any demand on you?

A. No sir.

Q. In answer to Mr. Beidleman's question you stated that Mr. Shober had earnings of about $13,000 to $16,000.

A. Fees, his commission amount to between $13,000 and $14,000 at this time. The first year his earnings were between $7,000 and $8,000. The last year it amounted to over $8,000. Taking it for granted that it would run about the same in nine months of the second year, that is when this check was issued, it would be three-fourths of $8000, or over $8,000, which would be $6,000.

Do you know whether or not, on the 4th of October, 1921, Mr. Shober had in the Farmers National Bank money of his own in excess of $5,500?

A. I don't know that, I don't think he had.

Q. Could you answer that qutstion in the affirmative or negative, I mean will you give us a definite answer?

A. I don't think he had that much earned.

Q. You say he had $13,000 of earnings up until that time?

A. Yes sir. He was buying paper, and I cannot tell whether he had that much, I knew the county didn't owe him that much at this time.

Q. Now you say that this note of Charlse W. Nepper was either $2,500 or $5,000?

A. Yes sir, which ever one it was, it was good. The bank certificate was good, as good as gold.

Q. And do you know whether or not Mr. Shober made this personal loan to the Johnstown & Somerset Railway Company, or did he give them a note of the county?

A. Personal loan.

Q. And the note of the Johnstown & Somerset Railway Company was a personal note to him?

A. Yes sir.

Q. I mean was a note of the company to him personally?

A. Yes sir.

Q. What rate of interest did it bear, if any?

A. I cannot tell you that, I don't know.

Mr. WITKIN: That is all.

By Mr. GEYER:

Q. Mr. Davis, you stated that by that time he had earnings of something like $13,000?

A. Between $13,000 and $14,000 his earnings amounted to from the time he went into office up until this time.

Q. But he had withdrawn from time to time?

A. Oh yes.

Q. That is, against that?

A. Yes sir.

Q. So that on the day when these funds were taken from the county treasury, you are certain there was not $5,500 due to the treasurer for his earnings?

A. It was not all due to the county treasurer.

Q. That is, there was not that much due him from the county?

A. I don't think so.

Q. Were you with him the next year?

A. No.

Q. You have kept this note in your possession since the end of that year?

A. The check, you mean.

Q. Yes, the check.

A. Yes.

Q. It has been in your possession since the end of that year, with a lot of other papers?

A. With a lot of other papers that I have. I had given a bond for $10,000 and I wanted to have these things that I could show up that everything is straight and right, so far as I conducted the office.

By Mr. WITKIN:
Q. The treasurer was under bond too?
A. Heavy bond, also.
Q. The same bonding company?
A. Yes, the National Surety Company of Pittsburgh.
Q. As far as you know, there was no demand ever made by the county upon the National Surety Company to make good?
A. No, there was no demand or I would have found it out, I don't know of it though if there ever had been a demand made I would have found it out.

By Mr. GEYER:
Q. Do you have any other checks or vouchers in your possession during those years, except this one?
A. That is all.
Q. This one check?
A. Yes sir.
Mr. GEYER: We offer this check in evidence. May I read it? "The Farmers National Bank, Somerset, Pa., October 4, 1921, No. 803. Pay to the order of Johnstown & Somerset Ry. Co., $5500.00 Five thousand five hundred 100 dollars. M. M. Shober, Treasurer", being written on printed check of Marling M. Shober, Treasurer of Somerset County, endorsed "Johnstown & Somerset Ry. Co. by J. A. Berkey, Pres."

By Mr. BLOOMBERG:
Q. Mr. Davis, do you hold any office now?
A. I am supervisor of Somerset township.
Q. What does that mean, I don't know just what that means?
A. There are three supervisors to each township, and they take care of the public and the township roads of the township.

By Mr. LUDLOW:
Q. Second class township supervisor, are you not?
A. Yes sir.

By Mr. GEYER:
Q. Mr. Davis, you kept this check in your possession for your protection, did you not?
A. Yes sir.
Q. Some time ago you were arrested in the town of Somerset, were you not?
A. Yes sir.
Q. What was the change?
A. Driving a car while under the influence of liquor.
Q. Were you imprisoned?
A. In tht borough lockup.
Q. Did you send for Judge Berkey?
A. No.
Q. Did he come to see you?
A. No.
Q. Did you send anyone to him?
A. I went myself.
Q. You went to see him?
A. Yes sir.
Q. Did you demand of him that the justice of the peace or the burgess discharge you from that charge?
A. No.
Q. Did you know at that time—
A. I asked advice from him, and he told me to get an attorney. That Judge Berkey had been sentencing anyone convicted of that offense to imprisonment?
A. No, I didn't pay any attention to it.
Q. You didn't?
A. No.
Q. Was it at your suggestion, or with your knowledge, that Judge Berkey went to the justice of the peace and asked for your discharge in that case?
A. I don't know that he was ever there.
Q. You don't know anything of it?
A. No.
Q. Who was the justice of the peace?
A. F. B. Craver.
Q. The justice of the peace did discharge you, didn't he?
A. No.
Q. The case has not been returned to Court?
A. Yes sir.
Q. When was it returned to Court?
A. About a month ago.
Q. It has not yet been tried?
A. No.
Q. But as soon as you got into trouble you did go to Judge Berkey?
A. I went to get advice from him.
Q. Although you knew that he was no longer practicing law?
A. I knew that he was not practicing law.
Q. You knew he was on the bench as judge?
A. Yes.
Q. And you went to him for advice when you were arrested?
A. Yes sir.
Q. When were you arrested?
A. The 13th day of October.
Q. Of last October?
A. Yes sir.
Q. And when did you go to see Judge Berkey?
A. The following day.

By Mr. BEIDLEMAN:
Q. You live where?
A. Somerset township.
Q. What district?
A. Somerest township.
Q. That is the township of which you are supervisor?
A. Yes sir.
Q. There has been almost a unanimous demand of the people of that township that you supervise the construction of the highways of that township, hasn't there?
A. Well, they largely depend on me.
Q. You are regarded, not boastingly, as the best road builder in Somerset township?
A. Will you please call the county commissioners and let them testify to that.
Q. You build roads under the direction of the county commissioners, that is you have done work for the commissioners, I mean?
A. Yes sir.
Q. You practically have under your supervision all of the construction of the new roads in Somerset County, have you not?
A. No, I would not say that.
Q. But the great bulk of them?
A. I have had under my supervision more concrete road than I have had county roads, and I am going to build some next year.
Q. You build them under the direction of the county commissioners?
A. No, under my own direction.
Q. For the county commissioners?
A. Under my own direction and the members of the board.

By Mr. WITKIN:
Q. How long have you known Judge Berkey?
A. About 30 years.
Q. Did you take his advice as to getting a lawyer.
A. How?
Q. You got a lawyer after he told you to get one?
A. Yes sir.
Q. What is the name of your lawyer?
A. Ross R. Scott and Fred Beischer.
The CHAIRMAN: You don't want Mr. Davis back?
Mr. GEYER: Not unless he wants to come.
Q. We subpoened the secretary and treasurer to produce the books and records, and also we would desire to have the minute book of the Johnstown & Somerset Street Railway Company.

The CHAIRMAN: I understand the secretary and the treasurer of the street railway company have been subpoenaed.

Mr. GEYER: So there may be no misunderstanding, we shall want the minute book, and we shall also want to see the account book, showing what was done with certain funds.
Mr. WITKIN: You have subpoenaed those books.

Mr. GEYER: The gentleman now say there was no specific reference to the Minute Book. In addition to the one served, must we serve the second subpoenae?

The CHAIRMAN: Are there any other books that you want, any other matters?

Mr. GEYER: No. I think the other books are sufficiently described, but it may be that the Minute Book was insufficiently described.

The CHAIRMAN: Then we ask the officers to include in the books they bring, the Minute Book as requested.

Now we can say this, that we will commence on Monday afternoon at two o'clock and continue until nine or nine thirty in the evening, with the proper recess for dinner. We will promise you the greater part of Tuesday, either Tuesday afternoon or evening, and possibly we can arrange a meeting earlier on Tuesday forenoon.

The Chairman declared the hearing adjourned.

SENATE CAUCUS ROOM, HARRISBURG, Pa.

March 2, 1925.

The Members of the Committee were present.

CHAIRMAN MARSHALL PRESIDING.

The CHAIRMAN: This is the hour for the reconvening of the hearing. We have been informed that the train from Pittsburgh is late, and it has been suggested that we adjourn until four o'clock.

The Chair declared a recess until 4 o'clock.

And now, the hour of 4 o'clock having arrived, the Committee met pursuant to adjournment.

WILLIAM J. DAVIS, recalled.

DIRECT EXAMINATION.

By Mr. GEYER:

Mr. Davis, you testified that you were not present when the check for $5,500 from the county treasurer to the Johnstown & Somerset Railway Company was filled out. I believe I am correct in my recollection, am I?

A. Yes sir.

Q. Were you present at any discussion concerning that check with Judge Berkey?

A. No. sir.

Q. Or with the county treasurer before it was issued?

Mr. BEIDLEMAN: We object to this as being hearsay testimony.

Mr. GEYER: We have the peculiar situation of a county treasurer unable to attend, and I think this is an instance in which the hearsay rule should not be applied.

The CHAIRMAN: Was Judge Berkey present?

Mr. GEYER: He said no.

The WITNESS: No sir.

The CHAIRMAN: What was your question.

Mr. GEYER: It was, there was no prior discussion between the witness and the county treasurer about the issuing of such a check.

The CHAIRMAN: We will let the witness answer the question.

The WITNESS: There was no question, no argument.

By Mr. GEYER:

Q. Was there anything said about it?

A. Shall I answer?

The CHAIRMAN: Yes.

The WITNESS: He stated that he was going to loan him that monye, that amount of money.

By Mr. GEYER:

Q. Who stated that?

A. Marling Shober, the county treasurer.

Q. How long was that before you left the office?

A. I am unable to state that, possibly an hour, maybe only a half hour, maybe only five minutes, I cannot state that.

Q. Mr. Davis, how much of the work of the office was done by the county treasurer himself?

A. None.

Q. And all of the matters were attended to—

Mr. BEIDLEMAN: Certainly that cannot be material as to the amount of work that was done by the county treasurer, it could not in any way affect the moneys that were paid out by the county treasurer. Therefore, that inquiry cannot be material or relevant.

By Mr. GEYER:

Q. Let me ask you in this way: Was there any other check signed that year by the county treasurer, not personally filled out by you?

A. Not to my knowledge.

Q. And for the two years that you had occupied that position?

A. Not to my knowledge.

Q. This is the only check which he signed in these two years which you had not made out, that is right, is it?

A. Yes, as near as I know.

Q. And you refused to make out this check?

A. I told Mr. Shober that I would not write out this check.

Mr. LUDLOW: What is your answer?

The WITNESS: I told him if he was going to loan this money, I said that is a matter for you to do. I said that is private business, that I won't write out the check or sign a check to that effect, I done nothing but the county's work in the county treasurer's office.

By Mr. GEYER:

Q. You had been accustomed to signing the checks?

A. I signed every check, signed his name to every check. At first I signed his name "per W. J. Davis". I got tired of doing that, it meant a whole lot of extra work, and I made arrangements with the bank that we did the work or business that I sign his name only, and they knew my handwriting.

Q. This was the only check in the two years to which he personally signed his name?

A. Yes, as far as I know.

Mr. GEYER: That is all, sir.

CROSS EXAMINATION.

By Mr. BEIDLEMAN:

Q. And the note that was given to secure the payment was made payable to the treasurer in his individual capacity and not as county treasurer?

A. In his individual capacity.

Q. And as you testified a week ago, or last week, the collateral that was deposited, in your opinion, was more than ample to secure the loan?

A. Yes sir.

Mr. BEIDLEMAN: That is all.

By Mr. GEYER:

Q. Mr. Davis, but one question. Was the county treasurer unable to sign his own name?

A. No, he signed his name to this check, you have that check in evidence here.

Q. I mean in your other practice.

A. No, he could have signed it.

Q. He was, however, infirm physically?

A. He was physically—he was nervous.

Q. Yes.

A. He fell, as I recall it, or as I was told by him quite often, he had a hard fall. He fell out of the silo, or fell down from the silo, which is pretty high. He happened to fall on his feet, but injured his ankles. Later on he was, however somehow disabled in his legs, and I think later on he stumbled and took a header down a mow hole through a barn floor, down headlong and injured his spine, which made him nervous, trembly. I could not—

Q. How frequently did he come to his office during those two years?

Mr. WITKIN: Do you think that is material?

Mr. GEYER: I think this question is about my last one.

A. I am sure, I am not afraid to tell the truth, but it is nearly four years ago, or will be four years, it was three years the first day of January past, but as I recall it sometimes he was not in for a month, two or three weeks. Sometimes every day for a week, sometimes not a day in a week, sometimes not in a month as his condition suited. He was a farmer and depended on his farm team hauling him back and forward.

Q. Then he left the entire operation of the office to you?

A. Yes, I filed a bond of $10,000, and he trusted the office to me.

Mr. GEYER: That is all.

By Mr. BEIDLEMAN:

Q. While the county treasurer was physically disabled, he was mentally strong, wasn't he?

A. I would say he had the same mental ability the two years that I served with him as clerk that he had when he was nominated and elected.

Q. There was no difference between his condition, both mental and physical when he was a candidate than what it

was after he was elected and served a term as county treasurer?

A. I am not a doctor, but as far as I could tell, there was not.

By Mr. WITKIN:

Q. Who was present at that conversation between you and Mr. Shober, when you said that you would not make out that check?

A. No one, as I recall.

Q. In other words, it was only you and the County Treasurer?

A. No one.

Q. Judge Berkey was not present?

A. No, I considered that private business of Mr. Shober, and I didn't run his private affairs, that is the reason that I objected.

By Mr. MOFFATT:

Q. You stated that there was no difference in the mental and physical capacity of the Treasurer—

A. That—

Q. Wait a minute. From the time of his election during the time that you were serving in the office, how was, or what was his mental and physical capacity at the time of his election?

A. I might have made an error there. At times his physical condition was worse than others, that is, he got around better.

Q. Particularly his mental condition, what was that?

A. I said it was the same.

Q. But what was it at the time he was elected?

A. His mental condition.

Q. Just what was it?

A. All right, as near as I know.

ULYSSES S. SHOBER, a witness called on behalf of the complainant, being duly sworn, was examined and testified as follows on

DIRECT EXAMINATION.

By Mr. GEYER:

Q. You are a brother of the county treasurer referred to by the last witness?

A. Yes sir.

Q. And in recent years you have had charge of his property?

A. Yes sir.

Q. And have been managing his affairs for him?

A. Yes sir.

Q. Do you have in your possession a note growing out of the $5,500 transaction last testified to?

A. Yes sir.

Q. Will you produce it?

(Witness produces note).

(Note dated October 4, 1921, for $5,500 signed by Johnstown and Somerset Ry. Co., by J. A. Berkey, Pres., produced and marked Complainant's exhibit No. 14).

Q. Witness produces a note marked exhibit No. 14, are you familiar with the handwriting of Judge Berkey?

A. Yes sir.

Q. Is that his signature to the note?

A. Yes sir.

Q. Where did you obtain the note?

A. I got it from my brother in the County Treasurer's office.

Q. The note contains a notation of certain collateral?

A. Yes sir.

Q. Will you produce it?

(Witness produces notes noted on note as collateral).

A. There is an explanation—

Q. Wait. Produce what you have and then explain why you don't have the rest.

(Witness produces three notes).

Note dated September 20, 1921, in the sum of $2,500, signed Harvey Shaffer, produced and marked complainant's exhibit No. 15).

(Note dated July 6, in the sum of $5,000, signed by R. W. McGregor, produced and marked complainant's exhibit No. 16).

(Note dated 7-7-21, in the sum of $2,500 signed by Charles W. Knepper, produced and marked complainant's exhibit No. 17).

Q. I show you a note marked exhibit No. 17, in the amount of $2,500, being assigned to the Johnstown & Somerset Railway Company, by J. A. Berkey, are you familiar with Judge Berkey's handwriting?

A. Yes sir.

Q. Is that his signature?

A. Yes sir.

Q. Did you see him write that?

A. No sir.

Q. I show you another note in the amount of $5,000, dated July 6, 1921, marked exhibit 16, and call your attention to the endorsement on the back, is that Judge Berkey's handwriting?

A. Yes sir.

Q. I call your attention to the third note which you produced, which is exhibit No. 15, being a note of Harvey Shaffer, and call your attention to the back of it—

Mr. BEIDLEMAN: For how much is that?

Mr. GEYER: $2,500.

By Mr. GEYER:

Q. Does it contain any assignment?

A. No sir.

Q. You said there was an explanation, what is the explanation?

A. That is the explanation there, the note given to Marling M. Shober as collateral, a certificate of deposit, a note of John A. Ream, a note of Charles W. Knepper, a note of R. W. McGregor. The notes you just read, there is a change in those. The Harvey Shaffer note has been substituted for the John O. Ream note.

Q. When was the substitution made?

A. I don't remember the date.

Q. When did you first learn of it?

A. This memorandum probably—no, I don't know the date.

Q. Where you present when the transaction took place?

A. No.

Q. With whom was it had?

A. The transaction?

Q. Yes?

A. With the Judge.

Q. Where was the Judge?

A. In the chambers.

Q. Did you call to see him?

A. I called to see him.

Q. At his request?

A. No sir, at my own.

Q. For what purpose?

A. At my brother's request.

Q. What did you say to him and what did he say to you?

A. I don't recall. I guess I went a little fast there. I don't recall just for what purpose I called to see him, but at any rate this question came up, and he asked me to make the substitution.

Q. What was the note that you gave him back, the Bank note?

A. The Bank note.

Q. Was it paid off?

A. No sir.

Q. Was there any reason given why he wanted to substitute?

A. No sir.

Q. All of those notes were given for bonds of the Somerset Railroad Company, were they note?

A. No sir.

Q. Which one was not?

A. None of them—oh, these notes here you mean?

Q. By the makers to the Johnstown and Somerset Street Railway Company?

A. I don't know that.

Q. Do you know for what purpose they were given?

A. No sir.

Q. Did you ever make any demand on the makers of those notes for the money?

A. No sir.

Q. There is a reference here to the certificate of deposit, was that certificate paid?

A. Yes sir.

Q. In what amount.

A. $1,000.

Q. And that leaves a balance of $5,500—

A. $4,500.

Q. $4,500 owing? Has any part of that $4,500 been paid?

A. No sir.

Q. Has any interest been paid on it?
A. No sir.
Q. Are you familiar with the fact that at the end of the year in which they were given, the account of your brother as county treasurer was short some $6,500?
A. At the end of the year, I was familiar with it.
Q. You knew then that it was short some $6,500?
A. Yes sir.
Q. Do you know how this shortage was paid to the county?
A. Yes sir.
Q. By whom?
A. By my brother who issued a check for part of it, and the accumulations of his salary for the balance of it.
Q. There was additional shortage of some twelve or thirteen hundred dollars, do you know that?
A. Well, that is what he paid off.
Q. That is what he paid off?
A. He issued a check to the county for that amount.
Q. Over $5,500?
A. Yes sir.
Q. Have you any personal knowledge as to how that shortage came about?
A. No sir.
Q. Do you know whether the funds when repaid to the county were repaid with interest or not?
A. No sir, I don't know.
Q. Did you make any investigation as to the solvency of the makers of this note?
A. Yes sir.
Q. What about the R. W. McGregor note?
A. At the time he took that note, it was all right.
Q. What is his present financial condition, he is in bankruptcy?
A. I don't know personally.
Mr. BEIDLEMAN: Certainly if a man at a time a note was given was perfectly solvent, what happened three or four years afterward cannot be relevant here. A man four or five years after he takes a note, has some financial reverses and becomes insolvent you cannot charge that against a prefectly good note at the time it was taken as being a question of bad faith.

By Mr. GEYER:
Q. Let me ask you this question. Did you make any demand for the payment of this money of Judge Berkey?
A. Yes sir.
Q. Did you ever make any demand on the makers of these notes?
A. No sir.
Q. What, if anything, did Judge Berkey say to you when demands were made for the payment?
A. He told me that he was going to arrange for payment of the note.
Q. Now, will you tell us the present financial condition of McGregor?
Mr. BEIDLEMAN: I again insist upon my objection. This man has testified that at the time the note was given it was perfectly good. What has happened to the maker since that time, after this man was in possession of the collateral, certainly there is no allegation here that Judge Berkey had anything to do with the collateral at that time.
Mr. WITKIN: Do you intend to follow that up, Mr. Geyer, by showing that the subsequent insolvency, when it took place with respect to that note, might go back to this transaction?
Mr. GEYER: Yes, I believe we can show that McGregor was on $20,000 of such notes for the Judge, and it broke him. He became absolutely banrupt.
The CHAIRMAN: Can you produce testimony to that effect?
Mr. GEYER: Yes, the referee is here.
The CHAIRMAN: And your intention is to follow that with other testimony?
Mr. GEYER: As to the financial condition of McGregor and the reason that it is not now good.
The CHAIRMAN: We will admit the testimony and consider it for what it is worth.

By Mr. GEYER:
Q. Do you know how many others he has had, do you know he is in bankruptcy now?
A. I was told so the other day.
Q. Have you made any effort to follow these notes?
A. When?
Q. At any time?
A. Not the notes, no.
Q. You relied upon Judge Berkey's promise to take up the note and take up the collateral?
A. Yes sir.
Q. And nothing has been paid on it?
A. As I stated before—
Q. Except the $1,000?
A. No sir.
Mr. GEYER: That is all.
Mr. BEIDLEMAN: Let us see the notes.
(Mr. Geyer handed notes to Mr. Beidleman).
Mr. GEYER: Pardon me, I want to offer in evidence these notes. My attention has been called to the fact that I fixed the signature of J. A. Berkey, it is the signature of the Johnstown & Somerset Railway Company, by J. A. Berkey, President.
I offer in evidence, and I should like to read—
Mr. BEIDLEMAN: I have no objection to your reading them in evidence, but we should have the right to cross examine on them first.
Mr. GEYER: I think I offer them in evidence before you cross-examine in orderly practice.
Mr. BEIDLEMAN: Orderly practice surely is to permit the cross-examination and then determine the relevency of the notes after that.
Mr. GEYER: I think not.
The CHAIRMAN: Anything you want to put in the record you ought to put in at this time.
Mr. GEYER: I offer the notes in evidence, I have submitted them to counsel and I understand there is no objection to my offering them in evidence, and I ask that I may be permitted to read those notes.
Mr. BEIDLEMAN: All right, in order to save time go ahead. I have no objections to it.
Mr. GEYER: The first note for $5,500, exhibit No. 14, dated October 4, 1921, on demand after date—I cannot read it, it may be value received—
Can you read this, Mr. Shober?
The WITNESS: The undersigned.
Mr. GEYER: The undersigned promise to pay to the order of Marling M. Shober five thousand dollars, fifty-five hundred dollars is written on the top of the note and five thousand dollars is written on the face of the note, without interest thereon, without defalcation, value received. And further containing a confession of judgment clause, "Signed Johnstown and Somerset Ry. Co., by J. A. Berkey, President", and bearing a notation, "Collateral—First National Bank, Addison, one thousand dollars; John O. Ream note $2,500; Charles W. Knepper, $2,500; R. W. McGregor, $5,000," The note bearing endorsement, "The John O. Ream note surrendered as collateral and Harvey Shaffer note substituted, J. A. Berkey."

By Mr. GEYER:
Q. Mr. Shober, will you tell us is the notation in the handwriting of the Judge, above the signature J. A. Berkey?
A. Yes sir.
Q. And the face of the note as filled out is in whose handwriting?
A. I don't know whose handwriting it is.
Q. (Witness indicates the part above, is that in the handwriting of your brother?)
A. No sir.
Q. Exhibit No. 15, is a note dated September 20, 1921, for $2,500, on or before six months after date I promise to pay to the order of Johnstown and Somerset Railway Co., twenty-five hundred and no/100 without defalcation value received, containing the usual form of a non-negotiable judgment note. This note does not bear any assignment.
Exhibit No. 16 is a note in the amount of $5,000 dated July 6, 1921, six months after date I promise to pay to the order of Johnstown and Somerset Railway Co.; five thousand and 00/100 dollars; here follows the usual form of a non-negotiable judgment note, bearing an assignment, "Now, October 4, 1921, the within note assigned to Marling M. Shober as collateral security. Johnstown and Somerset Ry. Co., by J. A. Berkey, Pres."
Q. In your opinion referring to the assignment on the back of this note, in whose handwriting is it?
A. That is in the handwriting of J. A. Berkey, President.
Q. I call your attention to the filling out on the face of the notes, can you tell in whose handwriting it is?

A. No sir.

Mr. GEYER: The third collateral note is marked exhibit No. 17, dated 7-7-21, for $2,500, six months after date I promise to pay to the order of Johnstown and Somerset Ry. Co., twenty-five hundred and no/100 dollars, signed Charles W. Knepper, and bearing an assignment, "Now, October 4, 1921, the within note assigned as collateral security to Marling M. Shober. Johnstown and Somerset Ry. Co., by J. A. Berkey, President."

Q. Now, Mr. Shober, did you testify that the assignment is in the handwriting of Judge Berkey?

A. Yes sir.

Q. It is?

A. Yes sir.

Q. Mr. Shober, did you ever note that the note is for $5,500 while the figures, $5,500, appear in the corner of this note?

A. No.

Q. Never knew that before this time?

A. No.

Q. In your conversation with Judge Berkey did you discuss the amount of the note?

A. Yes sir.

Q. What amount was discussed?

A. $5,500.

Q. And you demanded payment in that amount?

A. Yes sir.

Q. Have you ever made any investigation to discover whether the makers of those notes had or claimed to have any defense to their payment.

A. Repeat that please.

Q. Did you ever make any investigation to discover whether the makers of those notes had claimed to have any defense to their payment.

A. No sir.

Q. What was the mental condition of your brother at that time?

A. Well I would have to say, like Mr. Davis, he was in the same mental condition when he made this note and is now as he was when he was nominated and elected as county treasurer.

Q. Was he, at any time, a man of strong mental condition and character?

A. He was normal.

Q. Is he able to come here?

A. No sir.

Q. Is he able to transact business?

A. Yes sir.

CROSS EXAMINATION.

By Mr. BEIDLEMAN:

Q. Mr. Shober, this $5,500 note payable on demand, dated October 4, 1921, there has never been any question about the $5,500 liability, has there?

A. On my part, on my brother's part?

Q. Yes, There has never been any question raised that this $5,500 note was not good?

A. No sir.

Q. So that whatever may be written in the body of the note, there has been admission that it is a note for $5,500, and that has never been questioned?

A. That is correct.

Q. The first exhibit No. 15, being a note of Harvey Shaffer in the sum of $2,500, payable on or before six months after date, you knew Harvey Shaffer?

A. No sir.

Q. You don't know him?

A. No sir.

Q. You don't know that this note is absolutely good?

A. No sir.

Q. You did know the condition of McCregor in 1921?

A. No sir, I didn't.

Q. You said that at the time the note was given, it was good; upon what do you base that?

A. Upon what my brother had told me.

Q. Your brother had stated to you at the time this note was taken it was good, and he had made investigation and inquiry concerning it, is that right?

A. I suppose he had.

Q. Do you know Charles W. Knepper?

A. Yes sir.

Q. His note is in the sum of $2,500, dated the 7th of July, 1921, is Knepper worth $2,500?

A. Yes sir.

Q. Perfectly good, is he not?

A. Yes sir.

Q. Never been any question about the financial responsibility of Knepper, has there?

A. Not to my knowledge.

Q. Since these notes have been taken you say that the certificate of deposit attached as collateral at the time the note was given was subsequently substituted?

A. No, you got that wrong, I think.

Q. The certificate was given at the same time the note was given?

A. What is that, sir?

Q. The certificate of deposit was given at the time the note was given?

A. Yes sir.

Q. And that was in the sum of one thousand dollars and that has since been cashed and applied on account of the indebtedness?

A. Yes sir.

Q. So there is now $4,500 due with a note of Charles W. Knepper in amount of $2,500 which you say is good, a note of Harvey Shaffer in the sum of $2,500, and a note of McGregor in the sum of $5,000 which are now held by you as collateral to secure the payment of $4,500 still due on that original note?

A. Yes sir.

Q. There has never been any question in your mind of the sufficiency of the collateral, of the liability and ability of Judge Berkey to pay these notes, has there?

A. No sir.

Q. And you didn't question the note in any way as to any loss that will be suffered on the part of your brother?

A. He won't lose a dollar, I don't think.

Mr. BEIDLEMAN: That is all.

By Mr. STADTLANDER:

Q. Who told you that Mr. McGregor was in bankruptcy?

A. The Judge told me himself.

Q. You mean Judge Berkey?

A. Judge Berkey, yes.

By Mr. LUDLOW:

Q. Mr. Shober, have you ever made a demand on Knepper to pay his note?

A. No sir.

Q. Has your brother?

A. No sir.

Q. Why not, it is overdue?

A. Well as I view the paper, the first thing to do would be to collect the note itself, because the others is only collateral.

Q. And although Knepper's note fell due some time later in 1921, you felt that you would not demand the collateral until Judge Berkey made good on the note, is that your thought?

A. Yes sir.

By Mr. WITKIN:

Q. How long had you these notes in your possession?

A. I have them in my possession since about two years.

By Mr. BLUMBERG:

Q. Do you hold any county office, Mr. Shober?

A. No sir.

By Mr. LUDLOW:

Q. Have you made demand on the Judge for payment?

A. Yes sir.

Q. What was the reason given for not paying it?

A. He said that he would arrange for to pay it in the very near future, something to that effect.

Q. How long do you think you ought to wait before you proceed on those collateral notes?

A. Well, the very fact that I have demanded payment puts the notes on an interest basis, and the interest is what we want. Of course, the interest is what my brother wants any way.

Q. Have you received interest since you made the demand?

A. Not yet.

Q. When did you make the first demand?

A. About July in 1922.

Q. When do you expect to make the first demand for interest?

A. Well, I hardly know. Sometime.

By Mr. STADTLANDER:
Q. Did you serve notice on the makers of the collateral that you were making demand upon the principal in this case?

By Mr. WITKIN:
Q. That demand made by you upon Judge Berkey was under the note of October 4, 1921, in the sum of $5,500, was it not?
A. With the $1,000 taken off.
Q. And that demand was made upon him as president of the Johnstown & Somerset Railway Company, was it not?
A. Yes sir.

By the CHAIRMAN:
Q. Mr. Shober, I understand you to say that the two notes of $2,500 are good?
A. Yes sir.
Q. The makers of those notes are solvent?
A. Yes sir.
Q. The maker of the $5,000 note, Mr. McGregor, is in bankruptcy or insolvent?
A. I understand, yes.
Q. You would depend then upon the two $2500 notes for your security of this $4,500 note, the balance?
A. First of all I feel that the Judge will pay the note himself, that is the Johnstown & Somerset Street Railway Company will pay the note without going any further.
Q. I am speaking only of the collateral?
A. Second, If that does not happen then I am depending upon the collateral notes.
Q. Two notes for $2,500 each?
Mr. BEIDLEMAN: Of course, Mr. Chairman, you cannot assume that this bankrupt estate will pay nothing.

By Mr. WITKIN:
Q. In your reference here to the Judge, did you speak to him personally or as President of the Johnstown and Somerset Street Railway Company?
A. As president of the Johnstown and Somerset Railroad Company in reference to those notes.

By Mr. BLUMBERG:
Q. Do I understand this money has been returned to the county treasurer in full?
A. Yes sir.
Q. What we are now considering then is a personal matto him personally or as President of the Johnstown and Somerset Railway Company.
A. Yes sir.

By the CHAIRMAN:
Q. I think you said, a few minutes ago, something to the effect that your brother had given a note to the county to secure the amount over and above the balance due on this note, the total amount of his deficiency?
A. Not a note, a check.
Q. A check?
A. By a check.
Q. How does he secure the amount of this note to the county?
A. There is no note to the county that I know of.

By Mr. GEYER:
Q. You paid it out of his commissions, his salary?
Mr. BEIDLEMAN: There was no note given to the county.
The CHAIRMAN: The check was given out of county funds.
Mr. GEYER: Yes.

By Mr. WITKIN:
Q. And your brother has paid the county in full?
A. Every cent.
Q. So that the county is not out anything at the present time?
A. Not a thing, no sir.
EDWARD L. FOX, a witness called in behalf of the complainant being duly affirmed was examined and testified as follows on

DIRECT EXAMINATION.

By Mr. GEYER:
Q. Where do you live?
A. Somerset.
Q. What official position did you occupy in the year 1921?
A. I was one of the three county auditors of Somerset County.
Q. As such did you audit the accounts of the county treasurer at the close of the fiscal year, 1921?
A. Yes sir.
Q. What, if anything, did you discover as to any shortage?
A. Well, at the beginning of the year we started our audit, and when we come to the treasurer's account the report had been laid before us as to the operations in the office by Mr. Davis, and I noticed a balance, I don't know what it was, one hundred and some thousand dollars, he had resigned in the meantime and there was a new deputy placed there, Paul Glessner. He told us there one day, and I said, "They have so much money in bank", and he said, "No sir, I don't have." I said, "That is strange." He said, "I will bring the books up." So the next day I found from his bank books of several banks, we went over the amount and the amount that was turned over to him was I, don't remember the amount exactly, but I guess it don't matter so much, possibly $6,800 short.
Q. When you say turned over to him, you mean the deputy?
A. Yes, the deputy.
Q. How much of the business of the office had he himself transacted?
A. The new one, you mean Shober?
Q. Yes?
A. Well, usually Mr. Shober didn't do any of the business, as far as I know.
Q. Why?
A. Oh, well, he is physically hardly able, he is a cripple.
Q. And mentally?
A. Well, mentally he is ordinary.
Q. Go on and tell what you did next?
A. Well, I told Paul Glessner that that money ought to be replaced.
Q. Paul Glessner, he is the deputy that succeeded Davis?
A. He succeeded Davis. That the money must be replaced, that that would not do. He said, "All right", he would take the matter up with the Shober's, and several days after that I asked him and he said, "It is all fixed up." He said, "it is all right", and I took his word for it; I didn't object any more, and we didn't do any more to the matter at all, because I knew at the time there was bond given for a large amount, and because his earnings as treasurer brought in considerable money during the year and the matter would be straightened out.
Q. And it was straightened out during that year?
A. So far as I know, yes.
Q. Did you audit his accounts produced at the conclusion of the year?
A. Next year?
Q. Yes?
A. Yes, next year.
Q. When you came to audit next year did you find this $6,500 or $6,800 had been put back in the treasury?
A. Yes sir.

CROSS-EXAMINATION.

By Mr. BEIDLEMAN:
Q. Mr. Fox, did you check up how much money Mr. Shober had drawn during the course of the year?
A. No.
Q. Do you mean that you found this shortage of $6800 based upon the total recipts, and what should be the total expenditures including the commissions of the treasurer?
A. No, it was the amount on hand in cash at the end of the year.
Q. Well, did you determine or did you notice whether or not the treasurer had drawn his money?
A. Drawn his money?
Q. Yes. Did you take any steps to find out where this $6800 shortage occurred?
A. I asked Mr. Davis where it occurred—well, the new treasurer, the new deputy did not have the amount of money the retiring deputy stated the treasurer's office had, cash on hand on the first of January.
Q. Well, did you check up how this shortage occurred, did you determine whether or not the treasurer had actually drawn the money out, or was that just a paper liability?

A. That was simply an amount that they had on hand, their cash. Of course, later on—this before we had completed the audit of that year.

Q. When you completed the audit that year what did you find out with respect to the expenditures?

A. That is the amount of the shortage?

Q. Did you find out whether that was a shortage that appeared by reason of the treasurer's salary having been checked off in full, or did you check it up as being an amount due the treasurer?

A. The amount was that much short.

Q. I am not asking you that. I am asking you whether or not in your determined shortage you included in there the actual payment that had been made to the county treasurer or whether you showed it against the account, or amount that was actually due him as county treasurer?

A. We had checked the orders issued by the commissioners. There is a great deal of the treasurer's operations, of his office, that are somewhat of a private business. When they pay themselves they issue their check for it.

Q. That is to say, when the county treasurer has a personal transaction he gives his check payable as county treasurer to the person with whom he has the personal transaction.

A. Yes sir.

Q. And that transaction strictly for the county was on the order of the county commissioners?

A. They issue orders, yes.

Q. So that any transaction that appeared by the issuance of a check on the county treasurer personally was regarded by the auditors as a personal transaction on the part of the county treasurer?

A. Yes sir.

Q. Then in your capacity as county auditor you say if you had submitted to you a check which is now offered in evidence you would have regarded it as a personal transaction upon the part of the treasurer, and not a transaction for the county of Somerset, is that right?

A. If that amount issued would overdraw the amount due to the county, who, of course.

Q. That is not the question I asked you. I asked you if you had submitted to you a check which was signed by the treasurer personally, as treasurer for the county, instead of being on an order by the county commissioners, you would have entered it as a personal transaction by the treasurer?

A. We didn't audit any of those personal transactions.

Q. That is not the question, you can answer it yes or no. Isn't it a fact that if that check had been presented to you in your capacity as county auditor signed by Shober as treasurer you would regard it as a personal transaction and disposed of it as such?

A. Yes sir.

Mr. BEIDLEMAN: That is all.

RE-DIRECT EXAMINATION.

By Mr. GEYER:

Q. Do you know Mr. Fox, whether this shortage existed after he got credit for his salary that year?

A. No, when this shortage occurred that was the beginning of the year.

Q. Yes, but I mean for the last year, for the year 1921 when you as auditor found he was short $6800?

A. Yes sir.

Q. Had he already had credit for his salary that year?

A. Well, I don't konw—yes he had on 1921. Let me see, I get mixed up in those years.

Q. This transaction happened in 1921 and you audited it in 1922?

A. Yes, I know in 1922 we audited it, the 1921 account.

Q. Yes?

A. And in the beginning of 1922 we found this shortage. Now, what do you want to ask?

Q. In order to determine this shortage, did you allow credit for the salary he was entitled to and still he was short?

A. Oh, yes, yes.

Mr. GEYER: Have your honors any questions.

The CHAIRMAN: No.

RE-CROSS-EXAMINATION.

By Mr. BEIDLEMAN:

Q. What was the salary in 1921?

A. Shober's salary?

Q. Yes?

A. We didn't get his entire commissions. Two percent amounted possibly to something over $5,000, a straight two percent commission.

Q. How much over $5,000 did he get?

A. Did he get, did you say?

Q. Yes. How much was he entitled to?

A. I don't know, there was a great number of operations in the county treasurer that you don't get exactly, it may have amounted to $7,000.

Q. That is due to a different rate or not?

A. Well, he gets a commission on dog tax, and mercantile appraisal.

Q. Did you go in and check up these items or did you simply take the two sides of the report, one the receipt and the other the so-called expenditures and strike a total and charge the difference against him?

A. I checked that all up, yes.

Q. You don't know what they were for?

A. I don't know what they were for.

Q. Yes. Did you check up the vouchers?

A. Yes, always.

Q. Went over the whole matter?

A. Yes sir.

Q. And after you had completed your audit did you make any complaint to anybody?

A. Well, I went to Mr. Davis when I found the shortage and Mr. Davis had submitting the report that we were to audit here, submitted the report that we were talking about. I called it to Mr. Davis' attention and he said, "No", he said, "The account is short."

Q. Did you make a demand on anyone for the payment?

A. Yes sir.

Q. On whom?

A. On deputy treasurer Glessner. I told him that this ought to be made good.

Q. Do you know when it was made good?

A. No, I don't.

Q. You were county auditor for a period of how long?

A. Four years.

Q. Running from what time to what time?

A. 1920, 21, 22 and 23.

Q. Notwithstanding the fact that you found a shortage during the year 1921 you made no effort to check up whether or not the shortage was made good the way or manner in which it was made or by whom it was made good.

A. Not until next year. They only audit once a year.

Q. You found the next year that it had been made good?

A. Yes sir.

Q. Did you find out by whom it was made good?

A. No we didn't know exactly by whom the money was returned.

Q. Are you, as county auditor, charged with the responsibility or auditing county funds and you say you didn't advise yourself as to the person who made this good?

A. Possibly we should have done that but when we reported and had on hand enough cash balance to cover what the report required, that was all that was necessary.

Q. Did you make any further report to anybody except the deputy county treasurer?

A. No sir.

Q. Of this shortage?

A. No sir.

Q. Did you say anything to the Treasurer himself about it?

A. Not to the Treasurer himself. The Treasurer himself was not there.

Q. So that upon the simple suggestion made by you to the Deputy of the County Treasurer of this shortage, so far as you know the shortage was made good immediately?

A. I don't know when it was made good.

Q. The next time you examined the books you found the shortage had been made good, that is right, isn't it?

A. That occurred the following year.

Q. But the very next time that you looked at the books of the County of Somerset in the Treasurer's office you found that that shortage had been made good?

A. The next year, yes.

Q. And notwithstanding the fact that that was done you didn't even charge yourself with the responsibility of seeing in what way it was made good, or by whom it was made good?
A. Not any more than they put back that amount of money.
Q. That is all?
A. It didn't matter who put it back.
Q. Mr. Fox, you published the county auditors reports?
A. Yes sir.
Q. Did you publish this shortage?
A. No sir.
Q. Why not?
A. Well, the treasurer made it all good, said he would make it good.
Q. When did he make it good?
A. During the later months, we accepted his word for it.
Q. Before you were through with your audit?
A. Yes sir.
Q. So that at the time you made your audit you published it to the people of Somerset County that the accounts of the treasurer were square, did you not?
A. Yes sir, that year.
Q. When did the publication occur?
A. March, I guess or April.
Q. So that as early as March, 1922, you published the report of the county treasurer for the year 1921?
A. Yes sir.
Q. The fiscal year ended when?
A. December 31st.
Q. December 31st, 1921?
A. 1921.
Q. Do you know anything about the amount of commissions that the treasurer was entitled to have?
A. Yes sir.
Q. What?
A. Two percent of the orders paid.
Q. What else?
A. He got a commission of ten percent on the dog license, I guess.
Q. Anything else?
A. He had a commission on the mercantile appraisal work, I don't remember how much it is.
Q. Anything else?
A. Hunter's license.
Q. Any anything else?
A. I don't know that without looking at the record.
Q. Were there any commission payable on the bonds issued to secure the payment of the court house?
A. That went under that commission, went under the two percent.
Q. Now, Mr. Fox, how did you determine the amount of this shortage if you did not check up the amount to which the treasurer was entitled?
Mr. GEYER: He has already said he did.
Mr. BEIDLEMAN: He has not said any such thing.
Mr. GEYER: Yes, he has. He said he checked up.

By Mr. BEIDLEMAN:
Q. Did you check up the account as to whether or not the county treasurer had overpaid or underpaid himself?
A. We didn't know that.
Q. You didn't know that?
A. We didn't know what became of the money.
Q. So that on the question of the commission due the treasurer you didn't determine whether or not it was overdrawn did you or underdrawn?
A. Well—
Mr. GEYER: May I suggest to your honors that I understand the report is here.
Mr. BEIDLEMAN: Of course, he is under cross-examination and I have the right to examine him as to his knowledge.
Mr. GEYER: I am only suggesting that I have learned that the report which is the subject of the investigation is actually here, in the auditor's book, and that will disclose beyond any doubt whether or not in arriving at the sixty-five or sixty-eight hundred dollar shortage credit had been given him for his salary.
Mr. WITKIN: Didn't you call this witness and put on this witness to show that there was a deficiency. You did not depend upon your audit but you called this witness who testified that there was a deficiency of $6,800. It appears to me that the Governor certainly has a right to cross examine this witness to find out upon what facts this statement was based and should be given wide latitude in his cross-examination. You called this witness for that purpose.
For the purpose of a record, Mr. Geyer, are you willing to have this witness's statement that there was a shortage of $6,800 withdrawn?
Mr. GEYER: I am not willing to withdraw anything.
The CHAIRMAN: I think there is documentary evidence. here to corraborate the testimony of the witness, that he is familiar with and made the audit, and he ought to produce it.
Mr. BEIDLEMAN: This man was one of the county auditors and certainly knows about the account, or ouht to know.

By Mr. BEIDLEMAN:
Q. Is that the report you referred to?
A. Yes sir.
Q. Does that contain all the commissions to which Mr. Shober, the treasurer, was entitled; does it show how they were made up?
A. Pretty much, I guess.
Q. Look at it and tell us whether or not that is true?
A. Certainly that is true.
A. Now, what do you want to know.
Q. Tell us how you determined the amount that was due the treasurer on that account?
A. Here is the statement of the treasurer's account, (indicating), now here is the amount; for the commissions, $5,718.30.
Q. How did you determine whether or not that was correct?
A. Why that was the amount of orders paid out by the treasurer.
Q. Only on orders of the county commissioners?
A. Only on orders of the county commissioners.
Q. How did you determine the amount that was due under the dog tax?
A. The dog licenses were all tallied up.
Q. Where is it in the account?
A. The dog license?
Q. Yes.
A. It is not in the account, that is a personal matter.
Q. Where is the hunter's license?
A. That was reported to the State.
Q. Is it in the account?
A. No sir, that is reported to the State department.
Q. Do you know how the monies were deposited; did he deposit them in his bank as county treasurer—the funds coming to the State?
A. I don't know.
Q. Where are the fisherman's licenses?
A. That is reported to the State in Harrisburg.
Q. Do you know whether or not he carried that account as county treasurer.
A. Yes sir.
Q. That was carried as county treasurer?
A. That is audited and accounted for in a separate book.
Q. Where is the notation for the commission on treasurer's sales?
A. Unseated lands?
Q. Where are they in that book?
A. They may not have occurred this year; they only occur every two years.
Q. Yes?
A. They only occur every two years.
Q. Is it a fact that the treasurer's sale occurred at a time so that they would be accounted for in this year.
A. Yes sir.
Q. Where is there anything in the account relative to the commission on mercantile licenses?
A. That is a separate matter again.
Q. Is that carried by the treasurer in his personal account or as treasurer?
A. As treasurer except that it is reported to the State department.
Q. Did you check up against this?
A. Yes sir.
Q. What, if anything, did you find?
A. I find this account all right.

Q. What do you take as your basis for determining that, do you have the vouchers?
A. Why, the vouchers received from the State and the county licenses received, and so on.
Q. Where is there anything in that book of accounts to show that this shortage had been made up. Is there anything shown there?
A. No sir, it is not shown in that book and I had the promise, the deputy treasurer's word that he would see that he replaced that money.
Q. So that so far as any public record so far as Somerset County goes, the record show the treasurer was square?
A. Yes sir.
Q. And there is no evidence of any indebtedness or shortage upon the part of the treasurer at the close of the fiscal year, 1921?
A. Certainly not when it was made good.

By Mr. GEYER:
Q. Mr. Fox, you produced a certain book here which is marked, "Auditors report, volume 1, Somerset County." In your testimony you have referred to page 36, of that book, is that correct?
A. Yes sir.
Q. And this book shows a balance on hand as of January 1, 1922, of $70,652.01?
A. Yes sir.
Q. And did the county treasurer have that amount of money.
A. Yes, at the end of the year.
Q. But did he have it at the time that the reported $70,000 of money on hand, or was that where the shortage was?
A. Let me see how that is. Would that be 1922?
Q. January 1, 1922, that would be the same year.
A. That was the beginning of the year, that was the amount he was supposed to have on hand.
Q. And you found that he did not have that amount of money?
A. No.

By The CHAIRMAN:
Q. You have answered it both ways?
A. Maybe I got mixed up on it.

The CHAIRMAN:
Q. Read the question just above there, Mr. Stenographer, the first question just asked by Mr. Geyer with reference to the $70,652.01.
(Question read)
The CHAIRMAN: What year is he referring to?
Mr. GEYER: To the end of the year 1921.

By Mr. WITKIN:
Q. So that your answer is that at the end of the year 1921, do I understand your answer to be that the amount that he was supposed to have was $70,652.01, which was the amount supposed to be on hand was actually on hand at the end of that year, 1921.
A. I would say on the first of January, 1922, to make it a little easier.
Q. The amount specified in your audit was on hand?
A. But understand, when we first went after the money the treasurer did not have that amount in his account.
Q. I didn't ask that, was it on hand the first of January, 1922?
A. No sir, that was the time the shortage occurred.
Q. When?
A. The first of January, 1922, that is the time we audited the accounts for 1921.

By Mr. LUDLOW:
Q. It was short then by how much?
A. It was short then I don't remember the amount, possibly $6,800.
Q. And you allowed the time then from the first of January, 1922, until the first of the following year for the treasurer to make it up? Is that what actually happened?
A. Really so because a bond was given by the deputy treasurer and he told me he would make it right, and allow that account to stand for awhile.
Q. But speaking from that record, the official record of your county, that record shows, does it not, that on the first of January, 1922, there was on hand the amount specified, to wit: $70,652.01, according to that record?
A. Well that was the balance the treasurer wanted credit for and he got it.
Q. According to that report does it show or does it not show whether that money was on hand according to your report on the first of January, 1922?
A. Well it shows that the money was on hand.
Q. So that according to your official report there was no shortage existing at this time, on the first of January, 1922, despite your testimony, that is right isn't it?
A. Yes sir. In these matters you assume a great deal.

By Mr. STADTLANDER:
Q. When do you start to make your audit?
A. The first of January, mostly the first Monday of January, every year.
Q. When do you complete it?
A. Oh, in the middle of March or earlier, it depends on the amount of work.
Q. Was that amount of money on hand the first of January, 1922, as set forth in your auditors report?
A. Yes, that amount, $70.000, was the amount you see of this report. The papers laid before us were presented by Davis who occupied this office during that year, and as I explained before instead of having $70,000 there he was short that much. They agreed to make it good, he said they would, and we assumed that, and, of course, gave the treasurer credit for $70,000.

By Mr. WITKIN:
Q. Do you know whether it was made good before March, 1922?
A. Yes, it was made good, when we went to audit it again it was all right, the accounts were all right.
Q. When did you actually complete your audit?
A. Which year?
Q. The end of that year?
A. That year?
Q. Yes?
A. Around the 10th of March.
Q. The report was printed in March; how long before the report was finished did you complete your audit?
A. Not very long, a week or two.
Q. At that time all the monies were on hand?
A. We assumed that and gave him credit for it.

By Mr. LUDLOW:
Q. You don't know it, do you?
A. No.

By Mr. BEIDLEMAN:
Q. But you certified to the public, certified that that was a fact and that that was true, didn't you?
A. Yes sir.
Q. I say you certified to the public that it was true?
A. I took the treasurer's word for it.
Q. And as a public officer taking your oath of office you certified that it was true?
A. Yes sir.

By Mr. LUDLOW:
Q. And also on your oath of office when you examined the books immediately following the first of January, 1922, whereas the book called for $70,652.01 you found it was short by more than $6,000 isn't that so?
A. Yes, that is so and we accepted the treasurer's word that he would make it good.

By Mr. WITKIN:
Q. Now what records have you here to show that there was shortage on the first of January, 1922 despite your auditors report?
A. I don't have any record.
Q. So that there is no record of any kind?
A. No sir.
Q. Is there a single thing to show that there was a shortage on the first of January, 1922?
A. No sir.
Q. And your published record in your county of which you are an auditor shows that there was no shortage on the first of January, 1922, is that correct?
A. That is correct.
Q. And yet you want us to understand that there was a shortage and it don't appear in the record?
A. That is really the case.

By Mr. BLUMBERG:
Q. This figure of $5718.30 which you referred to as being in your account, as commissions for 1921, do you know what items that includes?
A. You are speaking of the treasurer?
Q. I am speaking of the treasurer's commissions for 1922?
A. $5718.30.
Q. Yes, that is the item, how is that made up?
A. He paid orders issued by the commissioners in the sum of $285,915, was the sum of the amount of the orders that he paid and we checked this up.
Q. And you gave him two percent on that amount?
A. Two percent, yes.
Q. Do I understand that that item of $5718.30 does not include all the various other commissions to which the treasurer was entitled?
A. No, he got extra commissions as we explained a bit ago, dog license, mercantile appraiser's work, hunter's license, and, oh I don't know unless I would have that other book here.
Q. Do you know, Mr. Fox, what those other commissions totalled for 1921?
A. I cannot tell you now.
Q. Do you know whether those commissions were drawn during 1921?
A. Whether they were drawn?
Q. Yes?
A. Yes, they, no doubt, were.
Q. In your audit did you know that they were drawn?
A. No, we could not tell anything about that, no.
Q. So you disregarded all his other commissions but the two percent on the vouchers paid.
A. We took his account and all charges against him, with the monies received and with the money paid out.
Q. So that from your audit there it is impossible for you to tell us whether the treasurer received at the close of business, 1921, all the commissions to which he was entitled?
A. We could not tell that.
Q. You could not tell that?
A. No, they take that money out at their own pleasure, you know.

By the CHAIRMAN:
Q. They do that on a voucher, do they not?
A. They do it on a check like that fifty-five hundred dollar check, that is the way they do it.
Q. If they issued that check. you ought to have had that check in your audit the same as any other items, ought you not?
A. No, we didn't get that; you see it was paid out of the cash account and the others are orders paid, and we handle the orders paid.
Q. Isn't that an order paid when they put their checks through for commissions?
A. Well, that is a personal matter, that is the same as cash. Instead of issuing a check they may reach in the money drawer and take out that much money.
Q. Some record is made of it, is there not?
A. Their record, yes.
Q. Their records, do you audit them?
A. We don't audit their private account or record, only the public monies belonging to the public.
Q. I do not understand what your system is for paying such items, but it seems to me that the treasurer simply takes his commission out in cash or a personal check without any record that you can check up on; how can you determine when he has overdrawn his commissions?
A. For instance, in this case two percent commission if he would draw or take out more than two percent or use the money for other purposes, he would be short, of course.
Q. How are you going to determine if they don't have some system whereby you audit the checks that he draws for his own personal use?
A. That has been the custom there for many years. Maybe someone can come on the stand that will explain that to you, I don't know.
Q. It seems to me the proper way for the treasurer to draw his salary would be on a voucher issued by the county commissioners and O. Ked. by the controller?
A. It is not done that way at all.

By Mr. WITKIN:
Q. Your check up was simply on the vouchers of the county commissioners?
A. Yes sir, they are the agents of the county.

By Mr. BEIDLEMAN:
Q. You didn't check up the bank account at all, did you?
A. No sir.
Q. Paid no attention to the amount of the treasurer's account in bank?
A. That seems to be a private matter; however, it is a matter for the county treasurer who must produce the amount of money received, and the amount he pays out, of course, and have sufficient funds to cover whatever the audit calls for.
Q. And the only thing that you did audit were the vouchers of the county commissioners of the county treasurer(aren't they?
A. Yes sir, on—
Q. And if the county—
Mr. GEYER: Wait, he has not finished, he started to say "on", and you stopped him?
By Mr. BEIDLEMAN:
Q. Go on, I beg your pardon.
A. The commissioner's order is issued, and as I said awhile ago, the other commissions, dog licenses, etc.
Q. And the county treasurer might have a bank account in half a dozen different banks, and you paid no attention to that at all.
A. Not at all, the only thing we have to go by is the cash account that they certify to.

By Mr. BIDLESPACHER:
Q. Do I understand you that it is the custom in your county for the treasurer to draw his own salary without an order from the county commissioners?
A. Yes sir.
Q. Doesn't it strike you that is a pretty loose way of doing business?
A. It has been done that way all the time I remember of. I never held any office, never had any experience except this office.

By Mr. WITKIN:
Q. You didn't make this law either?
A. No.

By the CHAIRMAN:
Q. Mr. Fox, may I ask you one more question: in determining the total amount of the receipts of the county treasurer, I suppose you have some system of totalling the total amount of deposits and receipts?
A. Of the receipts, yes, the tax list we have that.
Q. Does that list that you make a total of determine the amount of money that was on hand, and the total amount of money received by him during the period that you were auditing; did that include receipts from dog tax, fish license, mercantile tax, or don't you recall?
A. That seems to be handled as a separate account, this dog license.
Q. I am asking you was that in your grand total?
A. No, we took the tax list, the money received, this list here (indicating on book) money received.
Q. I understand. Now then in your total expenditures you take all the vouchers issued by the county commissioners.
A. Yes sir.
Q. And to get the amount that should be on hand you took the difference between those two totals, did you not?
A. Money received and money expended or paid out, yes.
Q. As I understand, when you did that there was $6,800 less cash on hand than the difference between those two totals should have been, that is correct, is it not?
A. I don't get that.
Q. I don't think you understand me correct, you took the total amount of receipts from all sources as the total amount of money that the treasurer received, did you not. That is correct is it not?
A. Yes that was done but when we found this shortage we simply took the cash balance.
Q. Don't mix the shortage up with the procedure we are in. To get the total amount of money that the treasurer received during the period that you were auditing you totalled the total amount of receipts from all sources.

A. Yes sir.
Mr. GEYER: May I suggest, for your information, that you look at this (indicating).

By Mr. STADTLANDER:
Q. You certified to the public that everything was correct, did you?
A. Yes sir.
Q. Then you misled the county of Somerset, did you not?
A. No sir.

By The CHAIRMAN:
Q. I think we can clear up a point here. The total amount of monies received is the total of the items as shown by his receipts?
A. Yes sir.
Q. The total amount of expenditures, you simply took the total of the vouchers that were issued by the county commissioners, the balance that he should have had was the difference between those two totals?
A. Yes sir.
Q. Now then, instead of having that balance, regardless of what it was, he actually had in cash, $6,800 less than the amount that he should have had as shown by that difference, is that correct? Do you understand the question?
A. I understand the question.
Mr. LUDLOW: What is your answer?
A. I understand the question all right.

By The CHAIRMAN:
Q. The answer to that question is "yes" or "no".
A. Yes, that would show the shortage certainly.
Q. No, it is not a shortage, read the question. I didn't ask you about a shortage. I don't think you got the question.
(Question read).
A. Yes sir.
Q. Instead of having that balance he had $6,800 less?
A. Yes sir.
Q. There have been several questions asked as to whether or not he did receive his commissions; if the commissioners issued a voucher for that commission it would be in that total for expenditures, would it not?
A. Yes sir.
Q. If they didn't issue a voucher you would not have any record of the amount he withdrew for salary, would you?
A. Well—
Q. Don't deviate. I understood you to say awhile ago that you didn't if they didn't issue a warrant for it?
A. They did not.
Q. Then you would not have a record of it?
A. Would not have any record of any money that he takes out just that way.
Q. Now then, if his commission amounted to the full amount of $6,800 for direct commissioners for county work, not including State commissions, if then it amounted to $6,800 that difference or shortage, so called, may have offset his commission may it not?
A. It would at the end of the year likely, yes.
Q. If it had amounted to that much?
A. If he would have left it stand.
Q. If it amounts to $6,800.
A. Yes sir.
Q. His commission did amount to $6,800?
A. In a year, yes, all his earnings.
Q. I mean for the period of the time you were auditing?
A. From the beginning of the year you mean?
Q. Whatever time you were auditing. When you got to a certain point you found it was $6,800 short; did the commission for the period you were auditing amount to $6,800 or did it omunt to $5,700.
No answer.
Mr GEYER: It appears there in an item, his credit.
The CHAIRMAN: I was asking him.
Mr. GEYER: He was given credit before that $70,000 was determined.

By The CHAIRMAN:
Q. What I was trying to get at was to clear up the question of commissions. If they have a proper system over there it don't make any difference whether they are paid before or after. The payments should have been shown on this list of vouchers. If they didn't do that—
Mr. GEYER: But inasmuch as it did not show that, you will find they gave him specific credit for his commission before they arrived at the balance of $70,000.
Mr. BLUMBERG: Only this commission on the $285,000 of vouchers that pass through his hands, and not commission on these various other items, such as dog tax, mercantile license, etc.
The WITNESS: These other monies from these other funds don't come into this fund at all but come into separate funds which are otherwise audited.
Mr. GEYER: Those funds are there, the difficulty is that we cannot read into the record that particular recapitulation.

By Mr. WITKIN:
Q. As a matter of fact, did you examine the various bank accounts of the treasurer as of the first of January, 1922?
A. Yes sir.
Q. Did you examine them yourself?
A. Yes, Mr. Glessner brought the bank books up and showed the balance that he received for and turned it over to me, and it was that much short of the amount that Mr. Davis had reported to us that should be on hand at the end of the year.
Q. When you examined the books again and found that there was no shortage in 1922—did you examine the bank books again?
A. No.
Q. Then you don't know whether the amount was made good by creadit on commissions or the payment of money?
A. I don't know, but it was made good.
Q. Can you recall whether there were additional deposits made in the bank in order to make that good, or was it made good by the credit of the commissions to which he was entitled, and which do not appear in this book?
A. I understand he gave his personal check for a part of it.
Q. And part of it was made up by giving credit for commissonens for which he was not given credit under this audit?
A. Yes sir.
Q. That is correct, isn't it?
A. Yes sir.
Q. So that we get it straight, Mr. Fox, as I understand it the deficiency that you speak of, the $6,800 from the first of January, 1922, to March, 1922, was made up in part at least by giving the county treasurer credit for commissioners other than the $5,700 mentioned herein as the result of other taxes to which he was entitled, that is correct?
A. To the best of my knowledge.
Q. And the amount of his check, you don't know?
A. The amount of his check?
Q. Yes the amount of his check?
A. I didn't see it.
Mr. GEYER: May I suggest that your question is misleading.
Mr. WITKIN: The witness answered.
Mr. GEYER: I think I have a right to call the attention of the misleading feature of your question.
(Informal discussion off the record)
Mr. LUDLOW: I think we can simplify this very much at this time by recalling Mr. Davis and finding out whether during the calendar year, 1921, the treasurer had received all of the commissions to which he was entitled before the auditors arrived at the alleged shortage, which makes a very great difference.
The CHAIRMAN: May I suggest that we call him when these gentlemen are finished.

By Mr. BEIDLEMAN:
Q. The purpose of your audit was to determine whether or not the county treasurer owed anything, was it?
A. Yes sir.
Q. As soon as you discovered that anything was owing the treasurer immediately made good?
A. Yes sir.
Q. And you certified to the people of Somerset County that the accounts of the county treasurer were correct and published it in several papers in Somerset County in order that the people of Somerset County might know, that is the truth isn't it?

A. Yes sir.
Mr. GEYER: That is all with this witness for the present.
Mr. LUDLOW: Mr. Davis, will you take the stand again.

WILLIAM J. DAVIS, re-called.
DIRECT-EXAMINATION.

By Mr. LUDLOW:
Q. Are you familiar with the book which is now before us?
A. No sir, that is the county auditors book, as I understand it.
Q. Do you know from your own records whether during the year 1921 Mr. Shober, the treasurer, was credited with all of the commissions to which he was entitled?
A. I think he was.
Q. Do you know whether or not during that year he had drawn all of the commissions to which he was entitled for every purpose?
A. I think so.
Q. Did that include the various commissions on sums passed over to the Commonwealth?
A. Yes sir.
Q. In other words as of the end of December, 1921, Mr. Shober as treasurer had received all commissions to which he was enttitled for that year, is that the fact?
A. I think so.
Q. Would you know if the contrary were the fact?
A. How?
Q. Would you know if the contrary were the case, are you not the only man that would know besides Mr. Shober, he is not here, and we ask you as his assistant.
Mr. MOFFATT: I presume, Mr. Ludlow, you mean the funds due from the county, and not the state. That would have nothing to do with the money he received or was entitled to from the county, all of the commissions. He admitted that he overdrew his commissions, his county commission account.

By Mr. MOFFATT:
Q. He overdrew his county commissions account?
A. The commissions, he could not overdraw his state commissions, because that was kept in the office, and nothing but what belongs to the State was sent to the State every month, hunter's license, fish license, mercantile taxes of all kinds, that was sent to the State department monthly, and the commissions kept from it?
Q. Each month?
A. Each month.
Q. And at the end of the year 1921 he had received all of his commissions on the county taxes for that year?
A. Yes sir.

CROSS EXAMINATION.

By Mr. BEIDLEMAN:
Q. Do you know how this shortage, the alleged shortage was made good?
A. No, I don't.
Q. You don't?
A. No.
Q. You don't know where Mr. Shober carried his accounts, do you, his private accounts?
A. He carried private accounts in several banks, but I could not tell you—
Q. So that when that money was drawn by him as county treasurer, you don't know what was done with the money or in what bank it was deposited?
A. No, other than that he had a private account, he carried most of the county monies in the Farmers National Bank at Somerset, and also had a private account there that I remember.
Q. And you knew nothing about the condition of that private account?
A. No sir.
Q. At the close of the year 1921?
A. No sir.
Q. He also had an account at the Berlin Bank, didn't he, a private account?
A. Yes, he had.
Q. So that he had several accounts and from your information and knowledge you are unable to say what was done with the monies that he drew from the county, and are unable to say whether or not he had sufficient amount of money to make good any indebtedness that he might have to the county at any time.
A. He had money enough to make good at any time.
Q. He had enough money at any time to make good any money that was due the county?
A. Yes sir.
Mr. BEIDLEMAN: That is all.

By Mr. WITKIN:
Q. Was there any regulation made in your county that he was to place the money that was due the county in any particular bank?
A. No it was up to the county treasurer, he could place that money in any bank he desired.
Q. So if he took monies and placed them in his private account in other banks belonging to the county that was customary as county treasurer?
A. Yes he could place—
Q. And if he made good any deficit out of those monies he was making good deficits according to the proper manner.

By Mr. BEIDLEMAN:
Q. There is no obligation in the law to require—
Mr. GEYER: We object to this witness being asked to interpret the law.
Mr. BEIDLEMAN: It seems they know as much about the law as you and I do.
Mr. GEYER: Apparently in this case they knew it but didn't follow it.

By Mr. BEIDLEMAN:
Q. I say, there is nothing in the law to require the county treasurer to carry the funds of the county in his name as treasurer, he can carry that in his private account if he wants to?
A. He could keep it in his pocket if he wanted to, put the money all in his pocket.
Mr. BEIDLEMAN: So that the gentleman has interpreted the law properly, Mr. Geyer.

By Mr. GEYER:
Q. Do you know anything of the provision of the Act of 1860 which makes it a crime for anyone having in his charge or custody public funds to loan them out without interest to any individual or corporation, did you ever read that section of the law?
A. I didn't read that law.

By Mr. BEIDLEMAN:
Q. But you did refuse to draw this check?
A. I did not run his private account.
Q. You would not do it?
A. I didn't run his private account.
Q. You didn't draw this check?
A. No sir.

By Mr. WITKIN:
Q. You didn't draw this check either?
A. No sir.
Q. You didn't draw any of his other private checks either did you?
A. No. certainly not.

By Mr. LUDLOW:
Q. The check to which we have referred was signed as county treasurer, did you call it a private check?
A. He could sign it in any way that he desired to, that had nothing to do with the office.

PAUL GLESSNER a witness called in behalf of the complainant being duly sworn was examined and testified as follows on

DIRECT EXAMINATION.

By Mr. GEYER:
Q. Mr. Glessner, you are the witness referred to by Mr. Fox as the deputy who succeeded Mr. Davis?
A. Yes sir.
Q. And with whom he talked about the question that your cash was short?
A. Yes sir.
Q. What was the condition of your cash?
A. There was a deficiency, I think, of $6,900 odd dollars.
Q. When did you discover it?
A. Well, I was informed of the fact when the accounts were turned over to me.

Q. When was that?
A. The first of January.
Q. And by whom were you informed?
A. By Mr. Davis.
Q. And when did you tell it to the county auditors?
A. I think at the completion of their audit, when they found the total amount of money that should have been in the treasury.
Q. Then you are familiar with this book, are you? (Indicating county auditor's book)
A. No, I cannot say that I am.
Q. Look at page 36, which shows a recapitulation of county funds, charging you with receipts amounting to $367,992.71, which credited you with orders and taxes, and also with treasurer's commissions on dog licenses, didn't it for $704.75, that is right, isn't it?
A. That was the amount due the treasurer, $419.20.
Q. The treasurer received credit for the dog license commission?
A. According to this audit, yes.
Q. And he received credit for the treasurer's commissions, also didn't he?
A. According to the audit.
Q. And then he showed that he should have on hand $70,667.01, that is right, isn't it?
A. Yes sir.
Q. He didn't have that much cash on hand by about $6,800?
A. $6,800 less.
Q. Then did you undertake in behalf of Mr. Shober to make good that deficiency during the year?
A. I did.
Q. Was it made good during the year?
A. It was.
Q. How?
A. We left his commissions stand for a number of months, and I think it was in August he issued his personal check for $1,400 which cleared the matter.
Q. You say he left his commissions stand, you mean he left his commissions for the year 1922?
A. 1922.
Q. Stand until August?
A. Yes sir.
Q. And at that time he had earned about $5,500 of this shortage, is that right?
A. He had earned a sufficient amount including $1,400 which he paid to cover the entire deficiency.
Q. And the defiiciency was returned by August?
A. Yes sir.

CROSS-EXAMINATION.

By Mr. BEIDLEMAN:
Q. The county treasurer carried how many accounts?
A. We had three or four, I don't recall.
Q. Three or four?
A. Yes.
Q. His personal accounts were handled in what way?
A. We had a personal account during the time I was in the office.
Q. Did he have an account as treasurer, and did he draw on it for personal matter?
A. No, his commissions were paid at the end of each month and a check written to transfer this to his private account.
Q. That was after you went in as deputy?
A. That was during my term.
Q. Prior to that time he carried his personal transactions—his personal transactions were carried in the general accounts, were they not?
A. I am not in position to say, I didn't audit his accounts for the previous year.
Q. Your practice is that the county commissioners shall draw orders on the county treasurer for county bills?
A. For county bills, yes.
Q. In your term as deputy treasurer, how did the treasurer pay himself?
A. Well, we determined the amount of orders that were paid during the month and figured two percent commission which would have been the amount due him and issued a treasurer's check for the two percent.
Q. Without any intervention on the part of the county commissioners?
A. No intervention on their part.
Q. Was that the only bill that was paid by the county of Somerset without an order by the county commissioners, all the others were paid on orders by the county commissioners?
A. There was a certain exception there, the mothers' assistance fund, which the treasurer paid personally without the county commissioners intervention.
Q. So he administered that on his own personal payment by sending a personal check?
A. Yes sir.

By The CHAIRMAN:
Q. Just one question, Mr. Glessner. When you took charge of the office and found a shortage of $6,800 had the county treasurer withdrawn his commissions up to date?
A. Well, as I stated before I didn't audit the accounts for the previous two years, and would not be in a position to answer your question.
Q. Do you have any knowledge of his issuing any checks after that time for back commissions?
A. During 1922, do you mean?
Q. Any time after you went into office, do you have any recollection for any checks being drawn for back commissions?
A. There was one check of $1,400, I think.
Q. For back commissions?
A. For back commissions.
Q. That was for commissions earned prior to the time you went into office?
A. It was to take care of any commissions over-drawn prior to the time I went in.
Q. What do you mean by over-drawn?
A. Well part of this deficit I was told was due to the county treasurer overdrawing his commissions during the year 1921.
Q. You went in in January, 1922?
A. Yes sir.
Q. Now, my question was, do you know whether or not there were any commissions due from the county when you assumed office.
A. No, I am not in position to answer that, I didn't audit his accounts for the previous two years.
Q. I understood you to say a minute ago not in direct answer to my question, but you volunteered it, that a check had been given of $1,400 to replace overdrawn commissions. Now do you mean by that that he had overdrawn his commissions when you went into office?
A. I was so informed.
Q. Then, as a matter of fact you were informed that there were no commissions due him from the county, were you not?
A. From what I had been told, evidently there was nothing due him from the previous year.
Q. That is what I asked you in the beginning?
A. I misunderstood your question.
Q. If there was a shortage of $6,800 in his accounts when you took office, and there were no commissions due him from the county, then no part of that would be made up by commissions which would be due and owing to the treasurer, would it?
A. You mean from 1921?
Q. Yes, 1921?
A. No sir.

By Mr. BEIDLEMAN:
Q. But there is no doubt as to the financial responsibility of Mr. Shober in your mind, is there?
A. No sir.

By Mr. LUDLOW:
Q. Did you talk with Mr. Shober after you became deputy about his making up this deficit?
A. I don't know whether I talked with him or his brother, either one or the other.
Q. And you applied the commissions from 1922 on account of the old deficit at his instruction?
A. Yes sir.

By Mr. WITKIN:
Q. When did you become deputy?
A. January 1, 1922.

The CHAIRMAN: The committee will now take a recess to meet promptly at 7:00 o'clock this evening.

WHEREUPON, at 5:45 the commission took a recess until 7:00 o'clock P. M.

MONDAY EVENING SESSION.

Paul Glessner re-called.

(Book marked Ledger on the outside and day book on the inside produced and marked complainants exhibit No. 18).

By Mr. GEYER:

Q. Mr. Glessner, I show you a book now marked exhibit 18, which is marked on the outside "Ledger" and on the inside "Day Book", and ask you what this book is.

A. This is the day book for the year 1922.

Q. And as kept by whom?

A. By myself.

Q. I call your attention to the page opposite page 1 purporting to contain a statement of money, will you explain what it is?

A. Do you want me to read that in detail?

Q. What is it , first?

A. It is a memorandum account of the monies we received at the time I took over the deputy treasureship.

Q. And when was that?

A. January 1, 1922.

Q. And was this memorandum made at the time you took the monies over?

A. Yes sir.

Q. Will you tell us what monies you took over?

A. I recipted for $318.61 cash, a balance in the Farmer's National Bank of Somerset of $54,188.88, a balance in the Garrett Bank of $5,000 and a balance in the Meyersdale Bank of $5,000.

Q. Making a total of how much received?

A. $64,507.49.

Q. What corrections or adjustment did you next make?

A. Well there was outstanding tax for the previous year in the sum of $767.23.

Q. Leaving what net balance with you received in cash?

A. A net balance of $63,740.26.

Q. Turning over to page 1, what should have been the balance in cash as disclosed by the books of the treasurer?

A. $70,602.01.

Q. Making a difference of how much?

A. I must figure that—$6,917.75.

Q. Now, of what items is that made up?

By Mr. BLUMBERG:

Q. Just a minute, what is that exact amount?

A. $6,917.75.

By Mr. GEYER:

Q. Eleven, isn't it?

A. Yes, that should be $6,911.75.

Q. Now, how was that balance returned in cash to the county treasurer? Turn to page 62 of the same book.

A. Under date of August 30, 1922, we show a receipt of $1,411.75, this being the personal check of M. M. Shober.

Q. And for what?

A. For what I understood—

Mr. BEIDLEMAN: Just what the book shows.

The WITNESS: Refund for amount overdrawn in 1921.

By Mr. GEYER:

Q. And in the meantime what other sums had been returned to the treasurer?

A. We left his commission and fees accumulate.

Q. Amounting to how much?

A. Well, it is $5,500.

Q. And so the transaction was closed?

A. Yes sir.

By Mr. MOFFATT:

Q. What was the amount of that chcek, please?

A. $1,411.75.

CROSS EXAMINATION.

By Mr. BEIDLEMAN:

Q. Mr. Glessner, when did Shober's time expire?

A. The first Monday in December, 1924.

Q. December 31, 1924?

A. No, we turned it over the first Monday in 1924.

Q. And it expired December 31, 1923, didn't it?

A. No, I would not say that the term expired until the first Monday in 1924.

Q. That was January, 1924?

A. Yes sir.

Q. And the condition of the bond of the treasurer is that he shall account to his successor in office, isn't it?

A. I think so.

Q. And there is no accountability to the county during that time, is there?

A. I am not familiar with that law, I could not say if there is or is not.

Q. Well the county treasurer accounts to his successor in office, doesn't he, and turns over the balance?

A. Yes sir.

Q. This dispute over this shortage is two years before the expiration of his term?

A. Yes sir.

Q. And during the term as treasurer and during the time you acted as deputy treasurer, you placed deposits where you pleased and they were the funds of the treasurer, were they not?

A. They were the funds of the treasurer, yes.

Q. Yes, he had a right to carry them in his pocket if he wished?

A. Well, I suppose so but I would not qualify.

Q. When there is an order drawn by the county commissioners on the county treasurer and that voucher is deposited in one of the banks they return it to the county treasurer don't they?

A. Yes sir.

Q. And he is the person that is directly accountable and not the county?

A. The treasurer is directly accountable.

Q. Yes, and far as you know the only time that he is bound to make an accounting is at the expiration of his term, and that accounting is to his successor in office, isn't that right?

A. I am not familiar with that, I cannot qualify.

Q. You never accounted to the county during the term of office, did you?

A. I made an accounting at the end of each year to the county auditor.

Q. And the county auditors made up their account at the end of each year to show whether or not there was anything due the county treasurer?

A. Yes sir.

Q. So he was not bound to pay at the end of each year?

A. I don't know that, he had sufficient balance in the treasury to take care of their balance.

By Mr. WITKIN:

Q. Who signed the checks while you were deputy?

A. I did.

Q. All of them?

A. All of them.

Q. Were there any checks issued except the ones you signed?

A. No sir.

Q. Did Mr. Shober sign any checks at all?

A. Not during the time that I was in the office.

By Mr. BEIDLEMAN:

Q. Who signed the $1,400 check, didn't he?

A. That was from his personal account.

Q. His personal account?

A. Yes sir.

By Mr. WITKIN:

Q. How was that check signed, as county treasurer?

A. It was not even signed by Mr. Shober as I recall it. His brother, U. S. Shober, was taking care of his personal affairs at that time, and the check was signed by M. M. Shober, per U. S. Shober.

F. L. FOX re-called.

Mr. BLUMBERG: This is another matter?

Mr. GEYER: Yes sir.

DIRECT EXAMINATION.

By Mr. GEYER:

Q. Mr. Fox, you have testified that you were county auditor, and as such audited the accounts at the end of the fiscal year, 1921?

A. Yes sir.

Q. And as such you prepared a report which is included in a book called "Auditor's Report, Volume 1, Somerset County", and a summary thereof contained on page 36?

A. Yes sir.

(Page 36, volume 1, of county auditor's report of Somerset County, produced and marked complainants exhibit No. 19)

Mr. GEYER. I offer in evidence the record of the county auditors' report as contained in the official docket and particularly a little note thereon which reads as follows.

The CHAIRMAN: What page is that?

Mr. GEYER: Page 36.

Mr. MOFFATT: For what year?

Mr. GEYER: For year 1921.

Mr. BEIDLEMAN: Of course, you are offering the whole account.

Mr. GEYER: Oh, yes, but I am calling your attention to this in particular.

The collection of liquor licenses of J. W. Rephorn, county treasurer, in 1919, for licenses collected for the six months from July 1, 1919, to January 5, 1920, for which there was no return to the county auditors. The reason for the omission, J. W. Rephorn alleges that the sums were in litigation or abeyance pending the decision of the court, as to what disposition should be made of the monies collected. We the county auditors find four signed receipts that the total amount collected and not accounted for amounts to $3,575.37.

By Mr. GEYER:

Q. Was that notation made at the conclusion of the deliberations of the county auditors?

A. Yes sir.

Q. Was that the subject of discussion with Mr. Rephorn, the retiring treasurer in 1919?

A. Yes sir.

Q. You may state whether or not it was also the subject of a conference between yourselves and Judge Berkey.

A. Mr. Rephorn refused to lay before us—

The CHAIRMAN: You might answer this question "yes" or "no" and then make your explanation.

By Mr. GEYER:

Q. Did you discuss that with Judge Berkey?

Mr. BEIDLEMAN: When was this, in 1919?

Mr. GEYER: In 1921.

By Mr. GEYER:

Q. In 1921 did you discuss this matter with Judge Berkey after he was Judge?

A. Yes sir.

Q. When?

A. I don't know the date exactly, I would have to say just what occurred in order to explain it.

Q. Tell what did occur with respect to this $3,500. First explain this: Whether that $3,500 during your term of office came upon the books or records of the county as money coming to the county treasurer or his successor?

A. Yes sir.

Q. Was it ever turned into the county?

A. Not to my knowledge.

Q. No, go on and explain.

A. We were unable to get an account of this liquor license money, Mr. Rephorn claimed it was in litigation, and I guess it was for a number of years. But we decided that it would have to be brought to a head so we subpoenaed Mr. Rephorn to appear before us, but he didn't come. I believe he was going to Meyersdale, so that the next day we went all over town and hunted him, one of the auditors went down to his office, and I went down the ther way. I found him down at Grove's garage, and I told him we wanted to get at this liquor license matter and wanted to get it disposed of somehow. We had a letter from Harrisburg about it, and he said, "Gentlemen, just come along over and see my attorney," or "lawyer," I don't know which. So we went with him and he went over to judge Berkey.

Q. Judge Berkey was then on the bench?

A. He was on the bench and in his chambers, and the matter was mentioned. I don't know what was said, but we wanted to get this matter straightened out, and Judge Berkey said, "Gentlemen, you cannot go back and audit a year's account that you have already audited." That was about all that was said, I guess.

Q. Where did you get the information that the $3,500 had been paid to Rephorn as county treasurer.

A. Well, we got the statement from the clerk of court's office, receipts and papers and other signed statements about the liquor license which money was paid into the clerk of the courts I guess, but we got our records there.

Q. You say the matter was in ligitation, what did you understand was the matter in ligitation?

A. Well, with reference to the money, whether this money should be refunded to these payees—

Q. You mean to the payers?

A. Yes, the payers, yes.

Q. Whether the license paid for the last half should be refunded to the people who had paid that to the county treasurer?

A. That was what I understood, yes.

Q. But the monies were not included or accounted for in the hands of the county treasurer.

A. No sir.

Q. Do you know how the ligitation ended?

A. I don't.

CROSS EXAMINATION.

By Mr. BEIDLEMAN:

Q. What is that account there?

A. That is the account of the money as we found it in the Clerk of Court's office.

Q. For the year ending when?

A. The year ending, the money paid in the latter half of 1919.

Q. That was before Judge Berkey went on the bench?

A. I guess it was.

Q. Yes. And did you prepare that, was it prepared in your presence?

A. That list?

Q. That book, as you have it before you?

A. We auditors prepared that.

Q. In whose hand writing is it?

A. That is my handwriting.

Q. In your handwriting?

A. Yes sir.

Q. This question of the liquor license occurred when Judge Berkey was still a practicing lawyer?

A. I guess it did.

Q. And the question involved was in the interpretation of the Act of 1919 which allowed a refund of liquor licenses after the Act of 1919 was passed, didn't it?

A. Likely I guess.

Q. That is to say where liquor licenses were granted before the passage of the Act of 1919 there was a provision in the law that the person who had the license had the right to a refund from the treasurer for such part of the unexpired license, isn't that right?

A. I am not familiar with that part of the law.

Q. Do you know whether or not that was the question involved?

A. It may have been.

Q. So that at the time that audit was made there was no money due the county of Somerset, was there?

A. At what time.

Q. At the time you made that audit and made that notation?

A. Certainly there was money due.

Q. How much?

A. In 1920 we failed to get the matter laid before us.

Q. What was there in 1919, what monies were due in 1919?

A. That I am not sure.

Q. That was disputed, was't it?

A. Yes sir.

Q. And you closed your audit with that notation that this was in dispute?

A. No. Not in 1920 we didn't, this is 1921.

Q. What is that you have there (indicating on book)?

A. That is an account of the monies paid in 1919.

Q. 1919?

A. And the matter was never brought before the auditors.

Q. And what did you do with it in 1919?

A. We didn't do anything, because the treasurer said it was in litigation.

Q. Yes.

A. And could not account. It has been the custom there that any account that is in ligitation or not distributed the treasurer would hold it, hold it until the next year. The Standard Oil Company had a case of that kind and it was held over possible two years.

Q. What did you do in 1920 with it?

A. We didn't do anything, because the treasurer said he could not lay it before us.

Q. What did you do in 1921?
A. That is the account there. (Indicating)
Q. How much did you find to be due?
A. According to the records in the clerk of court's office, it is $3,575.37 I believe.
Q. To whom was it payable?
A. The county treasurer, that was in the county treasurer's hands.
Q. Yes, that amount of money you carried along in the county treasurer's hands and was said to you to be in dispute?
A. We never carriet it at all, we never had any notation or any account of it until this time.
Q. When did you make that notation, you said in 1919?
A. No sir, I didn't say 1919, 1921.
Q. You made the notation in 1921?
A. Yes sir.
Q. But you knew the money was in disute in 1919?
A. 1920.
Q. Did you know it was in dispute in 1919?
A. We knew there was an account of liquor license money held back.
Q. In 1919?
A. 1920.
Q. What do you know about any money that was held back in 1919 on the same account?
A. There was not any held back in 1919.
Q. There was not?
A. Not this way.
Q. There wasn't any money there in dispute for the licenses granted in 1919?
A. Well, part of 1919.
Q. What time do you hold your license court?
A. I think it was in February, or April possibly.
Q. In February. The license money that was due was paid during the month of February and would not that be paid in the month of February, if that is the time your license court is held, and the money that was in there at that time was bound to be in dispute before December 31, 1919, wasn't it?
A. Likely it was.
Q. Judge Berkey never granted any licenses, did he?
A. I don't think so, no.
Q. You know that he did not?
A. No.
Q. All of the applications that were presented to Judge Berkey were refused, were they not?
A. I think so.
Q. So that in December 1919 the same money that you say was in dispute in 1920 was also in dispute in 1919?
A. Not in our case, because we did not get any account until the year after the business is done.
Q. Do you mean to say that when that year ends, the fiscal year ends Desember 31, 1919, that you did not get this money for a year?
A. Not until 1920, the beginning of 1920.
Q. Yes. So that in January, 1920, you audited for the year 1919 and those sums were in dispute, were they not?
A. Yes sir.
Q. That was also true when you audited on January 1, 1921.
A. Yes sir.
Q. And also true when you audited on January 1, 1922?
A. Well that maybe so, that matter was closed that year.
Q. How was it closed?

Mr. GEYER: We have a certified copy.

Mr. BEIDLEMAN: I am not asking for a certified copy, I am asking this witness.

Mr. GEYER: I submit that he does not have the right to cross examine when the witness has alleged that he does not know the court proceedings, when he said on direct examination that he didn't know what it was, he didn't understand it. If the true purpose of this inquiry is to get light—

Mr. BEIDLEMAN: What did you put him on the stand for if he does not know?

Mr. GEYER: I put him on the stand for the purpose of showing that these monies had been owing to the county and never been paid to the county, and Judge Berkey said it was none of their business. I will show the other facts—

Mr. BEIDLEMAN: The witness hasn't said that.

The CHAIRMAN: He has not brought the things out that you claim to show.

Mr. GEYER Yes, I think I have.

By Mr. BEIDLEMAN:
Q. The conversation that you said you had with Judge Berkey was that you went to see him about some fund that had not been accounted for, and the Judge said that you could not review an audit that had already been closed, didn't he?
A. Yes sir.
Q. And after the date for the last day for filing exceptions had passed?
A. We didn't go to see him as county auditors as the treasurer asked us to go along with him to see his lawyer.
Q. Then you did not go as county auditors?
A. Sure we did.
Q. Why did you go?
A. Simply because the treasurer asked us to go along over and see his attorney, and we simply went along with him.
Q. And Judge Berkey represented this case before he went on the bench?
A. I don't know.
Q. Do you know whether he represented the treasurer before he went on the bench.
A. I don't know.
Q. And when you went to see Judge Berkey, Judge Berkey said that the last day for filing exceptions had gone by, and you could not file exceptions after that day had passed, you could not reopen it?
A. He said we could not re-audit an account.
Q. You could not re-audit the account and you don't know what became of the money?
A. We never had audited that account, we never touched it.
Q. You don't know where the money is?
A. We don't know where the money is?
Q. Don't know whether the money has been paid back to the persons entitled to it?
A. To the best of my knowledge it is in the county treasurer's hands yet.
Q. Still in the county treasurer's hands.
A. Except what has been remitted. Mr. Rephorn told us that he had remitted to some of these people considereble of this fund, and we asked him then to lay before us his records and he said I have moved several times and lost the checks and records, my books, and he never gave us a thing.
Q. And the money had been collected by Mr. Rephorn, he was the person who was liable to the persons who had paid it, wasn't he?
A. Yes sir.
Q. And as these questions were determined, the amount that was determined, if the liquor applicant was entitled to his money Rephorn paid it?
A. Yes, whatever was refunded, if any, we have no record, the auditors have no knowledge of any of that because Mr. Rephorn never gave us any record whatever, and it was his business to place before us the amount of money refunded.
Q. Did the county auditors have an attorney?
A. Did they have an attorney?
Q. Yes.
A. No.
Q. Did they have one at that time?
A. No.
Q. You never had an attorney?
A. My first term we had, yes.
Q. Mr. Landis was the attorney for the auditors?
A. Only for one case, but—
Mr. BEIDLEMAN: That is all.

By Mr. GEYER:
Q. What were you going to say?
A. I was going to say that we put the matter up to the county commissioners to make an effort to get this matter, and they simply failed to take this matter up and dropped it. They had a hearing and dropped it. Another thing we wrote the department at Harrisburg and explained this matter, the money in litigation, the money in the treasurer's hands, and they answered and stated, I don't know, the other auditor I think has that letter, and stated that the amount the State would recive, which is only one-third, or maybe less than that, was too small for it

to send an attorney out there to take it up, so we as auditors did not go any further with it.

By Mr. WITKIN:
Q. Of course, Judge Berkey was not present when Mr. Rephorn said "Come over and see my attorney?
A. No sir, that was in the auditor's room where we worked. We simply went along, accompanied him you know.
Q. Then you went into the Judge's chambers?
A. We did.
Q. In the court house?
A. Yes.
Q. Who was present at that time?
A. The three county auditors and Mr. Rephorn.
Q. The three county auditors, Mr. Rephorn, the Judge and yourself?
A. Yes sir.
Q. And then you asked him various questions pertaining to this money?
A. There was not much said about it.
Q. You asked him a question about the money?
A. Somebody said what we came there for, I don't know whether it was Mr. Rephorn or one of the auditors.
Q. It may have been one of the auditors?
A. It may have been.
Q. And he answered you and gave you his opinion.
A. Yes sir.
Q. That was all that took place in the Judge's office?
A. Yes sir.
Q. And you went out?
A. We went about that account a little later.

By Mr. LUDLOW:
Q. The Judge just came on the bench, a new Judge?
A. It was about his second year, I guess.
Q. Was he the man that was meant as being the attorney?
A. I think so.
Q. There was no other attorney there, was there?
A. Oh no.

By Mr. WITKIN:
Q. When you say you think so you don't know?
A. What was that?
Q. When you say you think so, what do you mean by "You think so?"
A. What was the question?
Q. Mr. Ludlow asked you whether or not Judge Berkey was the man that was meant when Mr. Rephorn said he wanted to go and see his attorney, what do you mean by that?
A. I didn't know where he was going, he said, "Come along and see my attorney", and we trooped after him.
Q. This delegation went into Judge Berkey's office?
A. Yes sir.

The CHAIRMAN: What is the purpose of this particular testimony?

Mr. GEYER: We will show that the Judge had this money, or a considerable part of it, borrowed it from the former county treasurer.

(Certified copy of petition in the matter of Michael H. Sipe for refund of retail liquor license fees produced and marked complainants exhibit No. 20)

(Certified copy in the matter of the petition of Joseph T. McCormick for refund of retail liquor license fees produced and marked complainants exhibit No. 21).

Mr. GEYER: I offer in evidence now exhibit No. 20 and No. 21, similar proceedings, but exhibit No. 20 is entitled in the matter of the petition of Michael H. Sipe for refund of retail liquor license fees, in the court of quarter sessions of Somerset County to No. 24, February sessions, 1919, and No. 13, May sessions, 1920.

The CHAIRMAN: What is the name of the petitioner?

Mr. GEYER: Michael H. Sipe.

And if I may be permitted to summarize the petition goes on to aver that Michael H. Sipe on the 8th day of February, 1919, was duly granted a license by the court under the Act of 1880, known as the Brooks License Law, which said license became effective on the first day of April, 1919, and will expire on the 1st day of April, 1920. That prior to the 1st day of April, 1919, and before the license so granted was issued, your petitioner paid to the county treasurer of said county, the full annual license fee of $100 for the year ending April 1st, 1920. That on the 1st day of July, 1919, by reason of the enforcement of various Federal laws and regulations, he was prevented from selling under the license granted by this court, liquors herein before mentioned, whereupon on said date he abandoned the sale of all liquors, the sale of which was provided for in said license, closed up his place of business, and from the date mentioned to the present time fully surrendered all of his rights and privileges under said license, and has never since said date exercised any right thereunder. And he avers, that through inadvertence only he failed to make an actual surrender of said license to the clerk of this court, and he now offers to surrender the same. He, therefore, prays the court to make an order and decree, directing the county treasurer of Somerset County to refund to him the sum of $75, being the portion of the license fee paid by him for such license for the year ending April 1, 1920, based upon the unexpired portion of said year during which no rights under said license were exercised by him, to which he is entitled under the provisions of the Act of Assembly approved June 26, 1919, P. L. 673. The Act of 1919 authorized people who had paid a license fee to have a portion refunded in the event that they shall surrender their license during the year.

The CHAIRMAN: What is the date of that petition?

Mr. GEYER: The petition is verified under date of 27th day of March, 1920, and the order is made under date of March 29, 1920, by Judge Berkey, granting a rule on Shober, county treasurer of Somerset County, and upon Harmon M. Kephart, State Treasurer, and Charles A. Snyder, Auditor General of Pennsylvania, to show cause why there should not be refunded to the petitioner the sum of $75, the Act provided that it should be refunded on notice to the proper officers. There is a letter from Frank M. Hunter, Deputy Attorney General, addressed to the county treasurer, Somerset, Pa., in which he said, that they would not file any answer and would not appear. He was then acting as Deputy Attorney General. Here is an affidavit of service showing that the service was made upon William J. Davis, Deputy County Treasurer, of the petition and the decree, and by registered letter addressed to the State Treasurer and Auditor General. There is an answer of Marling M. Shober, county treasurer, which demands proof of certain matters and particularly raising the question, which was the question passed upon, that there was no surrender of the license as such. You will note that the petition said that inadvertently only it was failed to be surrendered. There is an opinion by Judge Berkey entered on January 27, 1921, discharging rule to show cause, and I believe I can correctly interpret the two page opinion by saying: that the petitioner is not entitled to the decree prayed for under the Act of 1919, is clear under the authority of Burkel's petition in re-license fee, 74 Pennsylvania Superior Court, 416, and that he is not entitled to the decree under the Act of June 26, 1919, P. L. 673, is established inasmuch as the petitioner admits that he did not surrender his license to the clerk of the court of quarter sessions, which admission under the language of said act is fatal to the petitioner. In effect, the decision is that having failed actually to surrender his certificate, he does not obtain the benefit of the Act, and, therefore, is not entitled to a refund of these monies from the county treasurer.

Mr. BEIDLEMAN: I think you will find that that was based upon the decision of the Superior Court?

Mr. GEYER: I say he quotes the decision of the Superior Court on failure to return.

Mrs. MARY REPHORN, a witness called in behalf of the complainants being duly affirmed was examined and testified as follows on

DIRECT EXAMINATION.

Mr. WITKIN: I think it is the sense of several members of the committee, that if this is relevant we all want to hear it but what do you intend to prove?

Mr. GEYER: I think the matter will develop in the second question of this witness who is the wife of the former county treasurer, who is unable to be here, and who has certain notes from Judge Berkey of Somerset County in her possession.

By Mr. GEYER:
Q. What is your name madam?
A. Mrs. Mary Rephorn.
Q. And who is your husband?
A. John M. Rephorn.

Q. Where is he now?
A. Somerset.
Q. He was county treasurer of Somerset County?
A. Yes sir.
Q. What is his present condition?
A. Well, he has partial paralysis, locomotor-attaxis.
Q. He is able to come here?
A. He may be able to come here, but I don't know whether he would be able to be on the witness stand.
Q. Do you have in your possession any notes given to your husband by the Johnstown and Somerset Street Railway Company to Judge Berkey or any of his associates?
A. Yes, I have.
Q. Will you produce them?
A. (Witness produces three notes) I don't know whether it is the Street Railway Company or not.)
(Note dated December 11, 1919, in the sum of $550, signed by J. A. Berkey and A. Kent Miller produced and marked complainants exhibit No. 22).
(Note dated April 14, 1919, in the sum of $410 signed by A. Kent Miller and J. A. Berkey, produced and marked complainants exhibit No. 23)
(Note dated March 6, 1919, in the sum of $1,200 signed by A. Kent Miller, produced and marked complainants exhibit No. 24).

By Mr. GEYER:
Q. I show you three notes marked exhibit Nos. 22, 23 and 24, and ask you whether those are the notes to which you referred?
A. Yes sir.
Q. Where did you get them?
A. I got them from my husband.
Q. Have you been recently attending to the financial affairs of your husband?
A. No sir, I have not.
Q. When did you get these?
A. I got these this morning but I had seen them before.
Q. When did you first see them?
A. In 1919.
Q. Do you have any knowledge of the handwriting of the people whose signatures are to these notes, do you know Judge Berkey's handwriting?
A. Indeed I don't.
Q. Do you know any other gentlemen who signed the notes?
A. I know A. Kent Miller but I don't know his handwriting.
Q. You don't?
A. No sir.
Mr. OWLETT: May we see those notes?
Mr. GEYER: Yes sir.
(Mr. Geyer handed notes to Mr. Owlett).

CROSS EXAMINATION.

By Mr. BEIDLEMAN.
Q. Madam, you saw all these notes in 1919?
A. Yes sir.
Q. Do you know what date in 1919 you saw them?
A. I don't know the month.
Q. The one dated March 6, 1919, is in the sum of $1200 and is signed by A. Kent Miller, and Judge Berkey's name is not on it, is it?
A. No sir.
Q. The next one is for $410, dated April 14, 1919, signed by A. Kent Miller and J. A. Berkey, isn't it?
A. Yes sir
Q. And the third one is for $550, dated December 11, 1919, signed by J. A. Berkey and A. Kent Miller, that was before Judge Berkey was on the bench, wasn't it?
A. Yes sir
Q Who asked you to produce these notes here?
A. I don't think anybody asked me to.
Q. Whom did you tell that you had these notes?
A. Mr. Boose gave me these notes this morning.
Q. Mr. Boose gave you the notes this morning?
A. Yes sir.
Q. At his office?
A. On the way down here.
Q. Do you know how he happened to get them?
A. I imagine Mr. Rephorn gave them to him.
Q. And he gave them to you on the train on the way down?
A. Yes sir.
Q. When did you last see the notes?
A. Last see them?
Q. Yes? Before this morning?
A. It was either the last of 1919 or the first of 1920.
Q. So that you have not seen these notes since the latter part of 1919 or the very early part of 1920 until Mr. Boose handed them to you on the train this morning?
A. Yes sir.
Q. Were you told what you were to come down here for?
A. I didn't know exactly what I was coming for.
Q. Who saw you, who asked you to come down?
A. Mr. Kooser.
Q. That is Mr. Earnest O. Kooser?
A. Yes sir.
Q. The gentleman sitting here (indicating Mr. Kooser)?
A. Yes sir.

RE-DIRECT EXAMINATION.

By Mr. GEYER:
Q. Who subpoenaed you?
A. The deputy sheriff.
Q. That is the sergeant-at-arms?
A. I got a subpoena from the deputy sheriff there at Somerset.
Q. That is, first your husband was subpoenaed, is that right, last week?
A. Yes.
Q. And then you reported here last week by a doctor's certification on file that he was not able to come, is that correct?
A. I have heard so.
Mr. GEYER: There is such a record is there not Mr. Chairman?
The CHAIRMAN: We have a certificate here concerning that, I don't remember whose it is.

By Mr. GEYER:
Q. And then after that you were subpoenaed by the deputy sheriff to come and produce these papers, is that right?
A. Yes sir.
Q. Mr. Boose was your husband's attorney?
A. I think he had gone to him, yes.
Q. Do you know whether Mr. A. Kent Miller is related to Judge Berkey?
A. I think he is in a business way.
Q. In what way?
A. Well, I think he and Mr. Berkey have been connected with the street railway.
Q. Do you know whether he is an officer?
A. I think he is, but I don't know what.
Q. You don't know what office?
A. No.
Mr. GEYER: Have you any questions, Mr. Chairman?
The CHAIRMAN: In answer to your question I would say that the only health certificate that is in my possession is that of Dr. J. F. Bowman, Somerset, being a certificate that Marling H. Shober is unable to be here.
Mr. GEYER: Was there any affidavit for Mr. Rephorn?
The CHAIRMAN: I have none.

RE-CROSS EXAMINATION.

By Mr. BEIDLEMAN:
Q. Mrs. Rephorn, where is your home?
A. Somerset.
Q. In the town of Somerset?
A. Yes sir.
Q. How far is that from Meyersdale?
A. Twenty-two miles.
Q. Did your husband drive an automobile in Meyersdale last week?
A. No sir.
Q. How long has it been since he has been out of the house?
A. Out every day.
Q. Was he out yesterday?
A. Yes sir.
Q. Able to attend to his work?
A. Well, he don't have anything to do.
Q. He don't have anything to do but drive his automobile?
A. Yes sir.
Q. Drove it yesterday?

A. Yes sir.
Q. Do you know that there has been $1400 paid on account of these notes?
A. I dont know what has been paid.
Q. In other words, you know nothing whatever about the notes, you and your husband never talked about them, your husband gave you no information whatever concerning them, you have not seen them since at least the early part of 1920 until they were handed to you on the train after you left Somerset? And that notwithstanding the fact that your husband was out driving the automobile yesterday, is that right?
A. I saw those notes this morning in the Vancar hotel.
Q. Just to-day?
A. Yes, this morning.
Q. But from the arly part of 1920 down to March 2, 1925 you never saw them?
A. No sir, I didn't.
Q. You and your husband never discussed them?
A. No sir.
Q. Your husband never told you that there was a dollar paid on them, and you don't know that $1400 has already been paid on them.
A. I don't know what has been paid on them, I know he has been trying to get the money.

By Mr. GEYER:
Q. The Governor asked you whether you ever discussed the matter with your husband, is that correct?
A. Concerning these notes?
Q. Yes? And what became of this $3500?
A. You are speaking of the liquor license money?
Q. Did you ever discuss it with him?
A. I did, I tried to.
Q. What did your husband tell you?
A. He told me that he had put the money out through Judge Berkey.
Q. That is your husband told you—
Mr. BEIDLEMAN: If your honors please I ask that it be stricken out. I ask that it be stricken out for the reason that it is hearsay, and under the testimony here in this case, admitted by this woman, her husband certainly is not incapable of coming here before this committee because as late as yesterday he was out in Somerset County driving an automobile, and they are now bringing this woman down here in an endeavor to slip something in in a hearsay way that they are afraid to put in direct.
Mr. GEYER: Let me say that there was nothing slipped in by way of hearsay. I distinctly asked the witness whether she ever discussed or had any conversation with her husband, and she said she had never discussed it, never talked to her husband about it. Our information was that the gentleman was unable to come and if there is any way of bringing him here, we would like to have him brought here. We were advised that his physical condition was such that he was unable to come.

By Mr. GEYER:
Q. Can you tell the gentlemen here whether your husband can come?
A. Well, he says he won't, he says he is not able.
The CHAIRMAN: If he is able to come and we want him we will issue a subpoena for him.
Mr. GEYER: We think he ought to be called.
The CHAIRMAN: We will direct a subpoena to be issued to bring him in.
Mr. GEYER: We want a ruling on Governor Beidleman's motion.
The CHAIRMAN: Mr. Geyer I would say we all know the fact that this testimony under the circumstances is strictly inadmissible, and we will disregard that testimony and will issue a subpoena to bring the husband in in this case and let him produce his testimony direct. Then he can testfy on this particular matter which I think ought to be satisfactory to everybody.

HARRY F. BITNER, recalled.
DIRECT EXAMINATION.

By Mr. GEYER:
Q. You have testified that you were prothonotary and that you were familiar with the signature of Judge Berkey, and had often seen him write, is that a fact?
A. Not often, I have seen him write.
Q. You have seen him write?
A. Yes sir.
Q. Will you look at the signature of J. A. Berkey to a note marked exhibit No. 22, and tell us if you can, if that is Judge Berkey's signature?
Mr. BEIDLEMAN: What are those notes? Certainly if you are acting in the interest of time, if you are going to send for this man Rephorn to determine whether or not those notes are his and that they were signed and given by Judge Berkey, we are certainly killing a lot of it to have this man say that is Judge Berkey's signature.
The CHAIRMAN: I was going to interrupt, I didn't notice your last question?
Mr. GEYER: I am offering to prove Judge Berkey's signature to those notes. The last witness said she was not familiar with his signature.
The CHAIRMAN: We have never seen those notes, and don't have them on the record yet, as to who gave them or to whom they were given or by whom they were signed. At least I don't have it in my notes.
Mr. GEYER: Two of them are signed by J. A. Berkey, and all of them are signed by A. Kent Miller, and I am offering now to prove—
The CHAIRMAN: To whom were they given?
Mr. GEYER: They are all given to J. W. Rephorn; one is J. W. Rephorn, one is John W. Rephorn, and the other is J. W. Rephorn.
The CHAIRMAN: That is the gentleman for whom we directed a subpoena to be issued.
Mr. BEIDLEMAN: That is the man for whom you have directed a subpoena to be issued and now you are asking the prothonotary whether or not he signed them.
Mr. GEYER: I want to prove the genuineness of those signatures and I am offering to prove the genuineness of those signatures.
The CHAIRMAN: If that is to be followed by any reason why you should have that information in at this time just for the purpose of proving the signature, we would admit it, but I think, as a matter of expediency, if the other gentleman is to be produced he could identify these notes.
Mr. GEYER: If he would.
Mr. CHAIRMAN: We propose to bring him if he is able to come.
Mr. GEYER: Suppose he denies the signature?
The CHAIRMAN: Then you can call the prothonotary.
Mr. GEYER: Then the prothonotary will not be here, I simply want to prove the signatures.
Mr. MOFFATT: He can prove the signatures while we are arguing about it.
The CHAIRMAN: Go ahead and prove them.

By Mr. GEYER:
Q. I show you this exhibit 22, is that in your opinion a genuine signature.
A. It looks like it.
Q. Do you believe it is?
A. I believe it is.
Q. I show you exhibit 23, signed by J. A. Berkey, and ask you whether in your opinion that is his genuine signature?
A. It is.
Q. Are you familiar with the handwriting of A. Kent Miller?
A. I am not.
Mr. GEYER: I should like to introduce them in evidence but I will be compelled to call some banker here in the room and prove the signature of A. Kent Miller, or call Mr. A. Kent Miller himself.
A. KENT MILLER, a witness called in behalf of the complainants being duly sworn was examined and testified as follows on:

DIRECT EXAMINATION.

By Mr. GEYER:
Q. You are A. Kent Miller?
A. Yes sir.
Q. I show you a note marked exhibit No. 24 to J. W. Rephorn, purporting to be signed by A. Kent Miller, is that your signature?
A. Correct.
Q. I show you a note marked exhibit No. 23, purporting to be signed by A. Kent Miller, is that your signature?
A. Yes sir.
Q. Is that Judge Berkey's signature below yours?

A. Yes sir.
Q. I show you a note dated December 11, 1919, and marked exhibit No. 22, purporting to be signed by J. A. Berkey and A. Kent Miller, is that your signature?
A. Yes sir.
Q. And is that Judge Berkey's signature?
A. Yes sir.
Mr. GEYER: That is all.

CROSS EXAMINATION.

By Mr. BEIDLEMAN:
Q. How much has been paid on account of those notes?
A. About $1,400.

By Mr. MOFFATT:
Q. What is the total amount of those notes?
A. $2.100.
Mr. GEYER: I offer in evidence exhibit No. 22, being a note dated December 11, 1919, on demand after date we promise to pay to the order of J. W. Rephorn $550, signed, J. A. Berkey and A. Kent Miller.
The second one dated April 14, 1919, marked exhibit No. 23, for $410, promising to pay that amount to John W. Rephorn on May 3, 1919, signed A. Kent Miller and J. A. Berkey. Exhibit No. 23 contains a notation on the back, "Received on November 27, 1919, from J. A. Berkey twenty ($20.00)—dollars—Received 15-23 rec'd from J. A. Berkey —$20.00 Rec'd Dec. 1924 from J. A. Berkey $50.00," probably $30 but I think $50.
Exhibit No. 24 dated March 26, 1919, thirty days after date I promise to pay $1,200 to J. W. Rephorn. The note contains the following notations; "By check Apr. 26, 1919, $500." I don't know whether that is $5 or whether it is $500. This is the Kent Miller note, and then there is a second credit of what looks like $500, maybe $5, and then there are credits in pencil which would indicate further credits from time to time in amounts from ten, twelve, fourteen and fifteen dollars amounting to $63. That is on the A. Kent Miller note.
Mr. WITKIN: Mr. Geyer, cannot we agree on the record as to what date Judge Berkey took office.
Mr. BEIDLEMAN: The first Monday in January, 1920.

By Mr. BEIDLEMAN:
Q. Now, Mr. Miller, notwithstanding what maybe on the back of these notes, there has been over $1400 paid on account of them has there not?
A. Yes sir.

By Mr. GEYER:
Q. On which note has the $1400 been paid.
A. There is $1000—$1063, I don't see that he has credited the last $300.
Q. On the $1000 note there is a credit of $1063, is that right?
A. Yes, that is about right.
Q. And you say there is another credit of what?
A. Well, I gave him $300 less than three weeks ago?
Q. On which note?
A. I don't know where he put it.
Q. On which note did you tell him to credit it?
A. I don't know.
Q. On your note or Judge Berkey's?
A. I was going away and I just gave him a check, and I don't know how he credited it.
Q. Whose money was it you gave to him, yours or Judge Berkey's?
A. My own.
Q. One of these notes is signed by you first, in the amount of $410, and the Judge's name is below yours, does that indicate that Judge Berkey was bail for you?
A. No, not necessarily.
Q. And the other one indicates that it is signed by Judge Berkey and you second, does that indicate that you were bail for Judge Berkey?
A. Not necessarily?
Q. Whose debt was this?
A. Our joint debt.
Q. Joint debt, yours and Judge Berkey's?
A. Yes sir.
Q. What position do you hold in the Street Railway company?
A. I am secretary.
Q. And have been such for how long?
A. Since 1908.
Mr. JOHN D. LONERGAN, a witness called in behalf of the complainant being duly sworn was examined and testified as follows on

DIRECT EXAMINATION.

By Mr. GEYER:
Q. What is your business, sir?
A. Assistant Treasurer, Johnstown Trust Company Johnstown.
Q. How long have you been connected with that institution?
A. Since its organization in 1920.
Q. And before that time with what banking institution were you connected?
A. I was cashier of the first national bank of Lilly.
Q. Where is that?
A. It is twenty miles east of Johnstown.
Mr. BEIDLEMAN: What is the purpose of the special qualification?
Mr. GEYER: I propose to prove the market value of the Johnstown and Somerset Railway Bonds in that community. Is there any question as to the gentleman's qualifications?
Mr. BEIDLEMAN: Not as to his banking qualifications.

By Mr. GEYER:
Q. How long have you been in the banking business?
A. Since 1907.
Q. Since 1920 you say you have been with the trust company in Johnstown?
A. Yes sir.
Q. As such has it been your duty to know the market value of securities locally and otherwise?
A. I have been dealing in securities, more or less, for the different banks since coming on the mountain.
Q. Do you pass upon the market value of securities offered as collateral?
A. Yes sir.
Q. Do you know of the bonds of the Johnstown and Somerset Railway Company?
A. I have known of them.
Q. For how long?
A. Four years.
Q. What, in your opinion, is their present market value?
A. We have no quotations whatever on them.
Q. What value have you placed upon them as collateral?
A. We have never permitted them as collateral.
Q. Not in any amount?
A. Not in any amount.
Q. Has that been the subject of discussion and inquiry by your institution?
A. It has been.
Q. And of orders given?
A. Yes sir.

CROSS EXAMINATION.

By Mr. BEIDLEMAN:
Q. Do you know Mr. McAneny?
A. Yes sir.
Q. Secretary and treasurer of the Johnstown Traction Company?
A. Yes sir, I do.
Q. Do you regard him as well versed in values of street railways?
A. I would imagine he is.
Mr. GEYER: I certainly object to that, that certainly would not be evidence under any circumstance.

By Mr. BEIDLEMAN:
Q. Do you?
A. I would imagine he is.
Q. Have you been over this line?
A. I have never ridden over it, I have been by it in a machine.
Q. When you say "by it", how much have you seen of it?
A. I have seen it from Johnstown through Davidsville and out to—
Q. Then you don't go within a mile of it at points between Johnstown and Davidsville, do you? some points where you are a mile away from the railroad between Johnstown and Davidsville, are you not?

A. Oh you are, but you can see every stick of timber on it.
Q. Do you know the size rails they have?
A. No, that is not part of my business.
Q. Do you know the kind of trolley wire they have?
A. No sir.
Q. Do you know the cars?
A. I see them.
Q. How many have you seen?
A. They pass my door every day.
Q. How many do they own?
A. I don't know.
Q. How many miles of track do they operate?
A. I don't know.
Q. How many bridges are there on the road?
A. I don't know.
Q. How long is the pole line?
A. I don't know.
Q. You don't know anything of the physical condition of this road, do you?
A. No, I don't.
Q. How do the cars of that company compare with the cars of other trolley companies?
A. A very nice car.
Q. Very fine cars are they, do you know how much is invested in the road?
A. No, I don't.
Q. Do you know how much the road is worth?
A. No, I don't.
Q. Do you know whether it is in continuous operation?
A. Yes sir.
Q. Running how long?
A. Since about the time I went to Johnstown.
Q. Operating over how many miles of track?
A. I don't know.
Q. Do you know the length of the road?
A. No, I don't.
Q. Do you know whether or not they are engaged in any additions to the road?
A. No, that is not my business.
Q. Do they have a power house?
A. They operate on the power of the Johnstown Traction Company.
Q. Do they have a power house themselves?
A. I don't know.
Q. You don't know anything about the condition of the road?
A. I never investigated the condition of the road.
Q. And the only thing that you are prepared to say is that the value of these bonds is such that you have not accepted any of them in your bank?
A. That is the idea.
Q. You don't pretend to say that they don't have any value?
A. The only thing is that we have not been accepting them.
Q. I am asking if you pretend to say that they don't have value?
A. In our estimation we would not accept them.
Q. I am not asking you that, sir. I am asking you whether you say that those bonds have no value?
A. I don't know whether they have value or not.
Q. You don't know whether they have or not. The thing in your opinion that would go to make up the value of the bond would be the physical condition of the road, wouldn't it?
A. Sure, the physical condition of the road and the ability to pay.
Q. Their ability to pay. Do you know anything about the bills that are owing by the company?
A. No sir.
Q. In fact, you don't know anything about this company, at all.
A. No, I don't know anything of the financial standing of the company.

H. J. WEIMER, a witness called in behalf of the complainant was duly sworn and examined and testified as follows on

DIRECT EXAMINATION.

By Mr. GEYER:

Q. Mr. Weimer, what is your business?
A. I am in the mercantile business.
Q. Have you had certain bonds of the Johnstown and Somerset Railway Company for sale?
A. Yes sir.
Q. In recent years?
A. Yes sir.
Q. How recently?
A. About six months ago.
Q. Did you endeavor to obtain a market for them?
A. Yes sir.
Q. How.
A. I went to see C. C. Smucker, of Boswell, and I talked to Judge Berkey and he told me he would have to hear from the finance committee first.
Q. Yes, what were you doing with them?
A. I got them in a bankrupt case; I was trustee in the E. C. Welch estate, and I tried to sell them.
Q. Whom did you sell them to?
A. Joe Levy paid me for them.
Q. Whom did you sell them to?
A. Levy.
Q. For whom?
A. Well, I asked Levy and Levy said, "You know who they are for", and I said "Really I don't know and I don't care; the money is what I am after." He said, "They are for Judge Berkey."
Q. What did you get for them?
A. $50 for $700.
Q. $50 for $700 of bonds?
A. Yes sir.
Q. And you had talked to Judge Berkey about buying bonds before that time?
A. Yes, and he said he would have to see the finance committee.
Q. Did he make any offer for them at all?
A. No, he didn't.
Q. Will you give us your best recollection as to day you sold them. If you have any memorandum which will refresh your recollection you may use it?
A. I have not but the referee in bankruptcy is here, he has that on file and maybe he can give you that date.
Q. Do you know how long ago, it was?
A. Three or four or five months I guess.
Q. And before making that sale had you made any other efforts to sell, had you exhausted your efforts to sell them?
A. Yes, I went to different ones.
Q. Could you get any better price than that for them.
A. No.

CROSS EXAMINATION.

By Mr. BEIDLEMAN:

Q. The Mr. Levy to whom you refer is the Mr. Levy who sits by me, is it?
A. Yes sir.
Q. A member of the Somerset County bar. Where did you have this conversation with Mr. Levy wherein he said that he wanted them for Judge Berkey?
A. I didn't answer that way.
Q. What is that?
A. I didn't answer that way.
Q. How did you answer?
A. He said to me, "You know who they are for"; I said, "I don't know and I don't care." He mentioned it without me saying anything.
Q. What did he say, just tell us your conversation, we want to know the conversation?
A. When he gave me the check for $50 he said, "Do you know who is buying these bonds" or "Who they are for". I won't say which of these two expressions, and I said, "No, and I don't care," and he said without my asking—
Q. What did he say, tell us?
A. He said, "They are for Judge Berkey."
Q. Where did this conversation take place?
A. In Levy's office.
Q. Anybody there?
A. Not inside the room.
Q. This conversation was between you and Mr. Levy, was it?
A. Yes sir.
Q. What was the size of this bankrupt's estate?
A. What do you mean, indebtedness?
Q. Yes, how big an estate was it?
A. You mean the size of the indebtedness?
Mr. GEYER: Give him both.

By Mr. BEIDLEMAN:
Q. I mean the assets and liabilities?
A. The liabilities were $33,000 and the assets were about $9000.
Q. Who was the bankrupt?
A. E. C. Welsh and Sons.
Q. E. C. Welch and Son?
A. Sons.
Q. What were they?
A. They were in the automobile business?
Q. The automobile business?
A. Yes sir.

By Mr. STADTLANDER:
Q. Were those bonds sold at private or public sale?
A. Private.

By Mr. BIDLESPACHER:
Q. Do we understand you to say that you got $50 for $700 worth of them?
A. Yes sir.
Q. You mean by that face value of $700?
A. Yes, the value was $700 and I sold them for $50.

By Mr. LUDLOW:
Q. When the Judge said he would submit it to the finance committee, what did you understand him to mean, the finance committee of what?
A. The street railway company is what I undrestood.

By Mr. BEIDLEMAN:
Q. Did you offer those bonds at public sale?
A. No.
Q. You just offered them to Levy?
A. No, I offered them to C. C. Smucker, at Boswell, and to Ross Scott, Attorney Scott.
Q. Who else?
A. I don't know who else.
Q. Well, just recall?
A. I spoke to different people about it.
Q. Who were they?
A. Well one was F. W. Besecker.
Q. Besecker, whom else did you— did you get on offer for them?
A. No.
A. I cannot recall any more.
Q. Who else did you speak to?
Q. Is that all?
A. That is all.
Q. These are the only persons you spoke to?
A. That I can remember.

By Mr. GEYER:
Q. Smucker is a bank man?
A. I believe.
Q. What kind of a bank is he connected with?
A. One of the Boswell banks.
Q. Is Mr. Smucker connected with the street railway company?
A. I understand so.
Q. As vice-president?
A. I think so.

CHARLES BRUBAKER a witness called on behalf of the complainant being duly affirmed was examined and testified as follows on

DIRECT EXAMINATION.

By Mr. GEYER:
Q. What connection did you have with your brother's estate?
A. I helped my sister-in-law settle up the estate.
Q. How long ago?
A. This last fall a year ago, 1923.
Q. In the fall of 1923? Did you have any bonds of the Johnstown and Somerset Street Railway Company for sale?
A. Yes sir.
Q. How did you sell them?
A. Public sale.
Q. With notice to the company?
A. Yes sir.
Q. To whom did you give the notice?
A. Well, the bills were advertised, I don't know whether there was direct notice but they were present at the sale.
Q. Who of the street railway company was present at the sale?
A. Mr. Smucker.
Q. What is his connection with the street railway company?
A. I think he is vice-president.
Q. Was the sale duly advertised?
A. Yes sir.
Q. Was it well attended?
A. Yes fairly well.
Q. What else was sold except securities?
A. Farm machinery, household goods.
Q. Regular full farm sale?
A. Yes sir.
Q. Sell the farm too?
A. Yes.
Q. How many bonds of the street railway company had you?
A. $5,000.
Q. What did you get for them?

By Mr. BIDLESPACHER:
Q. How much?
A. Mr. GEYER: $5,000.

By Mr. GEYER:
Q. How much did you get for them? You may refresh your recollection by looking at your sale list.
Mr. WITKIN: Got the date on the record?
A. Mr. GEYER: Yes.
The WITNESS: Bond No. 401, $90 for a $1000.

By Mr. LUDLOW:
Q. What was the date?
A. September 30th.

By Mr. GEYER:
Q. 1923?
A. Yes sir.
Q. Go on.
A. Bond No. 443, $1000, $95.
Mr. BEIDLEMAN: Bond 443, how much?
A. Mr. GEYER: $95.

By Mr. GEYER:
Q. Go on.
A. 442, $1000, $100.
Q. Go on.
A. 444, $1000, $95.
Q. Yes.
A. 446, $1,000, $105.

By Mr. BLUMBERG:
Q. $105?
A. Yes sir.

By Mr. GEYER:
Q. You had stock in the company too?
A. Yes sir.
Q. How much stock?
A. A certificate for $2,500.
Q. $2,500 par value?
A. Yes sir.
Q. What did you get for that?
A. $50.
Q. Did the same person buy all these bonds and stock?
A. Yes sir.
Q. Who?
A. Mr. Harvey Shaffer.
Q. Who is he?
A. He is the man that had bought the stock and bonds.
Q. Was he a creditor of the estate?
A. Yes sir.
Q. Were there any other bids except his?
A. One other, I think it was the president of the Hooversville Bank.
Q. Did you investigate the market value of those bonds before you sold them, as to what you might expect for them.
A. No sir, not directly, any more than what I heard.
Q. You had made inquiry as to what you ought to get for them?
A. Yes sir.
Q. And after your inquiry you allowed them to go at this price?

No cross examination.

By Mr. STADTLANDER:
Q. You were administrator of the estate?
A. No sir, my sister-in-law was the administratrix and I just assisted her.
Q. When did the decedent die?
A. In May, 1923.
Q. Had there been an inventory filed?
A. Yes sir.
Q. In the estate?
A. Yes sir.
Q. When was that filed?
A. I could not tell, a short time after.
Q. Did you have the value of that stock and bonds set forth in the inventory?
A. Yes sir.
Q. Was it priced?
A. Yes sir.
Q. Do you have the appraised value with you?
A. No sir.
Q. Was it appraised near what the bonds and stock sold for?
A. I don't think they were appraised as high, I am not sure.
Q. They were not appraised as high?
A. No sir.
Q. You received more than the appraised value?
A. I think so, I could not say exactly, I think about that.

By Mr. GEYER:
Q. Was the account filed in the Orphan's Court of your county?
A. Yes, sir.
Q. And confirmed by Judge Berkey.

By Mr. BEIDLEMAN:
Q. Who was your attorney?
A. Earnest Kooser.

By Mr. WITKIN:
Q. How long did your brother own these bonds?
A. Well, from the beginning, a year or so before.
Q. Do you know what he paid for them?
A. He paid $1,000 apiece for them. We had a receipt from J. A. Berkey for the full amount.

By Mr. BIDLESPACHER:
Q. Mr. Brubaker, have you got the date of this sale?
A. September 30, 1923.

By Mr. GEYER:
Q. Mr. Brubaker, will you tell us, did this make the estate insolvent.
A. Yes sir.
Q. By how much?
A. I don't know whether I could tell exactly but quite a sum.

C. C. WAGNER, a witness called in behalf of the complainant being duly affirmed was examined and testified as follows on

DIRECT EXAMINATION.

By Mr. GEYER:
Q. Where do you live, Mr. Wagner?
A. I live in Somerset, Pa.
Q. What is your business?
A. I am secretary and treasurer of the Somerset Trust Company?
Q. How long have you been such?
A. I took employment with the Somerset Trust Company on the 30th day of March, 1906, and on the first day of April, I think, 1913, I was elected secretary and treasurer.
Q. And have been such since?
A. Yes sir.
Q. And you give your entire time and attention to the banking business?
A. Yes sir.
Q. Are you familiar with the bonds of the Johnstown and Somerset Railway Company?
A. Well, yes—what do you mean by familiar?
Q. Do you know there are such bonds?
A. Yes sir.
Q. Do you know the market price of those bonds, the price at which they have been bought and sold or offered for sale?
A. I understand they have been sold at par.
Q. By whom?
A. By the company.
Q. Do you know of sales at par from anybody else outside of the company?
A. No sir.
Q. Do you know of any other sales between stranger or between any other parties other than those in which the company was a party?
A. I have heard of sales.
Q. How many?
A. I don't know how many. I know of the sale Mr. Weimer mentioned and the sale that Mr. Brubaker mentioned.
Q. Do you know of any others?
A. I cannot recall the name.
Q. Do you know of other sales?
A. I cannot say that I do.
Q. Do you know of their being offered as collateral security?
A. Yes, sir.
Q. Has the matter been the subject of discussion among your board of directors?
A. In a derisive way.
Mr. BEIDLEMAN: In a what?
A. In a derisive manner.

By Mr. GEYER:
Q. Have those bonds had a market value within the last few years?
A. None that I know of.
Q. What has been the determination of your board of directors as to their value as collateral?
A. They have no value as collateral with our bank.
Q. Do you know whether or not your view has been held by other banks in the community?
Mr. BEIDLEMAN: That is objected to as hearsay, the other banks can speak for themselves.

By Mr. GEYER:
Mr. GEYER: If as a matter of discussion and policy determined on by the banks in the community, I think that is of just as much value as of his own bank?
Will you answer the question?
The WITNESS. I don't know of any bank taking them as collateral on a loan.

CROSS EXAMINATION.

By Mr. BEIDLEMAN:
Q. Mr. Wagner, you have been personally hostile to Judge Berkey, have you not?
A. Oh, in years gone by before his election.
Q. And you were one of the petitioners in this petition.
A. Yes sir.
Q. And you and Judge Berkey have never been friends?
A. Well only as we meet on the street and I go and see him.
Q. Your histility has been one that has existed over a period of very many years?
A. Yes, I would say since before his election.
Q. How many years before his election?
A. Do you want that answered?
Q. Yes, sure.
A. I have been hostile to Judge Berkey up until the time of his election from the time it was reported that he stuffed ballot boxes?
Q. When was that?
A. In the primary election shortly after I came to Somerset.
Q. When was that?
A. I would say, 1901 or 1902.
Q. 1901 or 02. So you have carried a personal hostility against Judge Berkey for twenty-four years?
A. Not personal but as the manner in which he has conducted things in a political way.
Q. Where you employed by Mr. Earnest Kooser at any time?
A. I think I was employed by Mr. Earnest Kooser to write petitions or deeds or abstracts of title when I was a stenographer.
Q. And have been very friendly to Earnest Kooser for a great many years?

A. Oh, since I knew him, yes sir.
Q. Does Kooser represent the bank that you have?
A. No sir.
Q. Notwithstanding the fact that you allege that Judge Berkey stuffed ballot boxes in 1901 he was elected under the non-partisan judicial bill in 1919 over four candidates by more than fifty-one percent of the total vote cast at the primary election, was he not?
A. Yes sir.
Q. And at that primary election Mr. Earnest Kooser was a candidate for Judge against him?
A. Yes, sir.
Q. And in that election out of the total number of votes cast he got a total vote of a few over eight hundred, that is right?
A. I don't know just how many his votes were.
The CHAIRMAN: We don't care to curtail any testimony but we ask you to be brief in this matter and ask you to confine yourselves as nearly as possible to the issue.
Mr. BEIDLEMAN: Except it be against the allegation that a man was stuffing ballot boxes, it would be a very high tribute, indeed, that a man in 1919 got more than fifty-one percent of the total vote cast at a primary election over four candidates for Judge of the several courts of Somerset County, and one of whom was the man who seems to be behind these proceedings.
The CHAIRMAN: We understand the purpose of your testimony but we would like to make it as brief as you can and stick to the point.
J. W. SNYDER, a witness called in behalf of the complainant being duly sworn was examined and testified as follows on

DIRECT EXAMINATION.

By Mr. GEYER:
Q. Mr. Snyder, you are a banker?
A. Yes sir.
Q. Connected with what institution?
A. Citizen's National, Windber.
Q. How long have you been connected with that institution?
A. About twenty-three years.
Q. What is your position with the bank?
A. Cashier.
Q. How long have you held that position?
A. I have been cashier ever since I was there.
Q. Where is Windber?
A. The metropolis of Somerset County.
Q. I didn't ask what it was but in which part of the county it is?
A. It is in the extreme northern part of the county.
Q. How far from Somerset?
A. By the new road it is thirty-eight miles.
Q. Is it near the line or any part of the line of the Johnstown and Somerset Railway Company?
A. The Johnstown and Somerset Railway Company runs within six or seven miles of Windber, I would say.
Q. Has it been a part of your business to konw anything of the market value of securities, local and otherwise in your community?
A. Well, we try to keep a correct file of the local situtation in the bank as much as we can.
Q. Do you keep track of local securities just as you do of the secuities of foreign companies, is that right?
A. We try to have some data on every concern that we do any business with.
Q. Can you tell the gentlemen what, in your opinion, is the present fair market value of the bonds of the Johnstown and Somerset Railway Company?
A. Well, just at the present time they don't have any selling value, they are not limited anywhere, no market for them, and of course the interest is in default.
Q. How long is the interest in default?
A. I am not positive, I am almost positive it is about two years.
Q. And have you fixed a value on them, or what is the policy of your bank on the question of their value as collateral?
A. Oh, we would not take them as collateral at all.
Q. In any amount?
A. We would not take them in any amount. The bank would not take any defaulted bond as collateral.
Q. How long has this situation as to there being no market value for them continued?
A. Well, I imagine there was a market for them before they defaulted in interest, but I don't know what the price has been.
Q. You say there is no market now?
A. Well, they are not listed anywhere and, of course the sale is the same as the sale of a house, you have got to find a person to buy it.
Q. Do you know of any sales?
A. I don't know of any sales at all.
Q. Do you know how long since interest was defaulted?
A. I am not positive, I think about two years ago.

CROSS EXAMINATION.

By Mr. BEIDLEMAN:
Q. Mr. Snyder, you say you keep some data; what data do you have relative to the Johnstown and Somerset Street Railway Company as fixing the value?
A. I don't have any at all. We are unable to get a statement from them.
Q. You never made an effort to find out?
A. We cannot get a statement, they won't publish a statement.
Q. When did you ask for the statement?
A. I was referred by Judge Berkey when we tried to collect coupons to Smucker.
Q. Do you know this road?
A. I know where it is located.
Q. Do you know the condition of it?
A. No.
Q. Do you know the length of it?
A. I would say it was approximately ten or eleven miles long.
Q. Ever ride over it?
A. Never ridden on it.
Q. Do you know its condition?
A. It runs along the public road for a greater part of the way, and I have seen it from the road, but I have never ridden on it.

By Mr. LUDLOW:
Q. When you were referred to Mr. Smucker by Judge Berkey what did you do?
A. A number of our customers having the bonds, were trying to collect the interest, but there was never any definite place at which the interest was paid. The bonds read that the interest is payable by a New York Trust Company, or some of them, and I believe some are payable at Somereset. There were two general issues, one was about 1915 and the other one about 1921.
Q. You said you made inquiry of Judge Berkey and he referred you to somebody, did you go to that somebody else.
A. I think, Mr. Smucker, I believe is an officers of the company, said if we would send the coupons to him they would be paid.
Q. Did you do it?
A. We sent some to him and they were paid. Of course, they have not paid any, I understand, for the last two years. We have not been able to collect any arrears in that time anyway.

By Mr. WITKIN:
Q. You say that a number of people in your bank heve these bonds?
A. We have them there in the safe deposit boxes, left there for safe keeping.
Q. Quite a few people hold these bonds?
A. Oh yes, a great many of them.
Q. A great many people in the community?
A. Yes sir.
Q. Consisting of all classes of people?
A. Yes, they are pretty well distributed.

By Mr. BLUMBERG:
Q. Did you ask Mr. Smucker for a statement?
A. We got a verbal statement from him two years ago, the only statement we have been able to get. He said if it had not been for the strike they would have earned their interest.
Q. Did you ask anything about the physical value of the property?
A. I was not interested in that, because the earning capacity of the company would depend on the value of the bonds not on what the road cost.

Q. Irrespective of the value of the road?
A. If the road cannot earn the interest on the bonds, the bonds are not worth anything, no matter what the road cost.

By Mr. STADTLANDER:
Q. Did the strike interfere with the earning capacity of that road?
A. Oh yes, I think it did.
Q. How long did that strike last in your section?
A. Well, it was sttled,—different groups of men went back to work at different times at different mines.
Q. It extended over quite a period of time?
A. Some of them almost a year, some of them went to work sooner.

By Mr. BEIDLEMAN:
Q. That strike lasted two years, didn't it, Mr. Snyder?
A. Well, I think the men were all at work by the next April, those in our district were at work anyway.
Q. Do you know about the rest of the county?
A. Well—
Q. In the Jerome district?
A. Jerome, I don't konw exactly when Jerome went to work.
Q. The road don't run through your district?
A. No, the road runs through Hooversville and Jerome.
A. Jerome, I don't know exactly when Jerome went to
A. Well, of course, I don't know.
Q. Don't you know that the strike lasted for practically two years at Jerome?
A. No, I don't think so, but I am not certain, but I don't think it lasted more than one year.
By Mr. STADTLANDER:
Q. Didn't it paralize business generally out through that section?
A. Oh, yes.
Q. Everybody suffered?
A. It hurt everything?
Q. The banks also?
A. It hurt everything naturally—

By Mr. MOFFATT:
Q. How long ago was that?
A. I think it was two years ago, I think it started in April two years ago.
Q. Two years ago?
A. Yes sir.
Q. Started at that time?
A. Yes that is when the union meetings always start the first of April.

By Mr. BEIDLEMAN:
Q. Isn't it a fact that business is still depressed in Somerset County as the result of the strike?
A. Well, it is not very good in Somerset County, but I would not think it is the result of the strike exactly, it is the result of the price of coal.
Q. So that the coal business since the strike started has been considerably depressed?
A. The coal business has not been good since the strike started.
Q. The worst it has been in years?
A. It is worse than it has been since the war.
By Mr. GEYER:
Q. Mr. Snyder, your recollection after two years is sometimes deceptive. Isn't it a fact that the strike started in April, 1921?
A. I am not positive, I just gave you my recollection.
Q. You just gave it as a general recollection?
A. Yes sir.
The CHAIRMAN: Is it your desire to offer any more witnesses along this line of testimony?
Mr. WITKIN: The committee thinks it has been pretty well covered.
Mr. GEYER: No, I will stop with that character of evidence.
Mr. GEYER: May I ask that all witnesses who are subpoenaed will be here promptly at the hour fixed because I cannot tell now which ones will be called first.
The CHAIRMAN. It has been arranged to continue this hearing to-morrow morning at 9:00 o'clock in this room.
The CHAIRMAN declared the hearing adjourned.
Senate Caucus Room, Harrisburg, Pa., March 3, 1925.

And now, Tuesday, March 3, 1925, the hour of 9:00 o'clock A. M. having arrived, the Committee met pursuant to adjournment.
Members of Committee present.

CHAIRMAN MARSHALL presiding.

The CHAIRMAN: Gentlemen, before we open the hearing this morning, I want to announce that we are planning and it is the desire of each and every member of the Committee to finish taking testimony in this case this week. We propose to run here this morning until the house convenes, and reconvene within a reasonable time after the House adjourns today, and take this afternoon and tonight and tomorrow in such hearings as counsel desire and are prepared to introduce testimony and on Thursday, if necessary. We are very anxious to finish this testimony this week, and it is the intention of the committee, we have an arrangement that four constitute a quorum, and if we cannot all be present, we can continue as long as we can have a quorum of four. By getting the testimony in, it will give the stenographers an opportunity of transcribing it between now and the beginning of next week. We will also make arrangements to divide the work for them, that one set of men will not have all the work and labor of transcribing the entire amount of testimony. We also ask you at this time to expedite your testimony just as much as you possibly can, in order to finish this week.
JOHN SHARKLEY, a witness called in behalf of the complainant, being duly sworn, was examined and testified as follows on

DIRECT EXAMINATION.

By Mr. GEYER:
Q. Mr. Sharkey, where do you live?
A. Wimber.
Q. In Somerset County?
A. Yes sir.
Q. You have been asked to bring a certain check, dated May 12, 1924, from yourself to Judge Berkey, do you have that check?
A. No, I left that check at home, I forgot it.
Q. Was there such a check?
A. Yes sir.
Q. What was the amount of the check?
A. $200.
Q. Was it returned to you endorsed by Judge Berkey?
A. Yes sir.
(Exhibit, check dated May 12, 1924, No. 1745, signed by John Sharkey, to J. A. Berkey, produced and marked complainant's exhibit No. 25).
(Endorsement on check marked exhibit No. 25, produced and marked exhibit No. 26).
Q. I show you the photograph of a check or paper, being marked exhibit No. 25, and ask you whether you recognize this?
A. Yes, that is it.
Q. Is that a photograph of the check?
A. Yes sir.
Q. I show you exhibit No. 26, do you recognize it as an endorsement on the check?
A. Yes sir.
Q. How did you get this check to Judge Berkey?
A. I mailed it to him.
Q. Was that all the money paid to judge Berkey about that time, or were there other moneys paid?
A. In regard to what other moneys paid? What other moneys?
Q. Did you pay him any other money about that time?
A. Yes I bought $500 of bonds.
Q. How did you pay the other $300?
A. Why, in cash.
Q. And when did you pay the $300?
A. I think it was on the 21st of May.
Q. The check is dated May 12th?
A. Yes I am all mixed up on that, I got the check at home, but I thought it was on the 20th.
Q. Will you tell the gentlemen of the Committee about how soon after you gave the $200 check that you gave him $300?
A. Why, the day after, when he came to Wimber, I think it was.
Q. What year was this?
A. 1924.

Q. This last May?
A. Yes, sir.
Q. Now let us see whether we have the dates. You gave him a check for $200, and the day after that you gave him $300 in Wimber?
A. I think it was the day after when he came to Wimber. I mailed this $200.
Q. And the payment of $300 in cash was made at least a few days, if not the next day after?
A. Yes, I think so.
Q. Have you a second check?
A. Yes sir.
Q. Where was the $300 in cash paid?
A. Why, at our hotel.
Q. You were then keeping a hotel?
A. I am keeping one now.
Q. In what part of the hotel was it paid to him?
A. In the office.
Q. What was said when you paid him $300 in cash?
A. Why, there was nothing said at all no more than I was to get a bond.
Q. A bond of what company?
A. Why, the Somerset & Johnstown Street Railway Company.
Q. What was Mr. Berkey's connection with that company?
A. Well, I don't know. I think he was president of the company?
Q. When did you arrange to buy the bond?
A. Why, I arranged about the 7th of May, I think it was.
Q. About the 7th?
A. Yes sir.
Q. And at whose instance or suggestion did you arrange to buy the bond?
A. Well, Mr. Boyle asked me to buy the bond.
Q. That is William Boyle?
A. Yes sir.
Q. Was there anything said as to the price?
A. No sir.
Q. What bond was it, a $500 bond?
A. A $500 bond.
Q. And you paid the judge $500?
A. I paid him $500.
Q. Did you get the bond?
A. Yes, I have the bond at home, I forgot it.
Q. When did you get the bond?
A. Well, I couldn't just say what day I got the bond, but I got the bond anyhow.
Q. Shortly after that?
A. Yes sir.
Q. And from whom did you get the bond?
A. Why, from Billie Boyle.
Q. He brought it to you?
A. Yes sir.

By Mr. BIDELSPACHER:
Q. Who?
A. Billie Boyle.

By Mr. GEYER:
Q. Will you furnish to us the original check which you say you forgot?
A. Well, I can send it to you, is that all right, and the bond too, but I just forgot it.
Mr. BEIDLEMAN: We will admit your photostatic copies in lieu of the originals.
Mr. GEYER: I offer in evidence this check dated May 13th, 1924, from John Sharkey to J. A. Berkey, in the amount of $200, and the endorsement of J. A. Berkey.
NO CROSS EXAMINATION.
WILLIAM BOYLE, a witness called in behalf of the complainant, being duly sworn, was examined and testified as follows on

DIRECT EXAMINATION.

By Mr. GEYER:
Q. Are you the man referred to by the last witness as Billie Boyle?
A. I guess I am.
Q. Did you deliver to him a bond of the Johnstown & Somerset Railway Company?
A. Yes sir.
Q. Where did you get the bond?
A. Sent by Mr. Berkey to my residence.
Q. That is, by Judge Berkey?
A. Yes.
Q. And do you know about what time it was sent to him?
A. Well, I could not exactly give the date, but it was some time in the latter part of May I think.
Q. Of last year?
A. Yes sir.
Q. And you were asked to produce a check from yourself to Judge Berkey, dated May 7, 1924 in the amount of $100, did you find that particular check?
A. I didn't, no sir.
(Check dated May 7th, 1924, signed by William Boyle to J. A. Berkey, produced and marked complainant's exhibit No. 27).
(Endorsement on check marked exhibit No. 27 produced and marked exhibit No. 28).
Q. I show you a photographic copy, marked exhibit No. 27, of a check dated May 7th, 1924, by William Boyle to J. A. Berkey, do you recognize that?
A. I do, yes.
Q. Is that the copy of your signature?
A. Yes sir.
Q. And did you write that check?
A. Yes sir.
Q. I show you a photostatic copy of the endorsement marked exhibit No. 28, do you recognize that as a copy of the endorsement on the check when it came back?
A. I do, yes sir.
Q. Have you looked for that check, Mr. Boyle?
A. I certainly had that check returned from the bank when I had my bank book balanced, but in some way or other I lost those two checks, or mislaid them someway, but I know that I gave the checks.
Q. And you know that it came back to you endorsed by Judge Berkey?
A. Yes sir.
Q. Mr. Boyle, why did you give this check?
A. Because I owed it.
Q. For what?
A. For bonds that I bought.
Q. Bonds of what company?
A. Of the Somerset & Johnstown Street Railway Company.
Q. What connection had Judge Berkey with that company?
Mr. BEIDLEMAN: We will admit that Judge Berkey was the president of that company. That has been proven a million times, and that is only lumbering the record.
Mr. GEYER: No, if the Committee please, I think it may be material to show that the witness knew that at the time.
Mr. LUDLOW: I imagine the Governor would not object if you asked him whether the Judge, at the time of the sale, was the president.

By Mr. GEYER:
(Receipt dated May 7, 1924, signed by J. A. Berkey produced and marked complainants exhibit No. 29).
Q. I show you exhibit No. 29 being memorandum of the receipt of that same date which you produced, is that in Judge Berkey's handwriting?
A. Yes sir.
Q. And did you get that when you paid the $100?
A. I did, yes.
Q. How large or how big a bond did you buy?
A. I agreed to buy $1,000.

By Mr. BEIDLESPACHER:
Q. How much?
A. $1,000.
By Mr. GEYER:
Q. With whom did you agree to buy it?
A. Mr. Berkey.
Q. And when?
A. On or about November 21st.
Q. And from November 21st until May, 1924, did you pay anything on that bond?
A. No sir.
(Check dated May 7, 1924, signed by A. Marinelli to J. A. Berkey in the sum of $200 produced and marked complainants exhibit No. 30).
Mr. GEYER: May I withdrawn that again, I had another item in mind.

(Check dated May 28, 1924, signed by Wm. Boyle, to J. A. Berkey, in the sum of $200, produced and marked complainants exhibit No. 31).

By Mr. GEYER:
Q. I show you a check dated May 28, 1924, to the order of J. A. Berkey, marked exhibit No. 31, and ask you whether that is your signature to the check?
A. Yes, sir.
Q. And turning over to the endorsement, are you familiar with the signature of Judge Berkey?
Mr. BEIDLEMAN: What is the amount of that check?
Mr. GEYER: $200.
The WITNESS: Yes.

By Mr. GEYER:
Q. Is that Judge Berkey's endorsement?
A. To the best of my knowledge it is.
Q. To whom did you give this check?
A. Judge Berkey.
Q. Where?
A. I believe it was in Mr. Sharkey's hotel.
Q. Where do you live?
A. Windber.
(Check dated June 20, 1924, signed by Wm. Boyle to J. A. Berkey, in the sum of $300 produced and marked complainants exhibit No. 32).
Q. I show you exhibit No. 32 being a check dated June 20, 1924, to J. A. Berkey in the amount of $300 signed Wm. Boyle—
A. Yes.
Q. Is that your check?
A. Yes.
Q. And turning to the back of it is that Judge Berkey's signature?
A. Yes.
Mr. BEIDLEMAN: What date is that?
Mr. GEYER: June 20, 1924.

By Mr. GEYER:
Q. When did you give this check?
A. I cannot exactly state where I made the check, I cannot just exactly state.
Q. But it was given to him personally?
A. Absolutely so, yes.
(Check dated July 9, 1924, signed by Wm. Boyle to J. A. Berkey in the sum of $100 produced and marked com plainants exhibit No. 33).

By Mr. GEYER:
Q. I show you exhibit No. 33 being check dated July 9, 1924, Wm. Boyle to J. A. Berkey for $100 and ask you whether that is your check?
A. Yes sir.
Q. And the endorsement is the endorsement of Judge Berkey?
A. Yes sir.
Q. Can you tell where you were when you gave that check?
A. I don't know so, sir, I am not in position to say where I met him.
Mr. BIEDLESPACHER: What is the amount of that check?
Mr. GEYER: $100, dated July 9, 1924.
(Check dated August 28, 1924, signed by Wm. Boyle to J. A. Berkey in the sum of $100 produced and marked complainants exhibit No. 34)
Q. I show you exhibit No. 34 being check dated August 28, 1924, to J. A. Berkey in the amount of $100 signed Wm. Boyle, is that your check?
A. Yes sir.
Q. And the endorsement is the endorsement of Judge Berkey?
A. Yes sir.
Q. And do you recall when you gave him that?
A. No sir, I didn't keep any memorandum of where I met the Judge at any time.
Q. These checks, the first a photostat of May 7th, for $100, the second of May 28th for $200, the third of June 20, 1924, for $300, making $600, the fourth of July 9, for $100, the fifth of August 8th, for $100, making a total payment of $800, did you pay any more money than represented by these checks?
A. I paid $1,000 in all.
Q. That is you paid $200 in addition to these checks.
A. Yes sir.
Q. Do you know when you paid the $200?
A. I don't.
Q. Mr. Sharkey says that you suggested to him that he buy bonds?
A. I did, yes.
Q. When was that?
A. Well, sometime in May.
Q. Of 1924?
A. 1924, yes.

CROSS-EXAMINATION.

By Mr. BEIDLEMAN:
Q. Mr. Boyle, Did you have a photostatic copy made of that check?
A. I didn't.
Q. Who did?
A. I don't know.
Q. To whom did you give the check?
A. To Mr. GEYER.
Q. When?
A. Last evening, he requested that and I gave the check to him.
Q. I mean the check from which the photostatic copy is made?
A. I don't know what he done with my check.
Q. I mean that the photostastic copy is made of?
A. I never gave any checks until last evening when they called me to the office.
Q. Until last evening?
A. At the adjournment here.
Q. I ask you where the check is or to whom you gave the check from which this photostatic copy is made?
A. I didn't give him this check, I didn't have it myself.
Q. Do you know how that was made?
A. I don't know, sir.
Q. Do you know how it got out of your possession?
A. No sir.
Q. Did you ever deliver it to anybody?
A. No sir.
Q. So that the copy was made without any authority and without your delivering it to anybody.
A. Without the original copy of the check.
Q. You knew nothing about it?
A. Nothing at all about it.

By Mr. GEYER:
Q. There is no controversy between yourself and myself, I have produced all the checks you gave me?
Mr. BEIDLEMAN: I am not saying that.
Mr. GEYER: You insinuated.

By Mr. GEYER:
Q. I produced all the checks that you gave me last night?
A. Yes, with the exception of this (indicating photographic copy of check). I don't know anything at all about this copy.

By Mr. BEIDLEMAN:
Q. That is to say last night you gave Mr. Geyer four checks?
A. Yes sir.
Q. And that one (indicating photostatic copy of check) you don't know anything about you never authorized anybody to make a photostatic copy of it?
A. No sir.
Q. That was taken away from you without any authority?
A. I never produced this check.

By Mr. GEYER:
Q. You produced to me last night under the same date, which is here, didn't you?
A. The receipt of the $100 check that I gave, yes, but not the check.
Mr. GEYER: I understand.
Mr. BEIDLEMAN: I am not disputing that, Mr. Geyer. I asked him how the check got out of his possession in order that you might have a photostatic copy made of it.
The WITNESS: It never got out of my possession. I have got it in my possession some place in the house right now.

By Mr. BEIDLEMAN:
Q. Did you never give it to anybody to photostat?
A. No sir, I didn't.

By Mr. GEYER:
Q. But you did give the original to Judge Berkey?
A. I did, I owed it to him and I paid what I owed.
Q. Mr. Boyle, who was Tony Orlando?
A. He works for me.
Q. He was your bartender.
A. Yes sir.
Q. And he was your bartender on the 7th of May, 1924, was he not?
A. Yes sir.
Mr. GEYER: Those are all the questions we have.
Mr. BEIDLEMAN: All right, that is all.
The WITNESS. May I have those checks.
Mr. LUDLOW: Will Mr. Boyle stay a little awhile until we see what the testimony is going to develop?
Mr. GEYER: Yes.
Mr. LUDLOW: And Mr. Sharkey, too.
Mr. GEYER: Yes.
The CHAIRMAN: Do you want to offer these?
Mr. GEYER: Certified copies of the record. I offer in evidence certified copy of the record to 118, May sessions, 1924, in the court of quarter sessions of Somerset County, showing a charge in the case of William Boyle and Tony Orlando, violation on the charge of Charles I. Knepper.
Mr. BEIDLEMAN: Of course, there is one thing, we are entitled to and that is to see the papers, before counsel on the other side offers it in evidence.
Mr. GEYER: Gentlemen, if I am required—
Mr. BEIDLEMAN: We are entitled to see the paper.
Mr. GEYER: Pardon me, I didn't interrupt you. I think when I offer a certified copy of the record which proves itself, I am entitled to offer it without first showing it to the other side, as I would if I were offering a paper to which they might make objection.
Mr. WITKIN: Would it not be just as easy to show it to counsel before?
Mr. BEIDLEMAN: Whether it is a certified copy or not.
Mr. STADTLANDER: I think counsel on the other side have a perfect right to see a paper to see whether it is properly authenticated.
Mr. GEYER: I am perfectly willing to let them see it.
The CHAIRMAN: You may read that into the record, but let them see it before you offer it and carry it into the record.
(Mr. Geyer handed papers to Mr. Beidleman).
Mr. BEIDLEMAN: If your honors please, I object to this as not being a certified copy of the record. It is a copy of the docket entries and does not contain the indictment, information or anything else. It is simply a certified copy of the docket entries. If you want to show a record we are entitled to have the record.
Mr. GEYER: I submit we are not required to show for any purpose not relevant all of the proceedings which were had, if we show the docket entries, show the date of prosecution, charge and the sentence.
The CHAIRMAN: Mr. Beidleman, these papers only purport to be a certified copy of the docket entries. The certificate on the second page signed by the clerk of the court of quarter sessions is simply a certificate that the foregoing is a true and correct copy of the docket entry as the same remains of record before the court.
Mr. BEIDLEMAN: Mr. Geyer, offered it as a certified copy of the record. It is a certified copy of the docket entries, and it is not a fair thing to ask you gentlemen to make an inference from this testimony, from these docket entries, when the record itself disclosed just what took place.
The CHAIRMAN: We would only give it consideration to the extent that it was a docket entry, and if there is any better evidence that that he should produce it. In the transcript of the records on the docket they have merely made a motion and that is all we have before us. This is an outline of the case.
Mr. GEYER: This is for the purpose of showing that at the time he bought the bonds and made these payments his bartender was under prosecution, to which he plead guilty for violation of the law and was sentenced by Judge Berkey.
Mr. OWLETT. There is absolutely nothing on the record to show when he bought these bonds?
Mr. GEYER: Let us argue one matter at a time. The question now is whether the certified copies of docket entries are evidence.
Mr. OWLETT. I am merely correcting a mis-statement of yours.
The CHAIRMAN: If the docket entries are admissible, if Mr. Beidleman wants to produce the whole record he can do it. We will admit that as a docket entry which it purports to be.
Mr. STADTLANDER: Mr. Geyer, you correct your statement then that it is a copy of the docket entries instead of a certified copy of the records.
Mr. GEYER: This is 112, May sessions, 1924, and inadvertently I said, "record", it is "the docket entry" and not the complete record.
The CHAIRMAN: I would read into the record that it is a certified copy of the docket entry.
Mr. GEYER: This purports to be a certified copy of the docket entry as the same remains of record before the court at No. 118, May sessions, 1924, certified by the clerk of the court under the seal of the court.
The CHAIRMAN: Against what defendants was it?
Mr. GEYER: William Boyle and Tony Orlando.
It shows an information made on April 19, 1924, on the oath of Charles I. Knapper. On April 24, 1924, William Boyle discharged for lack of evidence. On April 24, 1924, Tony Orlando and Andrew Timko enter in their recognizance in the sum of $1,000 for appearance of defendant at May Sessions, 1924. On April 25th, 1924, the information and return filed. On April 30th, 1924, Grand Jury return true bill on all counts. On May 15, 1924, defendant pleads guilty et de hoc whereupon the court imposed the following sentence: now, 15th day of May 1924, the sentence of the court is that you pay the costs of prosecution, a fine of $100, and that you stand committed in the custody of the high sheriff of Somerset County until discharged by due course of law.
(Certified copy of docket entry to No. 118, May sessions, 1924, in the case of Commonwealth against William Boyle and Tony Orlando produced and marked complainants exhibit No. 35).
(Certified copy of docket entry to No. 113,September sessions, 1922, in the case of Commonwealth against John Ott and William Boyle produced and marked complainants exhibit No. 36).
Mr. GEYER: I next offer in evidence a certified copy of the docket entries in the court of quarter sessions of Somerset County to No. 113, September sessions, 1922, in the case of Commonwealth against John Ott and William Boyle on the charge of violation of the liquor law, which discloses, and I pass by the intermediate entries, that on September 7, 1922, defendants plead guilty to the first count in this bill. Whereupon the court imposes the following sentence: Now, the seventh day of September, 1922, the sentence of the court is that you pay the costs of prosecution and that you stand committed in the custody of the high sheriff of Somerset County until discharged by due course of law.
Mr. WITKIN. What date is that?
Mr. GEYER: 1922, I don't recall the date.
Mr. MOFFATT: September 7, 1922.
(Certified copy of docket entry to No. 50, May sessions, 1922, in the case of Commonwealth against William Boyle produced and marked complainants exhibit No. 37).
Mr. GEYER: I next offer in evidence the certified copy of the docket entries to No. 50, May sessions, 1922, in the case of Commonwealth against William Boyle, charge violation of the liquor laws, which discloses the following: on May 4, 1922, case called for trial; jury selected, sworn or affirmed, and after hearing evidence on charge in court said jury returned verdict finding the defendant, William Boyle, guilty in manner and form as indicated. On May 8, 1922, motion to arrest judgment presented and filed, and a rule at bar returnable the first Monday of June, 1922. Same day motion for new trial presented and filed, a rule at bar returnable first Monday of June, 1922, argument docket page 217, September 7, 1922, rule dismissed and following sentence imposed: and Now the 7th day of September, 1922, the sentence of the court is that you pay the costs of prosecution and stand committed in the custody of the high sheriff discharged by due course of law.
Mr. WITKIN: Is that exhibit 36?
Mr. GEYER: That is exhibit No. 37.
(Certified copy of docket entry to No. 41, December sessions, 1923, in the case of Commonwealth against William O. Boyle and Joseph Orlando, produced and marked complainants exhibit No. 38).
Mr. BIDELSPACHER. Is that William O. Boyle?

Mr. GEYER: Yes.

The CHAIRMAN: Is it the same man?

Mr. GEYER: I think so, but I will recall him if there is any question about it.

Mr. GEYER: I further offer in evidence certified copy of the docket entries of the court of quarter sessions of Somerset County, to No. 41, December sessions, 1923, against William O. Boyle and Joseph Orlando, showing the charge made, and the defendant and John Sharkey enter into their recognizance in the sum of $2,000 for their appearance of the defendant at the December sessions, 1923. On October 13, 1923, R. R. Myers, counsel for defendant, presented a petition praying the court to refuse to permit the district attorney to use or attempt to use as evidence before the grand jury or petitit jury any of the articles seized by illegal search warrant. Now, October 13, 1923, rule at bar rule returnable October 13, 1923, J. L. Berkey, see argument docket volume 1, page 264. October 13, 1923, answer to petition filed, November 7, 1923, petition of defendant for withdrawal of bench warrant granted and filed. November 8, 1923, withdrawal allowed. November 26, 1923, grand jury returns true bill, H. R. Kretchman, foreman. December 13, 1923, on motion of district attorney, recognizance of each defendant forfeited in open court, and respited to February sessions, 1924. December 15, 1923, on motion of district attorney case continued to February sessions, 1924. February 9, 1924, defendant plead guilty et de hoc whereupon the court imposed the following sentence: now, the 11th day of February, 1924, the sentence of the court is that you pay the costs of prosecution, a fine of $100, and that you stand committed in the custody of the high sheriff of Somerset County until discharged by due course of law.

By Mr. GEYER:

Q. Mr. Boyle, there was a certain proceeding in court in which a sentence was imposed in February, 1924, upon William O. Boyle and Joseph Orlando. Are you the William O. Boyle?

A. My name is not "O. Boyle".

Q. Are you the defendant that appeared in court that day in answer to that charge?

A. I was the defendant in court.

Q. You were found guilty and fined $100?

A. I was.

Q. In February, 1924?

A. Yes sir.

Q. And who was Joseph Orlando?

A. He was my bartender.

By Mr. LUDLOW:

Q. Is he the same man who was arrested with you on the other occasions?

A. Yes sir.

Q. So that the other records referring to him as Tony Orlando, Tony Orlando was the same man?

A. Yes sir. Pardon me, but as I understood the attorney here to say that I was under indictment when I bought those bonds, that is not so. I agreed to buy those bonds in 1921, in November, and I was not living in Somerset County at the time when I agreed to buy those bonds.

Q. With whom did you agree to buy those bonds?

A. With Judge Berkey in Johnstown.

Q. But you didn't pay anything on account until you had been arrested three times and found guilty a couple of times?

A. No, the reason, I didn't pay was that my mother died, and financially I was not in a position to pay anything on the bonds.

By Mr. WITKIN:

Q. Did you ever buy any more bonds than what you agreed to pay for in 1921?

A. No sir.

By Mr. LUDLOW:

Q. When did you actually get the $1,000 bond?

A. I got two $500 bonds.

Q. When did you get the first one?

A. I got both of them together.

Q. When?

A. In the month of May.

Q. 1924?

A. 1924.

By The CHAIRMAN:

Q. When did you ask John Sharkey to buy bonds from Judge Berkey?

A. Well, I believe it was in the forepart of May.

Q. What year?

A. 1924.

Q. That was after you had been arrested several times and your case disposed of?

A. No, my case had not been disposed of at that time, that one case.

Q. One case you were arrested in 1922, another one in 1922, and the other one in 1923?

A. Yes.

By Mr. LUDLOW:

Q. Sharkey was on your bond in your last case, wasn't he?

A. Yes sir.

By The CHAIRMAN:

Q. You had been arrested three times then prior to the time you asked John Sharkey to purchase bonds?

A. No, twice only, I think?

Q. At least twice?

A. Yes sir.

CROSS EXAMINATION.

By Mr. BEIDLEMAN:

Q. These cases for which you were prosecuted were beer cases were they not?

A. Yes sir.

Q. They were so-called near beer cases?

A. Yes sir.

Q. And in the case that was brought against you in 1924 the alderman discharged you there for lack of evidence, didn't he?

A. Yes sir.

Q. And you were not called upon to answer in the court in 1924?

A. No sir.

Q. That case was never returned?

A. Not in that case.

Q. And when you did appear in court in February, 1924, to answer the cases brought against you in 1923 the court imposed a fine of $100 and costs in that case?

A. Yes sir.

Q. Do you know whether or not that was the uniform sentence imposed by the court at that time?

Mr. GEYER: We object, if your honors please, how could this witness know what the uniform sentence was.

The CHAIRMAN: I don't imagine that that is hardly a fair question, because he would not be supposed to know, not being a court official and not being in court at all times, although he was frequently arrested.

Mr. BEIDLEMAN: Well, people know what is going on, and it has been my experience in my own court that people keep in closer touch than some of us who are practicing law.

Mr. WITKIN: Suppose you ask him if he knows, first.

By Mr. BEIDLEMAN:

Q. Do you know whether or not this was the uniform sentence at that time in so-called near beer cases?

A. Yes sir.

Q. Do you know whether or not the district attorney consented to this sentence at that time?

A. He did, yes.

Q. The district attorney appeared in court and agreed to it, didn't he?

A. Yes sir.

Q. That was so in the other case, was it not?

A. Yes sir.

Q. And they were two different district attorneys, were they not?

A. Yes sir.

Q. And each of the two district attorneys appeared in open court and agreed that this is the sentence that should be imposed?

A. Yes sir.

Q. At whose instance, Mr. Boyle, did you come here?

A. Why, the deputy sheriff subpoenaed me.

Q. Who had seen you before that time?

A. No one.

By The CHAIRMAN:
Q. Mr. Boyle, you said that these sentences were imposed with the consent of the district attorney. Is it customary in your county, in cases of this kind, for the Judge to consult with the district attorney before imposing sentences in cases where you enter a plea or where you are convicted?
A. I think so. I have seen it done several times where they both conferred together.
Q. In regard to the imposition of the sentence?
A. Yes sir.
Q. Where did this conversation take place?
A. Well, at one time before the open court.
Q. Discussed in court?
A. Yes sir.

ANGELO MARINELLA, a witness called in behalf of the complainant being duly sworn was examined and testified as follows on

DIRECT EXAMINATION.

By Mr. GEYER:
Q. Mr. Marinella, where do you live?
A. Windber.
Q. I show you a check, heretofore marked exhibit No. 30, dated May 7, 1924, in the amount of $200 to the order of J. A. Berkey, purporting to be signed by A. Marinella, do you recognize this check?
A. Yes sir.
Q. Is that your signature?
A. Yes sir.
Q. Do you know the signature of Judge Berkey?
A. No sir.
Q. Was this check returned to you in due course through the banks?
A. Yes sir.
Q. What did you give this check for?
A. We bought a $500 bond for the lodge.

By Mr. BEIDLEMAN:
Q. For what.
A. For the lodge.

By Mr. GEYER:
Q. What was the lodge?
A. The Loyal Order of Moose, Windber lodge.
Q. This is a personal check, can you explain that?
A. I had $200 of the lodge funds in my possession, and I didn't want to carry the money with me. My lodge books were at home and to facilitate matters I just gave my personal check and appropriated the $200, and deposited it in my name.
Q. Did you see Judge Berkey yourself?
A. Yes sir.
Q. Where?
A. Upstairs in the lodge room.
Q. He is a member of the lodge?
A. Not that I know, not of our lodge.
Q. When did you see him?
A. About 8:00 o'clock at night.
Q. On this same day?
A. Yes, the same day.
Q. What conversation did you have with him?
A. Well, not much of a conversation. I know that we had a discussion in the lodge of buying a $500 bond.
Q. When did you discuss that?
A. I don't remember, one or two evenings before, that would be three or four weeks.
Q. It had not been discussed within three or four weeks before the check was given?
A. Yes sir.
Q. What were you to pay for the bond?
A. $500.
Q. What denomination bond were you to get?
A. We bought one $500 bond.
Q. And paid $500 for it?
A. No, we didn't pay $500, we are supposed to pay $500.
Q. How much did you pay for it?
A. $250 altogether.
Q. How was the balance of the $500 paid or secured?
A. We gave him a note, I believe, for the balance which was $300.
Q. Does he hold that note, or have you notice that it has been negotiated by the bank?
A. I got notice from the Addison Bank of Somerset County to make payment on it and I paid $50 on it for the lodge.
Q. And you paid $50 on it at that time to the bank?
A. Yes sir.
Q. I believe at that time your lodge was building a home?
A. No sir, we were talking about building a home.
Q. And when you bought the bond you gave the check for $200 and a note for $300?
A. Yes sir.
Q. Did your lodge run a bar?
A. Yes, we sell near bear, cigars and candy.
Q. Did you have any check on the analysis of your near beer?
A. Not that I know of.

Mr. GEYER: I offer in evidence this check marked exhibit No. 30.

NO CROSS EXAMINATION.

(Certified copy of Docket entry in the case of Commonwealth against John Sharkey, to No. 14 December Sessions, 1921, produced and marked complainant's exhibit No. 39).

(Certified copy of docket entry in the case of Commonwealth against John Sharkey to No. 39 December Sessions, 1923, produced and marked complainant's exhibit No. 40).

Mr. GEYER: I offer in evidence certified copy of the docket entries in the case of Commonwealth against John Sharkey, to No. 14 December sessions, 1921, showing that upon November 7, 1921, defendant waived the finding of a true bill by the Grand Jury, and plead guilty to the indictment, whereupon the Court imposed the following sentence: Now, the 7th day of November, 1921, sentence of the Court is that you pay the costs of prosecution, and that you stand committed in the custody of the high Sheriff of Somerset County until discharged by due course of law.

The CHAIRMAN: What was the charge in that case?

Mr. GEYER: The charge was selling liquor without a license.

I also offer in evidence a certified copy of docket entries in the case of Commonwealth against John Sharkey to No. 39 December Sessions, 1923, charge violation of liquor laws, which discloses the following entry: November 28th, 1923, defendant pleads guilty to sale of beer, whereupon the Court imposed the following sentence; now, 28th day of November, 1923, the sentence of the Court is that you pay the costs of prosecution, a fine of $100, and that you stand committed in the custody of the high sheriff of Somerset County until discharged by due course of law. December 8th, 1923, petition of district attorney praying the Court to order the destruction of 8 barrels of beer presented and oder made as follows: December 8, 1923, the above petition having been read and considered, the Court orders and direts the Sheriff of Somerset County to destroy all intoxicating liquor seized, as described in the petition, and to make return to the Court of compliance with this order. By the Court, December 14, 1923, I caused the following property to be destroyed; 8 barrels of beer. So answers John W. Griffith, Sheriff.

Mr. WITKIN: I may say at this time that I personally am interested, and I presume some of the other members of the committee are, in ascertaining whether or not any other liquor cases were brought before Judge Berkey in which the defendants were people who had not bought or purchased any bonds, the sentences were greater or whether they were not, or whether there was any marked difference between the sentences imposed in those cases, and the sentences imposed in cases where the persons who were defendants had bought bonds or had agreed to buy bonds. It seems to me, and I am just giving you my opinion, so that you may be governed in the production of your testimony, I think it is very important that we should know whether or not the inference here, there is no question about it that is being drawn, perhaps correctly or perhaps incorrectly is that the paties who bought bonds had got light sentences and were released from custody. It appears to me that that ought to be followed in the proper pursuance of the case by evidence of what was done in a large number of othe liquor cases tried by Judge Berkey. Of course, there are other cases similar in character, there is, no doubt about it. That is just my view, and my statement in the matter. The rest of the committee may or may not agree with me, I have not taken it up with them. A Judge's sentence in a case is a matter of discretion. An impeachable offense is not proper

use of his discretion it is abuse of discretion, and to a certain degree not in accordance with the law. Now in order to show an abuse of discretion, and in order to show that a judge who is sitting on the bench was influenced by the fact that bonds were bought by people who were arrested and brought before him for trial, why then it appears to me that the only way to show that is not by the mere presentation of a record showing a man was fined and paid the costs, that may be in Judge's leniency at heart; it may be that the facts presented before him make him think that that is the proper sentence. The whole purpose is to show that when a person bought a bond they were brought before him for sentence and that sentence of the court was a fine and that they were discharged or something to that effect. Now, it appears to me that it is not merely a case of presenting the matter in the presentation of the case by the prosecutor, or whatever name you might call the persons presenting this case, it is presenting testimony to show that there was a difference in this case than in other cases where parties had purchased or had not purchased bonds. I personally feel that this is very important, and if you have the information or can procure it I would be very much interested to have.

Mr. BEIDLEMAN: We have the district attorney here, and we have a number of the members of the bar to show just exactly what you ask.

Mr. GEYER: May I reply? I expect to have evidence showing just what happened to people who refused to buy bonds. Further, may I suggest, replying to your suggestion, that you mistake, in part, our purpose. We are showing, here, as we believe, defendants who have been recently and are about to come into court for adjudication b- this Judge, and we are showing the Judge selling to them securities at their face, which have a market value of much less, and we need not show anything which amounts to absolute bribery if we show such a course of conduct as brings the administration of the law by that Judge who deals with the litigants into disrepute, then we have brought ourselves squarely within the Judge Archbald case.

Mr. WITKIN: You and I may have different views as to what is necessary. In order to follow up this line of evidence, I am not talking about other lines of evidence, but there has been produced evidence in the answer of the witnesses that a lot of people bought bonds at face value, bankers had customers of all kinds, men of all ranks in the community who bought bonds—

Mr. GEYER: In 1921.

Mr. WITKIN: Well at various dates. You may be more familiar with that than I am, but in this particular line of testimony it seems to me that in order to make it stand out that you ought to follow it, now, you may or you may not follow it, it is merely a suggestion of mine—

The CHAIRMAN: Mr. Beidleman says that he proposes to furnish the very information that you are asking for, so I suggest that we proceed.

Mr. BEIDLEMAN: I would suggest that we have a number of members of the bar here, and the district attorney is also here, both district attorneys, the district attorneys who served during the entire encumbency of Judge Berkey.

The CHAIRMAN: I understand you will meet that suggestion he has raised. Let us proceed on with the case.

J. H. LEIGHTY a witness called in behalf of the complainant being duly affirmed was examined and testified as follows on

DIRECT EXAMINATION

By Mr. GEYER:

Q. Where do you live, Mr. Leighty?

A. Rockwood, Pa.

Q. What is your business?

A. Hotel.

Q. What hotel do you keep there?

A. I run the Merchant's Hotel.

Q. Were you arrested on January 16, 1922 on a charge of violation of the liquor law?

Mr. BEIDLEMAN: January when?

Mr. GEYER: January 16th.

A. January, you say?

Q. Yes.

A. Possibly it was around about that time, I cannot just remember.

Q. And when the case came to court in January, 1922, did you plead guilty?

A. Yes sir.

Q. And were sentenced to pay the costs?

A. Yes sir.

Q. You were again arrested in April, 1922, on the same charge?

A. I believe so.

Mr. BEIDLEMAN: When?

Mr. GEYER: April, 1922.

By Mr. GEYER:

Q. And on October 22nd, you plead guilty to the charge, didn't you?

A. Yes sir.

Q. And you were again sentenced to pay the costs?

A. Yes sir.

Q. That is right?

A. Yes sir.

Q. On June 22, 1922, an injunction was obtained against you restraining you from selling liquor on the premises, wasn't it?

A. Yes sir.

Q. And that case came up for a hearing and on June 26th, 1922, just a few days after that, you were arrested on an attachment for violating the injunction, were you not?

A. Yes sir.

Q. Then you came to a hearing on June 30, 1922, on the charge that you had continued to sell after the injunction was granted, that is so?

A. That was the same day it was served on me, I finished up the day, the 22nd of June, I think.

Q. On July 31, 1922, there was a hearing before Judge Berkey, wasn't there?

A. I believe so.

Q. And you were then sentenced to pay a fine of $500, and to pay the costs of the fifteen witnesses, and the cost of the procedeeding, and the court ordered that if you paid the witnesses you did not need to pay the fine, is that so?

(No answer)

Q. Well you were fined $500 and the costs in that proceeding, were you not?

A. Yes sir.

Q. And you never paid the $500 fine, did you?

A. I don't think I was fined $500. The best of my recollection I was fined $100 and paid the fine.

By Mr. WITKIN:

Q. Who granted the injunction in your case?

A. Judge Berkey.

By Mr. GEYER:

Q. Have you any bonds of the Johnstown & Somerset Railway Company?

A. Yes sir.

Q. How many?

A. I have $1000 I think.

Q. When did you pay for them?

A. I have a $1000, I believe, shares and bonds, and I paid for them in 1921.

Q. Did you buy any after that?

A. No sir.

Q. Did you buy them in November, 1921?

A. I bought them in September, 1921.

Q. 1921?

A. Yes sir.

Q. Paid cash for them?

A. No, I gave notes.

Q. When did you pay the notes?

A. I paid the notes when they came due, six months from the time they were given.

Mr. BIDLESPACHER: There is no evidence as to what he plead guilty to, what charge he plead guilty to in open court on January 16?

Mr. GEYER: Violation of the Liquor law.

The WITNESS: That was selling near beer. I was never arrested for selling liquor, never in my life. Under the Woner Act I didn't dare sell anything, I believe, according to law, could not sell anything, not even less than one-half of one percent, and under those conditions—

By Mr. BEIDLEMAN:

Q. Mr. Leighty, there was a dispute as to whether or not you could sell near beer without a license.

A. There was a dispute at that time.

Q. And those cases arose on prosecutions for violations, and the question was whether or not, by reason of the condition of the law, it was necessary to take out a license to sell near beer?
A. Yes sir.

By Mr. WITKIN:
Q. You had been selling near beer without a license?
A. It was done pretty much all over the country. It was simply a dispute—
Q. Had you been selling near beer without a license?
A. Near beer, that was under the Woner Act, and according to the law at that time you did not dare sell even less than one-half of one percent.
Q. The indictment didn't charge you with selling near beer?
A. Liquor.
Q. But you plead guilty to the indictment?
A. I never sold liquor.
Q. You were not indicted for selling near beer without a license, were you?
A. I was, yes. That is what this charge should read.

By Mr. GEYER:
Q. That is probably so, but it is a violation of the liquor law?
A. At that time under the Woner Act we didn't dare sell even near beer.

By Mr. WITKIN:
Q. Then both of these charges were for selling near beer without a license.
A. Yes, I was never arrested for selling liquor, moonshine.
Mr. BEIDLEMAN: At that time there was a dispute in the courts that to sell near beer you had to have a license; other courts permitted the sale of near beer without a license. Then you got the Act of 1923 that abolished the whole proposition, and now anybody can sell near beer.

By the CHAIRMAN:
Q. You bought these bonds in September, 1921?
A. In September, 1921.
Q. A thousand dollars worth?
A. $1000, yes, I gave four $250 notes.
Q. That is what I want to ask you about, how many notes you had given?
A. When they came due they were lifted.
Q. Were they, all four, payable in six months, or did they expire in six months time?
A. Yes, at the expiration of six months.
Q. All four became due then about March, 1922?
A. Yes, I think so, I think it was about March 6th.
Q. Did you pay the $1,000 in March, 1922 when they matured?
A. Yes sir.
Q. You were first arrested in January, 1922?
A. Arrested in January, I believe January 1st.

CROSS EXAMINATION.

By Mr. BEIDLEMAN:
Q. Mr. Leighty, how long have you kept a hotel?
A. I have been in the hotel business in Rockwood since, 1903, the first of July, 1903.
Q. In 1903?
A. Yes sir.
Q. You never had any trouble until you were arrested on this charge of selling near beer without a license?
A. No sir, never was, never in no trouble.
Q. From whom did you purchase those bonds?
A. I purchased them from,—well, he was a salesman, an agent, you may say an agent for the Somerset & Johnstown Railway Company. I cannot speak his name now, as near as I know it was on the notes or some writings I have.

By Mr. BIDELSPACHER:
Q. Did I understand you to say that you paid those notes in full when they became due?
A. Yes sir.
ELLA BARR, a witness called in behalf of the complainant's, being duly sworn, was examined and testified as follows on

DIRECT EXAMINATION.

By Mr. GEYER:
Q. Do you own a hotel in Somerset?
A. Yes sir.
Q. What is the name of the hotel?
A. Somerset house.
Q. Do you have a bar?
A. I have, but I rent it.
Q. Whom do you rent it to?
A. (Witness addressing Mr. Norman Berkey, what is his name) William Dietz.
Q. How long have you rented it to him?
A. About a year.
Q. Had you known him before that time?
A. Yes sir.
Q. How does it happen that you don't recall his name?
A. I never can keep that man's name. When I have to call for him I have got to ask somebody his name.
Q. Before you rented did you run it yourself?
A. Yes sir.
Q. I believe it was closed for awhile?
A. Yes, it was closed for awhile.
Q. Who closed it?
A. Why, I guess, Judge Berkey.
Q. And then it was opened again?
A. Yes, I opened it myself.
Q. Did Judge Berkey permit you to open it?
A. No sir.
Q. Did he do anything after you opened it again?
A. How do you mean do anything?
Q. You say he closed your bar.
A. Well, I had rented it to a Billy Bills and he closed it.
Q. And then you opened it yourself?
A. I opened it myself.
Q. There was nothing said about your opening it?
A. No sir.
Q. How long was it closed?
A. I don't recollect how long it was closed.
Q. Four months?
A. No, I guess about six.
Q. When did you open it?
A. I don't recollect the day any more.
Q. What year?
A. About three years ago, I suppose.
Q. About three years ago. Have you any bonds of the Johnstown and Somerset Railway Company?
A. Yes sir.
Q. How many?
A. $5000 - $6000.
Q. When did you get them?
A. Well, I bought them when that man was around, Mr. McQuade, the agent.
Q. Anybody solicit you to buy them?
A. No sir.
Q. No one at all?
A. Not more than I bought them from the agent, Mr. McQuade.
Q. Was any representation made to you why you should buy them?
A. No sir.
Q. Think a minute. Did you make any statements to any persons that there were representations made?
A. No sir.
Q. You have not?
A. No sir.
Q. Is Judge Berkey indebted to you?
A. No sir.
Q. In any amount?
A. No sir.
Q. Do you have a $2,100 note against Judge Berkey?
A. A $2,100 note?
Q. Yes?
A. That is on the bonds.
Q. No, don't look back there look this way. Don't you hold a $2,100 note against Judge Berkey?
A. A private account?
Q. Yes madam.
A. Yes sir.
Q. What was that for, Mrs. Bair?
A. Well, I just loaned it to him.
Q. When?
A. I don't just recall the date.
Q. That is in addition to the bonds?
A. No indeed, it is not in addition at all to the bonds.
Q. You bought $5,000 worth?
A. $6,000.

Q. No, look here. Look at the gentleman above there, they are better looking. You bought $6,000 of bonds from McQuade?
A. Yes sir.
Q. And you paid for them?
A. Yes sir.
Q. In cash?
A. No, I paid every three months $500.
Q. And did you give notes?
A. Yes sir.
Q. And did you pay those notes?
A. Yes sir.
Q. All of the $6,000?
A. Yes sir.
Q. In addition to that you have Judge Berkey's note for $2,100?
A. Yes, that one is a private note.
Q. What are the bonds? Are the bonds a hotel transaction?
A. Well that was the bonds.
Q. That was a hotel transaction was it?
A. No, I don't know, it belongs to myself, I don't know what you would call it.
Q. Why did you say the note was a private transaction?
A. Well, it was not in connection with the bonds.
Q. It was not?
A. No sir.
Q. Did you loan him $2,100?
A. Yes, on a loan?
Q. When?
A. I don't remember the date.
Q. How long ago?
A. I really could not tell you unless I look at the note.
Q. Have you got the note?
A. I have, at home.
Q. Is it one year or two years?
A. (Turning to Mr. Norman Berkey. How long is it Mr. Berkey?.
The CHAIRMAN: He is not testifying in the case. We will call him if it is necessary.

By Mr. GEYER:
Q. You were subpoenaed to produce that note?
A. Not my private affairs, I was only supposed to bring my street car line bonds.
Q. Mrs. Bair who is the gentleman you turn to in the room?
A. Nobody but Mr. Berkey over there, he always took care of my business, Mr. Norman Berkey.
Q. Is he related to Judge Berkey?
A. No sir—oh, I don't know if he is or not.
Q. Did he transact all of your business?
A. He is my clerk and he attends to all of my affairs.
Q. You have been with him all the time since you came down here, haven't you?
A. Yes sir.
Q. You have been with him all the time since you came down here?
A. Yes sir.
Q. Give us your best recollection when you gave Judge Berkey this $2,100?
A. I could not unless I have the note.
Q. Is it a year?
A. I suppose so.
Q. Is it two years?
A. I really cannot tell you unless I see the note.
Q. Has he paid any interest on it?
A. No sir.
Q. Has he paid anything on the account of the principle?
A. No sir.
Q. Isn't it in that book? Have you any security for the note?
A. No sir.
Q. Is it more than three years ago that you loaned him $2,100?
A. I really could not tell you unless I had the note. I would not like to say, I don't know unless I see the note.
Q. Had you loaned him any money before that time?
A. No sir.
Q. Who arranged this loan of $2,100?
A. Nobody but myself.
Q. Where?
A. In the hotel.
Q. How did it come about?
A. I don't recollect.
Q. What was the conversation, did he ask you or did you ask him?
A. Well, I had Mr. Berkey, transact all my business.
Q. That is you had Norman Berkey transact all of your business?
A. Norman Berkey transacted all my business; he can tell you more about it than I can.
Q. Do you know Brinker Jones?
A. Yes sir.
Q. Do you know John H. Bender?
A. Yes sir.
Q. Did you have a conversation with them about your financial dealings with Judge Berkey?
A. No sir, I never did.
Q. You did not?
A. No sir.
Q. Did you have any conversation with any other people about your financial relations with Judge Berkey?
A. No sir, nobody but Mr. Norman Berkey.
Q. You never talked to any of the other people?
A. No sir.
Mr. GEYER: If the Committee please, we have evidently an unwilling witness.
Mr. BEIDLEMAN: You really have been cross examining her with leading questions.
Mr. GEYER: May I submit that this is a matter which we feel is properly for the committee to do the examining, after you determine the course of action in the Bordeczewski case.
Mr. WITKIN: Do you want to cross examine?
Mr. GEYER: I should like to show under the hearsay evidence rule, for the purpose of refreshing her recollection just what she at that time stated this transaction was.
Mr. BEIDLEMAN: That is objected to. Whom do you want to offer for that purpose?
Mr. GEYER: Mr. Bender and the other gentleman whose name I have mentioned.
The CHAIRMAN: Are they present?
Mr. GEYER: They were subpoenaed.
Mr. WITKIN: Have you finished with this witness, Mr. Beidleman has the opportunity to cross examine.

CROSS EXAMINATION.

By Mr. BEIDLEMAN:
Q. Mrs. Bair you are the proprietor of a hotel, where?
A. Somerset.
Q. That is the leading hotel in the town of Somerset?
A. I don't know that.
The CHAIRMAN: Mr. Beidleman, would you mind taking up your cross-examination after the recess?
Mr. BEIDLEMAN: Surely.
The CHAIRMAN: The Committee is due in House now,
WHEREUPON, at 10:20 o'clock A. M., the CHAIRMAN declared a recess to meet after the adjournment of the House.

SENATE CAUCUS ROOM.

Harrisburg, Pa., March 4, 1925.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

And now, the hour of 3:00 o'clock P. M., having arrived, the committee met pursuant to adjournment.
Members of the committee present.
Chairman MARSHALL presiding.

ELLA BAIR re-called.
DIRECT EXAMINATION.

By Mr. GEYER:
Q. Mrs. Bair, you are keeping the only hotel in Somerset?
A. No sir.
Q. Who else does?
A. The Venear and the Belmont.
Q. They have bars?
A. Yes sir.
Q. How long have they had bars?
A. I really could not tell you that.
Q. Have you talked to Judge Berkey about this matter since you were subpoenaed for this hearing?
A. No sir.
Q. When last did you see him?
A. I have not seen Judge Berkey for a month or more.

By Mr. BEIDLEMAN:
Q. How long?
A. A month.
Mr. BEIDLEMAN: A month or more.

By Mr. GEYER:
Q. When did you last see him in your hotel to your knowledge?
A. I suppose about a month.
Q. Did you see him there within the last week?
A. No, I didn't.
Mr. GEYER: Does the committee have any questions of the witness.
The CHAIRMAN: When we adjourned, Mr. Beidleman had started his cross-examination.

CROSS EXAMINATION.

By Mr. BEIDLEMAN:
Q. Mrs. Bair, what is your hotel property worth?
A. About $80,000.
Q. Is there anything against it?
A. No sir.
Q. How long have you owned it?
A. I really could not tell you, I suppose about five years.
Q. Following the sale of Judge Berkey's home by himself he and his family lived at your hotel, did they not?
A. They lived there two months, about a year ago I suppose.
Q. Did his entire family live in your hotel?
A. Yes, Mr. and Mrs. Berkey.
Q. Mr. and Mrs. Berkey lived there about six months?
A. Well, maybe it was six months, I just cannot recall.
Q. I understood you to say that you bought these bonds from salesmen in 1921?
A. I suppose it was about 1921, I suppose about four years ago.
Q. There was a campaign on at that time to sell bonds, wasn't there?
A. Yes sir.
Q. And you bought during the period of that campaign?
A. Yes sir.

By Mr. LUDLOW:
Q. Was Judge Berkey on the bench when you bought those bonds?
A. I cannot tell you that, if he was or not. I bought them of a salesman.
F. J. SPRINGER a witness called in behalf of the complainant being duly sworn was examined and testified as follows on

DIRECT EXAMINATION.

By Mr. GEYER:
Q. What is your middle letter, "J"?
A. J.
Q. Are you sometimes known as F. C. Springer?
A. No sir.
Q. Or F. G. Springer?
A. No sir.
Q. What is your business Mr. Springer?
A. Hotel proprietor.
Q. Where?
A. Holsopple.
Q. How long have you been operating that hotel?
A. About a year and a half.
Q. What did you do before that?
A. I was boss roller in the Cambria Steel Mill.
Q. Have you any bonds in the Johnstown and Somerset Street Railway Company?
A. Yes sir.
Q. How many?
A. Three.
Q. Totaling what amount?
A. $700.
Q. From whom did you buy them?
A. From C. C. Smucker.
Q. What is his connection with the company?
A. I cannot tell you.
Q. How did you come to buy them?
A. Why, I got acquainted with him through a business transaction, and he came and hunted me up after I bought that property, I bought it through him, and he got me interested, in buying some bonds, and I thought it was all right and I bought $500 the first time.
Q. What did you pay for them?
A. $488.
Q. Why $488.
A. Why, the coupons detached.
Q. With the coupons attached?
A. Detached.
Q. Up to what time were the coupons detached?
A. Up to the time I bought them, I guess July 1, 1924 (Referring to bonds).
Q. That is they were detached down to July 1, 1924?
A. Yes sir.
Q. Have you any check or memorandum showing when you bought them?
A. Yes sir.

(Witness produces check dated February 5th—)
The WITNESS: Pardon me, that is the wrong one.
Q. Check dated December 14, 1923 to the order of C. C. Smucker for $488, that is signed by you, Mr. Springer?
A. Yes sir.
Q. That is the time you bought the $500 bond?
A. Yes sir.
Q. When did you buy the other bonds?
A. I bought them on February 5, 1924.
Q. For how much?
A. For $100.
Q. And from the same person?
A. From the same person, yes.
Q. Did you seek him or did he seek you?
A. He came to see me pretty often.
Q. When did you buy the next bond?
A. April 10, 1924.
Q. From the same person?
A. Yes sir.
Q. And the same amount, $100?
A. Yes sir.
Q. And you have the check here in your possession?
A. Yes sir.
Q. Are you the F. G. or F. J. Springer who was arrested on March 12, 1924?
A. Yes sir.
Q. On an information made by Charles J. Harrison?
A. Yes sir.
Q. And did you appear in court May 13, 1924?
A. Yes sir.
Q. And there enter a plea of guilty?
A. Yes sir.
Q. Do you know anybody by the name of F. G. Springer?
A. No sir.
Q. If there were such a person you would probably know him, would you not?
A. I don't know.
Q. Somebody with name as near yours as that?
A. Oh, yes I guess I would.
Q. Was there on the day when you were in court any F. G. Springer, or did you believe that was yourself?
A. My name is F. J.
Q. You thought there was a mistake in the name?
A. Naturally.
Q. In any event you are the person?
A. I suppose so.
Q. On May 20, 1924, are you the Springer who was sentenced to pay the costs of prosecution and a fine of $300?
A. Yes sir.
Q. Are you the person on whom a rule was granted to destroy six gallon jugs of wine, six quart bottles of wine and three half barrels of beer?
A. I don't know.
Q. Do you know anything about that?
A. I didn't have any wine in my possession at that time, to my knowledge.
Q. Do you know whether any wine purporting to have been found on your premises was ordered to be destroyed?
A. There was vinegar there when I took possession of the property that belonged to a previous owner.
Q. What was found on your premises to which you plead guilty?
A. They said it was wine, but I know I didn't have any wine.
Q. What did you plead guilty to?
A. That was there when I got there.
Q. What did you plead guilty to?
A. Why they said it was high power beer. I don't know, never had it tested.

Q. Are you the F. J. Springer who was arrested on June 21, 1924, for violating the liquor laws, and who was bailed by Anton Mosca?
A. Yes sir.
Q. On September 12, 1924, did you enter a plea of guilty?
A. I believe my attorney did.
Mr. BIDLESPACHER: What date?
Mr. GEYER: September 12, 1924.

By Mr. GEYER:
Q. You believe your attorney did?
A. Between me and the attorney we made a plea.
Q. Were you not there?
A. Yes, I was there.
Q. Do you know why he plead guilty for you?
(No answer)
Q. Do you know why he plead guilty?
A. We plead guilty.
Q. Did you agree to come back on September 13, 1924?
A. I believe that was the decision. The plea, as I understood it, between the district attorney and my attorney they would continue that if I would agree, if I signed an agreement that I would not come up within three months on that charge they will drop that charge. That, as far as I know, was the way it was.

By Mr. BEIDLEMAN:
Q. You said this agreement was between your attorney and the district attorney?
A. Yes, I was there and they got me to sign that agreement, and that is what I understood.

By Mr. GEYER:
Q. The agreement was that they would drop the charge if you would not come up on a similar charge again for three months.
A. Yes sir.

CROSS EXAMINATION.

By Mr. BEIDLEMAN:
Q. Who was your attorney?
A. Norman T. Boose.
Q. Will you let me see that record, please?
(Mr. Geyer handed record to Mr. Beidleman)

By Mr. BEIDLEMAN:
Q. Mr. Springer, it says in substance, the agreement that was made which appears in the record of these notes, that above case was set for trial on Thursday, September 11, 1924? That upon representation made by the defendant that he yould come into court on Saturday, September 13, 1924, and enter a plea of guilty to the charge lodged in the indictment against him, the case was continued until said day at 1.30 in the afternoon. The case was then called by the district atorney for sentence, whereupon counsel, without reading all of it, whereupon an agreement was made by the district atorney and counsel for the defendant that he would enter a plea of guilty to the charge notwithstanding the irregularities in the prosecution, and that sentence of the court should be postponed until the Saturday previous to the second Monday in December, upon payment of the costs by the defendant, when final disposition would be made. You were not called for sentence were you?
A. Yes, I was.
Q. Didn't you enter into your own recognizance upon the agreement of the district attorney, for your appearance and the case has not yet been disposed of?
A. No sir.
Q. What is that?
A. It has not been disposed of.
Q. The case has not yet been disposed of, and the district attorney and your counsel after consulting Judge Berkey agreed that should be done.
A. Yes sir.
Mr. BEIDLEMAN: That is all for the present.
Mr. WITKIN: Did you offer that as part of the record in this case?
Mr. BEIDLEMAN: I didn't offer it but I intend to offer it.

By Mr. GEYER:
Q. Did you understand Governor Beidleman's question, that this was done after consulting Judge Berkey?
A. The Judge was sitting on the chair, and my attorney and the district attorney came together and they said if I would sign an agreement that I would not be in on the same charge within three months that they will drop this, that is my understanding.
Q. Do you mean to say that the Judge didn't know anything about it?
A. I don't know, sir.
Q. Did they talk to the Judge at any time?
A. Not that I know of, sir.
Q. You don't know whether they talked to him there about it or not?
A. No sir, I don't.
Q. Have you paid the costs and the fine in the first case?
A. Yes sir.
Q. What happened when you went back in December?
A. In December.
Mr. BEBIDLEMAN: Did he say "yes?"
Mr. GEYER: He said, "Yes."

By Mr. GEYER:
Q. Did you go to court in December?
A. Yes sir.
Q. What happened?
A. I was called for sentence, and His Honor asked the district attorney what he had to say and the district attorney, I believe as I recall, he said that I was still in business, which I am not. Then His Honor, said, the way I understood, that I would have to be re-arrested to make this charge hold and he gave him three more months to prove it.
(CERTIFIED COPIES OF DOCKET ENTRIES IN THE case of F. J. Springer produced and marked complainants exhibits Nos. 41 and 42).
Mr. GEYER: I offer in evidence the certified copies of the docket entries marked respectively exhibits Nos. 41 and 42 in this proceeding as testified to by the last witness.
H. B. KLINE a witness called in behalf of the complainant being duly sworn was examined and testified as follows on

DIRECT EXAMINATION.

By Mr. GEYER:
Q. You are H. B. Kline?
A. Yes sir.
Q. What is your business?
A. I run a hotel.
Q. Where?
A. Scalp Level, Somerset County.
Q. How long have you operated that?
A. Since 1906.
Q. You were arrested on November 13, 1924?
A. Yes, I was.
Q. And did you, on November 21, 1924, waive the finding of a bill and plead guilty to the indictment?
A. Yes sir.
Q. And was sentence then suspended upon the agreement that you pay the costs?
A. Yes sir.
Q. In that proceeding was there and three-quarter gallons of moonshine-whisky destroyed?
A. Yes, they took it, I don't know whether they destroyed it or not but they took it away.
Q. They took it away from your place?
A. Yes sir.
Q. You paid the costs and further sentence was suspended?
A. Yes sir.
Q. Have you any bonds of the Johnstown and Somerset Railway Company?
A. Yes, I have.
Q. How many?
A. $1,500.
Q. What did you pay for them?
A. I paid the money for them.
Q. $1,500?
A. Why sure.
Q. When?
A. I bought them bonds way ahead in 1911.
Q. When did you pay for them?
A. I paid for them at that time.
Q. By check?
A. I paid it off by note.

Q. When did you pay the note?
Mr. LUDLOW: Is it material if the bonds were purchased in 1911?
The WITNESS: In 1911, I can't tell you just when I paid them off.
Mr. GEYER: It may be material as to when they were paid off, in the light of the action of some of the witnesses who paid for them when they got into trouble.

By Mr. GEYER:
Q. When was the last payment made on the bonds?
A. I can't tell you that any more.
Q. Six months ago?
A. Oh, long ago, four or five years ago.
Q. Did you pay them within a year after you got them?
A. Yes, paid them off.
Q. Have you the bonds?
A. Sure I have.
Q. May we see them?
A. Yes, you can see them.
(Witness produces bonds).
Mr. GEYER: Witness produces bond No. 1056 with the coupon dated January 1, 1923 attached; also bond 117, both bonds being in the amount of $500.
Mr. WITKIN: What is the amount of that bond, No. 1117, with coupon of January 1, 1923, attached?
Mr. GEYER: $500.
Witness also produces the following numbered bonds, 475, 322, 323, 474 and 321, each in the amount of $100, 321 having the coupon January, 1923, attached.
Mr. BEIDLEMAN: That coupon certainly does not indicate the date of the purchase of the bond. It indicates that the interest was paid.
Mr. GEYER: I know it does not, I am simply describing the bonds.
Mr. BEIDLEMAN: I don't object if you are offering it for the purpose of showing the time at which the bond was bought.
The CHAIRMAN: I don't think it adds anything to the record.
Mr. GEYER: I simply want to show the character of the coupons.

By Mr. BEIDLEMAN:
Q. Did you ever get any interest on the bonds?
A. Interest, yes.

By Mr. GEYER:
Q. How often?
A. Twice I guess.
Q. From who did you buy the first bonds?
A. I got them from Mr. Berkey, the first bonds.
Q. Where?
A. Right at home.
Q. In your place of business?
A. Sure.

By Mr. LUDLOW:
Q. Before you put those away, may I be looking at them while the gentleman is examining you?
A. Yes. The first bond I bought in 1911.

By Mr. GEYER:
Q. Of what company?
A. What?
Q. Of what company?
A. The Johnson Railroad Company, street car line.
Q. Mr. Kline, are you certain it was as early as 1911?
A. In 1911 when Ruple and Berkey ran for Judge.
Q. Are you sure it was this bond?
A. Yes, I am sure.
Q. It was one of those bonds you produced here?
A. Yes, right after Ruple and Berkey ran for Judge the first time. He was not on the bench at that time.
The CHAIRMAN: If these bonds were all purchased long before he was arrested, what is the significance?
Mr. GEYER: There is none if the testimony is correct, but in 1911 my impression was there was no bond issue authorized. I am looking now for the date of the bonds.

By Mr. LUDLOW:
Q. Issued November 22, 1915?
A. One $500 bond I bought at that time.
Mr. LUDLOW: This is the first day of September, 1915, (Indicating bond).
Mr. WITKIN: And also bond No. 1117 was issued the first day of September, 1915.

By Mr. GEYER:
Q. Mr. Kline, these bonds bear date the first day of September or October, 1915. Do you still say you bought one of them as early as 1911?
A. One I had bought at that time, I thought.

CROSS EXAMINATION.

By Mr. BEIDLEMAN:
Q. You bought all of them before Judge Berkey was on the bench?
A. Before he was on the bench.
Q. And they were all paid for before he went on the bench?
A. Yes sir. One day Mr. Kooser wrote me to come there about two years ago, that he would like to see me, he wrote me a letter to come up there he wanted to see me and I never went. He wrote me another letter to come to see him but I didn't go.
Q. You mean Mr. Earnest Kooser?
A. Mr. Earnest Kooser, yes.
Q. He wrote a letter for you to come to see him two years ago?
A. Yes sir, up to Somerset.

By the CHAIRMAN:
Q. You didn't go?
A. No sir, I didn't, I stayed away.
The CHAIRMAN: We do think it is pertinent here. We don't know what he may have wanted you for.
Mr. LUDLOW: Will you not, Mr. Chairman, that all of these bonds are dated 1915, the date of issue.
RALPH E. GRISWOLD a witness called in behalf of the complainant being duly sworn was examined and testified as follows on

DIRECT EXAMINATION.

By Mr. GEYER:
Q. What is your connection with the office?
A. Secretary of the Commonwealth.
A. Have charge of the records of the foreign and domestic corporations, assumed names.
Q. Have you made an examination of the records in your office as to the corporate history of the Johnstown and Somerset Railway Company?
A. Yes sir.
Q. Will you tell the committee first on what date it was incorporated and under what name?
A. Somerset Street Railway Company, incorporated February 11, 1909.
Q. With an authorized capitalization of how much?
A. $66,000.
Q. What is the next record in your office on this corporation?
A. On July 18, 1912, there was filed proceedings in extension of route.
Q. Any change in capitalization or indebtedness at that time?
A. None of record.
Q. What is the next record?
A. On July 27, 1915, the name was changed from Somerset Street Railway Company to Johnstown and Somerset Railway Company.
Q. What is your next entry?
A. We find no further entries.
Q. Has any return ever been filed in your office of an increase in the capitalization of the corporation above $66,000?
A. There is no record there.
Q. Or of any increase in the indebtedness of the corporation?
A. I find no record there.
Q. Or any return of any increase there actually made?
A. None of record.
Mr. BEIDLEMAN: I have no question.

By Mr. LUDLOW:
Q. Is it a Pennsylvania or foreign corporation?
A. A Pennsylvania. It was incorporated by this Commonwealth.

FRANK H. LEHMAN a witness called in behalf of the complainant being duly sworn was examined and testified as follows on

DIRECT EXAMINATION.

By Mr. GEYER:

Q. Mr. Lehman, you are in the office of the Auditor General?

A. Yes sir.

Q. Have what work in your charge?

A. Taxation of corporations.

Q. Domestic corporations, and foreign corporations?

A. Yes sir.

Q. Have you made an examination of your files in the matter of the Johnstown and Somerste Railway Company?

A. Yes sir. There was a request made this morning and we made an examination of the files.

Q. According to the records of the Auditor General's office, what is the capital stock of the corporation?

A. $66,000.

Q. Did you have any notice of the increase of the capital stock of he corporation beyond that amount?

A. No sir.

Q. Has any bonus been paid in capital stock beyond that amount?

A. No.

Q. Have you any record of the corporate indebtedness of the company?

A. No. it does not appear that they had any indebtedness.

Q. So far as your record discloses, had it any obligations outstanding?

A. There is nothing in the records to indicate that.

Q. Have you any capital stock and loans reports of the corporation?

A. Yes, we have a capital stock report, no loans report, in my recollection.

Q. When is the last capital stock report?

A. My recollection is 1912.

Q. Have you it before you?

A. Yes.

Q. Will you look and tell us for what year the company filed capital stock reports?

A. There were two capital stock reports filed and my personal recollection is—I will just verify that—yes, there were two capital stock reports filed, one for 1910 and the other for 1912.

Q. When was the one filed for 1910?

A. December 5, 1910.

Q. And when was the one filed for 1912?

A. February 13. 1913.

Q. Do either of those indicate any corporate indebtedness or bond issue?

A. No.

A. Do they indicate any capitol stock in excess of $66,000.

A. No.

Q. Mr. Lehman, it would be important to know whether your file is complete and whether you are certain that those are the only reports which were filed by the company?

A. We made a very thorough search of the files and in addition to that we looked at our records and found that those are the only reports filed. We made an estimated settlement against the company.

Q. When?

A. We made an estimated settlement against the company on June 3, 1915, and there is an estimated settlement made against the company on capital stock for the years 1911 and 14

Q. What became of that estimated settlement?

A. Well—what do you mean by what became of it?

Q. Was there any appearance by the company, any appeal or a protest?

A. No.

Q. Was the tax paid?

A. No, my recollection is not.

Q. Tax not paid?

A. No.

Q. Did you give us the date when you made the estimated settlement?

A. Yes, I gave you the date when the estimated settlement was made, that is when the technical settlement was mad out on the stock in the Treasury Department, June 3, 1915.

By Mr. BEIDLEMAN:

Q. June 3, 1915.

A. Yes sir. The signature of the Auditor General was attached June 2, 1915.

By Mr. LUDLOW:

Q. For what years are they?

A. For 1911 and 14.

Q. Did a notice of such estimation go out in due course?

A. Yes, it is indicated on the face of the settlement that copy was mailed June 9, 1915.

Q. What is the next record of estimated settlement you have?

By Mr. BEIDLEMAN:

Q. Up to that time settlements were made against the Somerset Street Railway Company, were they?

A. The Somerset Street Railway Company for 1910; Somerset Street Railway Company for 1912; Somerset Street Railway Company for 1911 and 14; Somerset Street Railway Company for 1913.

Q. When was that estimated settlement made?

A. The estimated settlement was March 30, 1914, copy went out April 1, 1914.

Q. What is your next estimated settlement?

By Mr. BEIDLEMAN:

Q. That is for what year, 1913?

A. Yes, that is for 1913. The next is Johnstown and Somerset Railway Company.

By Mr. GEYER:

Q. For what year?

A. For the year 1915.

Q. Yes.

A. The settlement was made or the estimate rather was made November 10, 1916, and copy was mailed November 17, 1916.

Q. Mr. Lehman, does your estimated settlement indicate you had any knowledge of increase in capital stock or indebtedness?

A. No.

Q. Do any of these indicate that you had any notice or knowledge of any increase?

A. No.

Q. What was your next estimated settlement?

A. For the year 1916, the estimate was made on December 14, 1917, copy was mailed December 30, 1917.

Q. Your next?

A. This was an estimate made for the years 1917 and 18, on February 3rd, 1920, and copy—

By Mr. BEIDLEMAN:

Q. February 3, 1920?

A. Yes sir.

Q. For 1917 and 18?

A. 1917 and 18. The copy was mailed on February 6, 1920.

By Mr. LUDLOW:

Q. Is there any increase in capital?

A. We arbitrarily increased the capital. We did that in pursuance of a regular practice to call the company.

By Mr. BEIDLEMAN:

Q. What does that report show you are reading now?

A. It shows an estimate on the basis of $85,000 for both years, 1917 and 18. There was, however, no information or basis for that other than our regular practice of increasing the amount for the purpose of eventually securing a report.

By Mr. GEYER:

Q. On the theory that if you get it too high they will finally come in and tell you?

A. It is not only theory, it is a fact.

Q. Until you have gotten beyond their limit they don't come?

A. Yes, as we term it, we "call them."

Q. What is your next one?

A. That is the last one.

By Mr. LUDLOW:

Q. 1918 is the last year covered?

A. Yes sir.

By Mr. GEYER:
Q. Now, Mr. Lehman, to any of those estimated settlements was there any return or reply or protest or any action whatsoever by the company?
A. Not so far as I can determine from the record.
Q. Did it ever have any effect?
A. Yes, I beg your pardon; there was some correspondence in connection with the first settlement I have here.
Q. Mr. Lehman, we are not interested in the details of it.
Mr. BEIDLEMAN: We are interested in the details, just tell him to read it.
Mr. GEYER: Pardon me, I thought you didn't want us to know. If you are willing let him go it.
The CHAIRMAN: Go ahead and answer.
The WITNESS: Shall I read the correspondence?
The CHAIRMAN: Yes, whatever is necessary to expedite the matter.
Mr. WITKIN: What is the substance of it?
The WITNESS: It is a pretty brief letter, dated July 3, 1911, addressed to A. E. Sisson, Auditor General, signed by J. A. Berkey, President, Somerset Street Railway Company, and read as follows: "We are in receipt of a bill for taxes against the Somerset Street Railway Company. We fail to see why you should assess taxes against us. The report we have does not warrant it. Will you kindly advise us reason for so doing. We feel we should be exonerated under our report."

By The CHAIRMAN:
Q. That was in 1911?
A. That was in 1911 the first report filed by the company.
Q. Did you have any other replies since that time?
A. No, there is no correspondence attached to any of the rest of the estimates or reports.
Q. As we understand, your custom is to make up and estimated settlement and compute your tax in your estimate, and send it out to them, and you always make it high enough that if they owe anything they call your attention to the excess?
A. Yes sir.
Q. And you received no replies from any notice?
A. None whatever.
Q. What is the custom in your office in cases of that kind? Do you keep that up do you not follow that up?
A. Yes, we keep on calling them, we keep on raising it and eventually they do come across, if they continue to exercise their corporate privileges.
Q. Those estimated settlements, did you send out later estimated settlements for the years for which you had previously sent them, or did you just send them out for the next year.
A. That is what we did.
Q. Does the last year include the years preceding?
A. No.
Q. Then you really drop those preceding years each time you send a new one?
A. Oh no, the settlement is open against them on our books.
Q. Nothing paid?
A. Nothing paid.

By Mr. WITKIN:
Q. You never made any estimated settlement high enough?
A. Of course, in this company the subsequent history is this—I don't know whether you are interested or not and I don't want to give you anything that you don't want—
The CHAIRMAN: Let us have it.

By Mr. BIDLESPACHER:
Q. Is that from your records?
A. Yes sir.
The CHAIRMAN: We don't want to go into all kinds of matters unless they are pertinent in the question.
The WITNESS: I don't know, I cannot determine that.
Mr. WITKIN: Let us have the subsequent history.
Mr. GEYER: I don't know it either.
The CHAIRMAN: My only point is that he may take an hour to give us history that is not pertinent.
Mr. WITKIN: How can we tell, if he doesn't know.
The WITNESS: There is not very much to it.
Mr. WITKIN: Tell us briefly the subsequent history.
The WITNESS: It was this: some time in 1920, or subsequent thereto, possibly in 1921 or 1922, there was some question as to whether the Auditor General had collected the taxes closely enough, and in order to relieve himself of the responsibility he prepared a list and sent it up to the Attorney General and told him to collect the tax, if he could. The result of it all was a letter from the Attorney General to the affect that he had investigated these various corporations and he said, we are returning herewith data and files submitted to us by your department with respect to the corporations named in the attached list. With respect to those corporations, we will advise that they be removed from your active ledgers inasmuch as we have been unable to locate them or make any collections of the taxes due. This letter was signed by George Ross Hull.

By Mr. LUDLOW:
Q. What is the date of it?
A. I didn't read the entire letter.
Q. What is the date of the letter?
A. September 27, 1922.

By Mr. WITKIN:
Q. This corporation is in that list?
A. This corporation is in that list, it is on page 4 of the list. I will read the entire letter, if you want it, although I think you don't care for it.

By Mr. GEYER:
Q. Mr. Lehman, have you dropped—did you thereafter put it on the "Out of existence list?"
A. It was then marked out of existence on our ledger.
Q. And so far as the records of the Auditor General go, this corporation has been out of existence four years, is that right?
A. Yes.

By Mr. WITKIN:
Q. When you say "out of existence", there was never a discontinuance of this company filed with your department?
A. No.
Q. When you say "out of existence", you mean so far as these taxes are concerned, you place them on the inactive ledger?
A. Put them in the "morgue" as we call it.

CROSS EXAMINATION.

By Mr. BEIDLEMAN:
Q. It is not the practice of the Auditor General's office to mark a company out of existence unless you have an affidavit from some person connected with the company?
A. I cannot say that. Very frequently it is done on the basis of an affidavit, we have, however, marked them out of existence where it was impossible to get any affidavit or anything at all on them. The purpose is to drop the dead wood, get rid of them.

By Mr. WITKIN:
Q. But this company was not marked out of existence?
A. Yes, it is marked "out of existence" on our ledgers.
Q. Did you send any more reports to them?
A. Not after they are marked "out of existence", unless we subsequently acquire some information to the effect that they are active.

By the CHAIRMAN:
Q. It is evident here that quite a large amount of bonds were issued by this company during the year 1915. Ordinarily when a corporation issues a block of bonds, increases its indebtedness, you receive a report of that, do you not, in your department?
A. Yes, it should be filed.
Q. Did you receive such a report from this company?
A. We have no evidence of it in our files.
Q. I beg pardon?
A. We have not been able to find it in our files.
Q. Did you look for it?
A. Of course, I did not personally examine the files, but I gave instructions to make a very close examination.
Q. You did not find any record of the company?
A. No.
Q. If it had been made you would have it in your file?
A. I would assume so, although as I say I did not personally examine the file.

By Mr. BEIDLEMAN:
Q. May we see those two reports that were made, Mr. Lehman?
A. Yes sir.

Q. These reports show that no stock had been issued up to the time these reports were filed, and the company was in the process of financing then?

A. That is the way it was.

PETER HOFFMAN a witness called in behalf of the complainant being duly affirmed was examined and testified as follows on

DIRECT EXAMINATION.

By Mr. GEYER:

Q. Mr. Hoffman, where do you live?

A. Scalp Level, Somerset County.

Q. How near is that to the town of Somerset?

A. Thirty miles, I think.

Q. In which portion of the county is it?

A. The extreme northern portion.

Q. Some of us are beginning to learn the geography of Somerset County? What is your business?

A. Nothing now, retired farmer—perhaps.

Q. Had you any other business than that of a farmer?

A. No, never had any.

Q. Do you know Judge Berkey?

A. I did.

Q. Did you know him in 1921?

A. Yes, long before.

Q. Did you have any business dealings with him concerning the purchase of bonds of the Johnstown and Somerset Railway Company?

A. I did, yes.

Q. Will you tell the committee what they were?

Mr. BEIDLEMAN: Is this in 1921?

The WITNESS: In the first place his salesmen came to me and induced me to subscribe for some of the bonds. I turned them down and informed them I had no money. Of course, the first approach was they brought a letter from the Judge, an introductory letter from the Judge, showing that they were authorized to sell these bonds.

Q. By the way, have you a copy of that letter?

A. No, I don't.

Q. Can you tell the gentleman whether it was a personal letter or whether it was a form letter? Do you know what I mean?

A. No, I can't, it wasn't a personal letter—no, I don't think so; it simply stated that these men were authorized to sell and handle and receive money for the Johnstown and Somerset Street Railway Company.

Q. And by whom was it signed?

A. Judge Berkey.

Q. Were you familiar with his signature?

A. Yes sir.

Q. And did you recognize his signature?

A. Yes. It was a fac-simile signature stamp.

Q. Can you state whether it was on his official or whether it was on the street railway letterhead?

A. I cannot tell.

Q. Did you, after that, have any conversation with Judge Berkey about it?

A. Yes sir.

Q. Where?

A. That was in his chamber, in the Judge's chamber.

Q. How did you come to go there?

A. Well, after I had subscribed for these bonds, evidently the Judge was not satisfied with the amount that I subscribed, then he sends Cohen down with a personal letter to my place and induced me again to subscribe for more.

Q. How many did you subscribe for in the first instance?

A. $5,000.

Q. You say the second letter from the Judge was a personal one?

A. It was a personal letter.

Q. Can you tell on what stationery it was?

A. No I can't tell on what stationery.

Q. Did you keep the letter?

A. No, I didn't.

Q. Can you tell us the contents of the letter?

A. Yes, I think I can. It started out, Mr. Peter Hoffman, dear sir: I have chosen you as one of the directors of the Johnstown and Somerset Railway Company but in order to become a director it is necessary for you to subscribe for an additional $5,000 as my representative, Mr. Cohen, will explain and then Mr. Cohen started to explain.

Q. What did he then explain to you?

A. Well, he explained that I was not subscribing for those bonds, to hold the bonds, that they would take care of the bonds, but I was to have the stock for lending my credit, and in order to become a director it would be necessary for me to have that stock, and I was to hold the stock in order to become a director; and he said then further, they were doing the same thing to a few others and named S. B. Lehman and Harvey Shaffer; they were doing the same thing. Finally I thought this was an opportunity to get a written agreement from the company that they would do what they promised, that they would take care of these bonds and release me.

Q. Did he say anything as to who was to put up the money to take those bonds off of your hands?

A. The Judge did that later on when I saw the Judge.

Q. You are telling that in your own way?

A. Yes sir.

Q. Go ahead.

A. Mr. Cohen was to bring this agreement from the Judge when he delivered the bonds, I had wanted an agreement before, and he said that he had nothing to show to the company that I had subscribed unless he has the subscription. Then I left him go and I told him I would not take the bonds unless this agreement was with them. Then a few days later he slipped those bonds in my house, and had the Mrs. to receipt for them, and told the Mrs. again that I would not have to pay for those bonds. He left a note that I was to take care of those bonds till he called for them or something like that.

Q. Did he show you a prospectus of the company when he came to see you?

A. No sir, I didn't see any.

Q. Go on, Mr. Hoffman, and tell in your own way what happened?

A. Then later, a week or so later, I met Mr. Cohen at Hooversville, and I asked for this agreement, the one he was to bring when he delivered the bonds, and he stated that the Judge was so busy that he could not write it out, but it was all ready that the Judge knows all about it, he has everything arranged with the Judge, and when I go up to Somerset to call on the Judge then he would give it to me. In the meantime, I got notice from the banks that they are holding my notes, there are two of the banks that are holding my notes. Of course that was a surprise to me that the notes were discounted and I went up to see the Judge.

Q. You say it was a surprise to you, why?

A. Because the agreement was that the note should be kept in the Equitable Trust Company as assets, should not be discounted until the road is built and the notes delivered and the bonds lifted.

Q. Lifted by whom?

A. By the street railway company, or by the Equitable Trust Company rather.

Q. Now you say you then went to see Judge Berkey?

A. I went to see Judge Berkey.

Q. What happened?

A. I met him in his chambers and informed him of this, and I told him about the agreement or understanding that we had, and he asked me a few questions, some questions. Asked whether I had that personal letter, and so on, and then he said, "Now we will take care of you, we will lift those notes for you". He said, "But we have not got the money now." First he asked me to carry, if I could not carry some of those bonds, and I informed him that I could not, that I had no loose money, that the little money I had I gave to my children to pay for their homes. He said, "We will take care of you, but", he said "we cannot do it now". He said, "You renew the notes, cut the coupons and renew the notes, and then when they come due again we will be in shape to lift those notes and release you"., and then commended me for coming in, coming to him and not making a fuss to other people about it, about the loan. He said, "Now this is strictly confidential. We cannot pay it off all but we will do this for you", and he said, "I know you always stood by me in politics, and so forth, and we will do this for you." Of course he lifted me up, and I thought he would do what he promised.

Q. Did he give you any note or writing?

A. No, he didn't give me any writing at all.

Q. Now what happened next, Mr. Hoffman?

A. The next I discovered he is not going to do what he promised?

Q. How did you discover that?

A. Well, I had another consultation with him and I saw he was getting hasty and didn't want to do anything he promised.

Q. When was that second conversation with him?

A. That was when the last two notes were about due, when I got notice from them that they also discounted them I went to see him again.

Q. Then what did you say?

A. Well, he promised again that their bond salesman would be in again about the matter, and as soon as they had the money they would release me, lift the notes and release me.

Q. In what years was this?

A. This was in 1921, running to 1922.

Q. Was he then Judge?

A. Oh yes.

Q. Where were your conversation with him?

A. The first conversation was in his chambers, the second conversation was in his railroad office, I think on the third floor of the building.

Q. Of what building?

A. Well, I don't know what they call it really, he had his office in there in the beginning.

Q. Another building in Somerset?

A. Another different building, yes, an office building.

Q. What happened next?

A. At that time he induced me to renew the notes, he went on the back again, with the promise that he would lift them when they came due. One note was on the Davidsville Bank. I sent the notes up to the banks when they came due, and he cut off the coupons then, and gave me a check for the coupons.

Q. Who gave you the check?

A. Berkey.

Q. When was that?

A. That was at the last meeting I had, the last conversation I had with him.

Q. I don't know whether you fixed the date of this, Mr. Hoffman.

A. That I think was in January, 1922—no, it was in February perhaps. January or February, I think perhaps it was in February.

Q. Had you tried to collect those coupons before?

A. I had not been trying to collect the coupons because I didn't think I had bought the bonds at all, and I didn't want the coupons.

Q. Then what happened next, Mr. Hoffman?

A. The Davidsville Bank returned the check and the note and demanded payment, that they would not renew it, and then I sent this note to Newman, and in the meantime when Smucker was along, and Smucker, after the Judge was called out said, "If anything turns up that is not satisfactory in any way, call on me". He said, "The Judge is so busy and I am not so busy I will attend to it at once?

Q. What position did Smucker occupy with the railroad company?

Q. Vice-president of the company.

Q. What is his first name?

A. Christ, C. C. I think he writes it.

Q. Go on.

A. Then I sent this note over to Smucker and asked him to help me out of this, that I didn't want to have any trouble. Smucker never answered, and finally I got a little discouraged about it, and as I passed through Davidsville I stopped in to see the cashier, Mr. Williamson, and he said that Smucker never had showed up, and in our conversation he told me that Smucker and the Judge are very unreliable, and I discovered in the meantime some of those very things that were not true, that the bonds were not underwritten by the trust company, and the trust company was not financing the road, and so on, and I seen that I was tricked, so I consulted an attorney the next thing.

Q. Yes.

A. Consulted Ray Patton Smith of Johnstown, and Kooser happened to be in town.

Q. In Johnstown?

A. The same day, so I called him in for consultation and finally we filed objection to the notes.

Q. In the mean time been entered?

A. Yes, the notes had been entered, and when I saw Williamson he said the notes were entered, and showed me a copy.

Q. You say you filed objections to the notes?

A. And the next I filed objections, and asked for the opening of the judgment.

Q. That is in Judge Berkey's court?

A. In Judge Berkey's court.

Q. Who acted upon that petition?

A. Judge Sloan.

Q. When was it heard?

A. I cannot tell that, the record would show.

Q. How many notes had been entered, Mr. Hoffman?

A. All four of them was entered, I know one of those notes, that one had not been entered at that time.

Q. When was this, Mr. Hoffman, that you filed objections, as you called it, to the notes?

A. I don't have the date of that.

Q. About how long ago?

A. Oh, it was in 1922, some time in the summer.

Q. Of 1922? Can you tell it in your own way what happened to that objection to the notes?

A. Judge Sloan heard it, and of course he would not open the judgment, so we filed an appeal in the Supreme Court, and the Supreme Court reversed it and sent it back. Then we had another hearing in January in Somerset, and Judge Langham of Indiana County sat.

Q. That is this last January?

A. This last January.

Q. And in the hearing what happened?

A. In the hearing why they continued it, and we filed objections to a paper that they had which we considered a forged paper, and so we filled objections to it and they continued the case.

Q. The matter is now for trial in the Court?

A. Yes sir?

(Prospectus of the Johnstown & Somerset Railway Company, entitled "The Road to Revenue", produced and marked complainant's exhibit No. 43).

Q. I show you a four page folder marked exhibit No. 43, and ask you whether you ever saw this or a copy of it, Mr. Hoffman?

A. If I mistake not, the salesman had something similar to that.

Q. Will you look at it a little more closely, and tell us whether it is to the best of your recollection a copy of what the salesman had?

A. I think that is, I am not so sure. I don't remember this paper particularly, but it was something similar that I saw some place.

Q. Mr. Hoffman, have you told us all that the agent told you about the trust company having agreed to underwrite and certify that road?

A. No, I have not told you all.

Q. Will you tell us?

A. The first they did was, of course, to introduce themselves, and claimed they were from the Equitable Trust Company of New York. Then they stated they were financing and underwriting the bonds of this corporation, and stated further that they had their expert engineer on this road to ascertain whether it was a profitable proposition, and their expert reported that as far as the road is built, would likely procure—is worth as much as it would cost to build it through to Meyersdale.

Q. What if anything was there said about Judge Berkey?

A. After I refused to subscribe, told them I had no money they said, "Now the Judge is in position to do you considerable favors, and you had better subscribe".

Q. Did you discuss any of those matters with Judge Berkey?

A. No, I didn't, when I was in he agreed that he would take care of me, and I thought it was not necessary to know all of my ammunition that I would have.

By Mr. BEIDLEMAN:

Q. It was not necessary for Judge Berkey to know all your ammunition, is that what you said?

A. That is what I said, it was not necessary for him to know it all.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. May I ask one question in order to clarify a matter before we proceed. Mr. Hoffman, the first $5,000 of bonds, did you pay for those?

A. No, I have not paid for any.

Q. Were those the ones for which you gave the notes?

A. Yes sir.

Q. Now the second $5,000 of bonds that you subscribed for, did you give notes for those?

A. I gave notes but they were to hold the notes in the Equitable Trust Company as assets?
Q. As what?
A. As assets in the bank so that they could use their money to build the road, and after the road was built, they would return them.
Q. That is what I wanted to know, which of those notes was it that was later—that you were called upon to pay, the notes that you gave for the first $5,000 or the second, or both?
A. For the first. For the second $5,000 the note is in litigation.
Q. You were later called upon to pay the $5,000 of notes which you gave in payment of the second alottment of bonds?
A. Yes sir.
Q. Have you paid for the first?
A. No, I have not paid for any.
Q. You didn't dispute your obligation under the first, so far as your agreement is concerned, did you?
A. Well, yes, I was not under any obligation, I considered it not an obligation because the notes, all of the notes, were simply to be held as assets in the bank, and to be returned, and they were not to be paid and the remark was made by the Jews there and everything in the presence of my wife, it was not to cost me one cent, that I was not to pay those notes.
Q. And that is the agreement under which you bought all of the bonds?
A. All of the bonds, yes.

By Mr. WITKIN:
Q. When were the notes made payable?
A. Six months after date. The first I guess was July 26, 1921, and the second September 20, if I remember, of 1921, six months after date.

By Mr. STADTLANDER:
Q. With whom did you have that agreement?
A. The first with Cohen and Sachs, and the second with—no, the first with Sachs and another salesman, and the second with Cohen.

By The CHAIRMAN:
Q. Did you have any agreement with Judge Berkey on this?
A. Judge Berkey promised that he would—
Q. Did you have any agreement with Judge Berkey?
A. Not until I had a conversation with him.
Q. You consulted with him about it?
A. Yes sir.
Q. Did you have any agreement with him?
A. No agreement.

By Mr. BLUMBERG:
Q. Did you consult with Judge Berkey before you bought the first $5,000 worth?
A. No, I didn't.
Q. Was there any agreement made between the salesmen and yourself that you were to be a director in this concern, when you bought the first $5,000?
A. Not the first $5,000.
Q. Was it an outright purchase of bonds by you?
A. No, I didn't consider it an outright purchase.
Q. You gave your notes in payment of them, didn't you?
A. I gave my notes with the understanding that they would hold them in the trust company as assets.
Q. Did you understand that you were being presented with $5,000 of bonds?
A. Presented?
Q. You say you were not supposed to pay your notes?
A. They were not to present them, but lift them after the road was built.
Q. How were you going to pay for those bonds?
A. I don't pay at all if I can help it.
Q. What was your arrangement as to the payment of the first $5,000 of bonds?
A. No more arrangements made than that.
Q. And you simply loaned your name to this company?
A. I was loaning my credit, yes. That was what I was to do.
Q. You were satisfied with an arrangement of that kind?
A. I had confidence in Judge Berkey that this was all right. I didn't think that Judge Berkey would allow a set of men to go into Somerset County and misrepresent things the way they did. I had a good bit of confidence in the Judge.
Q. Were you retired at that time?
A. Yes sir.
Q. Did you make any independent investigation of this company before you agreed to buy the first $5,000 block?
A. No, I didn't.
Q. Did you ever have any other business investments besides this one?
A. Well, I think I have to some extent..
Q. Did you always go into a business investment without making an investigation?
A. I never went and invested in anything if I didn't know before it was all right.

By Mr. STADTLANDER:
Q. Where there any confidential relations between you and Judge Berkey?
A. Yes, considerably.
Q. Was it the relationship of attorney and client?
A. No, not as an attorney, but in politics and other business dealings, I had a lot of confidence in him.
Q. Then you had other business dealings with Judge Berkey?
A. Not just directly, more than in a political way, perhaps.
Q. You were identified in politics together, is that the idea?
A. Yes sir.
Q. And you placed confidence in Judge Berkey through politics?
A. Well not just exactly through politics, in a certain sense it was, but he always treated me all right and I never had any occasion to doubt anything.

CROSS EXAMINATION.

By Mr. BEIDLEMAN:
Q. You are a retired farmer?
A. Yes sir.
Q. With how many banks are you identified?
A. Well, with two perhaps.
Q. And in what capacity?
A. Director in one.
Q. And in what capacity in another?
A. Only a stockholder.
Q. And that you have two boys that are bankers, have you not?
A. No, one is a cashier, and one works in the bank.
Q. And the third son is a lawyer, isn't he?
A. Yes sir.
Q. You have had considerable experience yourself in the sale of stocks, have you not?
A. Sale of stocks, no sir, I never sold any.
Q. Did you sell any stock in the Johnstown Warehouse Company?
A. No sir.
Q. Terminal warehouse?
A. No sir.
Q. Were you identified with that company?
A. I have some stock in it.
Q. Didn't you solicit your neighbors to buy stock in that?
A. No sir.
Q. Where is the Johnstown Terminal Warehouse Company?
A. In Johnstown.
Q. In business or out?
A. They are in business.
Q. Practically "busted"?
A. No sir, the contractor is to begin, well, just now, this time, the 2nd of March I guess.
Q. You were also the county treasurer of Somerset County for a term or two were you?
A. For one term, yes.
Q. When was that?
A. In 1905 and 08.
Q. So you have a long line of connection with financial transactions in Somerset County and elsewhere. have you not?
A. I have to a certain extent, yes.
Q. Where is the bank of which you are a director?
A. Hooversville.
Q. What is the other bank with which you are identified?
A. Windber.
Q. The Windber bank, did you say?
A. The Citizen's of Windber.

Q. And you have been director in that institution for how long?
A. I don't know, perhaps ten years.
Q. What is that?
A. Perhaps ten years, perhaps more.
Q. And you were identified with the bank for which Mr. Snyder testified—
A. That is the Citizen's of Windber.
Q. What did you?
Q. You were an officer and director of that bank at one time were you not?
A. No sir.
Q. At the time you subscribed for the first $5,000 of those bonds you hadn't had any talk with Judge Berkey at all.
A. No, I didn't.
Q. And you subscribed with the condition that you were not to pay for them?
A. Yes sir.
Q. Did you have a subscription receipt of any kind?
A. No, I don't think I did.
Q. You didn't, your agreement was with the salesmen of the bonds?
A. With Newman and Sax.
Q. What was that agreement?
A. The agreement was that they would hold them in the Equitable Trust Company until the road was built, then return the notes and retire the bonds.
Q. In the meantime you were to be a director of the company?
A. No sir, not at that time.
Q. You then made the agreement with those salesmen that you would take $5,000 of the bonds with the understanding that they should remain in the custody of the Equitable Trust Company until the line was built and then they would be returned to you?
A. Yes, that was to be in a year's time.
Q. How were you to profit by that?
A. No profit at all, simply loan my credit to Judge Berkey as an accommodation, that was all; there was no profit.
Q. You were to subscribe for $5,000 of those bonds as an inducement to the people in Somerset County to buy, is that right?
A. No sir, that was not any consideration at all.
Q. What were you to do, what was the $5,000 of bond to be subscribed for, why was your name to be used if it was not for that purpose?
A. I don't know that my name was used at all, I was simply to subscribe, I though I was doing Judge Berkey a favor. That was what they asked me to do.
Q. You thought you were doing Judge Berkey a favor by agreeing to take $5,000 worth of bonds which were to remain with the Trust Company who were the holders of the notes, never to be of any use to anybody and when the road was completed and the bonds were retired they were to be returned to you; did you expect the road to be built on wind?
Mr. GEYER: Your question is so involved and so misleading. the witness did not say the bonds were to remain in the Equitable Trust Company, the notes were to remain, and as the question now is asked it assumes a number of things that are not in accord with his testimony.
The WITNESS: Let me talk. The salesmen stated that they needed these notes in the Equitable Trust Company as assets, that they could not take the money out of the bank without having some assets in the bank, and they wanted to hold these as assets until the road is built, and that then they will return the notes and lift the bonds.

By Mr. BEIDLEMAN:
Q. Did you ever get the bonds?
A. Yes, they delivered the bonds.
Q. They delivered them to you. Will you tell, Mr. Hoffman, in your previous experience how you expected these notes to be delivered to the Trust Company and not used if they were going to construct the street railway?
A. I said they were going to hold the notes as assets or whatever they said, just as they said hold the notes as assets in the Equitable Trust Company while they used their own money.
Q. Did you expect them to raise any money on them?
A. Certainly if they have to get money they need assets in the bank.
Q. You were to give your notes with the understanding that they were to be used for the purpose of raising money by which the road was to be constructed?
A. They were to use their own money.
Q. Did you expect your notes to be negotiated for the purpose of raising the money?
A. No sir, I didn't. It was the understanding not to.
Q. Then of what use were the notes to be?
A. The notes were simply as assets, to be held in their bank while they were using their own money, that is the way I understood it.
Q. Did you sign any paper in connection with this subscription?
A. No sir.
Q. None at all?
A. No sir.
Q. You gave the notes immediately to the salesman did you?
A. They took the notes along.
Q. Then you next bought $5,000 more from two other salesmen?
A. No only one other one, when Cohen came by himself.
Q. Cohen came by himself?
A. Yes sir.
Q. And up to that time you had not seen Judge Berkey?
A. No, I had not.
Q. So that before you had any conversation with Judge Berkey whatsoever about these bonds, you had subscribed to the extent of $10,000?
A. On account of Judge Berkey's personal letter and what Cohen told me, that the Judge sent him there to get me to subscribe for an additional $5,000.
Q. Did you check it up with Judge Berkey?
A. I did afterwards.
Q. How long afterwards?
A. I cannot tell you just how long. Well, I got notice that the first two notes—probably four months after the first.
Q. That is to say, you subscribed for those $10,000 of bonds and never talked to Judge Berkey until you had had notice from the bank that the notes were due and that they demanded payment?
A. That is right.
Q. And then you went to see Judge Berkey about it?
A. Yes sir.
Q. Upon what notes were you sued?
A. I have not been sued on any yet.
Q. You had a case in the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania growing out of these notes, didn't you?
A. We filed objections.
Q. I am asking you if you didn't have a case in the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania on these notes?
A. Yes sir.
Q. And you filed several different affidavits of defense, didn't you?
A. I don't remember how many?
Q. You remember that after the case came back from the Supreme Court for the first time, you alleged in an affidavit of defense that they were forgeries?
A. That was immediately after that, in January.
Q. That was after the case had been in the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, had been tried in the court below, judgment had against you, taken to the Supreme Court and then brought out and you filed an affidavit that they were forgeries, didn't you?
A. That paper, only one paper.
Q. But you raised that question after the case had been in the Supreme Court two years after the suit was originally brought against you?

By The CHAIRMAN:
Q. Explain what paper you refer to as being a forgery, the notes or some other paper?
A. There was another paper in addition to the note, and I think I can repeat it correctly, it was something like this: "This authorizes you to discount this in any bank or banks without any objections or effects."

By Mr. BEIDLEMAN:
Q. A certificate of "no objection?"
A. A certificate of no objection, that is the paper I call a forgery.

By The CHAIRMAN:
Q. Did you sign such a paper?
A. No, I didn't sign a paper.
Q. I say, did you sign such a paper?
A. Did I, no sir.
Q. Was your name written to this particular paper by someone?
A. My name was on there and looked considerably like my writing, but I never signed such a paper.

By Mr. BEIDLEMAN:
Q. You never raised the question until after it came back from the Supreme Court?
A. About that paper?
Q. Yes.
A. I didn't know there was such a paper while it was there.
Q. And when you filed that affidavit, it was the seventh one that you filed?
A. I didn't count them, I don't know.
Q. Isn't it a fact, Mr. Hoffman, that during the proceeding on this case against you that was in the Supreme Court, you filed seven different affidavits of defense?
A. I just said that I don't know that.
Q. Do you know what you signed?
A. I know that I saw the papers but I cannot just exactly tell what they were.
Q. Do you know whether or not you signed more than one?
A. Yes sir.
Q. How many did you sign?
A. I don't know, I told you.
Q. Have you got any idea?
A. Well there may be three or four, I don't know.
Q. Did you sign one alleging that the certificate of no defense was a forgery after the case came back from the Supreme Court?
A. I didn't know that they had such a paper, I—
Q. Was it raised in the original trial?
A. No, it was not in the original trial.
Q. Was it in the pleadings?
A. In the pleadings, perhaps, it may have been but not in the trial.
Q. And a year before you filed any answer, wasn't it?
A. Had no occasion to file an answer before.
Q. You didn't have occasion to file it. And who disposed of the case in the court below?
A. Judge Sloan the first time and the other is not disposed of, it is pending.
Q. One time it was before Judge Sloan, another time before Judge Langham, wasn't it?
A. Yes sir.
Q. Were you ever elected director of this company?
A. No sir, never wanted to be.
Q. Ever talked to anybody about being elected director?
A. No sir.
Q. What did you mean awhile ago by saying word was given to you that you would have to subscribe additionally in order to become a director?
A. When that was presented to me my thought was this was an opportunity to get a written agreement drawn and I didn't consider the directorship any at all then, but I thought this was my opportunity to get a written agreement from the company that they would take care of these bonds as they promised. I just got a little uneasy about not having an agreement from them for their promise.
Q. And your action on becoming a director of the company was being used by you as a matter of deceit and deception to procure some agreement?
A. Why should I make it deceit and deception. I said—
Q. I am asking you is that so? You can answer "yes" or "no"
A. No sir, not at all.
Q. Why did you let anybody under the impression that you wanted to become a director?
A. I never did.
Q. Didn't you say you did?
A. No sir, I didn't.
Q. Let us understand what you did say?
The CHAIRMAN: I think he has explained that clearly.
Mr. BEIDLEMAN: He said no that he did not.
The CHAIRMAN: He said there was a proposition made to him that if he would subscribe money they would make him a director, and he said that it was not the directorship he wanted but he thought it was an opportunity to get an agreement to protect him on his subscription. I think that is clear, and the only reason I object to this is because I think we are losing lots of time.

By Mr. BEIDLEMAN:
Q. Did you suggest to anybody that you wanted to be a director?
A. No sir, I did not.
Q. When Cohen said something to you about becoming a director, what did you say to him?
A. I didn't say anything to that, in regard to that.
Q. Then you took the $10,000 worth of bonds without any agreement?
A. I did, yes, with the understanding that he is to bring the agreement when he delivers the bonds.
Q. And you didn't have any agreement that you should be made a director of the company?
A. No agreement. He stated that.
Q. What did you say to that?
A. I said nothing about it, I didn't care for it.
Q. Did you say so?
A. No, I didn't say anything.
Q. Why didn't you?
A. Because I didn't care for it.
Q. Didn't you say that you had spoken to Judge Berkey and told him about becoming a director?
A. No sir, I didn't.
Q. You didn't?
A. No sir.
Q. So that there was no agreement on your part or anybody's part that you should become a director of this company?
A. No sir, not more than what those Jews said I didn't want to be a director.
Q. What was the inducement on your part to take the second $5,000.—to get an agreement that the company would take care of the first $5,000—
A. That was the only reason.
Q. To get an agreement that they would take care of what?
A. Of the bonds and stock.
Q. What were they to do with the second $5000?
A. That was the same. The Jew said that the other two had left now, and they left every thing in his hands, that he is the Judge's private secretary you know too, and he said he will take care of these first $5,000 of bonds just as he had promised under that same agreement.
Q. Who were you to get the agreement from?
A. Berkey or the company was to send it.
Q. Did you talk to Judge Berkey about it?
A. No sir.
Q. You didn't talk to him for three months afterwards, or four months?
A. No, not quite so long.
Q. Not until after the notes had become due and demand had been made upon you for payment?
A. Yes, after the notes were discounted, then I went to see him.
Q. Did you do anything to help the company along?
A. No sir.
Q. Did you suggest to anybody the purchase of bonds?
A. No sir.
Q. Did you talk against the company?
A. Not at that time.
Q. When did you start talking against it?
A. I cannot tell.
Q. When?
A. I cannot tell you.
Q. When did you go to Smith's office in Johnstown?
A. That was at the time I found the notes, the first note, had been entered.
Q. How did you happen to get to Smith's office?
A. Smith had been my attorney.
Q. What is that?
A. Smith had been my attorney.
Q. Mr. Earnest Kooser happened to be in Johnstown that day and just dropped in?
A. No, I called him in, I saw him in Johnstown and I called him in.
Q. You called him from Somerset?
A. No, I called him from Johnstown. I saw him in Johnstown, and I knew him and I took him in for consultation.

Q. How did you know he was in Johnstown?
A. I don't know how I found out but somebody remarked he was there, someone saw him.
Q. Kooser had been the person representing you in your litigation.
A. Kooser and Smith, both of you.

By the CHAIRMAN:
Q. Mr. Hoffman, did the personal letter that you received from Judge Berkey when you bought the second $5,000 have anything to do with your buying the second $5,000?
A. Oh, yes, it was altogether on the Judge's letters and the relationship or friendship that I had with Berkey that I bought. I told the judge—
Q. Pardon me, in that letter he said that he had, as I understood you to testify, already selected you as a director, and in order for you to serve it would be necessary to buy $5,000 more?
A. Yes sir, that was—
Q. No matter, you stated that the inducement of being a director was not so much what you considered in buying but in order to get an agreement—
A. That is it.
Q. —to protect you on the purchase of your first $5000?
A. That is exactly it.
Q. I ask you, how did you expect to get that agreement, you have not stated how or from whom you expected to get it?
A. Cohen said right away that I could get that paper, the Judge and I have talked it over and I can get that agreement for you all right. Well, I said, all right and then he started to fill out the notes. I said, "Wait, you bring that agreement first; then we will do that." Then he stopped suddenly and looked at me saying. "You know without a subscription I cannot ask for an agreement. I must have this subscription before I can ask for an agreement, but I will bring that agreement when I bring the bonds. I foolishly left him go with the notes expecting that he would bring the agreement when he brings the bonds.
Q. Why didn't you defer signing the notes until you had gotten your bonds?
A. That was the reason, he said he must have the notes before he can ask for an agreement. He said, "If I have no subscription I cannot ask for an agreement."
Q. You could have signed the subscription and then given the notes when he delivered the bonds to you, could you not?
A. Yes, I could, but I had so much confidence in Judge Berkey and in those people at that time that I did not do that.
Q. Did you consummate to the deal at that time in pursuance with your conversation with the agent or because of the personal letter delivered to you from Judge Berkey?
A. Yes.
Q. Which?
A. Because of the personal letter, the personal letter and the friendship.

By Mr. BLUMBERG:
Q. In answer to the Chairman's question, at one time you say it was on the faith of the personal letter that you subscribed for this new block of stock, and another time you say because you wanted an agreement, now which was it?
A. Well with this letter then I thought, when this letter came, I thought this was my opportunity to get that agreement. It was rather the agreement that I was after now.
Q. Then it was not on the basis of the letter that you subscribed to this new $5,000 block of stock but because you thought that by making this subscription you could get an agreement covering this first $5,000 block, is that so?
A. Yes sir. It was probably the two together. If the personal letter would not have been along with this at this time, I would not have hardly considered it, but when he sent his personal letter and asked me to subscribe I thought by subscribing now I could get this agreement. It was really the two, the personal letter—if it would not have been along I would not have subscribed then.
Q. Now it is the combination of both of those circumstances that induced you to subscribe for the second block?
A. Yes, it is the combination of both those two.
Q. Now, you say you delivered those notes on the representation of the salesman that he would later procure this agreement for you?
A. Yes sir.
Q. Didn't you as a banker know that if those notes were negotiated into the hands of some innocent third person that you would be responsible, that that defense would not apply to you?
A. I would have known it but I had confidence that it would not be done, that was the trouble. I was expecting this agreement.
Q. Whom were the notes made payable to?
A. The Johnstown and Somerset Railway Company.
Q. Not to judge Berkey personally?
A. No sir.
Q. And you knew that this corporation had a complete board of directors, it was not a one man corporation was it?
A. I knew that, yes.
Q. Did you believe that this note would not be negotiated by the company because you had a lot of confidence in Judge Berkey?
A. I believed that the Trust Company would hold those notes as they promised. When they were financing this road, and I understood at that time, and believed, that they were financing this road, and under-writing the bonds, etc. I believed they would hold them; I didn't expect that Judge Berkey would allow any set of men to go into Somerset County and misrepresent things as they did.
Q. Did you ever make any inquiry as to whether those men did represent the Equitable Trust Company of New York?
A. I did later on.
Q. Did you have the second block of bonds delivered to you?
A. Yes, he slipped them in my house. I would not have accepted them, if I would have been at the house without this agreement.
Q. Do you have the $10,000 worth of bonds now?
A. Yes sir.
Q. Did you ever collect any interest on the bonds?
A. No sir.
Q. Did you ever present them for interest?
A. No sir, no more than when the Judge asked me to renew the notes, he asked for the coupons and gave me a check and asked me to pay.
Q. How much was the check for?
A. I don't remember what it was.
Q. And this check represented what, did you say Mr. Hoffman?
A. Represented coupons that he took off.
Q. The interest on those bonds?
A. The interest on those bonds, yes.
Q. Do we understand that you were to gain to the extent of the interest on those bonds even though you tell us that you would not pay for the bonds?
A. What is that question?
Q. You told us that you were not to pay for the bonds?
A. Yes sir.
Q. That was the understanding?
A. Yes sir.
Q. And you now tell us that you accepted a check in payment of interest for some of the bonds?
A. With the promise that before the notes came due again that they would lift the notes and release me. With that promise Judge Berkey endorsed the notes again.
Q. Yes, I understand, but I am trying to get at this, Mr. Hoffman; you say that a check was given to you for some coupons representing interest accrued on the bonds?
A. Yes sir.
Q. And you accepted that check?
A. Yes sir.
Q. And you used that check?
A. That check to pay the interest.

Q Am I to understand that in that way you were to profit by permitting your name to be used as a director of this company?
A. My name was not used as a director.
Q. Irrespective of the fact that you would not pay the bonds you expected to get the interest on the bonds?
A. Simply to give them time to get money. They said their bond salesman would be in about the 1st of May, and if they sold more bonds and be in shape they would lift these notes; simply to extend the time is what I understood.

By Mr. LUDLOW:

Q. Didn't you use the proceeds of Judge Berkey's check to pay the interest on these same notes?

A. Yes, I used it.

Q. Did you have any profit left there for yourself on any part of the coupons?

A. No, it didn't reach; I don't think. This is five percent and I had to pay six percent on the notes.

Q. In answering my colleague's question you said you took Judge Berkey's check for the coupons, you gave the coupons to the Judge and turned the proceeds of the check with some of your own money over to the bank to pay the interest on those notes; is that right?

A. Yes, that is right.

By Mr. WITKIN:

Q. Mr. Hoffman, how long after you purchased the first $5000 worth of bonds did you receive the second $5000 of bonds?

A. One was the 26th of July and the other one the 20th of September.

Q. The 20th of September?

A. The 20th of September.

Q. Of the same year?

A. Of the same year, before I knew that the Equitable Trust Company was not underwriting those bonds or financing it.

Q. When did you first find that out?

A. Well, I don't know exactly—

Q. After the second purchase?

A. Some time after the second purchase. I did not know anything of it when I went to see Judge Berkey, at least I am not sure.

Q. When did you go to see Judge Berkey? After the second purchase or before?

A. After the second purchase.

Q. How long after?

A. Some weeks later.

Q. Prior to the due date of the notes or after the due date of the notes?

A. Prior to the due date of the notes.

Q. Now you said that the $5,000, the second lot of bonds, were slipped in while you were away; that is correct?

A. Away from the house.

Q. When you came home you found the bonds there without the agreement?

A. Yes, with a little slip of paper signed by Cohen that I was to take care of those bonds until he calls for them, signed E. A. Cohen, instead of the agreement.

Q. Where is that slip?

A. That is in the possession of the attorney.

Q. Now, Mr. Hoffman, did you say that you would not have accepted the bonds, why did you not immediately return the $5,000 of bonds to the source from whence they came as long as you didn't get the agreemtnt that you had expected to get?

A. Well, I left that go a little bit, and in the meantime I saw Cohen in Hooversville.

Q. May I ask you first without atttmpting to interrupt you, why didn't you make an attempt to immediately return them when you had an express agreement that these bonds were to be delivered with another paper; when you got the bonds and the paper was not there why didn't you return them immediately?

A. I should have done that.

Q. Was there any reason why you didn't do it?

A. I didn't hardly know what to do, that is it?

Q. Is that your only explanation?

A. That is about all. I saw that I was tricked then.

Q. You saw that you were tricked then?

A. Yes sir.

Q. And then you waited several weeks until you accidently met this other gentleman, the one you referred to, where?

A. In Hooversville.

Q. When?

A. It was not several weeks, it was some days, a week or so before, I don't think it was two weeks.

Q. If you had been tricked why did you delay the matter until you accidentally met the man that broke his agreement with you, why did't you as an ordinary practical business man make immediate complaint?

A. Well, I did not know just what to do. I was just at a loss, at that time, to know what to do; and I expected to get up and see Judge Berkey as soon as I got a little time. I was just busy at the time helping to erect the old folk's home there at the time.

Q. Prior to the due date of these notes, you found that you had been tricked, you found that you were not getting the agreement you referred to, that is correct isn't it?

A. Yes sir.

Q. Did you ever make any attempt to return this second lot of $5,000 worth of bonds after you discovered that you had been tricked and the agreement was not forthcoming?

A. Yes, I went to see Judge Berkey about it.

Q. Answer my question, please. Did you ever offer to return or make anv return of this second $5,000 lot of bonds?

A. Yes, of course.

Q. To whom and when?

A. Judge Berkey.

Q. Did you have the bonds with you when you went there?

A. Yes I had in my pocket.

Q. What effort did you make to return them?

A. I told him what the agreement was, and he said they didn't have the money now, at the present time, but when they did get the money then they would lift the notes.

Q. Yes, but Mr. Hoffman, you stated that you would not have received those bonds, didn't you; that is correct, isn't it?

A. Yes sir.

Q. And you stated that you went to see Judge Berkey with those bonds, that is correct?

A. Yes sir.

Q. And you never intended to pay the money for which you had given notes on this second lot of $5,000 bonds, did you?

A. No.

Q. Then why did you come out of Judge Berkey's office with those very self same bonds which you knew you were not going to pay him for?

A. Because I didn't have the notes, and I wanted to leave the bonds whenever I got the notes.

Q. What was that?

A. I didn't have the notes, I could not get the notes back, and then I didn't think of offering the bonds when I could not get the notes.

Q. Now, Mr. Hoffman, you didn't intend to pay those notes, did you?

A. No sir, I didn't.

Q. Then as I understand it, you kept the bonds and intended to hold them until you got your notes back? Is that correct?

A. I thought that was the proper way to do.

Q. With respect to this certificate to which you ultimately filed an affidavit of defense averring forgery, when did you first know that that certificate was in the pleadings in your case?

A. When I saw their answer; after it came back from the Supreme Court we filed an additional answer and in their answer to our answer, if I mistake not, they had this thing stated.

Q. Did you know that that certificate was in the original pleadings filed in your case?

A. No, it had not been that I know of.

Q. Would you say now that it was not in the original pleadings in your case?

A. No, not to my knowledge.

Q. The original pleadings, were they served upon you or upon your counsel, do you know?

A. Not on me.

Q. On you?

A. No, not on me.

Q. Did you ever read the original pleadings?

A. I think I did, yes.

Q. Would you say, now, whether or not that certifiacte that you ultimately allege is a forgery was in the proceedings?

A. I did not notice it, I don't recall it at all.

Q. Now, when did the interest on those first $5,000 of bonds fall due?

A. The first $5,000, I think, in March.

Q. Of what year?

A. I think, 1922.

Q. Just one other question, Mr. Hoffman: when you gave the notes on the $5,000 lot, on the first $5,000 lot, did you intend to pay those notes?

A. No sir.

Q. So that all the notes that you gave in this case at the time you gave the notes you never intended to pay for them?
A. No, I was not to pay them.
Q. Did you ever return or make an attempt to return the first $5,000 lot of bonds?
A. Yes, I offered them all.
Q. When did you offer the first $5,000 lot?
A. The first $5,000 I had when I had the consultation with Judge Berkey the first time. I had them in my pocket ready to hand over, and when I saw him the second time I had all in my pocket.
Q. The first time you saw Berkey you didn't have the second $5,000 lot?
A. I don't remember that now. I think I had altogether.
Mr. STADTLANDER: I am getting sick of listening to this re-hash and a lot of irrelavent stuff, and if you persist in listening to it I am going to quit. I am serving notice right now that I don't intend to listen to it.
The CHAIRMAN: Mr. Stadtlander, I think we are spending a lot of time on things here, rehashing them that we have had several times. I don't like to arbitrarily cut off a colleague who is appointed the same as I am to get the facts, but I am anxious exceedingly anxious, that we expedite this matter as much as we can. I cannot see that we are getting any place asking the same question over and over, and getting it on the record a dozen times; I think it is a mistake and we ought to all eliminate that line of inquiry as far as possible unless you have some particular point to clear up. It is not our function to throttle anything of that kind. We want all the testimony that is presented, and get it as clearly as possible, but I would ask the members of the committee as well as the attorneys to co-operate in expediting this hearing as far as we can. We must finish this testimony this week for various reasons. There is other work to be done after this testimony is taken.
Mr. BLUMBERG: I am going to take the opportunity of questioning this witness, and if the remarks of my Colleague, Mr. Stadtlander, are intended for me I am going to make my position clear. I do not intend to be stifled along any line of inquiry that I desire to make of any witness that appears before this commitee. If I have any reason to disbelieve their story or question their good faith, I intend, as a member of this committee, to pursue it along those lines and I now intend to ask the witness a few other questions?

By Mr. BLUMBERG:
Q. Did you ever sell any bonds in Somerset County?
A. No sir.
Q. Did you ever lend your name to the sale of any in Somerset County?
A. I never lent it, but I know these Jews used my name afterwards?
Q. Did you ever recommend to your friends in Somerset County the purchase of any bonds?
A. I don't know that I did.
Q. Did you hear, at any time, of the Louisiana Rice Company?
A. Rice Company?
Q. The Louisiana Rice Company?
A. I have heard of it.
Q. Did you ever buy any bonds in that company?
A. No sir.
Q. Did you ever induce any of your friends to buy any bonds in that company?
A. No sir.
Q. You know who the Dunkards are?
A. Yes sir.
Q. You have some influence with the members of that congregation?
A. I am a member of that congregation.
Q. Did you induce some members of that congregation to purchase stock in the Louisiana Rice Company?
A. No sir.
Q. Did you assist in any sale of stock in the Somerset Terminal Development Company?
A. No sir.
Mr. BLUMBERG: That is all.

By Mr. WITKIN:
Q. The interest payments that were made to you were they upon the first $5,000 or the second $5,000?
A. I cannot tell you. I have the bonds in my pocket. Berkey took off the coupons, whether off one or both, but he took enough off to pay for the interest, I think. I don't remember just what the amount had been, whether he took them off all of them or not.
Q. Do you recall which bonds you had with you?
A. I had all the bonds which I had with me.
Q. That was at the second interview with Judge Berkey?
A. Yes sir.
Q. And you say you didn't deal in any bonds, sell any bonds at all?
A. No sir, not at all.
Mr. LUDLOW: I don't want to prolong the record, but has this witness testified any place to the Louisiana Rice Company or anything about the Dunkards?
The CHAIRMAN: Not to my knowledge.

By Mr. GEYER:
Q. Were these notes which you gave judgment notes?
A. Yes sir.
Q. They are judgment notes and they were not negotiable?
A. No.

By Mr. BEIDLEMAN:
Q. Mr. Hoffman, you said that Judge Berkey gave you a check for the amount of these coupons?
A. That is my recollection, yes.
Q. And you paid that check for taking up the interest on those notes?
A. No, I didn't use that check because it represented two notes, and I had to deposit it in bank in order to get it separated.
Q. Did you pay any of that money that you got on the check to anybody?
A. I paid it for the interest on the notes.
Q. And isn't it a fact that you sent a renewal note to the Davidsville bank with a check and they sent it back to you?
A. Yes sir.
Q. Did you get the money on the check?
A. It was never drawn.
Q. Did you use it?
A. I used it, it was never drawn out of my assets.
Q. You say you got a check from Judge Berkey, signed by Judge Berkey?
A. I think so.
(Check dated March 9, 1922, signed by C. C. Smucker to the order of Peter Hoffman produced and marked respondents exhibit No. A1).
Q. I show you exhibit A1 being a check dated March 9, 1922, given by C. C. Smucker to the order of Peter Hoffman, on the First National Bank of Boswell, Pa., and endorsed by Peter Hoffman and I ask you whether you received that check?
A. Yes sir.
Q. And is that your signature or endorsement?
A. Yes, it looks like it.
Q. Who got the money?
A. I drew the money.
Q. For what?
A. For paying the interest on the notes.
Q. Did you pay any interest on the notes?
A. Yes sir.
Q. To whom?
A. The Meyersdale Bank.
Q. Where?
A. Meyersdale, renewals.
Q. How did you pay it?
A. I paid it with a check.
Q. What was the amount of the check you paid the Meyersdale Bank?
A. If I remember it was $75.
Q. $75, to whom else did you pay any money?
A. To the Citizen's Bank.
Q. The Citizen's Bank of what?
A. Windber.
Q. How much?
A. $75, I think.
Q. Pay anybody else?
A. Yes to the Stoyestown Bank also.
Q. On what notes?
A. On notes the same as the other, with the promise that after it would become due the second time that Judge Berkey or the company would take care of the notes.

Q. You didn't have an agreement at that time with any bank?
A. I had a verbal agreement with Judge Berkey directly.

By Mr. WITKIN:
Q. Didn't you just tell Mr. Stadtlander awhile ago that you had no agreement with Judge Berkey?
A. That is, not a written agreement, I meant—I had a verbal agreement.
Q. Didn't Mr. Stadtlander, one of my colleagues here, ask you if you had an agreement with Judge Berkey and didn't you say "No?"
A. I had reference to the written agreement; that is what I meant.
(Answer filed by Davidsville Bank to affidavit of certificate of no defense produced and marked respondents exhibit A 2)

By Mr. BEIDLEMAN:
Q. I show you respondent's exhibit No. A-2 being an answer filed by the Davidsville bank, wherein they put in full the affidavit of certificate of no defense, on page 4 of the answer (indicating on bottom of sheet)—
A. Well, that was after; I think that was after the court reversed, after it had been to the Supreme Court.
Q. You are sure of that are you?
A. I think so; I don't remember; I am not sure.
Q. You saw that did you?
A. Yes, I saw that.
(Affidavit of no defense filed on the 14th day of January, 1925, produced and marked respondents exhibit No. A-3).

By Mr. BEIDLEMAN:
Q. I show you respondent's exhibit A 3 and ask you whether that is your affidavit of no defense wherein you allege it was a forgery?
A. Yes sir.
Q. That was filed in the Court of Common Pleas of Somerset County on the 14th day of January, 1925?
A. Yes sir.
Q. That is the last affidavit that you filed?
A. I think so, yes sir.
CHARLES R.McMILLAN a witness called on behalf of the complainant, being duly sworn, was examined and testified as follows on—
Mr. GEYER: Will you please stand aside for a few minutes?
C. C. WAGNER, re-called.

DIRECT EXAMINATION.

By Mr. GEYER:
Q. You have been sworn?
A. Yes sir.
Q. It has been testified by you that you have been connected with the Somerset Trust Company for a number of years. Did you have any offer for bonds of the Johnstown and Somerset Railway Company made by anyone purporting to represent Judge Berkey?
A. Yes sir.
Q. By whom?
A. By a Mr. McQuade.
Q. When was that?
A. In the latter part of 1921.
Q. What was requested of you?
A. He came over to see me and said that Judge Berkey had sent him there to see if we would not discount $35,000 worth of notes that he had sold street railway bonds for.
Q. What offer if any, was made if you would discount them?
A. That Judge Berkey would give us all the Orphans Court business.
Q. Was he then Judge of the Orphans Court?
A. Yes sir.
Q. What threat, if any, was made if you would not discount them?
A. That we would not get any.
Q. What reply, if any, did you make?
A. I told him we were not buying Orphans Court business that way.
Q. Did you take—
Mr. BEIDLEMAN: If somebody went there and made a ridiculous proposition of that kind, without Judge Berkey being present, this certainly seems to us that this is hearsay.
Mr. GEYER: It may be—
Mr. BEIDLEMAN: It has been testified to that he has been Judge Berkey's enemy for twenty-four years.
The WITNESS. I did not say that.
Mr. GEYER: That may be, but we propose to follow it up by showing that Judge Berkey carried out the threat of not giving them any Orphans Court business which this representative said Judge Berkey told him to make.
The CHAIRMAN: His testimony, I understand, is that this other man should have said that.
Mr. BEIDLEMAN: Yes.
The CHAIRMAN: That is not what Judge Berkey said?
Mr. BEIDLEMAN: Judge Berkey was not there, and he is testifying to what the other man said. And there is no rule of evidence under which it is admissible.
(Argument off the record)
The CHAIRMAN: Is Mr. McQuade here?
Mr. GEYER: No sir.
Mr. MOFFATT: Who is Mr. McQuade?
The WITNESS: He is an agent for the railway company.
Mr. MOFFATT: He is an agent for the railway company?
The WITNESS: He was a bond salesman.
Mr. STADTLANDER: That has nothing to do with Judge Berkey at all.
Mr. BLUMBERG: Where is he?
The WITNESS: He was living in Somerset County, I don't know where he is now.
The CHAIRMAN: Mr. Geyer, I think that in view of the character of this testimony, we will permit you to show by this witness that he was requested to discount these notes, and that later this business was taken away. Eliminate the hearsay testimony as to any conversation, and then we will consider it for what it is worth.

By Mr. GEYER:
Q. Mr. Wagner, you refused to discount the notes?
A. Yes sir.
Q. What, if anything, afterwards happened on applications for the appointment of your Trust Company in the Orphans Court of that county.
A. In several cases we were refused appointment.
Q. Are the people here who made the requests for your appointment?
A. Why, some of them are.
Q. Have you any information, first hand, of refusals?
A. Why, the attorneys told us they were refused.
Mr. BEIDLEMAN: That is hearsay.

By Mr. GEYER:
Q. Certain of those attorneys are here?
A. Yes sir.
Mr. BEIDLEMAN: In the light of saving time, if those attorneys are here we will call them.
CHARLES UHL a witness called in behalf of the complainant being duly sworn was examined and testified as follows on

DIRECT EXAMINATION.

By Mr. GEYER:
Q. Mr. UHL you are a practicing member of the bar of Somerset County?
A. I am.
Q. Did you ever have occasion to ask for the appointment of the Somerset Trust Company as guardian or other trustee before Judge Berkey?
A. I have.
Q. When?
A. On the 28th day of November, 1922, I presented the petition of the father of Mr. Miller McQuade asking for the appointment of the Somerset Trust Company as the guardian of his minor child under fourteen years of age.
Q. Was there suggested the appointment of any particular trust company or person as guardian?
A. I said I asked for the appointment of the Somerset Trust Company.
Q. Had you drawn up the usual form of order to that effect?
A. I had not drawn the order, Judge Berkey wrote out the order.
Q. Did you ask for that appointment in open court?
A. It was presented in open court on the first day of the court, as I recall it, and the paper was handed up to the Judge and later I was informed that the County Trust Company was appointed.

Q. Did you see the order since?
A. I have seen the order since. I saw it last Saturday, that is how I recall the date.
Q. Was there any conversation between Judge Berkey and yourself concerning the appointment?
A. None that I recall.
Q. Any statement made by him as to why the other trust company was not appointed instead?
A. None whatever.
Q. Have you had any other similar experience?
A. I don't recall of any similar experience, and this would probably escaped my mind if it had not been called to my attention.
Q. Have you any knowledge of any similar occasions while in court?
A. No, I don't think so.

CROSS EXAMINATION.

By Mr. BEIDLEMAN:
Q. What was the amount of the estate, Mr. Uhl?
A. As I recall the paper, I looked at it Saturday evening, I think $1,100.
Q. $1,100. Have you had the Somerset Trust Company appointed trustee or guardian by Judge Berkey in any other case?
A. Yes sir.
Q. Since this time?
A. Some time during the fall of 1924, in the DiRenzo estate, I petitioned Judge Berkey for the appointment of guardian of four children, minor children. Three of them, as I recall it, under fourteen years of age, and one over fourteen years of age, in each instance asking for or suggesting as to three of them the Somerset Trust Company, and in the case of the other minor over fourteen we asked that the Somerset Trust Company be appointed by Judge Berkey.
Q. Any Question made about it?
A. I don't recall, I am not sure as to that. I believe I told Judge Berkey that the funds of this estate were in the Somerset Trust Company, but I am not sure as to that.
Q. How large was that estate?
A. That estate, I think, was $2,700 for each of the children; four children.
Q. Four children, something over $10,000 involved in that case?
A. Yes sir.
Q. And the one in which you say that the suggestion was made, and the appointment not made by Judge Berkey, that was handed up in motion court when there are a lot of papers handed to the Judge, is that right?
A. I presume so; it was the first day of the court when motions are presented of that character.

E. E. KIERNAN a witness called in behalf of the complainant being duly sworn was examined and testified as follows on

DIRECT EXAMINATION.

By Mr. GEYER:
Q. You are a member of the bar of Somerset County in active practice?
A. Yes sir.
Q. A member of the bar of Somerset County?
A. Yes.
Q. Were you concerned in the asking of the appointment of the Somerset Trust Company as guardian or trustee during the years of 1922 or 1921 by Judge Berkey?
A. Yes sir.
Q. Do you recall any particular cases?
A. No, I got the subpoena to come here on Saturday afternoon, our court house being closed on Saturday afternoon, our officers resting that afternoon, I could not see the papers and I came down here early.
Q. Do you recall any instances?
A. I cannot recall the estate, but I recall the facts of my going before Judge Berkey with a petition asking for the appointment of the Somerset Trust Company, having previously asked the Somerset Trust Company to act.
Q. What if anything happened when you asked Judge Berkey for that appointment?
A. Judge Berkey said he would not appoint the Somerset Trust Company but would appoint the County Trust Company.
Q. Had you prepared the petition for the appointment of the Somerset Trust Company?
A. I actually cannot recall that, but I rather presume that I did.
Q. What is your best recollection as to it?
A. It must have been three years ago.
Q. Do you recall any similar circumstances or experiences of your own or fellow members of the bar?
A. Well, only the gossip of the bar.
Q. Were you present in court at any time when you observed any appointments?
A. Well, I know that the county trust company was appointed, frequently appointed.

CROSS EXAMINATION.

By Mr. BEIDLEMAN:
Q. Have you had any appointments made of the Somerset Trust Company?
A. Not since the time I was refused.
Q. Have you presented any petitions for the appointment of them since?
A. No, I always ask for the appointment of the County Trust.
Q. You always ask for the appointment of the County Trust Company?
A. Yes sir.

By Mr. STADTLANDER:
Q. In the instance that you refer to was the Somerset Trust Company, in any way, related to your client in a fiduciary capacity either as administrator or executor?
A. No, my client asked for the appointment of the Somerset Trust Company through some favorable impression of it evidently.
Q. Did the Somerset Trust Company have any funds belonging to your client in a fiduciary capacity?
A. That I cannot recall but rather think they did not have. It was a division of an estate and a guardian was to be appointed for some minor children.

By Mr. BEIDLEMAN:
Q. How old were the minors?
A. They were evidently over the age of fourteen years as they were not present in chambers.
Q. You mean they were under?
A. They were under the age of fourteen.
Q. Do you know the amount of the estate?
A. No, I don't recall. We don't have large estates in Somerset County, however.

By Mr. STADTLANDER:
Q. You were formerly a member of the bar at Pittsburgh, were you not?
A. Yes sir.
Q. We have larger estates out there, is that the idea?
A. Well there are some, but I never met those people.

B. B. BOOSE recalled.
DIRECT EXAMINATION.

By Mr. GEYER:
Q. Mr. Boose, you testified before that you are a member of the bar of Somerset County?
A. Yes sir.
Q. Had you occasion to ask for the appointment of the Somerset Trust Company from Judge Berkey as trustee or as guardian.
A. I had, sir.
Q. What was your experience?
A. Judge Berkey said that, to use his words as nearly as I can, he will not appoint the Somerset Trust Company but he will appoint the County Trust Company.
Q. When was this?
A. Possibly two and one-half years ago.
Q. What appointment was it, guardianship?
A. Guardianship.
Q. Was any reason given?
A. No.
Q. Were the minors over the age or under the age of fourteen?
A. It is my recollection that they were under the age of fourteen, as I cannot recall that they were in the court at that time.
Q. Is that the only experience of that character?
A. That is the only one, sir.

Q. Do you have any personal knowledge or any similar experience by being present in court?
A. No, I have never witnessed any.

CROSS EXAMINATION.

By Mr. BEIDLEMAN:
Q. Do you know the rate of interest paid by the Somerset Trust Company?
A. You mean on trust funds?
Q. On trust funds.
A. I have heard Judge Berkey say several times that he holds all fiduciaries to the payment of six percent.
Q. I am asking you whether or not—
A. It is my recollection that that is the rate of interest they all pay.
Q. Do you know that they pay a lower rate than the County Trust Company?
A. No, they don't.
Q. Do you know that as a fact?
A. Not more than I stated, I heard Judge Berkey say that he holds them all to the same rate of interest.
Q. You had one case where the Judge refused to make the appointment of the Somerset Trust Company? Have you ever had them appointed at any other time?
A. Yes, I have had the Somerset Trust Company appointed guardian since.
Q. How many times?
A. Only one that I can recall, the Henbach case.
Q. When was that?
A. Within the last year.
Q. By whom was that appointment made?
A. By Judge Berkey?
Q. It was made by Judge Berkey?
A. Yes sir.

By Mr. LUDLOW:
Q. How many members of your bar actually practice in the Courts of Somerset County?
A. I would have to guess, Mr. Ludlow, I would say about 25.

By Mr. STADTLANDER:
Q. Was there any relation between your client and the Somerset Trust Company in a fiduciary capacity.
A. No sir.

RUFUS F. MEYERS, a witness called in behalf of the complainants, being duly sworn was examined and testified as follows on

DIRECT EXAMINATION.

By Mr. GEYER:
Q. Mr. Meyers, you are a member of the bar of Somerset County?
A. Yes sir.
Q. And in active practice?
A. Reasonably so.
Q. Willing to be more active?
A. Yes, indeed.
Q. Are you connected with any of the trust companies in Somerset?
A. Yes sir.
Q. With which one?
A. The County Trust Company.
Q. Did you have any conversation with Judge Berkey concerning trust company business?
A. I have had, yes.
Q. When?
A. Well, I hardly know what conversation you allude to.
Q. You know better than I do, Mr. Meyers. Did you have any about the time that certain bonds were being offered and notes given to the street railway company.
A. I think I know what you want to prove, because Mr. Kooser told me. I had a conversation with Judge Berkey three or four years ago. I am attorney for the County Trust Company, and they directed me to get a financial statement, I believe, from Judge Berkey and A. Kent Miller; the board of directors directed me to do so. I went to Judge Berkey and asked him for that statement and he didn't like it very well, and he said, our institution was the only institution in the county that asked for a financial statement out of the twenty-five he had done business with. He said he was being annoyed by our institution, by some of them, and that if we did not quit annoying him he would start another, and would take the patronage away from us, start another trust company and turn the fiduciary funds over to them. He said we were a large beneficiary because of patronage.
Q. Any other suggestion as to forming a new institution in town?
A. Not that I recall. He said he would take the patronage away from us.
Q. Does the name "Windber" suggest anything to you?
A. Well, I don't recall whether he said anything about that or not. I repeated this back to the board of directors when I took the statement in to them, and they asked me what the Judge had said, and I told them the conversation. I think it was pretty small business to leak out of that corporation's secret meetings.
Q. At that time the corporation had enjoyed the patronage of Judge Berkey?
A. Our corporation?
Q. Yes.
A. It had along with the other two trust companies in the county. There are three trust companies in the county, and I am vice-president and attorney for one of them, the County Trust Company.
Q. Did your county trust company take in the $35,000 of notes, which Mr. Wagner testified about?
A. No. We never had a bond or stock of the Johnstown and Somerset Railway Company to my best knowledge.

CROSS EXAMINATION.

By Mr. BEIDLEMAN:
Q. Who are the board of directors of your company?
A. Just at this time, I think we have thirteen; Senator John S. Miller, and I see there, across the way, is one of them, A. Kent Miller, his cousin, I, myself, I name myself early, so I don't forget myself, and let me see; J. B. Davis, of Ursina, Josiah Specht, of Stoyestown, John W. Lambert, of Lambertville, Captain C. J. Harrison, our president, C. J. Harrison, Jr., Milton J. Pritts, the other vice-president, William H. Cantner, of Somerset, John H. Beards, of Somerset, and Paul L. Casebeer, of Somerset, and Jerome Stuft. Did I name thirteen?
Q. You are a cousin Mr. Meyers, of Mr. Kooser?
A. Yes, a second cousin.
Q. You have not received any special favor of the Somerset County court?
A. My bank?
Q. Yes sir.
A. No sir, I don't think so, my bank or me?
Q. Your bank?
A. I don't think our bank did, no sir. I know Judge Berkey appointed three of the trust companies and I never kept a schedule of the amount given to each one.
Q. Mr. Meyers, those notes that were in question, that were the result of this conversation, did you state you had called on Judge Berkey with any notes in connection with the Johnstown and Somerset Street Railway Company?
A. I don't recall.
Q. Were they not relative to the sale of a house?
A. There were several notes, there, overdue at the time of which Judge Berkey was not the maker and I was instructed to call upon him and Kent Miller to get a definite statement of the assets and liabilities and to check the same up with the deed records and valuations, and so forth, liens, and report back to the board.

CHARLES R. McMILLAN re-called.

DIRECT EXAMINATION.

By Mr. GEYER:
Q. Mr. McMillan, where do you live?
A. Confluence, Somerset County.
Q. Do you know Judge Berkey?
A. Yes sir.
Q. Did you have any conversation with Judge Berkey about the purchase of bonds of the Johnstown and Somerset Railway Company?
A. Yes sir, I did.
Q. Where was that conversation?
A. In Somerset.
Q. And when was it?
A. That was after I purchased the bonds. I had no conversation with him, that is before I subscribed for the bonds, I mean to say.

Q. First, did you receive a letter from Judge Berkey concerning these bonds about the 9th day of September, 1921?

A. I did. But previous to that in July one of his salesman called upon me to purchase bonds and I refused to purchase telling him I had no money to put in bonds. I turned him down and he went away. Some time after that, probably a week after that, I am not sure as to the time, the second man came back with a letter, several letters, in fact one letter was directed to me. He had a bunch of letters from banks and I think he had one from the Addison bank recommending the purchase of these bonds, and a letter from Judge Berkey directed to me stating that he was sending his personal representative to me to see me, that he would gladly call upon me himself, but his official duties required him to stay there, and his personal representative would explain to me how I might purchase these bonds at no serious or great obligation. I don't know exactly how it was expressed, but without any great obligation upon myself, and his explanation was that I would not need to pay for those bonds, that those bonds were to be taken over by the Equitable Trust Company of New York, and all that I would need to do would be to give my notes to the Johnstown and Somerset Railway Company and those notes would be taken over later by the Equitable Trust Company of New York.

Q. Do you have this personal letter of Judge Berkey's?

A. I don't have that letter. That letter the agent took with him. I have two letters that you have there that I got in at a later date. This first letter I don't have.

Q. First, Mr. McMillan, I show you a four page prospectus marked exhibit No. 43, and ask you whether you saw this?

A. Yes I did. I saw that, I received it before any of his agents called upon me.

Mr. GEYER: I offer in evidence this prospectus marked exhibit No. 43.

The CHAIRMAN: Has the other side seen it.

Mr. GEYER: You know what this is, don't you?

Mr. BEIDLEMAN: Yes sir.

Mr. GEYER: I offer this in evidence without reading at this time the entire prospectus. If your honors care to look at it, I will hand it to you. Certain matters in it will be referred to later.

The CHAIRMAN: What is your desire in regard to the making up of the record. Do you want the entire exhibit copied into the record.

Mr. GEYER: I think we probably better have it.

(Announcement of Johnstown and Somerset Railway Company, dated July 30, 1921, produced and marked complainants exhibit No. 44).

By Mr. GEYER:

Q. I show you a circular letter marked exhibit No. 44, an announcement, did you receive one of those?

A. Yes sir.

Q. And at or about that time?

A. Yes, I think I received those two together.

(Form letter of the Johnstown and Somerset Street Railway Company produced and marked complainants exhibit No. 45).

Q. I show you a form letter of the Johnstown and Somerset Railway Company marked exhibit No. 45, on this form being addressed to you and ask whether you received a letter like that?

A. On that form?

Q. Look on the body of the letter and see whether you received a letter like that?

A. I am not sure that I received that kind of a letter. I might have but I am not sure.

Q. Don't tell us unless you are certain.

A. I have two letters there that I received.

Q. They are personal ones?

A. Yes, but I am not sure whether I received a letter like that or not.

Q. I show you a letter dated August 10, 1921, a form letter of the Johnstown and Somerset Railway Company and ask you whether you received a letter on that form?

Mr. GEYER: While he is reading that I will offer in evidence exhibit No. 44, being the prospectus, and the announcement which the witness said he received, being exhibit No. 45.

Mr. WITKIN: Did he say who he got it from, or how did he get it. He just stated he received it, he didn't say from whom he received it.

Mr. GEYER: I think we may assume that.

Mr. STADTLANDER: You have not proved that Judge Berkey signed this.

Mr. GEYER: Pardon me, they are all signed by Judge Berkey.

Mr. STADTLANDER: You have not proved that they come from Judge Berkey at all.

By Mr. GEYER:

Q. Do you recall it?

A. I recall receiving that letter.

(Form letter of the Johnstown & Somerset Street Railway Company, dated August 10th, 1921, produced and marked complainant's exhibit No. 46).

Q. You received exhibit No. 46. Now, Mr. McMillan, are you familiar with the handwriting of Judge Berkey?

A. Yes sir.

Q. How did you receive these circulars and announcement?

A. By mail.

Q. Addressed to you?

A. Yes sir.

Q. Look at exhibit No. 43, and tell us whether the fac simile signature at the end of the communication is in the handwriting of Judge Berkey?

Mr. BEIDLEMAN: I object to that, because it is a printed signature, it is a form signature, and there is no proof here that Judge Berkey authorized it, or had anything to do with it.

Mr. GEYER: I certainly assume that when a paper comes through the mail from a company, signed with a fac simile signature, it is prima facia evidence that the man sent it.

The WITNESS: That is a fac simile of his signature I would say that.

(Discussion off the record).

The CHAIRMAN: The committee can consider that for what it is worth; if he can testify it is his fac simile signature, if you can prove that he put it there we would accept it for what it was worth.

By Mr. GEYER:

Q. I show you exhibit 44, which purports to be a fac simile signature of J. A. Berkey, do you recognize that as a fac simile of his signature?

A. I do.

Q. In like manner, do you recognize the fac simile of his signature to exhibit No. 46?

Mr. BIDLESPACHER: Have those papers been introduced?

Mr. GEYER: Exhibit 46 is the letter dated August 10, 1921, the announcement which is 44, is dated July 30, 1921, and the larger circular is dated June 30, 1921.

(Form letter of the Johnstown and Somerset Street Railway Company dated September 9, 1921, produced and marked complainants exhibit No. 47)

Q. I show you exhibit marked 47 being a letter to you under date of September 9, 1921, signed with pen with the name of J. A. Berkey. Do you recognize that as Judge Berkey's signature?

A. Yes sir, I do.

Q. Mr. McMillan, you stated that the agent first produced a letter to you from Judge Berkey, of which you have given us your best recollection of its contents?

A. Yes sir.

Q. What did he represent as the plan?

A. That first letter?

Q. Yes?

A. Well, you mean the agent, what did the agent say?

Q. Yes?

A. He represented that I could purchase these bonds by giving my notes—

Mr. BEIDLEMAN: Now, that is mere hearsay.

Mr. GEYER: But the gentleman overlook a communication from Judge Berkey to this man in the first instance.

Mr. BIDLESPACHER: What transpired between this man and the agent I don't think has any bearing.

By Mr. GEYER:

Q. Will you state again, Mr. McMillan, what the letter was which the agent brought to you from Judge Berkey?

A. The letter stated that—

Mr. BEIDLEMAN: The letter speaks for itself.

Mr. GEYER: He says he lost it.

The WITNESS: This is another letter.

Mr. GEYER: This is the first letter that he lost.

The WITNESS: That letter is dated some time in September and the letter I am speaking of is in July. This leter was something like this, that he was unable to come and see me himself and was sending his personal representative and he would explain to me how these bonds might be purchased without any obligation upon myself. His personal representative explained that I could take those bonds by giving my notes and that they would be taken over by the Equitable Trust Company, and that the notes would never need be paid and if I subscribed for the bonds in that amount that I was never to pay the notes, while I was to receive the bonds. He said that Judge Berkey wanted to favor his friends in Somerset County by giving them this stock.

Q. What proportion of stock did you get?

A. Fifty percent.

Q. Of your bonds, common stock of this company?

A. Yes sir.

Q. What was the amount of bonds for which you subscribed?

A. $5,000.

Q. Did you give a note or notes?

A. I did.

Q. What, if anything, was said about discounting them?

A. The notes were not to be discounted in any bank.

Q. What form of notes were they?

A. These notes were just promissory notes. They were not judgment, the first notes given, is my recollection.

Q. Did you go to see Judge Berkey about this matter?

A. Yes, I did after subscribing for the second lot. I didn't see Judge Berkey until after having subscribed for the second $5,000.

Q. I show you letter marked exhibit No. 47, dated September 9, will you tell us whether you received that letter before you went to see Judge Berkey or afterwards?

A. I received this before I saw him.

Q. State whether or not it was before you subscribed for the second $5,000.

A. It was before I subscribed for the second $5,000.

Mr. GEYER: We offer this letter in evidence and I ask permission to read it. It is on the stationery of the Johnstown and Somerset Railway Company. First, Hon. John A. Berkey, Somerset, President, President Judge, 16th Judicial District of Pennsylvania, ex-Banking Commissioner of Penn'a, with a notation of other directors and officers. Authorized capital $1,500,000, trustee: Equitable Trust Company, New York Executive office Vannear Hotel, "Somerset, Pa., September 9, 1921. Mr. Charles R. McMillan, Confluence Pa. My dear Mr. McMillen: I was very much gratified to learn through Mr. Kirshbaum, my personal representative, your kind expressions and enthusiasm regarding the Johnstown and Somerset Railway Company. We are glad to state of the wonderful progress so far and trust it will not be far off when we can prove our enthusiasm to be assured, both as to the road's absolute necessity in Somerset County, and its financial returns. I would esteem it a very great favor if you will assist Mr. Kirshbaum all you can in your vicinity to close what little is left of our bond issue. Thanking you in advance and with kind personal regards, I am

Very truly yours,
Johnstown and Somerset Railway Company.

Per (Signed) J. A. Berkey,
President.

P. S. I would like you very much to qualify on our Board of Directors before the issue is closed out this week."

Q. What happened after you received that letter, Mr. McMillan?

A. I subscribed for another $5,000 of the bonds.

Q. And what did you give?

A. I gave three notes.

Q. In what amounts?

A. One $2,500, and two of $1,250 each.

Q. Did you see Judge Berkey thereafter about this?

A. I did.

Q. When?

A. Well, I cannot exactly state the date but it was not long after that till I went to Somerset and went to see him.

Q. Where did you see him?

A. I saw him in his chamber.

Q. In the court house?

A. In the court house, yes.

Q. What conversation took place between you?

A. I told him about having subscribed for those bonds and what representations these agents had made to me.

Q. Just tell us what you told him the agents had represented?

A. That the agents had represented to me that I would not need pay for these bonds, and that the notes would be held by the—

Q. Equitable Trust Company?

A. Or held by the Johnstown or Somerset Railway Company, and that I would not need to pay for the bonds and that all I would need would be pay the interest on the notes while they held them, and at a later day the Equitable Trust Company of New York would take over all of these bonds. Judge Berkey told me that he was not sure that the Equitable Trust Company would take care of all of these bonds. He said, "In your case it does not make any difference whether the Equitable Trust Company takes them or not. Your bonds will be resold and your notes returned to you, and he would guarantee me that." I told him that I was getting a little uneasy about the affair, that these representations were made to me in that way, and that I didn't have any money to invest in the bonds and was only taking them under those conditions and he assured me that I would not need to pay for the bonds, and the notes would be returned to me.

Q. Did you have any later conversation with Judge Berkey about it?

A. I did, I had quite a number of conversations afterwards.

Q. What was the next occasion, Mr. McMillan?

A. I have had so many conversations with him it is pretty hard, I did not keep any date of my conversation, not all of them and I don't know just when I did talk to him the next time.

Q. In the meantime what had become of your notes?

A. Well, the notes when the six months was due, C. C. Smucker was sent to me to have the notes renewed, I think that was some time in March, 1922, about the 12th of March, and I explained to Mr. Smucker that those notes were not to be paid, that the bonds were to be resold or taken over by the Equitable Trust Company, and I objected to renewing the notes. He asked me who I had this agreement with and I told him with J. A. Berkey, Judge Berkey, and Mr. Smucker said, if I had that arrangement that was all right but he insisted on a renewal of the notes, so I renewed the notes with that understanding, that they were not to be collected or were not to be discounted in any bank, but afterwards the notes, or a number of the notes, were discounted, a part of the notes were discounted, and $2,500 was issued upon at a later date. After the first note, there was, I am not sure whether it was $2,500 or the $1,250 note, that was entered by the Boswell Bank, and I went to Judge Berkey and objected to its entry and telling him that he was to take care of this matter, and why those notes had been entered, or just one note was entered before the other, and he promised me then that he would see C. C. Smucker and have him strike that off the record, he would get that off the record. He never got it off the record; instead of that, there was another one put on the record.

(Letter signed by Charles R. McMillan on judicial stationery of John A. Berkey, dated July 20, 1922, produced and marked complainants exhibit No. 48)

Q. I show you a letter dated July 20, 1922, signed by yourself, but written on the stationery, the official stationery of Judge Berkey, and ask you whether you wrote that letter?

A. I did, I wrote that letter.

Q. Where were you when you wrote it?

A. I was in the Judge's Chambers in the court house at Somerset.

Q. How did you come to write that letter?

A. I wrote it as his dictation and from his promise that he would take care of this Boswell Bank situation, and before its next due date the $3,750 would be taken care of.

Q. You said Judge Berkey dictated this letter to you?

A. Yes, and I wrote it.

Q. And you then wrote it and signed it?

A. I wrote it as he dictated it to me.

The CHAIRMAN: How is that letter evidence? Who is this letter to?

Mr GEYER: The cashier of the bank.

The CHAIRMAN: Is there a name given, I didn't catch it?

Mr. GEYER: We offer this letter in evidence to J. L. Brant, Boswell, Penna., "Dear Sir:— After consultation with Judge Berkey to-day I beg to advise you it will be satisfactory to me for you to discount my notes to the Johnstown and Somerset Ry. Co., referred to in your letter of of July 1, 1922. As the consideration for which the notes were given is satisfactory to me. Very truly yours, Charles B. McMillan."

By Mr. GEYER:

Q. Did you then renew the notes?

A. No sir, they were entered.

Q. Did you have any later conversation with Judge Berkey about taking up those notes?

A. You mean after that letter was written?

Q. Yes.

A. I did.

Q. Where?

A. That was in Somerset.

Q. What was the conversation?

A. Well he promised to pay off these notes at the Boswell Bank, and he said that he had parties out, Smucker, I think he said, and Josiah Specht, to pay off that Boswell Bank note of $3,750. Then again, at another time, I cannot give the dates just when I talked to him, but it was after this letter was written, he said that there was a party in the north of the county that owned them $700, and that he was going to see this party and have a renewal of that $7,000 note, he would take up two notes, he would get one for the right amount to pay off the Boswell bank. I suggested to him that he get that done, and he said that the Boswell bank would take it. I suggested that he get it done, and if the Boswell Bank didn't take the paper which he claimed was perfectly good, to turn it over to me and I would raise the money on it, but he never got the paper.

(Letter signed J. A. Berkey, on official stationery without a date, produced and marked complainants exhibit No. 49)

Q. I show you a letter marked exhibit No. 49, signed J. A. Berkey, do you recognize that as Judge Berkey's signature?

A. Yes, I do.

Q. And the whole letter is in his handwriting?

A. Yes, all in his handwriting.

Q. Mr. McMillan, can you tell us about when you received that?

A. I see I made a notation of the time mailed at Somerset, April 30, 1923.

Q. From what did you get that information you noted on the bottom?

A. Why I got that off the date of the envelope.

Q. Have you the envelope?

A. No, I have not. "Mailed at Somerset, April 30, 1923." I probably got it the next day.

By The CHAIRMAN:

Q. Of what year, April 30th?

A. 1923.

Mr. GEYER: I offer in evidence this exhibit No. 49 "Dear sir, Please date above note, sign and mail with your check direct to Boswell-bank wants prompt return—you have the due date—when you are at Somerset call to see me. Yours truly J. A. Berkey."

(Letter signed J. A. Berkey on judicial stationery dated November 18, 1924, produced and marked complainants exhibit 49 A)

By Mr. GEYER:

Q. Have you, Mr. McMillan, a letter dated November 18, 1924, marked exhibit 49 A on the official stationery of Judge Berkey addressed to "Dear Mr. McMillan" purporting to be signed by J. A. Berkey. Is that his genuine signature?

A. Yes sir.

Q. And the letter in his handwriting?

A. Yes sir.

Q. Can you tell whether you received it about that date?

A. November 18, yes I received this about that day or probably the next day, November 19.

Mr. GEYER: We offer in evidence letter dated November 18, on the official stationery of Judge Berkey, addressed to "Dear Mr. McMillan. I have just learned counsel for the Boswell bank have ordered real estate advertisement in your matter. I am doing all I can to arrange as we suggested to Mr. Uhl. I shall be away all week after noon Wednesday, endeavoring to give you my assistance I hope I shall succeed. Yours truly, J. A. Berkey."

By Mr. GEYER:

Q. There is a reference here, "As we suggested to Mr. Uhl", what was that, Mr. McMillan?

A. That day I was there he says it was the last day for advertising and he went with me down to see Mr. Uhl, who is attorney for the Boswell bank, and he suggested that he would pay the Boswell bank at the rate of $500 a month, $500 in November, and $500 a month thereafter to pay this $3,750.

Q. How does it come to be the amount of $3,750?

A. Why, there is a $2,500 and a $1,250 note.

Q. What were the total notes which you had given?

A. I had given $10,000.

Q. Yes.

A. There was $3,750 returned to me.

Q. Yes.

A. And I returned the bond.

Q. Then that left $6,250 and $2,500 of that amount was placed in the Addison bank and $3750 placed in the Boswell Bank. Will you tell the gentlemen the circumstances under which the $3,750 of your notes was returned to you?

A. Well, I say he had promised to take care of the latter situation, so to speak, and all of those bonds were to be resold and the notes all returned to me, and I was urging on him to do so. That was done in his chambers at Somerset, and he went to the desk and he said "I believe I got your notes here," and he gave me $3,750 of the notes.

Q. And what did you do?

A. He didn't give them to me that day, I think he told me to return with the bonds and he would give them to me, that is my recollection. It is a little dim in my memory as regards to that. Anyway, $3,750 of the notes were returned to me and I returned the bonds to him, but I only returned $3,500, there was one bond that he made a notation on.

Q. One of your bonds?

A. One of the bonds, yes sir. I will put my glasses on, I will read it.

Q. Yes.

A. "One-half of this bond belongs to the Johnstown and Somerset Street Railway Company." I put my initials below.

(Bond No. 1600 for $500 of the Johnstown and Somerset Railway Company produced and marked exhibit No. 50).

Mr. GEYER: I do not want to offer this bond in evidence, I just want to read the notation into the record.

I offer in evidence notation contained in bond No. 1600 for $500 of the Johnstown and Somerset Railroad Company.

By Mr. GEYER:

Q. Mr. McMillan, the notation in pencil at the top is that in the handwriting of Judge Berkey?

A. Yes it is in the handwriting of Judge Berkey. The initials are in my handwriting.

Q. Will you read what Judge Berkey?

A. "Due the Johnstown and Somerset Railway Company one-half of this bond." It is almost rubbed out there.

Q. And below the "C. R. Mc." are your initials?

A. Yes sir.

Q. And the Judge left it in your possession?

A. Yes sir.

Q. What happened next, Mr. McMillan?

A. I don't know just where we are at?

Q. You were down to the time where you got $3,750 back, $3,750 of your note and you had passed on to the time when the sheriff's sale was advertised on your property. Was there a sheriff's sale on your property?

A. No, there was no sheriff's sale.

Q. What happened?

A. I instituted proceedings, entered—

Q. Entered a defense?

A. Yes sir a defense.

Q. To the judgment?

A. Yes sir, asked for an opening of the judgment, presented a petition to court to open judgment and stay the writ.

Q. What Judge heard that matter?

A. Judge Langham.

Q. You spoke originally of having given promissory notes; how did there come to be judgment notes?

A. When the notes were renewed, a judgment was given.

Q. Who filled out the judgment notes?
A. They were filled out by C. C. Smucker.
Q. And on how many of these notes has judgment been entered?
A. Well the Boswell bank has entered on two notes, one of $2,500 and one for $1,250, and the Addison bank has entered a $2,500, or probably it may be two notes for $1,250 each, I am not sure, anyhow it is $2,500.
Q. Is your litigation with both banks?
A. No, just with one bank.
Q. What about the bank with the $2,500 note?
A. They have not issued on me.
Q. Simply entered?
A. Yes sir.

CROSS EXAMINATION.

By Mr. BEIDLEMAN:

Q. You say you bought $5,000 worth of bonds in the first instance, but up to that time you had not seen Judge Berkey?
A. I subscribed for them—
Q. You subscribed for a second $5,000 before you saw Judge Berkey?
A. Yes sir.
Q. You never had any conversation with him about it?
A. No sir.
Q. You subscribed for the second $5,000 before you had a second conversation with Judge Berkey?
A. Yes sir.
Q. Have you paid any of those notes?
A. No.
Q. Not paid anything on account of any of them?
A. I paid $250 on account of the Boswell bank note.
Q. You paid $250 on account of the Boswell bank note?
A. Yes sir, or tried to get Judge Berkey to pay it; he agreed to take care of it.
Q. Why did you pay it?
A. I paid it at that time because of a threatened issue, and I believed that he would take care of it, I believed the Judge would take care of the situation.
Q. Were you depending upon the promise that they would be held by the Equitable Trust Company?
A. I was depending upon Judge Berkey's promise.
Q. Then you were not depending upon any statement made to you that those notes would be held by the Equitable Trust Company and returned to you?
A. I don't get you exactly right, there?
Q. I understood you to say in your examination-in-chief, that you had given those notes with the understanding that the notes were to be held by the Equitable Trust Company, and at the completion of the road you were to return the bonds and they were to return the notes?
A. The notes were to be held by the Johnstown and Somerset Railway Company, or Judge Berkey, or the Johnstown and Somerset Railway Company?
Q. And not negotiated?
A. Not negotiated.
Q. Then if that were true, why did you pay $250 on account of this note?
A. I paid simply because Judge Berkey promised he was making promises to me, and I was getting in deeper water all the time and I was trying to keep the matter from being issued upon thinking that he would make his word good at some time, but so far he has not made his word good.
Q. Then you were not relying on any promises that they were to be kept, that was your defense to the notes?
A. I was relying on promises he made to me.
Q. Anything else to be paid?
A. Sir?
Q. Anything else to be paid?
A. Yes, I paid some interest.
Q. And you kept on paying interest on account of the notes?
A. Yes sir.
Q. All of the notes?
A. Yes sir.
Q. If you were not to be charged with the payment of any interest, and the notes were simply an accommodation, why did you pay interest on acount of all of those notes?
A. I paid that after they got into the hands of the bank to avoid them pushing the case.
Q. You paid that to avoid pushing the case?
A. Yes, thinking that the Judge would make his word good.
Q. You consented to the negotiation of those notes, didn't you?
A. I did at a later date by that letter.
Q. And you agreed that the notes should be discounted?
A. That was the first time I did agree.
Q. How long was that after you had them?
A. Let us see-that letter was written July 20, 1922, I think.
Q. When was this execution issued against you?
A. That was issued some time in 1924.
Q. So that two years before any notes were entered or an execution issued against you, you directed your letter to the bank at Boswell asking them to discount this paper?
A. Yes sir.
Q. And that in light of the promise you say that was made you that there was not to be any negotiating of the paper, but was to be held by the Johnstown and Somerset Street Railway, in their custody, and that after the road was finished—
A. That was the original agreement, yes.
Q. Then yau varied the original agreement didn't you?
A. Yes we varied the original agreement.
Q. And agreed that the note should be negotiated?
A. Yes, I did—I agreed to that, and further than that I made an offer to Judge Berkey to pay for $2,500 of those bonds, and would poy for them if he took care of $3,750.
Q. So that you endeavored to deal a settlement of your liability on the bonds with Judge Berkey, is that it?
A. I was trying to settle with Judge Berkey because he had agreed in the beginning to take care of it.
Q. When you got $3,750 returned to you, you made that credit on the $500 bond that $250 of it belonged to the Johnstown and Somerset Street Railway Company, did you not?
A. Yes sir.
Q. Thereby indicating that you claimed ownership in the other half of it?
A. Well I don't claim to own any of the bonds in reality.
Q. You held the bonds?
A. I had them in there and I put my initials on one of them.
Q. Yes, you put your initials on it, did you surrender any of those bonds, outside of the $3,500?
A. No sir.
Q. You were not willing to surrender the $500 bond but wanted Judge Berkey to make a note of it that you were entitled to credit for the half, $250?
A. I offered to return all of the bonds.
Q. Yes, but when your offer was not accepted, you held the bonds with the notation in your handwriting that there was $250 belonging to the Johnstown and Somerset Street Railway Company, is that so?
A. That is the way it appears on the bond.
Q. You hold every one of those bonds to-day, don't you?
A. Yes sir.
Q. And have not made any effort to return them to anybody?
A. I did make an effort to return them.
Q. When?
A. I made an offer to Judge Berkey several times in 1921 and also in 1922.
Q. When did you make this offer to compromise on $2,500?
A. That was about July 20, 1922.
Q. 1922, and this litigation started in 1924?
A. Yes sir.
Q. What time in 1924, in December?
A. I don't know, just when it started, exactly, but it was about the middle of November.
Q. The sale was advertised for December 9?
A. Yes, for December.

Q. You say Judge Berkey made an offer that he would pay Mr. Uhl at the rate of $500 to pay these notes?

A. Yes. I then went to see Judge Berkey, after Uhl said that I went up to see the Judge and the Judge said that Uhl said that he would take the responsibility of accepting or staying the writ, and not advertising if there was $500 paid that day and I went to see the Judge up in his chamber.

Q. When was it that the Judge said he would pay at the rate of $500 a month?

A. That was that same day.

Q. Isn't it a fact that Mr. Uhl said to you if you would pay $600 on account of the note he would stay the writ?
A. No sir.
Q. You are sure of that?
A. I am.
Mr. BEIDLEMAN: That is all.
The CHAIRMAN: We will now take recess until 7:30 o'clock this evening.

EVENING SESSION.

And now, the hour of 7:30 o'clock P. M., having arrived the committee met pursuant to adjournment.
Members of Committee present.
Chairman MARSHALL presiding.

CHARLES R. McMILLAN—re-called.

DIRECT EXAMINATION.

By Mr. GEYER:
(Letter signed by J. A. Berkey on stationery of the Johnstown and Somerset Railway Company, form letter, dated September 10, 1921, produced and marked complainants exhibit No. 51)
Q. Mr. McMillan, you have testified that you were familiar with Judge Berkey's signature. I show you a letter dated September 10, 1921, addressed to Charles R. McMillan, containing the signature of John A. Berkey, is that his genuine signature?
A. Yes sir.
Q. Did you receive this letter on or about September 10, 1921?
A. I did.
Mr. GEYER: I offer in evidence this letter dated September 10, 1921, addressed to Mr. Charles R. McMillan, Confluence, Penna., signed by Johnstown and Somerset Railway Company, per J. A. Berkey, president: "My dear Mr. McMillan: I want to thank you for your kind expression and sentiments conveyed to my representative Mr. A. M. Kirshbaum, who reported to me that he had a very pleasant interview with you, and to assure you that same is appreciated by me.
"I would call over and see you personally but my official and other duties make it imperative that I send my representatives personally to thank you and my other friends for their loyal support in one of the biggest enterprises ever put through in Somerset County. It is such men as yourself, whom I can depend upon, and no doubt you are aware that you have been placed upon the Board of Governors as one of the Founders of the Road, which in my opinion will be one of the best dividend payers when completed than any line of its size in the United States.
"We are completing the Board of Directors which will consist of ten of the most prominent and influential citizens, and among my most loyal supporters, and I am taking the liberty of extending to you my personal invitation to qualify as a member of this board, and to represent me in your section, as to the governing of the road. My representative will explain to you in detail just how your acceptance will be taken care of, which I assure you will in no way discommode or inconvenience you in the least as I want your advice and assistance on matters which will be of mutual benefit to us both.
"Again thanking you for your loyalty and kind expressions toward myself and trusting that you will close and accept the Directorship with my representative, as it is very important that I complete the board at once, I am with kind personal regards, very truly yours, Johnstown and Somerset Railway Company, per J. A. Berkey, President. I hereby accept the above."
Mr. BEIDLEMAN: What is the date of that letter?
Mr. GEYER: September 10, 1921.

NO CROSS EXAMINATION.

ANDREW COUGHENOUR, a witness produced in behalf of the complainant, having been duly sworn, was examined and testified as follows on

DIRECT EXAMINATION.

By Mr. GEYER:
Q. Where do you live?
A. Addison Township, Somerset County.
Q. What is your business?
A. Farmer.
Q. What?
A. Farmer.
Q. Did you buy any of the bonds of the Johnstown & Somerset Railway Company in 1921?
A. Yes sir.
Q. From whom?
A. A man by the name of Lawlor, I think it is.
Q. Did you have any conversation or communication with Judge Berkey about it?
A. Not at that time I got this railroad stock, no, but after the fellow came there the second time I told him I would not buy that stuff off of him, and he insisted pretty hard but I told him if I wanted to buy any of it, I would buy it off of Judge Berkey, if he convinced me it was all right. I told him if I wanted any of that stock I would see Judge Berkey and if he would convince me that the stuff was all right I would buy it off of him. That seemed to satisfy the fellow and he went away, and then in about a week he came back with a letter from Judge Berkey and it explained to me that this man represents.
Q. Have you that letter?
A. No sir.
Q. What became of it afterwards?
A. Well,—
Q. Explain the circumstances, who got the letter from you?
A. The agent Mr. Lawlor.
Q. Will you tell us what the letter was?
A. Well, I can repeat a good deal of it, not all, right smart of the letter, I can repeat nearly all of it.
Q. Will you give us as much as you can recall.
A. Stating that this man represented him, and whatever he said, the agent said, means me—John A. Berkey, and I should not be afraid to sign up for these notes, that they would not ask me to pay these notes, that they would be taken care of by the Equitable Trust Company later on.
Q. What did this man Lawlor tell you about the Equitable Trust Company?
A. Well, he told me so much I could not tell you near all, but he said that they would take this road over and pay these claims, they wanted to use these notes as credit, he said, to buy material to build the road.
Q. What if anything did he say about the engineers of the Equitable Trust Company?
A. I don't remember that he told me anything about the engineers.
Q. What did he say about the cost of building the road?
A. I can't remember, he told me quite a lot of stuff, I don't remember just whether he told me anything about the cost of the road or not.
Q. What if anything did he say about your paying the bonds?
A. He said I never would be asked to pay for those notes, he assured me of that. Well, I didn't believe him at the time, but after I got Judge Berkey's letter, I began to think it was all right.
Q. Did you sign a note for them?
A. Yes sir.
Q. In what amount?
A. $5,000.
Q. Did he give you any agreement at the time as to signing the note?
A. Well, before I did sign he guaranteed me that I would not have to pay these notes, that if I didn't want them, he would recall them. I asked him if he would give me an agreement to that effect, and he said he would, and he wrote one out.
Q. Did he leave the agreement with you?
A. Yes sir.
Q. What happened next?
Mr. BEIDLEMAN: Did he say he brought that agreement with him?
Mr. GEYER: No, he said the agent left it with him. We will come to what became of it afterwards.

By Mr. GEYER:
Q. What happened next?
A. Well, after I signed those notes, of course, on the strength of the letter and the agreement, I signed the notes, and as soon as he reached for the notes, after signing them he grabbed the letter and I objected, and told

him I signed those notes on the strength of that, and I wanted it.

Q. Which letter do you mean?

A. The letter from Mr. Berkey. He said he could not let me have that letter, that it would be on record at Somerset and I could see it any time I wanted it but he could not let me have it and he went off with it.

Q. What happened after that?

A. Some time after that I went to Somerset and I went in to see Mr. Berkey.

Q. Yes, where?

A. In his chamber, and I told him about the circumstances, and he seemed to be very much surprised about an agreement and asked me to show it to him. I did and he looked over it and then he called his business manager to come in, Mr. Cohen, I think, and he came up there and they had a consultation, and then Mr. Berkey went away some where and left Mr. Cohen and me in his court for him to fix matters up. Mr. Cohen asked me to go down to his office and he would give me a copy of this agreement. I objected to that and I told him he could copy it but I didn't propose for me to take the copy he could have the copy. We went down to his office and he took me into his office and gave me a chair and told me, "Just sit down a minute. I want to go outside and speak to some parties just a minute or two." I never saw him since that nor the agreement either.

Q. Where, Mr. Coughnour, did you meet Judge Berkey, in what office?

A. In Judge Berkey's private office.

Q. In the court house?

A. Yes sir.

Q. When you say you went to another office, was that in another building?

A. That was down in the hotel, the hotel Vannear, I believe.

Q. What became of the notes?

A. Why, I paid them.

Q. When?

A. Why, I paid one, $2,500, I think in 1923, as near as I can recollect, and I paid the other one this last January a year ago, I believe I just finished the payments the first of this year.

Q. Mr. Coughnour, were you shown this exhibit 43, "The Road to Revenue."

A. Why, I don't recollect that,—oh, yes, I had papers of that kind down there.

Q. How did you get this?

A. That was mailed to me.

Q. And did you receive any other letters from the Johnstown and Somerset Railway Company about these bonds?

A. I had different letters from Judge Berkey. I think one or two, I am not certain, I don't just remember. It was concerning the bonds, after I bought this stuff but I remember having a couple of letters from him.

Q. Before you paid these notes did you discuss the matter with Judge Berkey?

A. Yes sir.

Q. What did you say to him?

A. Well I said a good deal, among some of the things, before I paid I clipped those coupons for a year and asked him to take care of them, that I thought I was entitled to that interest for credit on those notes, and he did agree with me that I was entitled to it and agreed to take care of that part of it but he never did.

Q. When you say you said a great deal, what do you mean?

A. Oh, about the paying of those notes. I called on him two or three times that I had known of and he always made me believe that, leave that matter to him, he will straighten that out with the sheriff. But I finally did get him and I agreed to let that to him and he agreed that I would not be sheriffed on those notes, but they finally did send the sheriff on me.

Q. They finally did send the sheriff and then you did pay up?

A. This last $2,500.

CROSS EXAMINATION.

By Mr. BEIDLEMAN:

Q. You have that agreement?

A. No sir, they took it from me.

Q. The one the agent gave you?

A. No sir, I have not got it.

Q. When did he take it from you?

A. When I went down to the Vannear hotel.

Q. How long after you got it?

A. Oh, I could not say how long; it must have been two or three months, I suppose.

Q. Two or three months?

A. Yes sir.

Q. Before you went in to see Judge Berkey about it; did you show it to Judge Berkey?

A. Sir?

Q. Did you show the agreement to Judge Berkey?

A. Yes sir.

Q. Did you ever show it to anybody else?

A. Yes sir.

Q. Who?

A. Mr. Levy saw it.

Q. When did you show it to him?

A. The same day.

Q. Any time after that?

A. No, I did not have it.

Q. Only showed it to Levy one day?

A. Yes sir.

Q. Do you know what was contained in that agreement?

A. He agreed in that agreement if I didn't want this stock that he would resell it.

Q. That is, Cohen agreed to resell it?

A. No the man I bought this stock from.

Q. Who was he?

A. Lawler, I believe.

Q. And Lawler agreed to sell it for you if you didn't want it?

A. Yes.

By The CHAIRMAN:

Q. You say the man that you bought the bonds from that his name was Lawler?

A. Mr. Lawler, as I recollect. I don't know just how he spells his name.

Q. After the man came and took this agreement from you did you go back after that and tell the Judge what occurred?

A. No sir, I was coming home that day on the train when we went down to his office and I only had about twelve or fourteen minutes to get down to the station, and I sat in there until I only had about eight minutes, and I asked the lady in there what became of that man, I said I wanted to get home on that train, and she said she could not tell but she would go out and see. She went out and looked but could not find him, and I went out and looked for him and could not see him and I went on home.

Q. How long did you stay in the office after you went down to Mr. Cohen's office; how long did you stay there?

A. I must have been there five or six minutes. I just gave myself time enough to get down to the station to make the train to get home.

Q. Who signed the agreement that you had, was that Lawler.

A. Lawler gave me the agreement, yes.

Q. Mr. Cohen is the man that took it away from you?

A. Yes, I think that is the name, the Judge's business manager he told me, I think his name was Cohen.

Q. And the man that took it away from you is the man that the Judge called into his office and turned you over to.

A. Yes sir.

By Mr. WITKIN:

Q. Did you ever go back to Cohen's office to get the agreement?

A. No sir.

Q. Did you ever write to him and ask for it or call him up?

A. It seems to me he got away. I never could hear or tell of him. I was not back there anyways soon. When I did get back there I could not find him again.

Q. How soon did you go back?

A. I don't recollect, maybe three or four months before I got back.

Q. Three or four what?

A. Months.

Q. Why didn't you go back sooner?

A. Well, I don't know just why I didn't. I seen afterwards I should have gone back and had him pulled for taking my paper away from me, had him arrested; that is what I guess I should have done.

Q. Do you know where he is now?
A. Oh, no sir.

By The CHAIRMAN:
Q. What was done with those notes; I am not certain whether you covered that or not?
A. I paid them.
Q. How did you pay them?
A. I paid them, the first note I paid at the Addison bank.
Q. Were they discounted at the bank?
A. Yes sir that note was, and I suppose the other one. The sheriff got hold of the other one and I paid it in the sheriff's office.
Q. Do you know who issued on it when the sheriff had it?
A. The bank I think issued on it.
Q. The notes were both given to the street railway company or to Judge Berkey?
A. Yes, the Johnstown and Somerset Street Railway Company, is my recollection.
Q. What were they, judgment or promissory notes?
A. Judgment notes, I think. I am pretty certain about that.
Q. Was the agreement that you say you had on the stationery of the Johnstown and Somerset Railway Company?
A. Now, I cannot recollect that, I cannot say. I don't recall just what kind of paper it was on.
Q. Was it typewritten or written?
A. No it was written.
Q. Written in longhand?
A. Yes sir.
Q. Did he write that while he was with you or did he bring it to you all ready prepared?
A. No, I saw him write it.

By Mr. WITKIN:
Q. Did he only agree to resell that for you or did he make any other agreement on that paper that he gave you?
A. That is all; just resell the stock if I didn't want it. I told him at the time I didn't think I would want it at all, and he said he would agree to resell it for me if I didn't want it. I asked him if he would give me an agreement to that effect and he said he would, and he wrote this agreement out.
Q. Did he put down the price at which he agreed to resell it?
A. No, I don't think he mentioned any price.

By Mr. BLUMBERG:
Q. Why, if you mistrusted, and you say he would not give an original agreement as you testified, why did you wait three or four months before making any inquiry about this Mr. Cohen?
A. I didn't hardly think it was worth while because I had inquired about him, and it seems I was told that he had left Somerset, he was not about, and I didn't think it was worth while.

By Mr. GEYER:
Q. How far do you live from Somerset?
A. About thirty miles.

By Mr. BEIDLEMAN:
Q. How long did Cohen remain there?
A. I don't know.
Q. Did you make any inquiry?
A. No sir.
Q. You say this agreement was in longhand?
A. He wrote it with a pen he had.
Q. With a pen?
A. Yes sir.
Q. So it was not typewritten?
A. No it was not typewritten, he wrote it right on my porch.
Q. He wrote it on your porch did he?
A. Yes sir.
Q. How did he sign it?
A. Oh, don't remember just how.
Q. Did he sign his name?
A. I cannot recollect whether he signed his name on that agreement or not.
Q. You don't know whether he signed his name on that agreement or not?
A. I am not certain about it, no.

JAMES L. GOWER a witness called in behalf of the complainant being duly affirmed was examined and testified as follows on

DIRECT EXAMINATION.

By Mr. GEYER:
Q. Mr. Gower, where do you live?
A. Fort Hill.

By The CHAIRMAN:
Q. Where was that?
A. Fort Hill, Somerset County, Pa.

(Letter on stationery of Johnstown and Somerset Railway Company signed by J. A. Berkey, President, dated July 28, 1921, produced and marked complainants exhibit No. 52).

By Mr. GEYER:
Q. Passing by all of the details of your first conversation with the salesman, I show you a letter marked
A. Yes sir.
Q. Are you familiar with Judge Berkey's handwriting?
A. Only from seeing it on papers.
Q. Correspondence that you had with him?
A. Yes sir.
Q. In your opinion is that his genuine signature?
A. I think so.

(Carbon copy of letter signed by James L. Cower, dated July 28, 1921, produced and marked complainants exhibit No. 53)

Q. I show you carbon copy of a letter marked exhibit No. 53 and ask you whether that is a carbon copy of a letter which you sent to Judge Berkey under date of July 28, 1921?
A. Yes sir.
Q. Did you mail that letter?
A. Yes sir.

(Letter on stationery of Johnstown and Somerset Railway Company signed by J. A. Berkey, dated July 29, 1921, produced and marked complainants exhibit No. 54)

Q. I show you a letter marked exhibit No. 54, being a letter addressed to you under date of July 29, 1921, beginning "Yours of July 28th received yesterday", and ask you whether you received that reply from Judge Berkey?
A. Yes sir.
Q. In your opinion is the signature to it, "John A. Berkey", in the genuine handwriting of Judge Berkey?
A. That is my opinion.

(Form letter on stationery of Johnstown and Somerset Railway Company, signed J. A. Berkey, President, dated August 10, 1921, produced and marked complainants exhibit No. 55)

(Form letter on stationery of Johnstown and Somerset Railway Company, signed by J. A. Berkey, President, dated August 10, 1921, produced and marked complainants exhibit No. 56)

Q. I show you a letter marked exhibit No. 55, being a letter on the stationery of the Johnstown and Somerset Railway Company, dated August 10, 1921, addressed to Mr. James L. Cower, at Harnedsville, Pa., and ask you whether you received that letter in the mail?
A. I think I did.
Q. I show you one marked exhibit No. 56, and ask you whether you received that letter in the mail?
A. Yes, that is my recollection that I received that letter through the mail.

Mr. GEYER: I offer in evidence exhibit No. 52, being the letter of the Johnstown and Somerset Railway Company, under date of July 28, 1921, addressed to James L. Gower, Harnedsville, Pa., "My dear Sir: This is to advise you that the progress of the Johnstown and Somerset Railway Company has been so rapid, and urgent matters so pressing, it has been impossible to make delivery of your bonds and stock to which you recently subscribed. This will therefore serve as a confirmation that we shall deliver to you, at an early date, your full amount of bonds and stock subscribed for. Your bonds will bear the coupon dated July 1, 1921, which is payable January 1, 1922.

The company, by its officers, wishes to thank you for your loyal support and co-operation, and extends to you an earnest invitation to inspect the road now under construction, that you may better appreciate our rapid progress and fully realize the firm security behind your investment. The completion of the road should be the dominant factor in the upbuilding of all Somerset County. It should benefit you directly and indirectly, and we feel sure in counting on your continued co-operation. Yours very truly, Johnstown and Somerset Railway Company, by J. A. Berkey, President."

Mr. GEYER: I also offer in evidence a carbon copy of the letter from the witness to Judge Berkey, marked exhibit No. 53, which reads as follows: "Harnedsville, Pa., July 28, 1921. Hon. Judge John A. Berkey, President, Johnstown and Somerset Railway Company. Somerset, Pa., My dear Sir: There was a Mr. Lawler called here yesterday agent, for the Johnstown and Somerset Railway Co., soliciting credit for the above company by me giving notes to the amounts of $5,000 and in return would receive a bond for that amount and $2,500 common stock of the company guaranteeing me that at the end of four months I could take the bond to you and get my notes saying that you would take the notes to the bank and have them certified and that you would hold the notes yourself and by returning the bond to you I could get the notes without me having to pay one dollar.

"Now Mr. Berkey is this statement correct? Because if I would have to pay the notes it would be impossible as I have no way to get that amount of money.

"Anxiously awaiting your reply by return mail, I am, very truly yours, James L. Gower."

Mr. GEYER: I also offer in evidence exhibit No. 54, being the reply of Judge Berkey on the stationery of the Johnstown and Somerset Railway Company, dated July 29, 1921, as follows: "Mr. James L. Gower, Harnedsville, Pa. My dear Mr. Gower: Yours of the 28th received yesterday and I am sending you the bearer of this letter, Mr. C. B. Lohman, as my personal representative to see you in reference thereto.

"The writer was heartily appreciative of your loyal support and co-operation in our railway project, and the company considered it a pleasure to add your name to the Board of Governors. We trust that after your interview with Mr. Lohman, and everything has been explained to you in detail you will be entirely satisfied with your investment.

"Again thanking you for your loyal support and hoping that you will favor me with a visit when you are again in Somerset, I remain, yours very truly, Johnstown and Somerset Railway Company, by J. A. Berkey, President."

By Mr. GEYER:

Q. Have you written any other letter to him? That is, under date of July 28th, than the letter of which you have a copy?

A. Not to my recollection.

Q. Did you talk to Judge Berkey about the matter afterwards?

A. Yes sir.

Q. Where?

A. Well, I think it was in his chambers, in his office at the court house.

Q. How long after that?

A. My recollection is it was September.

Q. And what was the conversation?

A. Well, I went up to inquire whether those statements were true that the agents had made.

Q. Did you repeat the statements to the Judge?

A. I cannot recall whether I did or not, and he told me it would be counted an out and out sale. Well, I said, that was not the way I understood, or something to that effect. I said that was not the way it was represented to me; that was not the way I understood, and he told me well if you get tired of them, just do like you would do with a horse or cow, sell it to somebody else. I said that is not the thing. The first $5,000 I never was to pay a dollar on, and the next $5,000 Mr. Cohen said he would resell them, and he said, "Did Mr. Cohen tell you that?" I said, "Yes"; he said you go down and bring Mr. Cohen up. I went down to Mr. Cohen's office at the Vannear hotel and he was so busy and in such a hurry to get away that he said, "I will make that all right with the Judge." He said, "I will fix that all up;" he said, "You write an order of sale," and that order of sale should be there somewhere, I don't know whether it is or not, "for the sale of those bonds, $10,000."

Q. Did you sign it?

A. Yes sir.

Q. Did they sell the bonds?

A. No sir.

Q. Did you pay the notes?

A. No sir.

Q. But the judgment had been entered on them?

A. I think some of the notes were entered.

Q. Now Mr. Gower, will you tell us what the statements were that Lawler made to you, on the strength of which you gave the notes?

A. I told him that I had no money and didn't want the bonds, and even if I did want them I didn't have any money to buy them, and he said, "We don't want any money"; he said, "You just simply give us your note for six months." Well, I said, "When you give a note that means pay"; he said, "Usually that is the case but not in this"; he said, "We want you to loan your credit to Judge Berkey for that period of time to enable him to buy stock so that he may go ahead with this Johnstown and Somerset Railway Company."

Q. What was said about the Equitable Trust Company?

A. He told me that after they had a certain amount of the road complete the Equitable Trust Company of New York would advance them $500,000 and that would be in four months, and any time after four months I could take my bonds up to Somerset and exchange them for my notes.

Q. What, if anything, was said about the notes being negotiated?

A. Well, I asked him if they would be entered against the property, and he said "No, they would not." I told him I would not want anything like that.

Q. Was anything said as to where the notes would be?

A. He said simply as I understood, and as probably you all know from the letter I wrote the Judge, that he would take them to the bank and get them certified and would keep them in his own possession.

Q. Who would keep them in his own possession?

A. Judge Berkey, he would take care of them.

CROSS EXAMINATION.

By Mr. BEIDLEMAN:

Q. You say you had the assurance that those notes would be locked up in Judge Berkey's safe?

A. He didn't say they would be locked up, I understood they would be in his care, that he would take care of them.

Q. These notes were not to be used?

A. Used as collateral, take them to the bank as I said, which I am not so familiar with the banking rules, and get them certified, and thereby enable him to buy stock.

Q. What do you mean that the notes were not to be used?

A. Well, certified, I don't know what means; that is the way I understood it. And for this favor to the Judge I was to receive $2,500 of common stock.

Q. That is to say, you were to give your notes for the amount of the bonds, and then when the road was completed you were to get your notes back, surrender the bonds and get your notes back, and have $2,500 of common stock as compensation for the favor you were doing, is that it?

A. That is the way I understood it.

Q. That is to say you understood that you were to get for this accommodation of your $2,500 worth of stock free from any cost to you?

A. For the accommodation of loaning the Judge my credit.

Q. Yes, you were to loan your credit to the company?

A. Yes, that is what they asked for.

Q. When the road was completed you were to get $2,500 of common stock and be returned the amount of the notes?

A. When the road was built a certain amount it, I could take my bonds to Semerset and get my notes.

Q. When a certain amount of the road was built you could take my bonds to Somerset and get my notes.
your notes back?

A. Yes sir.

Q. And in addition you would have $2,500 in common stock?

A. $2,500 in common stock.

Q. That is to say, any time you would surrender the bonds you would get your notes returned and get a certificate of stock for $2,500?

A. Any time after four months.

Q. Any time after four months? So any time for the four months use of your name you were to get $2,500 of capital stock?

A. They took the notes for six months, and they said we will take them for six months, and any time after four months you can take them up.

Q. Any time after four months you can deliver the bonds, get your notes back and get a certificate of stock?

A. Yes sir.

Q. Who told you that?
A. Mr. Lawlor.
Q. Did you ever tell Judge Berkey That?
A. I Wrote it to him—I don't remember.
Q. Where did you write it, where is that letter? You were careful enough to have a carbon copy of the one letter, where is the other letter?
A. What other letter?
Q. The letter you say you wrote.
A. It is here.
Q. Where is it?
A. The gentleman read it.
Q. No, that is not the one. You say that you had a letter wherein it was written you could get my money back?
A. Not my money, my notes.
Q. Your notes, where is that?
A. Isn't that the letter right there (indicating)?
Q. That letter that was just read?
A. Yes sir.
(Exhibit No. 53 handed by Mr. Geyer to Mr. Beidleman).
Q. Where is there anything in that letter about your getting $2,500 worth of stock, there is nothing in that letter?
A. He was to give me $2,500.
Q. Who was to give you $2,500?
A. Don't it say something about stock in there.
Q. You say "There was a Mr. Lawlor called here yesterday, agent for the Johnstown & Somerset Railway Company soliciting credit for the above company, by me giving notes to the amount of $5,000 and in return would receive a bond for that amount, and $2,500 common stock of the company guaranteeing me that at the end of four months I could take the bond to you and get my notes, saying that you would take the notes to the bank and have them certified, and that you would hold the notes yourself, and by returning the bond to you, I could get the notes without me having to pay one dollar". Where is there anything in there about your having a $2,500 bonus for this favor?
A. It is in there, sir, that is what he told me, that is in there.
Q. You didn't say anything in your letter about their giving you a bonus of $2,500, did you?
A. I don't know whether you call it a bonus or not, that is as nearly as I can recall, that is two or three years ago.
Q. That is as near as you can recollect. Where did you have this letter?
A. Why I had that letter myself a good while.
Q. Up until when?
A. A few years ago.
Q. To whom did you give it?
A. I gave it to Mr. Walker.
Q. Who is Mr. Walker?
A. An attorney in Somerset.
Q. Has he had it for two years?
A. I don't know just how long.
Q. He never returned it to you?
A. No sir.
Q. When did you see it since you gave it to him two years ago up until now?
A. I didn't see it until I came here.
Q. Who showed it to you?
A. Mr. Kooser.
Q. Have you discussed this matter with Mr. Kooser?
A. No sir, not very much.
Q. Did you discuss it at all?
A. Nothing, only he asked me about it.
Q. When did you discuss it with him?
A. This evening.
Q. Any time before?
A. No sir, I don't think so.
Q. Did you authorize your attorney to turn it over to Mr. Kooser?
A. When I was subpoeaned in this case I wrote for that, I wrote for them to send my papers down?
Q. To where?
A. Fort Hill.
Q. Did you get them at Fort Hill?
A. No sir.
Q. Where did you get them?
A. I didn't get them.
Q. Why not?
A. Well, he said that Tuesday, the 22nd of February, being a legal holiday, that I would not be able to get them.
Q. Did he say where you would find them?
A. He said that he would turn them over to some one in Somerset.
Q. Did he say whom he would turn them over to?
A. I asked him—
Q. Asked him to turn them over to whom?
A. Mr Kooser.
Q. You asked him to turn them over to Mr. Kooser?
A. Yes sir.
Q. And you did not see them until you came to Harrisburg?
A. No sir.

By The CHAIRMAN:
Q. Where are those notes now?
A. I don't know.

By Mr. BEIDLEMAN:
Q. Where did you last have the bonds?
A. I have them yet.
Q. Where are they?
A. In the bank.
Q. What bank?
A. In the Confluence bank.
Q. How many of them?
A. $10,000.
Q. Where is the stock?
A. It is with them.
Q. Did you ever offer to return it to anybody?
A. Offer to return it?
Q. Yes?
A. Yes.
Q. When and to whom.
A. I cannot remember just when.
Q. To whom?
A. Mr. Smucker.
Q. Mr. Smucker.
A. Yes.
Q. You don't know when?
A. No sir, I don't know just when, when Mr. Smucker called at our house in Harnedsville.
Q. Don't you know the time of the year?
A. I don't know but it has been a couple years ago.
Q. A couple years ago?
A. Yes sir.
Q. You say they are in the Confluence bank, in your safe deposit box?
A. They are in the Confluence Bank, in the vault.

By Mr. MOFFAT:
Q. You gave $10,000 worth of notes?
A. Yes, at two different times.
Q. Did you pay any of these notes?
A. No sir.
Q. Upon how many has judgment been entered; do you remember?
A. I am not positive, but I think about $3,750; I am not positive of that.
Q. Has any execution been issued on any of those judgments?
A. No sir.
Q. Do you know who is the plaintiff on those notes?
A. My recollection is it is for the use of the Addison bank.
Q. For the use of the Addison Bank?
A. That is the way I think it is.
Q. Have you paid any interest?
A. No sir.

By Mr. BIDLESPACHER:
Q. Who holds the notes that are not entered against you, if you know?
A. Well, the Johnstown and Somerset Railway Company, I think.

By Mr. BEIDLEMAN:
Q. You had yourself sold out by the sheriff on the judgment of your brother and sister didn't you?
A. I don't understand that.
Q. You had yourself sold out by the sheriff on an execution issued by some member of your family; did you?
A. No sir.
Q. Have you been sold out by the sheriff?
A. Yes sir.
Q. On whose judgment?
A. D. L. Miller.

Q. Related to you?
A. It was not a judgment, a mortgage.
Q. So that any property you had has been sold out by an execution on a mortgage executed against the property, when?
A. I cannot just remember.
Q. How long ago, how many years ago did you give the mortgage?
A. I cannot just remember that.
Q. Can't you tell how long you had that mortgage on your property?
A. Something like three years.
Q. You were sold out, when?
A. Less than two years ago, I believe in May.
Q. Two years ago; you are now execution proof, are you?
Mr. MOFFATT: Now wait a minute—
Mr. BEIDLEMAN: Why not. Where can he suffer anything by these notes being due if he is execution proof.

By Mr. BEIDLEMAN:
Q. How much was involved in the execution against you?
A. I think $4,000.
Q. Are you still living in the same property sold by the sheriff?
A. No sir.
Q. Moved out, have you?
A. Yes sir.

By Mr. WITKIN:
Q. How long after you executed your $4,000 mortgage did it take before the time that you were sold out?
A. I don't recollect.
Q. About, approximately how long?
A. Somewhere between six months and a year; It may have been a year or six months, I don't just remember.
Q. What was the term of the mortgage?
A. Do you mean the amount?
Q. No, the term, how long a time was it supposed to run?
A. A year I think.
Q. And why were you sold out under the mortgage? What default was alleged that caused the mortgagee to sell you out?
A. Was not able to pay it.
Q. Was not due was it?
A. Yes sir.
Q. Was the principal due?
A. Yes sir.
Q. Was it six months or a year?
A. Probably a year and six months, I don't just recall, probably a year and six months.
Q. How long had the mortgage been on record; do you know?
A. Well, I suppose a year and six months.
D. A. MUSSER a witness called in behalf of the complainant being duly sworn was examined and testified as follows on

DIRECT EXAMINATION.

By Mr. GEYER:
Q. Where do you live?
A. Berlin, Somerset County.
Q. Berlin?
A. Yes sir.
Q. What is your business?
A. Farmer.
Q. Did you have a visit with Judge Berkey, did you have Judge Berkey as a visitor before you bought those bonds?
A. Yes sir.
Q. Whom did he come with, Mr. Musser?
A. Mr. Feltman was the name, something like that.
Q. Was that the first time Feltman had been there?
A. No sir.
Q. How long before that had Feltman been there?
A. About three weeks before.
Q. What did you tell Mr. Feltman when he first solicited you?
A. That I didn't want to buy any bonds.
Q. What did he say?
A. Well, he said it was a good thing, I should go and see Judge Berkey; he will explain the matter to me.
Q. Told you to go and see Judge Berkey; did you go and see Judge Berkey?
A. No sir.
Q. What happened next?
A. Well, they visited me frequently about six or seven times, and I told them I didn't want any bonds, should not take any more of my time up, I didn't want any.
Q. Yes. Then what finally happened?
A. Well, about three weeks after that this Mr. Felton and Mr. Berkey came to see me.
Q. What was said?
A. Well Mr. Berkey explained the matter to me, what a good thing it would be, the railroad, and he would not ask me to invest any money if he would not invest any. He said he had got his money invested, and would not ask me to invest if it was not a good thing.
Q. What was said about what was to be done with the notes you gave?
A. Well, that was after Mr. Berkey and I talked, and Mr. Feltman wrote the notes; after it was wrote, Mr. Feltman said we are going to use $2,500 right away.
Q. Yes, then what?
A. They are due in six months and if I don't want the bonds why they would return them.
Q. Was Judge Berkey there when he said that?
A. Yes sir.
Q. How many notes did you sign?
A. $5,000.
Q. That is a total of $5,000.
A. Yes sir.
Q. In how many notes?
A. Three notes, one $2,500 and two of $1,250.
Q. What was said about the Equitable Trust Company?
A. Well, they said the Equitable Trust Company would stand good for the notes after the road was built.
Q. What was said in the presence of the Judge or by the Judge about your paying the notes?
A. Well, I don't remember that there was anything said just then.
Q. Was there at any time?
A. Yes, I think, afterwards.
Q. Now, my question is, you were or were not to pay the notes?
A. Yes, if I didn't want to pay them in six months I could get my money back and they would take the notes.
Q. And what was said about paying the interest in bank?
A. Nothing, that I remember.
Q. I think you said something about $2,500 going in bank right away?
A. Well, Mr. Feltman told me that they wanted to use $2,500 right away.
Q. Yes, and what about the others?
A. I would not need to pay them for six months and if I didn't want them I did not need to pay them at all?
Q. What happened shortly after they left, Mr. Musser?
A. Well, they went to the bank at Berlin and wanted to have the note discounted.
Q. How do you know?
Mr. BEIDLEMAN: What?
Mr. GEYER: He said they went to the bank in Berlin and wanted to have the notes discounted.

By Mr. GEYER:
Q. How do you know that?
A. The bank called me up.
Q. How long after they left did the bank call you up?
A. After—they left my place about 12:00 o'clock and at about 2:00 o'clock the bank called me up.
Q. For what purpose?
A. I should come in, they wanted to see me.
Q. Did you go in?
A. Yes sir.
Q. Did you see your notes there?
A. No, they were not there, they would not accept them; they were written in lead pencil.
Q. What happened after that?
A. Next morning Mr. Feltman came over and said that they had written the notes in ink, that they would not accept them in lead pencil and that I would have to resign them.
Q. Did you?
A. Yes sir.
Q. Did you pay the notes?
A. I paid one.
Q. Where?

A. Philson Bank, Berlin.
Q. In what amount?
A. $2,500.
Q. What about the other one?
A. Got them back.
Q. You got the other notes back?
A. Yes sir.
Q. From whom?
A. Judge Berkey.
Q. When?
A. About two years after.
Q. Under what circumstances did you get them back, Mr. Musser?
A. Well, I went to him and told him that I would like to be out, and he says, "All right, I will give you those notes back." I went to him frequently and he said, "You got your notes back, I will always be as good as my word."
Q. Did you afterwards get them back?
A. Yes, I got them back.
Q. You had signed notes originally for $5,000?
A. Yes sir.
Q. And you got back $2,500 of the notes?
A. Yes sir.
Q. And the other $2,500 you paid for?
A. Yes sir.

CROSS EXAMINATION.

By Mr. BEIDLEMAN:
Q. Mr. Musser, did you have the bonds delivered to you?
A. No sir, I went after them.
Q. What is that?
A. I went after them.
Q. Did you get them?
A. Yes sir.
Q. $5,000 originally?
A. Yes sir.
Q. When you gave these notes, they told you that they were going to use $2,500 right away, didn't they?
A. Yes sir.
Q. And you say that same afternoon you were called upon by the cashier of the bank at Berlin to come in?
A. Yes sir.
Q. Did he tell you that they had accepted the three notes at the bank?
A. No, just one.
Q. Just the $2,500 note?
A. Yes sir.
Q. Then they didn't make any effort to discount the three notes on that day, did they?
A. No sir.
Q. When they came again—and the question that took you in the bank was the $2,500 note?
A. Yes sir.
Q. What was the name of that fellow?
A. Feltman.
Q. And when Feltman came back to see you the next day he told you that those notes were written in pencil, that the bank would not accept them, and then you signed three notes in ink?
A. Yes sir.
Q. And when Judge Berkey gave you the two $1,250 notes back, you refunded part of the bonds in this transaction?
A. I did.
Q. How many?
A. Two.
Q. What amount?
A. $2,500.
Q. $2,500 of bonds?
A. Yes sir.
Q. So that the only note that was used was the note they told you they were going to use on the day you gave it to them, so the other two notes came back and you surrendered $2,500 of bonds of the company, and kept the other $2,500 and still have it?
A. Yes sir.

By the CHAIRMAN:
Q. Mr. Musser, when you bought these bonds of $2,500, you bought $5,000, in all?
A. Yes sir.
Q. Was it your understanding at the time that if you did not want any of these that the entire amount of your notes, that is $5,000, was to be returned, or was it your understanding that you were to keep $2,500 of the bonds, in any event?
A. No, I was to have them all returned later on.
Q. Did you ever ask to have the other $2,500 returned?
A. I did.
Q. Whom did you ask?
A. Judge Berkey.
Q. What did he say?
A. He said he will try and sell them for me.

By Mr. BEIDLESPACHER:
Q. When you signed that $2,500 note it was with the distinct understanding that it was to be used right away?
Yes sir.

By the CHAIRMAN:
Q. When you paid this $2,500 note, to whom did you pay it?
A. Paid it at the bank.

By Mr. BEIDLEMAN:
Q. When were you to get this money back, did you say after the road was completed; didn't I understand your testimony to be to that effect?
A. Well, there was nothing said about that.
Q. Nothing said about it?
A. Mr. Berkey said he would sell the other notes for me.
Q. Sell the other notes for you?
A. Yes sir.
Q. Nothing said as to the time?
A. No sir.

By Mr. WITKIN:
Q. You say that Judge Berkey said that he would try to resell $2,500 of it, and he said they were going to use the note right away; is that right?
A. They did use it right away.
Q. They said they were going to use the $2,500 note right away?
A. Yes sir.
Q. And later when you went back and told him about this $2,500 bond, he said he would try and sell that for you?
A. Yes sir.

By Mr. MOFFATT:
Q. In your direct examination I understood you to say that your understanding was at the time you signed those notes that if at the end of six months you wanted them returned they would return them to you, is that correct?
A. Yes sir.
Q. And did you make a demand or request for the return of those notes at the end of the six months?
A. Yes, before that.
Q. All of the notes?
A. Before that.
Q. For all of the notes you requested the return of all of the notes, did you?
A. Yes sir.
Q. The full $5,000?
A. Yes sir.

By Mr. BIDELSPACHER:
Q. This $2,500 note that was used right away, was that a six months note too, or was that—
A. I cannot tell you till I look.
Q. You don't know?
A. Not unless I look at the notes.
Q. Did you eventually pay that at the Philson bank?
A. Yes, I asked my banker what was the best thing to do and he said you gave the notes, you better pay them; if you don't pay them here you will have to pay them some place else.
Q. So you paid that $2,500?
A. Yes sir.
Q. You got the other two from Judge Berkey?
A. Yes sir.
Q. After you paid the first $2,500 note?
A. Yes sir.

By The CHAIRMAN:
Q. When you asked the Judge to return the money he said he would sell the bonds; did you insist upon him carrying out his agreement by returning the notes?
A. Yes, he told me he would return the two notes, and I went to him frequently and he said he would be as good as his word.

Q. No, you don't get me; the understanding in the beginning was, they agreed to return all of the notes?
A. Yes, that is the understanding in the first place.
Q. They did return two notes totalling $2,500 and you paid the other note?
A. Yes sir.
Q. Later when you went to the Judge you testified that he said he would try and sell those bonds for you?
A. Yes, the balance that I had paid.
Q. His agreement was, you testified, that he would return your notes if you surrendered the bonds; did you insist upon his carrying out that agreement instead of trying to sell them, as he said he would endeavor to do—
A. How is that?
Q. Maybe I can clarify that. His agreement with you was, he would return the notes and you could return to him those bonds?
A. Yes sir.
Q. Now, when you went to him and asked him to do that he said he would try and sell the bonds?
A. Yes, $2,500.
Q. His agreement was to surrender the notes instead of the bonds in lieu of the notes, did you insist upon his carrying that agreement out?
A. Yes sir.
Q. What did he say in reply?
A. Well, he said he would try and sell them.
Q. That was not his agreement; his agreement was not to sell them, it was to return the notes?
A. Well he returned the notes of $1,250.
Q. And the other $2,500 he didn't return; you paid that?
A. Yes, I paid that.
Q. My question is, did you insist upon his carrying out the original agreement?
A. Yes sir.
Q. And what did he say?
A. He said he would try and sell my other bonds of $2,500 that I had paid.
Q. But he didn't agree to try and sell them later for you in the beginning?
A. No.
Q. My question is, did you insist upon carrying out his original agreement, which was not to try to sell them but return to you your notes?
A. Yes sir.
Q. Did you insist upon him carrying out that agreement?
A. Not particularly.
The CHAIRMAN: I guess you don't get it.

By Mr. WITKIN:
Q. Your original agreement with Judge Berkey was that the $2,500 was to be used right away?
A. Yes sir.
Q. And he told you if you wanted the money back that they would try and resell these bonds for you?
A. Yes sir.
Q. That was your original agreement as to the $2,500?
A. Yes sir.
Q. Now, as to the other $2,500, he told you that he would not use your notes for six months, didn't he?
A. Yes sir.
Q. And if, at the end of that time, you wanted your notes back you could get them?
A. Yes.
Q. You did get back those notes from Judge Berkey?
A. Yes sir.
Q. And of the other $2,500 that you had, he said he would try to resell them when you came to him and asked for them?
A. Yes sir.
Q. That is the correct story, is it not?
A. Yes sir.

G. H. WALKER a witness called in behalf of the complainant being duly sworn was examined and testified as follows on

DIRECT EXAMINATION.

By Mr. GEYER:
Q. Where do you live, Mr. Walker?
A. Berlin.
Q. What is your business?
A. Farmer.
Q. Did you have any transaction in the purchase of certain bonds of the Johnstown and Somerset Street Railway Company?
A. Yes sir.
Q. And in doing that did you come in contact with Judge Berkey?
A. Yes sir.
Q. Who first approached you?
A. The agents.
Q. Do you know their names?
A. I know one of them, Mr. Saxon, and the other one I don't recall.
Q. Before they come did you receive any literature concerning these bonds, any letters?
A. No sir.
Q. When they came had they any letter from Judge Berkey?
A. No sir.
Q. Just tell what happened when you came in contact with Judge Berkey.
A. Well, there is a little just before that to explain how I came in contact with Mr. Berkey. When the agent came to my place they told me, of course, what their business was, and explained things, and gave a description of the road and told me, of course, that it was a very good proposition and all that. They said that the president of the company was Judge Berkey, and of course they wanted me to take stock. I told them that I was not in a position to take stock on account of finances, that I had payments on my farm to make and had no loose money to buy stocks or bonds. So they told me that I didn't need any money, that all that Mr. Berkey wanted was my credit. Well, I could not understand this quite, and they explained to me and told me that it was all arranged with the Equitable Trust Company of New York to finance this thing, and wanted the credit as collateral. Of course, I didn't buy any stock at the present time, and they were there on four different occasions. The fifth time they came was early in the morning. They told me that they came direct from Judge Berkey and asked me as a special favor from me to buy those bonds, so he could have my credit, use my credit, and I finally consented to take some bonds.
Q. Did you sign the notes?
A. Yes sir.
Q. In what amounts?
A. For $5,000 worth of bonds.
Q. What was said about what was to be done with the notes?
A. They said the notes would be held, I don't just recall whether they said they would be held by the railway company, or whether the Equitable Trust Company would hold them, I don't just recall that. At any rate it was arranged, they told me it would all be taken care of, I never needed to pay anything on those bonds. I told them that was the only way, I could not buy bonds because I had no money at the present time, and they insisted it was only credit, and therefore, they finally pursuaded me to take the bonds.
Q. When did you see Berkey?
A. Why the third day, this was on the 14th of July, right in the busy haying season.
Q. Of the year 1921?
A. I was very busy and I was going to go up the next day to see Judge Berkey because I was not satisfied;I was somewhat alarmed this after I signed the notes, I thought, perhaps, the statements these agents made to me were fraudulent. I admit my ignorance in these transactions because I was never approached by any salesman of any kind for bonds or anything, and I practically knew nothing and I was somewhat alarmed so I made it my business to go to Judge Berkey the following Monday; that was the third day.
Q. Where did you see him?
A. I saw him at his residence.
Q. What took place?
A. I asked him as to the statements that the salesmen made to me regarding the bonds, the railroad, the assets, and the arrangement with the Equitable Trust Company and so forth, told him in detail as they were presented to me.
Q. And as you told it here?
A. Yes sir.
Q. What did Judge Berkey say then, if anything?
A. He wandered, he said, "Did the salesmen make those statements?"
Q. What did you say?
A. I said, "Yes, they did."

Q. What, if anything, did he say?
A. He said those men, they were sent there to you or came to see you are our representatives, and what they told you is straight and right. I don't know whether he said just those exact words, but that is what he gave me to understand. I asked him—I asked to be relieved of those notes and told him at the time I had no money.
Q. What did he say?
A. He said that it was not in his power to release me, that I would have to go and see Mr. Cohen.
Q. Who is Mr. Cohen?
A. As I understand it, or understood it then, he was the head man of the set of men, or whatever you might call it, of the salesman.
Q. Did you go to see Mr. Cohen?
A. I went to see him.
Q. What transpired?
A. I didn't get to see him.
Q. Why not?
A. I don't know why not; he was not there. I could not find him there. I went to the Venear hotel to his office and sat around there awhile. I didn't make myself known to any of them. I thought perhaps I could get to see Mr. Cohen there personally, and I hung around looking at all the men that I saw, Mr. Cohen, I don't know him myself, and it seemed to me that I was spotted. The other salesmen around there kept eyeing me and finally one came to me and made some inquiry whether I was looking for someone and I said, "Yes, I would like to see Mr. Cohen", and he told me that Mr. Cohen was out of town.
Q. Did you see Judge Berkey after that?
A. No sir, I didn't go to see him; I returned. I had waited there in the hotel; they told me he should return before long, and I waited there in the hotel until 11:00 o'clock at night but he didn't return. Then I returned to Judge Berkey's residence but I failed to see Mr. Berkey.
Q. Did you go to see him any time after that?
A. No sir, I didn't go to see him after that because I was too busy, it was during that busy season, and I took it for granted, of course. While I was there waiting they talked to me and went over the same story as the salesmen who were to see me. In the first place, he impressed upon me so emphatically that the bonus stock or the common stock which was to be issued with my preferred stock was to be kept in my possession when those other bonds would be redeemed in a year's time.
Q. What were you told about bonds being redeemed in a year's time?

By Mr. WITKIN:
Q. By whom?
A. By the salesmen. In tha first place they said this, I asked them how long a time it would be until they would redeem those bonds or take them over, and they said not longer than a year and perhaps in less time than that, and I asked them every time they were over to see me and they told me the same identical thing. I asked them whether they would be taken over at par and they declared up and down, every time, that they would.
Q. Who did they say would furnish the money?
A. The project was backed by the Equitable Trust Company, of New York.
Q. What because of those notes, Mr. Walker?
A. I finally discovered that they were placed—one was placed in the First National Bank of Garrett and the other one in the Philson National Bank, Berlin.
Q. Did you pay them?
A. No sir.
Q. Did you talk to Judge Berkey about it afterwards?
A. Yes sir.
Q. When?
A. When the notes came due six months later I received notice from the banks that they held the notes against me and the interest would be due. So I went to see Judge Berkey regarding the interest, and he gave me a check for the full amount of interest, $150 on the amount of bonds.
Q. What did he say?
A. I don't just remember the particular conversation at that time?
Q. Was anything said about redemming those bonds?
A. I don't recall, whether there was at that time or not.
Q. Was anything said about renewing the notes?
A. Yes sir.
Q. What was said?
A. I wondered about those notes and about the interest on them.
Q. What did he say?
A. I don't just recall the conversation at that time, but I took it for granted that when the interest on those notes was paid at that time so readily that the interest would be paid regularly as it came due, and nothing much more was said about it at that time.
Q. Did you ever hold a later conversation with him?
A. Yes, when the notes came due again I clipped the interest and sent them to Mr. Berkey.

By Mr. BEIDLEMAN:
Q. When you talk about notes you mean coupons?
A. Coupons, I beg pardon.

By Mr. GEYER:
Q. Yes.
A. I got no returns whatever; I wrote four letters to Mr. Berkey and never received any communication about it.
Q. Did you go to see him afterwards?
A. Yes, I went to see him and asked him about the coupons I sent, and he seemed to have a faint recollection of having received some coupons from me but he didn't know where they were. He looked around awhile in some of his letters and finally he reached up on the window sill, a wide sill, with a whole stack of letters and fished around in there awhile and finally found my letter with the coupons inside.
Q. In what office was this?
A. This was in his chambers in the court house.
Q. What did he say when he found them?
A. I don't just remember but at first he didn't want to pay the interest. I explained to him that I was short of funds, the money was due, or the notes were due, and that I didn't want the banks to protest these notes on account of the interest and I was up against it and didn't know what to do. Finally, Mr. Berkey wrote me a check for the interest the second time.
Q. What happened next?
A. The third time the notes came due I got notice from the bank that the notes were due.

By Mr. WITKIN:
Q. Pardon me, how much was that check?
A. $150.
Q. Yes.
A. By the way, I don't know whether this might be of interest or not, the check that he had written to me in the first place was no good.

By Mr. GEYER:
Q. How long was it before it was made good?
A. Just a few days. I received another letter from Mr. Berkey with another check and he said that I was to destroy the first check, that there were no funds in the bank on which this first check was drawn. The second check was drawn on another bank which was good. The third time the interest came due I went to Mr. Berkey and I tried to get my interest but it was of no avail.
Q. What did he say?
A. No money.
Q. Did you speak to him about getting your notes back?
A. I don't just remember just what took place exactly in the whole conversation, but I told him that I needed money badly to pay the interest on those notes but he could not help me out. Finally I offered, I asked him whether or not it would be possible to sell any one of those bonds, and he told me it might be possible although he didn't know at the time where, and asked me, and I told him that I would sell the bonds at a sacrifice in order to get some money to take care of those notes if I could sell the bond in some way or manner or another. He finally asked me what I would take for a bond and I told him I would take fifty percent on a $1,000 bond.
Q. When was that?
A. Well that was eighteen months after that, nearabout.
Q. What did he say to that?
A. He said he did not know at the present time where he could place a bond at that, and then I asked him whether it would not be possible for him to take one of those bonds at a sacrifice and he said no he would not give $25 for $1,000 bond today.

Q. That was the eighteen month period?
A. I judge it was about that time; it was the third time the interest came due.
Q. Did you see him after that?
A. No sir.
Q. Mr. Walker, do you know whether this Equitable Trust Company story had been used with other people?
A. Yes sir.
Q. Widely?
Mr. BEIDLEMAN: No, we object to that as being hearsay. That is not only hearsay—that is hearsay and hearsay.
Mr. WITKIN: What was that question?
Mr. GEYER: Whether the common report is that the Equitable Trust Company was backing this.
Mr. BEIDLEMAN: Whether or not he had heard that the Equitable Trust Company story was used with anybody else.
Mr. WITKIN: Don't you think that is pretty far-fetched?
Mr. GEYER: I am not pressing it; I asked it and I didn't get away with it, and I stop.

CROSS EXAMAINATION.

By Mr. BEIDLEMAN:
Q. Where are the bonds now, Mr. Walker?
A. In my possession.
Q. How many?
A. Five of them.
Q. Five of them?
A. Yes sir.
Q. When you talk about interest, you mean coupons don't you?
A. Yes sir.
Q. Judge Berkey never paid the interest on the note, he paid the coupons, didn't he?
A. Yes, the coupons.
Q. You went in to collect the coupons that were due on the bonds and not to collect the interest on the notes?
A. Yes sir.
Q. And I understood you to say that those agents were there five times?
A. Yes sir.
Q. Before you bought?
A. Yes sir.
Q. In those five visits you never made it your business to talk with Judge Berkey before you closed with them?
A. No sir, I was too busy.
Q. Too busy?
A. I could not get away.
Q. And you talked and you closed with those agents with the understanding that your credit was to be used, you were to give notes and at the expiration of a certain period of time the notes were to be surrendered to you, you were to get your notes back, and then you were to get for that a bonus of $2,500 of stock for what you were doing for the company?
A. Yes, exactly.
Q. $2,500 of stock you were not to pay a nickle for?
A. No sir.
Mr. BEIDLEMAN: That is all.

By Mr. WITKIN:
Q. What is your name?
A. Walker.
Q. Mr. Walker, how much interest did you pay on those notes?
A. So far?
Q. Yes.
A. That would be—
Q. Approximately how much? Have you been paying the interest regularly?
A. Yes, every time on the dot since 1921.
Q. Never paid anything on the interest?
A. No sir.

By Mr. LUDLOW:
Q. How often did Judge Berkey pay these coupons to you?
A. Twice.
Q. When was that?
A. The first and second time they came due, the notes came due, I went and collected the interest on the coupon.

By Mr. BIDLESPACHER:
Q. How many notes were there, and in what amounts?
A. Two notes, each of $2,500.
Q. Each payable six months after date?
A. Yes sir.
Q. What bank held them?
A. One was placed in the First National Bank of Garrett and the other in the First National Bank of Berlin.
Q. Have they ever been entered against you?
A. Yes, later on.

By The CHAIRMAN:
Q. You are a farmer, Mr. Walker?
A. Yes sir.
Q. Do you own your farm?
A. Yes sir.
Q. In your own name?
A. Yes sir.
Mr. GEYER: Members of the Committee, we still have a number of witnesses of the same character, but I shall not call any others on that line.
Mr. WITKIN: You have other witnesses, you have not finished?
Mr. GEYER: I have a few other witnesses, but will not call any more on that line.
The CHAIRMAN: We will take a recess for five minutes.

AFTER RECESS.

FRANK AMISPADI, a witness produced in behalf of the complainant, having been duly sworn, was examined and testified as follows on

DIRECT EXAMINATION.

The CHAIRMAN: Does the gentleman speak English?
Mr. GEYER: Sufficiently to make himself understood.
The WITNESS. I wont talk about it before. Ask you question here because you know under parole now. I been parole now, I simply ask you question, can you murder man if he tells truth.
The CHAIRMAN: You are sworn to tell the truth.
The WITNES: I talk to you, I want to know if you can murder if tell truth.
The CHAIRMAN: Did anybody tell you they would murder you if you told the truth?
The WITNESS: I under parole now.
The CHAIRMAN: You are sworn to tell the truth and that is what you will have to tell.
The WITNESS: All right.
The CHAIRMAN: The fact that you are on parole does not make any difference, and you must tell the truth and answer whatever questions are asked you.
Mr. LUDLOW: I do not know what the witness who is out on parole has in mind, but if there is any question that grows out of his testifying here, he should report it to you, Mr. Chairman, and if the House is not in session, to the Attorney General of the State. Now let the witness proceed.
The CHAIRMAN: Do you understand that?
Mr. GEYER: I don't know whether he understands that. You can explain that to him at length later on.
Mr. WITKIN: Nobody is going to hurt you.
By the CHAIRMAN:
Q. Frank, did anyone threaten you or tell you not to tell the truth?
A. No, no, just I say myself like that.
The CHAIRMAN: Go ahead.

By Mr. GEYER:
Q. Where do you live?
A. Tyre Hill.
Q. Somerset County?
A. Yes sir.
Q. How long have you been in this country.
A. 13 years, 13.
Q. 13 years?
A. Yes.
Q. In what business were you last year?
A. I run truck.
Q. Truck?
A. Yes sir.
Q. Did you go in any other business?
A. No in the mine some time.
Q. In the mine?

A. Yes
Q. Did anyone try to sell you bonds in the railway company?
A. Yes
Q. Who?
A. Smucker, Mr. Smucker, Fred Smucker from Holsopple.
Q. Do you know Mr. Smucker?
A. Yes
Q. Do you see him here now?
A. Yes, he is here.
Q. What did he say to you about buying bonds?
A. He says,—he come one time, two times my house, and says, "Don't forget you buy bonds", he says, "It is better for you you buy bond, you go buy". He said, "Are you going to buy"? I said, "well, I got no money buy bond, because really got no money to buy". Just talk to me and I say I got no money buy bond.
Q. What did he say?
A. He say after he come, I can no say day, and after he come and take me in room and he says, "Frank, you buy $500 bond", because I no want, got no money, I just spend my money on trucks, and he said, "Better you go, you buy, protect yourself you buy bond".

By Mr. MARSHALL:
Q. He said he would protect you?
A. Yes, protect me. Protect me, he says.
Q. What did you say?
A. I have no—I got no money to buy bond, and after he was going away, and after five or six days come this Smucker and say, "You buy $500 street car bond". I say, "I got no money." He talk to me quite a time, and I say, "I buy, I buy $100, I can pay $25 a time". I give him $25 and he give me some receipt, and after ten or fifteen days I get arrested.
Q. For a liquor case?
A. I get three months in Jail.
Mr. GEYER: I will offer the record a little later.
The WITNESS: I got my receipt.
Mr. GEYER: Will you let us see the receipt?
The CHAIRMAN: What did he say.
Mr. GEYER: After ten or fifteen days I get arrested for liquor.
The CHAIRMAN: Did he buy bonds?
Mr. GEYER: He bought a $100 bond and he paid $25.
The WITNESS: I buy bond, $100, pay $25. After ten or fifteen day, I don't know for sure, I no could say any more. This my parole; this my receipt from Somerset Court (Witness produces papers.)
Mr. GEYER: The witness says here is my parole and here is my receipt.
Mr. WITKIN: May I ask are you going to follow this up by testimony connecting Judge Berkey with this transaction?
Mr. GEYER: I am going to show you other people who didn't buy bonds, and I am going to show when they came up for sentence Judge Berkey sent them to the work house for a year.
Mr. WITKIN: What I am thinking of is this testimony that you asked to put in as to what Mr. Smucker said to this witness, was going to be followed up by testimony connected with Judge Berkey?
Mr. BEIDLEMAN: We object to that testimony as hearsay. It was upon the basis of the statement that it was going to be followed up by further evidence, and I want to know whether you are going to follow it up before you introduce the record that you talk of here, so that we can see whether or not there was any connection between Smucker and this defendant and Judge Berkey, if you are going to take that order of presenting your facts.
Mr. GEYER: No, I propose to show this set of facts. He has already testified that he signed an agreement to buy a $100 bond, and Smucker said he would be protected. He paid only $25 and then he was arrested. When he got into court he got a fine of $250 and a year in the workhouse, and while in jail he was approached on the question of parole by this same man Victor in the Turrony case with the further request and admonition that he buy some of these bonds and he would be paroled quicker.
Mr. WITKIN: That may all be true, but it seems to me, so far as I am concerned, that this testimony should be inadmissible unless followed by proper testimony so that it will not go beyond the rule of hearsay testimony.

(Discussion with reference to hearsay testimony off the record).
The CHAIRMAN: I would suggest that cross examination be eliminated at least until you finish with direct examination.
Mr. BEIDLEMAN: Mr. Chairman, it seems to me that counsel in this case should not be put in the position of being ignorant of all of the facts relating to the admissibility of testimony when you appear before a committee of lawyers.
The CHAIRMAN: Mr. Beidleman, I am not speaking in regard to your cross examination, I am speaking in regard to interruption from this end. Unless we have something that is to be cleared up we ought to let the evidence go in as near as we can, and avoid this breaking of the continuity. You have a perfect right to object any time you see fit.
Mr. WITKIN: If you are speaking of interruptions at this end, I certainly must say that whenever I think it is proper to interrupt, I certainly must do so.
The CHAIRMAN: I think the matter is clear, let us proceed.

By Mr. GEYER:
Q. Who talked to you about buying a bond?
A. Mr. Fred Smucker, that is all.
Q. What did Mr. Smucker say?
A. He say, Frank, buy a bond, street car bond, it will be all right, it be all right for you.
Q. All right for you, what else did he say?
A. I no can buy $500 because I no got money. I buy $100 bond, I say all right, I come along for you, I no have over ten or fifteen day, Smucker no come any more I get no money, I arrested.
Q. Frank, you said something about protection?
A. Smucker no said protection, he said the other one.
Q. Which other one said it?
A. Smucker no say, other man said it, because he bring me in one room myself.
Q. Who took you in a room himself?
A. Fred Saan.
Q. Where was Smucker?
A. He stay out in the room.
Q. How often did Fred Saan and Smucker come together?
A. They come together in car.
Q. Every time?
A. Two time. After that Smucker come himself.
Q. After that Smucker came himself.
A. Yes sir.
Mr. GEYER: I now offer in evidence the certified copy of the docket entries—
Mr. BEIDLEMAN: We are entitled to see it.
Mr. GEYER: Wait a moment, I will show it to you as soon as it is identified. In the case of Commonwealth against Frank Amispadi and Victor Amispadi.
The CHAIRMAN: Is that marked, Mr. Geyer, as an exhibit?
Mr. GEYER: I simply want to identify it first.
(Docket entry in the case of Commonwealth vs Frank Amispadi and Victor Amispadi to No. 46, September session, 1924, produced and marked complainants exhibit No. 59)
Mr. BEIDLEMAN: I want to put on the record my objection to the adminsibility of this record because there is no information here of any communication of anything to Judge Berkey with relation to this line of inquiry connecting him with it.
Mr. GEYER: Violation of the liquor laws, oath of Chas. I. Knepper, June 28, 1924, information made before justice R. N. Craver. June 30, 1924, defendants committed to county jail. June 30, 1924, information and return filed. June 30, 1924, Frank Amispadi and Sylvester Shri entered into recognizance in the sum of $1,000 for appearance of defendant Frank Amispadi at September session 1924. June 30, 1924, defendant waived the finding of a true bill by the grand jury and plead guilty to the within indictment whereupon the court imposed the following sentence: Now 7th day of July, 1924, the sentence of the court is that you Frank Amispadi pay the cost of prosecution, a fine of $250, and that you undergo simple imprisonment in the work house in and for the county of Allegheny for a period of one year and that you stand committed in the custody of the high sheriff of Somerset County until discharged by due course of law. By the court, John A. Berkey, P. J.

Now, the 7th day of July, 1924, the sentence of the court is that you, Victor Amispadi pay the cost of prosecution, a fine of one hundred dollars and that you stand committed in the custody of the high sheriff of Somerset County until discharged by due course of law. By the court, John A. Berkey, P. J.

July 8, 1924, petition of district attorney praying the court to order the destruction of twenty-one gallons of moonshine, twenty gallons of wine and one still, complete with coil, presented an order made as follows:

Now, July 9, 1924, the foregoing petition having been read and considered, the court orders and directs the sheriff of Somerset County to destroy all intoxicating liquor and property seized and as described within the petition, and make return to the court of compliance with this order. By the court John A. Berkey, P. J.

July 11, 1924, petition for parole presented and filed and hearing fixed for Monday, July 28, 1924. (See argument docket Volume I, page 280)

July 28, 1924, petition dismissed at the costs of the petitioner.

September 5, 1924, executed within order by public destroying twenty-one gallons moonshine whisky, twenty gallons of wine and one still and coil complete. So answers Martin L. Markel, sheriff.

Now, October 7, 1924, the defendant paroled for the remainder of the period for which defendant has been sentenced. John A. Berkey, P. J.

By Mr. GEYER:

Q. Frank, while you were in jail did anyone come to you and talk about bonds?
A. No, no.
Q. Do you know a man Victor?
A. Oh yes.
Q. Did he come to see you?
A. No, he talked to me bofore, he talked to me in court, go to Somerset many time, he come to my house, if you get trouble or something, talk to me I get it fixed up.
Q. Do you know Victor's full name?
A. Oh, yes, because I buy house in one place, he live in before himself, then we go.
Q. What business is this Victor in?
A. Rag man, I don't know.
Q. Do you know his name?
A. I don't know second name.
Q. Is there any other rag man in Tire Hill, by the name of Victor?
A. No, I no live in Tire Hill. I live down Ideal Park.
Q. Is that near Tire Hill?
A. No, Tire Hill on other side mountain.

NO CROSS EXAMINATION.

By The CHAIRMAN:

Q. How many times, Frank, were you arrested?
A. This one time.
Q. Are you married?
A. Yes.
Q. Do you have any children?
A. Yes.
Q. How many?
A. Six.
Q. Did you serve any time in the workhouse?
A. I be in a county home, work over there.
Q. How long were you in the county jail?
A. Three months.
Q. How long in the workhouse?
A. No in the workhouse, I no be in the workhouse.
Q. Did you ever buy more than a $100 bond?
A. No.

By Mr. WITKIN:

Q. How many gallon still was this that you had.
A. Around twenty-five, twenty, twenty-five, I no no for sure.

By Mr. BEIDLEMAN:

Q. Who is your lawyer, Frank?
A. Mrs. Heckman, Mr. Scott.

HARRY F. BITNER—recalled.
DIRECT EXAMINATION.

By Mr. BEIDLEMAN:

Q. Did you bring the record in the Hoffman case?
A. Yes sir.

Q. Mr. Bitner, will you produce the depositions of the officers of the Equitable Trust Company of New York which were taken in this case, subject to cross examination.

Mr. BEIDLEMAN: In what case?

Mr. GEYER: In the Hoffman case.

Mr. BEIDLEMAN: Is this an offer of depositions in a case in which we are not a party and had no right to cross examine?

Mr. GEYER: Wait until I identify it.

The CHAIRMAN: What is it you are offering, Mr. Geyer.

Mr. GEYER: In the Hoffman case referred to, the deposition of certain officers of the Equitable Trust Company of New York to the effect that they did not underwrite or agree to finance this road under any circumstances. The offers of that company are beyond the processes of this committee.

Mr. BEIDLEMAN: The depositions never have been offered in evidence.

Mr. GEYER: We have the original court record.

Mr. LUDLOW: Who were represented Mr. Geyer, at the taking of the depositions?

Mr. GEYER: I propose to ascertain. I will not go into the question of what was said. The witness produces a rule to take depositions in the case of the Johnstown and Somerset Railway Company, for the use of first national bank of Davidsville, Pa., against Peter Hoffman in the court of common pleas of Somerset County, No. 311, May term, 1922, The rule was entered by the stipulation of C. L. Shaver, attorney for plaintiffs, Ray Patton Smith, Johnstown, Pa., Francis J. Kooser and Earnest C. Kooser, of Somerset, attorneys for the defendant, and the stipulation avere that in lieu of personal attendance by the parties or their counsel with direct examination and cross examination of witnesses it is agreed that the testimony be taken under this rule shall be upon written interrogatories and cross interrogatories filed therewith.

The Notary Public shall swear or affirm the witnesses at the time and place designated in the rule, and shall propound to each the accompanying interrogatories and cross interrogatories; and shall transcribe the witness's answers in typewriting to each respectively.

After the interrogatories and cross interrogatories have been propounded and the answers reduced to typewriting, the manuscript shall be bound together with the said rule and this agreement; and shall be certified by the Notary Public and shall be securely sealed in an envelope and forwarded at once by mail addressed to Harry F. Bittner, Esq., Prothonotary, Somerset, Pa.

Then follows the interrogatories which are nine in number.

Mr. WITKIN: You need not encumber the record with those things. Were they offered in evidence at the trial of that case?

Mr. BEIDLEMAN: Both lawyers are here, Mr. Kooser and Mr. Shaver.

Mr. WITKIN: Do you know Mr. Gever.

Mr. SHAVER: There was no testimony offered, Mr. Gever, by the petitioner.

Mr. GEYER: They are taken and returned and they are filed in that court.

Mr. SHAVER: I think, Mr. Geyer, under the rule of court, the question as to whether written exceptions are admissable in court has never been raised and the admissibility never been passed upon.

(Discussion with reference to admission in evidence of depositions in case of Johnstown and Somerset Street Railway Company, use of First National Bank of Davidsville, Penna., vs. Peter Hoffman, to No. 311, May term, 1922, off the record).

The CHAIRMAN: Mr. Geyer, the concensus of opinion of the committee is that although we don't agree with the procedure in handling this matter in reference to these depositions in Somerset, in filing interrogatories and cross interrogatories and so on, we feel that we have been very liberal in admitting hearsay testimony, in reference to statements that were made regarding the purchase of bonds, statements that were made by agents in reference thereto, and we do feel that since these interrogatories in the case in Somerset County, it would be going too far to admit them for the purpose of denying the facts for which they are intended to be introduced. I think that we have had sufficient evidence submitted to form a pretty definite opinion

as to whether or not the men who made these representations were actually authorized representatives of this trust company. I make that statement because I don't feel in ruling this testimony out, that we are inflicting any great hardship upon the petitioners in this case, and for the present, we don't think it advisable or proper to admit the depositions.

Mr. GEYER: Then, may I suggest to you gentlemen of the committee inquiring for the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, that one John Y. Robbins of the age of forty years, and now or recently the assistant trust officer of the Equitable Trust Company of the city of New York whose business address is 37 Wall Street, New York City, and whose present residence is 89 Union Street, Montclair, N. J., has records and information of value to this commission, and knowledge on the questions as to whether or not the Equitable Trust Company had ever actually engaged agents to sell these securities, or even had actually agreed to take over these bonds, and to request this committee by the use of the friendly offices of the authorities of the sister State to ascertain whether the presence of the witness in this State may be had.

The CHAIRMAN: The offer will be considered by the committee.

Mr. GEYER: I can do no more than tell you the name of the witness the information available and I have no way of obtaining it.

The CHAIRMAN: We will take such steps to get the information as will be deemed necessary, Mr. Geyer.

(Schedule of assets and liabilities in re bankruptcy of Robert M. McGregor produced and marked complainants exhibit No. 58).

Mr. GEYER: Inquiry was made concerning the bankruptcy petition of one Robert M. McGregor whose name appeared on a note, I think which was held by the county treasurer, and I have exhibit No. 58, produced by the referee in bankruptcy, and I offer the schedules in evidence for the purpose of showing the assets and liabilities in that estate.

Mr. LUDLOW: Can you, in order to save the record, agree with Governor Beidleman as to what particular part of these records shall be offered, and curtail a great deal of irrelavent matter in this proceeding?

Mr. GEYER: I believe we can.

Mr. BEIDLEMAN: In the first place I want to put my objection on the record. I want to object to the admissibility of these schedules in bankruptcy for the reason that it was not a full and complete record of the case. I take it, the purpose is to show the value of the note concerning which Shober was examined here, wherein he stated, at the time this note was given the Johnstown and Somerset Railway Company it was good as collateral. The schedule itself is only a self-serving declaration upon the part of McGregor. I am advised by counsel who appeared in the case, that there is a stenographic copy of the notes which are a part of this record as well as the schedules in bankruptcy; if we are going to have a record submitted we should have a full and complete record, the same as we should have the copies of indictment, copies of information and of the search warrant in any of the cases that were submitted heretofore, where they simply introduced a certified copy of the docket entries.

They are undertaking in this case to offer schedules that were filed in voluntary proceedings by this bankrupt, who was called before the referee in bankruptcy, examined and the notes taken stenograhpically and reported, they are a part of the record in this case and surely if they are going to play fair and get at the truth in this transaction we are entitled to have the complete record. We have never had a bill of particulars in this case and we are sitting here at this end of the table waiting to see what counsel on the other side may see fit to produce. They come before your honors sitting as a judicial body, and offer only a part of a record when there is a complete record, and we are entitled to have the complete record, as is required to be produced in any court of record where you are endeavoring to produce a case.

(Discussion with reference to admission in evidence of schedules in re voluntary bankruptcy of Frank M. McGregor off the record).

The CHAIRMAN: Mr. Geyer, would it not be possible in that case that the bankrupt might not have disclosed nearly all of his assets, and a later examination might bring out and reveal additional assets which would be later incorporated in the estate. So far as Mr. Beidleman's statement is concerned in regard to evidence disclosed that he had transferred his property to his wife for the purpose of avoiding his debts of course if that was discovered and I take it that the referee would see that it was properly disposed of.

Mr. GEYER: I don't want to try that issue and only brought it up because of some inquiry here.

The CHAIRMAN: Then you withdraw that?

Mr. GEYER: Yes.

The CHAIRMAN: We will proceed then with another matter.

Mr. Geyer called the name of Charles Knepper, but there was no response.

Mr. GEYER: I think we have finished, but there is one other matter that I want to call to your attention. Gentlemen, we believe that the records of the Public Service Commission in the matter of the Johnstown and Somerset Railway Company contain matters of interest. We have no way of having it here, and I would suggest that the committee request that such records as they have be produced showing what the company has done by way of registration and qualifying before that commission.

The CHAIRMAN: In reply to your suggestion, Mr. Geyer, I would say that a member of the committe has already made arrangements to have those records produced tomorrow.

(Discussion with reference to qualification of interpreter off the record).

WALTER BORDECZEWSKI, recalled.

Mrs. Anna Covolla, an interpreter, was fully sworn to make true and correct interpretations of questions and answers.

Mr. LUDLOW: I would suggest first, Mr. Chairman, that the interpreter state, so that the record may contain it, her official position, and how long she has held it.

By Mr. LUDLOW: (to interpreter).

Q. What is your official position?
A. Court interpreter Somerset County Court.
Q. How long have you held that position?
A. 12 years last September.
Q. You have in pursuance of your position interpreted the Polish language?
A. I have.
Q. Are you the only interpreter who is regularly used in Somerset County?
A. I am.

By Mr. LUDLOW (through the interpreter to the witness, Walter Bordeczewski).

Q. Walter, will you please explain to this committee the first time you were arrested in Somerset County, when and for what?
A. I don't know the date.

Mr. LUDLOW: Mr. Chairman, he is just as dumb in Polish as he is in English.

By Mr. LUDLOW:

Q. How many times have you been arrested?
A. Twice.
Q. When were you first arrested?
A. I don't know.
Q. About how long ago?
A. I think July, 1924.
Q. Have you been arrested four times since then?
A. No.
Q. If the first time was in 1924, and you have not been arrested four times since then, when were you arrested the other five times?
A. I was arrested once.
Q. During what year?
A. The first time it was in the month of July.
Q. 1924?
A. Yes sir.
Q. Have you been arrested four times since then?
A. I was not arrested four times.
Q. How many times altogether have you been arrested?
A. Twice.
Q. When were you arrested the second time?
A. In July.
Q. Were you arrested twice in July?
A. No.
Q. During what two months of 1924 were you arrested?

A. I don't know.
Q. For what were you arrested the first itme?
A. I had a punch board.
Q. Was that on July 4th?
A. No, it was not in July, I don't know the month.
Q. When were you arrested by the state police for having the punching board, or punch board?
A. I don't remember.
Q. What else were you arrested for?
A. I had my barroom leased to another man, and they arrested me.
Q. When?
A. In July.
Q. Is that the same time, or about the same time you were arrested for having the punch board?
A. No.
Q. How many months apart were the two arrests?
A. I don't remember.
Q. When you were tried on February 13, 1924, at the time the state police testified, was not that for the punch board?
A. I don't know sure. I no remember (answered by witness directly).
Q. Whether in English or Polish what were you tried for on September 6, 1924?
A. It was in July, it was not in September.
Q. You were arrested in July, but you plead guilty on September 6th, what did you plead guilty to?
A. I don't know what they mean by plead guilty, I paid the costs.
Q. Did you understand that they destroyed the liquor that they took?
A. They didn't take any of my liquor.
Q. Before you came down to Harrisburg last Wednesday, what lawyer in Johnstown did you consult about this case?
A. I was not to see a lawyer.
Q. After you left Harrisburg last Wednesday, and before Monday of this week, what lawyers have you consulted?
A. I didn't consult any lawyer, I went home.
Q. Did any lawyers talk to you about the case since last Wednesday?
A. No.
Q. Do you understand that you are under oath, and that if you make a misstatement you will be guilty of perjury?
A. I didn't understand the oath.
Q. Do you understand that you are now testifying under oath?
A. I do.
Q. Do you understand the penalty if you don't tell the truth?
A. I know.
Q. Now tell me whether any lawver has talked to you about this case since last Wednesday?
A. No.
Q. None whatever?
A. No.
Q. When did you first buy a bond of the Somerset & Johnstown Railway Company?
A. In January, 1924.
Q. Good. Now you were arrested the first time on November 22nd, 1923, were you not?
A. I don't recall what year.
Q. How did you come to buy the bond?
A. I wanted to buy a bond.
Q. I beg pardon.
A. I wanted to buy a bond.
Q. Did the fact that you were arrested on November 22nd, 1923, make you want to buy the bond?
A. No.
Q. How much did you pay when you bought that bond in January, 1924?
A. $100.
Q. You are refreshing your memory from a paper, when did you write the notes on that paper?
A. I have written that at home.
Q. When?
A. Yesterday and the day before.
Q. What records did you look at that made you put those dates down?
A. On check that I had. I don't have the check now.
Q. Tell us why you Albino Caoli to Judge Berkey's office?
A. He refused to pay me the money, so he said he would pay it in the presence of Judge Berkey, he didn't trust me.
Q. How much did he pay you in the presence of Judge Berkey?
A. $200.
Q. What did Judge Berkey say when you went to see him?
A. He said it was all right.
Q. Did you talk to the Judge in Polish, or by the aid of an interpreter?
A. I talked to him in English, I told him these people wanted to pay me the money, that is all.
Q. Did you pay any of the moneys you received from Albino Coali to Judge Berkey?
A. No, I didn't. (In English). Yes, I found out, I forget, yes, I'm pay.
Q. What was the answer?
A. Yes, I paid.
Q. How much did you pay?
A. $200.
Q. When?
A. No, I didn't give him any money (in English) I have that wrong.
Mr. LUDLOW: Madam Interpreter, will you please look at that memorandum, in what language is it written.
The INTERPRETER. In Polish.
Mr. LUDLOW: Will you translate the memorandum into English.
The INTERPRETER. "One hundred dollars paid for the bond February 19, $500; paid $200 to me, $300 is still in the bank".
The WITNESS: I got note for that.
The INTERPRETER. It was $500.
Mr. LUDLOW: Is there anything on the other side?
The WITNESS: No.
The INTERPRETER: It is all scribbled, I cannot make anything out of the other side.

By Mr. LUDLOW:
Q. In whose name is the $300 in bank?
A. Davidsville.
Q. In whose name is the money?
A. This memorandum mentions a note of $300.
Q. Who signed the note?
A. Frank Caoli.
Q. Did you tell Albino Caoli that if he bought bonds of this railway, this street railway, company, he would not have to go to jail?
A. No, I never said that.
Q. How many other bonds of this street railway company did you buy besides the first one?
A. No.
Q. No what, and don't answer sir. Now ask the question again, how many other bonds did you buy besides the first one, the answer is not no.
A. Yes, I bought a $500 bond.
Q. How much did you pay on that $500 bond?
A. I paid that $500 to the Davidsville bank.
Q. From whom did you buy it?
A. From the Judge.
Q. Where did you talk to the Judge when you bought it?
A. At his office.
Q. What did the Judge say to you at the time you bought it?
A. He said he would sell me a bond.
Q. When did you buy the $500 bond?
A. I don't recall.
Q. Look at your memorandum and see.
A. February 14.
Q. What year?
A. (No answer).
Q. Was that 1924, last year?
A. I don't have it marked here on my paper.
Q. Didn't you buy it the day after your trial in Court on February 13, 1924?
A. No.
Q. When did you buy it?
A. February 14, 1924, (in English) I don't know sure.
Q. What was the size or amount of the first bond you bought?
A. $100.
Q. What did you pay on that bond?
A. $100 check.

Q. Did you say awhile ago that you only had $250 of the bonds now?
A. I didn't say that.
Q. If you made that statement last week that was incorrect, was it?
A. I didn't understand you men.
Q. Did you pay for the $500 bond by giving a note?
A. No, I gave him a note and it is at the Davidsville bank.
Q. What was the last sentence?
A. (By the Interpreter: And it is at the Davidsville bank).
Q. Who drew the note, who wrote the note?
A. I did.
Q. In your own handwriting?
A. The name I did.
Q. Who wrote the rest of the note?
A. One of my boarders.
Q. Judge Berkey didn't write it?
A. No.
Q. You are sure of that?
A. Yes.
Q. Then when you went to the Judge's office did you have the note with you, or did you take the note back later?
A. No.
Q. No what?
A. It was my note.
Q. When you saw Judge Berkey on February 14, did you have any cash with you?
A. No.
Q. Did you have the note with you that day?
A. No.
Q. Did the Judge ask you to bring back a note?
A. No.
Q. Have you seen Judge Berkey to talk to him about this case since last Wednesday?
A. No.

By Mr. GEYER:
Q. Walter, you read English, don't you?
A. No.
Q. What are you doing with the newspaper in your pocket?
A. Belongs to my friend.
Q. Who?
A. Frank Springer.

By the CHAIRMAN:
Q. What newspaper is it, Walter?
A. I don't know.

By Mr. BLUMBERG:
Q. Just ask him why he said he bought these bonds?
A. Because I want to buy them.
Q. You thought they were a good investment, I suppose?
A. Yes sir.
Q. And at that time did you have any pressing debts that you had to pay?
A. Yes, I had a small debt.
Q. How large, or how small was that debt?
A. $1,000.
Q. $1,000.
A. Yes.
Q. To whom did you owe that?
A. Davidsville bank.
Q. Was that debt in the hands of the sheriff?
A. No.
Q. Do you know a man by the name of Girishenski?
A. No, I don't know the man.
Q. Do you know a man with a name that sounds like that?
A. I never heard that name.
Q. Did you owe any man, at or about that time, $2,900?
A. Yes, I owe some money.
Q. Did you owe any man, at or about that time, $2,900?
A. Yes sir.
Q. What was the name of that man?
A. Jack Galitski.
Q. Was that claim in the hands of the sheriff at that time?
A. Yes.
Q. And had the sheriff made a levy on your property at that time?
A. He was in the house and asked me to pay the debt.
Q. The sheriff was in the house?
A. Yes sir.
Q. Did he leave any papers with you?
A. No.
Q. Did you within a week after buy this second $500 bond, and make application to one of the banks in Somerset for a loan of $1,000 to pay on account of this Galitski debt?
A. No.
Q. Do you know Mr. Williamson?
A. Yes.
Q. Who is Mr. Williamson?
A. He is a cashier.
Q. In what bank?
A. Davidsville bank.
Q. Did you make application to Mr. Williamson at the Davidsville bank within a week or ten days after purchasing this second bond for a loan of $1,000?
A. They loaned me some money and then I bought this bond.
Q. That is not an answer to the question. Ask him the question again.
A. Yes, I was.
Q. You were what?
A. At the Davidsville bank.
Q. Did you make application to Mr. Williamson, cashier, to get a loan of $1,000?
A. Yes sir.
Q. And did you say that this $1,000 was to be paid on account of the sheriff's execution in the amount of $2,900 against you?
A. Yes sir.
Q. Now tell us why with one debt of $1,000 outstanding against you, and another debt of $2,900 outstanding against you in the hands of the sheriff, with levy made in your case, did you buy a bond instead of applying that money to the payment of those debts?
A. The other debt was not due, not when I bought the bond.
Q. How about the $2,900 debt?
A. I paid that.
Q. Wasn't that in the hands of the sheriff on July 8, 1921, at the time that the bond was purchased?
A. No.
Q. Did you make application, and I asked you this question twice, did you make application to Mr. Williamson for $1,000 within a week or ten days of the time you bought this second $500 bond?
A. Yes, I asked him for a loan.
Q. And didn't you tell us before that you told Mr. Williamson that that was to be paid on account of this $2,900, that the sheriff had levied on your property?
A. Yes sir.
Q. Now tell us again why you chose to buy a bond on July 8th, 1924, when at that time there was in the hands of the sheriff an execution against your property for the non-payment of this debt of $2,900, on account of which you within a week or ten days later made application to the bank for a loan of $1,000?
A. I had four months time to pay that debt.

By Mr. WITKIN:
Q. Mr. Walter, you paid the $2,900, didn't you?
A. Yes.
Q. Did you pay the bank what you owed them?
A. No.
Q. How much did you owe the bank?
A. $1,500, $1,000 I borrowed one time, and $500 the second time.
Q. Did you pay them?
A. No.
Q. Do you know anybody else that bought these bonds?
A. I sell some bonds.
Q. How much did you sell them for?
A. $450, I sold it to a Hungarian man.
Q. How much was the face value of the bond you sold for $450?
A. I sold $100 worth of bonds.

By Mr. LUDLOW:
Q. Was the Hungarian ever arrested for anything?
A. No.
Q. Has anybody talked to you about this case since you were here last Wednesday?
A. No.

Q. Where did you make that memorandum?
A. At home.
Q. When you made that memorandum a day or two ago, where did you get the facts that you put on it?
A. When I came home I thought about it, and I wrote it down on this paper.
Q. Even though you had left your checks here last week?
A. I was in to see the checks at the Hooversville bank, Davidsville bank.
Q. Did you sell any of your street railway bonds to Caoli?
A. No.
Q. Did you sell any to anybody besides the Hungarian?
A. To this Hungarian, and the fellow at Hystoa, his name is Frank.
Q. How much?
A. Frank Caoli $500.
Q. And the Hungarian how much?
A. $100.
Q. How many bonds had you left? You had them here the other night?
A. $1,000.

The CHAIRMAN: So far as you are concerned you are not going to produce any more testimony.

Mr. GEYER: I think not. If I should happen to think of some that has been inadvertently ovedlooked, I might produce it in the morning. The proceeding is all foreign to me, and a lawyer sometimes feels at the end that he may have overlooked something.

The CHAIRMAN: The hearing will be adjourned until tomorrow morning at 10:00 o'clock.

WHEREUPON, at 11:25 P. M., the hearing was adjourned until tomorrow morning at 10:00 o'clock.

Harrisburg, Pa., March 4, 1925.
Senate Caucus Room, 10 A. M.

(Hearing resumed)

PRESENT: The Committee, Chairman Marshall, Presiding; Petitioners and their counsel, the respondent and his counsel.

CHARLES W. KNEPPER, a witness called on behalf of the complainant, being duly sworn, was examined and testified as follows on

DIRECT EXAMINATION.

By Mr. GEYER:
Q. What is your name?
A. Charles W. Knepper.
Q. Mr. Knepper, there was produced here by Mr. Shober a certain note for $2,500, said to have been give by you and transferred by the Johnstown & Somerset Railway Company to Marlin M. Shober, the note is marked exhibit No. 17, and I show it to you and ask you whether that is your note?
A. That looks like my signature, but the paper that I thought I had signed, I was thinking it was a bond for $5,000, to be used for that purpose.
Q. The question is do you owe that $2,500?
A. I think not.
Q. Will you tell the gentleman why you think you do not owe it?
A. The amount was divided into two parts and there was a note still at the First National Bank of Berlin for $2,500 against my estate. The bankers bought it and they approved the note and bought it against me, and later they notified me that they had bought a note against me for $2,500.
Q. You mean the note was discounted at the bank?
A. No sir, not discounted, it was sold for present worth for $2,500 and I went up to the bank and talked with the two cashiers of the bank and told them that I would accept of the note, that everything was all right.

The CHAIRMAN: That you would what?

A. Accept of the note against my estate. Later I went up and in getting my wife acquainted with the situation I went up and told the bankers at the Filson where I am doing my business, I told them that the First National Bank holds a note against my estate for $2,500, and I would like to have it transferred, and both the cashiers looked at one another and they said they will consider it, what kind of security would you give? I said I would give my wife on the note. I went down and they drawed up the note. I went down for my wife's signature and they called in two other directors. When I came up both directors were there and they had talked it over and they handed me out $2,500, or they handed me the note for $2,500 and I had both signatures on, C. W. Knepper and his wife, her name. I have been taking care of that note ever since that time, taking care of the interest. I wasn't in shape to take the amount of it, I was persuaded into it, and really against my wishes. The solicitors had pushed me farther than I wanted to go, I wanted to consult with members of my family, and they got my signature against my wishes, and then I thought to break even I would take care of $2,500 towards the transaction but I didn't feel able to take care of $5,000, and in visiting with the Judge I presented it that way, that I was not able to take care of $5,000 but I would take care of $2,500, if it had to be.

By Mr. GEYER:
Q. What did the Judge say to you?
A. The way I understood the Judge he would take it up for me, he would release me of the $2,500, he said he would bring it before the directors of the bank that he is a director of.
Q. Was it the bank or the Railway Company?
A. No, I dont know where this note was at, you know I don't know.
Q. When was this conversation with Judge Berkey?
A. Oh at different times I visited in his chambers at different times.
Q. Did he ever ask you to pay the note or any part of it?
A. No sir, there never was any interest to be paid, no more than the note the Filson National Bank held against me.
Q. You had two notes of $2,500?
A. I didn't know that, I was ignorant of that.
Q. You didn't know that you had given two notes?
A. No sir, I only wrote my name once, Charles W. Knepper.
Q. And you say you told the Judge you would take care of the one note if he would take care of the other?
A. I said I wasn't able to take care of the two.
Q. What did he say about this other one?
A. He would try and release me of it.
Q. How long ago was that?
A. Four or five years ago, shortly after I had given my signature.
Q. Since that time have you been asked to pay it?
A. Frequently I asked that of him.
Q. Since that time has he ever asked you to pay anything on it?

CROSS EXAMINATION.

By Mr. BEIDLEMAN:
Q. What kind of a bond did you think you were signing?
A. A $5,000 bond.
Q. You thought you were signing a $5,000 bond,—for what?
A. Somerset Street Railway Company.
Q. That is, you were buying $5,000 worth?
A. I put my signature for that amount.
Q. And that is your signature on that note? Look at it.
A. It don't look that way to me.
Q. Well look at it.
A. It is on the bond but not on this note.
Q. Look at the paper and tell us whether or not that is your signature?
A. Yes, sir, that looks like my signature, but can a man write his name on two notes at the same time?

By The CHAIRMAN:
Q. How many times did you sign your name?
A. One time.
Q. This note has never been paid; is this the one they are asking payment for now?
A. No, I was ignorant of this. I just noticed in the Johnstown paper as I came over here, I noticed an account of this, that this was going on.
Q. You say you paid $2,500?
A. Yes sir.
Q. Did you get that note back?
A. No, I am still paying, I am taking care of it.
Q. Who has it?
A. The Filson National Bank of Berlin.
Q. That is not this note?
A. No, sir.
Q. Have you ever been asked to pay this note?
A. No, sir.

Q. When did you first learn of this note being in existence?
A. I asked the Judge to release me of this amount.
Q. That is not what I asked you, I asked you when you first learned of its existence?
A. In the Johnstown paper when I came down on the train.
Q. When?
A. Yesterday.
Q. No, you do not get me. You said you asked the Judge to release you from this note?
A. Yes sir.
Q. I asked you if you asked him to release you from it, you must have known it existed; I asked you when you first learned that there was a note; had you only signed your name once?
A. I knew I had signed the bond for $5,000, but I never knew I signed two notes of $2,500 apiece.
Q. You said you asked the Judge to release you from this note?
A. Yes sir.
Q. You could not ask him to release you unless you knew it existed?
A. I knew I had signed for $5,000, but I wasn't able to take care of it, understand, I wasn't financially, I am not able to take care of $5,000, not condemning the proposition, never did and never want to.
Q. I don't care anything about that. You spoke about asking the Judge to release you from the payment of this note; do you mean this note or the remaining $2,500?
A. No, this note.
Q. Then when did you know that this note existed?
A. Yesterday I noticed it in the paper.
Q. When did you ask the Judge to release you?
A. Different times, frequently, very often.
Q. You could not ask him to release you from this note a month ago if you did not know that there was such a note until yesterday; now think what you are saying.
A. He has done it in other cases, I thought he would do it for me.
Q. You do not get my point, at least you do not answer intelligently. You say you asked him quite awhile ago to release you from what? Was it the payment of this note?
A. For the balance of $2,500, I did not know what form it was in.
Q. Then why did you say that you asked him to release you from the payment of this note several months ago and you did not know until yesterday that it existed?
A. Not this note, but the $2,500 that was in the bond, just release me from that and I would take care of the other.
Q. It is very important that you make yourself clear on the record. You have testified that you asked the Judge to release you from this note, you used the term "note" and then followed it by the statement that you did not know there was such a note until yesterday?
A. No, I never knew I had my signature to a note, neither did I think that was against me at Berlin, I thought it was a bond I put my name to.
Q. Are we to understand when you signed your name you thought you were subscribing for a $5,000 bond?
A. Yes sir.
Q. And you never signed your name but once to any paper?
A. Yes sir.
Q. How many notes have turned up against you, one or two?
A. One, the $2,500 note at the Filson National Bank.
Q. How many notes are in existence against you that have your name on them in this transaction?
A. It appears that there are two.
Q. There are two, are there not?
A. According to the way this looks, but I am not able to take care of this note, between brothers.
Q. It is not a question whether you are able to pay it, I am asking you, to get the record cleared up, it is rather abiguous. From your first testimony there are two notes with your name on them, whether you signed ther or not?
A. I was ignorant of it.

By Mr. BEIDLEMAN:
Q. When you went to the bank at Berlin did they show you a $2,500 note signed by you?
A. It has been some time ago.
Q. Was a $2,500 note signed by you?
A. I tried to investigate but I don't know what I done with the note.
Q. Was it signed by you? Was there a note at the Berlin Bank for $2,500 that you signed?
A. I talked with one of the bankers night before last—
Mr. STADTLANDER: Just answer the question yes or

By Mr. BEIDLEMAN:
Q. Was there a note for $2,500 shown you at the Berlin Bank?
A. Yes sir.
Q. Signed by you?
A. Yes sir.
Q. You signed it, did you?
A. I only signed my name once.
Q. Did you sign your name to this $2,500 note that was shown you at the Berlin Bank?
A. I had it transferred.
Q. Answer it yes or no.
The CHAIRMAN: Answer, then you can explain.
Q. Was that paper signed by you?
A. I expect it was.
Q. Do you say that it was or was not?.
A. It must have been.
Q. Then if there was a paper signed there for $2,500 which you admitted was your signature, how do you reconcile that with the statement that you thought you were signing a $5,000 bond?
A. I only wrote my name once.
Q. I am asking you how you reconcile the fact that you had a $2,500 note at the Berlin Bank which you say you signed and you admit that you signed a $5,000 bond?
A. I think there is where the catch lies.
Q. I am asking you how you reconcile that, you say you admit that you signed the $2,500 note and you have said that you thought you were signing a $5,000 bond, how do you reconcile the two statements?
A. I cannot prove that out.
Q. You got $5,000 in bonds didn't you?
A. Yes sir.
Q. Do you still have them? You know whether or not you have them?
A. They are not in my care.
Q. Where are they?
A. Some one has them.
Q. Do you own them?
A. No, I own $2,500.
Q. Where are the other $2,500?
A. I handed them over to another party.
Q. Who?
A. Attorney Kooser.
Q. Did you give them to him?
A. He gave me credit.
Q. For what? Gave you credit for what?
A. I handed them to him.
Q. Did you sell them to him?
A. No sir.
Q. Why did you give them to him?
A. I know that there was a little dissatisfaction coming along and I wanted him to help me along in the work.
Q. You handed the mto Mr. Kooser as attorney?
A. Yes, sir.
Q. So that he has $2,500 of them and you have the other $2,500, do you?
A. No he has all of them.
Q. You gave him $5,000 worth of bonds when?
A. I expect some time in January.
Q. Of this year?
A. Yes, sir.
Q. What was the dissatisfaction you spoke of?
A. The protecting of the two notes, the protecting of the bond.
Q. If you did not know anything about this until you got on the train at Johnstown yesterday, how did you have that information about the protecting of the note in January?
A. I didn't know anything of that in January, I know that the Judge held another note.
Q. Then you know that the Judge held another note against you?
A. Now he has a claim against me for $2,500 but I wanted to be released of it.
Q. On another note?

A. No, I don't know the form it was in.
Q. What did you give to Mr. Kooser, or how did you happen to turn the bond over to
A. I handed him all of the bonds.
Q. What for, how did you happen to do it and under what circumstances?
A. I told him I wasn't able to take care of $5,000.

By Mr. MOFFATT:
Q. It was about the 7th of July, 1921 that you purchased $5,000 worth of bonds; had you talked with Judge Berkey about the purchase of these bonds prior to that time?
A. His attorney sold the bonds.
Q. But you didnt talk with him?
A. No, sir.
Q. Did you receive any communication, letters or otherwise from him?
A. Later.
Q. But nothing prior to the purchase of the bonds?
A. No.

By Mr. STADTLANDER:
Q. Was it Judge Berkeys agent or the agent of the Traction Company that came to see you?
A. I think they were men employed through the Judge.
Q. They were not for the Traction Company?
A. I couldn't say who for.
Q. What was the man's name who came to see you?
A. I think they were Pittsburgh men, and then there was a home man along with him and he said the proposition was all right and I asked him to just hold off a little until I would get in consultation with some other people, the proposition may be all right but I am unable to take care of it. I just bought a home over in Berlin and it put me on bad street, but I have been taking care of $2,500.
Q. You never talked to Judge Berkey about it?
A. Afterwards.
Q. Frequently?
A. Yes, sir.
Q. But not before?
A. Not before.

By Mr. BLUMBERG:
Q. What sort of a looking paper was this bond for $5,000 that you signed?
A. I couldn't say but it was a bond I put my signature right to the line.
Q. Was it a bond that looked like bonds delivered to you?
A. No.
Q. Was it a paper about this size? (Indicating).
A. No, larger.
Q. How large was it?
A. It looked to me as large as this would be folded,
Q. Do you recall whether it looked anything like this?
Q. Was it printed or written in longhand?
A. I couldn't say about that, I wrote my name in there.
Do you recall whether it looked anything like this?
A. No, it didnt.
Q. You are certain you only signed your name once?
A. Yes.
Q. At the time you signed your name were you given bonds?
A. No those came later.
Q. How long after?
A. I expect about six months.
Q. When was the first time you knew that there was some paper of yours in the bank for $2,500?
A. Some time in the fall I got the first note in my possession.
Q. You mean the first note for $2,500?
A. Yes, that the First National Bank held against me.
Q. Have you it with you?
A. Yes, sir.
Q. Let me see it please.
A. Here is the check that lifted the note at the First National Bank.

By Mr. BEIDLEMAN:
Q. What name is torn off of this note—your wife's?
A. I expect both of them, I handed in a new note in place of that one.
Q. Is that your wife's name that is torn off of it?
A. I can't say, they are both gone. No, that is my name, her name is still there.
Q. That is the note, your wife's name is still there and you tore your name off?
A. Yes, sir.
Q. So this was not the original note?
A. Yes, sir.
Q. How can this be the original note in the Berlin Bank if they called you in for the purpose of renewing or securing the note that was there?
A. Look at the back of it, is shown it was taken care of.
Q. You have said that when you were called to the Berlin Bank there was a note there with your name on, didn't you?
A. I didn't say that, they said they had a note against me for $2,500 at the First National Bank.
Q. Didn't you say in your examination in chief they asked what security you would give upon the renewal and you offered your wife as your security?
A. Yes, sir.
Q. And that was the first time your wife was security on the note?
A. Yes, sir.

By Mr. GEYER:
Q. Did you tear the note or did the bank tear it, do you know?
A. Which note?
Q. This note that has the two signatures?
A. I tore it off, I have another one for it.

THOMAS BALDWIN, a witness called, being duly affirmed, was examined and testified as follows on

DIRECT EXAMINATION.

By Mr. LUDLOW:
Q. You are employed by the Department of Internal Affairs of this State?
A. Yes sir.
Q. In what capacity?
A. Clerk.
Q. As such are you custodian or in charge of the records of various companies which report to your Department?
A. I don't know whether they call me in charge, I have access to them.
Q. Do you deal with them in your daily duties?
A. Yes sir.
Q. At the request of this sub-committee of the House have you examined your file with reference to the reports, if any, filed by the Somerset Street Railway Company, the Johnstown & Somerset Street Railway Company?
A. Yes sir.
Q. Will you please tell us for what years you have no reports first?
A. I have no reports for 1914-1915. In 1916 we received two reports that year. The time with the Interstate Commerce Commission was changed from June 30 to December 31st.
Q. In that year you required corporations to file a report for the year ending June 30 and another ending December 31st?
A. Yes, sir. No report 1918, 1919, none 1920, none in 1922, none in 1923 and of course the report is not due yet for 1924 until March 31st.
Q. Did you receive any kind of a return during the year 1923?
A. We received a report and it was not correct and it was returned.
Q. Was it ever sent back to you by the company?
A. No sir, we never received it.
Mr. LUDLOW: With the consent of counsel on both sides the Department of Internal Affairs is asked to submit to counsel, and to the Committee, a memorandum showing what the reports for these years contain. As a matter of fact there are a great many inquiries that are not answered and are not relevant; we simply want to know who were the officers, the directors, during these years, what was the amount of capital returned, the number of miles in operation and any other material fact. That probably would be printed in a couple of long paragraphs in each years report. If that meets with the consent of all present, Mr. Chairman, I suggest that memorandum be presented to counsel on each side and offered as an exhibit.
Mr. GEYER: I am satisfied..

Mr. BEIDLEMAN: So far as I am concerned I am perfectly willing to let it go in as part of the record.

B. F. MORGAL, a witness called, being duly sworn, was examined and testified as follows on

DIRECT EXAMINATION.

Mr. LUDLOW: The Committee intends to show on the record for its own information, whether counsel are interested or not, just what returns, if any, have been made by this company.

Mr. BEIDLEMAN: Why not agree that that can be offered? We have no objection to it, why take up the time to prove it? Why not state certain things have not been done in the way of reports, why not agree to that?

Mr. MOFFATT: We do not know what they are.

Mr. LUDLOW: If you want to say on behalf of the Judge that they have not filed any reports at any time go ahead.

Mr. BEIDLEMAN: I will not say anything on behalf of the Judge. If they filed any reports the records are in the possession of the Public Service Commission and if they have not filed any, they are not there. If that is the purpose of the inquiry why take up time? I am willing to take the word of the Public Service Commission.

Mr. LUDLOW: You are taking more time to make these remarks than it will take to prove it.

By Mr. LUDLOW:

Q. What reports, if any, have been made according to the records of the Public Service Commission by this company, have you a report since its formation?

A. No annual reports have been filed by either the Johnstown and Somerset Railway Company or the Somerset Street Railway Company.

Q. Although the Public Service Law requires that that be done?

A. Yes sir.

Q. Do you have any registry certificate filed by this company?

A. We have a registry card file by the Johnstown and Somerset Railway Company.

Q. In what year?

A. On February 12, 1917.

Q. Signed by the Johnstown and Somerset Street Railway Company?

A. Signed by J. A. Berkey, President.

Q. Does it disclose that the company was then in operation?

A. The notation on the record is to the effect that it is not in operation.

Q. What, if any, other facts does the registry establish?

A. It shows the officers and directors and the capital stock and bonds outstanding on that day.

Q. What was the capital stock?

A. $66,000.

Q. And the bonds outstanding?

A. $130,000.

Q. Have any tariffs been filed by this Company?

A. One tariff has been filed by the Johnstown and Somerset Street Railway Company.

Q. Of what year?

A. With the Commission on May 26, 1919.

Q. Signed by whom?

A. These tariffs are not signed, it was filed by U. S. Houck, General Manager, Somerset.

Q. Have you any other records in your Department or your Commission filed by this company?

A. This company has filed two certificates of notification with the Commission with regard to securities issued and it has also filed a number of applications for the Commission's approval of construction of crossings at grade.

Mr. LUDLOW: Mr. Chairman, in order to save the time of the witness and the time of the Committee I suggest that the gentleman will leave these papers, the registry card, the two securities applications and the tariff in your custody as the Chairman until the end of to-day. The Governor and Mr. Geyer and you agree as to how much if anything, further should be stipulated on the record.

Q. Can you leave them with the Chairman?

A. I would not like to leave these records here.

Mr. LUDLOW: Then will you stay or come back at the conclusion of the hearing this morning?

Mr. BEIDLEMAN: How many applications for approval of crossings at grade have you got here?

The CHAIRMAN: I do not think we are interested in this Governor at all, I think that is immaterial matter.

Mr. BEIDLEMAN: It goes to show that this company has been presenting its petition and applications for approval.

The CHAIRMAN: It is in evidence that they have made several applications for that and we understand it.

Mr. BEIDLEMAN: I do not understand the relevancy of the other matters.

Mr. LUDLOW: Tell us what the number of them is.

Mr. STADTLANDER: You are satisfied, Governor, that the Department will give us copies of all the proceedings in their office.

WITNESS: I would not like to make the statement as to that, because a number of them overlap, and I would have to study them.

as to that because a number of them overlap, and I would have to study them.

Mr. BEIDLEMAN: Give us a memorandum and also include whether or not you have monthly accident reports from them.

Mr. STADTLANDER: You are satisfied?

Mr. GEYER: Yes, the only thing I am interested in is I would like to see the certificates of notification.

Mr. LUDLOW: If the Department gives us a short paragraph on each as to what happened at the various times.

Mr. GEYER: I am entirely satisfied.

WITNESS: I should like to have from the Committee some information as to just what you want in the paragraphs, the fact that they were filed or what is in the content of these papers?

Mr. LUDLOW: Just give us a brief history of each and every item that has appeared in your office.

Mr. WITKIN: Without going into the details concerning each application for grade crossings.

The CHAIRMAN: Will that be quite comprehensive, what they are asking for?

WITNESS: If they are only to state the number filed without going into detail as to the contents of what is filed it will not involve very much.

Mr. GEYER: May I suggest that he give us the caption of the cases in each instance and it will disclose the proceedings and the character of the application.

Mr. WITKIN: And filed on such a date.

WITNESS: Do you want the Commission's action on those applications?

Mr. GEYER: No.

WITNESS: Just the fact that they were filed.

Mr. LUDLOW: Those two certificates of notification that you produce, will you exhibit them at this time, relating to the issuing of securities.

Can you make a brief statement from the first one filed, as to when it was filed, what it asks for or what it certifies?

WITNESS: Certificate No. 330, filed December 6, 1915, by the Johnstown and Somerset Railway Company, in the matter of the issuance and sale of $100,000 of 30 year 5 per cent gold bonds.

Mr. BEIDLEMAN: Whom was that by?

A. Johnstown and Somerset Railway Company.

Mr. LUDLOW: And the application is signed by whom?

A. The affidavit is made by John C. Emert, Treasurer.

Mr. LUDLOW: Any questions, Mr. Geyer?

Mr. GEYER: May I see for what purpose this certificate was to be issued, or was issued? (examining certificates)

I think there are matters through the whole of it which are of value. I am familiar with what goes into these certificates and it would take some time to put it all on record, I would suggest if we might have access to it we might offer certain portions of it.

The CHAIRMAN: When do you want to do that?

Mr. LUDLOW; Will you do that during the noon recess?

Mr. GEYER: Yes.

WITNESS: Is it the understanding that I shall supply the information to the Committee?

Mr. BEIDLEMAN: In order that we may not be broken into, may I suggest that we now take a recess in order that this can be done and convene at an early hour. We made assurances to the Committee that we would endeavor to finish to-day and if we are going to be interrupted in this way I do not see how we can do it.

The CHAIRMAN: I appreciate your position thoroughly and I agree with you that there have been a great many more interruptions than I hoped there would be. We will adjourn now until 1 o'clock, and in the meantime go over this matter and determine exactly what you want and then read it into the record.

Mr. BEIDLEMAN: Why not read it into the record at the conclusion of the day, or why not read it to the stenographer at the noon recess?

Mr. GEYER: (Reading) Certificate of notification of the Johnstown and Somerset Railway Company, filed December 2, 1915: "In the matter of the issue of first mortgage five per cent thirty year gold bond. Setting forth the total amount of the issue to be $1,500,000 the date of the issue to be January 1, 1916, that the amount thereof to be issued was $14,500; the amount thereof to be issued and sold was $13,500; the amount thereof to be issued and pledged was $100,000.

Mr. BEIDLEMAN: I want to read into the record this letter which is attached to one of these proceedings:

Harrisburg, Pa., December 21, 1915.

To Mr. J. A. Vandergrift,
142 Broadway, New York City.

Dear Sir: I beg to acknowledge receipt of copy of trust agreement between the Johnstown and Somerset Railway Company and the County Trust Company, covering the pledge of first mortgage bonds and securities on issue of $1,000,000 of thirty year five per cent trust bonds. We have attached this copy to certificate of notification filed by the Johnstown and Somerset Railway Company on December 2, 1915, with respect to the issue of $100,000 of trust bonds.

The certificate now appears to be in proper form and the company has therefore met all the requirements of the Commission with respect to this particular issue.

Yours truly,
C. J. Joyce,
Chief Bureau of Accounts."

Mr. GEYER: The certificate filed December 6th, 1915, is a certificate of notification, sets forth that the total amount of the issue is to be $100,000, intending evidently the present issue as $100,000. The date of the issue being January 1st, 1916, and that the total authorized issue is $1,000,000. There is accompanying this a deed of trust dated September 1st, 1915, to secure the issue of $1,000,000.

WITNESS: The following applications have been filed with the Public Service Commission for approval of the right to construct crossings at grade:

Application No.	Date filed:
3473—1920	April 10, 1920
3474—1920	April 10, 1920
3475—1920	April 10, 1920
3476—1920	April 10, 1920
3477—1920	April 10, 1920
3521—1920	April 22, 1920
5292—1921	September 2, 1921
5293—1921	September 2, 1921
5294—1921	September 2, 1921
5311—1921	September 9, 1921
5312—1921	September 9, 1921
5313—1921	September 9, 1921

COMPLAINTS CLOSE.

The CHAIRMAN: The Committee announces that if there is any matter comes to the minds of the Committee that we want to verify we reserve the right, on either side, to call any one to do that, but generally the case of the complainants is closed.

RESPONDENCE TESTIMONY.

JOSEPH McANENY, a witness called in behalf of the respondent, being duly sworn, was examined and testified as follows on

DIRECT EXAMINATION.

By Mr. BEIDLEMAN:

Q. Mr. McAneny, where do you live?
A. Johnstown.
Q. How long have you lived there?
A. Forty-five years or more.
Q. What is your business?
A. Secretary and treasury of the Johnstown Traction Company.
Q. How long have you been secretary and treasury of the Johnstown Traction Company?
A. Fifteen years.
Q. How long have you been connected with the Company?
A. Twenty to twenty-five years.
Q. Do you know the Johnstown & Somerset Street Railway?
A. Yes sir.
Q. Will you just describe to the Committee in your own way what this railway is?
A. Their road connects with our road at a point known as Kelso, which is about five miles from the central part of the city of Johnstown.
Q. How long is the road?
A. Their tracks are approximately ten miles long, to a town called Jerome.
Q. Is there any work being done beyond Jerome?
A. There has been some grading done between Jerome and Boswell.
Q. How far is Jerome from Boswell?
A. About four miles, a little less than four miles.
Q. What is the character of the road, the roadbed, the construction, cars, etc?
A. They have a good roadbed and two modern cars.
Q. How long have they been in operation?
A. I think they began operating some time in 1920. They came in over our lines in 1922.
Q. And they bought their power at the commencement of operation from whom?
A. We furnished them with power at the beginning of operations. We also furnished them with a car to operate.
Q. And who is furnishing the power to the company now?
A. The Penn Public Service Company.
Q. Will you state whether or not your company had considered the purchase of this line?
A. Well, we had not just considered the purchase of this line, but we had considered taking the line over and operating it. Some time in 1923, I think, Mr. Harry Swank first talked to our Mr. Murdock and Mr. Murdock told me about it and I later met Mr. Swank and he asked me if we would not interest ourselves in the road. So he said that he had a friend in Boswell named Smucker with whom he could arrange a meeting; so he arranged a meeting and we talked in a general way with him. Later on we met Judge Berkey and Mr. Miller. We proposed to them that as they were having trouble in finishing the construction of the road, that if they would agree to the placing of a mortgage ahead of this mortgage for the construction of the road that we would take the road over and operate it and look for our compensation after the interest had been paid on the bonds, that is, on the bonds that are outstanding, which we understood to be about six hundred thousand dollars or something thereabouts, plus the amount of money which would have been required to complete the road to Boswell and the Lincoln Highway. We estimated that that would cost probably two or three hundred thousand dollars.
Q. Did you make any estimate as to the possible revenue there would be from the operation of the line?
A. Well, we had some figures from them. The present method of operating the line was that they collected the fares on their own line, which was their money, and the fares collected on our line was our money and turned over to us each week. The fare on our line was twenty cents a passenger, and in the settlement of their acounts they brought to us the sheets taken from the register so that we knew about what the line was taking in. In 1923, at that time, the road's gross receipts was something like a hundred and sixteen or a hundred and seventeen dollars a day. We estimated that by going on to Boswell, the road ought to produce something like from three hundred to four hundred dolars a day.
Q. Did you figure any amount upon which you could pay interest at five percent if the road was completed to Boswell?
A. Well, we thought to be able to pay on the amount of money that would be required to complete the road, probably around eight hundred to eight hundred and fifty thousand dollars, anywhere up to fifty to one hundred thousand dollars either way.

Q. My recollection was that you said to me a few days ago that this road, if completed to Boswell and to the Lincoln Highway, it would pay five percent on one million dollars?

A. Something like that amount.

Q. That would be about the operating revenues?

A. Yes, oh, yes, sir!

Q. And your proposition was that you would execute a mortgage, a first mortgage for what would be the actual cost of construction of the road between Jerome and Boswell and postpone the present mortgage to the lien of the one that you propose?

A. Yes, sir. It looked to me that it would be difficult to raise this additional money to complete the road, but would not be so difficult to raise it if the lien were prior to this one already on the property.

Q. What, if any reply, did Judge Berkey make to that proposition?

A. Judge Berkey wanted us to guarantee the interest on all the bonds, and he said that he would be glad to turn the road over to us on those terms, or something to that effect, I do not just recall what the exact words were, but we did not want and were not in the position either, to guarantee the interest on the bonds. We thought the road ought to stand on its own bottom.

Q. But you were willing to take it over, take care of the bond issue that was then out, plus the amount that you would put in for the completion of the road, and the company take the chance of getting any money after the interest on the bonds was paid?

A. Yes, sir, and the operating expenses of that division of the line.

Q. At that time, Mr. McAnemy, of the commencement of the construction of this road, if anything, was the demand for accommodations by railway, street railway, from Johnsto Somerset?

A. The proposition looked good to us, because the railroad connection to Boswell, particularly, was a very indirect route, and this railroad would have been a direct route into the Boswell district and Jerome.

Q. Can you state whether or not at the time the Somerset Railway Company commenced operation of its road, or the construction of its road, your company was contemplating the construction of a road of that character through the same territory?

A. We would have built this road as far as Boswell if they had not been in the field in the early days; they were there before we were.

Q. By the same route?

A. Yes, sir; by the same route, practically.

Q. And this line runs through what kind of territory?

A. It runs through a farming country and coal operations.

Q. And it is built on private rights of way?

A. I understand it is. I am not familiar with the right of way, but I understand it is a private right of way.

Q. None of it is built on public roads?

A. No, I do not think it is.

Q. Mr. McAnemy, what has been the condition, in what state of repair has the railway been kept?

A. The road is in good shape. I was over it recently.

Q. How does its equipment compare with other street railways?

A. Their two cars are first-class cars.

Q. Their cars are the most modern type, are they not?

A. Yes, sir, well, they do not have safety features on them for one-man operation, otherwise they are equal to two cars, for which we paid out more than sixteen thousand dollars each.

CROSS EXAMINATION.

By Mr. GEYER:

Q. You say there is about ten miles of railroad which is now completed and operated?

A. Yes sir.

Q. And were you willing to take over the operation of the ten miles now built and guarantee the payment of the bonds outstanding?

A. No, we did not want to guarantee any bonds.

Q. How many bonds did they tell you were outstanding?

A. My recollection is that they told me it was something like six hundred thousand dollars.

Q. And you would not undertake the matter unless the expansion of the road was built to Boswell and the State Highway, is that right?

A. That is the only way it would carry that number of bonds, yes, sir.

Q. And in order to do that, it would require about how many more miles of road?

A. About four and a half miles of road, and there is one particular section where it crosses the Quemahoning creek that will require rather expensive construction to construct it.

Q. So, to complete the other four and a half miles, with the expensive creek operation, you estimate it would cost between two and three hundred thousand dollars?

A. I think it would, yes, sir.

Q. Mr. McAnemy, about how much of that would this creek crossing operation cost?

A. It looks like that would cost about a hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars.

Q. To cover about how much length?

A. I think it is between seventeen hundred and one thousand feet.

CHAIRMAN MARSHALL:

Q. What was the figure you just mentioned?

A. About a hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars.

Q. For the creek crossing operation?

A. Yes sir.

By Mr. GEYER:

Q. And then for the rest of the four and a half miles you figured it would cost about what?

A. They have some of the grading done, and roughly estimating it would cost about twenty-five thousand dollars a mile.

Q. That is your rough estimate of the cost of laying down the entire roadbed, is it?

A. This particular line where they have some of this grading done.

Q. Well, about how much would you have allowed for grading?

A. Well, the grading along that hillside, from engineering experience, would cost about ten thousand dollars a mile.

Q. And was that difficult grading?

A. I do not know what you term "difficult grading;" Some hills and some fields.

Q. Well, ordinarily you count in laying a street railway interurban on a basis of about thirty-five thousand dollars a mile?

A. That is about what I would estimate.

Q. That is for ordinary and average grading construction?

A. Yes sir.

Q. And you say there was already ten miles laid?

A. Yes sir.

Q. You would not undertake to build this additional line over to the State Highway and let the bonds—unless the bonds for that building would be a prior lien on the whole road?

A. Well, my point was that it would be difficult to raise the money in any other way. I do not see how to do it.

Q. You are familiar with the market price of bonds?

A. Yes, sir, I know something of bonds.

Q. And you considered you would have to finance that additional operation at least on a six percent basis?

A. Yes sir.

Q. And probably on what further basis?

A. Well, I think probably being the first lien on that you would probably get through with six percent.

Q. That is a six percent bond, but could you sell it at par?

A. You might be able to sell a five percent bond at something less than that. You could not—

Q. Can you sell sixcent bonds at all in that neighborhood at par?

A. No.

Q. You cannot?

A. No.

Q. And, of course, you cannot sell a five percent bond at par?

A. No.

Q. The net result of your discussion, however, ended in nothing, I mean your discussion ended in nothing?

A. Judge Berkey would not agree to any other terms except those bonds which were out should be taken care of. He said they were a prior lien.

Q. You should guarantee the interest on those bonds?
A. The Johnstown Traction Company.
Q. And under no circumstances would you do that?
A. No, sir.

By Mr. BEIDLEMAN:
Q. Mr. McAnemy, have you any figures as to population in that territory?
A. Well, I have some figures that I got on an application for a buss line to Boswell, hitting Boswell. Boswell is given in Smull's Handbook as two thousand one hundred and sixty-eight; Jenner township is given as five thousand seven hundred and ninety-five. I could not get the population of some of the other districts around there; I had no way of handling it.

By Mr. GEYER:
Q. There is a bus line operating between Johnstown and Boswell?
A. Between Johnstown and Somerset.
Q. Through Boswell?
A. No; another line operates then from Boswell over to Jennertown, and connects with this bus line which is operated from Johnstown to Somerset.
Q. And these bus lines are operating under certificates from the Public Service Commission?
A. Yes sir.
Q. And they carry quite considerable equipment? I mean, it is not just an automobile or jitney?
A. No, busses.
Q. Their busses carry how many people?
A. Well, the bus running to Boswell is a small bus, which probably—I did not look into it, but it is a fourteen or sixteen passenger bus.
Q. And the other bus to Somerset?
A. The bus to Somerset, they have some twenty-five passenger busses.
Q. And they operate on a schedule from Johnstown to Somerset how frequently?
A. My recollection of the testimony was that they make seven or eight trips each way each day.
Q. And, of course, Mr. McAnemy, you will agree that the interurban street railways of Pennsylvania had a hard time of it the last three years?
A. Yes, I guess the automobile competition has taken some of the business. That is what you mean?
Q. Yes.
A. Yes sir.

By Mr. BEIDLEMAN:
Q. This bus line does not cut to Boswell within a mile or so, does it?
A. It is something—
Q. It does not touch Jerome at all?
A. It does not touch Jerome at all; it is two miles, I think, from Boswell, two or two and a half miles.
Q. So that a person going in the bus and getting off the bus running from Johnstown to Somerset would have a two-mile walk if they wanted to get to Boswell?
A. Well, this bus connects with the other bus line that takes them through there.
Q. Just a fifteen-passenger bus line?
A. Yes sir.
Q. And does not touch part of the territory between Boswell and Johnstown through which this trolley lines runs?
A. No, it does not.
Q. There is a mountain between the two, is there?
A. Yes, sir, it is a different valley.

By Mr. LUDLOW:
Q. Mr. McAnemy, are you familiar with the cost of street railway construction, interurban traction construction in your neighborhood?
A. Well, some.
Q. And have been for the past sixteen years?
A. Yes, sir, somewhat.
Q. You say there are about ten miles of this particular company's line in operation?
A. Yes sir.
Q. What, in your opinion, as an expert on the subject, would have been a proper cost of construction of those ten miles, counting the grade as you know them, the grades and fills and crossings, at the time the road was actually constructed?
A. That is a pretty hard question. I can answer in a general way, however.
Q. I wish you would, simply for our information.
A. (Witness refers to memorandum).
Q. And may I ask what are the figures you used to aid you to testify on the subject?
A. I would have been glad to have had more elaborate figures, but our engineer was in Philadelphia with his daughter, and had been there for more than two weeks, and he just came home Saturday night, this past Saturday night, and I just had an hour with him on Monday morning, and the figures which both of us went over make an estimate of a cost of a mile of track in this district and would be without regard to cost of right of way or anything like that, of thirty-three thousand dollars, to thirty-three thousand, five hundred dollars.
Q. And in that neighborhood, what is your average cost per mile for the purchase of rights of way? What has been your experience on that within the past several years?
A. You could not have had any average price on that.
W. What has been your experience?
A. We have not purchased any rights of way recently.
Q. So you cannot tell on that?
A. No.
Q. You could simply give cost of construction, ballast, wires, grades, rails, etc?
A. Yes sir.
Q. All but the rights of way?
A. Yes sir.
Q. Do I understand you to say that if you were to add two hundred thousand dollars to the construction of a bridge and adding these three or four additional miles, that the road under your operation would produce about three to four hundred dollars a day gross?
A. That was our estimate of what it would take in gross per day.
Q. Gross receipts?
A. Yes sir.
Q. Now, what proportion of the operating gross receipts do you set apart in your own line, based on experience for the cost of operation, exclusive of depreciation?
A. Our operating costs is along something like seventy percent.
Q. How much?
A. Something like seventy percent, but we did not think that the operation of this road would cost so much.
Q. It would not?
A. No.
Q. How near to seventy percent did you suppose this road would be?
A. Well, our estimate was a minimum of three hundred dollars a day, and that would produce something like one hundred and ten thousand dollars a year, and we were figuring anywhere along sixty thousand dollars a year for the cost of operation.
Q. That is the actual operating cost?
A. Yes sir.
Q. How much more would you add to this sixty thousand as a proper item of depreciation in setting it up on your books?
A. Well, I do not think I have discussed it.
Q. What is your practice in your own company? Don't you set out a depreciation which is for rolling stock?
A. Yes, we do.
Q. What proportion do you use there?
A. I do not like to answer, because I am depending too much on memory. I did not expect to be asked such questions or I would have brought some of our own figures with me.
Q. I will change the question so as not to embarass you with your own company. What would be a proper charge-off on your books each year for the depreciation on your equipment?
A. I could probably answer that in another way. We had an interurban division, our Windber division, and our rails on that line are twenty-five years old, and they are not worn out yet. The rails on this line ought to last from thirty to forty years with the very little traffic over them, one or two cars going over them.
Q. Then would you charge off three of four per cent a year for rails?
A. That would take care of it.

Q. How long is the life of one of these one-man trolley cars, that cost fifteen thousand dollars?

A. We have some cars that have lasted more than twenty years.

Q. What do you charge off on your books on the average for your cars in making up your various statements, such as federal reports?

A. In our own case we charge off the amount of money required to make the renewals; we base our depreciation on the actual cost of making the renewals. The federal tax examiners allow us a fifty thousand dollar depreciation to cover the rolling stock, building and power house.

Q. In your company?

A. In our particular company.

Q. Taking this company just as you find it, if you were to succeed in purchasing it, what would you think would be a proper charge-off for depreciation of poles, wires, equipment and other depreciable items of capital stock? From your knowledge of the road, what would be a proper sum to charge off each year, approximately?

A. I am not so good in making off-hand figures. (Figuring).

Q. That is a disadvantage of cross-examination.

A. Basing the total cost on the six hundred thousand dollars and figuring a thirty-year life, would be twenty thousand dollars. That would be as near as I can answer.

Q. In other words, on a six hundred thousand dollar basis, twenty thousand dollars would seem to be a fair annual depreciation?

A. Yes sir.

Q. Now, if you add two hundred thousand dollars capital to that figure, which you would propose to put in if you took it over under your scheme, that would be eight hundred thousand dollars engaged in the business, would it not?

A. Yes sir.

Q. And therefore we would increase the twenty thousand dollar charge-off by one-thirtieth of two hundred thousand dollars?

A. Some of this construction would never depreciate. There is only some of it would depreciate. The grading and such like would not depreciate in any way, the cost of that—

Q. What I am leading up to is this: If you took this road over, added four miles of construction to it at a cost of approximately two hundred thousand dollars, bringing the daily gross operating earnings up to somewhere in excess of three hundred dollars a day, and the annual operating expenses were sixty thousand dollars, and there is a reasonable charge-off upon such basis as you have indicated, how could you earn five percent on one million dollars net?

A. You could not do it on three hundred dollars.

Q. Then when Mr. Beidleman asked you whether you did not tell Judge Berkey that—

Mr. BEIDLEMAN: I did not ask if he told Judge Berkey. I asked him if he did not tell me.

Q. Pardon me, then. When you told Governor Beidleman that this would earn five percent net on a million dollars, that is incorrect?

A. Well, we were counting on getting fifty thousand dollars off the operating receipts.

Q. Well, how can you do it on this basis? I am taking your own figures. I am trying to show you that after paying sixty thousand dollars for operating and making a proper charge-off, you cannot pay five percent on a million dollars; using your own figures simply in order to show you you could not do that.

A. The depreciation of twenty thousand dollars a year is rather high for that road.

Q. High, if you went to earn five percent on a million dollars?

A. It would be if you did not have greater income.

Q. If you made no depreciation at all and imagine you had a cast iron system throughout, that would not give way, and deduct sixty thousand dollars for operating expenses, are you not still shy of five percent net on a million dollars?

A. Well, you are holding me to three hundred dollars a day exactly, is that the position?

Q. Yes, sir, at three hundred dollars a day.

A. If you got it up to four hundred dollars a day it would be easily enough done.

Q. Did you examine the books of this company before you made them this tentative proposition?

A. No, sir, I never saw the books of this company.

Q. Did your counsel examine into the legality of the transaction?

A. No sir.

Q. Do you know of your own experience, as a neighbor interurban traction, whether the present outstanding bonds have had any market value for the past few years, I mean the bonds of the Johnstown and Somerset Railway Company?

A. To my own knowledge, I do not know of any sale of them.

Q. Through how long a period of time would you say there has been no market for them?

A. I said in my own knowledge I know of no sale of them.

Q. Do you know of your own knowledge whether these bonds have had any value during the past four or five years?

A. They would have some and also have some future value if the road is constructed.

Q. As a current marketable bond, would be your opinion?

A. Well, just about the same as yours would be, I guess; it is only what you can get for them. If you were going to sell to-day and not willing to take a chance in holding them.

Q. Is Judge Berkey a stockholder in your company?

A. No sir.

Q. Does your company own any stock in this company?

A. No sir.

Q. Or any of its bonds?

A. No sir.

By Mr. BEIDLEMAN:

Q. Your board of directors is made up of business men in Johnstown and surrounding territory?

A. Our directors?

Q. Yes sir.

A. Yes sir.

Q. Bankers?

A. Mr. Murdock is one of our directors and is connected with the First National Bank.

Q. The First National Bank is probably the biggest bank in central Pennsylvania?

A. It is the biggest in our district.

Q. Carries assets of more than sixteen to twenty millions of dollars?

A. Something like that.

Q. And this proposition was considered by the board of directors?

A. By our board of directors?

Q. Yes sir.

A. Yes sir.

Q. And the board of directors estimated they could get an approximate revenue of five percent on one million dollars and were willing to take their chances, in the event that the railroad would be transferred to them, of getting any revenue that might come to them after payment of the interest on the bonds outstanding and this additional capital that would be necessary to apply in order to complete the construction?

A. That would be our only position, the only way of getting any compensation out of it.

Q. This road was built through the period of the war when prices were high?

A. Yes sir.

By Mr. LUDLOW:

Q. Do you know when the actual construction of this road took place?

A. It has been going on for a good many years, I do not know just the exact years.

Q. Do you know how much of it has been built since 1918 and how much before 1918?

A. No, I would better say I am not familiar enough to answer this question.

Q. So you really do not know when that was constructed, not the dates of the various parts?

A. No, I know the date when they began operating cars.

By Mr. BLUMBERG:

Q. Do you consider four hundred dollars a day as a conservative estimate if the line were built to Boswell?

A. We consider it three hundred dollars a day as conservative.

Q. And four hundred dollars as a big estimate?

A. Well, that would have to be good, to be good business, to get four hundred dollars a day out of it.

By Mr. MOFFATT:

Q. When did this line begin operation?

A. They began operating over our tracks in 1922. They were operating from a point know as Holsopple down to our intersection for a year or more before that and transferring.
Q. The first operation was a year prior to 1922?
A. Yes, sir; 1920.
Q. 1920?
A. Yes sir.
Q. The first operation of any kind?
A. Yes sir.
Q. What is that distance over which they were operating when they first began in 1920?
A. I cannot answer that exactly.
Q. Approximately?
A. It must be five miles.
Q. And are now operating ten miles?
A. Yes sir.
Q. Through Jerome?
A. Yes sir.
Q. They have two cars?
A. They have two modern cars.
Q. Costing fifteen thousand dollars each?
A. Well, I do not think theirs would cost that much. We have probably a thousand dollars more equipment on our cars than they have.
Q. Costing thirteen to fourteen thousand dollars, then?
A. Yes, sir; something like that.

By Mr. BEIDLEMAN:
Q. This oompany also has its own car barn and power house?
A. Yes, they have their own car barn and transformer, they buy their power.
Q. Do you know how many cars they have?
A. No, I do not.

By Mr. WITKIN:
Q. Mr. McAneny, your engineer went over this line prior to the proposition made by your company at that time?
A. We went all over that.
Q. All these records that you have given us and that your engineer gave you were made before the board of directors of your company, that is correct, is it?
A. This estimate that the engineer made?
Q. Yes, sir, all these various estimates.
A. I do not have any, I do not have any such reports made.
Q. What did your board of directors have to pass on?
A. The income principally from the cars operating as far as Jerome—
Q. I see.
A. And their own personal knowledge of the Boswell district.
Q. Did the board of directors have any figures of the engineers' report before them?
A. No. What sort of figures do you mean?
Q. Did the board of directors have any figures before them with respect to the amount of stock outstanding of the Johnstown & Somerset St. Railway Company?
A. No.
Q. What did they have before them that prompted them to act upon this proposition?
A. They did not take much action upon it other than to arrive at what we would do.
Q. Was this proposition that you made to the Johnstown & Somerset St. Railway Company authorized by the board of directors of your company?
A. Yes, they had authorized me to discuss the matter with the Johnstown & Somerset St. Railway Company officials along that line.
Q. Along the line of the proposition that you did discuss with them?
A. Yes sir.

By Mr. LUDLOW:
Q. Mr. McAneny, as of the recent time without completing this proposed four mile extension to which you have testified, what, in your judgment, would be the value of the entire assets and property of this Johnstown & Somerset St. Railway Company?
A. The road might scrap for ten thousand dollars, ten percent,—well, it might scrap for fifty thousand dollars, or something in along there; I cannot tell what the right of way and real estate might bring them.
Q. Are you referring to a lump sum or to a percentage?
A. A lump sum for their property. Well, about all you could get out of it would be the price of the rails.
Q. I do not mean if you tore the railroad up. I mean a going concern with its patrons and rights of way, present equipment, what ought they be worth in the present market. We want to find out what its present value ought to be.
A. I do not believe I could answer that offhand.
Q. You think it is worth at least thirty-three thousand dollars a mile for ten miles, do you, or would that be new cost of construction?
A. It would cost anyone else that much to build it.
Q. Plus rights of way?
A. Plus rights of way, yes, sir.
Q. Plus the equipment?
A. Plus the equipment.
Q. What do you suppose it would cost to replace their present car barns?
A. Their car barn isn't a very expensive one, several thousand dollars, five thousand dollars, I guess, would build it.
Q. And that is subject to depreciation, isn't it, like any other building?
A. Yes, sir, like any other frame building.
Q. And what about the mechanical and electrical equipment? What has it besides the cars and wires?
A. They have a rotary transformer.
Q. What is that transformer worth today, approximately?
A. Five thousand dollars.
Q. And is that subject to depreciation?
A. Yes sir.
Q. What is the life of a transformer of that kind?
A. Twenty to twenty-five years.
Q. How much difference would there be in the values you have just given between this year, early 1925, and, say, five years ago,—say, 1920,—in all the values you have given?
A. The cost of labor was considerably higher then than now.
Q. How much higher in percentage?
A. From thirty to fifty percent higher.
Q. That would be the labor and cost of construction?
A. Yes sir.

By Mr. GEYER:
Q. Your company has an issue of first 5% mortgage bonds, has it?
A. Yes sir.
Q. On which there has never been a default in payment?
A. No sir.
Q. And what are they selling for in the open market, about seventy or seventy-five?
A. About seventy-five.
Q. And they have been selling at that for the last several years?
A. Well, I do not know what you mean by several years; for the last four or five years?
Q. Yes.
A. Yes.
Q. So that if anyone wanted to invest in a utility five in street railway lines, yours could have been bought, and they are not in default? Yours could have been bought at about seventy or seventy-five?
A. Yes, sir.
Mr. BEIDLEMAN: I do not see the relevancy of this line of testimony.
Mr. GEYER: This is a question on the market value of defaulted railway securities.
Mr. LUDLOW: The representative of the Department of Internal Affairs has just come in. Can we introduce him and get rid of him?
Mr. BEIDLEMAN: Yes, sir.
J. M. MURDOCK, a witness called in behalf of the respondent, being duly sworn, was examined and testified as follows on

DIRECT EXAMINATION.

By Mr. BEIDLEMAN:
Q. Mr. Murdock, where do you live?
A. Johnstown.
Q. What is your business?
A. Lumber.
Q. For what company?
A. J. M. Murdock & Brother, Incorporated.
Q. Are you connected with any financial institutions?

A. First National Bank, Johnstown, the First national Bank, Rockwood, Somerset County.

Q. Are you connected with the Johnstown Traction Company?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. In what capacity?

A. Vice-President.

Q. How long have you been associated with the company?

A. About 8 years.

Q. Are you familiar with conditions in Somerset and Cambria Counties?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do you know the Johnstown and Somerset Street Railway Company?

A. I do.

Q. Own any of the stock?

A. Not any.

Q. Any of its bonds?

A. No, sir.

Q. Have you ever owned any?

A. No, sir.

Q. Will you state, Mr. Murdock, what you know of the Johnstown and Somerset Street Railway Company?

A. Well I know quite a good deal about it in a general way, I know its terminus and its starting point, the termini. I have been over the line, I have been over the ground, and was over the road during the course of its construction once or twice, parts of it. Having lived in that vicinity all my life and since grown up, and of course am familiar with the lay of the country and the general conditions. Our lumber operations carried me all over Somerset County for the past thirty years. I was familiar with the road from the time of its inception and the time the first preliminary start was made, the conduct of its organization and up to the present. I was over the road the last time a few weeks ago.

Q. What was the demand for street railway accommodations between Johnstown and Somerset?

A. We considered it very good. It was brought to our attention some years ago by our New York interests and we told them that we were too late, the field was already occupied, that we understood the line had been started and the charter had been asked for, and the first preliminary steps had been taken to occupy the field, the same line over which we would naturally have gone, because it is really the only logical way to go through to Somerset, being largely a water grade, that is, through a valley and not over mountains or anything of that sort. We considered it at that time good and looked on it in such light.

Q. What is the character of the construction of that line compared with other street railways?

A. I would say good, in fact above the average of that class of lines, equal to practically any of them.

Q. What is the character of the bridges along the line?

A. They are, I believe, mostly stone viaducts.

Q. It was stated by Mr. McAnemy that your company, the Johnstown Traction Company, considered the proposition of taking over this line, will you state to the Committee what you know about that?

A. Along in the summer of 1923, Mr. Swank, the other Vice-President of the First National Bank and President of the Swank Hardware Company, one of our very advanced mercantile institutions in the city, brought to my attention the fact that the Johnstown and Somerset was having some difficulty with financing the interest on their bonds and it might be possible for us to take the property over. He said he knew Mr. Smucker, from Boswell, who was supposed to be an officer in the company, and he said he would have him come down to a conference and suggested it might interest us. I told him it did and arranged with him to have Mr. Smucker come down. Mr. Smucker came down and Mr. Smith telephoned me one day that he was there and he said he would bring him down to my office, which he did. We discussed the thing in just a preliminary way, then I called in Mr. McAneny and we had a further conference and I believe another conference a little later in the Board of Directors room at the First National Bank and that Mr. Swank was also present at that time. Then the matter was turned over to our Secretary-Treasurer, Mr. McAnemy, and he wanted me to go with him to see Judge Berkey. I told him "No, you must conduct these negotiations up to a certain point, there is no use for me to devote time to it, you go ahead." He continued his negotations through Mr. Smucker and the other people in connection with the road and I believe talked with Mr. Berkey over the telephone. He reported to me from time to time of the progress he was making and he wanted me to go with him to see Judge Berkey, and later, as I recall it, in the latter part of the summer of 1923, we went to Sommerset by appointment and we met Judge Berkey before lunch in the Judge's chamber. We discussed the matter to some extent, we adjourned and went to our lunch and came back after lunch and we talker with him then for a while on that afternoon, and in a general way our proposition was probably $150,000 to $200,000 would be required to complete the line to the Lincoln Highway through Boswell. That was the point at which we felt it must be completed in order to produce sufficient revenue. At that time we did not feel disposed to put the money up to do this and we did not believe that the additional issue of the first bonds could be sold to bring in sufficient revenue to supply this money and we suggested to him that apparently the only way we could see was if he could in some manner get the holders of the at that time outstanding bonds to appoint a committee to consider the matter of allowing a prior lien against the property of the company to furnish the additional money. We felt we could, with his assistance, sell those bonds to provide sufficient amount of money to do this. He emphatically refused. I recall his answer, which was: "These bonds are outstanding all over the county, they are owned by many of my friends and I will not entertain any proposition that will in any way place their securities second to anything else that may be put on." In view of that the matter just simply dropped and nothing more ever came of it. I recall distinctly his answer in connection with it, that because he stood for the first original outstanding bonds and we did not even tell him so, that we did not believe the money could be secured by the sale of the additional bonds at that time. The matter was considered by us, by our President and Vice-President, and our General Manager and our Secretary-Treasurer, that is four members of our board of seven, who in a general sense constituted our executive committee, and as a matter of fact every detail of a general character in connection with our company is first acted on and brought up to before this board before it is brought officialy before our board of directors meeting.

Q. That was approved by the executive committee?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Who constitute the executive committee, by name?

A. Mr. DuPont, our President, myself, Vice-president, Mr. McAnemy, Seecretary-Treasurer and Mr. Lee Shannon, General Manager.

Q. Is Mr. DuPont here?

A. Mr. DuPont has been here through the session but yesterday afternoon he went to Washington to meet his brother and see his brother General DuPont sworn in as United States Senator. He promised that he would come back to-day, this morning perhaps, if he could.

Q. What did your executive committee consider relative to the value of this proposition, Mr. Murdock?

A. We believe it would pay the interest, and told Mr. Berkey we believed it would pay the outstanding bond interest, along with the additional bond interest that would accrue on the new bonds, if the road were completed, and we emphasized to him then, and we believe still that the road is an incomplete proposition and until it is completed to the Lincoln Highway it is more or less of an unfinished job, it is like a house that is only partly finished.

Q. What did you consider would be the profit or income to the Johnstown Traction Company on this proposition, how did you intend that your company should be compensated?

A. We believed the receipts would be sufficient to give us return after payment of the bond interest.

Q. Payment of the bonds then outstanding and payment of the bonds that would be sufficient to build the construction?

A. Yes, sir, we estimated that with the completion of the line the receipts should be between three and four hundred dollars a day and with that amount we felt amply secure in undertaking, while we did not guarantee the interest on the outstanding bonds, we did to the extent that we were to get nothing as our return until that had first been taken care of, along with the operating expenses. We believed it would bring us a return, otherwise we would not have considered the proposition. The line at that time had a traffic arrangement with our Johnstown Traction

Company, as they have to-day, they operate into Johnstown, in part of the city, over our tracks, along with their ten miles, but the return to us is a very insignificant part, and whether the line ceases to operate or whether it continues to operate is of very small moment to the Johnstown Traction Company, in so far as it will affect their rights, or their revenues, but we believe that we could make some money out of it by having a sufficient return to justify the trouble of taking the property over under these conditions.

Q. You are the direct representative of your company for the New York interests, are you?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. What is the population of Johnstown?

A. We try to tell you about 100,000 people are around Johnstown and the vicinity. If you look at Smull's book you probably have us down to about 70,000 but we have good sized boroughs on the four sides of Johnstown.

Q. Through what territory does this trolly company operate?

A. Through a rather populous territory and through excellent coal fields, just beginning its development. We do not figure we would make much additional probably for the next few years, we believe the future development of that community would bring us our greatest revenue.

CROSS EXAMINATION.

By Mr. GEYER:

Q. Mr. Murdock, your proposition did not contemplate that you would make available this $150,000 to $200,000 for building the road, did it?

A. Only to the extent that we would assist in selling these bonds.

Q. You did not agree to take the bonds?

A. No, sir.

Q. And you would not agree to guarantee the payment of interest, would you?

A. Only to the extent that we get nothing out of it until that had been done.

Q. Your plan was that you would operate the road and of course you would get all your operating cost?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. And then you would pay interest on the bonds?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. If there was anything left over that would be yours?

A. Yes.

Q. But you would not guarantee that the interest would be paid on the bonds?

A. Not at the time we did not so agree.

Q. You have said you told Judge Berkey that you thought they could not sell additional bonds, in addition to the present issue; you know the present issue was in default, did you?

A. We believed so, I didn't know it.

Q. I think you have said that you had been told in the beginning that they had difficulty in meeting their interest?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did you know how many bonds were outstanding?

A. Only in a general way.

Q. What was your figure?

A. Around 600,000.

Q. Was outstanding?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did you know what the authorized issue was?

A. I did not.

Q. Did you know at what cost to the company these bonds that were outstanding had been sold?

A. I had no knowledge.

Q. Did you have any investigation made as to how much money was actually put into the proposition by the company?

A. We did.

Q. You have heard the testimony of your Secretary-Treasurer as to an estimated cost of about $30,000 or $33,000 a mile for the road, did you conserve that figure?

A. I did not.

Q. You assumed that figure to be correct?

A. No, I didn't. He and I do not agree on many of these things, he is what I consider ultra-conservative type, and I am a little bit more liberal. I always place a higher value and estimate on some of these things generally than he does.

Q. You spoke of the present traffic arrangement with this company, what is it?

A. We got the revenue from our line from their cars.

Q. That is, they run their cars over your tracks?

A. Their cars into Johnstown.

Q. A distance of five miles over your tracks into Johnstown?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. For that five miles what is the fare?

A. I believe it is 20 cents.

Q. For each passenger who rides the whole line?

A. It is divided up into zones and you are asking now of some details of which I do not keep in close touch.

Q. What is your standard rate?

A. 7½ cents.

Q. And those 20 cents for that 5 miles do you get all of it?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. And their cars haul them?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Who furnishes the power?

A. We do.

Q. You furnish the power and the track and they furnish the car but you get all the money?

A. Out of that section of the road.

Q. Of course you contemplated that the increase of traffic from this outlying district would bring you added traffic into the territory in which you get the whole return?

Q. In that sense it would be of advantage to you to have this line developed as a feeder?

A. Yes sir.

By Mr. MOFFATT:

Q. I understand that you refused to have anything to do with the proposition unless the line was built to the Lincoln Highway, which would mean practically to Boswell?

A. We did not feel that we would go into anything that did not include the completion of the line to Boswell.

Q. Your negotiations were based on that?

A. Yes, sir, entirely. It is an incomplete proposition.

Q. That would mean a construction of about four miles, approximately?

A. Between four and five miles, on which a great deal of work has been done.

By Mr. WITKIN:

Q. Which construction your company was willing to undertake?

A. Yes sir.

By Mr. MOFFATT:

Q. Do you mean your company was willing to undertake that construction?

A. It was our intention, of course, to build the road to the Lincoln Highway.

Q. On condition that a prior lien bond issue could be put out?

A. Yes sir.

Adjourned until 1 o'clock P. M.

March 4, 1925, 1 o'clock P. M.

Hearing resumed pursuant to adjournment.

E. M. DuPONT, a witness called in behalf of the respondent being duly sworn was examined and testified as follows on

DIRECT EXAMINATION.

By Mr. BEIDLEMAN:

Q. Where do you live?

A. Johnstown, Pennsylvania.

Q. How long have you lived there?

A. 25 years.

Q. What is your business?

A. I am President of the Johnstown Traction Company.

Q. Any other connections?

A. No, that is all in Johnstown.

Q. Identified with any banks?

A. No sir.

Q. Identified with any banks anywhere?

A. No.

Q. How long have you been connected with the Johnstown Traction Company?

A. For 25 years.

Q. Do you know the Johnstown and Somerset Street Railway Company?

A. Yes sir.
Q. Will you tell the Committee what you know about it?
A. It is a well built road about 10 miles long, runs over 5 miles of our track and we have always felt that if it was completed to Boswell it would be—at one time we had tried to take it over but Mr. Berkey insisted on us guaranteeing the interest on the bonds, which we refused to do, we wanted it to stand by itself and the negotiations ceased there.
Q. Will you just give more in detail the effort on the part of your company to take it over?
A. Well itwas done through Mr. Swank, Mr. McAnemy, Mr. Murdock and Mr. McAnemy met Judge Berkey, and I really was not at these meetings but they would come back and we would have our meetings after they negotiated with Mr. Berkey. The proposition was that we wanted him to take second mortgage, which would virtually be putting a first mortgage of two or three hundred thousand dollars on to build it, and that we would not get any return until the interest was paid on all the bonds, first mortgage and the present one that were out against it.
Q. Did you pay any particular attention to any part of the work of the Johnstown Traction Company?
A. Construction work more than anything.
Q. You are familiar with the construction work?
A. Yes sir.
Q. Are you familiar with the construction of the Somerset Street Railway?
A. Yes sir.
Q. Will you tell the Committee what you know about it?
A. It is built with an 80 pound rail, stone ballast and well constructed. They have stone bridges and some of them are combination of stone and steel and it is built through a country that there is a lot of grading to it and the grading is very well made. The cuts are wide, so that they will not get full of snow, and it is really a very well constructed road all the way through, I would say a little bit better than our Windber road.
Q. Do you know the equipment of the road?
A. Yes sir.
Q. What is it?
A. It has two first class cars, up to date in every way, then they have two other cars that are not so good.
Q. Do you know when this road was built?
A. During the war, most of it, the highest price construction.
Q. What in your opinion would be a fair estimate of the cost of construction of that road per mile, the part that is not finished?
A. About $35,000 a mile, $35,000 to $40,000.
Q. Mr. DuPont, your company had figured that whatever they would get out of the proposition, if it were accepted was after the interest on all the bonds was paid by them that were then outstanding and any new bonds that might have to be issued to carry out the project?
A. Yes sir.
Q. But you did contemplate the construction of this part yourself?
A. Yes, sir, we did.
Q. When?
A. Judge Berkey got in just ahead of us.
Q. And you contemplated the construction over the same territory?
A. To Boswell, we had no idea of going to Somerset but to Boswell.

CROSS EXAMINATION.

By Mr. GEYER:
Q. Mr. DuPont, how many more miles of road would be required to be constructed to reach Boswell?
A. 4 miles.
Q. And there has been some discussion here about building to the Lincoln Highway?
A. That would be 1 mile farther.
Q. And it would be 1 mile more?
A. Yes sir.
Q. So that it would require 5 miles of road to be built?
A. Yes sir.
Q. When you would speak of your company operating the road, you contemplated, of course, an operating agreement?
A. No—well, yes. If we had operated the road it would have been just as we do any other branch of our road.
Q. And when you operate a road of course you would expect that first there would be kept out the operating cost?
A. No, We would have taken it just as one division of our road, just as our Windber line.
Q. And you said you were not getting that until after the interest on the bonds was paid?
A. Yes, sir, your operating expenses.
Q. You would not be out of pocket?
A. No.
Q. But you would not make any profit until after the interest had been paid on all the bonds?
A. On all the bonds.
Q. Were you advised just how many bonds were outstanding?
A. No, I was not.
Q. Did you ever know how many bonds were outstanding?
A. No, I didn't know difinitely.
Q. And it was a fact that you refused to consider the matter until the completion of the road to the Lincoln Highway was arranged for and financed?
A. We would have financed that, we would have done that if we had taken a first mortgage, we would have raised the money if they had given us a first mortgage for that.
Q. Anything discussed about the rate of interest on that first mortgage?
A. Five per cent.
Q. On the first mortgage?
A. Yes.
Q. And the rate at which the bonds would be sold?
A. No, I don't know what we would have gotten for it.
Q. You could not have sold five per cent mortgage bonds at par?
A. Except through our relationship with some of the banks we had.
Q. Five per cent utilities bond is not sold at par?
A. Not on the market, no.

U. S. HOUCK, a witness called in behalf of the respondent being duly sworn was examined and testified as follows on

DIRECT EXAMINATION.

By Mr. BEIDLEMAN:
Q. Mr. Houck, where do you live?
A. Johnstown.
Q. How long have you lived in Johnstown?
A. About 5 years.
Q. Where before that did you live?
A. 3 years previously in Somerset.
Q. What is your business?
A. Civil engineer.
Q. How long have you been a civil engineer?
A. About 41 years.
Q. Where are you employed?
A. Do you mean during that time?
Q. No, where are you employed now?
A. I am employed as the chief engineer and manager of the Johnstown and Somerset Street Railway Company.
Q. How long have you been an occupant in that position?
A. I have been holding both positions for about 4 years, previous to that time I was their chief engineer.
Q. Of course you are familiar with the Johnstown and Somerset Railway Line?
A. Oh yes.
Q. Just tell the Committee what you know about it, describe the line?
A. Do you mean the construction of it?
Q. Yes.
A. I started the construction of it in 1915, that is the survey, although at that time there was some construction work going on but it was not under my jurisdiction, but I started on the surveys at that time and took about a year probably to complete the location for Somerset.
Q. From what point to what point did you locate such survey?
A. From Kelso Junction to Somerset, to the Windber line to the town of Somerset.
Q. How many miles was that?
A. 28 miles.
Q. Did you procure any rights of way?
A. Yes, we procured pretty near all the right of way of the first 10 miles, most of it of the next 5, and from there to Somerset I think it was probably 10 or 12 sections.
Q. The entire line is projected over private right of way, is it?

A. Yes, sir.
Q. Do you know the cost of the construction of this line?
A. Yes, sir.
Q. Will you state approximately what it cost?
A. It cost about $432,000, according to an estimate I had. I can give you more details.
Q. Will you give us the details?
A. I have preliminary surveys that were made before my time, but this estimate was taken from the pay rolls and so on up to that time, amounting to about $12,000. The right of way of the 10 miles under track cost about $15,000. The clearing and grubbing for ten miles cost $10,000, corrugated drain pipes of $8,000, grading on the line proper $80,000 for the 10 miles. Now in addition to that there was grading that was connected with change of state road, something over a mile, on the very heaviest part of it, and changed the creek channel and so on, cost about $40,000, from estimates from the pay roll and the bridge masonary $12,000.
Q. How many bridges were there?
A. 6 stone and concrete bridges, $12,000, $2,000 for each bridge. Road crossings cost about $7800,, 30 of them. Track laying $10,000. Surfacing $10,000. Stone ballast, some of it was ballasted with heavy slate, not quite all stone, the whole thing cost about $52,800.
The CHAIRMAN: What was that?
A. The first item was just for the laying of the track, the next item was surfacing, for the line to run over without ballast. Ties we had $29,200 and the average cost was abot $1, we go as high as $1.40 and as low as 50 cents.

By Mr. BEIDLEMAN:
Q. You average them at a dollar apiece?
A. Yes, sir. The rails, 70 pound rails 1125 tons at an average price of $60, we go as high at $66 and there was one car load for half a mile relaying rails supposed to be in good condition that we paid $40 for.
Mr. MOFFAT: What is the total?
A. $67,500. The spikes, bolts and angle bars for the 10 miles cost $11,500. Poles 800 at $9 apiece delivered along the right of way.
The CHAIRMAN: How much was that total?
A. $7,200. 3200 pounds No. 0000 trolley wire 30 cents a pound, $9600. The overhead fixtures, including the anchor rods, guy wires and arms and brackets and other incidentals cost $23,000. Car barn estimated at $3000, it cost a little more than that. The convorter cost $10,000.

By Mr. BEIDLEMAN:
Q. The convertor is the transformer?
A. Yes, sir. Well, it is a transformer, there are three transformers, and rotary convertor all combined. This includes Penn public service work connecting, putting it up and some repairs on it, things like that, the whole thing figures up $10,000, a little bit more. Two cars we have on hand cost—actual cost $30,000. We bought a second hand steam shovel, wore it out partly, cost $3000. We have a dozen hopper dump cars that cost $1200, $100 apiece. They were bought before the war time, they were cheaper than they are now. Traction engine, second hand cost $500.
Now we constructed some little stations and paid some rent on some, the whole thing amounted to about $400. The next item is some 20 pound rails that we used for these dump cars,, steam shovel and so on, we still have on hand, at least we have what was left after they got done stealing some of them, will cost about $1800. Then we have a connection switch with the Johnstown Traction Company that was bought from the Lorain Steel Company, a place at Kelso, that cost $500, and the labor for erecting the overhead, that includes the digging of the holes for the poles and putting them up and putting the wire up, cross arms, things like that, actal labor for 10 miles was $10,500.
Q. Anything else?
A. Well I have an estimate of the engineering cost and other things, the usual estimate of 5 per cent on that cost of construction is $22,800.
Q. Was there a Ford car?
A. Yes, Ford car, $400.
Q. Anything else?
A. I have lease on the operating of the line for four and a half years at $9000, four and a half years.
Q. Anything else?
A. I have an item for work done beyond Jerome.
Q. We want that.
A. Pretty near actual figures $44,000.
Mr. LUDLOW: What was it?
A. Where the track is laid now between Jerome and Boswell, grading, bridges, right of way and so on.

By Mr. BEIDLEMAN:
Q. Anything else? Have you got an item there for rights of way between Somerset and Boswell?
A. No sir.
Q. You haven't that in?
A. No.
Q. Anything else?
A. No. I have items here interest on the bonds and notes on hand and commissions paid but I don't have any definite knowledge what they were.
Q. The figures that you have given us total $532,800?
A. Yes sir.
Q. And they were an actual outlay in the construction of the line and the grading that has been done beyond the present terminus from Jerome over to Boswell?
A. No. On the 10 miles that is?
Q. Yes.
A. These figures include 10 miles, I have been including the work that is done beyond.
Q. Before you constructed the Johnstown and Somerset road, Mr. Houck, did you have experience in the construction of other lines?
A. Yes, sir, a great many lines.
Q. How does the road of the Johnstown and Somerset compare with other railroads?
A. It is built on the same standard plan as the Pennsylvania Railroad, that is for the single track.
Mr. WITKIN: How many roads have you built?
A. Well I have located probably about a thousand miles of railway. I have been on construction probably that many, I was mostly on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe between Chicago and Topeka, Kansas, about 11 years, on construction work all the time.
Mr. WITKIN: Extending over a period of how many years in this experience?
A. 41. I have been on the Pennsylvania road three different times, I was with Charles A. Simms and Company, railroad contractors, Pennsylvania construction work, for about 13 years, and estimating engineers, stone work and bridges.

By Mr. BLUMBERG:
Q. Will you look at that paper and tell us what the cost of the trolley was, was it $9600?
A. Yes, sir, $9600.
Q. Trolley fixtures were $23,000?
A. Yes sir. My paper shows $533,700. The first item was $457,900.

By Mr. BEIDLEMAN:
Q. Do you know anything of the number of passengers carried by the line, Mr. Houck?
A. I have a record what was carried in 1923 and 1924.
Q. What was it?
A. In 1923, round number 187,000; in 1924 177,000.
Q. What is the rate of fare?
A. 5 cents a mile.

CROSS EXAMINATION.

By Mr. GEYER:
Q. When you say there were 187,000 passengers carried in 1923, does that mean so many different people?
A. That means that many fares collected, and that does not include any employes or dead heads, anything of that kind.
Q. Then your gross revenue in 1923 would be 187.000 times 5 cents, is that right?
A. No sir.
Q. What would it be?
Mr. BEIDLEMAN: It is 10 miles long, it is 5 cents a mile.

By Mr. GEYER.
Q. What would it be, give it to us in figures?
A. About $31,100.
Q. In 1923 your total receipts were $31,100, is that right?
A. I will give it to you exactly. $31,107.30.
Q. That was your total gross receipts in 1923?

A. Yes sir.
Q. What was it in 1924?
A. $26,075.75.
Q. How much of that did you pay over to the Johnstown Traction Company?
A. None at all.
Q. This was your receipts outside of the money which you received on the Johnstown line?
A. Yes sir.
Q. What did it amount to on the Johnstown line?
A. I don't know exactly. That is, I do know but I don't have it.
Q. Give us your best recollection?
A. It amounts to about $1000 a month.
Q. You think about $1000 a month?
A. Yes sir.
Q. That money you didn't run through your books at all?
A. No, sir, I kept a separate account and settled with the Johnstown Traction Company individually.
Q. Do you keep the books of the company?
A. Yes, sir, that is that part.
Q. And this information is obtained from the books of the company?
A. Yes sir.
Q. Have you a balance sheet of the company?
A. No, this was taken from the records from time to time, pay rolls and expense account and things like that.
Q. Don't you keep books which show your capital accounts and your operating costs?
A. That shows it.
Q. You know the requirements by the Public Service Commission of the manner in which the books of public service companies are kept, don't you?
A. Yes sir.
Q. Do you keep them in that way?
A. I don't keep anything about the stock records, anything of that kind. I don't keep anything but the expense and receipts.
Q. Do you have capital accounts in your books?
A. No sir.
Q. None at all?
A. Not in my books.
Q. Who keeps these books?
A. I suppose the Secretary.
Q. Who is the Secretary?
A. Kent Miller.
Q. Where does he keep those books?
A. I don't know.
Q. Did you look into the books of the company to see what the different investments in those matters was?
A. No sir.
Q. In order to arrive at these figures you went back over the vouchers or books and counted up as to what was construction cost and that is the way you did it?
A. Some of these estimates were made up from other estimates made from time to time understand, it all passed through my hands at different times.
Q. Mr. Houck, my inquiry is whether these are estimates or whether they are records of the company?
A. They are part records but they were taken—for instance, the rail account I know how much it cost because I bought it and I know how many tons we got from time to time and I know how many it takes for 10 miles, and these things check up, and this paper was taken from that.
Q. Couldn't you turn to a record of the company and find out what the rails actually did cost?
A. Yes, well I have given you the actual cost practically.
Q. On your very first item, preliminary survey, where did you get that?
A. I got that from pay rolls and so forth. That was in the office at the time I took charge of it.
Q. It had not ever been posted to any capital account?
A. Not that I know of.
Q. Did you find any capital accounts at all from which you made up these records?
A. No, sir.
Q. How did you get at your figure for this $29,200,—simply by counting the number of ties?
A. Well yes, practically.
Q. Then you took the average cost of the ties?
A. Yes, sir.
Q. And ties were bought locally there, wern't they?
A. Some, yes, sir.
Q. And some bought for as low as 40 cents?
A. Not that I know of.
Q. How low was some of them bought?
A. 50 cents, as near as I can remember.
Q. Some of them as high as what?
A. $1.40.
Q. What you did then was simply to take an average then, as you recall it, is that it?
A. Yes, sir, as I had the record.
Q. You did not look to see what the books showed was the total amount paid for ties?
A. No, sir.
Q. On the question of poles did you go about it in the same way?
A. I had a record of the number of poles.
Q. Did you look to see what the total moneys were paid for poles?
A. I know what they cost, I bargained for them.
Q. And you made it up from your recollection of what they cost?
A. Yes, sir.
Q. When you came to the end you had engineering cost 5 per cent?
A. Yes, sir.
Q. Is that an estimate?
A. It is an estimate.
Q. Did you look through the books of the company to know what the engineering cost was?
A. No, I think if I had I would have made it more than that.
Q. Did the books record any other record of the engineering cost?
A. It was mixed up with other costs. For instance part of my engineering costs now is in the construction at different times.
Q. Was this road built by the company or was it built by a sub-contractor?
A. Built by the company.
Q. Was it built under a construction contract?
A. Part of it was built under force account contract.
Q. With whom was the contract?
A. Adam Laidlow and Company. That only applies to the new work between Jerome.
Q. That is not included in the 10 miles actually laid?
A. No.
Q. You say loss of operating four and a half years, $9000; how did you arrive at that figure?
A. I have the figures what we took in and what the expenses were charged up to the operating department and deducted the difference.
Q. Was there any one year in which the company made its operating cost?
A. No, sir, I don't think so.
Q. Was there a general ledger balance sheet of assets and liabilities prepared at the end of the year for the purpose of accounting?
A. Not by me.
Q. Did you ever see any such?
A. I turned over the daily records of my expense account. In fact these records were kept in a personal account, that is, for each month.
Q. And you never saw a general ledger balance sheet of the assets and liabilities of the company?
A. Not of the whole road.
Q. Or of the company?
A. No, sir.
Q. You estimated here that there was $44,000 of work done on the new line?
A. Yes, sir.
Q. Did you get that from the books of the company?
A. I got it from my own records.
Q. But not from the books of the company?
A. No.
Q. Did you report to the company how this was done? I mean to the secretary of the company.
A. At the time it was done some of the reports and some of the bills were paid direct by the company, same of them I paid. The pay rolls I paid checked up with theirs and some of the material was paid from the Somerset office.
Q. Did you have a checking account?
A. Yes sir.
Q. In what bank?
A. I had a checking account in the United States Bank in Johnstown, personal checking account.

Q. You handled these things through a personal account?
A. My expenses, part of it, yes, sir.
Q. Did the company have a checking account?
A. I suppose so.
Q. Don't you know?
A. I know that I recived checks from the company.
Q. Did you have anything to do with the keeping of the bank accounts?
A. In what manner?
Q. The drawing of checks for the company?
A. No, sir.
Q. Do you know how many bonds the company has outstanding?
A. I don't.
Q. Ever hear how many?
A. I have heard rumors, nothing more than that.
Q. Never knew?
A. Not exactly, no, sir.
Q. And who would keep these records in your company?
A. I suppose the secretary.
Q. Who is he?
A. A. Kent Miller.

By Mr. LUDLOW:
Q. You include engineering cost at 5 per cent, $22,800?
A. Yes sir.
Q. Was that actually paid out or is that simply an estimate of what would be paid for if an outside firm had constructed the road?
A. I figured that it cost us that much.
Q. To whom did you pay the $22,800?
A. We didn't pay it to anybody except the engineer?
Q. Who was the engineer?
A. I was the engineer. That was estimated from pay rolls and things, engineer pay rolls.
Q. This represents then your compensation over a period of years for your services?
A. Yes, sir, my serivces and others that belonged to the engineering department, transient men and so forth.
Q. Not included in any other item there?
A. No, sir.
Q. Did you buy the stone and ballast amounting to $52,800?
A. We didn't buy any stone for that, we quarried our own stone and made the ballast in the tracks with the hammer. In other words, we put about 2 feet in some places, some places more than that, an average of almost that, when we raised the tracks the second time, the heavy big stones under the tracks, then we filled that in and we used tamping hammers and broke it off from the bottom of the ties and under the ties, what we rammed under the ties, on the top, the ballast under the ties is made up of big large stones.
Q. Did you personally expend the sum of $52,800 in this stone and ballasting operation?
A. Yes, sir. We estimated that partly from the pay roll, it was charged up to ballast different times, different months. We did that different years, a section at a time.
Q. Was that done by you personally or some other officer of the company?
A. I did that all.
Q. The money passed through your hands?
A. Yes, sir, that all goes through the pay roll, every cent, we didn't buy any poles.
Q. And the work done beyond Jerome, $44,000 did that money pass through your hands?
A. Not all of it.
Q. How much of it did not?
A. I should judge about—I don't know exactly, I paid the pay roll and paid some of the bills, the biggest portion of it.
Q. Went through your hands?
A. Yes, but it was mostly for pay roll, the big portion of it.
Q. Did you purchase the rights of way costing $15,000?
A. No sir.
Q. Did you purchase any of that?
A. Yes, sir, I did some, but not very much myself, I was with the purchasing agent several times but I was mixed up in that in some way or other.
Q. Then the $15,000 item is based on figures from the Secretary?
A. No, on my own knowledge what each cost.
Q. Your own personal knowledge?
A. Yes, sir, as near as I could tell.

By the CHAIRMAN:
Q. Mr. Houck, you said that the loss on the operating expenses for four years and a half was $9,000?
A. About $9,000.
Q. For what years, up nutil the present time?
A. Yes, we started to operate the line on the 29th of May, 1920. The first year the total receipts from the operating was $7,678.10. These are not the estimates, they are taken from the actual figures.
Q. What were your expenses that year?
A. Well I will come to that.
Mr. BEIDLEMAN: That was on five miles of the road?
A. Yes, sir, this part here now, that was on six miles operating, the first six miles.

By the CHAIRMAN:
Q. Let us understand, you began on May 29th, 1920?
A. Yes sir.
Q. Was it up until May 29th, 1921 that your total receipts were $7,678.10?
A. No. not to the end of the year, just the balance of that year. That was the receipts on the operation of it, 1 car on six miles. In other words, merely the operating to Kelso Junction.
Q. You are starting into details which I do not care for unless some of the rest of the Committee do. The only question I want to ask you is does this loss over the period of four and a half years include the unpaid interest on the outstanding bonds?
A. It has nothing to do with the bonds, simply operating loss, the car and the labor.
Q. Any unpaid interest on these bonds would represent an additional lose?
A. Yes, sir, it has nothing to do with that.

By Mr. GEYER:
Q. And these figures do not include the depreciation either?
A. Nothing, only what it actually cost.

By Mr. BEIDLEMAN:
A. To what did you attribute the lose in business in the number of passengers carried in the last year?
A. It is pretty hard to tell.
Q. Has there been a migration of foreigners who occupied the coal fields in there?
A. Partially to that and the work was not very good the last year, they didn't get quite as much money as they did before.
Q. The mines have not been running as strong?
A. No.
Q. And a number of people have moved away by reason of that?
A. After the coal strike.

By Mr. GEYER:
Q. You spoke of rails being purchased and copper being purchased?
A. Yes sir.
Q. Were these purchased or leased by the company?
A. Purchased, paid for outright.
Q. Did you know anything of leases held by people on rails and part of material?
A. I don't think there is such a thing.
Q. Do you know William Kington (?)?
A. I don't. I heard the name mentioned.
Q. Did you deal with him?
A. No sir.
Q. Did you obtain anything from him?
A. No sir.
Q. Nothing whatsoever?
A. Nothing whatsoever.
Q. If the company had you would know it?
A. I don't know whether they sold him any bonds.
Q. I mean any material?
A. I certainly didn't get material from him. All the rails we bought were bought from the Cambria Iron Company, except one car load, which was bought from a firm in Pittsburgh to relay rails. In other words, there was 20 car loads, 19 of them were bought from the Cambria Steel Company and one from a second hand dealer, you might say for relaying rails.

By Mr. MOFFATT:
Q. Mr. Houck, the first construction of this line began in 1915?
A. Yes sir.
Q. And the first operation of the line was May 29th, 1920?
A. Yes sir.
Q. When you speak of the first construction that means survey?
A. No, the preliminary survey was made previous to that time and I didn't have anything to do with the preliminary survey. In fact that was money spent for nothing.
Q. The survey and construction work began in 1915?
A. Yes sir.
The CHAIRMAN: As a matter of information, do we not have some testimony here in reference to this road being operated or started or constructed, or something, in 1911?
Mr. WITKIN: Is that the organization?

By Mr. GEYER:
Q. When did your connection with the company begin?
A. On the 15th of August, 1915.
Q. When was the first rail laid?
A. I don't think I can give you that exactly without referring back to the books in some way, but it was some time about 1918 or 1919.
Q. And you gave here a record of 1920, which you have said began on the 7th day of May, if I recall correctly, 1920; is that the time the road went into operation?
A. That was the time we ran the first car that collected any fares.
The CHAIRMAN: What date?
A. The 29th of May, 1920. We ran work cars on it before and all that sort of thing.
Mr. MOFFATT: The first passenger?
A. Yes, sir, the first car that we took up any fares.
JOHN A. BERKEY, the respondent, being duly sworn, was examined and testified as follows on

DIRECT EXAMINATION.

By Mr. BEIDLEMAN:
Q. Judge, you are a resident of Somerset county?
A. I am a native of Somerset county.
Q. How long have you lived there?
A. Sixty-four years and one month.
Q. You are the president of the Johnstown & Somerset Street Railway Company?
A. Yes sir.
Q. Will you tell the committee what you know of the organization, the construction and the operation of the company from its inception down until this time?
A. My best recollection is that the company was chartered in February, 1919, with a franchise from Somerset to Rockwood.
Q. Where is Rockwood?
A. Nine miles south of Somerset borough. Later extensions were put on carrying the route north to Johnstown.
Q. Covering a distance of how many miles?
A. Approximately thirty-six miles.
Q. What, if anything, was the demand for trolley accommodations in Somerset county at that time, and especially between Somerset and Johnstown?
A. The only service that the town then had was the Somerset & Cambria Railroad, operated by the B. & O., and it is possible that the Pittsburgh, Somerset & Westmoreland was then in operation or it was during a later period. The B. & O. Railroad operated the Somerset & Cambria and gave an inferior service, a very inferior service, so far as the passengers were concerned, their trains being uniformly late, resulting from the heavy coal traffic over that road. The automobile industy was in its infancy, and was not a factor in the transportation of passengers or in its uses. The company had an expert engineer go over the road, over the proposed line.
Q. By the company you mean the Somerset Street Railway Company?
A. Yes, sir,—and make an estimate. I do not recall the name. Mr. Miller, what is the name?
Mr. MILLER: Banks.
A. (Witness continuing) Yes, sir. Mr. Banks went over the road, over the proposed route, and made a favorable report upon the earnings that could be derived therefrom, based upon the expenditure of, I believe, approximately one million three hundred thousand dollars, and it was upon that information, with such information as we were enabled to gather from people who were operating interurban electric railways in a similar territory.
Q. You were originaly incorporated as the Somerset Street Railway Company.
A. Yes, sir.
Q. And later changed the name to the Johnstown & Somerset Street Railway?
A. Yes, sir.
Q. Will you tell, Judge, why you commenced the construction of the road from the Johnstown end of the line?
A. It was advised of the expert who had gone over the proposed route. It was the concensus of opinion of the officers of the road that by starting the operation in a community ranging—at the one terminus, there being a community of seventy-five to one hundred thousand, it would furnish better returns than to start the construction at any other point.
Q. You are familiar with the territory line between Johnstown and Jerome?
A. Yes, sir; I have been familiar with it for many years.
Q. And also familiar with the territory between Jerome and Boswell?
A. A light acquaintanceship.
Q. Now, will you just tell the committee what that population consists of, what are the industries and the things that make a railroad attractive in that part?
A. The territory in Somerset conty north of Somerset is underlaid with fine seams of bituminous coal, operated by the Consolidation Coal Company, Davis Coal Company, the company at Jerome has passed through various names—
Q. Hillman?
A. Now owned by the Hillman interests of Pittsburgh. The Haws Coal Company at Holsopple; and various companies around Holsopple.
Q. Knickerbocker?
A. Yes, Knickerbocker.
Q. United?
A. United, and others.
Q. What is the population, Judge?
A. And the Berwin White Coal Mining Company, the largest concern in our county owns much virgin territory that has not been operated there, and over which the tracks of the Johnstown & Somerset Railway passed. In addition to the coal interests, the territory lying west of the Stony creek, or west of the Somerset & Cambria Railroad, operated by the B. & O., is very excellent farm territory, as the coal is so deep as to, in most places, not interfere with agriculture.
Q. What is the population?
A. The population along the route covers the population of Benson borough, Conemaugh township, territory contributory to Benson borough, some of the population of Paint township, at Jeanor, for illustration, and of Genner township. The population of Conemaugh township is approximately six thousand, and the population of Benson borough, approximately one thousand. Those are the figures based upon the last census, but the population of Conemaugh township has increased very considerably about the Holsopple section, the village of Davidsville, and the borough of Benson, being a mile apart, are approximately built together.
Q. What would you say was the total population in there, approximately?
A. Approximately, the total population in Conemaugh township and Benson borough may be safely estimated at seventy-five hundred.
Q. I mean, Judge, what, in your opinion is the population that is covered by your line from Johnstown to Boswell, what would that be, that your line would be the feeder for the people to use the trolley service?
A. The population tributary to the line, I would fix at approximately ten thousand.
Q. Now, what was the original authorized capital of the company?
A. I think it was either sixty-six or seventy-six thousand dollars, I am not sure as to which is the correct figures.
Q. Judge, did the estimate that you gave awhile ago include Boswell?
A. No. sir.
Q. Well, what is that?
A. Boswell is a mining town that started about twenty-five years ago. The last census gave it a population of

approximately or in the neighborhood of two thousand, twenty-one hundred. It is surrounded by Genner township, the population of which is approximately, by the last census, according to my best recollection, about fifty-five hundred. The tributary population to the road, if constructed from Jerome to the Lincoln Highway, which I believe is about 4.2 miles—or whatever that distance is—would draw from Conemaugh Quemahoning, likewise a township, and Ralphton, another mining village, and Gray, which I think is located in Lincoln township, and Bell, and Acosta, and Harrison, and what is known as Genners No. 2, which is in Genner; so that it would approximately double the population an additional ten thousand if the route were constructed to the Lincoln Highway.

Q. And all of the towns which you have mentioned are mining towns?

A. All of them, I believe, yes, sir.

Q. You say you were originally incorporated at sixty-six thousand dollars?

A. Sixty-six or seventy-six thousand dollars, I am not clear as to which is the correct figure.

Q. Was there a bond issue? Was your capital stock subsequently increased?

A. The officers of the company, in 1915, entered into an agreement with the J. A. Vandergrift & Company, Inc., of New York City, to build the road from Kelso through to Rockwood, I believe. The J. A. Vandergrift & Company, Inc., had just finished the construction of a road between Ephrata and Lebanon, and—

Q. Lebanon, Pennsylvania, you mean, down, just a few miles below Harrisburg?

A. Yes, sir—and came from that job on to this one. The contract provided that the company should create an indebtedness, a bonded indebtedness of one million, five hunred thousand dollars, and increase its capital to a like amount.

Q. Was there any bond issue before that?

A. No, sir.

Q. All right.

A. In pursuance of that contract, the officers took the necessary steps for the creation of that bonded indebtedness and the increase of the capital stock.

Q. What did the officers do, Judge, through the corporate action, in the matter of the increase of the capital stock?

A. They executed, under the provisions of the statutes, the proper papers for both of them.

Q. To whom was that committed?

A. Those papers were all placed in the hands of the president of the John A. Vandergrift & Company. Just at that time I had a breakdown, physically, which affected my eyes, and part of that winter of 1915 I was at the Medico Chi Hospital in Philadelphia. I returned to my home and was partially incapacitated all year, and because of my eye trouble was unable to give business the attention I otherwise would have given it.

Q. During that time, Judge, you lost the complete sight of your one eye, did you not?

A. I lost the sight of my left eye in that breakdown.

Q. And how long were you laid up in the hospital and incapacitated?

A. I was, I think, five weeks in the hospital, but I was worse when I came out of the hospital than when I went in. It was a matter of simply building myself up physically, and as I built up physically, I recovered my sight and the difficulties dissapeared and my other eye is as good as it ever was, but they were both very much affected at the time. Under those circumstances, the mortgage was prepared under my supervision in the law offices of Berkey and Shaver. I think there is a copy here—

Mr. MILLER: The copy is in the room at the hotel.

A. (Witness continuing) We have a copy here, I know. J. A. Vandergrift & Company secured the service of the Equitable Trust Company of New York as trustee. Mr. Vandergrift had come to us highly recommended, having references from the Harrisburg Trust Company, several national banks in Lebanon, I think, possibly, of a bank in Ephrata; he also had references from a bank in New York.

Q. Did you check up on these references as to his responsibility?

A. We did, and they were satisfactory to the officers of the company. Under these circumstances the papers were placed in his hands, the mortgages, the official papers for the increase of the company's indebtedness, the capital stock, the mortgage and the form of the stock certificates. He went away with all those papers, and posibly it took a month until he reported,—though he was going back and forth between Somerset and Harrisburg and New York weekly—until he reported that the matters were completed with the Equitable Trust Company and that the Equitable Trust Companies, counsel in this particular matter insisted that he supervise the business with the department and bureaus at the Pennsylvania State Capitol and that this counsel had supervised all this matter. It was agreed with him that he should advance the monies necessary to carry out these corporate arrangements, which he undertook and reported he had done. The monies were placed in his hands, derived from the sale of securities, and among the largest sales that he had made of securities was to the National Bank of Boswell, which I believe I was informed by him, and possibly by members of the bank, that he had received twenty thousand dollars as his first instalment on the expenses to complete the organization work and to begin the first construction. Mr. Vandergrift was with us for probably a year—the minutes will show just how long—when his work became, appeared to be unsatisfactory, and the company rescinded the contracts. He went off the job then in not very good humor about it, and carried with him the books and papers that were in his possession, and he instituted a suit in the United States Court in New York City and undertook to get service on the Johnstown & Somerset Railway Company. I was a practicing lawyer then. I went to New York City and litigated, took exceptions to his service. It was referred to a master and the case heard. The master reported against him, and we obtained judgment. Since then we have not been in touch with Mr. Vandergrift nor have we been able to locate him, because there was a prosecution pending against him in Cambria county.

Q. Judge, I show you defendant's exhibit A, and ask you if that is a copy of the mortgage executed between the Johnstown & Somerset Railway Company and the Equitable Trust Company, trustees, in the sum of one million, five thousand dollars, and recorded on the ninth day of November, 1915, in the recorder's office of Somerset county in Mortgage Book, Vol. 33, page 34. (Exhibit A-4 shown witness)

A. I believe that is a correct printed copy thereof.

Mr. BEIDLEMAN: We offer in evidence respondent's exhibit A-4, being the mortgage given by the Johnstown & Somerset Railway to the Equitable Trust Company, trustee, dated the ninth day of November, 1915.

CHAIRMAN MARSHALL: May I ask you if your intention is to incorporate all that in the record, or just a memorandum as to it?

Mr. BEIDLEMAN: I am just simply offering it in order that the committee may have the mortgage to see its terms. I would not ask that it be incorporated in the record. I do not think a lot of this stuff is necesary to be incorporated in the record. It is just for the use of the committee or anyone it interests.

CHAIRMAN MARSHALL: It will make a long record.

Mr. BEIDLEMAN: I am simply offering it as a copy of the mortgage, and simply filing it with you.

Mr. MOFFATT: Then write in a note of it where it is recorded, etc.

Mr. BEIDLEMAN: I have already done that. The purpose in offering it was to show that the mortgage was executed and properly recorded.

Mr. MARSHALL: We would state to the stenographers, then, that the intention at this time is that they simply incorporate in the record the reference that Mr. Beidleman has read and if there is anything further that we deem advisable to put in, we can do so later.

Mr. BEIDLEMAN: This is a copy which is simply left for the convenience of the committee.

By Mr. BEIDLEMAN:

Q. After that mortgage was executed, what, if anything, any arrangement, was made for the sale of the bonds?

A. The minutes disclose that, that the stock was sold at par and that the bonds be sold at such prices—

Q. You mean the bonds were sold at par and the stock was sold—

A. No, the stock was to be sold at par and the bonds at such prices that would be approved by the executive committee of the board of directors.

Q. And was there any arrangement made as to what a unit should be sold for?

A. The committee, I think, put the bonds and stock out as a unit, a certificate of stock, and one hundred dollars' worth of face value of the bonds for one hundred dollars, the two.

Q. That is, a one hundred dollar bond carried with it a share of stock, the par value of which was fifty dollars, a one hundred dollar bond and fifty dollars of stock was sold in a unit for one hundred dollars, is that right?

A. Yes sir.

Q. Now, what, if any contract was made for the sale of these bonds, and with whom?

A. After Mr. Vandergrift's contract was rescinded, the officers of the company sold approximately two hundred thousand dollars of the bonds themselves with stock, in the manner indicated. That was sold without any commission, and without any expenses to the company unless they were for transportation, such as automobile hire and things of that kind; but there was never even a dollar of salary paid to an officer for any services that any one of them rendered.

Q. What after that?

A. After that there was a contract entered into with E. A. Cohen in May, 1921, for the sale of the securities of the railway company.

Q. What was that contract?

A. That contract was arranged to go in force on the first day of June, 1921.

Q. Who was Cohen?

A. He was a business man that made—he had a specialty of handling and selling securities of corporations.

Q. How did your company come into contact with him and state whether or not you knew him before this relation with the Johnstown & Somerset Street Railway Company?

A. Mr. C. C. Smucker, a member of the board of directors, was in communication with a gentleman whose name I will not be sure I can repeat—I think his name was Hemingway, or a name similar to that, who Mr. Smucker knew, and this gentleman put Mr. Smucker in communication with Mr. Cohen and through these two people Mr. Cohen was invited to Somerset and he had several interviews with the board of directors and gave us references from banks in Cincinnati and Omaha and probably other places, I do not recall, referring us to banks and business men.

Q. Did you know Cohen?

A. Not prior to that.

Q. Did you ever see him before that time?

A. Not until he got to Somerset in the manner I have indicated.

Q. Then you checked up on these references?

A. We did.

Q. And what did you find?

A. His reputation was good and his business relations with our company proved satisfactory. He was prudent in his methods, generally, and made his settlements weekly, and caried out his contracts in detail very satisfactorily to the company.

Q. Did he have an exclusive right to the sale of the bonds at that time?

A. He had the exclusive right for the sale of the bonds from the first of July, 1921, until about the first of October of the same year.

Q. Where did he maintain offices?

A. He maintained offices in the building know as the Hotel Vensar.

Q. Were they connected with the office of the Johnstown & Somerset Street Railway?

A. No, sir. The offices of the Johnstown & Somerset Street Railway were in the Berkey Bldg. on the third floor.

Q. And the Cohen offices were conducted independent of any connection with the Johnstown & Somerset Street Railway Company or with your offices in any way?

A. Yes, sir. Mr. Cohen would see us occasionally in a business way or social way.

Q. Did your company have anything to do with the employment of any of the agents or sub-agents of Cohen?

A. No, he employed them and paid them and settled with them.

Q. Did you have anything to do in connection with the sale of these bonds except under the terms of your contract with Cohen?

A. Nothing more than there were a few men—a couple men that I was acquainted with that I introduced to some prospective buyers eithere by letter or individually, that I met on the street or posibly in company with them.

Q. Did you have any supervision or control of the sale of the bonds?

A. Oh, no, no, no.

Q. Or did your company have any supervision or control?

A. No.

Q. It has been testified to, Judge, that certain persons were sold bonds by you who at some time, either before or after the sale of the bonds, had appeared in your court as defendants and the inference is asked to be drawn that on that account you were influenced in your official conduct by reason of these bond transactions. I ask you whether or not you can recall any—not having had the opportunity since you came down to go over the records of the court of quarter sessions of Somerset county—if you can recall any of the bondholders who appeared in your court that were sentenced by you to the jail or penitentiary and, if so, who they were, or to the workhouse?

A. I beg to say that I went on the bench the first Monday of January, 1920. I had been connected with this railway company at that time and I very gladly would have laid down the entire thing to somebody else if I would have had any person available to—

Q. How much of your own money do you have in the road?

A. Well, I have at least ten times as much money in the road as the largest stockholder.

Q. How much do you have, Judge, approximately?

A. Well, it runs a little over one hundred thousand dollars. I felt that my business associates, business friends, have their money in that road and I could not abandon them in mid-stream, and I felt it a moral obligation to protect the investment if possible. The matter went along and the law firm of Kooser & Kooser, father and son took up litigation against the road. At the same time the same firm got a hold of numerous collections, in one instance of collection of about twenty-two thousand dollars, and while the father was the senior member of the firm, was most largely pressing the collections, the son, Mr. Earnest O. Kooser, was preventing us from getting money by taking suits against the company, coming into the court with petitions to open judgments and tieing up the money that we could not make collections. Therefore, they were pressing on the one side for money and preventing us from getting it on the other hand. This course of litigation started about the time that I went on the bench and has been continued by them to date, both the collections and the litigations against the company. I beg, however, to say to this committee that we have never lost a case that has been litigated to final judgment.

Q. And at least three of them have been in the appellate courts?

A. It was necessary that we raise some monies to keep this road from being driven to destruction. The officers of the company, and particularly myself, were making every possible effort to put this road on a paying basis, but letters were being sent out by Mr. Kooser investigating the company not as an attorney, but as an individual. He gathered numerous bondholders in his office. His offices is across from the chambers, just across the street, and knowing all these people, I could not help but see them there; and a great deal of this dissatisfaction was created out of that office with individuals who had invested in these bonds, and who told me, covering a period of practically ever since I am on the bench.

Q. During this time, when we were besieged for money by the Koosers and prevented from getting money by them, the company sold some bonds, the purpose of which was to meet the shortage in the earnings of the company and to keep executions from the door of the company. During this period of time bonds were sold to individuals, as was testified on the stand by the gentleman who appeared for the petitioners as witnesses, but there are numerous other sales made. I recall of selling fifteen hundred dollars' worth to Mike Ditko, and his two sons, each of them taking five hundred dollars. I beg to say that these bonds were sold in the territory through which this road operates and that which is tributary to it. The road connects with the Windber line of the Johnstown Traction Company six or seven miles from Windber, and the miners particularly were interested in riding from Windber to Kelsoe and then going up the line to visit their friends; therefore we sold bonds in territory that was tributary to the road, which was between Windber and Kelsoe, where it connected. We sold some bonds about

Geanor and in Holsopple, along which the road passes, and in Jerome, because people living outside of the territory that was not tributary to the road felt no interest and were not inclined to buy. I sold a bond of a hundred dollars to Peter Vesta.

Q. Who are Ditkos?

A. Ditkos are coal miners living near the Kelsoe terminus, and when I sold them the bonds, I told them they were not paying interest on them. They said they were interested in the road, and it was near by them. I sold a bond to Peter Vesta, a hardware merchant in Windber. I sold a bond to Angelo Severino.

Q. Angelo Severino, who is he?

A. Angelo Severion is now a contractor and builder, used to be a barber in Windber.

Q. How much did you sell him, Judge?

A. Five hundred dollars. Sold to Ira J. Moon, a merchant who has a store at Holsopple and also at Jerome, both concerns being on our line; sold him one thousand dollars, I believe. Sold to Martin Gang, with Mr. Miller and I, sold the first instalment, and sold him this summer a bond.

Q. How much, Judge?

A. I do not have the record here of it. These are made up from recollections and I have not seen the record, I do not recall that. Sold to the same community in Seanor, to a man named Benson, I forget, I am not sure, but I think his name is Frank; I think that was a five hundred dollar bond, yet I am not positive of it. While Mr. Cohen was selling bonds, I had an interview with Frank Lowry in Windber, who is a contractor. He is an Italian, but a good business man, a man that is worth three or four hundred thousand dollars, and he bought five thousand dollars' worth. Then there was John Loughery, who is a large coal operator, a man worth one million dollars, he bought five thousand dollars' worth, and John O. Ream, a business man at Berlin, who has had broad and extensive business, came to me when he was canvassed by Cohen or one of his sub-agents—in fact, Loughery, Lowry and Ream all came to me before they purchased and had an interview with me, and went over the history of the road, and its purpose, its properties; its location, of course, they knew; and those three men each bought five thousand dollars apiece.

Now, as to answering the question directly asked me by you, Governor, I sold bonds to people without reference or knowing whether they had proceedings pending or not. If I had been on notice that they had a proceeding pending I do not think that I would have sold them. But as to the matter of sentences, the sentences introduced in evidence are correct. The surrounding circumstances of each case, of course, is not on record, because I usually interviewed, I make it a practice of not imposing sentences, and especially in liquor violations, without the prosecutor and the district attorney and the county detective all being present. I have refused to impose sentence for the district attorney when he came in without the prosecutor. All sentences that I have imposed in Somerset county have given, so far as I have been able to learn, very general satisfaction outside of the liquor cases, and they do not seem, in the most instances, to satisfy anybody. There is one class of people feel that I am too severe, they look at it from one angle. There is another class of people that think I am not severe enough, they look at it at a different angle, and I think I am warranted in saying that I am criticised generally in every liquor case I impose sentence, because of the quite different viewpoints taken by people resident within the county. My line of handling the liquor sentences is based upon facts that are developed at the trial or at the time they are called for sentence if they plead guilty. Where we have cases of individuals and they are usually the foreign people, who are found with a little liquor in their houses, making it on the cookstove, the tea kettle and wash boiler, or such like, I impose the minimum sentence under the statutes, unless the circumstances are such that the court should take into consideration those matters that appeal to the comfort of the wife and children and in such cases I sometimes suspend sentences. I make the best I can out of the situation that is hard to analyze. For illustration, I recall of a man and his wife being brought into court by the county detectives for manufacturing and selling moonshine whiskey. They had five children. The man had both legs off above the knees. They both pleaded guilty and they said that they were doing it because it was necessary to keep the wolfe from the door and that the community, outside of the coal company furnishing them a house to live in free of charge, were contributing very little to it. In that case I sent them back to their homes, made an order that the county pay the the costs, and sent my probation officer immediately to Mr. Porter, who was counsel for the poor board, and arrange for him to take care of the family. Instances of that kind are handled in that way. I had another class of cases where men were brought in for selling liquor without license. It was before the—it was when the Woner Act was enforced—it was before the Woner Act was enforced and before the Brooks law was repealed. There was an opinion handed down by the Attorney General of Pennsylvania, who is now on the Supreme Bench, who held that while the Volstead Act permitted the sale of beer with less than one-half of one percent of alcohol in it, you had to have a license, since the Brooks law was enforced, to sell it, and I had refused all licenses in my county from the time I went on the bench, I never granted any liquor license. There were a number of men in the county brought in by the county detective for selling nearbeer under those circumstances. They pleaded guilty, the county detective insisted that is what they did, and I uniformly, in all cases of that character, I let them off with the payment of costs. During the term of Mr. Truxal, the district attorney, he usually agreed with me upon the matter of sentences in liquor cases, and the sentences were usually imposed, agreeable to the court and the district attorney. Since Mr. Cober has been district attoreny, he has been persistent in desiring heavy penalties generally, not only in liquor cases, but in other cases. I do not feel that a person may be made good by imprisonment alone, but I have felt that the parole Act was a wise measure, and I have not been exactly in accord with the district attorney in my sentences, since he is in office, and I have imposed milder sentences than he sought, and I have used the parole law a great deal with first offenders in misdemeanors where the statutes permit it, and I feel that the county has received a great deal of money in fines it otherwise would not have gotten, and that putting a man a year or two years or three years under parole in the care of parole officers—I have a male and a female probation officer, that we were controlling the individuals far better than to send them to jail for sixty or ninety days, or six months, and then leave them entirely free from control by the courts. I have, however, enclosed sentences of this character where the violations were of such character that I felt that they were engaging in the liquor business purely from the mercenary standards and to corrupt the community. I recall of sending a man from the southern part of the county, whose name I do not recall, to the workhouse for two years, and he served eighteen months of his term when he was paroled. I recall of Albert Beck. He and I were schoolboys together in the mountains. He was discovered —he was the owner of Johnstown & Somerset Street Railway bonds— he was discovered running a regular distillery, a copper still of seventy-five gallons, I believe it was estimated. I sentenced him to pay one thousand dollars fine and one year in the workhouse. At the end of six months he applied for a parole, I heard the testimony and refused it, and he served his entire time and paid his penalty. I have not heard that he has violated the law or been accused of it since returning by any person.

Q. Do you know how much in bonds he had, Judge?

A. He had one thousand dollars, and I knew it at the time I sentenced him.

Q. How about—

A. And Albert Henry, residing in Milford township, a man that I had known many years, was brought into court about three months ago, and he pleaded guilty. The county detective reported that he had approximately one hundred gallons of moonshine in his barn, concealed in the haymow. He was sentenced to pay a fine, the amount of which I do not exactly recall, it was either one hundred dollars or one hundred and fifty dollars, and one year in jail. He is serving that time.

Q. Is he the owner of any of the securities of the Johnstown & Somerset Street Railway?

A. He owns at least a thousand dollars. If I had the book here, I could familiarize myself; I believe it is in Mr. Miller's hands; he had at least one thousand dollars.

Q. He is now undergoing his term of imprisonment?

A. He is in prison now. And Armistato—he is the man that testified last evening—

Q. What about him, Judge? What about the Armistato case?

A. He was brought into court and entered a plea of guilty. It is my impression that there were some of the people of the vicinity in court, at least the prosecutor was there when he was sentenced. The county detective made a report, and it was an aggravated case, and he was sentenced to pay a fine of several hundred dollars, I think it was three hundred dollars—I do not recall what the fine was, three hundred or five hundred dollars, and I sentenced him to prison for, I think, a year.

Q. The record sets forth a year in the work house.

A. Yes, a year in the work house. After the sentence was imposed, Mrs. Heckman, his attorney, said that his mother was lying at death's door and sought a parole. I refused the parole, but agreed not to send him to the work house and, as it has been my practice since I am on the bench, instead of keeping persons in the jail after they were sentenced, where they were married men with families, all were incarcerated for only thirty, sixty or ninety days, I have uniformly sent them out to our county home and hospital, where they have cells, and locked them up at night. We run our own coal mine on our poor farm and mine our own coal, have a farm of three hundred and fifty or three hundred and sixty acres, I believe it is, and we work them on the farm and give them an allowance on their costs and fines off their earnings. I put him out there, and his mother died while he was there and he was permitted to go to the funeral and return, and at the end of three months I heard another application for parole and I granted that parole, and he is still under parole. I have heard no complaint.

Q. What are the circumstances attendant upon the discharge of that defendant upon parole. If you can recall, Judge?

A. I do not know that I could recall that.

Q. Do you know anything about the size of his family?

A. Oh, he had—well, I take it for granted he had a large family; these foreigners usually have, and it was my impression that was the case here, but I do not remember any of the details.

Q. Anybody else that you recall of that same class?

A. Well, I remember Matmorshuka.

Q. Was he the owner of bonds?

A. Yes, sir; he had a bond of five hundred dollars. He lived or lives about two miles north of Boswell, rather between Boswell and Jerome, a little to the East. The officers went into his farmhouse and found out, as they reported, an outfitted distillery. He had a still there or two a large quantity of mash and a secret place for storage, and such like. He came in and he pleaded guilty, and I felt that it was a case where he was making the liquor and turning it out among the foreign elements in the mines of that vicinity. At the time of the sentence it was shown that, I think, there were sixteen members of the family, fourteen children, and I do not think that any of them had reached their majority, along there, the oldest was along twenty. I also discovered at the time that he was living without the school limits in the country. Under the School Code the compulsory law does not apply to a parent living more than two miles from a country school house, and I found the children were not going to school at all, he refused to send them. I fined him five hundred dollars and sentenced him to a year in jail. He went to jail and he paid the fine. After he had been in jail about thirty days he put in an application for parole. I heard the parole. The community was pretty evenly balanced, the people that looked at it upon the angle that the sentence was too severe testified that he ought to be paroled, and the people who looked upon it from the angle that everybody that violates the liquor law ought to go to jail were persistent in their testimony that he ought to be kept there. I held the matter open for about six weeks, and then I filed an opinion which is on the record. My parole was allowed on these conditions: That he go under the supervision of the parole office and that as a condition during the period of three years that I fixed for the parole, he should send to school the children under sixteen years of age and over six, being a half a dozen of them, during such time that their health and weather would permit. He accepted those terms and conditions. I ordered the clerk to certify a copy of that opinion and parole,—probably only the decree—the parole to the constable of the township, to the secretary of the school board of the township, and to the parole officer; and Mr. Morshuka is now under parole and is sending these children to school. Any time he refuses to comply with the order sending these children to school, the district attorney is authorized to issue process and bring them in.

Q. Up until that time the children have not attended school?

A. The school board testified at this hearing that they had made every possible effort to drive him to send the children to school, but he was beyond the limits and would not do it; but he is doing it now.

Q. And was it not also testified in that case that the road distance was at least two and a half miles to this school house?

A. Well, it was in excess of the two miles, yes, sir.

Q. Do you recall any other cases?

A. I have not had an opportunity to go over the records. There may be other cases of other people who owned railway bonds that were sentenced.

Q. The question of the ownership of bonds, has or has it not in any way affected the disposition of cases pending before you?

A. Certainly not, in no wise, because the sentences complained of in this hearing were largely imposed when Mr. Truzal was district attorney, and we agreed pretty uniformerly upon punishments.

By Mr. BLUMBERG:

Q. Judge, did I understand you to say that the defendant in the previous case was the owner of bonds?

A. Yes, sir, he was the owner of a five hunred dollar bond. I did not sell it to him.

Q. He was the owner at the time when you sentenced him, of a five hundred dollar bond?

A. Yes, sir.

By Mr. MOFFATT:

Q. Armistate was also the owner of bonds?

A. He owned bonds. He bought of Mr. Smucker. Mr. Smucker will explain that, he will be on the stand.

Q. This last one you mentioned, Morshuka, he had five hundred dollars of bonds, did he?

A. Yes, sir.

By Mr. BLUMBERG.

Q. Do you know whether it was paid for, Judge?

A. Yes, sir.

By Mr. BEIDLEMAN.

Q. Judge, it was testified and intimated—rather not testified, but stated by counsel on the other side that a large percentage of the hotel men in Somerset county were the owners of these bonds. Will you state what, if anything, you know about that?

A. During the time that Judge Kooser was on the bench there were about sixty-eight or seventy licensed places in the county. His successor, Mr. Ruppel, cut them down to probably fifty, and I think that there are about that number of public houses in the county now, and the only people that I know that have bought bonds of the Johnstown & Somerset Railway Company at any time residing in the territory contributory to the railway—there is one, two hotels in Windber that own bonds; there is one hotel in Holsopple, that is the name of the post office, Banson borough, as testified yesterday that Mr. Smucker sold bonds to. I had nothing to do with it. And Harvey Kline said that before I went on the bench that he had bought some bonds. He is a hotel man; and the man that operates the Mountain House—I do not know his name now, I cannot recall it—I know that before I went on the bench and Mr. Miller and I were selling bonds, he bought a five hundred dollar bond. So there are probably six or seven hotel men in the territory tributary to the railroad that have bonds; and then this man Leighty that was on the stand yesterday, he testified that he bought a bond, but I think he bought that from the Cohen people; I do not remember whether Miller and I sold him any or not. It is possible we did. .e is not in that territory tributary to the road.

Q. Outside of that, do you know of any hotel men that own these bonds?

A. No, I do not, I do not recall; there may be such but I do not recall any.

Q. Oh, did you go over the list of the hotel men, Judge, to see whether or not you recall that you sold any bonds held by them?

A. I have no records, but I canvassed them yesterday in my own mind, went over the list as I remembered them. I have not had access to any records since I am here.

Q. How many bondholders are there in Somerset county, if you know.

A. I have not counted. I have counted them, but so long ago that I do not recall.

Q. Approximately?

A. Approximately, I would say between five and six hundred, and I would say that I think half of the individuals are foreigners living in the territory tributary to the road. We sold them at Harrison, a mining town; sold them at Acosta, a mining town; we sold them at Bell, a mining town; and at Gray, a mining town; and at Jenners No. 2; and at Ralphton; and at Jerome; and at a little town right east of Jerome, Hyosata; and the mining community around Holsopple—that is the name of the post office—the town is called Benson borough.

Q. And a number of them in Boswell?

A. Oh, yes, we sold quite a bunch in Boswell. The foreign population there really carried us through, up to the time that we put the first car on, because during the war period, while it cost a great deal of money to do things, the miners were making a large amount of money. Mr. Frank Baldwin of the Hyosota mine, told me that he had a man who made eight thousand dollars mining coal one year during the war, and several above six thousand dollars a year, simply mining coal; and those men had money; they were interested in the road, and they subscribed liberally.

Q. Judge, there was a Mrs. Turroni has testified that she had a bond transaction with you. Will you just state to the Committee what you know of that?

A. The history of that matter starts about as follows: Victor Dudara is a Slav, a Pole, who speaks a number of languages. He acted as interpreter for Mr. Miller, who was with me in selling bonds at times; Miller, and Mr. Houck who was with me sometimes; sometimes Mr. Houck was alone making collections from foreign people with Victor Dudara, who was along and acted as interpreter among those foreign people. I do not recall the date as to the Turroni transaction, except as it was developed at the hearing, the only way I know the date. Victor Dudara, Mrs. Turornni and her husband came to me one morning. I assume the date they gave is approximately correct. I think my court was in session at the time, the argument court; and Dudara introduced this man and woman to me. Dudara said that he had sold this woman a five hundred dollar bond, and asked me whether I had any bonds in the office. I opened the safe in the chambers and took out a five hundred dollar bond and handed it to her. She looked it over, and the three talked their native language—

Q. Did you understand it?

A. No.—A few minutes, and the woman took from her pocketbook five hundred dollars and handed it to me and took up the bond. I thanked them and there was a little conversation in a general way Mrs. Turroni said that she had one thousand dollars up in a suit pending at Boswell for the appearance of a relative, Marcella, that she had been at the district attorney's office and the district attorney said that there was no case there, and how could she get the money?

A. I went across to the district attorney's and asked him about it. My best recollection now is that he said there was a case returned that came into his office, that he examined it and it was irregular.

Q. A case against whom?

A. Against Armistato.

Q. Against Marcella?

A. Against Marcella; and that he would not docket it. I said this woman says she has her one thousand dollars up for that man and she is very anxious to get it. Well, he says, there is no case, I will not docket it; and I went back to the chambers and wrote the letter that they introduced in evidence, Commonwealth vs. Marcella, and signed it.

Q. And when you put in that letter the reference to the case against Marcella, you did not mistake it for the case of Commonwealth vs. Turroni?

A. There was nothing said about the Turroni case.

Q. And did you know at that time whether or not any of the Turroni's had been arrested?

A. It was not mentioned, the Marcella case was discussed. I think either I went with her—I do not recall it—I either went with her to the district attorney's office or told her to take it and have Mr. Troxal join in it. It now appears that he did; whether he did it in my presence or at my solicitation only, I do not recall.

Q. It was testified to by this woman that you went out of your office and went to the district attorney's and came back and, in effect, said that it was a difficult job, the district attorney did not want to do it, but that you made him do it. Will you state whether or not that is true?

A. That is not true, and the district attorney's testimony that he gave himself at the beginning of this hearing corroborates my statement, if I recall it.

Q. What occurred, if anything, about that, Judge, in the Turroni case?

A. In a few days I got a letter from Arthur Turroni for one thousand dollars, and I took that letter and receipted on it and folded up a one thousand dollar bond and put them in a large folder—it would not go in an envelope—and mailed it. That was the end of my transaction with the Turroni's as I now recall it.

Q. It was testified by the Turroni woman that subsequently she was arrested, she and her husband were arrested in the United States court, and she came into your office and told you that she had been re-arrested on a charge that had been disposed of before you and you promised that you would finance her trial. Will you state whether or not any such conversation as that took place or any arrangement was ever made of that kind by you or by you with the Turroni's?

A. I did not. She came there and said they were in trouble, and I told her the only thing she could do was hire an attorney, and she wanted to know who to hire; I said I do not suggest any lawyers. She asked me whether a Johnstown lawyer would do. I said, certainly. She asked me whether I knew any Johnstown lawyers. I said I knew a great many of them. I said we used to exchange business with Col. Frank P. Barnhardt, he is a good lawyer, if you want to see him.

Q. Barnhardt was a member of the Legislature for many years, has been an honorable, honest, upright member of the Cambria county bar?

A. Yes, he was; that is his reputation.

Q. All right. Anything after that?

A. Mrs. Turroni came to see me. I can only approximate. My recollection is she came to see me in June and said she was ill, that her husband was out of work, whether I would not buy—this was her language—whether I would not take her bond back. I said, no, I would not do that, but if she was in distress I might buy her bond myself. Well, she said she would have to go to the hospital and her husband was out of work and she needed the money. I told her to bring the bond up, and she brought it and I gave a check on my own account to myself, and the librarian who does my messenger work, Miss Jennie Weller, went and got it cashed and handed me the money and I gave her the money and she gave me the bond.

Q. How much did you give her?

A. Five hundred dollars.

Q. She testified that you had some time prior to that time given her twenty dollars, and then paid her the four hundred and eighty dollars to cover the balance, is that true?

A. I gave her the five hundred dollars at one time.

Q. She testified at the time you gave her the four hundred dollars in cash, you said to her she should say nothing to anybody. Was anything like that stated?

A. There was nothing secret about it whatever. It was done open and above board.

Q. Now she testified that on one of the trips she came there with a fellow by the name of Cattoy, along with her husband. Do you know Cattoy?

A. I saw him here. I don't remember of having seen him. He was not in my chambers. He may have been before me in court, but I know he never was in my chambers.

Q. He also testified that he came there with a man by the name of J. D. Miller. Did you ever see J. D. Miller?

A. J. D. Miller never was in my chambers. I cannot tell who comes before me in the court room, because I forget these people, when they have been sentenced. He has never been in my chambers.

Q. Mr. Turroni testified that he came to your office with Victor and talked about geting cases settled against him, and you asked if they had any money. What, if anything, do you recall about Victor Turroni being there and was

there anything said to him about having money to settle any cases?

A. Nothing whatever. He was only there with his wife and Victor Dudara.

Q. He said he talked to you in December, 1923, or the early part of January, 1924, about a man by the name of Miller, who had been arrested?

A. No, I do not recall anything.

Q. And he intimated if you would get the matter settled, Miller would be persuaded to take a five hundred dollar bond. Was there anything of that?

A. Miller never was in my chambers. Turroni was there with his wife once.

Q. Do you recall anything of Miller having been before you?

A. He may have been, but I do not recall the case.

Q. You do not even recall the case?

A. No. You see our cases run from five hundred and fifty to one thousand criminal cases per year, and it is impossible for me to remember these foreigners and their names.

Q. What proportion of these cases, Judge, are foreigners?

A. Oh, I would say more than fifty percent.

By Mr. MOFFATT:

Q. What proportion are liquor cases?

A. Well, I would say we run from one hundred to one hundred and fifty liquor cases a year, if we have five hundred cases; if we have one thousand cases, we have twice as many liquor cases. One thousand cases is exceptional, but during the strike we had in 1922—we had a thousand cases, something over one thousand cases.

By Mr. BEIDLEMAN:

Q. It was also testified by Mrs. Turroni and Turroni and Cattoy that at the time of one of the visits at your office, you gave Mrs. Turroni a thousand dollar bond and said she looked honest and she should just take the bond, and you would trust her. State whether or not that is true.

A. That is not true. As a matter of fact, I do not do business that way, and would not give a foreigner I never saw before one thousand dollars.

Q. You had never seen this Turroni woman until that day she came to your office—

A. Never.

Q. To see about the Marcella matter?

A. Never.

Q. Cattoy said that when you came back from the district attorney's office, you made the statement it was hard to get the district attorney to do it, but you brought him over, they should go home and sleep tight and think nothing more of it. Was any such statement as that made?

A. No sir.

Q. Were there any statements, Judge, made other than those that you have just indicated in your testimony?

A. I recall nothing now.

Q. I want to direct your attention to the Pacifico case. Will you state what you know about that?

A. Well, the record offered in evidence discloses the transaction in those cases and what the witnesses said occurred between me and Pacifico and Mr. Bose and Mr. Millar, in my judgment is substantially correct.

Q. Did you know Pacifico?

A. Yes, sir, I know him. He was in court often enough to learn to know him.

Q. What do you recall, Judge, of having discharged this man on probation?

A. I do not recall. The record would have to speak. I could not remember what the record speaks, but the record is correct.

Mr. BEIDLEMAN: Have you got that record, Mr. Geyer?

Mr. GEYER: No, I filed all the exhibits.

The WITNESS: I have a regular form, I want to say to the committee—

Mr. BEIDLEMAN: Just a minute, Judge.

Q. All right, Judge. You said you had a regular form.

A. In order that the sentences are not bungled by the clerks, as our clerks seem to change, our people are democratic and elect a lot of people to the office who do not know anything about running the office, and we have had a number of things occur in sentences that were unsatisfactory. When I went on the bench I prepared form sentences, and after sentence is imposed, that form is filled up by the clerk and brought to me, and I glance over it and sign it, and it is filed, and I think that the records are as nearly correct as it is possible to get them in the matter of sentence.

By CHAIRMAN MARSHALL:

Q. You do not write them in your own hand on the docket, you have them written?

A. The paper is filed to the case, and a notation made on the docket, a docket entry made of it. We file a paper in every case in which there is a sentence. We used to simply have a docket notation of it. We have a minute made of it in the docket, and we also file the paper.

By Mr. BEIDLEMAN:

Q. There was an application made for a parole for Pacifico, in which there seems to have been considerable conference, wherein the district attorney and the county solicitor and the commissioners were present, a petition prepared and submitted to the county commissioners?

A. That was not a parole. That was for the purpose of relieving Pacifico of a portion of the fine.

Q. Now, what happened in that case, Judge, so far as your connection with it was concerned?

A. Just exactly what those witnesses said, outside of what John Miller testified that happened after they left my chamber. I do not know anything about that; but what Pacifico testified to, and what Mr. Boso testified to, and what Mr. Miller testified to happening in my chambers is as near correct as I could repeat it.

Q. At that time, had you modified your fines from one thousand dollars to one hundred and fifty to five hundred dollars, I mean?

A. Well, in the last year or year and a half, I have not been imposing as heavy fines as I had previously, for the reason that the county would not lose as much if I made them only half as large. They could not pay them. If I would impose a fine of five hundred dollars on a certain individual, he would go to jail and pay nothing, and the county would maintain him, and he would finally come out on a discharge free of the Judge and the courts and the law. If I impose a lighter fine and I would put him under parole, why he would pay the fine, and I would still have control of him; so that my fines have been modified according to the financial conditions of those men and women in that mining community. A fine of one hundred dollars just now is as severe on their pocketbooks as a five hundred dollar fine was during the war.

Q. It has been testified to that there has been a very considerable depression in the coal business and business generally in your county and the mines, and the entire mining industry has been affected. Will you state what you have to say about that?

A. We had a very severe and determined strike in 1922 that started on the first of April and the miners remained out, you may say, through the year. During that time our operators lost a lot of their customers, and their trade had gone to other coal fields and consequently they have not been able to regain the same business in so short a time as they had before. I have no doubt in the course of a year or two or three more, they will be able to again build up their trade and business will again be better, but it has been very seriously affected because of that strike and the operators losing their trade.

Q. Now, Judge, Sergeant Cohee, of the State Police, testified relative to the disposition of certain cases against Walter Borderczenski, and among other things he testified that after the jury had returned a verdict and imposed the costs upon him, he had a conversation with you wherein you said you ordered him out of the county and told him not to bring any more prosecutions. Will you state whether or not any such conversation took place?

A. The case was tried. I instructed the jury to return a verdict of not guilty in both cases, and submitted the question of costs. The jury put all the costs on the officer, as I recall it. He was called by the district attorney for sentence for costs, which sentence was imposed. At the noon hour he called at the chamber and requested that I set aside the sentence. I told him that was a matter for the district attorney, but I would hear him. But I did say to him, you testified in court that you had a warrant to arrest this man for having violated the liquor law, having sold previously to another State policeman. You arrested this man without a warrant, for gambling, which was not in your view. I said that I regret that police officers who represent the

Commonwealth do not observe the law. You expect these foreign people to observe the law, but you do not set the example. Now, you ought to observe that liquor warrant if you wanted to arrest this man. You did not do it, but you arrested him without a warrant. You police officers ought to learn your job better, because it has a bad effect upon the public to have displayed in court your conduct when you represent the Commonwealth. I did say that to him.

Q. Did you say anything to him about driving him out of the county, and you did not want him to come back?

A. Oh, no. I had no authority, and certainly would not say it. I had occasion to admonish him as to his acts. I said he ought to learn the law and observe it if he wanted the people to obey the law.

Q. And you subsequently remitted the costs, did you not?

A. In one way, yes. Then the district attorney applied to relieve him of the costs, and out of consideration for that department, not out of consideration for this individual, but out of consideration of that department, I thought it was my duty to relieve him of the costs, which I did.

Q. Do you know anything about Albino Caoli?

A. I think I do recall that he was in court and entered a plea, and possibly he was sentenced, I do not recall that, whether he was or not, but I know he was in courtroom No. 2 one morning.

Q. It was testified that he—he testified that he came to your chambers and turned over, after he had seen—after Walter had seen you, two hundred dollars to Walter. Do you know anything of any such transaction?

A. No.

Q. And at the time the Caoli case was disposed of, did you have any information that he had—was the holder of any bonds of the Johnstown & Somerset Street Railway Company?

A. My impression is that it is not disposed of yet, never having been sentenced. I might be in error, but these are the impressions I have. Is his counsel here?

Q. Who was his counsel, do you know?

A. I do not know. Someone now says Mr. Shaver.

Mr. SHAVER. That case is not disposed of yet.

(RECESS)

AFTER RECESS: Hearing resumed.

Judge Berkey. If the committee please, I want to correct my testimony in one instance: In the Albert Beck case, as to the sentence, the fine was fifteen hundred dollars instead of one thousand dollars, as I have previously stated.

By Mr. BEIDLEMAN:

Q. Judge, there was offered a check of Shober, the county treasurer, payable to your order, in the sum of fifty-five hundred dollars. Will you state that transaction?

A. The First National Bank of Addison, had discounted some people, considerable paper, of people living in their territory, arising from the sale of bonds by Cohen. Our arrangement with Cohen was that he would have to produce cash for one-half the sales he made, and the other we would take in paper; and he discounted a very considerable sum of money with the First National Bank of Addison, which was a small bank with a capital of twenty-five thousand dollars. The cashier and the president came to me and said that they had taken on too much of that paper, and we had some other obligations to meet, the character of which I do not recall, and I was desirous of relieving the bank of any embarrassment, though I had not been a party to their transactions, but they were acquaintances, business men of mine, and I told them that I thought the company could give them relief. I have known the Shober family for thirty years, did a great deal of business with the Shober boys' father, who was county treasurer a number of terms, county auditor and such like. I met Shober on his crutches in the lobby of the courthouse one day and asked him whether he had any money that he would loan on good security, and he told me it depends upon how much and the security. I said I would see him again, and I did see him, and I think I saw him the same day. I think that the bank was indicating that they wanted to get the thing adjusted before the next examination; and I took the paper that was exhibited here with the note, and I went to him and gave it to him, and he said that he would consider it. My recollection is that he came to my chambers the next day, a thing he rarely did, because coming upstairs was difficult, and told me that he would make the loan. I prepared the note, gave him the collateral, and he took it to his office and I called later in the day and we possibly had some more conversation about the details, I do not remember them, and he gave me his check. I gave him the collateral just as was testified to on the part of the petitioners. The change was made just as indicated and substantially everything that was testified in relation to that note is correct.

Q. There were three notes, as I recall, one of five thousand dollars, two of twenty-five hundred dollars each, and a certificate of deposit for one thousand dollars.

A. That was a certificate on the First National Bank of Addison.

Q. Will you state, Judge, whether or not that collateral was good at the time you delivered it to Mr. Shober?

A. I believed it to be good. I had know Robert W. McGregor as a farmer who resided in what is now a very fine coal region in the vicinity of Cairn-brook and Central City. He sold out his coal, got considerable money, and lived in Hooversville rather as a retired gentleman, did some work, and I believe at the time I gave that paper, that it was as good as any other paper that I had turned over.

Q. The other two notes were good?

A. The other two notes—Mr. Harvey S. Shaffer is a farmer that lives in the same vicinity where Mr. McGregor lives, and he was a farmer and acknowledged to me that he signed the note. He said the note is all right, and he is a man of liberal means as farmers go. Mr. Knepper told me he had signed the note and that the note was all right, that his family had criticized him for buying it, and he would like to unload it because his family did not agree with him on the business proposition, but he said that he signed the note, the note was all right, and so far as I know Mr. Knepper is amply good for the paper.

Q. Knepper testified this morning that he signed a bond for five thousand dollars, did you know anything about the transaction at all.

A. No.

Q. But you did say—you say now that Knepper admitted to you that he signed that paper and the note was good?

A. Yes, sir. Mr. Knepper has spoken to me on two or three occasions. I would say upon two occasions he was accompanied by Mr. Knepper, and there was no trouble about it, more than he said that his family had criticised him for buying the amount of bonds he did, and he would like to unload them, would like to sell them and get his money and relieve him from the criticism of his family. He did tell me that.

Q. Did you ever have any complaint from Mr. Shober about the sufficiency of the collateral?

A. Nothing whatever.

Q. At the time the transaction was closed, you had no complaint about it whatsoever and heard nothing about it until you heard it hear?

A. Never heard any complaints on Mr. Shober's part at all about the securities, and I say now that I feel that the loan, by the collateral itself, is absolutely secure; nevertheless, I would not take any advantage of the Shober's if it was not. If any body was to lose, I would pay it myself.

Q. Was that money, Judge, turned over to you as county moneys or as the personal funds of Mr. Shober?

A. I asked him as an individual whether he had money to loan. Now, I considered it and do now, as a personal matter between Marlin M. Shober and myself, and he and his brother have always so treated it with me in whatever reference there was made to it among us.

Q. There is a statement relative to certain notations on the report of the county auditors concerning the dispute arising by reason of certain liquor license moneys that were paid in for licenses granted to the licenses under and by operation of law. Could you state what, if any conversation you had with anybody concerning that liquor license money?

A. Well, the only conversation I remember was what Mr. Fox testified. I said when the board of county commissioners came in. I think that is as near correct as I could repeat it; that is to say, that he came in and said they wanted to re-audit the treasurer's account, and I said well, a couple years old; yes; well, I said, an appeal would have to be taken within the statutory period and would have to be settled on an appeal in court. I am satisfied that that is a full elaboration of eveything I said, and possibly a little more. I believe that Mr. Fox's statement was correct.

Q. There was not anything in that, Judge, that in your opinion would discharge the treasurer from liability for any moneys that did not belong to him, was there?

A. Oh, no, no. I dismissed the incident. I want to leave it as Mr. Fox put it, because I remember very little about it.

Q. Well, there isn't any doubt in your mind, Judge, of the right of the county to recover that money?

A. Well, I would not want to express a legal opinion now. The Supreme Court has filed an opinion and I have not read them since I rendered a couple of opinions. I rendered one that was introduced here in evidence, and I had an additional one in our Legal Journal that I rendered near about the same time. I find it reported in the Somerset Legal Journal, the case of McCormick's petition, in which I handed down an opinion on the petition for refund of liquor license fees, on January 27, 1921; and I am not fresh upon the matter now. I would not want to express an opinion.

Q. Well, is there any thought in your mind that by reason of that fourteen hundred dollars being involved of liquor license money, that the Johnstown & Somerset Railway Company could profit in any way by reason of that?

A. Nothing whatever, because that matter of the Johnstown & Somerset Railway was not connected with it; that was a personal matter between Kent Miller and Mr. Rephorn. I never knew anything about that two hundred dollar note between Mr. Rephorn and Mr. Miller. As I now recall, I do remember that the other money or note for, I think, five hundred dollars, that he and I got from Mr. Rephorn and the four hundred and ten dollars, that was a personal matter between us; an the fact of the matter is, I never knew what moneys Mr. Rephorn had received from liquor licenses, whether it was three hundred or four hundred dollars, or whether it was fifty thousand dollars. I do not know anything about the details of it. I only know what I heard here in evidence to the matter, and what was heard when I heard the Sipe case in court, and I heard the McCormick case, and it has passed away from me, and I do not remember the details of what counsel argued or what was in the petition.

Q. Do you know how those cases came before you, Judge? Were they brought up as test cases by agreement of counsel?

A. Well, I don't know that I was informed that they were. Maybe they were, but I have no distinct recollection on the matter.

Q. Mr. Sharkey was called as a witness and testified that he was a hotel man. Do you know anything of the bond transaction with him?

A. I think what Mr. Sharkey said is every word true, as far as I can recall it.

Q. That is, that he bought the bonds from Doyle, and you know nothing about it?

A. Just what he said I think is correct.

Q. Do you know anything of this Doyle case?

A. I think what Mr. Boyle said is substantially correct.

Q. Were you influenced in any way in the disposition of any case, of any of these, in your judicial action, by any of these cases?

A. Certainly not.

Q. Do you know anything of the Marinelli case; that is, the Loyal Order of Moose? Did you belong to the Moose, Judge?

A. I am an "ex."

Q. You did belong, where?

A. Somerset. I belonged to the Lodge at Somerset for a number of years; but I am saying now,—I don't think I have been at a Lodge meeting in half a dozen years. I understand that it has got suspended animation.

Q. Do you know anything about the Leighty case?

A. I do not recall that I sold him any bonds at any time, but I may have early when Mr. Miller and I alone were selling them before I went on the bench, it is possible that we sold him a bond.

Q. Was that taken into consideration in the imposition of the sentence of one hundred dollars fine that you imposed upon him.

A. No. Those cases, the district attorney came into court with a bill to restrain five—four different hotel men and the Jenners Brewery from selling beer. I think there was an answer filed and the case stood upon the records without disposition for a year on petition and answer, approximately that time, and the court sitting one morning to hear some matters without a jury, the district attorney came into court and asked that the bills be dismissed except as to the brewers, and he either stated that he had motions or that he would file a formal motion and upon his request I dismissed the bills. I made examination of that record before coming to Harrisburg, having had a rumor that those records were coming to Harrisburg, and I discovered the district attorney has not filed a fomal wirtten motion, which sometimes occurs with counsel, all of us, in our practice, but I distinctly remember of his making the oral request. Now, in the brewery case I made a modified order, in which I took off the injunction restraining them from selling near beer, what was one-half of one percent in alcoholic contents, but I retained the feature of the preliminary injunction which had been granted when the bill was filed to restrain them from making beer with alcoholic content by volume in excess of one-half of one percent. That degree is still in force.

Q. Now, Judge, you know Miss Baer?

A. I do.

Q. You know the Somerset House?

A. I have known it for forty years.

Q. What is it worth?

A. You mean its market value?

Q. Yes.

A. Judging by a property that was sold right opposite this same property for forty-two thousand dollars, with a lot not as large as her lot, nothing but a dwelling house, a little storeroom on it, that sold for forty-two thousand dollars, judging by that sale, it ought to bring three times as much as that property brought. That property was sold about eighteen months ago at public sale in the winding up of an estate.

Q. How long have you known Miss Baer?

A. Oh, probably, I have known her ever since she is in the Somerset House, that must be six or seven years.

Q. Did you and your family reside in the Somerset House?

A. My wife and I constitute the family. We were there six months.

Q. Was there any reason why Miss Baer was not entitled by reputation and conduct of the business of the Somerset House, wherein she could sell near beer?

A. Well, she would have a right to engage in any legal business any other citizen would have.

Q. It was testified that you closed up the bar in the Somerset House when a man by the name of Clair had it?

A. No.

Q. Or Dietz?

A. Bills.

Q. Bills had it?

A. Yes sir.

Q. And sometime subsequent she was permitted to open the barroom. Was there anything in the reputation or conduct of Miss Baer in her hotel that would cause you to place an injunction against the use of that room?

A. I advised her to get Bills out of there, that would create trouble, because he was a man of known intemperate habits, and I simply advised her as a neighbor that would not do, and she disposed of it.

Q. Bills was under parole, was he?

A. He was under parole.

Q. And is now?

A. I think his parole has expired. Bills has been under parole several times.

Q. By reason of your last parole, you made a Sunday School scholar of him?

A. Well, Mr. Bills has very much improved in his conduct; as to the use of liquor, I do not know anything otherwise.

Q. Do you know anything about the Springer who was the keeper of a hotel at Holsopple?

A. I know that he keeps a hotel there and in connection with my visiting the road, the Johnstown & Somerset Railway, going over the road and visiting the power house on two different occasions, I had my dinner in his house. That is the only relations I ever had with him. I never had any business transactions with him.

Q. And it was stated that when he was arrested, the district attorney agreed to the imposition of the sentence you imposed upon him. Did you have anything to do with the terms of that agreement?

A. Well, my impression is that the record is correct. I think that record is correct, as was read by you from the court paper.

Q. What do you know about the Kline case?

A. What Mr. Kline testified to, I think is all true. I would not modify that any in my recollection of his testimony.

Q. Mr. Kline, I believe, testified that at the time he was arrested or his case was heard, he denied that the three and three-quarter gallons of moonshine that was destroyed belonged to him. Was that testimony presented in court?

A. Now, I don't recall that.

Q. You don't recall that?

A. But I have know Harvey Kline for twenty years as an industrious, hard-working German, never has been in trouble, and I felt as I knew his life's history that the imposition of that sentence would correct any mistake he had made.

Q. I want to call your attention to the case of Peter Hoffman. Will you just tell, Judge, what your connection was in that matter and what took place?

A. Well, I have know Peter Hoffman a good many years as a church man, a politician and financier.

Q. That is some combination?

A. He has been known by me for twenty years, and I know his sons, very nice gentlemen, and I knew him while he was county treasurer, and as a business man I have known him to be a success, reasonably successful in politics. I believe he is a Dunkard preacher. I never had any business with him myself in a financial way. I have had politically. In relation to what transpired as to the Johnstown & Somerset Street Railway, he sent or gave Mr. Cohen his notes. In order to avoid any impositions on the people in our county and safeguard the interests of the Johnstown & Somerset Railway Company. I caused a blank to be prepared that Mr. Cohen was required to have signed and accompany the notes he took, which was called a certificate of note events, not so-called on the paper, but that is what it was. Mr. Hoffman sent his notes to the Railway company in the custody of Mr. Cohen, accompanied by the certificates of no defense. I had know Mr. Hoffman's signature for many years, and I had in my possession private papers that he had signed as county treasurer, probably I have a half-dozen tax deeds in my possession, belonging to me, that were executed by him when he was treasurer, and with my recollection of his signature and his signature that was in my possession, I examined the notes, and the certificates of no defense, and I felt that the signatures were all genuine, and the reason that I made that examination of the deeds that I had in my possession was that I knew the care with which Peter Hoffman transacted business, and I was rather surprised with the amount of bonds he had bought, and I examined those signatures and I verified them to my own satisfaction that the signatures to the notes and the certificates of no defense were genuine, and I accepted the notes; and these notes, half of them, were left with me and the other half were discounted by Mr. Cohen. I never heard anything from Peter Hoffman about the transaction, nor do I recall of seeing him, because he lives about thirty miles from Somerset in the Windber section, until March, 1922, or about the time that the notes matured; half of them were in the possession of the company and had not been used, as I remember it; and Mr. Hoffman came to see me, and I happened to be in the chambers, and he had with him a neighbor whose name is Rupple, whose initials I do not recall, a man of about Mr. Hoffman's age. Rupple also was the owner of some of the bonds. They both came to see me for the same purpose, and they both said this, substantially. Now, the bond salesmen that saw us were persistent in making sales, or in other words, you might interpret that they were rapid fire salesmen, and we bought a little more than we should have bought. Both of them said that they had overbought themselves, they had more bonds than they could well pay for. I said to both the gentlemen that Mr. Cohen had said to me when he closed business with the company on or about the first of October, 1921, that he would return to Somerset about the first of May, that he had never yet handled a proposition, but that there were some people that wanted to sell their bonds in the course of time, that he was in the bond selling business and he would call on them if there were any such, I should report the names and he would go to see them and handle their bonds and make the commission. I told Mr. Hoffman this, and I said, I will try to help you out. I think I see how to give you both relief, if you have overbought yourselves. Mr. Cohen will come here and he has sold these bonds before, and I am satisfied he will give you the relief you desire, but you must make your own contract, it is not a matter for me, personally, or for the railway company. Mr. Hoffman grew impaitient with that statement. He says, No, I will not agree to any such thing; I want you to take them off my hands now, and if you don't, and if you don't do that, I will bring suit against you personally. I laughed at him. I said, now, Mr. Hoffman, we have always been friends, there is no use for you to get into a passion about this matter; I am satisfied that your desires can be met, and you just be easy now about this, and the whole matter will be fixed up to satisfy everybody. But he took his man and went away, and I felt that he was dissatisfied. I heard nothing further about it until he brought his proceedings to open judgment and the matter is in litigation and you have heard what that is more fully than I can detail it.

Q. Is that the suit that is now pending?

A. It is.

Q. The one in which the seven different affidavits of defense have been filed?

A. I think there are approximately that many, probably one more. By the way, I wish to add that Mr. Rupple came back afterwards and was more reasonable and we made an adjustment with him that was satisfarctory.

By CHAIRMAN MARSHALL:

Q. How much did Mr. Rupple have?

A. Five thousand dollars.

Q. Did he sell his bonds?

A. He kept half of them. No, Mr. Cohen did come to carry out the proposition he had made to me, and I was sitting especially in Beaver County when he came to Somerset, and he came from Somerset down to Beaver and interviewed me, and he came back again, I think, about the time that I had arranged with him in the fall before to return, but the coal strike was on, and lasted for a year, and he did not undertake to do any business.

Q. He paid for the twenty-five hundred dollars of bonds and retained those, did he, Mr. Rupple?

A. I took the twenty-five hundred dollars of bonds off his hands myself.

Q. And he paid for the other twenty-five hundred?

A. He paid for the other twenty-five hundred; we made that arrangement with him; he has been satisfied. That is my recollection of it. If he has not paid for them he is carrying the paper for it. So far as we are concerned it is settled.

By Mr. BEIDLEMAN:

Q. Judge, it has been testified by these gentlemen that a statement was made that the Equitable Trust Company would take over all of these bonds after the completion of the road, or within the period of six months, and return the notes, and that the persons who had subscribed for the bonds would have their stock as bonus for the favor to the Johnstown & Somerset Railway Company.

Q. Was there ever any such agreement or understanding?

A. No, nothing of that kind whatever. The first that I recall of hearing that story was when Judge Sloan, sitting to hear the case by Mr. Hoffman the first time, it developed at that hearing. Mr. Kooser reiterated a portion of it in his argument, and from them on it was elaborated on. Mr. Kooser prepared additional papers. and every time he prepared additional papers, he elaborated on that matter, and then the bondholders, a bunch of them hovering around Mr. Earnest Kooser's office, and his father's Francis J. Kooser's and the matter developed and developed and it has extended to a great many people since then, apparently communicated from the Hoffman case by Hoffman and his counsel. I could not assign it to any other reason or any other source.

Q. When was that?

A. That hearing was in July, I think, of 1923, likely. I am not positively certain, but I think that is the date. Bondholders have come in and showed me letters that Earnest C. Kooser had written over his own signature, not as counsel for anybody, but as his individual nosing into the busineses of the Johnstown & Somerset Railway, wanting to know all about its private affairs, and through that source this story has been broadcast, so far as my information goes.

Q. Do you have one of those letters?

A. I thought I had brought it with me from my room, but it seems to me that I left it there this morning inadvertently and do not have it with me, but I will produce it in the morning.

Q. Who handed it to you?

A. Willis G. Singo, of Milford. He stated that he received several letters from Mr. Kooser. That was one of

them, urging him to come in and tell his story as to his transaction with the railway company.

Q. Did your company have any connections with the Equitable Trust Company except that which is stipulated in the mortgage which has been offered in evidence here?

A. No, nothing else.

Q. And there is no agreement between that trust company and your company, except what is contained in that mortgage?

A. That is all.

Q. Did you ever tell anybody that there was any agreement between your company and the Equitable Trust Company, except what is stipulated in the mortgage?

A. No, sir.

Q. Or ever authorized any person to make any such statement in your behalf?

A. No, sir.

Q. Or in behalf of the Johnstown & Somerset Street Railway Company?

A. No.

Q. Now, certain testimony has been presented here that you refused to make the appointment of the Somerset Trust Company as guardian upon petitions presented for that purpose. Will you state what you have to say in regard to that?

A. As I undrestand the law and my official duties, I have discretion, absolutely, where the minor is under fourteen years of age, and a limited discretion where the minor is over fourteen years of age, and I do not know that I have at any time refused to appoint a guardian suggested by the minor where the minor was over fourteen years of age. I think I have always accepted the suggestion, except when individuals were mentioned. I have made it a policy since I am on the bench of appointing trust companies as fiduciaries. We have three different cases where men went on bonds and got hold of moneys of minors in the capacity of fiduciaries generally, and they defaulted. We had at least two very bad cases, one of which I myself adjusted through paying a considerable sum of money back on the guardian's bonds. For the protection of everybody, I felt it was better, and insisted as a rule, to appoint the trust companies. There are exceptions, where the amounts are small, or particular circumstances that I appoint individuals, but it is my general rule to appoint trust companies as guardians. There are three trust companies in Somerset county, one at Windber and two at Somerset. I have appointed all of these trust companies guardians. I have had complaints from members of the bar as to the Somereset Trust Company. I have had experience while practicing that they were rough in charges, unconscionable charges in a number of instances. I thought that these young people, reaching the age of twenty-one having no experience whatever in settling with their guardians, should be in the hands of people that would consider what was fair in settling with their wards instead of looking to the interests of the instiuttion to the prejudice of the wards. I had had that experience myself with them, and I had had members of the bar complain, and I have had individuals complain.

Q. What have they complained about?

A. More particularly their charges in settlement for the services they rendered, and there were some complaints as to their rates of interest. I had a very good case that I bear in mind from my own practice, where they had a hold of an old lady's money of three thousand dollars, and at the end of the year they wanted to settle with her for sixty-four or sixty-five dollars. They allowed her ninety dollars interest, took off the State tax, and the president charged an attorney's fee of twenty dollars for paying her that mney. She got—they offered her something like sixty five dollars.

Q. Sixty-five dollars upon an interest at six per cent that she would have been entitled to one hundred and eighty dollars?

A. Yes, sir. Now ,that had come in my own observation. I have a number of them during my experience as a member of the bar. I had complaints from Ross Scott, I think complaining, a member of the bar, and James Landis complained, and I did not appoint the Somerset Trust Company unless the fiduciary relation had already been established and then the family wanted them, and where they required them I did it. Their security is good, as far as that is concerned. It is a money making institution and is run for that purpose with emphasis. The County Trust Company has always been very considerate in treating its wards, and whenever they prepare an account, before they let their wards close with them, they bring the account, to me for my inspection, and I felt that dead men's estates ought to be taken care of by the court, and if the court did not do it, there was no refuge for them.

Q. What, if any complaints did you have from counsel about the execution of petitions for the allowances to the wards, or what, if any complaint did you have about the delay in settlement with the minor upon the arrival at the age of twenty-one?

A. Well, there is nothing done there without the president being consulted. He usually don't come to the institution until the afternoon, and in the summer he stays away and usually goes and plays golf, and he puts off the attorneys, and there is considerable growl about it, that he could not be seen and nobody would do business with them, and it inconveniences the counsel and their clients. But I want to say that the institution is perfectly safe as far as that is concerned.

Q. Well, you are not a stockholder of the county Trust Company?

A. Don't hold any stock in it. When I was Banking Commissioner, I arrived at the point that I got rid of all my bank holdings, and I hold stock in but one little bank in the county.

Q. You are not even a depositor of the County Trust Company?

A. No. I have never been a depositaor of the County Trust Company. I deal with the Farmer's National Bank pretty generally.

Q. Mr. Myers testified of a certain conversation that he had with you. What have you to say about that?

A. I would say that Mr. Meyer's statement is substantially correct.

Q. Just what happened?

A. That is just what happened.

Q. Do you know Mr. McMillan?

A. I do, sir.

Q. Did you have any conversation with him relative to his subscription to these bonds?

A. What Mr. McMillan said is largely correct. I have known Mr. McMillan for a long while. Mr. McMillan did not have any property until the war. He then took hold of a coal mine, a small operation, and he accumulated some property, probably thirty or forty thousand dollars worth, and he bought these bonds, and he came to me about this matter, and what he said is substantially correct. I was very much interested in Mr. McMillan. He had made such a rise, both as to his habits and to his business that I wanted to see him get along, and I took over myself the amount of bonds surrendered and provided payment to the company, and I did tell him that I would lift some more of those bonds and I gave him a letter to that effect, but he did not produce it; he has an agreement from me in which I agree that from a certain day within two years I would take up the balance of the one-half of the bonds that he bought, and he has that paper, and I will perform it, but he did not produce it in this trial. Mr. McMillan came to me when he was threatened with being issued upon by Uhle & Ealy, and I went to see counsel, and substantially what he said was correct. I wrote the letter that he introduced, and I did tell him we had some paper out, about seven thousand dollars, that I thought I could get a note and switch it, but meanwhile Mr. Kooser got a collection against the company, and the company had to take three thousand dollars and pay it on the collection that Kooser was forcing. It was a claim by the Brill Company that made our cars, for three thousand dollars, and instead of being able to help McMillan out and lift his note with company money, in order to take care of the Kooser claim, we paid Earnest Kooser those three thousand dollars that I had intended we could use for the benefit of helping out Mr. McMillan; and Mr. McMillan has every sympathy of mine and anything I can do to help him out of the financial trouble that he feels he is in, I want to do. That man is worth saving.

Q. Kochenour testified that he bought from an agent, and then came to see you afterwards? What have you to say about that?

A. What he said that occurred in my presence is substantially true and correct. He came to see me, and I said, well now, I have never seen Lawler. Mr. Cohen is the man that is selling our bonds; and I was just about to leave to keep some other engagement and I called Mr. Cohen, he came to the chambers, and I introduced Mr. Kochenour

to Mr. Cohen, and I said, now, Mr. Cohen, I want you to straighten matters out with this man, and he went away, and I never saw him until the matter of collection came up, and he talked to me several times about it, and I told him that this railroad was in the condition of a half built house—a half built house could not be rented, could not make any money out of it, that if he would rest easy, that this road would be brought to a paying proposition, and I believed his investment would be safe, that I had my own in it, more than anybody else, and I was bound to take care of my own, and while I was doing that, I was going to take care of the other bondholders, and he went away from my office apparently satisfied with that statement, and has paid every dollar of it, I believe.

Q. Was there anything said by you, Judge, about the Equitable Trust Company taking over this entire proposition when the road was completed?

A. I never mentioned the Equitable Trust Company to any person.

Q. Did Kochenour make such a statement as that to you?

A. No, no.

Q. The first time that you say you heard it was in the Hoffman case?

A. That is my recollection now.

Q. Judge, has your company ever been sued by any member of the Somerset bar, except Kooser?

A. Yes. The first suit that was brought against the Johnstown & Somerset Railway Company was brought by Frank Lindsey & Company, wholesale hardware dealers in Pittsburgh. That suit was brought by Frank Hilbert, and Boose and Boose. They tried it through the common pleas before Judge Sloan, and were non-suited. They then abandoned the case, and the father of Earnest O. Kooser, Francis J. Kooser, took the case up. While on the record, Earnest's name also appears, the father was the active man conducting that litigation, and pressed through the Supreme court, and the record below was affirmed. In all the other cases, Earnest Kooser was the moving spirit with Ray Patton Smith as a sidelight.

Q. And notwithstanding the fact that a number of litigants had always heretofore had other counsel of the Somerset County Bar?

A. Yes, sir. They all flocked to Kooser on this particular proposition; in fact, his letters would indicate that they were invited; and I do not know that any other member of the bar ever had a collection against us either.

Q. Do you know Gower?

A. Gower—well, I did not recall him when he went on the stand yesterday.

Q. You don't recall ever having any conversation with him?

A. I would not affirm or deny that, because my acquaintance with Gower, if it has been anything, has been very little. I did not recall him yesterday, and do not recall him now. It is possible that what he said is true, but I don't recall it.

Q. What about the Musser Case?

A. Dan Musser—as to that, Mr. Cohen said to me one evening in the summer—

Mr. GEYER: Of course, that is not hearsay.

Mr. BEIDLEMAN: If the committee does not want it as hearsay, notwithstanding the fact that about seventy-five percent of your case was put in in that way, we are perfectly willing to withdraw the question.

Mr. GEYER: I will withdraw the objection and see what this is.

CHAIRMAN MARSHALL:

Q. Go ahead, Mr. Beidleman.

Mr. BEIDLEMAN: Go ahead, Judge.

A. I went to Dan Musser's home, which is about six or seven miles east of Somerset—

CHAIRMAN MARSHALL: I would suggest this, that in making these responses you make them as near to the point as you can and eliminate as much collateral matter as possible.

Mr. BEIDLEMAN: That is the reason I asked him the general question, in order that Judge Berkey could get to the point quicker.

A. I went to Mr. Musser's home after five o'clock in the evening, after I had quit the office, simply for a drive Mr. Cohen, and I think the salesman's name was Fetterman, were in the car, and when we got to the House, to the barn, I walked down through the yard to his house and we talked with him. Mr. Cohen and I walked back to the car, and Mr. Musser and the agent transacted business. After they were through they came to the car, and the agent said he had closed with Mr. Musser; we got in the car, and bid him good evening, and went back to Somerset. Mr. Musser came to me and said that we defaulted in the interest, after he had had that for some time, we defaulted in the interest, and he felt he did not want that kind of securities, and I made a compromise with him by which it was agreed, through the board of directors, that if he would pay the commissions of six hundred and twenty-five dollars on the bonds, that we received back that we would receive half of them, which he did; and he paid six hundred and twenty-five dollars, which he did not mention yesterday, and we settled with him on that basis.

By CHAIRMAN MARSHALL:

Q. Just while on that subject, you say in that particular instance, you say you went there in the evening about five o'clock?

A. Yes, sir, after business hours in the office.

Q. And did you close the deal that day?

A. The agent closed it. I did not help to close it.

Q. Was there any statement made by you at all at that time in regard to lifting the notes in six months and returning them?

A. I conducted no business with Mr. Musser, just met him in a social way. Mr. Cohen and I walked off to the car. The salesman dealt with him.

By Mr. MOFFATT:

Q. Fetterman?

A. I think his name is Fetterman.

By CHAIRMAN MARSHALL:

Q. When was it that the notes were over at the Berlin bank for discount?

A. I don't know that; that was done through Mr. Cohen.

Q. You were not present?

A. No, sir.

Q. Mr. Musser testified that you were over at his home about twelve o'clock and two hours after that he received a call from the bank to come there and see about the note.

A. Oh, no, we were there in the evening after supper.

Q. And then he said he went to the bank, and the bank cashier informed him that they presented the note and he refused to discount it because it was in lead pencil, and it was the next morning that Mr. Cohen came back with new notes which he signed in ink.

A. I do not know anything about that.

Q. He is mistaken about that, is he?

A. Yes, we were there in the evening after supper, after the farmers' supper hour.

Q. I ask the question now as to get clear on it.

A. I know Mr. was about the yard. It was in the evening. Mr. Myers had quit work, and I think he was taking care of the lawn. He has a nice lawn, a nice home. I think he was busy with that at that time.

By Mr. BEIDLEMAN:

Q. Judge, do you know anything about Walter? He was Walter Borderczenski in English?

A. I do not recall anything that he said that transpired prior to the time he came to the chambers to see me. I paid him the coupons on, I think, two occasions, and I think the slip-up on the check is correct, I think that happened. Now, as to what occurred after his coming to my home, that is probably correct, but a man just dropping into my home and speaking to me, I don't remember it.

Q. Did you ever make any statement to him that you would give him twenty-five dollars for one thousand dollars worth of bonds?

A. No, certainely not.

Q. Has there ever been a bond sold by an officer of the Johnstown & Somerset Street Railway Company for less than par?

A. We sold a bond and share of stock, a bond of a hundred dollars, the two together for one hundred dollars.

Q. Has any officer ever sold any stocks and bonds of the company at a price less than that to anyone?

A. Not that I know of; several that have been—since Cohen's left the job we have sold no bonds—we have sold no stock, we sold the bonds alone.

Q. And no stock?
A. Yes, sir.
Q. Will you state whether or not any of these checks that were payable to John A. Berkey or John A. Berkey, president, were used for your personal account?
A. I would say no, with this explanation: That I often advanced money when the railroad was short. Mr. Houck testiled that at times it did not make operating expenses. I have advanced that money, and then reimbursed myself. Only in that way, I have used checks that belonged to the railway company where I advanced money.
Q. But included in the more than one hundred thousand dollars that you have in the Johnstown & Somerset Street Railway Company; that is, over and above every other moneys you ever received on that account?
A. Yes, sir. Kooser had a collection against the company of about twenty-two thousand dollars, and I have, I think, in my pockets, some of the receipts that I paid it, made payments that I paid to Francis J. Kooser. I lost the continuity of my thought. Oh, yes, what I want to say: That note of the company was indorsed by A. Kent Miller and myself. I not only paid my share of that collection that Kooser had against the company, but I paid Mr. Miller's share, except there is an unpaid balance of interest that the owner of the note and myself differed upon it, and that matter is still in the hands of the Kooser's for collection. I think I made it about seven hundred dollars, and they figured it two or three hundred dollars higher. So that, in addition to what I have said I have in it, I have advanced for the company and for the benefit of Mr. Miller that additional money. I really have it in the road. Of course, Mr. Miller would be liable to me, but we expect to work it out.
Q. What have you to say about Knepper?
A. About Mr. Knapper?
Q. Yes.
A. Well, I think he admitted this morning that he had signed both notes. He always said that to me. I have gone over that.
Q. He had admitted to you that he did sign them, did he?
A. Oh, certainly. I have been over that, I believe. I want to say this, that my transactions were open and aboveboard. I have been told by a member of the bar not long after I went on the bench that the Kooser's had said they were going to drive me from it. I know from the time I went on the bench that Earnest O. Kooser especially was putting himself out of the way to investigate the private affairs of the railroad company when he was not employed by clients. A member of the bar told me that he had said that he did not care to try cases before me, that he would rather that other judges would try them. I learned that Reverend Fisher, standing yonder wearing glasses (indicating) had been in the court house at the anti-saloon meeting in February a year ago, in which he made a speech in which he said that the sentences by the court in liquor cases were not satisfactory to the Anti-saloon League, and that the only way to get a judge that would be satisfactory to the Anti-Saloon League in liquor sentences was to impeach the judge. That report came to me from various persons—I do not know that I could name them now—right after that speech was made, and he and the Reverend Bastin, sitting beside him there (indicating) had previously visited my chambers and demanded severer sentences. I also learned from my son-in-law last May that I was being shadowed by detectives that were in town, and that particular evening were hanging around the country club. So that I knew all the time that these transactions were going on of which they now complain; that Mr. Kooser and the Anti-Saloon League, through these two gentlemen, were after me, and I did all this business with checks and notes that have been testified to, knowing that. It was done openly and above-board, because I felt that I was doing an honest fair and open transaction, and I had nothing to fear by the sleuths who were on my tracks.
Q. Judge, will you state to the committee your relation to the proposition of the Johnstown Traction Company to take over the Johnstown & Somerset Street Railway Company?
A. The statements made by Mr. McAnemy and Mr. Murdock are substantially correct as I remember them.
Q. What was your attitude relative to the deferring or remission of the mortgage, or postponing the present mortgage for one they proposed for the completion of the road?
A. My attitude was just what they said. I felt then that we could complete this road to the Lincoln Highway without making the sacrifice of postponing the lien for the men who had put their money in at the beginning, and I am reasonably certain that if Mr. Kooser had left us alone and had not stirred up trouble and stirred up the minds of the investors, that that road to-day would be operating at least to the center of the town of Boswell. The greatest ecemies to the road have been the people who were dissatisfied with their investments, and there was no dissatisfaction until Mr. Kooser put his hands in it.
Q. Judge, it was testified to by Mr. Houck that certain moneys were expended in the construction of the road. Do you have any additional items over and above the five hundred and thirty-three thousand seven hundred dollars?
A. Yes, sir; the commissions that were paid to Cohen are not in that.
Q. How much were they?
A. They sold six hundred and thirty thousand dollars worth, or approximately that amount; say, in round numbers six hundred thousand dollars worth, I think it figures. Well, I am safe in saying it was not less than six hundred thousand dollars worth.
Q. What was the commission?
A. Twenty-five per cent.
Q. Anything else? How much interest has been paid on account of bonds?
A. I do not know that. Mr. Miller, I think, has a sheet that gives it, but I would estimate it at least fifty thousand dollars.
Q. Do you know anything of the cost of rights of way from Somerset to Boswell?
A. I would say that they did not cost much money; they were people that lived along the proposed route that were anxious for the road, that were willing to give us the rights of way for a nominal sum, and have done so. We bought property, might average one thousand dollars per mile; that is a nominal sum for it.
Q. How many miles?
A. One thousand dollars a mile.
Q. For fourteen miles?
A. For about eleven miles. I considered that a nominal sum for the charter of the ground we went over in many cases. They would naturally have to leave the coal stand where the surface was not heavy; and it is practically a nominal sum under those circumstances.
Q. Do you know how much money you have in notes that have been uncollected?
A. Well, I think we have about fifty thousand dollars of these assets.
Mr. LUDLOW: Fifty thousand dollars of what?
Mr. BEIDLEMAN: Of uncollected notes.
Q. They represent bonds, the value of bonds that are outstanding, do they not?
A. Yes sir.
Q. The time you were elected, Judge Kooser was a candidate for judge against you—I mean Earnest Kooser?
A. Hardly; he only got eight hundred votes.
Q. You did not regard him in the running?
A. No. Mr. Uhle, over there (indicating), was a candidate, and he got about three times as many as Kooser got.
Whereupon, at 5:40 o'clock P. M., the committee adjourned until 7:15 o'clock P. M.

March 4, 1925, 7 o'clock P. M.
Hearing resumed pursuant to adjournment.

J. A. BERKEY, recalled.

CROSS EXAMINATION.

By Mr. GEYER:
Q. Judge, you have been president of this company since its organization?
A. Yes sir.
Q. And active in its affairs?
A. Fairly active.
Q. The original capital stock as disclosed by the records of the Commonwealth was $66,000; can you tell us how much of that capital stock was paid in?
A. I assume that we followed the statute and paid in the statutory requirement, I think that was it.
Q. How much?
A. That would be 10 per cent. wouldn't it?

Q. Was it all subscribed for at the time the corporation was organized?
A. I don't know, it was organized in 1909 and I would have to refresh my memory.
Q. Do you recall how much of that capital stock you had subscribed for?
A. No I don't.
Q. How much of the capital stock of the corporation do you now own?
A. I wouldn't know that without going over the books.
Q. Can you tell us approximately?
A. No, I could not.
Q. $50,000, have you?
A. I couldn't fix the amount, I would have to look at the books.
Q. Are your books here which would disclose that?
A. I wouldn't know that, they are in the hands of the secretary.
Q. What books have you here, do you know?
A. The secretary brought the books, I don't just know in detail.
Q. How many bonds of the Johnstown and Somerset Railway Company do you own?
A. I own the amount that I paid, dollar for dollar.
Q. Will you tell us the amount?
A. The exact amount, I don't have my book here it is down at the office, it is either $94,000 or $95,000.
Q. When did you get them?
A. Well I got them and I paid for them.
Q. From the company?
A. Well they were in the possession of the board of directors and I have some in my possession, more than I own.
Q. I am asking you about that, nothing more than in the bonds of the company?
A. Oh I invested, I have bonds dollar for dollar.
Q. You evidently don't understand my question. Do you now hold $90,000 of bonds of the Railway Company?
A. I think, I haven't counted them lately, they are tied up in a bundle in my safe.
Q. But did you buy them all from the company?
A. No, I had some that I took over from other individuals.
Q. How much did you take over from other individuals?
A. I couldn't tell you that now.
Q. Can you tell us about how many you bought from the company?
A. Well, this thing has covered a period of 10 years, I couldn't draw the line without going over the books.
Q. When you bought from the company did you pay the company 100 cents on the dollar in money?
A. Yes sir.
Q. Without any discount for selling?
A. Yes sir.
Q. And how much stock did you buy from the company?
A. I don't recall, I have said I would have to go to the books again and look at that.
Q. You can't tell us what your stock holdings in the company are?
A. I couldn't at this minute.
Q. Can you even approximate it, Judge
A. No, I wouldn't undertake to approximate it.
Q. Can you tell us the total outstanding stock of the corporation?
A. The stock book I think shows about $285,000, I think. I wouldn't say that that was absolutely the amount, but relatively or approximately.
Q. And how much in bonds of the company are outstanding?
A. Approximately $700,000, I guess it is.
Q. Will you think a minute? I believe you told us that in the campaign of 1921 a selling agent sold $600,000 of bonds on which their commission was $150,000, that is correct, is it?
A. I said they sold approximately $600,000 and the commission was 25 per cent.
Q. Did you not also tell us this afternoon that the officers of the company had sold about $200,000 of bonds?
A. I said between $170,000 and $200,000.
Q. Do you know of any other sales than these made by the officers and those selling agents on behalf of the company?
A. No, sir, I think not.
Q. Did the company redeem any of its bonds?
A. Yes, it redeemed some. I remember a settlement with a man by the name of Pyle, that had redeemed some bonds. The settlement was made by Mr. Coder.
Q. When?
A. He will possibly recall more accurately than I do.
Q. Can't you tell?
A. No I can't fix that date, I would say it was after March, 1922, after March, 1922.
Q. Does your company operate on a fiscal year or a calendar year?
A. We have been operating on a calendar year.
Q. And you closed your books on the 31st of December, 1924?
A. Well the books were not very accurately kept when Mr. Vandergrift went away he took our foundation books with him and we were left considerably at sea.
Q. That was in 1915, wasn't it, or 1916?
A. That was in the fall of 1915, I guess. Wait a minute! It was either in 1915 or 1916.
Q. Has no statement showing the assets and liabilities of the corporation been prepared since 1915?
A. Yes, we had a meeting of the stockholders at Boswell in 1923, where they were all notified and invited to attend and a complete statement given of the condition of the company.
Q. Have you that statement with you?
A. No, I don't.
Q. Have you one available?
A. I don't know whether the secretary has one with him or not.
Q. What time is the annual meeting of your corporation according to its by-laws?
A. I think the third Monday in January annually.
Q. Did you hold your annual meeting this year?
A. No, sir.
Q. Did you hold it last year?
A. No, sir.
Q. When last did you hold a meeting of the stockholders?
A. I couldn't say, the minutes would show that.
Q. Have you any recollection of any being held in the last five years?
A. No.
Q. When did your company conceive the plan of selling its securities for $100 cash in exchange for $100 bond and $50 in stock?
A. That was in the fall of 1915, the minutes give the exact date and the resolution of the board of directors.
Q. Judge, what did you sell your capital stock for?
A. Just what I have said, the board passed a resolution that the stock should be sold at par and the bonds at such a price as the executive committee would agree upon.
Q. And were you a member of the executive committee?
A. I think not.
Q. Who was the executive committee?
A. I don't recall, I would have to look at the books, being the president of the board I don't think I was.
Q. How many members of the board of directors had you in recent years?
A. We have had since 1915, it has been Mr. Stotler, formerly a member of the House, Mr. Specht, a business man residing at Stoyestown, and Smucker residing at Boswell, A. Kent Miller and myself.
Q. How frequently did your board of directors meet?
A. Well we have been holding meetings probably on an average of probably four times a year, except during the stock selling, we met quite frequently.
Q. Did you sign a report to the United States Government of income of this corporation?
A. I may have, I don't recall that I did, but, I may have.
Q. Did you ever prepare a report as President of the company to the officers and directors of the business and operation of the company?
A. We prepared that report to which I have already testified.
Q. Just the one report in 1923?
A. There may have been others.
Q. That was a special meeting, wasn't it?
A. Yes.
Q. For what purpose called?
A. That was to give all the members a report of the condition of the company and the further purpose of seeing what money we could raise to complete the project up to the Lincoln Highway.

Q. When did your company first default in the payment of interest on its bonds?
A. I think on the first of January, 1922.
Q. Are you certain of that?
A. No, I haven't said so, I said I think so, I am not sure.
Q. How many bonds had it outstanding before your selling campaign began in 1921?
A. Between $170,000 and $200,000, along there somewhere is my recollection, I have not refreshed my memory recently.
Q. I show you a letter marked Petitioner's Exhibit No. 59, and call your attention to the signature at the bottom, is that your signature, Judge?
A. Yes sir.
Q. Will you look at that letter and tell us whether your company had not defaulted in the payment of interest on its bonds as early as 1919?
A. Possibly we had but they were paid up in 1921.
Q. Paid up out of the proceeds of the bonds sold?
A. Yes sir.
A. That is in 1921 when you sold those additional $600,000 of bonds you used practically all the proceeds of that issue to pay up the arrears of interest on former bonds sold, is that correct?
A. That is right, yes, sir.
Q. Can you tell us how much of that was used in paying the arrears of interest on the prior bonds?
A. Mr. Miller went to New York and made the settlement with the Equitable Trust Company, and he would know.
Q. You stated that you have sold about $170,000 to $200,000 of bonds before the campaign of 1921 and that campaign ended in the fall of 1921?
A. Yes sir.
Q. That is correct?
A. Yes sir.
Q. How many bonds has your company sold since the campaign was over?
A. Well I assume that it would not run over, it might run $5,000, along there.
Q. When the Turroni bond of $500 was sold, was that a bond of the company or a bond owned personally by you?
A. Company bond.
Q. When the next Turroni bond of $1,000 was sold was that a bond owned personally by you or the company?
A. Company bond.
Q. What did you do with the money you received?
A. I applied it to the company.
Q. That is, you credited your account with the company with that amount?
A. No, no. We were always embarrased for money and I either applied that direct to the use of the company or to reimburse me with money that I had advanced that had never been applied to the purchase of bonds.
Q. Can you recall which of the two you did with this $1,500?
A. Oh no, I could not remember that.
Q. What did you do with the $300 in cash, deposit it in bank?
A. I couldn't tell you now.
Q. What did you do with the $1,000 check, deposit it in bank?
A. I couldn't tell you now, but ifmy memory were refreshed I might be able to say whether I did or not.
Q. I show you the check dated January 12, 1923 with the endorsement J. A. Berkey and bank endorsement, and ask you whether that went into your private account or whether the company's account?
A. I would say from general appearance that went into my private account.
The CHAIRMAN: What exhibit is that?
Mr. GEYER: Respondent's Exhibit No. 2.

By Mr. GEYER:
Q. Have you any checks from yourself at or about that time to the company for this $1,000?
A. No, sir, but I hold in my hand two receipts signed by Francis J. Kooser where I paid for the company during the year 1923, in the beginning of the year 1924, $6,000.
Q. May I see the receipts?
A. Yes, sir. And that is more money than I ever got on the sale of bonds and I paid that for the use of the company.
Q. The first of the receipts, Judge, bears date the 25th of June, 1923?
A. Yes sir.
Q. The second bears date of the 3rd day of February, 1924, if I read that correctly?
A. Yes.
Q. In the meantime, between January 12, 1923, and June 3rd, 1924, where was this $1,000?
A. There never was a time in the last five years that the company was not in my debt. I advanced money on coupons, advanced money on shortage of operation and I have paid for the company to Judge Kooser over $20,000 and I have not been reimbursed, not for 25 per cent of the money I advanced.
Q. In the month of January, 1923, how much did the company owe you for moneys advanced other than on bonds?
A. January, 1923? Well here was the $5,000 and on February 2nd, 1924 I paid another $1,000 and I have advanced additional large sums of money since that date.
Q. You say here is a $5,000 item?
A. Yes sir.
Q. But that was not until the 25th day of June, 1923?
A. I have said to you there never was a time this company was even with me. Since I went on the bench and beforehand I have advanced the money to keep this company from sinking, to protect the bond owners who had put their money in and I have put my own in and I want the limit to save them from loss as well as myself.
Q. I understand your testimony Judge.
A. I don't ask you to understand it, this is for the Committee.
Q. All right, but my question still is, on the 12th of January, 1923, how much did the company owe you for moneys advanced?
A. I can't say to you but I say there never was a time—
Q. Approximately, how much, $25,000?
A. I can't say how much, I don't have the books and I will not undertake to say.
Q. Any moneys, however, owing to you were common claims against the company, were they not?
A. I don't know whether I understand what you mean by that.
Q. That mortgage, according to its terms, was a prior lien on all of the physical assets and property of the corporation, that is so, isn't it?
A. Yes.
Q. And on the first of January, 1923, your mortgage indebtedness for prior lien was something in the amount of $700,000, or over, that is so, isn't it?
A. In the neighborhood of that.
Q. And in addition to that there were several years of interest in arrears which was also secured by the lien of a mortgage, that is correct?
A. Yes, sir.
Q. And any sums of money owing to you by the company were a common claim against the company, that is correct?
A. They went into the company for its direct benefit, just the same as any other money that came from the sale of bonds.
Q. But do you understand my question?
A. I don't think you understand my answer.
Q. I do, but it is not responsive to my question, sir, my question is whether the sums which were owing to you for moneys advanced to the company were not to secure claims against the company?
A. I am not expressing any legal opinion now, I am not handing out any law.
Q. Does the question present any difficulty to you?
A. You understand my answer.
Q. Is that the only answer you intend to make?
A. I think it is patent to everybody that this money went into the benefit of the company.
Q. But is it not equally as apparent that the moneys which you advanced were to secure claims against the company?
A. Then every account and every claim that becomes due from the company would be that kind of an account and under your theory no mortgage money could be used.
Q. Is that your answer?
A. That is my reasoning.
Q. Judge on the 8th of July, 1924 Walter Borderzenski gave you a note in the amount of $500, do you recall the transaction?
A. Yes, sir.

Q. I show you a photostatic copy of this note and endorsement which is marked Exhibit 10?
A. How did you get this note?
Q. Will you look at the note and will you look at a notation on the left hand corner, written in ink, and read it for us?
A. What do you want me to read it for?
Q. Will you read it?
Q. I asked you will you read it for me?
A. Yes, sir, why?
A. J. & S. Railway bond No. 1465.
Q. Judge is the notation in your handwriting?
A. Yes, sir.
Q. And to whom is the note given?
A. Well we call that man Walter Borderczenski.
Q. To whom is it given?
A. To me.
Q. Were you present when the note was signed?
A. I wrote the note.
Q. You wrote the whole of the note except Walter's name?
A. Yes, sir.
Q. Where were you when the note was given?
A. That day I drove from Somerset to Windber on some business and I stopped with him and I asked him to buy a bond. He said that he could not buy a bond now and pay for it, that he had some obligations to meet and he didn't want to break on the fund he had in bank, but he would give me a note, and I think it was four months, I didn't look what that is.
Q. The note is four months.
The CHAIRMAN: What is the date of that note?
Mr. GEYER: July 8th, 1924.
WITNESS: He asked me to discount it at the first National Bank of Davidsville.
Q. Did you turn this note over to the officers of the Johnstown and Somerset Railway Company?
A. I turned that note into the First National Bank of Davidsville and asked them to discount it and send me the proceeds. The cashier took it and said this to me, is my best recollection: "It is strange he didn't give you a check for it, he has $2,500 in the bank". And I said to him "I don't know why other than he said he had some obligations to meet and he wanted me to take the note". I left the note with him and returned to Somerset. I called Mr. Houck and told him the note was at the First National Bank of Davidsville, that the proceeds of the note belonged to the Railroad Company, that I was going on my vacation and he should see the bank and if that bank did not discount it he should bring it to Somerset to the bank at which I dealt and get it discounted there. I went on my vacation, had gone two weeks, and upon my return I made inquiry of Mr. Houck and he told me that the note had been discounted, that he received the proceeds from the bank, $490 for it, and that he had applied it for the use of the company by paying it to the Penn Public Service Corporation.
Q. Who was the cashier to whom you spoke?
A. J. E. Williamson.
Q. Judge, I show you a check dated September 8th, I believe, 1924, of Walter Borderczenski, it is marked Exhibit No. 12, to the order of the Johnstown and Somerset Railway Company, and bears upon the back Johnstown and Somerset Railway Company in your handwriting, is it not?
A. Yes, sir.
Q. And the check is filled up in your handwriting?
A. Yes, sir.
Q. And where were you when that check was filled up?
A. At my chambers.
Q. And I assume Walter Borderczenski was there?
A. He was.
Q. Two days before that he was brought into your court for sentence according to the records, is that correct?
A. It may be, I don't recall.
Q. What was said when this check was filled up?
A. This check was in payment of a bond that he had bought I think some time in February, 1924, he bought a bond then for $500, paid me $200 in cash and gave me this check and insisted that I accept that for the note, with interest, which I did and returned to him the note.
Q. Judge, were there any payments being made on there for interest on these deferred payments for bonds? That is, Walter Borderczenski you say had paid you $200 in February?
A. Yes.
Q. And now was paying $300; what about interest on this delayed payment of $300?
A. I say I remitted that.
Q. What did you do with the proceeds of this $300 check?
A. I applied them to reimbursing myself for money that I had advanced to the Railway Company.
Q. Judge, you stated that Walter Borderczenski paid you $200 in February?
A. I think he gave me a check for it, that is my recollection, I might be mistaken, may be he paid me in money. My recollection is that he gave me a check yet I would't say definitely.
Q. I show you check dated February 14, 1924, and marked Exhibit 9, to your order, for $200, signed by Walter Borderczenski; is that the check he gave you?
A. I think it is.
Q. It is filled out in your handwriting?
A. No.
Q. In whose handwriting is it?
A. I don't know.
Q. Will you look at the endorsement on the check?
A. Yes, sir, I endorsed it.
Q. How did you get that check, was delivered in person or come by mail?
A. I don't recall that, my impression is that he delivered it in person, but I wouldn't say absolutely.
Q. Judge, he was in your court the day before, wasn't he?
A. It is possible he was. When was that gambling case there?
Q. The verdict of the jury was February 13, 1924.
A. It is correct then.
Q. And the verdict of the jury on the day before had been that the defendant be acquitted?
A. That is the verdict.
Q. And you directed the jury to find that verdict?
A. I felt I was bound to do that under the law as I unerstood it.
Q. And on that day, the 13th, Walter Borderczenski received back $150 which had been with the state police on a bribery charge?
A. Yes, sir.
Q. Is that the day on which he agreed to buy a bond from you?
A. On the 13th.
Q. On the 14th?
A. That is the day I got the check.
Q. Is that the day he bought the bond on which he completed the payment in September?
A. I would only know that by inference, I think that is the date.
Q. Judge, Walter Borderczenski had been in your office a few weeks before, on January 24, 1924, hadn't he?
A. Yes, sir. I don't know whether he was in the office or not but I had a transaction with him on that check.
Q. Judge, that check is filled out in your handwritting, isn't it?
A. Yes, that check is filled out in my handwriting.
Q. And it is endorsed by you?
A. Yes, sir.
Q. It is first endorsed by the Railway Company and then it is endorsed by you personally?
A. Yes.
Q. And that would indicate that you got the proceeds of the check personally?
A. Yes.
Q. Judge, what was that check for?
A. That was on the bond.
Q. Another bond?
A. Likely it was.
Q. When had you sold him that other bond?
A. I don't recall that.
Q. Long before?
A. Oh I couldn't fix any date.
Q. You told us a few minutes ago, Judge, that you directed a verdict because you believed that should be the decision; you heard the testimony of the officer that you told the jury that in as much as he was not present when the board was being operated he was not guilty of operating a gambling device, is that substantially what your direction was?
A. The charge is here and speaks for itself.
Q. Will you tell us you recollection?
A. The charge is here just what I said.

Mr. BEIDLEMAN: The charge is the best evidence and we have the record here.

Mr. GEYER: May we see that? We have not been permitted to see it yet.

Mr. BEIDLEMAN: That is because you have not asked to see it.

WITNESS: I think Mr. Beidleman read the whole charge before.

Q. May I see it?

A. Yes.

Mr. BEIDLEMAN: You also read the testimony, it is very illuminating.

Q. I read from the charge: "Ladies and gentlemen of the jury, the defendant has been prosecuted for operating a gambling device. The evidence is the wife was there and that she operated it and the evidence is that she owned the place. The District Attorney asked the prosecutor, the leading witness, and he said he believed she owned the place. Now in a criminal prosecution like this there may be circumstances arise where the husband will be liable for what the wife does, when it is shown in the testimony that she is his agent. There is no testimony in this case to show that it was under his control and he was operating this puch board under her direction, she being the owner of the premises, the presumption is the contrary, that she was doing business for herself and we cannot permit a prosecution to succeed under those circumstances, when there is no evidence whatever against the defendant, and we instruct you to return a verdict of not guilty". You recall that, do you?

A. There is the charge taken by the reporter.

Q. I read on.

A. I certified that to be correct.

Q. "The second indictment charges an attempt to bribe. Well, if he committed no offense and we have instructed you there is no proof that he did commit an offense, then there is no bribery in it. If he gave them the money he was not attempting to prevent these officers from prosecuting for an offense, if there was none committed, and if what the officer said is true there was no offense committed and we instruct you to return a verdict of not guilty in that case"; in that you mean the bribery case?

A. You have the record.

Q. Judge, is it your opinion that a man can be guilty of bribery or attempted bribery only if he is guilty of some crime?

Mr. BEIDLEMAN: That I object to as being immaterial and irrelevant.

A. I express that opinion in that case.

Q. And the next day Walter Bordorczenski gave you a check for $200, that is a fact, isn't it?

A. That is a fact.

Mr. BEIDLEMAN: You did not read all of it, there is the question of costs.

The CHAIRMAN: That was read in before.

A. Yes, it was read before.

Mr. BEIDLEMAN: If it was read before I don't know of any reason why it should be read in again.

Mr. GEYER: This was not read in.

Mr. BEIDLEMAN: It certainly was.

By Mr. GEYER:

Q. Judge, will you be able to furnish us from the books the information as to the amount of capital stock of the corporation which you hold?

A. I think so, yes.

Q. Will you do so?

A. I will try to accommodate you.

Q. You told us that Vandergrift got $20,000 for security, or of securities; just what do you mean by that?

A. Bonds sold, proceeds of bonds sold to the First National Bank of Boswell.

Q. Who sold those bonds?

A. Mr. Vandergrift sold them under authority of the executive committee.

Q. You spoke of an agreement which you had with Vandergrift?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Have you that agreement here?

A. That agreement ought to be here in the hands of the secretary.

Q. Will you let us see it?

Mr. BEIDLEMAN: The agreement is not here.

Mr. GEYER: Is it in town?

WITNESS: You brought it with you.

Q. Is it in town?

A. The secretary says it is.

Q. You did tell us some things in the agreement to-day?

A. You should have the agreement.

The CHAIRMAN: We expect to close this to-night and I would suggest the secretary get it.

Mr. GEYER: May we suggest also if there are any other of these records in town that are not here that you bring them here.

The CHAIRMAN: Will the secretary get these records and bring them in.

WITNESS: Bring them in and the stock book with you.

By Mr. GEYER:

Q. What were the total moneys that you paid Vandegrift?

A. I can't tell you that now.

Q. About how much?

A. I could not give you the figures.

Q. In excess of this $20,000?

A. You know you have a lot of grading in constructing a road.

Q. And he paid for it?

A. Yes.

Q. In what amount?

A. I cannot give you that now, that was in 1915,

Q. Do you have any books or records which show that?

A. You know I told you he carried all the records with him.

Q. Does the company have any books or records to show that?

A. Only approximately.

Q. Judge are you familiar with the Public Service Company Law?

A. Not very familiar, because while I was practicing Mr. Shaffer did that work.

Q. And after you went on the bench who was the attorney for the Railway Company?

A. Mr. Shaffer.

Q. And who was before you went on the bench?

A. The firm of Berkey and Shaffer.

Q. Judge are you familiar with the requirements for the keeping of accounts of public service corporations according to ascertain standards?

A. I would say I am not. I have not given it any study because Mr. Shaffer did that work, he being in the office while we were practicing he did the bankruptcy work and the bureau work here at Harrisburg largely.

Q. Judge you certainly are familiar with the corporation law requiring that when an increase is made in the capital stock indebtedness of a corporation that a return of the election shall be filed in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth?

A. Oh yes, we gave it to Mr. Vandergrift to do that, I explained that.

Q. You are further familiar with the requirements of that law, within 30 days after the increase in the capital stock has actually been made and the stock issued that he shall then make return to the Secretary of the Commonwearth showing that it was issued and what it was issued for?

A. I think all these papers were given to Mr. Vandergrift.

Q. Before the stock was issued, I am speaking, will you let me refresh your recollection? The purpose of that is that the Auditor General may know how much stock has been issued and he may collect the bonus on the stock issued?

A. We provided he should pay the bonus.

Q. Did you ever prepare such a return?

A. I think all these things were done.

Q. Did you ever pay bonus on this stock issued?

A. In the first place, Mr. Vandergrift agreed to come here and do that and reimburse myself out of the fund we put in his hands.

Q. And Judge you certainly are familiar with the requirements of the law that the capital stock and elections report be prepared and sent to the Auditor General each year?

A. Yes.

Q. And you are familiar with the requirements of the law that they shall be sworn to by the president and treasurer of the corporation, are you not?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. And you are familiar with the provisions that there is a penalty, making it a misdemeanor for an officer not to do that for three consecutive years?

A. That may be.

Q. It is the Act of 1915.

A. Then I am not familiar with it.

Q. Judge, did you as President of this corporation send any capital stock or elections report to the Auditor General since 1912?

A. I think not. I may have but I don't recall it.

Q. As early as 1915 you had at least $20,000 of mortgage liens, hadn't you?

A. Yes.

Q. And you know that was taxable?

A. I think there was a return made of that, yet I would not be sure about it.

Q. You know there is a return required each year?

A. Yes.

Q. You heard the testimony of Mr. Lehman of the Auditor General's Department that none has been filed?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. You told us this afternoon that the officers of the company serve without salary; you mean by that yourself also, do you?

A. All the officers.

Q. And have you any claim now against the company for salary?

A. No, sir.

Q. A contract was made with Mr. Cohen in 1921 for the sale of certain securities, have you that contract here?

A. No, I don't have, but I assume the secretary has it

Q. Is he here?

A. He may have.

Q. Will you inquire of him, is that contract in town?

The CHAIRMAN: Do you have the Cohen contract here?

Mr. BEIDLEMAN: The minute book sets it out.

Mr. GEGYER: May I ask if you have a copy of the contract?

Mr. BEIDLEMAN: Yes.

The CHAIRMAN: I understand the secretary to say he has the Cohen contract.

Mr. BEIDLEMAN: He said he had the Vandergrift contract at the hotel but not the Cohen contract.

By Mr. GEYER:

Q. Judge this contract provides the Railway Company shall forthwith cause its corporate name to be changed to Johnstown and Somerset Railway Company?

Mr. GEYER: Gentlemen, you are giving me the contract back in 1924, I am afraid I will have to root to get the right one unless you give me the stock selling contract.

Mr. BEIDLEMAN: The stock selling contract is the Cohen contract.

Mr. GEYER: I am asking for that, have you it in the minutes?

Mr. BEIDLEMAN: The Cohen contract is not in the minutes.

Q. You do not have the Cohen contract in the minute book, is that a fact?

A. That is the man who has the minutes.

The CHAIRMAN: There is an apparent conflict between the records produced and the testimony of the Judge. From the Judge's testimony we understand that the books up until 1915 and until after these bonds were issued and started to sell them were taken away by this man Vandergrift; now you produce a minute here of a record made in 1914.

WITNESS: That is the minute book.

The CHAIRMAN: We understood from the testimony he had taken all records.

A. Of course he did not have the minute book.

The CHAIRMAN: What records did he actually take, for our information?

A. He took with him the books of the stock sold and of how it was expended and the corporate action of the board in creating the indebtedness and increasing the capital stock, we assumed he had filed that.

The CHAIRMAN: The corporate action of the board, would that not be in your minute book?

A. Yes sir.

The CHAIRMAN: This is the minute book, then it is there?

A. The minute book that we then had was a loose leaf book and that was transcribed.

The CHAIRMAN: Into this book?

A. Into this book.

The CHAIRMAN: Then it ought to be here?

Mr. BEIDLEMAN: It is here, the resolution is in here authorizing $1,500,000. I had not seen the minute book myself up to this minute. Under date of August 30, 1915, is this minute:

"We, the owners and holders of the stock issued of the capital stock of the Johnstown and Somerset Railway Company hereby request the board of directors of the Johnstown and Somerset Railway Company, by resolution, to declare that it is the desire of the corporation, the said Railway Company, to increase its indebtedness from nothing to by resolution, call a meeting of the stockholders of the $1,500,000, and that the directors of the Railway Company, Railway Company, to be held the first day of September, 1915, for the purpose of voting for or against said increase; and we (stockholders) do hereby waive the notice of such meeting of the stockholders required by law to be given.

John A. Berkey,
A. L. O. Hay,
Frank B. Fluck,
A. Kent Miller.

Q. Will you give us the number of shares owned respectively by them, while you are reading from the minutes so that it is complete?

Mr. BEIDLEMAN: That is the request upon the directors

Mr. GEYER: On the standard form it has back of it the number of shares owned by each.

Mr. BEIDLEMAN: September 1, 1915. A special meeting of the stockholders of the Johnstown and Somerset Railway Company was held at the principal office of the company in the office of the company in the Berkey Building, Somerset, Pa., on the above stated date, upon due and legal notice to all the stockholders of record, being as ordered by the Board of Didectors.

The President of the Company, Mr. Berkey, took the chair.

The total number of shares held by the stockholders present (There being no proxies) was three hundred and twenty (320) being the largest amount in value of the capital stock of said company for which certificates of stock had been issued.

The Secretary presented the following resolution, having been adopted by the Board of Directors August 30, 1915". Then they give the resolution:

"Resolved, That a meeting of the stockholders be called to convene at the principal office of the company on the 1st day of September, 1915, to take action on the approval or disapproval of the proposed increase of indebtedness of this company, the notice by publication required by law to be given having been waived unanimously by the stockholders."

"The Secretary also produced a list of the stockholders of the company, showing the name of each stockholder and the number of shares held by him."

"The Judges of Election appointed by the Board of Directors at the meeting held on the 30th day of August, 1915 took and subscribed an oath for the faithful performance of their duties. Said list of shareholders and affidavits are in the archives of the company.

Mr. Hay presented the following resolution:

"Resolved that the indebtedness of the Johnstown and Somerset Railway Company be and the same is hereby increased from nothing to the amount of one million five hundred thousand dollars ($1,500,000). The resolution was seconded by Mr. Fluck.

The election was then held. There were voted for the approval of said resolution 320 shares, and against said resolution no shares, as appears from the records filed in the archives of the company.

Adjourned.

John A. Berkey, President stockholder's meeting.

Attest: A. Kent Miller, Secretary Stockholders meeting.

Q. Judge, you have heard the reading of this minute?

A. Yes sir.

Q. Can you turn to any records showing that there was a waiver by all of the stockholders of the corporation of the notice required to be given by the constitution of the proceedings to increase the capital stock indebtedness?

A. No, sir.

Q. Can you tell how much stock of the corporation was then outstanding?

A. The minutes book just read I assume is correct.

Q. How much of that did you hold?

A. I don't recall now what it was.

Q. Will the minute book help you to refresh your recollection?
A. Whatever was in the minute book is correct.
Mr. BEIDLEMAN: The minute book does not show the number of shares of each person.
A. I can't give you the information until I get the book.

By Mr. GEYER:
Q. And the par value of the stock is how much?
A. $50.
Q. Judge will you tell us how much commission Cohen was to get for the selling of stock?
A. He was to receive 25 per cent of the cash yielded from the sale of securities.
Q. What were the securities to be sold for?
A. Just what I have already told you.
Q. If he sold $5000 of bonds and $2500 of stock for $5000 what did he get?
A. 25 per cent commission on $5000.
Q. $1250, that would be correct?
A. If your multiplication is correct.
Q. There is a confusion, Judge, because if I recall correctly you stated that half of it they were to return in cash and the other half in notes, which would be accepted by you?
A. That is not confusing, I don't think, to a rational man.
Q. Did he get 25 per cent on the whole of the cash and notes that they got from a prospect?
A. The notes were treated as cash.
Q. For the purpose of computing their per centage?
A. Yes.
Q. Have you any record showing the exact amount which they did sell?
A. Yes sir.
Q. Can you produce it?
A. No, I don't have it. I don't know whether the secretary has it with him or not, but I saw it before I came down here.
Q. You need the expression $600,000, is that accurate or only—
A. No, that is approximate.
Q. Is that a minimum or a maximum?
A. Well when it is approximate it is presumed to be neither minimum nor maximum.
Q. Sometimes we use the term of not less than that?
A. I did not.
Q. May it have been as much as $625,000?
A. The best information I can give you is approximately $600,000.
Q. Do you have a record which shows the entire transaction?
A. I think so.

By The CHAIRMAN:
Q. Would you produce it, Judge?
A. Yes.
Q. I think we could save a lot of time instead of juggling these questions if we get the record.

By Mr. GEYER:
Q. Judge, you complained that Mr. Kooser entertained suits against your company?
A. I didn't complain, I only told the fact.
Q. Is he the only member of the bar of Somerset County who could take a claim against your company?
A. Yes. I said Mr. Hilbert and the Booses principally. The first suit, there may have been isolated claims that other members of the bar had, I don't recall any now. You may refresh my memory if you have any such in mind and I will tell you.
Q. Do you know whether they had associated with them counsel out of the county?
A. Yes, one known as Ray Patton Smith.
Q. And one known as Rodd, Smith, Shaw and Beale?
A. Well I think Judge Kooser was non hors de combat and he had them argue the case for them in Pittsburgh.
Q. Do you know the case originally came from Pittsburgh?
A. I said that to-day.
Q. And you referred to a Brill Company case. Judge, do you recall that in that case Dixon, Butler and McCouch of Philadelphia were counsel?
A. No, I never knew that. Percy and Allen Rhoads of Johnstown had that note originally and we paid him $3,000 and gave him a note for $3,000 and because of some conditions that arose between him and the company the note came to the Koosers, they advised me, for $6,000. They didn't advise me, I got the information that that note had been sent to Somerset for collection. I assumed, of course, from past experience, it was in the hands of the Koosers. I called upon the office as soon as I heard it and my conclusions were verified that they had the note.
Q. Judge, did you know that the members of the bar of Somerset County were extremely reluctant to bring any suit against the company of which the President was the Judge of the court?
A. They never told me so.
Q. It is a fact that they did not bring suit, isn't it?
A. The Koosers seemed to.
Q. I mean the other members of the bar?
A. The Koosers seemed to have all that practice.
Q. Do you know whether or not it was because other members of the bar were reluctant to bring suit?
A. You must inqire of them, I never consluted.
Q. You spoke of inferences, did that inferance suggest itself to you?
A. Well now people differ on the inferences which they would draw, probably you would but I would not, because all the relations I had with the bar I don't think there was anybody stood in awe of me. They were generally my friends and I am their friend.
Q. In the cases on which defense was given on the note visiting Judges were called in to hear the case?
A. Yes sir.
Q. And you were the principal witness for the company in those cases?
A. No, sir.
Q. You were a witness for the company in those cases?
A. I have been on the witness stand in some of the cases but not in all of them.
Q. Do you recall any case involving the opening of a Judgment in which you were not a witness?
A. I didn't testify in the McMullen case, I don't recall that I testified in the Hoffman case. I did testify in the Miller case and I testified in the Mostollar case.
Q. While you are speaking of the Mostollar case, in that case did you not as a witness called testify there being a question of two notes, "One note was discounted and I was under the impression it was the Farmers National Bank when this answer was filed, but it may have been the Johnstown National Bank, I have no knowledge as to whether it was paid or not but we have never heard from it where it was discounted"; you did so testify?
A. If you have read the record correctly that is my testimony.
Q. You have no doubt that the printed copy of the record on the appeal would be correct?
A. I would think it would be correct. What of it?
Q. Judge, that was an important fact in the determination of the case by the Judge below, as well as by the Superior Court, wasn't it?
A. I don't recall, I have not refreshed my memory from the record.
Q. Judge, have you had any information, or anything happened since which would lead you to modify the testimoney that you then gave?
A. I don't know anything.
Q. Judge, did you thereafter find that particular note? Think a minute.
A. I don't know whether I did or not, I could refresh my memory by making examinations and give you the correct facts.
Q. Didn't you thereafter find that particular note in your possession and find that it never had been discounted by you at any bank?
A. That might be true. I neither affirm nor deny it, because I am not familiar with the facts at this moment, may be on proper investigation I could answer it.
Q. Did you not recently state that to Isaiah Good?
A. Not recently.
Q. After the matter was heard in the Superior Court?
A. When did that come down?
Q. The case was for the April Term of 1924.
A. I don't know from memory, I don't recall anything about any such conversation with Mr. Good. It may have occurred, I won't deny it.
Q. Judge, you will not deny now the fact that you thereafter did find that particular note, do you?

A. I don't remember now, it may be I did, I will have to refresh my memory. It is possible that what you say is true, I want to say frankly that I don't remember and if it is true I am ready to admit it. Now, if you have the note or any evidence of the note to refresh my memory I will be only to glad to tell the true facts.

Q. If you found it I would not have it, would I?

A. I might have surrendered it to Mr. Mostellar, he might have carried it to Mr. Kooser, you might have it.

Q. Judge, let us inquire a little about this loan to the County Treasurer?

A. All rigt, go ahead.

Q. I believe you have said you had been his friend for a number of years?

A. I have been acquainted with him since childhood.

Q. Did you get that in January, I believe it was, before this $5,500 was taken from the County Treasury?

A. It wasn't taken from the County Treasury, you are making a misstatement of fact.

Q. Permit me to withdraw the statement.

A. Thank you.

Q. In the January before this $5,500 transaction happened—there is no criticism of that.

A. Go ahead, you are a pretty nice gentleman.

Q. Thank you, it is very difficult to cross-examine a Judge.

A. Worse is to cross-examine a lawver.

Q. In that preceding January the salary or commission of the County Treasurer had been raised from 1 per cent to three per cent?

A. And I passed upon that question and filed an opinion, I don't know the date.

Q. And the opinion which you filed said that the County Treasurer was entitled to 2 per cent, where before that time he had been receiving 1 per cent, you recall that?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. And it was after that that you met the County Treasurer, I believe you have said in the corridor and asked him to loan money?

A. Do you mean to insinuate that I was cheap enough to do a thing like that?

Q. Judge, I am asking the facts.

The CHAIRMAN: Let us not get into this controversy, just answed.

Q. It was after that opinion?

A. I don't recall the date, I filed the opinion, have you the date?

Q. No.

A. How do you know it?

Q. I am asking you.

A. I don't remember when I filed opinions, I couldn't tell you the date I filed one three months ago.

Q. Then you do not recall whether it was after you filed that opinion, after the $5,500 transaction?

A. I don't know when I filed the opinion, no.

Q. Judge, you knew this County Treasurer, didn't you?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. And had known him for a long time?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did you know that every check in his office before that time had been signed by Mr. Davis?

A. No, sir, it may have been true.

Q. Did you have a discussion with Mr. Davis about it?

A. With Mr. Davis?

Q. Yes.

A. It is possible I had, I wouldn't say I did or did not, I may have had. Now that to two years ago and I had dismissed the matter from my mind. The loan was made and it was secured and just what happened in every detail I would not undertake to say absolutely.

Q. Judge you recall the Rephorn matter, as we call it here, an item of $3500 of license money?

A. No, sir.

Q. You heard the testimony?

A. I heard what was said here.

Q. You heard the testimony?

A. I heard the testimony.

Q. That there was $3500 which had been collected for license in the year 1919?

A. I heard you ask those questions.

Q. You do recall that you had a conversation with Mr. Fox, the auditor?

A. Yes, sir, I had just what he testified to.

Q. And you recall that Mr. Fox came to your office to say that there was $3500 of 1919 license money which did not appear on the books of the county?

A. No, he didn't say that and he didn't say it on the witness stand.

Q. What did he say then, Judge?

A. He said on the witness stand—

Q. What did he say when he came to you?

A. Just what he said on the witness stand I think is correct, that the purpose was to re-audit the account of the Treasurer, and I told him I thought it was too late

Q. Did you know what the subject of the re-audit was to be?

A. No, sir.

Q. Did you not inquire of them what the matter was?

A. No, I dismissed it with a sentence or two just as he stated it.

Q. Did you not permit them to tell you what the matter was?

A. I didn't think they stated it to me.

Q. Had you had a conversation with the Ex-County Treasurer Rephorn before that time about this matter?

A. Was that before I handed down my opinion? If it was I know it because it was argued in open court.

Q. Did you know that those moneys had not been accounted for to the county?

A. If it was after the case was argued in open court, I knew it, if it was before I didn't know it..

Q. You produced a record here yesterday of an opinion given in a certain case.

A. I don't know the date of that.

Q. Will you turn to it and let us know when it was?

A. That opinion was filed January 27, 1921.

Q. That was before the Fox conversation, wasn't it?

A. I don't know that.

Q. Do you recall the testimony of Mr. Fox?

A. I guess it was, I believe the Fox conversation was.

Q. About January 22, wasn't it?

A. Probably a year afterwards. I had rather been under the impression it was in the mid summer.

Q. Do you recall the testimony of Mr. Fox, which you have said was substantially correct?

A. As to what occurred in my chambers between him and me I think was substantially correct.

Q. Let me refresh your recollection by recalling his testimony, as I recall it, that when—

A. Hadn't you better have the record read? I wouldn't want to rely on my own recollection.

Q. May I suggest if we are wrong probably, as you say in court, the jury will recall the testimony and reconcile it if we differ?

A. I don't want to say yes or no to your recollection.

Q. Unfortunately the testimony of Fox is not yet transcribed.

A. Unfortunately I can't answer your question.

Q. Let me ask the question first and see whether we can get along. The testimony of Fox, as I recall it, was that these licenses were not audited in 1920 for the year 1919, they audit right after the first of the year, and the matter was in litigation and the next year, which would be the year 1921, the matter was still in litigation and when they came to audit the 1921 return in the winter of 1922, the litigation was over, and then they asked for information as to where these moneys were; do you recall any such testimony?

A. I don't recall that Mr. Fox fixed the date, my impressions are that Mr. Fox and the other auditor came to me in July of 1921.

Q. Was that after the case of whether or not the licenses were entitled to the return of the money had been argued?

A. Yes.

Q. Was it after your decision?

A. Yes, sir.

And according to your decision the licensees were not entitled to the money?

A. No, it belonged to the county and state.

Q. And did you understand that they were inquiring how they could get these moneys back into the county?

A. No, they told me they wanted to reaudit the Treasurer's account.

Q. Who made that statement?

A. Mr. Fox.

Q. Was there any further statement made?

A. My reply I think covered the whole thing.
Q. Did you not inquire Judge what they wanted to reaudit and what was wrong?
A. No, with my answer they went away.
Q. When a county auditor came and said "we want to reaudit 1919" you didn't ask "What is the matter, is there anything wrong?"
A. No, I think it was 1920 they wanted to reaudit, wasn't it?
Q. No matter what it was, you didn't inquire what the thing was that they wanted to bring upon the books of the county?
A. No, it wasn't any part of my—
Q. And you didn't understand what it was about, is that it?
A. I don't recall now that I did. I dismissed it and never charged my memory with it and largely my memory was refreshed by what Mr. Fox said. I think Mr. Fox's testimony was substantially correct as to what occurred.
Q. Judge, you made the statement this afternoon that you had refused all licenses; by that you didn't intend to convey the impression that you were what we call a "Dry Judge" in Pennsylvania, who is opposed to the liquor licenses?
A. You may draw your own conclusion from that statement.
Q. When you went on the bench what Act was in force?
A. Brook's law, I think.
Q. And at that time the Volstead Act had been passed, making it unlawful to sell malt beverages containing more than one-half of one per cent alcohol, that is correct?
A. I think that is a matter of common knowledge.
Q. Then we can agree, we both knew it and at the same time there remained upon the statute books of Pennsylvania the Brook's High License Law, which provided that any one who would sell malt or brewed liquors was required to have a license, that was the state of the conflict of the law, was it?
A. That is my recollection of it.
Q. Judge, you say you refused all licenses under the Brook's law, did you write an opinion giving your reason?
A. There were two license courts held by me, I think and in each instance I refused all licenses.
Q. Did you give a reason for it?
A. I think I filed opinions each time, I am not absolutely sure.
Q. Judge, what reason did you give for refusing?
A. Well now my opinions are a matter of record, if you call down to the State Library to-morrow morning I think you will find them all filed.
Q. Don't you recall what they said?
A. Well I don't recall my reasons, I know I refused the licenses, I think the last time I held the act unconstitutional. There had eben no appellate court decision at that time.
Q. Which act did you hold unconstitutional?
A. I can't go into detail.
Q. You don't know which act you held unconstitutional?
A. I don't remember now.
Q. Judge, wasn't your reason for refusing the licenses that they did not need a license to sell malt liquors that had less than one-half of one per cent?
A. If you will present a copy of the opinion I will refresh my recollection.
Q. Can't you recall without seeing a copy of the opinion?
Mr. BEIDLEMAN: Some courts decide that and some courts the opposite.

Mr. BLUMBERG: Is it material, Mr. Geyer?

Mr. GEYER: The state took the position that the Woner bill had been passed and the Brook's high license law no longer applied, while in the other counties Judges took the position in that the Act of Assembly did not provide anything as to alcoholic content it was a question whether it was malt, brewed, vinous or spirituous liquors, irrespective of alcoholic content. Almost every county in the state differed in it.

The CHAIRMAN: Gentlemen, we sort of had a tentative understanding we would endeavor at least to close this to-night. We are not studying a question of conflict of laws, we all understand different Judges disagree. I make that statement because I think this question could have been answered quite awhile ago and saved all this time. I do not think for a minute that the Judge does not know which law he decided was unconstitutional.

Mr. BEIDLEMAN: We are perfectly willing to refer to the case. If we had had notice that any such question as this was to be raised we could have had the records of the court here.

The CHAIRMAN: We understand that but we still think that the Judge knows which way he decided and if he will say so—

WITNESS: I refused the licenses.

The CHAIRMAN: That was not the question, he asked you another question.

Mr. BEIDLEMAN: The Court does not have to assign a reason.

WITNESS: I did assign reasons.

Mr. BLUMBERG: Mr. Chairman, I asked Mr. Geyer whether he thought the question he asked was material. It wasn't the original question, the question was what his reason was, what the judge's reason was for refusing licenses, and the Judge answered he did not remember exactly what his reasons were, he believed in the latter cases he decided that act was unconstitutional and when pressed further he said he did not remember what act he declared unconstitutional. I asked Mr. Geyer whether that is material, and I would like Mr. Geyer to give me his reason for that line of examination, but I will withdraw the question.

Mr. GEYER: My thought is this: The Judge testified that he refused all licenses. It is well known that certain Judges of Pennsylvania refused all licenses because of their temperance views and I want to know whether the Judge comes in the class of these Judges or whether he believed they did not need a license.

Mr. BLUMBERG: Whether the Judge is wet or dry.

Mr. GEYER: He introduced it himself here by saying that he refused all licenses in justification of his attitude in the violations of the liquor law.

Mr. BLUMBERG: You do not think that the Committee is going to take that to mean that he is a wet or dry Judge, because certainly it makes no difference whether he is or not.

Mr. GEYER: I thought it was intended to create the impression that he was a dry Judge.

WITNESS: If you drew that inference of course that is not my fault.

By Mr. GEYER:
Q. You did not intend that inference to be drawn?
A. I didn't know what inference you would draw from it, I find you did draw one.

The CHAIRMAN: I do not think we are going to get any place with this.

By Mr. GEYER:
Q. Will you give us another case where you rendered a decision?
A. Oh I had a lot of cases before me and I believe that I wrote one of the opinions in the case of Henry Winters at the Hotel Venear, Somerset. Now the next year I don't recall.
Q. Judge, referring to the Pacifico case, I show you the opinion filed, marked 60, to No. 40 February Sessions, 1923, in which you set aside the verdict of the jury; will you look at that opinion. Do you recall your charge to the jury in that case?
A. No, I wouldn't recall it.
Q. Do you have it?
A. I have.

The CHAIRMAN: Was there just one of these cases?

Mr. GEYER: No, there was one in which the verdict was set aside.

By Mr. GEYER:
Q. I show you the Exhibit No. 61, being the transcript of your charge in that case?
A. Well there is nothing here on the paper to show that it is the charge other than it is a copy of a charge, I assume that it is the charge nevertheless, there is nothing here.
Q. Isn't it certified?
A. Oh yes, that seems to be the charge.
Q. And it seems to be certified by the clerk?
A. Yes. When was the charge filed in the quarter sessions, or was it never filed?
Q. Judge, if you can turn to your own record, there is no stamp?
A. Oh, I presume it is all right but there is nothing here to legally show it.

Q. Do you have a copy of the charge?
A. No, I didn't know it was transcribed.
Q. Evidently it was, because it is certified, isn't that so?
A. Well I wouldn't say, the Clerk has been green at the business and it may be that it is correct and may be it is not.
Mr. BEIDLEMAN: All cases that are tried before you are reported?
A. Yes, but they are not transcribed without an order from me.

By Mr. GEYER:
Q. Judge I exhibited to your counsel earlier in this case a photostatic copy of the Newman letter in the Turroni matter, have you any objection to using the photostatic copy? We don't seem to be able to lay our hands on the original?
A. I guess it is all right.
Q. Your counsel supplied the photostatic copy, do you recall the testimony of District Attorney Truxal, and your coming down to inquire at his office concerning a certain case?
A. Yes sir.
Q. Did you tell us that his testimony was substantially correct?
A. I think not.
Q. Was his testimony substantially correct?
A. It was in part.
Q. And in what part was it not correct?
A. I inquired of him of the Marcella case, that is on the letter I wrote.
Q. Do you recall that Mr. Truxal testified and afterwards wrote a letter that he never had a Marcella case?
A. Yes.
Q. And do you still say that you inquired of him of the Marcella case?
A. I certainly did.
Q. And that when you inquired of him of the Marcella case, I think you told us that he said there was one there and he wasn't going to docket it?
A. That is my recollection.
Q. Did he tell you why he wasn't going to docket it?
A. I gave you the reasons to-day.
Q. What were they?
A. That it was irregular and the whole proceeding void.
Q. Did he tell you in what respect it was irregular?
A. I think he did.
Q. What was it?
A. Just for the reason set forth in this letter.
Q. What was it, Judge, using it to refresh your recollection?
A. This letter says. "In the case of Commonwealth vs M. Marcella was broght to my attention to-day and I find the proceeding was illegal and will not be prosecuted further, as the search and seizure was illegal and he is released from the bond. The bond is no longer in force and he is released."
Q. Judge, did you examine any proceedings in any Marcella case?
A. Not that I recall, I may have.
Q. Did you see any search warrant in any Marcella case?
A. I only know what I said in this letter and I obtained that information by word of mouth from the District Attorney, as I recollect it.
Q. What was the matter with the search and seizure?
A. The District Attorney told me just practically what I have written in this letter.
Q. Did you inquire of him what is the matter with it?
A. I usually respect what the District Attorney tells me as to papers in his possession and as to nol. pros. cases. I have always respected the legal ability and the word of the District Attorney since I am on the bench.
Q. Judge did you know anything about this matter before you went to the District Attorney's office?
A. Mrs. Turroni told me that she was on the bond, that she had to put up a thousand dollars as a bond for her relative Marcella.
Q. Judge, my question is, did you know it was illegal before you went to the District Attorney's office?
A. I didn't know anything, that it existed, I didn't know anything about it.
Q. Before you went to the District Attorney's office?
A. I knew it only after the bond transaction had taken place and he then spoke of this matter.
Q. Will you answer the question?
A. I did.
Q. Did you know that the proceeding was illegal before you went to the District Attorney's office?
A. I didn't know anything about it until I went to the District Attorney's office.
Q. Judge, answer this question: Where did you get this letter?
A. On my office table.
Q. After you came back from the District Attorney's office?
A. Yes, sir.
Q. And where did the District Attorney sign it?
A. I said to-day and I repeat that, I am not clear on that, either I went with her to the District Attorney's office and he there signed it in the presence of me, or she went with it alone, I am not able to say which occurred. That is what I said to-day.
Q. Do you recall that you went to the District Attorney's office twice?
A. My answer already ought to indicate my knowledge on that.
Q. Judge, will you turn to the last three lines of this letter, and I will read them: "And he is released from his bond, the bond is no longer in force and he is released," what was your purpose in writing this letter?
A. The purpose was, for the District Attorney gave me this information, that this letter signed by myself and the District Attorney would enable her to get her money.
Q. The sum of $1,000? If it was no longer needed for the protection of the Commonwealth the manifest purpose of this letter then was to release that $1,000?
A. That is what it says, dosen't it?
Mr. BLUMBERG: Judge, will you answer the question directly.
The CHAIRMAN: Those evasive answers are not pleasing to the Committee and it takes longer to answer in that way than to say yes, and it wastes time.
Mr. BEIDLEMAN: If we were trying this in court the Court would say the letter speaks for itself and the Court would interpret the meaning of the letter instead of having it done on cross examination by counsel on either side.
WITNESS: That is why I answered as I did.
By Mr. GEYER:
Q. Within two days you got that $1,000?
A. I don't recall the date I got the $1,000, it might agree.
Q. I will show you the check again. The check was dated January 12, wasn't it?
A. Yes, I got it a few days afterwards, I presume that was paid January 15.
Mr. BEIDLEMAN: That has been proved about 77 times.
The CHAIRMAN: Do you mean you are going to stop now?
Mr. GEYER: I think so, or may I suggest that if on examination of my notes there is a matter which occurs to me after the other examination I may be permitted to inquire.
The CHAIRMAN: You have nothing further just now?
Mr. GEYER: I have nothing further at this minute.

By Mr. LUDLOW:
Q. Judge, where does your Railway Company have its offices?
A. In my building in Somerset.
Q. Does it keep its records there?
A. Well a part of them are kept with Mr. Miller and a part are in the hands of Mr. Houck.
Q. Where do you keep the bonds that have not yet been sold?
A. Now I think they are all in my safe.
Q. How long have they been there approximately?
A. Mr. Miller brought a number of them there, I had the other portion probably six months ago.
Q. Do you mean the safe in chambers?
A. Yes.
Q. Is there a safe in the company's office in the Berkey Building?
A. No, there is no way to keep them there.
Q. Where were the unsold bonds kept during 1921, 1922 and 1923?
A. Mr. Miller had part of them in his safe and I had part of them.
Q. Approximately, how many did you have in your safe?
A. I may have had half of them.

Q. Are all signed and sealed and ready to deliver to the purchaser?

A. Yes, they were consigned by the trustee to Mr. Miller.

Q. Did you ever purchase any of your stock or bonds from holders for less than their face value?

A. I don't recall of any but Mr. Levy told me that he had bought some bonds that he would let me have at the price he paid for them.

Q. Did that happen in many cases or just a few cases?

A. That is the only isolated case that I know.

Q. Do you know whether that was the case of a large or small bond in amount?

A. I think it was said here in the testimony $700.

Q. You think you bought that back at something under par?

A. He said he would let me have them at what he paid for them, I don't know what he paid for them.

Q. You have testified to-day that you used a part of the proceeds of bonds sold by you for the company to reimburse yourself for advances made?

A. Oh yes, the company still owes me probably fifteen, twenty thousand dollars outside of the bonds I bought.

Q. How much, approximately, did you use in reimbursing yourself?

A. I would think that I was putting out more money than I got in.

Q. That does not answer my question. It is probably true, but I want to know how much money in that way you used in reimbursing yourself for advances which was made to the corporation?

A. Well it might amount to $5,000 I said to-day.

Q. And was any of that money that you personally advanced for the account of the corporation for the purpose of making up a deficit in operation? Your engineer testified to-day that there was a deficit in operation in the last few years.

A. I usually advanced that money personally and when money came in I reimbursed myself from that.

Q. In other words, you advanced the money as the company had to have it?

A. Yes.

Q. For the different current needs of the money, whatever they were?

A. For instance, take the bill due for electric current running from $650 to $800 a month, if the company couldn't earn it I advanced it and that would occur mostly during the lean summer months, it would be more effective in the summer months than in other months.

Q. In other words, Judge, at times of money shortage for the corporation you went down into your own pocket and paid bills and then as you sold bonds you reimbursed your personal account?

A. Yes, it was the only way to keep the road from being shut down and in order to protect my investment and that of all other bondholders, I was the only source from which it seemed money could be raised and I put it up.

Q. Now doesn't the mortgage under which these bonds were authorized to be issued and sold provide that the proceeds of the bonds should be used for construction of the railroad and not for operation?

A. I don't know.

Q. They would of course speak for themselves, but you don't know?

A. I would have to go over them and see, but in order to conserve the property, to keep it from shutting down and being forced into the hands of a receiver and the property interest of the stockholders and bondholders conserved I was bound to use that method and I believed it was for the best interest of everybody who had a dollar in it and I did it with what I thought was the best of good faith to bring this company across the danger point.

Q. Even though the bonds which you sold for the first time to new customers might have provided that the proceeds were to be used for construction and not for operation?

A. Yes, it was the only way it conserve the property.

Q. Judge, did these bonds at any time ever pay the coupon interest?

A. Not from the earnings.

Q. Did the corporation out of anything other than earnings ever pay any serial number of coupons?

A. Yes.

Q. How many of these coupons, to the best of your recollection, were paid to bondholders?

A. I think Mr. Miller has the report of the Trustee, that will give it to you exactly, and I will ask him to turn that over to the Committee.

Q. He is here now?

A. He is here now and I think he has it with him.

Q. Do you know that some coupons were paid but not out of profits?

A. Oh yes.

Q. Therefore to the extent to which they were not paid out of profits it was again necessary to deplete the principal account to pay the coupons?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Now go ahead and explain it.

A. The board of directors had said there was a certain amount that accrued out of the proceeds of the sale of bonds as an estimate that would be needed for that purpose until the road would earn the fixed charges and with the slump that goes on, the strike and the efforts to sink this road financially we were not able to carry out our intentions.

Q. It has been testified in this proceeding that you paid the interest and took up certain coupons of some of the bondholders who were complaining and were disgruntled, is that a fact?

A. That is a fact.

Q. Did you in turn include that in your account of money due you by the corporation when you came to reimburse yourself?

A. Some of these coupons there was company funds that I paid, for instance you take the one check that I paid to Guy Walker. We had accounts in several banks of the railroad company and the first check I happened to draw on the account that I mistook the railroad company's balance and he explained how I issued the second check. Now those were paid out of deposits that belonged to the company. Others I paid out of my own pocket.

Q. Had it occurred to you as President of the Company that your failure to file reports with the Auditor General meant that your company in the last two or three years had saved between ten and twenty thousand dollars in taxes?

A. No, we expected that would have to be paid but we hadn't available funds to reach out if they had been rendered.

Q. Therefore the reports had not been filed?

A. Yes, and they were not rendered for several years. Of course the Secretary would receive all those communications.

Q. You understand, of course, did you not, in addition to taxes on bonus, on new stock, and taxes on capital stock that there would be an 5 mill tax on the gross receipts of your carrier companies?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Now have you ever paid any of that according to the return testified to to-day?

A. I guess not, but we have the exact amount of our revenues and that can be collected when we have the money.

Q. Then if your company earned, as your engineer testified, $21,000 in 1923 and $26,000 in 1924, to say nothing of gross receipts for prior years, there is an accounting due the Commonwealth?

A. Oh yes, there is no question about that and we shall be very glad to meet it when we have the cash.

Q. Isn't it a fact, Judge, that you are the majority stockholder of this company?

A. The majority stockholder?

Q. Yes.

A. No, I probably am the largest stockholder, larger than anybody else but not the majority.

Q. Has your company held a corporate election in the last two or three years?

A. No. Under the by-laws as I recall them, they are recorded here, the officers elected held over until their successors are elected.

Q. And how long has it been since there has been an annual meeting of the stockholders, do you know approximately?

A. I couldn't fix the date, but we did have a meeting of the stockholders in order to report to them, a special meeting, as to the condition of the company.

Q. How long ago was that?

A. That was in 1923, I think it was in August. It was in 1920 or the summer of 1923.

Q. Judge, let us consider for just a few minutes, because that is one of the reasons for which this Committee is appointed, the propriety of your action in continuing as President of this public service corporation after you as-

sumed the office of Judge of Somerset County: Had it occurred to you as a Judge that there was a distinct violation of duty, personal and public?

A. Well it didn't for this reason: My predecessors in office have held like positions, Judge Ruppel was President of a couple, or at least one, probably two mutual insurance companies and I am President of a mutual insurance company.

Q. Now?

A. Yes, and it had never occurred to me that there was anything irregular about it.

Q. Is that a position which pays you a salary?

A. No, no.

Q. If this Railway Company were financially solvent has it occurred to you that it would be proper for you to draw a salary from it?

A. It has occurred to me that it would not.

Q. Not?

A. No, I think not.

Q;, Has it seemed entirely proper for you, as a judge, understand now, I am asking your viewpoint?

A. Yes.

Q. To keep these corporation bonds in your safe in chambers and sell them there?

A. Well this was the situation, I thought that unless I kept my hand on the matter that the whole thing would be lost, and I would have been only too glad to have turned it over to somebody also.

Q. And do I understand that if anything had happened to you when you went on the bench, as for illustration your death, that this company would have gone to the wall?

A. Well it looked like it to me if I took my hand off of it.

Q. Would you say the same was true as at the close of 1924, three months ago?

A. Yes.

Q. The same is true now?

A. Yes, we were pressed more and more on dissatisfaction and trouble to collect money as time went along.

Q. Did it seem to you to be in violation of your duty as Judge to the entire consistuency in the County of Somerset that you should use your official paper and your personal signature in connection with the sale of bonds of the corporation while you were Judge, a corporation of which you were President and stockholder?

A. It didn't occur to me. I have written letters as to other corporation matters, it didn't occur to me. It probably would have been better to use the other letter heads.

Q. Has it occurred to you that the office of Judge in your County might fall into gross suspicion and certainly be open to attack—I am referring now to the office and not to you?

A. Yes.

Q. If the incumbent were to have before him litigants who were stockholders and bondholders in the company of which he was the President?

A. I don't think that the presidency changed the situation or business in hand because it was a nominal position.

Q. You have just testified that if you had died or stepped aside even as recently as a few months ago the company would probably have gone to pieces?

A. That was because withdrawing my personal efforts, nothing official.

Q. Would you say then that your position, whatever you call it, is nominal? Aren't you the most important man in that company? You can be as modest as you want to, isn't that a fact?

A. The position of President is self created, nothing which made me more prominent.

Q. Isn't it a fact, forget the office at present, that you John A. Berkey are essential to the continuance of this company?

A. Well I believe that it is.

Q. Isn't it a fact that you John A. Berkey are the President Judge, or the sole Judge of the Judicial District of Somerset County?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. With that in mind is it not projudicial to the best public interests, in your opinion, that a man holding that position should sit in cases involving litigants who are his bondholders and his stockholders of that company?

A. Well now I have other matters that are private or personal matters, I own stock in companies that I could not divest myself of without great losses and when those matters come up and I know them I always invite in another Judge.

Q. Do you not think it is unfortunate from the standpoint of the public welfare in your county and the confidence in the Court—forget yourself now as the man?

A. Yes.

Q. I am speaking solely about the Court, that the Court should, in chambers, sell bonds of a company in which the Court is interested, to men who are either under arrest and acquitted, sentenced or have just been sentenced, does that not place the Court in a very embarrassing position both personally and in public?

A. I didn't know it at the time I made sales that there had been such arrests made of parties in court.

Q. In one case wherein you directed the acquittal of a man on February 13, 1924 and he purchased from you on the following day, did it occur to you that that might be a misuse of your office as Judge?

A. Well the evidence on that trial gives this man a clean sheet.

Q. Regardless of that, didn't you think that the Court should not be subjected to that kind of an embarrassing or possibly double position?

A. Well it would no doubt be better that I was in the situation here where I was trying to take care of five or six hundred people that if I would abandon the institution that my money would be lost and all their money might be lost and it was a trouble to take care of them and maintain my reputation for integrity.

By Mr. BEIDLEMAN:

Q. Judge, do you know the signature of Earnest Kooser?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Will you look at Respondent's Exhibit No. 5A and tell me whether or not that is his signature?

A. It is his signature.

By Mr. LUDLOW:

Q. Had it occurred to you along the line of the proprieties of the situation which we were just discussing that it might have been better for you in protecting your five or six hundred stock and bondholders in Somerset County to stick to the ship of the company and to give up the position on the bench so as not in my way to lay the judiciary open to an attack, had you thought of that?

A. There is no such condition prevailing that brought that to my mind.

Q. In other words you haven't thought of it?

A. Until this attack was made on me and I wasn't going to run under fire.

Q. I see, but prior to that time when these positions were circulated and this proceeding started, that thought had not occurred to you?

A. No, the only criticism that I had heard of the public up to that time was as to the character of sentences I was handing down in liquor cases.

Q. There is a difference of opinion on that subject every place.

A. That is the only criticism I heard until this rapid fire matter occurred within the last six weeks.

Q. I am discussing solely the question of your duel relationship as Judge and as one who is so important to the continued well being of a big corporation?

A. Yes, sir.

By Mr. WITKIN:

Q. Judge Berkey, have you heard of any criticism directly against you by reason of the fact that you were holding the office of President of the insurance company?

A. No, never a word.

Q. That insurance company, I presume, is solvent and in good financial condition?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Just two general questions?

A. Yes.

Q. Have you ever considered the fact that a party litigant was or was not a bondholder in any case whatsoever that appeared before you to influence you in any manner whatsoever as to the decision that you should render in that case under the law?

A. Certainly not.

Q. Judge Berkey have you ever knowingly or wilfully made any misrepresentations to any prospective buyer of stock of the Johnstown and Somerset Railway Company in which sale you participated?

A. I did not. I sold to Ditko and his two sons, probably in November $1,500 and I told them specifically, giving them as an illustration that those bonds were not paying interest. They said "we live by the road and we are anxious that this road gets through to its destination, we are willing to put $1,500 in it, understanding that it is not paying the interest charges now."

Q. Judge Berkey, have you ever appropriated for your own use, excluding reimbursements for funds that you have outlaid any money or moneys whatsoever that you received from the sale of bonds of the Johnstown and Somerset Railway Company?

A. I have not, because the company has always been in my debt beyond the amount of bonds I purchased and I put up the money frequently to my great inconvenience in order to save the investments of the bondholders, including the people that had been rendered dissatisfied.

Q. Judge Berkey, in any of your transactions with prospective purchasers of bonds, whether party litigants or not, have you ever suggested or have you ever done your business with respect to the sale of bonds in a secret manner so as to prevent the full and true facts from coming before the public?

A. Certainly not. I have handled checks openly and aboveboard, I have handled notes, I have given receipts and all of these things that business men usually do in the ordinary course of business.

Q. Did you, Judge Berkey, think that in all these transactions and in the signing of all these checks or notes which you did sign, that you were doing the right and proper thing?

A. I certainly did and I held nothing from the view of business men in any way connected or liable to become connected with the matter.

Q. Judge Berkey, at the time that you were elected by the people of your district to become their Judge I understand that you were President of the Johnstown and Somerset Railway Company?

A. I was, and I was also President of the insurance company.

Q. What was the total amount of the vote polled in your district, do you know?

A. My recollection is that the total amount of votes then polled, only males then voting, was 11440.

Q. And I understand that you received 51 per cent of the total electoral vote at that time?

A. I received over 155 or 255 more votes than 51 per cent.

By Mr. BEIDLEMAN:

Q. How many candidates?

A. There were four candidates.

Q. Who were they?

A. Mr. Boose, Mr. Norman T. Boose, Charles F. Uhl, Esq., and Earnest O. Kooser and myself.

By Mr. LUDLOW:

Q. Judge, when you sold bonds in chambers to those foreigners Turroni, Kaoli and our alert friend Walter, did you tell them that these bonds were not paying interest?

A. I did. I didn't sell any to Paul Kaoli that I remember.

Q. Did you to Pacifice?

A. Sold to Pacifice on the 29th of March, 1921, Mr. Miller was with me and possibly Mr. Houak that day and we sold to 12 or 15 people at Jerome and Pacifice was one of them.

Q. Did it occur to you in the sales in chambers when these men came in that their purchases had anything to do with the fact that they had just been before you or might be before your court then?

A. No, because I felt that any business transaction as I had with anybody would not affect me. Now for illustration: I handle all my checking accounts at the Farmers National Bank, I have for years, and yet there was a criminal case brought by them came before me and was tried, in which the jury acquitted the defendant but put the costs on him. Now I couldn't foresee even in my banking institution, where I necessarily had to have some financial institution to do business with, that some day a case might arise. There is now a case on the calendar that arises out of that institution, in which Mr. Kooser is engaged as counsel, and I put that case when I had a Judge presiding specially at the last term of court, on that list, and in view of being told Mr. Kooser had antipathy for trying cases before me I put all the Kooser cases on the visiting Judge's list in order to give him peace of mind.

Q. The sales made by Mr. Cohen for your company realized 75 per cent only, did they not?

A. They realized only 50 per cent net on the stock and bonds.

Q. Combined?

A. Combined.

Q. The sales made by you to Turroni and Pacifiec and friend Walter realized 100 per cent?

A. Yes and all that we have sold since the campaign of the Cohens ended we have sold all of them, the bonds at par without any stock to everybody.

Q. What is the total of bonds sold since the exit of the Messrs. Cohen, altogether?

A. It may run between five and ten thousand dollars.

Q. And they sold $600,000?

A. Yes. We have sold that at par entirely, it has been the policy of the company since then.

By Mr. BLUMBERG:

Q. Before the first Monday of January, when you took office as a Judge, you had as a lawyer sold stock for the Railway Company?

A. Yes.

Q. And you were at that time President of the Railway Company also?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Was that fact generally known throughout the county?

A. Oh yes.

Q. Have you sold a good deal of bonds yourself?

A. Yes and in company with Mr. H. F. Miller.

Q. So that you were President of the Johnstown and Somerset Railway was generally known throughout the county?

A. Oh yes, we had sold mainly to small investors and mainly among the foreign population along these mining towns.

Q. And the greater portion of your sales you sold the smaller amounts?

A. Yes, and we probably had three or four hundred of them on the list before I went on the bench.

Q. I also understood you to say, or at least it was brought out in the testimony, that the first default in interest in the ocupons took place in 1919, is that correct?

A. Yes, sir, but that was paid up.

Q. But there was a default in interest?

A. In 1919, yes.

Q. So that there was a default in interest and that was generally known?

A. Yes.

Q. And you were President of this Railway Company and it was generally known?

A. Oh yes, I have been president for 11 years.

Q. And those facts were generally known before election?

A. Oh yes they were known to the public all over the county and was specially so in the northern part of the county, where our largest population is.

Q. Was there a spirited campaign in that election by any of the candidates?

A. Well it was a very pleasant agreeable campaign, there was no mud slinging or anything of that kind.

Q. Was this matter at all brought up in the campaign?

A. Oh no, there was nothing mentioned.

Q. Was Victor Dubara, the estimable gentleman that Mrs. Turroni mentioned, an employe of your company?

Q. Was he in your personal employ?

A. No.

Q. Was he ever a defendant before you in court that you can remember?

A. No.

Q. One other question, Judge: Do you recall the witness Kochonour?

A. Yes, I recall him.

Q. Mr. Kochonour testified that after the purchase by him of some bonds he finally called at your office, in your chambers, with a certain agreement given to him by Mr. Cohen, I believe it was, at any rate by the salesman Cohen or Ketterman, at any rate by the salesman?

A. Yes.

Q. That he displayed this agreement to you, that you sent for Mr. Cohen and then you left, that Mr. Kochonour

testified that he went to Mr. Cohen's office and Mr. Cohen left?
A. Yes.
Q. And saw his agreement?
A. Yes.
Q. Judge Berkey, do you recall that agreement mentioned by Mr. Kochenour?
A. No, I don't. I recall that he called at my office and that I sent for Mr. Cohen.
Q. Do you recall Mr. Kochenour showing you a certain agreement?
A. No.
Q. If he had shown you one would you remember it?
A. No I wouldn't recall unless it was something special, I don't deny that he showed it to me, he may have but I do not remember that.
Q. Did Mr. Kochenour ever complain to you that he had an agreement which Mr. Cohen took away with him?
A. He hasn't mentioned it since then I am confident.
Q. Did you ever hear of that agreement before Mr. Kochenour testified yesterday?
A. No I didn't unless it was the day he arrived there, I wouldn't say that he didn't have it but I don't remember it.
Q. Have you, Judge Berkey, ever received any compensation from this company?
A. Not a dollar.
Q. Do you have any account that you can show us showing the total amount of money advanced by you personally to the company?
A. I don't have it with me, I have with me the money I paid for the purchase of bonds, I can produce that in the morning, I have that in my room.
Q. It isn't that that I wanted to see.

By The CHAIRMAN:
Q. Judge, I believe you have testified that there were between $500,000 and $600,000 bonds outstanding at the present time?
A. There are more than that.
Q. Between $500,000 and $600,000 that this man Cohen sold?
A. Yes, sir over $600,000, there is over $700,000 out I think. No, in the neighborhood of $700,000.
Q. What is the par market value of those bonds?
A. Well they have no market value, that was established by sales that I know of. There have been a few sales in decedent's estates and I never was present where any was sold. I assume that the testimony in regard to what took place at these sales given is correct.
Q. Then what is the real value from the standpoint of the assets of the company?
A. Well this railroad was projected to be built to the Lincoln Highway. It is now like an unfinished building.
Q. I am speaking of it from the standpoint at the present time because the value of the bonds was dependent upon its value now?
A. Yes.
Q. What is the present real value of those bonds?
A. Its physical value is equal to I would say 75 per cent of the money invested, its market value would not be that.
Q. You are speaking of the railroad itself?
A. Yes, sir.
Q. You say these bonds are about $700,000 of bonds?
A. Yes, sir.
Q. Supposing you realize the 75 per cent of the investment in your road, what per centage would that pay on each bond?
A. That would pay probably 75 cents on the dollar.
Q. You do not have $700,000 invested in your road, do you?
A. Well no, you see in making that deduction we paid a lot out on interest and paid out for commissions, that would make that deduction.
Q. To get $700,000 in value you would have to have $1,000,000 invested, practically?
A. I said it would bring 75 per cent of $700,000, because we would have to take off its physical value what we paid for the sale of bonds and overhead charges in bringing it to its physical condition.
Q. Mr. Berkey, when Mrs. Turonni came to your office the first time with her husband and the other gentleman, had you ever seen her before?
A. No.
Q. You were acquainted with her that time?
A. I never saw her before.
Q. Was that the first time she was in, when she bought the bond?
A. Yes, she was brought there by Victor Dubars.
Q. We have got that all on the record, we do not care to have it repeated. The first time she was in your office she bought the bond?
A. Yes, sir.
Q. At that time when she bought the $500 bond did she arrange with you to pay an additional $1,000 bond?
A. No.
Q. Did you see her between that time and the time she sent you this check?
A. No, he sent the check, her husband sent the check.
A. Did you arrange with him in the meantime to buy a bond?
A. No.
Q. You had not seen him until you got this letter?
A. No.
Q. The day he was in the office he did not have a bond?
A. No.
Q. Did he contract for a bond?
A. No, she did all the business.
Q. She just contracted for a $500 bond?
A. Yes.
Q. And there was nothing said by him or any one in his behalf on that day in reference to purchasing this $1,000 bond?
A. No.
Q. Did you see him between that time and the day you received the letter enclosing the check?
A. I did not.
Q. Judge, the letter which has been offered in evidence, Exhibit 3, reads as follows:

"Johnstown, Pa., January 12, 1923.

Dear Sir: Enclosed you will find check for $1,000 being my payment in full of my bond. Accept my thanks and oblige.

Arthur Turroni"

A. Yes.
Q. Now why did he write a letter like that if he did not have some previous agreement with you for the purchase of those bonds?
A. He didn't; it is a peculiarity of the foreigners. I enclosed him a thousand dollar bond on the head of that letter.
Q. You acknowledge it: "I beg to acknowledge receipt of your check for a thousand dollar bond, J. and S. Railway Company. J. A. Berkey"?
A. Yes.
Q. You say that you hadn't any conversation with him before in reference to this bond?
A. No.
Q. And he expresses it "being my payment in full of my bond"?
A. That was what he wrote me, that is just what transpired.
Q. Was it before or after you received this check for $1,000 of Mrs. Turroni that she came back to your office and stated that she was having some trouble?
A. That was afterwards.
Q. And when she returned did she state what that trouble was?
A. Yes, she told me that her husband had been arrested.
Q. What for?
A. She said he had been arrested by the United States Marshal.
Q. Did she say what it was for?
A. Yes, she said he was in trouble on moonshining or liquor trouble.
Q. Did she think it was the same thing he had been arrested for before?
A. I don't recall that she did.
Q. He had been arrested prior to that time?
A. I believe it appears from the record that he was.
Q. His case had been disposed of by you?
A. No.
Q. I think we have it in the record?
A. Probably it was. No, his case was not nol prossed until in June or July.
Q. It was pending then at this time?
A. It was pending then.

Q. Why did she come to you Judge with this matter if she had never seen you but once before?
A. I don't know.
Q. You were Presiding Judge, instead of going to an attorney?
A. She came into the room, I think that Miss Covolla brought her in because she always brings in the foreign people.
Q. Who was she?
A. She was the court interpreter and she is always in the library and in the attorney's room and she attends to their wants if they call for her. She is permitted to go to the various offices in the court house, she is permitted to go with them to the county jail.
Q. This lady you speak of who possibly might have brought her in would scarcely have taken her to your office if she had not made a request?
A. Oh undoubtedly she made the request of her.
Q. Is that the lady who interpreted here last evening?
Mr. BEIDLEMAN: Yes, we are going to call her.
Q. There is in the testimony here that this man Cohen made certain representations when he was selling these bonds that they were not required to pay for them but were merely loaning their security; you did not authorize him to make any such statements?
A. I did not, I never heard of it until Peter Hoffman brought his action.
Q. Did not Charles R. Miller also advise you that he has so informed him when he purchased?
A. You mean Charles R. McMillan.
Q. McMillan, yes.
A. I don't think that he ever said that to me. He incorporated it in his petition to open the judgment, that is the only time I recall that he ever reiterated that statement.
Q. Do you remember Peter Hoffman so stating in your office?
A. Oh no he did not.
Q. Did any one ever state to you or complain to you that he had made that representation?
A. Yes, after Peter Hoffman had started it than a number of people came with that story.
Q. After you got that information did you take the matter up with Mr. Cohen?
A. I don't know Mr. Cohen's address at the present, the last I knew it—
Q. I am speaking of the time of these complaints?
A. No, because I didn't know his address.
Q. Had he left at that time?
A. Yes, I saw him in San Francisco in the summer of—it was the year that the American Bar Association met in San Francisco, was that in 1922? He lived there then and I met him.
Q. This man, Andrew Kochenour, when he came to your office and complained about the agreement that he had and you called Mr. Cohen, what did he say to Mr. Cohen when he came into your office?
A. I sent for Mr. Cohen in order that he would adjust the matter.
Q. I just asked you what you said to him, you know you sent for him, what did you say to him when he came?
A. I said "Here is Mr. Kochenour wants to take up the matter with me, you are the bond salesman, you take up the matter and straighten it out with him.
Q. Had Mr. Kochenour gone into details with you to any extent?
A. I don't remember anything of the conversation.
Q. Did Mr. Cohen later report to you as to whether or not he had straightened the matter out?
A. Yes sir, he reported to me that he had went away satisfied.
Q. And he didn't tell you that he had taken his agreement and had not returned it?
A. No; and Mr. Kochenour has visited me and talked with me, calling a number of times to see me just in a social way and he never made any such complaint to me, never heard of it until he was on the witness stand.
Q. You didn't see him for sometime?—He lives 30 miles away?
A. Yes; but I have seen him since 1921 four or five different times; I met him in the court house lobby.
Q. Mr. Cohen, you say, did report to you that he had fixed things up with him and he had gone away satisfied?
A. Yes.
Q. And he did not tell you that he had taken his agreement and gone into another room and had not seen him until he went away?
A. No, I didn't know anything about that until he testified here.
Q. You testified that Mr. Cohen's services rendered to you people during the time he was with you was entirely satisfactory in every respect?
A. Satisfactory to the people with whom he dealt, so far as I know.
Q. Is this the only complaint that you ever heard where he had made representations or done anything that was complained of?
A. I never heard any until after Mr. Hoffman had filed his petition to open the judgment and I don't know that I have heard any one complain of the individual conduct of Mr. Cohen, but this matter that was stated on the stand yesterday.
Q. In reference to the Somerset Trust Company there was testimony here in regard to your not appointing them; you gave as your reason excessive charges on their part in administration of estates?
A. And in addition to that the dissatisfaction of members of the bar as to getting business transacted with the President.
Q. When did that line of complaint come to your ears first, Judge, if you recall?
A. I had some experience when I was practicing, as I testified to-day.
Q. Have they reformed in that respect?
A. They have put up the interest that they allow to wards and I required all accounts to be delivered to me at chambers and I examine them before they are presented for confirmation.
Q. Is that a new policy on your part?
A. That is a new policy that was instituted by myself and I have had but little trouble with them since they first—
Q. When did you inaugurate that new policy?
A. Immediately when I went on the bench.
Q. 1920?
A. 1920, and I remember a couple cases I complained to counsel, one was I made complaint to Mr. Levy, I think it was, the Scip estate. He assured me it would not occur again.
Q. You adopted that policy immediately after you went on the bench?
A. Yes.
Q. There was quite a period you did not give them anything, was there not?
A. I always appointed them when I felt the law required me to appoint a guardian named by the ward over 14.
Q. There were cases we had in the testimony last night where they were under 14, there were three or four cases in the testimony where the request was made and you refused and they were under 14?
A. Yes, I appointed another trust company or trust companies, I don't know which.
Q. Now you had adopted that policy and they must bring their account and have it approved?
A. Yes.
Q. Why, if they had to file an account and it must be approved by you so far as the charges were concerned, what was the advantage of refusing?
A. Well members of the bar, several of them, complained of it, to put it in their language, "You have to pry the money out of the institution to get it."
Q. The attorney who brought a petition in and made a request for the appointment of this trust company he was not complaining, at least not on that day?
A. No.
Q. And still you refused in some cases?
A. Yes, I felt that I had a legal right to determine the appointment of a fiduciary when the child was under 14 years of age.
Q. There is no dispute about that Judge?
A. Yes, and I did it.
Q. What we are trying to find out, possibly you had a good reason for doing it, and that is what we are trying to get at.
A. I tried to explain that and I felt that their charges had been exorbitant and I didn't want to sit up and watch them all the time.

Q. The last year or so you have been making more appointments than you had previously of that Trust Company, have you not?

A. Yes, I felt that they were more inclined to adhere to my policy than they had been.

Q. In this letter in reference to this Turrona bond that has been touched upon before, when you went to the District Attorney's office did you inspect and go over and discuss with the District Attorney the papers and make an inspection?

A. No, I had his statement, I always do that with the District Attorney.

Q. You discussed with him the Marcello case?

A. Yes.

Q. Because Mrs Turroni had said they were on the bond of Marcello?

A. She said she had $1,000 up on the Marcello case, and she said she had been with the District Attorney before she saw me.

Q. The District Attorney has testified here he had no such case and gave the letter in which he stated he thought you had mistaken the name. As a matter of fact, Judge, the bond that was released, the $1,000 that was released, was actually put up not on the Marcello case but in this other case, Turrona, was it not?

A. Well yes, it so appears now, but I wrote my letter on the transaction that was before me and that was the Marcello case.

Q. As a matter of fact the letter that you wrote then did not release the bond in the Marcello case but it released the money that had been put up as security for the bondsman in the Turrona case?

A. It seems that the cashier released it in the Turrona case. However, I had not written any letter regarding the Turrona case.

Mr. BEIDLEMAN: If the Chairman will remember, the banker did not release it until he wrote the District Attorney and that never was called to the attention of the Judge, it was never submitted to Judge Berkey.

Mr. BLUMBERG: My understanding was he released the Turrona money, then advised them the letter said for the Marcello and he discovered his error later.

A. It was not called to my attention by the District Attorney.

Mr. BLUMBERG: He did not say it was called to your attention, just a private matter between the cashier and the District Attorney.

Mr. GEYER: It was really Marcello's money.

The CHAIRMAN: It is also in testimony here that on May 7, 1924, you sold a $500 bond to the Windber Moose Club, when was that bond sold?

A. I didn't sell that bond direct, that bond, as I remember it was sold by somebody else because I don't recall of being at the Moose Club, only of seeing this man Morelli. I may have seen him but I don't recall that now. Morelli, I believe, was his name.

By The CHAIRMAN:

Q. Mr. Morelli testified he purchased it and it was on the second floor of the Moose Club; that is not correct then?

A. I wouldn't say that it is or that it is not, I don't have any recollection of that.

Q. Then you would not say that you did not sell it?

A. No, I wouldn't, I don't have any recollection about that transaction.

Q. If you did sell it to him, Judge, did you explain to him that the company was in default for quite a period on the interest?

A. I don't recall the transaction and I wouldn't want to say that I did or did not, because I don't recall the transaction.

Q. Would you sell it to him without explaining that?

A. I have no recollection of it and the probabilities are, I usually told those people that these bonds were in default and I have no memory of that transaction and I don't know more.

Q. You were asked in regard to the population along this street railway and you spoke of the population of different sections which were in close proximity, or sections through which it passed; what is the total population of those living along in proximity to your entire line?

A. Well we figured that—

Q. Not including the City of Johnstown.

A. We figured as directly tributary to the road two miles on either side of it, unless the road is connected with another trolley line, in that instance the territory that the other trolley line leads to is tributary, would be Johnstown, Windber, Penn Borough, Windber and Penn Borough have a population, the two of them, of about 15,000.

Q. You do not go through either town?

A. No, but the road we connect with terminates with it.

Q. Suppose you would go out a mile on each side of that railroad?

A. It would cover the territory of—

Q. I don't care for names, I am asking for numbers?

A. I testified in chief that the population of Conemaugh—

Q. I do not care for that, that is what you did this morning, you spoke of Conemaugh, three or four places.

Mr. BLUMBERG: Judge you can give us the estimated population? Mr. Moffat asked you and I also wodld like to have it.

A. I think about 12,000.

The CHAIRMAN: That would cover everything?

A. Yes, sir.

By Mr. MOFFAT:

Q. Prior to the Cohen campaign all of the bonds had been sold by the members of the company?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. In what amount?

A. $170,000 to $200,000.

Q. What time was the Cohen campaign put on?

A. The first of June, 1921.

Q. About $630,000 worth sold then?

A. Approximately $600,000.

Q. Since that time there has been some five to ten thousand dollars worth sold?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. $170,000 and the five to ten thousand went into the company, no commissions paid on it?

A. No.

Q. What commission was paid on the Cohen sales, not to the company I mean.

A. Not to the company?

Q. Not to the company?

A. We sold a certificate of stock and a $100 bond which on its face amounted to $150 for $100.

Q. And the net difference would be about 50 per cent?

A. Would be $75, 50 per cent.

By Mr. GEYER:

Q. I assume you are familiar with the literature which was used in the Cohen campaign? I show you Exhibit No. 43; do you recognize it?

A. I guess that is all right, I don't recall it.

Q. It contains a fac simile of your signature?

A. Yes, I presume it is a fac simile and this cut was in the Somerset Standard office and I authorized the Standard office to permit them to use that cut and this fac smile for one paper.

Q. Judge, I did not intend to cross examine you as to its contents.

A. Whether this is the paper I authorized I am not certain, it probably is, but I wouldn't say definitely.

Q. Judge in the same way I show you an endorsement being Exhibit No. 44, which has a fac smile of yours to it?

A. I only authorized the one paper and I think that is the one.

Q. Do you say that you did not know that the exhibit 44 was being used or distributed in that campaign over your fac smile signature?

A. I don't recall that I saw it until yesterday.

Q. I show you a form letter addressed to John L. Gower, marked Exhibit No. 53, it contains a fac simile of your signature; did you authorize such a letter?

A. I don't recall that.

Q. Did you know of any such letter being used?

A. I won't say that I did or that I did not but I don't recall it now.

Q. I show you exhibit No. 56, being another form letter with a fac simile of your signature, have you see that?

A. I would not say that I did or did not. My recollection is I authorized the use of the facsimile on one document and what the document is I don't recall now.

Q. Judge were you in and out of the office while this campaign was going on?

A. In my office?

A. No, the Railway Company office?

A. You mean the Cohen office?
Q. Yes.
A. No, I don't think that I was in that office, I don't recall being in it at all. I may have been in it, I don't recall it. It was in a side room in the Vencar Hotel, it seems to me that if I had been in it I would recall it.
Q. Judge, I show you a letter dated July 24, 1921 to Mr. Gower?
A. That is my signature.
Q. And that letter says: "Yours of July 28th received", doesn't it?
A. Yes, sir.
Q. I show you the copy which Mr. Gower testified of a letter written to you on the 18th, do you have the original of that copy?
A. No, I may have it on the file if I got it.
Q. Do you dispute that that is a letter to which you replied?
A. No, I don't know, I would not be in shape to dispute it nor affirm it, I don't know.
Q. Then Judge, let me call your attention to this letter, I think we handed it to you when it was presented?
A. Yes, I don't recall anything about it.
Q. Judge, particularly I want to call your attention to the letter of Mr. Gower when he says "there was a Mr. Lawler called here yesterday, agent for the Johnstown and Somerset Railway Company. soliciting credit for the above Company by me giving notes to the amount of $5,000 and in return would receive a bond for that amount and $2,500 common stock of the company, guaranteeing me that at the end of four months I could take the bond to you and get my notes, saying that you would take the notes to the bank and have them certified and that you would hold the notes yourself and by returning the bond to you I could get the notes without me paying one dollar."
"Now Mr. Berkey is that statement correct? Because if I would have to pay the note it would be impossible as I have no way to get that amount of money". Does that refresh your recollection as to when you heard of representations being made in the campaign that these people would not be required to pay the notes?
A. I don't recall of any, I even did not recall Mr. Gower yesterday when he got on the witness stand, didn't know him among the witnesses here.
Q. Judge, there was a letter offered in evidence here which introduced an agent and said the agent will explain to you the plan?
A. My signature was on it, I signed it.
Q. And you do not dispute having written it?
A. Having signed it?
Q. Yes.
A. No, my recollection is that there was a letter of that kind introduced yesterday, but whether it was to Peter Hoffman, I don't recall, but all the letters that were introduced yesterday that purported to have my signature on that were not fac simile were submitted to counsel and it was my signature.
Q. Judge, you spoke of the criticism of certain gentlemen and you recalled no criticism of your conduct; do you recall there was a meeting of the Allied Church Associations of the County in the Court House about a year ago, protesting your official conduct?
A. I stated to-day that it had been reported to me that the Anti-Saloon League had a meeting in which Rev. Fisher made an address and the purpose of that address I have already stated.
Q. Judge don't you know that it was a fact that it was a meeting called of the churches of the county and the Men's Bible Classes and church organizations?
A. No, sir, it was reported to me as the Anti-Saloon League.
Q. And you see the gentlemen in the room who came to you after that meeting?
A. No, they never came to me after that meeting.
Q. The gentlemen came to you to talk to you about the sentences which were being imposed?
A. A couple years prior.
Q. Before that time?
A. Yes, there were four gentlemen, three of them were from Meyersdale, Rev. Kochenour of the Dunkard Church, is my recollection, and Mr. Martin, Mr. Fisher and Rev. Bastian, is my recollection.
Q. You know Rev. Bastian and Mr. Fisher?
A. Yes.
Q. They have been here in attendance at all times?
A. Yes.
Q. And they are here now?
A. I see Mr. Bastian now.
Q. He did call on you to discuss with you the manner of the enforcement of the law in the county?
A. No, not the manner of the enforcement of the law generally, only as to sentences in liqour cases, that was the only thing he was interested in, he was not interested in robberies, burglaries and rape and things of that kind.

ROSS R. SCOTT, a witness called in behalf of the respondent, being duly sworn, was examined and testified as follows on

DIRECT EXAMINATION.

By Mr. BEIDLEMAN:
Q. Mr. Scott, you are a member of the Somerset County Bar?
A. Yes, sir.
Q. Practicing how long?
A. About twenty years.
Q. Are you counsel for the Turronis?
A. Yes, sir.
Q. Will you tell the committee what you know about those cases?
A. Mr. Turroni and someone else, or two of them. were arrested on December 9, 1922, and about—
Q. Cattoy, the other fellow?
A. Well, I don't know, there were two defendants, and a few days after their arrest they came to see me about their cases. I think the way it occurred, there had been some people arrested sometime previous for violation of the liquor laws and the atttorneys, or at least some of them who were concerned, I was one of them, thought we discovered some defects in the procedure and we filed petitions for the suppression of the evidence. I believe with the return of the property. These cases were argued and were returned before the court and have been disposed of, and I think in some of these cases Mr. Sterling, who appeared here as a witness last week, was the prosecutor. After the cases had been argued Mr. Truxal and myself, Mr. Fox was the district attorney then, and Mr. Sterling went down what we would call the rear steps of the courthouse, the argument was on the second floor, and when I came to the foot of the steps Mr. Sterling and this other man were there and they told me what they wanted and explained the facts to me. They had come there when I was away from home and this was their return visit, but it was already then a couple days afterward. I told Mr. Truxal, gave him the facts as related to me, and asked him whether he intended to press those cases, and he turned to Mr. Sterling, he has two rooms, and we were then inside of what we call the stenographers' room, and he called to Mr. Sterling and asked him whether the statement of facts as made by me was correct. Mr. Sterling then said the only thing to do in these cases would be to ask for a noll pros.
Q. Do you know when that was?
A. This conversation, if he was arrested on the ninth, probably along about the thirteenth or fourteenth, something like that, I don't recall the date, but the information and return had not yet come in from the squire's office and Mr. Truxal said, after Mr. Sterling had told him this, that he would wait until the return would come in before he would ask for a noll pros, that he wanted to see the papers.
Q. So that there was an agreement that these cases should be noll prossed before the return was made by the squire to the quarter sessions?
A. Yes, but Mr. Truxal last week was mistaken as to the time when it was first discussed. I think he said on the ninth and I think he was confused. According to the return now it was only I think on the ninth and one of the letters in this case was written on the tenth, I think the letter signed by him and Judge Berkey.
Q. Do you know who was bail in that case, who put up the money?
A. I think they told me they had put up cash bail with Newman at Boswell.
Q. Do you know who furnished the money?
A. I don't recall that, no. He might have told me but I don't recall.
Q. What do you know about the previous case?
A. Mr. Davis was arrested, I think, in October, 1924, for operating a motor vehicle while under the influence of

liquor. A day or two after his arrest he came to see me about it and wanted to know whether I would act as counsel. I told him I would. At that time he was, and still is, one of the supervisors of Somerset Township and we had been building quite a good deal of road in Somerset Township and Somerset borough is surrounded by Somerset township and naturally we were interested in getting all the good road we could for Somerset township, and we had also approved a million dollar bond issue and we wanted our share of that, if we could get it, and still want it, and so I knew if he were convicted, or entered his plea, that he would lose his license and could not operate his car for a year, which in his case would mean his resignation as supervisor and the loss of his services to the community as such. So I went to see the squire, Mr. Garver, and I believe at that time Mr. Beseker, I have my office in his building—Mr. Beseker is now in Europe. I don't know whether I went to see him or sent for him; anyhow we talked to him. I talked to Garver I think I had an interview alone or in the presence of Mr. Beseker with Mr. Cober, the district attorney, to the same effect. In addition to that, P. S. Davis came over there to see me and went to see the district attorney and stated that his mother—

Mr. GEYER: Were you with him?

A. Yes. That is, when he went to see the district attorney?

Q. Yes.

A. No, not any statement that Mr. Cober made but Mr. Davis also requested, on account of the age of his mother and her physical condition, if he were to be convicted of this crime the blow might mean death to her and asked me to intercede and I did. I might say in addition to that I think Mr. Davis would have had no trouble in getting practically every member of our country club, which has a membership of probably three hundred, to have joined in the same request that this matter be delayed at least until this present season of 1925 was past.

Q. Did Judge Berkey have anything to do with that?

A. Nothing whatever. We did have an interview in the presence of Mr. Berkey, however, later.

Q. With whom?

A. Mr. Beseker, Mr. Cober, the district attorney and myself, and I believe Mr. Knepper was present, I am not sure.

CROSS EXAMINATION.

By Mr. GEYER:

Q. Did you ask the squire not to return the case?

A. I did.

Q. Why didn't you acquit them?

A. Because we felt he was guilty, he was always ready to enter his plea and we wished to retain his license so that our community could get the benefit of his services.

Q. Did it occur to you, you might have asked the court to suspend sentence?

A. He did not suspend sentences in cases of that kind, at least that has not been his practice.

By Mr. BEIDLEMAN:

Q. Mr. Scott, there has been some testimony here of some case relative to the return of liquor license money; were you of counsel in those cases?

A. Some of them.

Q. How did they come before the court?

A. By agreement of counsel, I think there were four or five who were concerned there. In neither of these cases was I concerned but there were two selected as test cases, and that is how they came before the court.

By Mr. LUDLOW:

Q. Mr. Scott, do you happen to know why they did not noll pros the Turroni case until the following July.

A. No, I heard nothing afterward.

By Mr. BLUMBERG:

Q. Mr. Scott, did you have cases similar to the Turroni case before that day?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Was it, as testified to, the practice in the district attorney's office in at least six other prior case to have noll prossed the bill?

A. That was the final disposition of what I was concerned in.

Q. I don't think that was the fact, they were not noll prossed?

A. No, the court made an order.

Q. The court made an order that those search warrants were illegal and no bills submitted.

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Your request to the district attorney was not unusual in that manner, you had ample precedent.

A. Yes, sir.

Mr. WITKIN: Your conversation with Truxal took place before the return was made in that Turroni case?

A. Yes, sir, three weeks.

By Mr. BEIDLEMAN:

Q. Were you a counsel for Boyle?

A. I was in one of his cases.

Q. They were beer cases, weren't they?

A. Yes, sir.

ANNIE COVOLLA, a witness called in behalf of the respondent, being duly sworn, was examined and testified as follows on

DIRECT EXAMINATION.

By Mr. BEIDLEMAN:

Q. Mrs. Covolla, you are the court interpreter?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do you know Mrs. Turroni?

A. Yes, sir, I do.

Q. How long have you known her?

A. I have known her about ten years.

Q. How do you happen to know her?

A. She lived in my home town where I was reared.

Q. Do you recall her coming to the courthouse for the purpose of seeing Judge Berkey?

A. I do.

Q. Will you just tell the committee what took place?

A. She came in the Spring of 1923, she was in the attorney's room, I was down stairs, the judge sent me down for some papers and on my way up I talked to her. She asked me if she could see the judge and I told her she could if he isn't busy. I went in and asked the Judge.

Q. Did she say why she wanted to see him?

A. Yes, she did, we talked about it in the attorney's room. She said that her husband was in trouble, that they had a federal case in the Pittsburgh court and she would like to see the Judge. So I went in and told the Judge what she wanted and the Judge said he couldn't give her any legal advice, that she has to see an attorney. I went to the attorney's room and I told her. "Well, she said "I would like to see him about a minute anyhow." And so I knew the woman and I went back to the Judge and I told him I would like him to see her about a minute. He said, "Bring her in." I brought her in and this is what the Judge said: "Madam, I can't do anything for you, I can't give you legal advice, you will have to see an attorney." She said, "Whom shall I see?" "Well, it is up to you, we have attorneys here, you can see whom you want." She said, "How about going to Johnstown to get an attorney?" He said, "It is all right that suits me if it suits you, I haven't anything to do with it." Then he mentioned the name of Frank Barnhart and we went out into the attorney's room and sat there and talked a while and she asked me to write the name of Frank Barnhart, the attorney, and so I did, I went to my drawer and brought paper and wrote the name, Frank Barnhart, and gave it to her.

Q. Was there any discussion about any money?

A. No.

Q. Was there anything said by the Judge about paying any money to her?

A. No, not in the chambers.

Q. Did you detail the full conversation that took place in there that afternoon?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did you see her after that?

A. Yes, I saw her.

Q. Where?

A. Well, I saw her in the courthouse a number of times.

Q. Did you see her in Judge Berkey's chamber after that?

A. I have not.

Q. When you saw her in court she was in the courtroom?

A. Yes, sir.

Mr. GEYER: We have no questions.

WILLIS G. SINGO, a witness called in behalf of the respondent, being duly sworn, was examined and testified as follows on

DIRECT EXAMINATION.

By Mr. BEIDLEMAN:
Q. Where do you live?
A. Somerset county.
Q. Where?
A. Middle Creek township.
Q. How far from the town of Somerset is that?
A. We call it eleven miles.
Q. Do you have an attorney?
A. No, sir.
Q. Did you ever have any use for one?
A. No, not in particular; I have asked some advice of them.

(Respondent's exhibit 5-A marked, being a carbon copy letter under date of January 15, 1925, to Willis G. Singo, signed, Ernest O. Kooser).

Q. I desire to show you defendant's exhibit 5-A and ask you if you received that letter?
A. (Witness, examining letter) Yes, sir, I did.
Q. When?
A. Well, now, I cannot say the date.
Q. It came to you by mail?
A. Yes sir.

(Respondent's exhibit 5-A shown to counsel for petitioners).

Mr. BEIDLEMAN: I desire to offer, if the committee please, respondent's exhibit No. 5-A, being a letter written in carbon, except the address "Mr. Willis G. Singo, R. F. D. No. 2, Rockwood, Pa.," and the signature thereto of Earnest O. Kooser, in ink.

(Respondent's exhibit No. 5-A is as follows):

FRANCIS J. KOOSER
ERNEST O. KOOSER
Attorneys at Law
Somerset, Pa., Jan. 15, 1925.

Mr. Willis G. Singo,
R. F. D. No. 2,
Rockwood, Pa.

Dear Sir:

Did Mr. C. C. Schmucker, Vice President and Director of the First National Bank, of Boswell, ever collect any interest from you on account of any note you gave to the Johnstown & Somerset Railway Company?

Very truly,
Earnest O. Kooser.

P. S. If you have any letter or paper recommending anyone as agent, or signed by any agent of the Street Railway Company, especially N. G. Cohen, please send same to me by registered letter. I shall return the postage.

Mr. BEIDLEMAN: This letter is signed, "Ernest O. Kooser, and identified by Judge Berkey as the signature of Kooser, when I showed it to him as an exhibit.

Q. Did you receive any other letters beside that?
A. Yes, I think I got one before.
Q. One before? Signed by whom?
A. Kooser & Kooser.
Q. Do you have that letter?
A. No, I do not have it.
Q. Kooser & Kooser are not attorneys for you?
A. No. They have done business for me already, of course

CROSS EXAMINATION.

Mr. GEYER: We have no questions.

CHAIRMAN MARSHALL: The committee has no questions.

JOSEPH LEVY, a witness called in behalf of the respondent, being duly sworn, was examined and testified as follows on

DIRECT EXAMINATION.

By Mr. BEIDLEMAN:
Q. You are a member of the Somerset County bar?
A. Yes sir.
Q. Practicing how long?
A. Twenty-five years.
Q. Been a member of any other bar?
A. Philadelphia bar for the last eighteen years.

Q. It has been testified to here by Mr. Kochenour that he had a certain agreement that was taken by Mr. Cohen in 1921, will you state whether or not you saw that agreement after Mr. Cohen left Somerset?
A. I did.
Q. Who submitted it to you?
A. Mr. Kochenour.
Q. Where?
A. In Somerset, at my office.
Q. Mr. Levy, I desire to call your attention to a note of Harvey Shaeffer, what do you say as to the sufficiency of that note?
A. I know Mr. Shaeffer's circumstances, I have had occasion to look into it on account of the bank I represent and I know that he is perfectly good for several times that.

CROSS EXAMINATION.

By Mr. GEYER:
Q. When did he show you the agreement?
A. It was a long time after Mr. Cohen left.
Q. What time?
A. I couldn't tell you that, without I had my papers here.
Q. What year?
A. I couldn't tell you that.
Q. Didn't you know you were going to testify?
A. I didn't.
Q. And you don't have your papers?

Mr. BEIDLEMAN: He didn't know until five minutes ago.

A. If I had my office here I could tell you very definitely.
Q. Now you can't tell us what time it was that he showed it to you?
A. No, sir, but I lived at the hotel where Mr. Cohen had his office, I know when he left there and I know this was sometime afterwards and I know from the conversation that it was after he left.
Q. Mr. Kochenour consulted you about it professionally?
A. He did.

Mr. WITKIN: How long have you been a member of the Philadelphia bar?

A. Since 1906.

Mr. BIDELSPACHER: Mr. Levy, was this the original agreement or a copy?

A. The original, so I understood it when it was submitted to me that it was the original.

By Mr. MOFFATT:
Q. How was it written, typewriting or pen?
A. My recollection is it was typewritten, an agreement written on thin typewriter paper.
Q. That is your recollection?
A. That is my recollection. I think Mr. Kochenour was mistaken when he said it was written by hand.

The CHAIRMAN: Do you know what was in it?

A. I know in a general way, but I don't feel that I have a right to testify to what was in it. Mr. Kochenour is not here.

The CHAIRMAN: I do not think it is material.

Mr. BEIDLEMAN: I don't think it is privileged when the witness himself has testified to the contents of the paper, but I did not attempt to ask Mr. Levy what was in the paper, I asked him whether or not he saw the agreement and that is not privileged.

The CHAIRMAN: I was not going to ask him that either, I asked him if he remembered what was in it.

A. I remember it in a general way.

WILLIAM C. SMITH, a witness called in behalf of the respondent, being duly sworn, was examined and testified as follows on

DIRECT EXAMINATION.

By Mr. BEIDLEMAN:
Q. Mr. Smith, where are you employed?
A. In the Treasury Department.
Q. In what capacity?
A. Corporation Clerk.
Q. How long have you held that position?
A. About six years.
Q. Will you tell what the practice of the Department is relative to striking corporations from the books?
A. Well, it is done by the Auditor General as a rule. We try to clean the dead wood and it is done by affidavit of somebody who is connected with the company, if the officers

of the company can be located, or somebody familiar with the company takes an affidavit they are out of existence.

Q. What has been the experience of the Department relative to resusciation of corporations that have been marked on the books "out of business"?

A. Well, ofttimes in general but there is times where a company has been marked out of existence that it is revived, quite a number revived every year. We find, in other words, that they are doing business and the reports have been filed and the "out of business" which has been marked on the books is stricken off and the company revived again.

Q. And the purposes of striking them off is what?

A. To get rid of the dead corporations.

CROSS EXAMINATION.

By Mr. GEYER:

Q. That has been done in the Auditor General's Department?

A. And the State Treasurer.

Q. Is there an affidavit filed by you too?

A. With us.

Q. Yes.

A. No, it is filed in the Auditor General's Department as a rule.

Q. And they notify you that that has been done?

A. We have a report sent to us.

Q. Do you ever hear of them being stricken off on the recommendation of the Attorney General?

A. That has been done too. The Secretary of the Commonwealth sometimes does it.

Q. Either an affidavit of an officer, or letter from the Secretary of the Commonwealth or Attorney General of the State?

A. Done on affidavit, as a rule.

Q. If the Attorney General certifies that that is so that takes the place of an affidavit?

A. Certificate, it would.

Mr. BEIDLEMAN: And there have been many cases where the Attorney General certifies that that you have found the corporation alive?

A. I don't know whether the Attorney General, there have been such cases by the Attorney General, yes, I will say the Attorney General, where the corporation has been revived.

Mr. MOFFATT: Revived?

A. Yes, sir, the corporation actually dead and filed reports later on.

A. KENT MILLER, being duly sworn, was examined and testified as follows:

Mr. BEIDLEMAN: This is A. Kent Miller, secretary of the Johnstown & Somerset Street Railway Company. He is at your service.

AS ON CROSS EXAMINATION.

By Mr. GEYER:

Q. Mr. Miller, will you give us a financial statement of the assets and liabilities of this company?

A. I could not do it today.

Q. Well, give us the last one you have.

A. I do not have any with me.

Q. Well, you were subpoenaed to bring all the books and records of the corporation in your possession.

A. We don't have a statemnet made up.

Q. Don't have a financial statement of the company?

A. No.

Q. Well, tell us how many bonds the company has outstanding?

A. About seven hundred thousand.

Q. Well, did you take an oath of office as secretary of this company?

A. I did.

Q. And you recall the oath?

A. No, I don't.

Q. What are your duties as secretary of the company?

A. To keep the minutes.

Q. To keep the minutes?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Well, who keeps the accounts of receipts and expenditures of the company?

A. The treasurer.

Q. Is he here?

A. The treasurer is here, yes, sir, the fellow that was treasurer.

Q. Who is treasurer now?

A. There is no acting treasurer now.

Q. There is no treasurer of this company?

A. No.

Q. What do you do with your money?

A. We have no money.

Q. Well, who pays the bill?

A. Well, Judge Berkey has been paying them.

Q. Judge Berkey pays the bills?

A. Judge Berkey pays the bills.

Q. Who gets the receipts?

A. He gets the receipts.

Q. He gets the receipts and he pays the bills?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. How long has he been doing that?

A. Well, Mr. Houck pays a lot of bills too.

Q. How long has Judge Berkey been getting the money and paying the bills?

A. For the last four or five years.

Q. How long is it since you have had a treasurer?

A. About that long.

A. Haven't had a treasurer for four or five years?

A. I don't believe we have.

Q. Who was your last treasurer?

A. Emert.

Q. What became of him?

A. He is around.

Q. Well, was he a director?

A. No, sir, never was a director.

Q. Have you his resignation as treasurer?

A. I don't know as we have his resignation as treasurer.

Q. How did he come to quit being treasurer?

A. I don't know that.

Q. You don't know that? You have been secretary of the company.

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did you ever audit his accounts?

A. I did not.

Q. Ever examine them to see whether he turned over all the money he had?

A. I don't think he ever had any money in his hands.

Q. Then it is a fact that Judge Berkey has been treasurer since the company started, is that it?

A. Well, the fact of the matter is that every dollar we got had a place to go to the minute we got it.

Q. Who applied it there?

A. Either Mr. Houck or Judge Berkey.

Q. That is, Judge Berkey was president and acting treasurer, is that it?

A. Well, I do not know whether you would call him acting treasurer or not.

Q. Did you ever have an audit prepared of the books of the company?

A. No.

Q. Did you ever prepare a financial statement for the directors of the company?

A. Yes, sir, we did.

Q. When?

A. In 1923.

Q. Well, have you that here?

A. No, I don't.

Q. What did that show as to the bonds outstanding of the company?

A. I think seven hundred thousand dollars, or a little better.

Q. How did you get to that figure of seven hundred thousand, Mr. Miller, because the Judge said so?

A. No. I have counted over them myself.

Q. Well, you heard the testimony of the Judge that the officers sold some hundred and seventy to two hundred thousand dollars worth of bonds, didn't you?

A. I helped to sell them.

Q. Which is right, a hundred and seventy or two hundred thousand?

A. Well, about a hundred and seventy thousand, I think.

Q. Then the Cohen's sold how much?

A. About six hundred thousand.

Q. How much more than six hundred thousand?

A. Well, a little more, but there were some disputes there and there were some notes turned back and released.

Q. And then when you were all done, it was about six hundred thousand?

A. I think so.
Q. And then Judge Berkey sold about five thousand or ten thousand more?
A. Yes, sir.
Q. That would be six hundred thousand and a hundred and seventy thousand and ten thousand, that would be about seven hundred and eighty thousand?
A. Well, we have about fifty thousand dollars of notes on hand.
Q. Well, you have the bonds outstanding?
A. We have the bonds outstanding.
Q. That would make about eight hundred and forty thousand dollars of bonds outstanding?
A. No.
Q. Well, let us count again: There is a hundred and seventy to two hundred thousand first issued, you say?
A. Yes, sir.
Q. And then six thousand issued?
A. About.
Q. That would make six hundred and seventy thousand, wouldn't it? And then you say fifty thousand not paid for?
A. Approximately.
Q. But they are out, aren't they?
A. Well, I think some of them are held in trust at different places.
Q. You mean out in the hands of the banks as collateral?
A. Yes, sir.
Q. But they are out?
A. Yes, sir.
Q. That would make eight hundred and twenty thousand?
A. Yes, sir, that are certified or out.
Q. You tell me this: Under the terms of your mortgage, how many bonds have been certified and delivered to the company by the trustee, the Equitable Trust Company?
A. Nine hundred thousand.
Q. Now, where are those that are not issued?
A. About two hundred thousand we have.
Q. You have two hundred thousand?
A. Yes, sir.
Q. How could you have two hundred thousand out of the nine hundred thousand if you are right in the number issued?
A. I don't know.
Q. Was there not a million dollars certified?
A. I don't think so.
Q. Where are the bonds that are issued?
A. That are issued?
Q. That are not issued?
A. They are in Judge Berkey's safe.
Q. They are in Judge Berkey's safe, in his office in the court house?
A. Yes, sir.
Q. When did you last check over them to see how many there are there?
A. Oh, six months ago.
Q. How many were there yet when you checked over them?
A. I think there were about two hundred thousand.
Q. In the safe, about two hundred thousand?
A. I think there were about two hundred thousand.
Q. Well, when you checked them over, did you make a list of them?
A. No, I did not.
Q. Did you make a notation of how many were there?
A. No, just my recollection of it.
Q. Why did you check them over?
A. I don't know under what conditions we checked them over.
Q. Who checked them over?
A. I was present.
Q. Well, who did it?
A. I think probably Berkey and I were alone.
Q. Yes, Berkey checked them over and you were present?
A. Yes, sir.
A. Do you know whether any of those two hundred thousand were his?
A. I don't.
Q. You heard him testify he had ninety thousand?
A. I don't think there were; that is just my impression.
Q. Were they his, do you know?
A. I don't know where he got them.
Q. Did you make an income tax report last year to the Federal government?
A. I don't think we did, I don't know.
Q. When you did that, didn't you have to put a balance sheet on the report, a sheet of what your assets and liabilities were?
A. I did not make up the report.
Q. Well, did you sign it?
A. If one was made up, it required my signature.
Q. And you swore to it?
A. If one was made.
Q. Who would make it if you did not make it?
A. It is a very intricate report.
Q. Who would make it?
A. Judge Berkey and Mr. Houck.
Q. You don't know whether one was made last year?
A. I don't know.
Q. Was one made this year, for 1924?
A. I don't know.
Q. Then you don't remember having ever seen a financial report of the company?
A. In 1923 we made one.
Q. What books of the company have you?
A. I have the stock ledger.
Q. Bring it here, turn to the stock ledger, and tell us how much is outstanding?
A. I will show it to the committee.
CHAIRMAN MARSHALL: No, answer the question.
A. I could not tell you, it would take me—I would have to add this up.
Q. Who kept the book?
A. I did.
Q. And you say you have no entry in that book any place that tells how much stock is outstanding?
A. I have the name and certified number and amount of stock of each subscriber, but I have not totalled it.
Q. Will you turn to Judge Berkey's account and tell us how much stock he has in the company?
A. (Witness counting over book) Sixteen thousand.
Q. He has sixteen thousand shares, or sixteen thousand dollars par value?
A. Sixteen thousand dollars par value.
Q. How much have you Mr. Miller?
A. (After counting up book) Seventeen thousand dollars.
Q. When did you get this?
A. I got some in 1915.
Q. How much did you get in 1915?
A. Two thousand.
Q. When did you get the rest?
A. In 1916.
Q. How much?
A. A hundred and twenty-five dollars.
Q. When did you get the rest?
A. I got all but five hundred of the balance in December, 1916, that where issued then.
Q. What did you pay for it then?
A. I paid par.
Q. How much in cash—to whom? How did you pay it?
A. In cash.
Q. To whom?
A. To the company.
Q. To what officer of the company?
A. I paid it on bills and notes and accounts.
Q. What is the total issue of stock of the company?
A. One and a half millions.
Q. How much is still in the treasury?
A. Only about three hundred and fifty thousand out.
Q. There is about three hundred and fifty thousand issued, is that it?
A. Yes, sir.
Q. Who is the biggest stockholder of the company?
A. Well, Judge Berkey is entitled to the most stock.
Q. Well, how much is he entitled to, more than he has got there?
A. Yes, sir.
Q. How much more is he entitled to?
A. Well, I saw his account and—
Q. Where is it?
A. He showed it to me sometime ago.
Q. Let us see that account.
A. It is not in here.
Q. Oh, does he have an account with the company?
A. He has a private account, showing where he paid the money.
Q. And you say you saw his account? When?
A. Oh, not very long ago, probably a year.

Q. And what did it show?
A. Well, I think it showed upwards of ninety thousand dollars at that time.
Q. Ninety thousand dollars of what?
A. In money that he paid for the company.
Q. Did it show the money he had received for the company?
A. I think it did.
Q. How much had he received for the company?
A. I don't recall.
Q. Who keeps the books of the company?
A. Mr. Houck keeps most of the books.
Q. Where are those books kept?
A. He keeps them in his office in Johnstown.
Q. And you as secretary don't keep them?
A. He sends me a statement at the end of the month showing receipts and disbursements.
Q. And what books did you keep other than this stock ledger?
A. I keep minute books and stock records.
Q. Produce the stock records.
A. I mean the certificate books.
Q. That is the one you write the certificates out of?
A. Yes, sir.
Q. All right, will you produce that?
A. (Witness produces stock certificate book)
Q. Are these all the books of stock certificates you have ever had?
A. There may be some full books yet.
Q. Can you tell us down to what number of certificate you are now? You are down now on this one to eight hundred and forty-seven, are you not?
A. Yes.
Q. Mr. Miller, do you know anything of the requirement of revenue stamps on original stock issues?
A. No.
Q. Did you ever put a revenue stamp on stock issued?
A. I did not.
Q. Did you ever see any books or records of the company that had revenue stamps on them?
A. No.
Q. Either state or federal?
A. No.
Q. Who attended to your business?
A. The attorneys.
Q. Who were the attorneys?
A. There were a number of attorneys on the board.
Q. Who is the one whose business it was to do it?
A. I don't know. Judge Berkey, Mr. Shaver, and Mr. Myer and Mr. Hay were originally the attorneys on the board.
Q. Did you ever see cancelled revenue stamps on stock issues?
A. No, I didn't.
Q. What other books do you have? What other books did you keep?
A. That is about all the books I had.
Q. You have a minute book?
A. That is the minute book there (indicating).
Q. Will you produce the minute book?
A. (Witness produces minute book).
Q. Is that the only book you had to put the minutes in?
A. No, sir, we had a loose-leaf book.
Q. Who wrote up the minutes of this corporation?
A. I took them on a scratch pad.
Q. You took them on a scratch pad, and when did you write this?
A. This I had Mr. Burd F. Landis transcribe them.
Q. When?
A. Well, I think right after the last minutes that are in here. (Looking in book) August 18, 1916.
Q. That is, this other book was transcribed to August 18, 1916, into this book?
A. Soon after that last entry.
Q. Where are the minutes since August, 1916?
A. I think I have them in my grip there. (Indicating). They are loose. (Witness produces loose minutes).
Q. Is this your minute book? (Indicating loose sheets of minutes).
A. They are the minutes, yes, sir.
A. Don't you have the minute book?
A. Well, these are to be transcribed into this book.
Q. They are to be transcribed into this book, when?
A. Yes sir, well, I don't know just how soon.
Q. Who wrote these minutes?
A. I did.
Q. Have you any other books?
A. No.
Mr. GEYER: I have no further questions.

By Mr. BEIDLEMAN:
Q. Who was Landis, that you say transcribed the minutes into this book?
A. He was a resident of Somerset; he was a clerk to the courts.
Mr. BEIDLEMAN: He writes a good hand.
The WITNESS. That is the reason I got him.

By Mr. MOFFATT:
Q. A stockholder in the company?
A. No, not interested in the company.
Q. A bondholder?
A. No, not a bondholder.

By CHAIRMAN MARSHALL:
Q. The last minutes transcribed in the large book was in 1916?
A. Yes, sir.
Q. Have you had any meetings since that time?
A. Yes, sir.
Q. How many?
A. I don't know.
Q. Did you have one each year?
A. Oh, yes, sir. You mean directors meetings?
Q. What minutes have you recorded here, the minutes of the directors or stockholders?
A. I have both.
Q. Well then, have you had a directors' meeting each year since 1916?
A. Yes, sir.
Q. And have you had more than one each year?
A. Yes, sir.
Q. How many have you had each year?
A. Oh, we tried to have one every month.
Q. Well, in 1916, does this book include the minutes up to the end of 1916?
A. To August 18, 1916, I think.
Q. Well then, there would be four, if you had a meeting each month, you would have four more in 1916, and then you would have twelve in 1917 and twelve in '18 and twelve in each succeeding year; therefore, up to the first of this year, that would make, I find, one hundred meetings. What have you done with the minutes of each of those meetings? Do you have them all on that sheet of paper?
A. Oh, no, there are other sheets here. (Producing loose sheets).
Q. Are the minutes of all these meetings in these loose leaves you have there?
A. I think so.
Q. Why do you not transcribe them into the book?
A. Well, I am not as good a writer as this man, and I want to get him to transcribe the whole bunch in there at one time.
Q. Well, since 1916—that is more than eight years?
A. Yes, it ought to be done.
Q. How many meetings do you have each year of the stockholders?
A. Well, we have not had any every year.
Q. When was the last meeting?
A. In 1923.
Q. And when the one before that—by the way, the meeting in 1923 was a special meeting, was it not?
A. Yes, sir.
Q. When was the last annual meeting?
A. Well, here is one in 1917. (Indicating from loose minutes).
Q. Is that a regular meeting?
A. That is a regular stockholders' meeting and election.
Q. Have you had one since 1917?
A. I do not find a minute here of them, but I think we have.
Q. Well, Mr. Miller, you take the minutes at these meetings, do you not?
A. Yes, sir.
Q. Of both directors and stockholders?
A. Yes, sir.
Q. Are they all in that bunch of papers that you have there?
A. I think they are.

Q. And you have not had any of them transcribed into the books since August 18, 1916?
A. Not since August 18, 1916.

By Mr. GEYER:
Q. Mr. Miller, have you the stock selling agreement?
A. No.
Q. Didn't you go down for it?
A. I don't have it in Harrisburg.
Q. Don't have it in Harrisburg?
A. No.
Q. The Cohen agreement?
A. No.
Q. Never had it here?
A. You asked me for that trust company statement of the interest. I don't know whether you want that or not.
Q. I asked for a statement from the Equitable Trust Company, have you that?
A. Yes, sir. (Witness produces statement).
(Financial statement of interest paid on bonds by Equitable Trust Company marked "Petitioners Exhibit No. 62")
Q. This statement which you produced and is marked "Exhibit No. 62" is dated August 9, 1921, from the Equitable Trust Company, is that right?
A. That is right.
Q. Have you had one from them since?
A. I have not.
Q. And the letter which you produced bears the same date, does it not?
A. Yes, sir.
Q. Have you had a statement from them since?
A. No.
Q. Where are your coupons payable?
A. At the Equitable Trust Company, New York.
Q. When did you last put money there to pay the coupons?
A. On the first of September, 1921.
Q. How much did you put there to pay the coupons then?
A. Thirteen thousand four hundred and ninety dollars.
Q. That paid the coupons then out?
A. To July first, 1921.
Q. And since that time you have not paid the coupons?
A. No.
Q. Mr. Miller, as secretary of the company, does the company have any record whatsoever of the moneys which Judge Berkey received and which he paid out?
A. Whether the company has?
Q. Yes, sir.
A. I don't know whether they have of all of it.
Q. Well, do you have any of it?
A. Yes, sir, we have some of it.
Q. Where is the book or record or account of the company with Judge Berkey?
A. Well, we have in our operating statements that Mr. Houck sends me, he shows where he received moneys from Mr. Berkey.
Q. Where is the book or record or accounts of the company that shows the money received from the sale of bonds?
A. I don't think there is such record.
Q. Or moneys received from the sale of stocks?
A. No.
Q. There is not any such?
A. No.
Q. Is there any place in your minutes a copy or abstract of your agreement with Cohen about the sales of bonds?
A. No.
Q. Is there any resolution on the minutes, authorizing the isuing of stock to Cohen?
A. Issuing stock to him?
Q. Yes.
A. I don't think so.
Q. Or to the people who bought bonds of him?
A. I don't think so.
Q. Turn to your minute book and see.
A. (Witness examines minute book and loose leaves)
Q. Mr. Miller, can you find it in your minutes since 1916?
A. No, I don't find it.
Q. Well, you did not know Cohen before 1916, did you?
A. 1915.
Q. Yes, you did not know him before that time, did you?
A. No.
Q. Did your company have by-laws?
A. Yes, sir.
Q. Have you got them?
A. Right here they are. (Indicating in book)
Q. Copied into that book here?
A. Yes, sir.
Mr. GEYER: I have no further questions.

By CHAIRMAN MARSHALL:
Q. Mr. Miller, you say that Judge Berkey is entitled to more stock than he has?
A. Yes, sir.
Q. Because of obligations of the company to him for money advanced?
A. Well, he has bought more bonds and is entitled to more stock than he has certificates for. He put in five hundred or six hundred—
Q. What was your answer?
A. He would give the company five hundred or six hundred or seven hundred dollars, or whatever the pressure required.
Q. You mean to say that if the company was to pay him for money advanced and pay him back in stock, there would be about ninety thousand dollars of stock coming to him, is that what you mean to say?
A. No, not under the way we sold the stock.
Q. You said there was more stock coming to him?
A. Yes, sir.
Q. What did you mean by that expression?
A. Well, he has a contingent fund there that he is trying not to buy any more bonds with. He has advanced some money and he is reimbursing himself trying to get squared up to a certain amount of bonds he has purchased.
Q. How is he doing that?
A. In the manner he indicated.
Q. How is he doing it?
A. If he sold a bond, he would reimburse himself to that extent.
Q. Who is keeping that record?
A. He is keeping that record.
Q. Mr. Miller, you are secretary of this company, I believe?
A. Yes, sir.
Q. And they have sold over seven thousand dollars of bonds to various people?
A. Yes, sir.
Q. It is your duty, is it not, as secretary, to keep a record at least of the management of this company, and in doing so, to properly protect the interests of those who are represented and holders of these bonds and stocks?
A. That might be my duty, but I cannot do it.
Q. You say you cannot do it?
A. No, I cannot do it.
Q. What do you mean, that you cannot do it?
A. If the money was put into a bank and checks issued on it, I would have some way to keep track of it; but if some attorney presents a bill or note or obligation to Judge Berkey and he gives his personal check for it, I cannot keep track of it.
Q. Do you think that is the proper way to run it?
A. No, I don't.
Q. Have you ever complained about it?
A. No, I have not complained, I could not see any remedy for it.
Q. Well, if a treasurer were elected and setting for this company in a proper manner, and you were furnished with the proper records, that would be a remedy, would it not?
A. That would be a remedy.
Q. Are you a director?
A. Yes, sir.
Q. As a matter of fact. Mr. Miller, who does control or manage this company?
A. Judge Berkey has; we depend upon Judge Berkey largely for that.
Q. Does Judge Berkey actually dominate and control the policy of this company?
A. Well now, I cannot say he just dominates.
Q. I mean, whatever he wants done is done, is that it? Are you consulted in regard to any policies of the company?
A. Well, yes, we are, the directors all are, as far as that goes.
Q. Well, in regard to the duties that devolve upon the secretary, you don't seem—you say you cannot perform under that policy in the management and conduct of this company?

A. If someone hounds him for a bill and pays it, I cannot get a record of it.

Q. And if money is paid in, you don't get a record of that, do you?

A. No, I don't.

Q. As a matter of fact, you don't know very much about the business of this company, even though you have been secretary for many years?

A. I don't know much about it.

By Mr. LUDLOW:

Q. What other business have you?

A. I am in the implement business.

Q. What is that?

A. I am a merchant.

Q. And what if any salary do you receive from the railway company?

A. Not one cent.

CHAIRMAN MARSHALL: Are you through, Governor?

Mr. BEIDLEMAN: Yes sir.

By Mr. MARSHALL:

Q. You say you have seventeen thousand dollars in stocks?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. And you paid how much for that?

A. Seventeen thousand dollars.

Q. Paid that in cash?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. To whom did you pay those checks to, to Judge Berkey or to the company?

A. No, I had to pursue about the same method that Judge Berkey had to keep us living.

Q. To whom had you made your checks payable when you paid for it?

A. To different people.

Q. You paid bills and took stock?

A. Yes, sir, I paid bills and kept paying bills and kept an account of it and then, at one day we issued stock certificates to cover up to that date.

Q. Did you buy any of your bonds from outside parties?

A. Yes, sir, I got some bonds.

Q. I am speaking of stock. Did you buy any of your stock from anyone outside?

A. I did buy a block.

Q. What did you pay for that? Full value?

A. Full value. That came about because I was present when other stock was sold, and I guaranteed to make it good, and when they became dissatisfied, I lifted it.

Q. How many bonds do you own?

A. Well, about twenty-two thousand, I guess.

Q. And what did you pay for them?

A. Well, I got them along with the stock, except some of this.

Q. I am speaking of the bonds. Don't confuse the stock. You say you have twenty-two thousand dollars of bonds. From whom did you buy them?

A. Well, I bought some of them from the company.

Q. How many did you buy from the company?

A. Most of them, and probably—

Q. More than half?

A. Yes sir.

Q. What did you pay for those?

A. I paid one thousand dollars for five hundred dollars' worth of stock and a thousand dollar bond.

Q. You got fifty percent of stock for every amount of bonds you bought?

A. I bought a five hundred dollar share of stock, and got one thousand dollars worth of bonds with it for one thousand dollars.

Q. Well than the stock that you got that way, is that included in your seventeen thousand of stock that you say you have?

A. Well, all the stock is included in the seventeen thousand.

Q. You said a few minutes ago that you paid seventeen thousand dollars for that seventeen thousand dollars in stock. As a matter of fact, a part of it you got by paying the full value of the bonds.

A. Well, the resolution requires us to sell the stock at par and bonds at a discount.

Q. You are getting off the question; you merely confuse us. You said you had seventeen thousand dollars in stock and you paid seventeen thousand dollars for it. Now you say that part of that stock you got with bonds, and if you paid the full value of the bonds, that gives you the stock?

A. Well, I have more bonds.

Q. That don't make any difference whether you buy a million dollars' worth of bonds. Part of this stock that you have included in the seventeen thousand you got as bonus with bonds, is that correct?

A. No, sir, I did not get any bonds.

Q. When you bought a thousand dollar bond, you got five hundred dollars of stock, did you not?

A. Yes sir.

Q. And you paid one thousand dollars for all of it, is that correct?

A. That is correct.

Q. Now, part of that—how much stock did you get in that way?

A. Well, I think I got nearly all of the seventeen thousand I got from the company.

Q. You say you got practically all of the seventeen thousand that way?

A. Yes, sir, I think I did.

Q. Then you did not pay any money for it? You bought the bonds and got the stock for nothing?

A. That is not correct.

Q. Well, according to your own statement, you bought bonds and so you got them without paying anything?

A. I might clear that up. With every five hundred dollars' worth of stock I got a thousand dollar bond, and I paid one thousand dollars for the stock and bonds.

Q. Well then, if you are getting a credit of five hundred dollars on account of that, then you are getting a thousand dollar bond for five hundred dollars?

A. That is correct.

Q. Just what rate did you pay on your bonds, did you just pay fifty cents on the dollar?

A. That would be fifty cents on the dollar, yes, sir.

Q. Then when you bought a thousand dollar bond, you really paid five hundred dollars for it, is that correct?

A. Yes sir.

Q. Now, just how many bonds do you have?

A. I have about twenty-two thousand.

Q. And you paid about eleven thousand dollars for the twenty-two thousand of bonds?

Yes, sir, that is the same as everybody else paid. We did not sell any bonds any other way to anybody.

Q. Did you continue to sell them that way?

A. Yes sir.

Q. Up to the present time?

A. Yes sir.

Q. Have you bought any lately?

A. No.

Q. Have you bought any since 1921?

A. I have redeemed some since then.

Q. From other people?

A. Yes sir.

Q. Have you sold any, have you personally sold any since 1921 to anyone, either for the company or of your own?

A. No sir.

Q. Do you know of anyone else that has sold anyone else since 1921?

A. Why, Judge Berkey testified he did.

Q. Do you know of any particular sales made to any individuals?

A. No, I don't.

Q. As secretary, do you know of any one that has bought a bond in the last year or two and got fifty percent of the face value in stock together with the bond?

A. No, I don't.

Q. Well, you said a minute ago that you still follow that policy?

A. No, we did follow that policy until we finished our contract with Mr. Cohen.

Q. Well then you are qualifying what you said a minute ago. Then you did not continue on with that policy to the present time?

A. No, not at this time.

Q. When did Cohen leave you?

A. Some time in October, 1921.

W. CURTIS TRUXALL, a witness on behalf of petitioners, being recalled, was examined and testified as follows, as on rebuttal:

DIRECT EXAMINATION.

By Mr. LUDLOW:

Q. You have been sworn before?

A. Yes sir.

Q. Did you hear Judge Berkey's testimony this afternoon and this evening on the Turroni case?

A. I did so.

Q. There is an apparent discrepancy between the testimony you gave before the committee when you were sworn and the Judge's testimony. After hearing what he had said, do you wish to modify your testimony or do you want it to stand?

A. I want my testimony to stand, except that I think the committee or else I, made a misstatement in this fact; that Mr. Neuman did not write to me in the second letter that Mrs. Turroni came to me in Judge Berkey's absence, but I wrote that letter.

Q. Wasn't that many months later?

A. Yes, sir. That was, I think, September, 1924.

Q. How many times did the Judge come to see you or call to see you at the time you added the postscript to that little letter?

A. Oh, I could not be sure of that.

Q. You could not be?

A. No, I could not.

Q. It must have been once or twice?

A. It may have been twice, or it may have been only once.

By Mr. WITKIN:

Q. Do you recall whether your conversation with Mr. Scott took place in the manner he indicated before the return was made?

A. Well, Mr. Scott and I talked about the matter right afterwards, because we both were trying to refresh our memories, and it is possible that Mr. Scott's statement as to—I know we met there in the hall, I know we walked in and talked; I would not say that Sterling was there, the State Policeman, was there or not, but I think it is likely that he explained the case to me, and quite likely that I said I would wait until the papers came in, because I would not pass on it until I saw the papers.

By Mr. MARSHALL:

Q. The Judge says that when he went to your office, that he discussed the Marcella case, that is the case he discussed with you?

A. I have to say that I think the Judge is in error as to that.

Q. There was no such case?

A. There was no such case, and we never spoke of the name.

Q. You did not go over any papers at that time?

A. No, I think not. I know that I read the letter and hesitated—I mean I could not quite understand why it was to Neuman just that moment, and then the Judge stated to me what it was about, and I then readily signed the letter. It was to get this woman her money.

Q. Mr. Truxall, if when he presented that letter to you in the beginning and you hesitated as soon as you saw it and observed Neuman's name, then wouldn't that indicate to your mind that the first time it was brought to your attention was when he presented the letter to you, because if you had discussed it before, that matter would have been straightened out between you, would it not?

A. Yes, sir; I would not say for sure that I talked to him, or whether I took the papers up to him and talked to him, or whether it was merely handed over and held up. No cases were noll prossed before; I think that is the only one; but there had been rulings on this same search warrant, and I think it was the search warrant, to my recollection, handed to us by the Attorney General, or sent me, that the State Police were using at that time.

Q. Your general recollection of the whole affair is a hazy one, isn't it?

A. Positively so. There are some things that are distinct. I did not know Mrs. Turroni at that time.

By Mr. LUDLOW:

Q. Is it positive as to the point or might there have been a mistake as to whose bond was being released, as to who the defendant in the proceeding was?

A. Oh, no; it was Turroni's, no question about it.

Q. You are positive on that?

A. Absolutely.

By Mr. WITKIN:

Q. Excepting when you discussed the case with Judge Berkey you did not discuss that name. You discussed it as a case where the money was deposited and Mrs. Turroni wanted to get the money back; that is the conversation with Judge Berkey?

A. Yes, sir, something like that.

By Mr. MARSHALL:

Q. Well, you mentioned the name of the case?

A. Yes, sir, Commonwealth vs. Turroni. I know that before I spoke to Mr. Scott.

CROSS EXAMINATION.

By Mr. BEIDLEMAN:

Q. If you hesitated as to why it was addressed to Neuman, there is some reason for having your attention called to it as the Marcella case?

A. No, the Judge and I understood—as soon as the Judge stated what the letter was for, I understood it was to get the money for her.

Q. Well, you read the letter, didn't you?

A. Oh, yes.

Q. If you read the letter and had in your mind the Turroni case, why would your mind not be directed to the case of Commonwealth against Marcelli in light of the statement you just made that you were struck with the fact that this was addressed to Mr. Neuman?

A. Because I was struck with the fact that Mr. Neuman had put up the money and that he was cashier of the bank; that was done sometimes.

Q. If your attention was called and you read this letter, and you had in mind the Turroni case, upon what possible theory can you explain why you did not discover the name Marcella instead of Turroni?

A. I could not explain it at all. I knew the person but did not pay any attention to the name.

Q. So that you did not know whether it was Turroni or Marcella?

A. I know there wasn't any case of Marcella.

Q. I say why wouldn't your attention be called to it, why send a letter to the cashier of the bank, particularly in the light of the fact that you saw the letter was addressed to the cashier, why wouldn't you be concerned in having mentioned the proper name of the defendant?

A. For the reason that I was satisfied that that was the case, that we were discussing. I know it was the Turroni the case, but I won't say we talked about the names.

Q. Then, if you did not talk about the name, how can you explain that Commonwealth vs. Marcella was not a matter of importance in that letter to you, notwithstanding that you were directing the cashier of the bank to discharge one thousand dollars for which the bank would have been liable if the money was released in the wrong case?

A. Well, I presume that the bank would have been liable if I committed the error, unless I would have reached into my pocket and paid it.

Q. If that bank was liable and your attention had been directed, and you were particularly struck with the thought that this was Neuman, cashier of the Boswell bank, wouldn't you have been particular to have mentioned the defendant?

A. No, I think not, Governor. The papers—my recollection is that I looked at the papers, either that day or probably the day before when they came in.

By Mr. WITKIN:

Q. At any rate, you know it was Mrs. Turroni who was to get the one thousand dollars?

A. On, yes, sir; because I recall the Judge said he wanted this woman to get this money.

Q. That was the real question of this conversation?

A. Yes, to get this woman the one thousand dollars.

By Mr. BEIDLEMAN:

Q. And under the circumstance, you might have been referring to Turroni and the Judge referring to Marcella?

A. Well, I don't know what was in Judge Berkey's mind, of course.

Q. When this letter came back, this letter from Neuman, sometime afterwards, you did not go up and say anything to Judge Berkey about it?

A. No. The Judge was away. I wrote that letter, and went down and talked to Mr. Scott about it immediately.

Mr. BEIDLEMAN: That is all.

ROSS E. SCOTT, a witness on behalf of respondent, being recalled, was examined and testified as follows, on

RE-DIRECT EXAMINATION.

By Mr. BEIDLEMAN:

Q. Mr. Scott, after you had your conversation with Mr. Truxall, did you pay any further attention to the Turroni case?

A. None whatever.

Q. Did they come back to you after that?

A. Never came back to me or consulted me in any way.

Mr. BEIDLEMAN: That is all. WE REST.

Mr. LUDLOW: Are you through, Mr. Geyer?

Mr. GEYER: WE REST, from our labors.

Mr. LUDLOW: When do you gentlemen want to argue this, or do you want to argue it?

Mr. BEIDLEMAN: If the committee want to hear argument we will be glad to argue it after testimony is written out, and we have had a chance to read it.

Mr. WITKIN: I do not think we want to have argument.

CHAIRMAN MARSHALL: It is entirely up to you counsel; this is an important matter, and whatever you want to do we are at your service.

Mr. GEYER: I have but one thought, and that is that I might desire to submit to your honors some of the authorities and probably can best do it in the form of a brief. It is my intention to submit the proceedings, arguments and authorities in the Archbald case as impeachment proceedings are not reported in any of the Federal reports.

CHAIRMAN MARSHALL: Then our understanding is we will have no arguments, but will be glad to have any briefs you may desire to submit, counsel to exchange briefs. We have had several exhibits offered here this evening.

Mr. BEIDLEMAN: I want to offer all of the exhibits, including the two court copies.

CHAIRMAN MARSHALL: You only have five or six.

Mr. BEIDLEMAN: Five all told. I stated last week, Mr. Chairman, that the typewritten copy of the transcript of the notes of testimony, Commonwealth vs. Walter Borderczenski, had been transcribed, and we were ready to submit that to committee. We think it would lumber the record to transcribe it in full, but we think it ought to be submitted to you for your attention.

CHAIRMAN MARSHALL: Which one of the Borderczenski cases? There are four of these cases, I believe.

Mr. GEYER: There was one offered from which I read tonight, the gambling case.

Mr. LUDLOW: Mr. Chairman, I should like the record to express not only for myself, but I feel I speak for all of my colleagues on the committee, the appreciation of this committee for the splendid way in which Mr. Geyer and Mr. Beidleman have represented their respective interests, the endurance of the stenographers, and the humor of the Polish gentleman from Somerset.

Mr. GEYER. May I express my appreciation of the extreme courtesy of the committee at all times in this matter.

Whereupon, at 12:15 A. M., Thursday, March 5, 1926, the hearing adjourned.

EXHIBITS.

COMPLAINANT'S.

1 Letter signed by J. A. Berkey, P. J. dated January 10, 1923.

2 Check on Pennsylvania Trust Company, dated January 12, 1923.

3 Letter signed by Arthur Turrony, dated January 12, 1923.

4 Letter signed by W. Curtis Truxall, dated September 24, 1924.

5 Docket entry, Commonwealth vs Arthur Turrony, Thomas Cattoy in the Court of Quarter Sessions, Somerset County, No. 9, February Sessions, 1923 certified copy.

6 Receipt signed by C. J. Newman, dated December 9, 1922.

7 Petition to County Commissioners of Somerset County vs Nuncio Pacifico, No. 121, February Term, 1922.

8 Check signed by Walter Bordeczewski, dated Davidsville, Pa., January 24, 1924.

9 Check signed by Walter Bordeczewski, dated Davidsville, Pa., February 14, 1924.

10 Judgment note signed by Walter Bordeczewski, dated July 8, 1924—photostatic copy.

11 Certified copy of record in 414, December Term, 1924.

12 Check signed by Walter Bordeczewski, dated September 8, 1924.

13 Check signed by M. M. Shober, dated October 4, 1921.

14 Note dated October 4, 1921, for $5500 signed by Johnstown & Somerset Ry Co., by J. A. Berkey, President.

15 Note dated September 20, 1921, in the sum of $2,000, signed Harvey Shaffer.

16 Note dated July 6, 1921, in the sum of $5000 signed by R. W. McGregor.

17 Note dated July 7, 1921, the sum of $2500 signed by Chas. W. Knepper.

18 Book marked "Ledger" on the outside and "Day Book" on the inside.

19 Page 36, Vol. 1, of County Auditors Report of Somerset County.

20 Certified copy of petition in the matter of Michael H. Sipe for refund of retail liquor license fees.

21 Certified copy in the matter of the petition of Joseph T. McCormick for refund of retail liquor license fees.

22 Note dated December 11, 1919, in the sum of $550 signed by J. A. Berkey and A. Kent Miller.

23 Note dated April 14, 1919, in the sum of $410 signed by A. Kent Miller and J. A. Berkey.

24 Note dated March 6, 1919, in the sum of $1200 signed by A. Kent Miller.

25 Check dated May 12, 1924, No. 1745, signed by John Sharkey to J. A. Berkey.

26 Endorsement on check marked exhibit 25.

27 Check dated May 7, 1924, signed by Wm. Boyle to J. A. Berkey.

28 Endorsement on check marked exhibit 27.

29 Receipt dated May 7, 1924, signed by J. A. Berkey.

30 Check dated May 7, 1924, signed by A. Marinelli to J. A. Berkey in the sum of $200.

31 Check dated May 28, 1924, signed by Wm. Boyle to J. A. Berkey in the sum of $200.

32 Check dated June 20, 1924, signed by Wm. Boyle to J. A. Berkey in the sum of $300.

33 Check dated July 9, 1924, signed by Wm. Boyle to J. A. Berkey in the sum of $100.

34 Check dated Aug. 28, 1924, signed by Wm. Boyle to J. A. Berkey in the sum of $100.

35 Certified copy of docket entry to No. 118 May Sessions, 1924, in the case of Commonwealth vs Wm. Boyle and Tony Orlando.

36 Certified copy of docket entry to No. 113 Sept. Sessions, 1922, in the case of Commonwealth vs John Ott and Wm. Boyle.

37 Certified copy of docket entry to No. 50 May Sessions, 1922, in the case of Commonwealth vs Wm. Boyle.

38 Certified copy of docket entry to No. 41 Dec. Sessions, 1923, in the case of Commonwealth vs Wm. Boyle and Joseph Orlando.

39 Certified copy of docket entry in the case of Commonwealth vs John Sharkey to No. 39, Dec. Sessions, 1923.

41 Certified copy of docket entries in the case of F. J. Springer.

42 (Same as 41).

43 Prospectus of the Johnstown and Somerset Railway Co., entitled "The Road to Revenue."

44 Announcement of Johnstown & Somerset Ry. Co., dated July 30, 1921.

45 Form letter of Johnstown & Somerset Ry. Co.

46 Form letter of the Johnstown & Somerset Street Railway Co., dated Aug. 10, 1921.

47 Form letter of Johnstown & Somerset Street Railway Co., dated Sept. 9, 1921.

48 Letter signed by Chas. R. McMillan on judicial stationery of J. A. Berkey, dated July 20, 1922.

49 Letter signed by J. A. Berkey on official stationery without date.

49A Letter signed by J. A. Berkey on judicial stationery dated Nov. 18, 1924.

50 Bond No. 1600 for $500 of the Johnstown & Somerset Street Railway Co.

51 Letter signed by J. A. Berkey on stationery of Johnstown & Somerset Railway Co., form letter, dated Sept. 10, 1921.

52 Letter on stationery of Johnstown & Somerset Railway Co., signed by J. A. Berkey, Presd't., dated July 28, 1921.
53 Carbon copy of letter signed by James L. Gower, dated July 28, 1921.
54 Letter on stationery of Johnstown & Somerset Railway Co., signed by J. A. Berkey, dated July 29, 1921.
55 Form letter on stationery of Johnstown & Somerset Ry. Co., signed by J. A. Berkey, President, August 10, 1921.
56 Form letter on stationery of Johnstown & Somerset Ry. Co., signed by J. A. Berkey, President, August 10, 1921.
57 Docket entry in the case of Commonwealth vs Frank Amispadi and Victor Amispadi to No. 46, Sept. Session, 1924.
58 Schedule of assets and liabilities in re bankruptcy of Robert M. McGregor.
59 Letter dated—1919, signed by Judge Berkey in re default payment of interest.
60 Opinion of Court in re Commonwealth vs Nuncio Pacifico to No. 40, February sessions, 1923.
61 Charge of the Court in re Commonwealth vs Nuncio Pacifico, No. 40, February sessions, 1923.
62 Financial statement of interest paid on bonds by Equitable Trust Company.

RESPONDENT'S.
A 1 Check dated March 9, 1922, signed by C. C. Smucker to the order of Peter Hoffman.
A 2 Answer filed by Davidsville Bank to affidavit of certificate of no defense.
A 3 Affidavit of no defense filed Jan. 14, 1925.
A 4 Mortgage, Johnstown & Somerset Ry. Co., to Equitable Trust Company in the sum of $1,500,000.
A 5 Letter dated January 15, 1925, signed by Earnest O. Kooser to Willis G. Singo.

Complainants Exhibit No. 1.

Judge's Chambers

Sixteenth Judicial District of Pennsylvania

JOHN A. BERKEY, President Judge
Somerset, Penn'a., Jan. 10, 1923.

To C. J. Newman:
The case of the Commonwealth vs. M. Marcella was brought to my attention today and I find the proceeding was illegal and will not be prosecuted farther as the search and seizure was illegal and he is released from the bond—The bond is no longer in force and he is released.

J. A. Berkey,
P. J.

I join with the judge with this letter.

W. Curtis Truxal,
D. A.

Complainants Exhibit No. 2.

PENNSYLVANIA TRUST COMPANY
Johnstown, Pa., Jan. 12, 1923. No.....

of Johnstown, Pa.

Pay to the Order of J. A. Berkey, $1000 One thousand Dollars.

Arthur Turroni.

(Reverse Side)

J. A. Berkey,

Jan. 13, 1923, Farmers National Bank, Somerset Pa., 60-868. Howard R. Boose, Cashier.
Jan. 15, 1923, Mellon National Bank, Pittsburgh, Pa. 8-26.
Jan. 16, 1923, Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia, 3-4. Wm. A. Dyer, Cashier.

Complainants Exhibit No. 3.

Johnstown, Pa., Jan. 12, 1923.

Dear Sir:—In close your a fine check for One Thousand Dollars ($1000.00) for my payment in full for my bond.
Accept my Thanks,

And oblige
Arthur Turroni.

I beg to acknowledge receiving your check for the $1000 bond J. & S. Ry. Co.

J. A. Berkey.

Complainants Exhibit No. 4.

W. CURTIS TRUXAL, Attorney at Law,
District Attorney.
Somerset, Pa., Sept. 24th, 1924.

C. J. Newman, Cashier, Boswell, Pa.
Dear Sir:—Mrs. Turrony handed me a letter of Judge Berkey's, dated January 10th, 1923, in which I joined at the bottom thereof. I find, upon examination of the record, that the Judge evidently made a mistake in the name of M. Marcella, where it should have been Arthur Turrony. A Nol Pros was entered in this case and you were relieved from the Bond. The Nol Pros was entered at the time for the reason that the Court held all search warrants issued on the form of affidavit which was used in that case to be illegal, and all evidence secured thereunder could not be used in the trial of a case.

Yours very truly,
W. Curtis Truxal.

Complainants Exhibit No. 5.

DOCKET ENTRY

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania vs Arthur Turroni Thomas Cattoy	In The Court of Quarter Sessions of Somerset County, Pennsylvania. No. 9 February Session 1923. Charge: Violation of Liquor Laws.

Violation of Liquor Laws. On oath of Harry Sterling, Dec. 9, 1922, Inf. made before Just. Geo. E. Arisman. Dec. 11, 1923, Defendants enter into their own recognizance in the sum of One Thousand Dollars for appearance at February Sessions 1923.
Jan. 9, 1923, Inf. and return filed.
July 3, 1923, On motion of D. Atty. the Court directed that a Nol pros be entered upon payment of costs by the County. Illegal search warrant used.
Certified from the records this 20th day of January 1925.

Ira Friedline,
Clerk of Courts

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA

County of Somerset, ss:
Commonwealth of Pennsylvania
vs
Thomas Cattoy
Arthur Turroni

Before me, the subscriber, a Justice of the Peace, in and for said County, personally came Harry Sterling who upon oath administered according to law, deposes and says that at Conemaugh Twp., in the County of Somerset, on the 9th day of December, A. D. 1922. Did then there manufacture, offer for sale, and have in their possession unlawfully and in violation of the Laws of Pennsylvania and the United States of America, intoxicating liquors, (moonshine whiskey), and property designed for the manufacture of intoxicating liquor, (mash, 3 stills, coils, and containers, contrary to the Act of Assembly in such cases made and provided.
Complainant therefore prays and desires that a warrant may issue and the aforesaid Defendants Thomas Cattoy and Arthur Turroni may be arrested and held to answer this charge of Violation Liquor Laws. And further deponent saith not. Harry Sterling, Complainant held in $.... upon condition that.... appear at and through.... Sessions of Court of Quarter Sessions of Said County to testify, etc. Taken before me this.... day of.... 19.....

Geo. E. Airsman,
Justice of the Peace.
Com. expires Jan. 1st, 1929.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 9th day of December, 1922.

Geo. E. Airsman,
Justice of the Peace.
Com. expires Jan. 1st, 1928.

RECOGNIZANCE

February Term, A. D. 1922, We Arthur Turroni, and C. J. Newman and each of us do acknowledge ourselves to owe and stand indebted to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in the sum of One Thousand dollars, lawful money of the

United States, to be levied and made of our several goods and chattels, lands, and tenements upon condition that the said Arthur Turroni be and appear his proper person at the next Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of the Peace to be holden at Somerset, Pa, in and for said County of Somerset, on the 1st Monday of February A. D. 1922 then and there to answer the charge of violation of the Liquor Laws of Pennsylvania on information of Harry Sterling State Police and such matters and things as shall be objected to.... on behalf of the Commonwealth and shall in the meantime keep peace and be good behavior toward all good citizens of the Commonwealth and especially toward.... and not depart the court without leave. And in the event of the foregoing recognizance being forfeited we hereby empower the District Attorney of Somerset County, or the Solicitor of Somerset County to appear for us, and with or without declaration or statement filed, to confess judgment against us, for the sum of One Thousand Dollars, in favor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the use of Somerset County as of any term, with release of all errors, waiving the inquisition, exemption and stay laws. If a copy of this bond and warrant is filled in said action, it shall not be necessary to file the original as a warrant of attorney, any law or rule of court to the contrary notwithstanding and we do hereby authorize the issuing of an execution, thereon for the collection of the above sum.

Arthur Turroni
C. J. Newman

Taken, acknowledged and subscribed before me this 9th day of December, A. D. 1922.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania vs Thomas Cattoy
Arthur Turroni

C. S. Ickes, Justice of the Peace. Comm. expires Jan. 1st, 1928. Charge Violation of Liquor Law. Warrant issued to Harry Sterling, State Police Officer. Constable Dec. 9, 1922, on oath of Harry Sterling, State Police officer. And now ..... 19.... Held in $.... upon condition that the Complainant ..... will appear at the next Court of Quarter Sessions, to testify, etc.

And now Dec. 9, 1922, Thomas Cattoy and Arthur Turroni, Defendant arrested and brought to office and after hearing the prosecutor, Arthur Sterling, State Police Officer, his evidence, seeing the articles found by the said office, that were used in the manufacture of allegal liquor, and after hearing and questioning the defendants, who both pleaded guilty to the charge I hold both defendants under $1,000 bail each for their appearance at the next term of criminal court, to stand trial on the charges; now to wit: Arthur Turroni furnishes bail for his appearance at the next term of Criminal Court: Thomas Cattoy is committed to the County Jail, he being unable to furnish bond.

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA }
COUNTY OF SOMERSET } ss:

I, Geo. E. Airsman, Justice of the Peace, in and for said county certify that the above is a true transcript from my docket, and that the recognizance were duly taken and acknowledged before me as aforesaid.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and seal, at Jennerstown this 9 day of December A. D. 1922.

Geo. E. Airsman, Justice of the Peace.
Commission expires Jan. 1st, 1928.

Information 50; Entry 50; Warrant 50; Commitment 50; Release to Jailer 50; Hearing 75; Oath (3) 30; Trans. and Cert. 75; Boswell Borough Lockup Fees 1.00; B. W. Mathews, Constable, truck for hauling stills and moonshine whiskey 10.00; Executive warrant 2.00; Mileage (104) 10.40; Executing Commitment 2.00.

No. 9 February Sess. 1923. Commonwealth vs Arthur Turroni, Thomas Cattoy.

Charge Violation Liquor Laws. Information made Dec. 9, 1922. On oath of Harry Sterling. Coram. Filed Jan. 9th, 1923. Chas. I. Knepper, Clerk. Costs $29.70. Officer Harry Sterling, State Police Office. B. W. Mathews, Constable.

INFORMATION.

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA }
COUNTY OF SOMERSET } ss:

Personally appeared before me Geo. E. Airsman, a Justice of the Peace, in and for the County and State aforesaid, appeared Harry Sterling who being duly sworn according to law, says Arthur Turroni and Thomas Cattoy did in the township of Conemaugh County and State aforesaid and within the jurisdiction of the Court, on the 9 day of Dec. A. D. 1922 have in his possession unlawfully and in violation of the laws of Pennsylvania and the United States of America, INTOXICATING LIQUORS (MOONSHINE WHISKEY) AND PROPERTY DESIGNED FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF LIQUOR, (MASH—STILLS—COILS) and (CONTAINER) and the intoxicating liquors and property of manufacture of liquor are illegal and unlawfully consealed at the home and on the premises of the said Arthur Turroni for the purpose of violating the laws of Pennsylvania and the United States.

Harry Sterling.

Sworn and subscribed before me the aforesaid Justice of the Peace of Jennerstown, Somerset County and State aforesaid this 9 day of Dec. A. D. 1922.

Geo. E. Airsman, Justice of the Peace.
Commission expires Jan. 1st, 1928.

SEARCH WARRANT.

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA }
COUNTY OF SOMERSET } ss:

TO Harry Sterling State Police Officer's Greeting's, WHEREAS information and complaint hath this day been made before me, Geo. E. Airsman Justice of the Peace, in and for County and State aforesaid, on oath of Harry Sterling CHARGING Violation of The Liquor Laws with unlawfully having in possession and concealed at his home and on his premises intoxicating liquors and property for manufacture of intoxicating liquors in violation of laws of Pennsylvania and the United States of America.

These are to command you to the State Police Officer to make a diligent search in the day time at the home and on the premises of Arthur Turroni and Thomas Cattoy in the Township of Conemaugh, Street and number, county of Somerset, State of Pennsylvania, for the said intoxicating liquors and property for manufacture of intoxicating liquors unlawfully concealed thereon, and if you find the said intoxicating liquors or property for manufacture of intoxicating liquors, and the person or persons in whose custody intoxicating liquors, property for manufacture of intoxicating liquors, and the person or person's in whose custody you find the intoxicating liquors or property for the manufacture of intoxicating liquors before me the aforesaid Justice of the Peace to be questioned concerning the premises and to be delt with according to law, and this shall be your authority and warrant for so doing.

Witness the hand and seal of our aforesaid Justice of the Peace at Jennerstown Somerset County and State aforesaid this 9 day of Dec. A. D. 1922.

Geo. E. Airsman, Justice of the Peace.
Commission expires Jan. 1st, 1928.

Issued in accordance with the provisions of Section 2 and 25 of title 11 of the National Prohibition Act.

JUSTIFICATION OF SURETIES.

SOMERSET COUNTY, ss:

Personally appeared before the undersigned a Clerk of Courts in and for said county Arthur Turroni of who after being duly sworn—says that he resides in Conemaugh Twp.; that he is by occupation a farmer; that he is the Bona Fide owner of real estate worth $5,000.00 dollars; that it would sell for that much at a public sale and the title thereto in his name; that the judgments and other incumbrances upon said premises do not amount to over none dollars; that he is the Bona Fide owner in his own right of personal property worth $2,000.00 dollars, and that his debts and all liabilities do not exceed none dollars.

Arthur Turroni.

Sworn and subscribed before me this 11th day of December, 1922.

RECOGNIZANCE IN OYER AND TERMINER AND QUARTER SESSIONS.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania vs Thomas Cattoi Arthur Terroni	In the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of the Peace in and for Somerset County. No. Feb. Sessions 1923. Charge. Violation of Liquor Laws.

We, Thomas Cattoy and Arthur Turroni of and each of us do acknowledge ourselves to owe and stand indebted to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in the sum of One Thousand dollars, lawful money of the United States, to be levied and made of our several goods and chattels, lands and tenements upon condition that the said Thos. Cattoy, Arthur Turroni be and appear in his proper person at the next Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of the Peace to be holden at Somerset, Pa., in and for said County of Somerset, on the 2nd Monday of February A. D. 1923, then and there answer to the charge of violation of liquor laws on information of Harry Sterling and such matters and things as shall be objected to him on behalf of the Commonwealth, and shall in the meantime keep peace and be of good behavior toward all good citizens of the Commonwealth and especially toward prosecutor and not depart the Court without leave. And in the event of the foregoing recognizance being forfeited, we do hereby empower the District Attorney of Somerset County or the Solicitor of Somerset County to appear for us, and with or without declaration or statement filed, to confess judgment against us, for the sum of One Thousand Dollars, in favor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the use of Somerset county, as of any term, with release of all errors, waiving the inquisition, exemption and stay laws.

If a copy of this bond and warrant is filed in said action, it shall not be necessary to file the original as a warrant of attorney, any law or rule of court to the contrary notwithstanding, and we do hereby authorize the using of an execution thereon for the collection of the above sum.

Taken, acknowledged and subscribed before me this 11th day of December, 1922.

Chas. I. Knepper,
Clerk.

Thomas Cattoy.
Arthur Turroni.

IN THE COURT OF QUARTER SESSION OF THE PEACE FOR THE COUNTY OF SOMERSET.

Commonwealth vs. Arthur Turroni Thos. Cattoy	Of February Sessions, 1923. No. 9. Violation Liquor Laws. H. Sterling, Pros.

And now, July 3, 1923, the District Attorney moves the Court for leave to enter a Nolle Prosequi in the above stated case upon payment of costs by County. Illegal search warrant used.

W. Curtis Truxal,
District Attorney.

(Endorsement)

No. 9 Feb. Sessions, 1923. Commonwealth versus Arthur Turroni Motion for Nol Pros. Now July 3, 1923, Motion allowed. By the Court. W. Curtis Truxal, District Attorney. Filed July 3, 1923, Chas. I. Knepper, Clerk.

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA }
COUNTY OF SOMERSET } ss:

I, Ira Friedline, Clerk of the Court of Quarter Sessions of Somerset County do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct copy of the Information, recognizance, Nol pros, search warrant and docket entry as the same remains on record before the Court at No. 9 February sessions 1925.

In TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of said Court this 20th day of Jan. 1925.

Ira Friedline,
Clerk of the Courts of Quarter Sesssions.
Complainants Exhibit No. 6.

Dec. 9, 1922.

Received of M. Marcella One Thousand Dollars for signing bond of Arthur Turroni to be used to Take bond good if necessary, or to be refunded when he appears at court. $1,000.00 (Signed) C. J. Newman.

(ENDORSEMENT: Jan. 12, 1923. Money returned. C. J. N.)

Complainants Exhibit No. 7.

Commissioners of Somerset County vs Nuncio Pacifico	In the court of common pleas of Somerset county. No. 121 February Term 1922. Debt—$1,000.00 Atty's. Commission—$50.00 Interest from Jan. 9, 1922. Due July 9, 1922. June 3, 1924 Fi Fi Issued. Sept. 8, 1924 Al Fi Fa Issued.

TO THE COMMISSIONERS OF SOMERSET COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA:

The petition of Nuncio Pacifico, above Defendant, respectfully represents:

1. That the above Judgment Note was given to secure payment of a fine imposed by the Court of Quarter Sessions of Somerset County, at No. 101 Dec. Sessions, 1921.

2. That he has paid on said Judgment at various times a total of $725.00 dollars, and is unable to pay any more at this time, by reason of slack times, investment in Johnstown-Somerset Street Railway Bonds, in the total sum of $800.00 dollars, Numbered 1352 ($500.00 & 148-422-423, each 100.00 dated the 1st day of January, 1921, and purchased the 29th day of March, 1'21, and has not received any interest on same.

3. That he has contracted for one $500.00 Bond with Judge John A. Berkey and paid to the said Judge John A. Berkey the sum of $200.00 dollars on same and owes a balance of $300.00 dollars. I paid the said $200.00 in the year 1923.

4. That at the request of Judge John A. Berkey, I with my Attorney, B. B. Boose, asked the County Solicitor, John S. Miller, to stay a Writ of Execution for the sale of my property for collection of above Judgment, and that on the same day, to wit., day of November, 1924, I went with said Attorneys before Judge John A. Berkey, and the Judge in the presence of the said Attorneys requested that the County Commissioners relieve me from payment of the balance of the above stated Judgement.

5. That the High Sheriff of Somerset County has a Writ of Execution on above stated Judgment, by authority of which he has posted Sheriff Sale bills on my property at Jerome, Somerset County, Pa., and is about to sell the same.

Wherefore, I ask your Board of County Commissioners to have the Writ of Execution aforesaid stayed, for the reason that I have paid the aforesaid large sums of money and am not able to pay any more at this time.

(Signed) Nuncio Pacifico.

COUNTY OF SOMERSET }
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA } ss:

Personally appeared before me the undersigned, Nuncio Pacifico, who being duly sworn, according to Law, says that the facts set forth in the above petition are true and that he is able to substantiate them with the bonds and papers themselves and with witnesses.

(Signed) Nuncio Pacifico.

Sworn and subscribed to before me this 21st day of January, 1925.

(Signed) Mrs. Cora G. Rummel, Notary Public
My commission expires at end of next session of Senate.

Complainant's Exhibit No. 8.

60-1516

Davidsville, Pa., January 24, 1924. No.....

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK

Pay to the order of Johnstown & Somerset Ry. Co. $100.00 One Hundred Dollars.

(Signed) Walter Bordaczewski.

Complainant's' Exhibit No. 9.
Davidsville, Pa., Feb. 14, 1924. No.....

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK

Pay to the order of John A. Berkey....$200.00 Two Hundred Dollars

(Signed) Walter Bordaczewski.

Complainants' Exhibit No. 10.

$500.00 July 8th, 1924.

Four (4) mos. after date I promise to pay to the order of J. A. Berkey Five Hundred Dollars without defalcation, value received, with interest.

And further,....do hereby empower any Attorney of any Court of Record within the United States or elsewhere to appear for.....and after one or more declarations filed, confess against.....as of any term for the above sum with Costs of suit and Attorney's commission of.....per cent for collection and release of all errors, and without stay of execution and inquisition and extension upon any levy on real estate is hereby waived; and condemnation agreed to and the exemption of personal property from levy and sale on any execution hereon, is also hereby expressly waived, and no benefit of exemption be claimed under and by virtue of any exemption law now in force or which may be hereafter passed. All defenses are hereby waived.

Witness My hand and seal (Signed) Walter Bordaczewski. J. & S Ry bond No. 1465. U. S. Bond.

(Walter Bordaczewski, Seanor)

(ENDORSEMENT: No. 5045 Due Nov. 8.
(Signed) J. A. Berkey)

AMONG THE RECORDS AND PROCEEDINGS enrolled in the Court of Common Pleas in and for the County of Somerset, in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to No. 414 December Term, 1924, is contained the following:

COPY OF CONTINUANCE DOCKET ENTRY.

Dec. 4, 1924 F. J. Kooser E. O. Kooser	J. A. Berkey, use of First National Bank of Davidsville, Pa.

414

Walter Badaczewski	
Debt	$500.00
Atty's Com.	35.00
Int. from July 8, 1924	
Due on Nov. 8, 1924	
Attys. K. & K.	$3.00
Pro. Bittner ,Plff)	1.50
Pro. Bittner	2.50

D. S. B. $535.00. And now Dec. 4, 1924, F. J. Kooser & E. O. Kooser, Esqrs. appear for the Deft. Walter Badaczewski and confess judgment against him and in favor of the Plff. J. A. Berkey, use of First National Bank of Davidsville, Pa., for the sum of Five Hundred ($500.00) Dollars debt, and Thirty-five Dollars ($35.00) Atty's Com., in all Five Hundred Thirty-five ($535.00) Dollars, with int. from July 8, 1924, due and payable on Nov. 8, 1924, with costs of suit, release of errors waiving Inq. Ex & Stay Laws. Note, statement and confession filed and judgment entered thereon.

Harry F. Bittner, Pro.

Judg't. Dock "B", p. 250.

Copy

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS OF SOMERSET COUNTY, PENN'A.

The Plaintiff's claim in this case is founded on the judgment note hereto annexed:

J. A. Berkey, use of First National Bank of Davidsville Pennsylvania, vs Walter Badaczewski.	Of December Term, 1924, No. 414. STATEMENT AND CONFESSION Debt $500.00 Attys. Com. $35.00 $535.00 Interest from July 8, 1924. Due on November 8, 1924

Copy

$500.00 July 8th, 1924.

Four mos after date I promise to pay to the order of J. A. Berkey, Five Hundred Dollars. Without defalcation, value received, with interest.

Aud further, ... do hereby employ any Attorney of any Court of Record within the United States or elsewhere to appear for ..... and after one or more declarations filed, confess judgment against ..... as of any term for the above sum with costs of suit and Attorney's commission of .... percent for collection and release of all errors, and without stay of execution and inquisition and extension upon any levy on real estate is hereby waived, and condemnation agreed to and the exemption of personal property from levy and sale on any execution hereon, is also hereby expressly waived, and no benefit of exemption be claimed under and by virtue of any exemption law now in force or which may be hereafter passed, all defenses are hereby waived.

Witness my hand and seal.

Walter Badaczewski

J. & S. Ry bond No. 1465.
Walter Badaczewski, Seanor.

SOMERSET COUNTY, SS:

By virtue of the power of attorney in the annexed judgment note we do hereby appear for the said defendant Walter Badaczewski and confess judgment against him and in favor of the said plaintiff J. A. Berkey, use of First National Bank, of Davidsville, Pennsylvania for the sum of Five Hundred ($500.00) dollars debt, and Thirty-five ($35.00) dollars Attorney's Commission; in all Five Hundred Thirty-five ($535.00) Dollars with interest thereon from the 8th day of July, A. D. 1924 due and payable November 8, 1924, with costs of suits, release of all errors, and without stay of execution and inquisition and extension upon any levy on real estate is hereby waived, and condemnation agreed to and the exemption of personal property from levy and sale on any execution thereon is also hereby expressly waived and no benefit of exemption to be claimed under and by virtue of any exemption law now in force, or which may hereafter be passed.

We hereby certify that the precise legal residence of First National Bank, of Davidsville, Pa., Plaintiff is Conemaugh Township, Somerset County, Pennsylvania.

Francis J. Kooser, Ernest O. Kooser.
Attorney for Defendant.

(Endorsement)

No. 414 December Term, 1924.

J. A. Berkey, use of First National Bank of Davidsville, Pa., vs Walter Badaczewski. Debt. $500.00
Atty's Com. $35.00

Total $535.00

Interest from July 8, 1924. Due on November 8, 1924.
Plaintiff's Residence Conemaugh Twp. Somerset Co., Pa.
Filed and judgment entered thereon 4th day of Dec. 1924.

Harry F. Bittner, Prothonotary.
F. J. Kooser, E. O. Kooser,
Plff's. Attorney.

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA }
COUNTY OF SOMERSET } ss:

I, Harry F. Bittner, Prothonotary of the Court of Common Pleas in and for said County, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a full, true and correct copy of the whole record of the case therein stated, wherein J. A. Berkey, use of First National Bank of Davidsville, Pa., is Plaintiff, and Walter Badaczewski is Defendant, as to the same remains of record before the said Court at No. 414 of December Term, A. D. 1924.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of said Court this 2nd day of February, A. D. 1925.

Harry F. Bittner, Prothonotary.

I, JOHN A. BERKEY, President Judge of the Sixteenth Judicial District, composed of the County of Somerset, do certify that ..... by whom the annexed record, certificate attestation were made and given and who in his own

proper handwriting, thereunto subscribed his name and affixed the seal of the Court of Common Pleas of said County, was at the time of so doing and now is Prothonotary, in and for said County of Somerset in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, duly commissioned and qualified, to all of whose acts as such full faith and credit are and ought to be given, as well in Courts of Judicature as elsewhere; and that the said record, certificate and attestation are in due form of law, and made by the proper officer.

.....
President Judge

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA }
COUNTY OF SOMERSET } ss:

I, ... Prothonotary of the Court of Common Pleas in and for said County, do certify that the Honorable John A. Berkey, by whom the foregoing attestation was made, and who has thereunto subscribed his name, was at the time of making thereof and is still President Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, Orphans' Court and the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace in and for said County, duly commissioned and qualified, to all whose acts as such full faith and credit are and ought to be given, as well in Courts of Judicature as elsewhere.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of said Court, this .... day of.. A. D. 19.....

.....Prothonotary.

(Endorsement) No. ..... Term, 19.....
J. A. Berkey, use of First National Bank of Davidsville, Pa., vs. Walter Badaczewski. EXEMPLIFIED RECORD from Somerset County. Debt. $500.00 Atty's Com. $35.00 $535.00. Interest from July 8, 1924. Costs This record $2.50 Plff's Bill $1.50; Attys. K. & K. $3.00. Entered and filed.. 19.....Prothonotary. F. J. Kooser, E. O. Kooser.

Complainant's Exhibit No. 12.

DAVIDSVILLE, PA., Sept. 8, 1924, No.....
THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK.
Pay to the Order of Johnstown & Somerset Ry. Co. $300. Three Hundred Dollars
(Signed) Walter Badaczewski
(Endorsements) Johnstown & Somerset Ry. Co. Sept. 8, 1924, Farmers National Bank, Somerset, Pa., Howard R. Boose, Cashier, Sept. 9, 1924, Federal Reserve Bank, Pittsburgh, Branch of Cleveland, prior endorsement guaranteed Mellon Natl. Bank.

Complainant's Exhibit No. 13.

THE FARMERS NATIONAL BANK
SOMERSET, PA. October 4, 1921, No. 803.
(Marling M. Shober Treasurer of Somerset County)
PAY TO THE ORDER OF Johnstown & Somerset Ry Co. $5,500.00 Five Thousand five hundred Dollars.
(Signed) M. M. Shober, Treasurer.
(Endorsement) Johnstown & Somerset Ry. Co. By
J. A. Berkey, Pres.

Complainant's Exhibit No. 14.

Oct. 4, 1921.

On demand after date the undersigned promise to pay to the order of Marling M. Shahee..... Five Thousand ..... Dollars Without defalcation, value received, without interest thereon.

And further I do hereby empower any Attorney of any Court of Record within the United States or elesewhere, to appear for.....and after one or more declarations filed, confess judgment against..,...as of any term for the above sum with Costs of suit and Attorney's commission of 5 per cent for collection and release of all errors, and without stay of execution and inquisition and extension upon any levy or real estate is hereby waived, and condemnation agreed to and the exemption of personal property from levy and sale on any execution hereon, is also hereby expressly waived, and no benefit of exemption be claimed under and by virtue of any exemption law now in force or which may be hereafter passed.

Witness.....hand and seal
Johnstown Somerset Ry. Co.
By J. A. Berkey, Pres.

Collateral—1st Nat. Bk. Addison	$1,000.
John O. Ream, note	2,500.
Charles W. Knepper	2,500.
R. W. McGregor	5,000.

(ENDORSEMENT:) The John O. Ream note surrendered as collateral and Harvey Shaffer note submitted.
J. A. Berkey.

Complainant's Exhibit No. 15.

September 20th 1921.

On or before six months after date I promise to pay to the order of Johnstown & Somerset Railway Co. Twenty-five hundred and no dollars Without defalcation, value received, with interest

And further I do hereby empower any Attorney of any Court of Record within the United States or elsewhere, to appear for me and after one or more declarations filed, confess judgment against me as of any term for the above sum with Costs of suit and Attorney's commission of five per cent for collection and release of all errors, and without stay of execution and inquisition and extension upon any levy or real estate is hereby waived, and condemnation agreed to and the exemption of personal property from levy and sale on any execution hereon, is also hereby expressly waived, and no benefit or exemption be claimed under and by virtue of any exemption law now in force or which may be hereafter passed.

Witness my hand and seal Harvey Shaffer

Complainant's Exhibit No. 16.

July 6, 1921.

Six months after date I promise to pay to the order of Johnstown and Somerset Railway Co Five thousand and no 100 dollars Without defalcation, value received, with interest

And further I do hereby empower any Attorney of any Court of Record within the United States or elsewhere, to appear for me and after one or more declarations filed, confess judgment against me as of any term for the above sum with Costs of suit and Attorney's commission of 6 per cent for collection and release of all errors, and without stay of execution and inquisition and extension upon any levy or real estate is hereby waived, and condemnation agreed to and the exemption of personal preperty from levy and sale on any execution hereon, is also hereby expressly waived, and no benefit or exemption be claimed under and by virtue of any exemption law now in force or which may be hereafter passed.

Witness my hand and seal R. W. McGregor
(Endorsement) Now Oct. 4, 1921 the within note assigned to Marling M. Shober as collateral security. Johnstown Somerset Ry Co. By J. A. Berkey, Pres.

Complainant's Exhibit No. 17.

July 7, 1921.

Six months after date I promise to pay to the order of Johnstown and Somerset Ry Co Twenty-five hundred and no 100 Dollars without defalcation, value received, with interest

And further I do hereby empower any Attorney of any Court of Record within the United States or elsewhere, to appear for me and after one or more declarations filed, confess judgment against me as of any term for the above sum with Costs of suit and Attorney's commission of 5 per cent for collection and release of all errors, and without stay of execution and inquisition and extension upon any levy or real estate is hereby waived, and condemnation agreed to and the exemption of personal property from levy and sale on any execution hereon, is also hereby expressly waived, and no benefit or exemption be claimed under and by virtue of any exemption law now in force or which may be hereafter passed.

Witness my hand and seal x Chas. W. Knepper
(Endorsement) Now October 4, 1921 the within note assigned as collateral security to Marling M. Shober.
Johnstown Somerset Ry Co. By
J. A. Berkey, Pres.

Complainant's Exhibit No. 18.
(Bond of Johnstown & Somerset Railway Co).
Complainant's Exhibit No. 19.
(Page 36 of Docket referred to)
Complaint's Exhibit No. 20.

In the Matter of the Petition of MICHAEL H. SIPE for Refund of Retail Liquor License Fees. } In the Court of Quarter Sessions of Somerset County, Pennsylvania.

TO THE HONORABLE JOHN A. BERKEY, PRESIDENT JUDGE OF SAID COURT:

The petition of Michael H. Sipe, of Jenner Township, in said County, respectfully represents:

1. That on the 8th day of February, 1919, he was duly granted a license by this Court, to sell vinous, spirituous, malt and brewed liquors at retail, according to the provisions of the Act of May 13, 1887, P. L. 109, known as the Brooks License Law, which said license became effective on the first day of April 1919, and will expire on the first day of April, 1920.

2. That prior to the first day of April, 1919, and before the license so granted was issued, your petitioner paid to the County Treasurer of Said County the full annual license fee of $100.00 for the year ending April 1, 1920.

3. That on the first day of July, 1919, by reason of the enforcement of various federal laws and regulations, he was prevented from selling under the license granted by this Court, the liquors hereinbefore mentioned, whereupon, on said date he abandoned the sale of all liquors the sale of which was provided for in said license, closed up his place of business, and from the date mentioned until the present time fully surrendered all of his rights and privileges under said license, and has never since said date exercised any rights thereunder. And he avers, that through inadvertence only he failed to make an actual surrender of said license to the Clerk of this Court, and he now offers to surrender the same.

He therefore, prays the Court to make an order and decree, directing the County Treasurer of Somerset County to refund to him the sum of $75.00, being the portion of the license fee paid by him for such license for the year ending April 1, 1920, based upon the unexpired portion of said year during which no rights under said license were exercised by him, to which he is entitled under provisions of the act of Assembly, approved June 26, 1919, P. L. 673. And he will ever pray.

Michael H. Sipe.

SOMERSET COUNTY, SS:

MICHAEL H. SIPE, being duly sworn according to law, says, that the facts set forth in the foregoing petition are true and correct, as he verily believes.

Michael H. Sipe.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 27 day of March A. D. 1920.

C. A. Bevans, Justice of the Peace.

My Commission expires first Monday in January, 1924.

ORDER.

AND NOW, March 29, 1920, on reading and consideration of the foregoing petition, and on motion of Biesecker & Levy, attorneys for petitioner, a rule is awarded upon Marling M. Shober, County Treasurer of Somerset County, and upon Harmon M. Kephart, State Treasurer, and Charles A. Snyder, Auditor General of Pennsylvania, to show cause why there should not be refunded to the petitioner the sum of $75.00 as prayed for; returnable the third Monday (19th) day of April, 1920; service to be made upon the State Treasurer and Auditor General by registered letter.

BY THE COURT.
John A. Berkey, President Judge.

(Endorsement) No. 13 May Sessions 1920. Misc. Docket. No. 24 February Sessions, 1919. In the matter of the petition of MICHAEL H. SIPE for refund of retail liquor license fees. PETITION. Filed March 29, 1920, C. I. Knepper, Clerk. Biesecker & Levy. Ross R. Scott, C. W. Walker.

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA,
DEPARTMENT OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL.

Harrisburg, April 15, 1920.

County Treasurer, Somerset, Pa.

Dear Sir:—This Department has just been served with copies of the petitions and rules in the matter of the applications of Michael H. Sipe and Joseph T. McCormick for refund of liquor license fees paid for the year 1919.

As we are so far removed from the locations of the establishments, and the amounts involved in cases of this kind are, as a general rule, so small, that the policy of this Department is to submit itself to such order as the court may see fit to make on the petition.

I give you this information so that you will abstain from filing an answer to the petition on the belief that the Commonwealth will appear.

Yours very truly,
Frank M. Hunter,
Deputy Attorney General.

In the matter of the Petition of MICHAEL H. SIPE for refund of Retail Liquor License Fees. } In the Court of Quarter Sessions of Somerset County, Pennsylvania.

AFFIDAVIT OF SERVICE.

SOMERSET COUNTY, ss:

Personally appeared Bernadette Crowe, who being duly sworn according to law, says that on the 30th day of March, 1920, she handed to William J. Davis, Deputy County Treasurer of Somerset County, copies of the rule, petition and decree in the above case; and on the same day she deposited in the Post Office at Somerset, registered letters addressed to Harmon M. Kephart, State Treasurer and Charles A. Snyder, Auditor General of Pennsylvania, respectively, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, in which letters were enclosed copies of the rule, petition, and decree in the above case, at which time she requested of the postmaster return receipts for said registered letters.

Bernadette Crowe.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 19th day of April, 1920.

C. I. Knepper, Clerk.

(Endorsement) Misc. Docket. No. 13 May Term, 1920. In Re Petition of Michael H. Sipe for Refund of Retail Liquor License Fee. PROOF OF SERVICE OF RULE, ETC. Filed April 19th, 1920. C. I. Knepper, Clerk. Biesecker & Levy. Ross R. Scott, C. W. Walker.

In Re Petition of Michael H. Sipe for Refund of Retail Liquor License Fees. } In the Court of Quarter Pennsylvania. No. 13 May Sessions of Somerset County, Sessions, 1920 Miscellaneous Docket.

ANSWER OF MARLING M. SHOBER, COUNTY TREASURER.

Now, April 19, 1920, comes Marling M. Shober, Treasurer of Somerset County, Pennsylvania and to the petition filed in the above stated proceeding to the above mentioned number and term, makes answer as follows:

1. He neither admits nor denies the allegations set forth in the first paragraph of the said petition, but asks proof of same by the records of the Court of Quarter Sessions.

2. In answer to the second paragraph of the petition, he states that he entered upon the duties of his office on Monday the 5th of January 1920, and if said full license fee was paid to the then County Treasurer as alleged, it must have been paid to his predecessor in office, John W. Rephorn, and therefore demands proof of the allegations contained in the said paragraph.

3. In answer to the third paragraph of the petition, he states, that he has no knowledge of the matters of fact or law alleged therein and therefore demands proof thereof upon the hearing of this proceeding before the Court; all of said acts or failures to act, having occured prior to his term of office as Treasurer of Somerset County, Pennsylvania.

4. Respondent alleges further that in so far as he is informed, all payments of petitioner's license fees were made voluntarily and not upon the solicitation or demand of his said predecessor in office and that no part of said

license fees were paid to him, the said Marling M. Shober, as Treasurer of Somerset County, Penna.

Marling M. Shober,
Treas. of Somerset County, Pa.

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA }
COUNTY OF SOMERSET } ss:

Personally appeared before me, Marling M. Shober, Treasurer of Somerset County, Pennsylvania, who being qualified as the law directs, deposes and says that the foregoing answer is true and correct, as he verily believes.

Marling M. Shober.

Affirmed and subscribed before me this 19 day of April 1920.

C. I. Knepper, Clerk of Courts.

(Endorsement) No. 13 May Sessions, 1920. (Misc. Docket) In re Petition of Michael H. Sipe for Refund of Retail Liquor License Fees. ANSWER OF MARLING M. SHOBER, TREASURER OF SOMERSET COUNTY, PENNA. Filed April 19th, 1920. C. I. Knepper, Clerk. P. G. Cober, Atty.

OFFICE OF COUNTY TREASURER.

Somerset, Pa., March 15, 1919.

SOMERSET COUNTY, ss:

Michael H. Sipe

Has paid to me for the use of Somerset County, etc. One Hundred two .....50/100 Dollars which entitled him to a RETAIL LIQUOR LICENSE within the Township of Jenner, County of Somerset, from the first day of April, A. D. 1919.

John W. Rephorn,
County Treasurer.

License $200.00.
Treasurer's Fee $2.50.

In Re Petition of Michael H. Sipe, For refund of retail Liquor License Fee. } In the Court of Quarter Sessions of Somerset County, Pennsylvania. No. 24 February Sessions, 1919.

OPINION OF THE COURT SUR PETITION FOR DECREE OR REFUND.

The Petitioner, Michael H. Sipe alleges that on the 8th day of February, 1919, he was granted a license by this court to sell liquor at retail, which said license became effective on the 1st day of April, 1919, for a period of one year thereafter; that prior to the 1st day of April, 1919 and before the license so granted was issued, petitioner paid to the county treasurer of said county the full annual license fee of $100.00; and that on the 1st day of July, 1919, by reason of the enforcement of various Federal laws and regulations, he was prevented from selling under the license granted by this court; whereupon he abandoned the sale of all liquors, closed up his place of business and from the date mentioned until the present time, March 29, 1920, surrendered all his rights and privileges under said license; also he avers that through inadvertence only he failed to make the actual surrender of said license to the clerk of this court and he now offers to surrender the same, and "prays the court to make an order and decree directing the county treasurer of Somerset County to refund to him the sum of $75.00, being the portion of the license fee paid by him for such license for the year ending April 1, 1920, based upon the unexpired portion of said year during which no rights under the said license were exercised by him," Whereupon the court awarded a rule to show cause upon the county treasurer, State treasurer and auditor general of Pennsylvania, why they should not refund to the petitioner the sum of $75.00 as prayed for, returnable the third Monday of April, 1920. Service of the rule was made upon the respondents. The state treasurer and auditor general filed no answer, but the county treasurer avers that he went into office January 5, 1920, and no license fee had been paid to him. The court in the absence of any denial of the allegation "that prior to the 1st day of April, 1919, and before the license so granted was issued, your petitioner paid to the county treasurer of said county the full annual license fee of $100.00" assumes this allegation of fact to be true.

That the petitioner is not entitled to the decree prayed for under the Act of May 8, 1919, P. L. 107, is clear under authority of Burkel's Petition in Re License Fee, 74 Pa. Sup. Ct. 416, and that the petitioner is not entitled to the decree under the Act of June 26, 1919, P. L. 673, is established in as much as the petitioner admits he did not surrender his license to the clerk of the court of quarter sessions, which admission under the language of said act is fatal to the petitioner.

DECREE.

And now, January 27, 1921, after argument and upon due consideration, the rule to show cause heretofore granted is discharged.

By The Court,
John A. Berkey, P. J.

To which action of the court the petitioner excepts and at his request bill sealed.

John A. Berkey, P. A.

(Endorsement) No. 24 Feb. Sess. 1919. In Re Petition of Michael H. Sipe, for refund of retail liquor License Fee. OPINION OF THE COURT. Filed March 25th, 1921. Chas. I .Knepper, Clerk.

State of Pennsylvania }
County of Somerset } ss:

I, Ira Friedline, Clerk of the Court of Quarter Sessions of Somerset County do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct copy of Petition, letter to County Treasurer from Frank M. Hunter, Deputy Attorney General, affidavit of service, answer of Marling M. Shober, County Treasurer, receipt given by John W. Rephorn, County Treasurer, and Opinion and Decree of the Court, as the same remains on record before the Court at No. 24 February Sessions 1919 and 13 May sessions 1920. The petition being entered jointly to both numbers.

In TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of said Court this 28th day of February 1925.

Ira Friedline,
Clerk of the Court of Quarter Sessions.

(Endorsement)
No. 24 Feb. Sess. 1919.
No. 13 May Sess. 1920.

CERTIFIED COPY.

Complainant's Exhibit No. 21.

In the Matter of the Petition of JOSEPH T. McCORMICK for Refund of Retail Liquor License Fees.

In the Court of Quarter Sessions of Somerset County, Pennsylvania.

To the HONORABLE JOHN A. BERKEY, President Judge of said Court:

The Petition of Joseph T. McCormick, of Windber Borough, in said County respectfully represents:

1. That on the 8th day of February 1919, he was duly granted a license by this Court, to sell vinous, spirituous, malt and brewed liquors at retail, according to the provisions of the Act of May 13, 1887, P. L. 109, known as the Brooks License Law, which said license became effective on the first day of April 1919, that will expire on the first day of April, 1920.

2. That prior hereto and before the license so granted was issued, your petitioner paid to the County Treasurer of said County the full annual license fee of $200.00 for the year ending April 1, 1920.

3. That on the first day of July 1919, by reason of the enforcement of various federal laws and regulations, he was prevented from selling under the license granted by this Court, the liquors hereinbefore mentioned, whereupon, on said date, he abandoned the sale of all liquors the sale of which was provided for in said license, closed up his place of business, and from the date mentioned until the present time fully surrendered all of his rights and privileges under said license, and has never since said date exercised any right thereunder. And he avers, that through inadvertance only he failed to make an actual surrender of said license to the Clerk of this Court, and he now offers to surrender the same.

He, therefore, prays the Court to make an order and decree, directing the County Treasurer of Somerset County to refund to him the sum of $150.00, being the portion of

the license fee paid by him for such license for the year ending April 1, 1920, based upon the unexpired portion of said year during which no rights under said license were exercised by him, to which he is entitled under the provisions of the Act of Assembly, approved June 26, 1919, P. L. 673. And he will ever pray.

Joseph F. McCormick.

Somerset County, ss:

JOSEPH T. McCORMICK, being duly sworn according to law, says, that the facts set forth in the foregoing petition are true and correct, as he verily believes.

Joseph T. McCormick.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 26th day of March A. D. 1920.

F. A. Millett,
Notary Public.
My commission expires Feb. 19, 1921.

ORDER.

And Now, March 29, 1920, on reading and consideration of the foregoing petition, and on motion of Biesecker & Levy, attorneys for petitioner, a rule is awarded upon Harmon M. Kephart, State Treasurer, Charles A. Snyder, Auditor General, of Pennsylvania, and upon Marling M. Shober, County Treasurer of Somerset County, to show cause why there should not be refunded to the petitioner the sum of $150.00 as prayed for; returnable the third Monday (19th day) of April 1920; service to be made upon the State Treasurer and Auditor General by registered letters.

By The Court,
John A. Berkey,
President Judge.

May Sessions No. 12, 1920 Misc. Docket No. 58 February Sessions, 1919, in the Matter of the Petition of JOSEPH T. McCORMICK for Refund of Retail Liquor License Fees.

Petition filed March 29, 1920.

C. I. Knepper,
Clerk.

In Re Petition of Joseph T. McCormick for Refund of Retail Liquor License Fee.

In the Court of Quarter Sessions of Somerset County, Pennsylvania, No. 12 May Sessions 1920, Miscellaneous Docket.

ANSWER

Now April 19, 1920 comes Marling M. Shober, Treasurer of Somerset County, Pennsylvania and to the petition filed in the above stated proceedings to the above mentioned number and term, makes answer as follows:

1. He neither admits nor denies the allegations set forth in the first paragraphs of the said petition but asks proof of same by the records of the Court of Quarter Sessions.

2. To the second paragraphs of said petition he states that on the 31st day of January, 1920, he received $16.67 in payment of petitioner's monthly installment of license fee for the month of February, 1920, in accordance with Act of 1919 P. L. 10, but received no other license fees from or on behalf of said petitioner before or since said date.

In further answer to the statement of license fee paid by petitioner, he says, that he entered upon the duties of his office on Monday the 5th day of January, 1920, and if said full license fee was paid to the County Treasurer as alleged, it must have been paid to his predecessor in office, John W. Rephorn, and therefore demands proof of the allegations of said paragraph 2.

3. To the third paragraph of the petition, he makes answer, that he is not acquainted with the matters of fact or law alleged therein and therefore demands proof thereof upon the hearing of this proceeding before the Court; all of said acts of failures to act, having occurred prior to his term of office as County Treasurer of Somerset County aforesaid.

4. Respondent further alleges that all payments which were made to him, to-wit, $16.67, were voluntary payments and not upon his solicitation or demand, and is informed and believes, that all payments made to his predecessor in office, John W. Rephorn, were likewise made voluntarily.

Marling M. Shober,
Treasurer of Somerset County, Pa.

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA }
COUNTY OF SOMERSET } ss:

Personally appeared before me, Marling M. Shober, Treasurer of Somerset County, Pennsylvania, who being qualified according to law, deposes and says, that the foregoing answer is true and correct, as he verily believes.

Marling M. Shober.

Affirmed and subscribed before me this 19th day of April, 1920.

C. L. Knepper
Clerk of Courts.

No. 12 May Sessions, 1920. Misc. Docket.

In Re Petition of Joseph T. McCormick, for refund of Retail Liquor License Fee. Filed April 19th 1920.

ANSWER OF MARLING M. SHOBER, TREASURER OF SOMERSET COUNTY, PENNA.

C. I. Knepper, Clerk.
P. C. Cober, Atty.

In the Matter of the Petition of JOSEPH T. McCORMICK for Refund of Retail Liquor License Fees. } In the Court of Quarter Sessions of Somerset County, Pennsylvania.

AFFIDAVIT OF SERVICE.

SOMERSET COUNTY, ss:

Personally appeared Bernadette Crowe, who being duly sworn according to law, says that on the 30th day of March, 1920, she handed to William J. Davis, Deputy County Treasurer of Somerset County, copies of the rule, petition and decree in the above case; and on the same day she deposited in the Post Office at Somerset, registered letters addressed to Harmon M. Kephart, State Treasurer and Chales A. Snyder, Auditor General of Pennsylvania, respectively, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, in which letters were enclosed copies of the rule, petition and decree in the above case, at which time she requested of the postmaster return receipts for said registered letters.

Bernadette Crowe

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 19th day of April, 1920.

C. I. Knepper,
Clerk.

Misc. Docket, No. 12 May Term, 1920.

In Re petition of Joseph T. McCormick, for Refund of Retail Liquor License Fee.

Proof of Service of Rule, Etc., filed April 19th, 1920.

C. I. Knepper,
Clerk.

Biesecker & Levy, Ross R. Scott, C. W. Walker.

In the Matter of Petition of Joseph T. McCormick for Refund of Retail Liquor License Fees. } No. 12 May Sess. 1920. Miscellaneous Docket. In the Court of Quarter Sessions of Somerset County, Pennsylvania.

SUPPLEMENTAL ANSWER.

Now, July 7th, 1920, comes Marling M. Shober, Treasurer of Somerset County, Pennsylvania, and for further answer to the second paragraph of the petition of Joseph T. McCormick for Refund of Liquor License Fees, says:

1. That the actual facts with regard to the payment of retail liquor license fees into the hands of his predecessor, John W. Rephorn, were not known to him at the time of the filing of the original answer.

2. That the full annual license fee of $200.00 for the year ending April 1, 1920, was not paid into the hands of the then County Treasurer, John W. Rephorn, but was on the contrary paid as follows:

March 25, 1919 for three months fifty ($50.00) dollars.
June 20, 1919 for two months thirty-three and ($33.79)
Aug. 23, 1919 for two months thirty-three and ($33.34)
Oct. 28, 1919 for two months thirty-three and ($33.34)
Dec. 30, 1919 for one month sixteen and ($16.67)

and on Jan. 31, 1920 for one month as recited in the original answer, sixteen and ($16.67) dollars.

Marling M. Shober,
County Treasurer.

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA } ss:
COUNTY OF SOMERSET }

Personally appeared before me, Marling M. Shober, Treasurer of Somerset County, Penna., who being qualified as the law directs, deposes and says that the facts set forth in the foregoing supplemental answer are true and correct, as he is informed and verily believes.

Marling M. Shober,

Affirmed and subscribed before me this 7th day of July, 1920.

James B. Werner, Pro.

(Endorsement)

No. 12 May Sess. 1920.

In re Petition of Joseph T. McCormick for Refund of Retail Liquor License Fees. SUPPLEMENTAL ANSWER. Filed July 7, 1920. C. I. Knepper, Clerk. P. G. Cober, Atty.

OFFICE OF THE COUNTY TREASURER.

Somerset, Pa., Jan. 31, 1920.

SOMERSET COUNTY, ss:

Joseph McCormick has paid to me for the use of Somerset County, etc., sixteen 67/100 Dollars which entitles him to a Retail License within the Boro. of Windber County of Somerset for the month of Feb. 1920.

License $16.67
Treasurer's Fee .....

Marling M. Shober,
County Treasurer.

OFFICE OF COUNTY TREASURER.

Somerset, Pa., March 25th, 1919.

SOMERSET COUNTY, ss:

Joseph T. McCormick has paid to me for the use of Somerset County, etc., Fifty-two & 50/100 Dollars, which entitled him to a Retail Liquor License within the Borough of Windber, County of Somerset, from the first day of April, A. D. 191 .

License $50.00
Treasurer's Fee $2.50

Jno. W. Rephorn,
County Treasurer.

OFFICE OF COUNTY TREASURER.

Somerset, Pa., June 20, 1919.

SOMERSET COUNTY, ss:

Joseph T. McCormick has paid to me for the use of Somerset County, etc., Thirty-three 84/100 Dollars, which entitled him to a Retail Liquor License within the Borough of Windber, County of Somerset, from the first day for 2 months—July & August A. D. 1919.

License $33.34
Treasurer's Fee $.50

John W. Rephorn,
County Treasurer.

OFFICE OF COUNTY TREASURER.

Somerset, Pa., March Aug. 23, 1919.

SOMERSET COUNTY, ss:

Joseph T. McCormick has paid to me for the use of Somerset County, etc., Thirty-three 34/100 Dollars, which entitles him to a Retail Liquor License within the Borough of Windber, County of Somerset, for Sept. & Oct. 1919.

License $33.34
Treasurers Fee $.....

John W. Rephorn,
County Treasurer.

OFFICE OF COUNTY TREASURER.

Somerset, Pa., March Oct. 28, 1919.

SOMERSET COUNTY, ss:

Joseph T. McCormick has paid to me for the use of Somerset County, etc., Thirty-three 34/100 Dollars, which entitled him to a Retail Liquor License within the Borough of Windber, County of Somerset, for Nov. & Dec., A. D. 1919.

License $33.34
Treasurers Fee $.....

John W. Rephorn,
County Treasurer.

OFFICE OF COUNTY TREASURER.

Somerset, Pa., March, Dec. 30, 1919.

Somerset County, SS:

Joseph T. McCormick, has paid to me for the use of Somerset County, etc., Sixteen 67/100 Dollars, which entitled him to a Retail Liquor License within the Borough of Windber, County of Somerset, for January, A. D. 1919.

License $16.67
Treasurer's Fee $....

John W. Rephorn,
County Treasurer.

In re Petition of Joseph T. McCormick for refund of retail Liquor License fee. } In the Court of Quarter Sessions of Somerset County, Pennsylvania. No. 58 February Sessions 1919.

OPINION OF THE COURT SUR PETITION FOR DECREE OR REFUND.

The petitioner alleges that on February 8, 1919, he was granted a license by this court to sell liquors at retail, which license dated from the first day of April, 1919. effective for a period of one year; that prior to and before the license was issued, the petitioner paid the county treasurer of said county the full annual license fee of $200.00; that on the first day of July, 1919, by reason of the enforcement of various Federal laws and regulations, he was prevented from selling under the license granted by this court; whereupon on said date he abandoned the sale of all liquors, closed up his place of business and from said date until the date of filing of this petition, March 29, 1920, surrendered all of his rights and privileges under said license; further he avers that through inadvertence only he failed to make an actual surrender of said license to the Clerk of this Court and now offers to surrender the same, and prays "the court to make an order and decree directing the county treasurer of Somerset County to refund to him the sum of $150.00, being the portion of the license fee paid for such license year, based on the unexpired portion of said year during which no rights under said license were exercise by him. The court awarded a rule upon the state treasurer, the auditor general of Pennsylvania, and upon the county treasurer of Somerset County to show cause why the refund should not be made as prayed for, returnable the third Monday of April, 1920. The rule was duly served and the auditor general and the state treasurer made no answer, but the county treasurer made answer avering that the petitioner did not pay the annual license fee prior to the issue of the license, but that the fee was paid in six separate installments. With the record in this case appear the receipts of the county treasurer to the petitioner which agree with the averments contained in the answer of the county treasurer.

The petitioner contends that he is entitled to the refund by virtue of the respective acts of assembly approved May 8, 1919, P. L. 167, and the act of June 26, 1919, P. L. 673, as he is affected by the Act of Congress of November 21, 1918. By the prayer contained in this petition hereinfore quoted, it is clear that the decree prayed for must be refused under the authority of Burkel's Petition in Re License Fee, 74, Pa. Sup. Ct. 416; neither is he entitled to the decree prayed for under the facts of this case under the Act of June 26, 1919, P. L. 673. Section 1 provides: "That any *** retail dealer—licensed under the laws of this Commonwealth *** to retail any vinous, spirituous, malt or brewed liquor or any admixtures thereof, who has heretofore paid at or before the time the license was issued, the full annual license fee *** (and) surrendered such license fee to the clerk of the court of quarter sessions out of which the license isued, thereupon such licensee shall be entitled to receive from the county, the municipality and the Commonwealth as a refund for such surrendered license a portion of such license fee *** based upon the unexpired portion of the year for which such license was granted."

The petitioner has failed (1) to pay at or before the time the license was issued the full annual license fee; and (2) the petitioner has failed to surrender such license to the Clerk of the Court of Quarter Sessions out of which the license issued; either or both of which facts is fatal to the petitioner; and while the establishment of the fact that the fee was paid in installments is somewhat irregular, the fact that he did not surrender the license to the Clerk of the Court of Quarter Sessions is admitted by him.

DECREE.

And now, January 27, 1921, after argument and upon due consideration, the rule to show cause heretofore granted is discharged.

BY THE COURT,
John A. Berkey, P. J.

To which action of the court the petitioner excepts and at his request bill sealed.

John A. Berkey, P. J.

58 Feb. Sess. 1919. In re Petition of Joseph T. McCormick for refund of retail Liquor License Fee. OPINION OF THE COURT Filed March 25, 1921, Chas. I. Knepper, Clerk.

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA }
COUNTY OF SOMERSET } ss:

I, Ira Friedline, Clerk of the Court of Quarter Sessions of Somerset County do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct copy of Petition, answer of Marling M. Shober, affidavit of service, supplemental answer of Marling M. Shober, receipts of Marling M. Shober and John W. Rephorn, and opinion and decree of the Court, as the same remains on record before the Court, as the same remains on record before the Court at No. 58 February Sessions 1919 and No. 12 May Sessions 1920. The petition being entered jointly to both numbers.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of said Court this 28th day of February 1925.

(Signed) Ira Friedline,
Clerk of the Court of Quarter Sessions.

(Endorsement)
No. 58 Feb. Sess. 1919.
No. 12 May Sess. 1920.

Certified Copy.

$550.00 Dec. 11, 1919.

On demand after date we promise to pay to the order of J. W. Rephorn, Five Hundred fifty dollars. Without defalcation, value received with interest.

And further we do hereby empower any Attorney of any Court of Record within the United States or elsewhere to appear for us and after one or more declarations filed, confess judgment against us as of any term for the above sum with costs of suit and attorney's commission of ..... per cent for collection and release of all errors, and without stay of execution and inquisition and extension upon any levy on real estate is hereby waived and condemnation agreed to and the exemption of personal property from levy and sale on any execution hereon, is also hereby expressly waived and no benefit of exemption be claimed under and by virtue of any exemption law now in force or which may be hereafter passed.

Witness .... hand and seal. J. A. Berkey,
U. .S Bond. J. Kent Miller.

Complainant's Exhibit No. 23.

$410.00 Somerset, Pa., April 14, 1919.

May 3, 1919 after date we, or either of us, promise to pay to the order of John W. Rephorn, Four Hundred ten Dollars with interest.

WITHOUT DEFALCATION VALUE RECEIVED. And further we do hereby empower any attorney of any Court of record within the United States or elsewhere to appear for us, and after one or more declarations filed confess judgment against us of any term for the above sum, with costs of suit and attorney's commission of five per cent. for collection, and release of all errors, without stay of execution, and inquisition and extension upon any levy on real estate is hereby waived, and condemnation agreed to and the exemption of personal property from levy and sale on any execution hereon, is also expressly waived and no benefit of exemption be claimed under and by virtue of any exemption law now in force or which may be hereafter passed.

Witness our Hands and Seals. A. Kent Miller,
J. A. Berkey.

(Endorsement) Received on Nov. 27, 1919, from J. A. Berkey twenty ($20.00) dollars. Recd 15, 1923 from J. A. Berkey $20.00. Recd Dec. .... 1924 from J. A. Berkey $50.

Complainant's Exhibit No. 24.

$1200.00. Somerset, Pa., March 6, 1919.

Thirty days after date I promise to pay to the order of J. W. Rephorn, Twelve hundred Dollars Without defalcation, value received, with interest.

And further I do hereby empower any Attorney of any Court of record within the United States or elsewhere, to appear for me and after one or more declarations filed, confess judgment against me as of any term for the above sum with costs of suit and attorney's commission of.... per cent for collection and release of all errors, and without stay of execution and inquisition and extension upon any levy on real estate is hereby waived, and condemnation agreed to and the exemption of personal property from levy and sale on any execution hereon, is also hereby expressly waived, and no benefit of exemption be claimed under and by virtue of any exemption law now in force or which may be hereafter passed.

Witness my hand and seal.

A. Kent Miller

U. S. Bond.

(Endorsement) By chec. Apr. 23, 1919. $500.00.

$5.00 May 10, '19; Int. paid to May 6, '19; Int. to Oct. 6, 1919; Int. to Apr. 6, 1920. Aug. 1, 1924 credit 12.00 Aug. 8, 1924 credit 10.00; Sept. 6, 1924 credit 14.00; Oct. 23, 1924, credit 12.00; Dec. 24, 1924, check 15.00.

Total $63.00

COMPLAINANT'S EXHIBIT No. 37.

Windber, Pa., May 12, 1924. No. 1745.

CITIZENS NATIONAL BANK

Pay to the order of J. A. Berkey, $200. Two Hundred Dollars.

(Signed) John Sharkey

Complainants' Exhibit No. 26.

(ENDORSEMENT: J. A. Berkey.)

Complainants' Exhibit No. 27.

THE CITIZENS NATIONAL BANK

Windber, Pa., May 7, 1924. No.....

Pay to the order of J. A. Berkey, $100 One Hundred Dollars.

(Signed) Wm. Boyle.

Complainants' Exhibit No. 28.

(ENDORSEMENT) J. A. Berkey,
Jerome Stufft.

Complainants' Exhibit No. 29.

Received May 7, 1924 from Wm. Boyle one hundred dollars for a J & S bond....

(Signed) J. A. Berkey.

Complainants' Exhibit No. 30.

THE CITIZENS NATIONAL BANK

Windber, Pa., May 7, 1924. No.....

Pay to the order of J. A. Berkey, $200. Two Hundred Dollars.

(Signed) A. Marinelli.

(ENDORSEMENT) J. A. Berkey to Martin L. Markel; M. L. Markel, Sheriff, Somerset County, to the County Trust Company; County Trust Company, Somerset, Pa. on May 23, 1924, to Fourth Street National Bank, Phila, Pa.; Fourth Street National Bank on May 24, 1924, to Windber Trust Company, Windber, Pa.

Complainants' Exhibit No. 31.

THE CITIZENS NATIONAL BANK

Windber, Pa., May 28, 1924. No.....

Pay to the order of J. A. Berkey, $200. Two Hundred Dollars.

(Signed) Wm. Boyle.

(ENDORSEMENT) J. A. Berkey, Clara J. Barelfla to County Trust Company; County Trust Company, Somerset, Pa., on May 31, 1924, to Windber Trust Company, Windber, Pa.

Complainants' Exhibit No. 32.

THE CITIZENS NATIONAL BANK.

Windber, Pa., June 20, 1924. No.....

Pay to the order of J. A. Berkey, $300. Three Hundred Dollars.

(Signed) Wm. Boyle.

(ENDORSEMENT) J. A. Berkey, Farmers National Bank, Somerset, Pa., on June 21, 1924, to Mellon National Bank, Pittsburgh; Mellon National Bank, June 23, 1924.

Complainants' Exhibit No. 33.

THE CITIZENS NATIONAL BANK

Windber, Pa., July 9, 1924. No.....

Pay to the order of J. A. Berkey, $100. One Hundred Dollars.

(Signed) Wm. Boyle.

(ENDORSEMENT) J. A. Berkey, County Trust Company, Somerset, Pa., on July 11, 1924, to Fourth Street National Bank, Philadelphia; Fourth Street National Bank, Philadelphia, on July 12, 1924, to Windber Trust Company, Windber, Pa.

Complainants' Exhibit No. 34.

THE CITIZENS NATIONAL BANK

Windber, Pa., Aug. 28, 1924. No.....

Pay to the order of J. A. Berkey, $100. One Hundred Dollars.

(Signed) Wm. Boyle.

(ENDORSEMENT) J. A. Berkey, Farmers National Bank, Somerset, Pa., Aug. 30, 1924, to Mellon National Bank, Pittsburgh; Mellon National Bank, Pittsburgh, Sept. 2, 1924.

Complainants' Exhibit No. 35.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania vs Wm. Boyle, Tony Orlando.

In the Court of Quarter Sessions of Somerset County, Pennsylvania, No. 118, May Sessions, 1924. Violation of the liquor laws.

Docket Entry.

Violation of the liquor laws. On oath of Chas. I. Knepper, Apr. 19, 1924. Information made before Just. R. E. Craver.

Apr. 24, 1924. Wm. Boyle discharged for lack of evidence.

Apr. 24, 1924, defendant Tony Orlando and Andrew Timko enter into recognizance in the sum of one thousand dollars for appearance of defendant at May sessions 1924.

Apr. 25, 1924, Inf. and return filed.

Apr. 30, 1924, Grand Jury returns a true bill on all counts, W. H. Kretchman, foreman.

May 15, 1924, Defendant plead guilty et de hoc; whereupon the Court imposed the following sentence:

Now, 15th day of May 1924, the sentence of the Court is that you pay the costs of prosecution, a fine of one hundred dollars and that you stand committed in the custody of the High Sheriff of Somerset County until discharge by due course of Law.

By the Court,
John A. Berkey, P. J.

State of Pennsylvania }
County of Somerset } ss:

I, Ira Friedline, Clerk of Court of Quarter Sessions of Somerset County do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct copy of the Docket Entry as the same remains on record before the Court No. 118 May sessions 1924.

In Testimony Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of said Court this 24th day of February, 1925.

(Signed) Ira Friedline,
Clerk of the Court of Quarter Sessions.

Complainants' Exhibit No. 36.

In the Court of Quarter Sessions of Somerset County, Pennsylvania. Violating Liquor Laws. No. 113 September Sessions 1922.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania vs John Att, Wm. Boyle.

Docket Entry.

Violating Liquor Laws. On oath of M. R. Leckemby, June 9, 1922, Inf. made before Just. Chas. J. Harrison, Jr.

June 9, 1922, Defendants enter into their own recognizance in the sum of One Thousand Dollars for appearance at September Sessions 1922. June 9, 1922, Defendants and Wm. Boyle enter into recognizance in the sum of Five Hundred Dollars for appearance of defendants at Sept. Sess. 1922.

June 10, 1922, Inf. and return filed.

Sept. 1, 1922, Grand Jury returned a true bill, Franklin Miller, Foreman.

Sept. 7, 1922, Defendants plead guilty to the 1st count of this bill whereupon the Court imposed the following sentence.

Now, 7th day of September 1922, the sentence of the Court is that you pay the costs of prosecution, and that you stand committed in the custody of the high sheriff of Somerset County until discharged by due course of law.

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA }
COUNTY OF SOMERSET } ss:

I, Ira Friedline, Clerk of the Court of Quarter Sessions of Somerset County do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct copy of the Docket Entry as the same remains on record before the Court at No. 113 Sept. Sess. 1922.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of said Court this 24th day of February, 1925.

(Signed) Ira Friedline
Clerk of the Court of Quarter Sessions.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania vs William Boyle	In the Court of Quarter Sessions of Somerset County, Pennsylvania. No. 50 May Sessions 1922. Violation of Liquor Laws. Docket entry.

Violation of Liquor Laws. On oath of Mr. R. Leckemby. March 14, 1922, Inf. made before Just. Chas. J. Harrison Jr. March 14, 1922, Defendant and William Croyle enter into recognizance in the sum of Five Hundred Dollars for appearance of defendant at May Sessions 1922.

March 15, 1922, Inf. and return filed.

April 18, 1922, Grand Jury returned a true bill, P. C. Dosch, Foreman, (Ex. 3 Subys. May Sess. 1922).

May 4th 1922, Case called for trial, Jury selected sworn or affirmed, and after hearing evidence, and charge of the Court said Jury returned a verdict finding the defendant William Boyle guilty in manner and form as indicated. May 8, 1922, Motion in arrest of Judgment presented and filed and rule at Bar awarded returnable first Monday June 1922. Same day motion for new trial presented and filed and rule at Bar awarded returnable first Monday June, 1922. (Arg. Doc. Page 217).

Sept. 7, 1922, Rule dismissed and following sentence imposed. Now, 7 day of September, 1922, the sentence of the Court is that you pay the costs of prosecution and stand committed in the custody of the high sheriff until discharged by due course of law.

Aug. 25, 1922, Notes of testimony and charge of the Court filed.

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA }
COUNTY OF SOMERSET } ss:

I, Ira Friedline, Clerk of the Court of Quarter Sessions of Somerset County do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct copy of the Docket Entry as the same remains on record before the Court at No. 50 May Sess. 1922.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of said Court this 24th day of February, 1925.

(Signed) Ira Friedline
Clerk of the Court of Quarter Sessions.

COMPLAINANT'S EXHIBIT No. 38.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania vs Wm. O. Boyle Joseph Orlando.	In the Court of Quarter Sessions of Somerset County, Pennsylvania. No. 41 December Sessions 1923. Violation of Liquor Laws.

Docket Entry.

Violation of Liquor Laws. On oath of Francis Maloney. Oct. 5, 1923, Inf. made before Just. Geo. E. Arisman. Oct. 6, 1923, Defendants and John Sharkey, enter into recognizance in the sum of Two Thousand Dollars for appearance of Defendant at Dec. Sess. 1923.

Oct. 13, 1923, Inf. and return filed.

Oct. 13, 1923, R. E. Meyers, Counsel for defendants presented a petition praying the Court to refuse to permit the D. Atty. to use or attempt to use as evidence before a Grand Jury or Petit Jury any of the articles seized by illegal search warrant. Now,

John A. Berkey (See Argument Doc. Vol. 1, Page 264). Oct. 15, 1923, Answer to Petition filed.

Nov. 7, 1923, Petition of defendant for withdrawal upon which a rule was granted, filed.

Nov. 8, 1923. Withdrawal allowed.

Nov. 26, 1923. Grand Jury returns a true bill, H. E. Kretchman, Foreman.

Dec. 15, 1923. On motion of D. Atty. recognizance of each defendant forfeited in open court and respited to Feb. Sess. 1924.

Dec. 15, 1923. On motion of D. Atty. case continued to Feb. Sess. 1924.

Feb. 9th, the defendants plead guilty et de hoc, whereupon the Court imposed the following sentence: Now, 11th day of February, 1924, the sentence of the Court is that you pay the costs of prosecution, a fine of One Hundred dollars and that you stand committed in the custody of the High Sheriff of Somerset County until discharged by due course of law.

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA }
COUNTY OF SOMERSET } ss:

I, Ira Friedline, Clerk of the Court of Quarter Sessions of Somerset County do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct copy of the Docket Entry as the same remains on record before the Court at No. 41 December Sess. 1923.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of said Court this 24th day of February, 1925.

(Signed) Ira Friedline
Clerk of the Court of Quarter Sessions.

Complainant's Exhibit Number 39

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania vs John Sharkey.	In the Court of Quarter Sessions Somerset County, Pennsylvania. No. 14 December Sessions 1921. Charge—Selling Liquor without License.

Docket Entry.

Selling Liquor without License. On oath of Shannon O. Mickel. Sept. 12, 1921, Inf. made before Just. W. J. Vickroy. Sept. 13, 1921, Deft. and Frank Tarr enter into recognizance in the sum of Five Hundred Dollars for appearance of the Deft. at Dec. Sessions 1921. Sept. 16, 1921, Inf. and Return filed.

Nov. 7, 1921, Defendant waived the finding of a true bill by the Grand Jury and plead guilty to the Indictment, whereupon the court imposed the following sentence. Now, Seventh day of November, 1921, sentence of the Court is that you pay the cost of prosecution and that you stand committed in the custody of the High Sheriff of Somerset County until discharged by due course of law.

Nov. 10, 1921, Notes of testimony and Opinion of the Court filed.

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA }
COUNTY OF SOMERSET } ss:

I, Ira Friedline, Clerk of the Court of Quarter Sessions of Somerset County do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct copy of the Docket Entry as the same remains on record before the Court at No. 14 Dec. Sess. 1921.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of said Court this 24th day of February, 1925.

(Signed) Ira Friedline
Clerk of the Court of Quarter Sessions.

COMPLAINANT'S EXHIBIT No. 40.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania vs John Sharkey.	In the Court of Quarter Sessions of Somerset County, Pennsylvania. No. 39 December Sessions 1923. Violation of Liquor Laws.

Docket Entry.

Violation of the Liquor Laws. On oath of Francis Malone. Oct. 5, 1923, Inf. made before Just. Geo. E. Arisman. Oct. 6, 1923. Defendant and Frank Tarr enter into recognizance in the sum of One Thousand Dollars for appearance of Defendant at Dec. Sess. 1923.

Oct. 13, 1923, Inf. and return filed.

Nov. 26, 1923. Grand Jury returns a true bill. H. R. Kretchman, Foreman.

Nov. 28, 1923, Defendant pleads guilty to sale of beer whereupon the Court imposed the following sentence. Now, 28th day of Nov. 1923, the sentence of the Court is that you pay the costs of prosecution, a fine of One hundred dollars and that you stand committed in the custody of the high sheriff of Somerset County until discharged by due course of the law. Dec. 8, 1923, Petition of D. Atty. praying the Court to order the destruction of eight (8) barrels of beer, presented and ordered made as follows: Dec. 8, 1923, the above petition having been read and considered, the Court orders and directs the Sheriff of Somerset County to destroy all intoxicating liquor seized, as described within the petition, and make return to the Court of compliance with this order. By the Court. Dec. 14, 1923, I caused the following property to be destroyed; Eight (8) barrels of beer. So answers.

John W. Griffith, Shf.

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA }
COUNTY OF SOMERSET } ss:

I, Ira Friedline, Clerk of the Court of Quarter Sessions of Somerset County do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct copy of the Docket Entry as the same remains on record before the Court at No. 39 December Sess. 1923.

I TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of the said Court this 24th day of February 1925.

(Signed) Ira Friedline,
Clerk of the Court of Quarter Sessions.

Complainant's Exhibit Number 41.

DOCKET ENTRY.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania vs F. J. Springer	In the Court of Quarter Sessions of Somerset County, Pennsylvania. No. 41 September Sessions 1924. Charge—Violating Liquor Law.

Violating Liquor Laws. On oath of Chas. I. Knepper. June, 21, 1924. Information made before Just. R. E. Craver.

June 21, 1924. Defendant and Antonia Mosca enter into recognizance in the sum of one thousand dollars for appearance of Defendant at Sept. Sess. 1924.

June 27, 1924, Inf. and Return filed.

Aug. 25, 1924, The Grand Jury returns a True Bill, Calvin F. Shaulis, Foreman.

Sept. 12, 1924, Defendant pleads guilty et de hoc; whereupon the Court made the following order:

The above case was set for trial on Thursday September 11, 1924, but upon representations made by the defendant that he would come into court on Saturday, September 13, 1924, and enter a plea of guilty of the charge laid in the indictment against him, the case was continued until said date at 1:30 in the afternoon. The case was then called by the District Attorney for sentence. Whereupon, Counsel, before plea entered, called the attention of the Court to the fact that there never had been an information lodged against the defendant in the case, and that was ground for quashing the indictment; whereupon, an agreement was made by the District Attorney and Counsel for the defendant that he would enter a plea of guilty to the charge notwithstanding the irregularities in the beginning of the prosecution, and that the sentence of the Court should be postponed until Saturday previous to the second Monday in December, upon payment of the costs by the defendant, when final disposition would be made of the case upon request of the District Attorney, and what action should then be taken or recommended by the District Attorney, Counsel agree should be determined by the conduct of the defendant from this ate until then; and furthermore, that the fine and costs to No. 53 May Term 1924, should be paid in the interim.

Sept. 18, 1924, on motion of D. Atty. recognizance forfeited in open Court and respited to Dec. Sess. 1924. Same day on motion of D. Atty. continued to Dec. Sess. 1924.

Dec. 6, 1924, Defendant enters into his own recognizance in the sum of One Thousand Dollars for his appearance at Feb. Sess. 1925.

Dec. 27, 1924, petition of D. Atty. praying the Court to order the destruction of 6 kegs of beer, 1 keg of wine and half pint of moonshine presented and order made as follows: Now, Dec. 27, 1924, the foregoing petition having been read and considered the Court orders and directs the Sheriff of Somerset County to destroy all intoxicating liquor seized, as described within the petition, and make return to the Court compliance with this order.

By the Court,
John A. Berkey, P. J.

Feb. 14, 1925, on motion of Dist. Atty. Recognizance forfeited in open Court and respited to May Sess. 1925.

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA }
COUNTY OF SOMERSET } ss:

I, Ira Friedline, Clerk of the Court of Quarter Sessions of Somerset County do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct copy as the same remains on record before the Court at No. 41 September Sessions 1924.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of said Court this 23rd day of February A. D. 1925.

(Signed) Ira Friedline,
Chief Clerk of the Court of Quarter Sessions.

Complainant's Exhibit No. 42.

DOCKET ENTRY.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania vs F. C. Springer	In the Court of Quarter Session of Somerset County, Pennsylvania. No. 53 May Sessions 1924. Charge—Violation of Liquor Laws.

Violation of Liquor Laws. On oath Chas. I. Knepper.

March 12th, 1924, Inf. made before Just. Chas. J. Harrison, Jr. March 12th, 1924, Defendant deposits $1,000.00 cash bail with clerk for his appearance at May Sess. 1924.

March 14th, 1924 Inf. and return filed.

Apr. 29, 1924, Grand Jury returns a true bill, W. H. Kretchman, Foreman.

May 13, 1924, Defendant pleads guilty et de hoe.

May 20, 1924, On motion of D. Atty. recognizance forfeited in open Court and respited to Sept. Sess. 1924. May 20, 1924, On motion of D. Atty. case continued to Sept. Sess. 1924.

Now 20th day of May 1924, the sentence of the Court is that you pay the costs of prosecution, a fine of Three hundred dollars and that you stand committed in the custody of the High Sheriff of Somerset County until discharged by due course of law.

By the Court.
John A. Berkey, P. J.

May 14, 1924, petition of D. Atty. praying the Court to order the destruction of 6 gal. jugs of wine, 6 qt. bottles containing wine and three half bbls. beer, and to deliver to the Somerset Community Hospital all moonshine, presented and order made as follows:

Now, May 14, 1924, the foregoing petition having been read and considered, the Court orders and directs the Sheriff of Somerset County to deliver to the Somerset Community Hospital all moonshine and to destroy all other intoxicating liquor seized, as described within the petition, and make return to the Court of compliance with this order.

By the Court.
John A. Berkey, P. J.

Nov. 3, 1924, Executed within the order of Court by delivering to the Somerset Community Hospital one jug moonshine and one keg moonshine and by publicly destroying 6 gal. jugs wine, 6 qt. bottles wine and 3 half barrels beer. So ans.

Martin L. Markel, Sheriff.

State of Pennsylvania }
County of Somerset } ss:

I, Ira Friedline, Clerk of the Court of Quarter Sessions of Somerset County do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct copy as the same remains on record before the Court at No. 53 May Sessions 1924.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of said Court this 23rd day of February A. D. 1925.

(Signed) Ira Friedline,
Clerk of the Court of Quarter Sessions.

Complainants' Exhibit No. 43.

THE ROAD to REVENUE

Johnstown & Somerset Railway Co.

FIRST MORTGAGE (5 PER CENT)
TWENTY-FOUR-YEAR GOLD BOND ISSUE

Interest Payable January 1, and July 1.

These Bonds are Redeemable at the Option of the Company after July 1, 1921, at $105 and Interest.

Principal Due September 1, 1925

TRUSTEE:

Equitable Trust Co., of New York

AUTHORIZED — CAPITALIZATION

Capital Stock	$1,500,000
First Mortgage Gold Bonds	1,500,000

OFFICERS and DIRECTORS

Hon. JOHN A. BERKEY, Somerset, President, President Judge, XVI Judicial District of Penna., Ex-Banking Commissioner of Penna.

A. KENT MILLER, Somerset, Secretary, Implement Business, Director Johnstown Sanitary Dairy Co., Vice-Pres., The County Trust Co., of Somerset.

C. C. SCHMUCKER, Boswell, Director, Coal Operator, Vice-Pres., First National Bank Boswell.

W. P. MEYERS, Meyersdale, Director, Capitalist, Director, Second National Bank of Meyersdale.

JOSIAH SPECHT, Stoyestown, Director, Capitalist, Director, The County Trust Co., of Somerset.

J. P. STATLER, Somerset, Director, Ex-Member General Assembly of Penna., Ex-President, Citizens' National Bank of Windber.

IRA W. HOFFMAN, Friedens, Farmer and Coal Operator.

WILLIAM FRIEDLINE, Harrison, Director Bank of Sipesville.

JEROME STUFFT, Stoyestown, Director The County Trust Co., of Somerset.

JOSEPH C. MILLER, Bakersville, Retired Merchant.

JOHN O. REAM, Berlin, Director Philson National Bank of Berlin.

FRED W. BRANDT, Garrett, Prominent Farmer.

R. W. McGREGOR, Hooversville, Director First National Bank of Stoyestown.

A. BAUGHMAN, Berlin, Coal Operator.

J. M. WAGNER, Cairnbrook, Director First National Bank of Cairnbrook.

STEPHEN A. KOMARA, Acosta, Merchant.,

E. N. WALKER, Berkely Mills, Capitalist, Director Second National Bank of Meyersdale.

H. E. PILE, Boswell, Prominent Farmer.

C. W. WEIGLE, Hooversville, Director Citizens' National Bank of Hooversville.

D. L. RINGLER, Elk Lick, Coal Operator.

JOHN HORNER, Stoyestown, Prominent Farmer.

Wm. H. BARNETT, Sipesville, Prominent Farmer.

ELIJAH LIVENGOOD, Elk Lick, Capitalist—"Sugar King".

JAMES R. OGLINE, Somerset, Prominent Farmer.

JOSEPH W. WAGNER, Cairnbrook, Retired Capitalist.

E. A. COHN, Somerset, Pa.
Financial Director
Executive Offices; Vannear Hotel

FACTS FOR THE INVESTOR

The Johnstown & Somerset Railway Company's Electric Road is a rapid transit development projected in a section which is now the scene of the greatest bituminous coal exploitation in Pennsylvania. Somerset County mines yield the coal which gives the best analysis for steaming fuel of any seams in Pennsylvania. Surveys by United States geological experts, carefully checked up and counterchecked, show that the fuel beds in Somerset County will last for more than 100 years at the present tremendous rate of output and shipment—approximately twelve million tons a year.

This extraordinary mining development is backed by the most prosperous farming area to be found anywhere in the State. Towns are springing up constantly; demand for interurban rapid transit, with ever-increasing need for freight and express transportation, insures the Johnstown & Somerset Railway, when completed steadily growing, profitable traffic. Indeed, the line would have been completed several years ago, but for the industrial and development stoppage due to World War Activities in this country and the consequent profound effect on our money, labor and material markets.

ROUTE

The Johnstown & Somerset Railway will connect Johnstown the Northern Terminal, in Cambria County, located on the Pennsylvania Railroad Main Line, with Rockwood, the Southern Terminal, in Somerset County, located on the Baltimore & Ohio and Western Maryland Railroads. The line when completed will be thirty-six (36) miles in length, and is a connecting link between the three trunk lines above mentioned.

The Johnstown & Somerset Railway will run through Kelso, Davidsville, Holsopple, Woodstown, Hyasota, Jerome, Pilltown, Boswell, Acosta, Ferrellton, Jenners, Harrison, Somerset, Edgewood, Milford and Shamrock to Rockwood.

Six miles of the line has been constructed between Kelso and Holsopple and for a year past has been operating, carrying from five to six thousand passengers per month. Connection with the Wimber Line at Kelso involves a traffic arrangement whereby the company operates in Johnstown, a distance of five miles into the heart of the business district of the city.

Every move made by the Company thus far has been warmly received by the public and by other transportation lines, proving conclusively that the Johnstown & Somerset Railway has entered a waiting field, rich in traffic business and certain to furnish still more business as a result of the further development made possible by the line when entirely completed and in operation.

While Johnstown's Census Bureau population is 75,000, the city is the center of a population, residing in a contiguous built-up area, of more than 105,000 persons. The importance of the Johnstown Traffic Field is proved by the fact that the Johnstown & Somerset Railway's connection is made with the Johnstown Traction Company, on local service, and from that city the Southern Cambria Railway maintains service to Ebensburg and Nanty-Glo. In addition, the Windber Line brings into the Traffic Field the districts of Windber, Scalp Level, and Paint Boroughs, with a population of more than 20,000, while several towns along that line still further increase the traffic service demand represented by the Johnstown environment, and which will directly contribute to the revenues of the Johnstown & Somerset Railway.

The development of new coal operations almost daily in the territory to be served insures a steady growth which cannot be limited or even measured. Each development represents a mining town, and as these spring up the demand for traffic service facilities is constantly increasing. Probably in no other scetion of the United States is development more urgent or promising or is there a larger crowded into so limited an area. The fact that for every mile of interurban line now in operation and to be served by the Company's electric road, there is a patronage-producing population of more than 1,250 persons is in itself bona fide, undeniable proof of the traffic business prospects of this region. These traction business prospects, once realized through the completion of an electric railway line, will mean assured returns on investments.

The road passes through many towns having no other railroad service or service limited to carload lots. It passes through a section of the country not served by the Baltimore & Ohio Railway, nor are there improved highways near the route of the line, save for a few miles at the north.

MAIL AND EXPRESS

The line is now carrying United States Mail and has assurances from the Post Office Department that the Company shall have the mail-carrying privilege along its entire route. The Express Company has made a similar tender on all its business between Johnstown and Rockwood, in all the towns it touches. The steam railroads now operating in the zone are agreeable to the changes, because thereby they will enjoy increased long-distance haulage.

INVESTMENT FEATURE

The resumption of work brings the project into the investment market, and hence this statement of the actual facts of a situation which is one of the most promising and inviting in the entire United States. On passenger and freight service patronage the development situation is proof positive of business waiting to be handled.

The Fairmont & Clarksburg and the Greensburg & Uniontown Interurban Lines, operating within a radius of 100 miles, have proved highly profitable. The Greensburg & Uniontown Road not only retired its Bond Issue within a short time, but has earned as high as 27 per cent annually on the common stock. The Greensburg & Uniontown Line operates in the county adjoining Cambria and Somerset counties on the west and caters to the same kind of population as will be served by the Johnstown & Somerset Electric Road. The success achieved by the Greensburg & Uniontown Electric Road is only an indication of the possibilities awaiting the Johnstown and Somerset Line.

The adjoining Western State of Ohio as well as the State of Indiana are a net work of interurban railways.

The intensified stage of industrial and agricultural development of these states can be attributed mainly to the fact, that progressive and broad minded citizens realize the urgent necessity and demand of rapid and frequent transportation facilities.

The liberal and quick response received by the Johnstown & Somerset Railway Co., in disposing of its securities is no doubt due to the full realization by the people of this vicinity, that population and development follow transportation facilities, and that increase in land values that cannot be measured follows population.

The Bonds offered by this Company are secured by First Mortgage upon the entire assets of the Company. The Company owns its right-of-way in fee. Its franchises are granted for a period of Sixty Years, supported by provisions for Renewal. The sixty-year term is greater than twice the life of the Bonds and with its Renewal Provision is practically perpetual.

Railway Bonds rank highest of any public utility securities and are recommended in preference to all other securities by the Leading Financial Institutions of the United States.

We are offering for a Limited Time, subject to withdrawal at the option of the Board of Directors, our Bond as follows:

On subscription of Five Thousand ($5,000.00) Dollars we will issue Five Thousand ($5.000.00) Dollars of Par Value Bonds and Twenty-five Hundred ($2,500.00) Dollars, of common Stock. All other subscriptions on the above ratio.

PROGRESS OF THE LINE

The Board of Directors, in view of reduced cost of material and labor, and prompted further by the amount of business the road has been doing, has determined to push the construction of the road at once and drive the project through to an early completion. Four miles, from Holsopple to Jerome, the grade of which was completed two years ago, will be finished within ninety days.

Two carloads of rails were required for the one mile of track already laid and surfaced, between Holsopple and Jerome.

The Board of Directors of the Johnstown & Somerset Railway Company, at its meeting June 16, 1921, awarded the contract to Adam Laidlow & Co., of Pittsburgh, to grade

line and build culverts and bridges from the end of the present grade, which is at the lower end of Jerome, to the Lincoln Highway by way of Boswell.

Work on this contract is to begin as soon as the contractors can get on the ground, which must not be later than July 1, 1921, and the work to be completed within ninety days, save the large bridge over the Quemahoning Ravine at Boswell, which will require a longer time to complete. The Company plans to have in operation the entire additional link of nine miles from Holsopple to the Lincoln Highway via Boswell by the end of the year.

The construction of the line will be under the personal supervision of U. S. Houck, who has had more than thirty years' experience as an engineer for the Pennsylvania Railroad, the Santa Fe Railroad and for Charles Sims & Company of Philadelphia, the latter firm the most prominent construction engineers in the United States.

The sound and strong Directorate of the Johnstown & Somerset Railway Company, consisting of wealthy and prominent residents of this region, will have the advice and executive assistance of an additional body known as the Board of Governors. The Board of Governors is composed of widely known men of successful affairs of the entire environment. The company is certain that the addition of the Governing Board will strengthen its affairs in every way and most favorable brought to public notice in this section for many years.

The Public is invited to inspect the portion of the road that has been completed and being operated, which is to be the standard of construction for the entire line.

Prudent Persons who can realize and interpret what they see will at once become convinced that the Bonds we offer are not only Safe Investments, but give every assurance of being highly profitable and desirable.

Very Respectfully Submitted,
Johnstown & Somerset Railway Company,
J. A. Berkey, President.

Somerset, Pa., June 30, 1921.

(MAP)
Complainant's Exhibit No. 44.

ANNOUNCEMENT

Since construction work was started last month between Holsopple and Jerome, by the Johnstown and Somerset Railway Company, three miles of track has been laid and surfaced, and the ballasting on this stretch has begun.

The additional mile of road to be graded, and the track laid and surfaced into Jerome should be completed by the first of September.

The Bridge at Jerome is now under construction, as well as the Bridge at Pilltown. All overhead wire has been purchased. All poles have been bought, most of them delivered, and the digging of holes and setting of poles has begun. Ten thousand ties have been purchased. The Company now negotiating for the purchase for all overhead work.

All rights of way between Jerome and Boswell have been bought and paid for.

Johnstown & Somerset Railway Co.,
By J. A. Berkey,
President.

Dated July 30, 1921.

Complainant's Exhibit No. 45.

Hon. J. A. Berkey, Somerset, President, President Judge XVL Judicial District of Pennsylvania, Ex-Banking Commissioner of Penn'a.

A. Kent Miller, Somerset, Secretary, Implement Business; Director Johnstown Sanitary Dairy Co.; Vice Pres. The County Trust Company, Somerset Pa.

C. C. Schmucker,—Director; Coal Operator; Vice Pres., First National Bank, Boswell, Pa.

W. P. Meyers, Director; Capitalist, Meyersdale, Pa.; Director Second National Bank of Myersdale.

Josiah Specht, Director; Capitalist, Stoyestown, Pa.; Director the County Trust Company, Somerset, Pa.

J. P. Statler, Somerset, Director; Ex-Member General Assembly of Penn'a.; Organizer and Ex-President Citizens National Bank, Windber, Pa.

JOHNSTOWN & SOMERSET RAILWAY COMPANY.

Authorized Capital: $1,500,000.00
Trustee:
Equitable Trust Company, New York
Executive Offices: Vannear Hotel
Financial Director—E. A. Cohn.
Somerset, Pa., August 10, 1921.

Mr. J. C. Knavel, Windber, Pa.

My dear Mr. Knavel: I beg to say that the Johnstown & Somerset Railway Company has been operating six miles of its road since May 29th, 1920. Since then, the earnings of the Company have increased 150% over the first month's earnings, and at present the Company is earning at the rate of $4,000.00 per mile gross, annually. Within a year the Railway will be completed to the Lincoln Highway, when we will have fifteen and two-fifths miles of our own track, plus five miles over the tracks of the Johnstown Traction Company to City Hall, Johnstown, or an operation of twenty and two-fifths miles.

The Company is now carrying mails to Boswell, and has assurance from the Postal authorities that we shall have all their business into towns our line touches. Furthermore, we have assurances by the American Express Company of its business, and the freight business that we shall then have, will be worth as much as the passenger business.

Under these circumstances, there is no reason why, after operating from the Lincoln Highway, our Railway should not earn a gross sum of $8,000.00 per mile annually. Such earnings would be sufficient to pay the operating expenses, the interest on the Bonds, five percent (5%) interest on the stock, plus a substantial amount to the sinking fund. I believe these securities promise, by 1925, to be as good producers of revenue as the average bank stock in Somerset County.

Very truly yours,
J. A. Berkey,

Pres. Johnstown & Somerset Railway Co.,
Complainant's Exhibit No. 46.

JOHNSTOWN & SOMERSET RAILWAY COMPANY

Authorized Capital: $1,500,000.00
Trustee: Equitable Trust Company, New York
Executive Offices: Vannear Hotel
(Officers' and Directors' Names)
Somerset, Pa., August 10, 1921.

Mr. J. C. Knavel, Windber, Pa.

My dear Mr. Knavel: I beg leave to call your attention to the Johnstown and Somerset Railway Company, as to its past, present and future prospects. I have been the President of this Company since its incorporation, and I am pleased that you believe in the securities of this railway as an investment as well as being a friend and loyal supporter of the writer, personally, which I much appreciate.

This proposition, like every progressive movement, has had its "knockers", and due to reports that have been circulated in the past by these people, as well as other asperions now being cast upon the proposition, I beg further to state that I have invested my savings in this proposition, all of which now are intact in this Company; as I have never offered for sale my individual securities, nor shall I do so, for I believe that these securities ultimately will be as good as any banking securities in Somerset County.

I trust that the Railway Company, as well as the writer, can count on your continued support, and co-operation in the future, and being financially interested, would urge you to defend the Railway Company when attacked by the "knockers", if there be any, who have no interest in the road, never did anything for their community, or the County in which they live, and who are too self-centered and selfish to be interested in their neighbors and their success.

The Johnstown & Somerset Railway Company has six miles of its road in operation, the earnings of which are beyond my expectations. Four miles additional have been

graded three miles of rails have been laid, surfaced and ballasted, and in less than ninety days the Company will be perating its cars from Jerome to City Hall, in Johnstown, a distance of fifteen miles. The work southward from Jerome to the Lincoln Highway, by way of Boswell, is progressing very nicely, and we hope to be able to operate cars to Quemahoning Creek bridge, at the Boswell Borough line, by New Year.

I desire that at any time you are in Somerset you would take the time to call upon me, for it would be a pleasure for me to discuss with you our mutual interests in the Johnstown & Somerset Railway Company.

Very truly yours,
J. A. Berkey,
Pres. Johnstown & Somerset Railway Co.

Complainant's Exhibit No. 47.

JOHNSTOWN & SOMERSET RAILWAY COMPANY

Authorized Capital: $1,500,000.00
Trustee: Equitable Trust Company, New York
Executive Offices: Vannear Hotel
(Names of Officers' and Directors')

Somerset, Pa., Sept. 9th, 1921.

Mr. Chas. R. McMillen, Confluence, Penna.

My Dear Mr. McMillen: I was very much gratified to learn through Mr. Kirshbaum, my personal representative, your kind expressions and enthusiasm regarding the J town and Somerset Railway Company.

We are glad to state of the wonderful progress so far and trust it will not be far off when we can prove your enthusiasm to be assured, both as to the road's absolute necessity in Somerset County, and its financial returns.

I would esteem it a great favor if you will assist Mr. Kirshbaum all you can in your vicinity to close what little is left of our bond issue.

Thanking you in advance and with kind personal regards, I am,

Very truly yours,

JOHNSTOWN & SOMERSET RAILWAY CO.,

Per J. A. Berkey,
PRESIDENT.

P. S. I would like you very much to qualify on our Board of Directors before the issue is closed out this week.

Complainant's Exhibit No. 48.
Judge's Chambers
Sixteenth Judicial District
of Pennsylvania

JOHN A. BERKEY
President Judge

Somerset, Penn'a., July 20, 1922.

Mr. J. L. Brant, Cashier, Boswell, Pa.

Dear Sir:—After consultation with Judge Berkey to-day I beg to advise you it will be satisfactory to me for you to discount my notes to the Johnstown & Somerset Ry. Co. referred to in your letter of July 1st, 1922. As the consideration for which the notes were given is satisfactory to me.

Yours very truly,
Chas. R. McMillan.

Complainant's Exhibit No. 49.
Judge's Chambers
Sixteenth Judicial District
of Pennsylvania.

JOHN A. BERKEY
President Judge

Somerset, Penn'a.

Dear Sir: Please date above note, sign and mail with your check direct to Boswell—Bank wants prompt return—you have the due date—When you are at Somerset call to see me.

Yours truly,
J. A. Berkey.

(mailed at Somerset Apr. 31, 1923)

Complainant's Exhibit No. 49-a.
Judge's Chambers
Sixteenth Judicial District
of Pennsylvania.

JOHN A. BERKEY
President Judge

Somerset, Penn'a., Nov. 19, 1924.

Dear Mr. McMillen: I have just learned Counsel for the Boswell Bank have ordered Real Estate advertisement in your matter. I am doing all I can to arrange as we suggested to Mr. Uhl. I shall be away all week after noon Wednesday endeavoring to give you my assistance. I hope I shall succeed.

Yours truly,
J. A. Berkey.

Complainant's Exhibit No. 51.

JOHNSTOWN & SOMERSET RAILWAY COMPANY
Authorized Capital: $1,500,000.00
Trustee: Equitable Trust Company, New York
Executive Offices: Vannear Hotel
(Names of Officers and Directors)

Somerset, Pa., Sept. 10, 1921.

Mr. Chas. R. McMillen, Confluence, Penna.

My dear Mr. McMillen: I want to thank you for your kind words of expression and sentiments conveyed to my representative Mr. A. M. Kirshbaum, who reported to me that he had a very pleasant interview with you and to assure you that same is appreciated by me.

I would call over and see you personally, but my official and other duties makes it imperative that I send my representatives personally to thank you and my other friends for their loyal support in one of the biggest enterprises ever put through in Somerset County. It is such men as yourself, whom I can depend upon, and no doubt you are aware that you have been placed upon the Board of Governors as one of the Founders of the Road, which in my opinion will be one of the best dividend payers when completed than any line of its size in the United States.

We are completing the Board of Directors, which will consist of ten of the most prominent and influential citizens and among my most loyal supporters, and I am taking the liberty of extending to you my personal invitation to qualify as a Member of this Board, and to represent me in your section, as to the governing of the road. My representative will explain to you in detail just how your acceptance will be taken care of, which I assure you will in no way discommode or inconvenience you in the least, as I want your advice and assistance on matters which will be of mutual benefit to us both.

Again thanking you for your loyalty and kind expressions toward myself, and trusting that you will close and accept the Directorship with my representative, as it is very important that I complete the Board at once, I am with kind your full amount of Bonds and Stock subscribed for. Your personal regards.

Very truly yours,

JOHNSTOWN & SOMERSET RAILWAY CO.

Per J. A. Berkey,
PRESIDENT.

I hereby accept the above.

Complainant's Exhibit No. 52.

JOHNSTOWN & SOMERSET RAILWAY COMPANY
Authorized Capital: $1,500,000.00
Trustee: Equitable Trust Company, New York
Executive Offices: Vannear Hotel
(Names of Officers and Directors)

Somerset, Pa., July 28, 1925.

Mr. James L. Gower, Harnesdale, Pa.

My dear Sir: This is to advise you that the progress of the Johnstown and Somerset Railway Company has been so rapid, and urgent matters so pressing, it has been impossible to make delivery of your Bonds and Stock to which you recently subscribed. This will therefore serve as a confirmation that we shall deliver to you, at an early date, Bonds will bear the coupon dated July 1st, 1921, which is payable January 1st, 1922.

The Company, by its officers, wishes to thank you for your loyal support and co-operation, and extends to you an urgent invitation to inspect the road now under construction, that you may better appreciate our rapid progress and fully realize the firm security behind your investment.

The completion of the road should be the dominant factor in the upbuilding of all Somerset County. It should benefit

you directly and indirectly, and we feel sure in counting on your continued co-operation.

Very truly yours,

JOHNSTOWN & SOMERSET RAILWAY CO.

Per J. A. Berkey,
PRESIDENT.

Complainant's Exhibition No. 53.

Harnedsville, Pa., July 28, 1921.

Hon. Judge John A. Berkey, President Johnstown & Somerset Railway Company, Somerset, Pa.

My dear Sir: There was a Mr. Lowler, called here yesterday Agent for the Johnstown & Somerset Railway Co., Soliciting credit for the above Company, by me, giving notes to the amount $5,000.00 and in return would receive a Bond for that amount and $2,500.00 common stock of the company, guaranteeing me that at the end of four months I could take the bond to you and get my notes, saying that you, would take the notes to the bank and have them certified and that you would hold the notes yourself, and by returning the bond to you I could get the notes without me having to pay one dollar.

Now Mr. Berkey, is this statement correct? because if I would have to pay the notes it would be impossible as I have no way to get that amount of money.

Anxiously waiting your reply by return mail, I am

Very truly yours,
James L. Gower.

Complainant's Exhibit No. 54

JOHNSTOWN & SOMERSET RAILWAY COMPANY

Authorized Capital: $1,500,000.00
Trustee: Equitable Trust Company, New York
Executive Offices: Vannear Hotel

Somerset Pa., July 29, 1921.

(Names of Officers and Directors)

Mr. James L. Gower, Harnedsville, Pa.

My dear Mr. Gower: Yours of July 28th received yesterday, and I am sending to you the bearer of this letter, Mr. C. E. Lohman, as my personal representative, to see you in reference thereto.

The writer was heartily appreciative of your loyal support and co-operation in our Railway project, and the Company considered it a pleasure to add your name to the Board of Governors. We trust that after your interview with Mr. Lohman, and everything has been explained to you in detail, you will be entirely satisfied with your investment.

Again thanking you for your loyal support and hoping that you will favor me with a visit when you are again in Somerset, I remain

Very truly yours,

JOHNSTOWN & SOMERSET RAILWAY CO.

Per J. A. Berkey,
PRESIDENT.

JOHNSTOWN & SOMERSET RAILWAY COMPANY

Authorized Capital: $1,500,000.00
Trustee: Equitable Trust Company,
New York.
Executive Offices: Vannear Hotel

Somerset, Pa., August 10, 1921.

(Names of Officers and Directors)

Mr. James L. Gower, Harnedsville, Pa.

My dear Mr. Gower: I beg leave to call your attention to the Johnstown and Somerset Railway Company, as to its past, present and future prospects. I have been the President of this Company since its incorporation, and I am pleased that you believe in the Securities of this Railway as an investment as well as being a friend and loyal supporter of the writer, personally, which I much appreciate.

This proposition, like every pregressive movement, has had its "knockers", and due to reports that have been circulated in the past by these people, as well as other aspersions now being cast upon the proposition, I beg further to state that I have invested my savings in this proposition, all of which now are intact in this Company; as I have never offered for sale my individual Securities, nor shall I do so, for I believe that these securities ultimately will be as good as any banking Securities in Somerset County.

I trust that the Railway Company, as well as the writer, can count on your continued support and co-operation in the future, and being financially interested, would urge you to defend the Railway Company when attacked by the "knockers", if there be any, who have no interest in the road, never did anything for their community, or the County in which they live, and who are too self-centered and selfish to be interested in their neighbors and their success.

The Johnstown & Somerset Railway Company has six miles of its road in operation, the earnings of which are beyond my expectations. Four miles additional have been graded, three miles of rails have been laid, surfaced and ballasted, and in less than ninety days the Company will be operating its cars from Jerome to City Hall, in Johnstown, a distance of fifteen miles. The work southward from Jerome to the Lincoln Highway, by way of Boswell, is progressing very nicely, and we hope to be able to operate cars to Quemahoning Creek bridge, at the Boswell Borough line, by New Year.

I desire that at any time you are in Somerset you would take the time to call upon me, for it would be a pleasure for me to discuss with you our mutual interests in the Johnstown & Somerset Railway Company.

Very truly yours,
J. A. Berkey,
Pres. Johnstown & Somerset Railway Co.

Complainants' Exhibit No. 55.

JOHNSTOWN & SOMERSET RAILWAY COMPANY

Authorized Capital: $1,500,000.00
Trustee: Equitable Trust Company,
New York.
Executive Offices: Vannear Hotel

(Names of Officers and Directors)

Somerset, Pa., August 10, 1921.

Mr. James L. Gower, Harnedsville, Pa.

My dear Mr. Gower: I beg to call your attention to the Johnstown and Somerset Railway Company, as to its past, present and future prospects. I have been the President of this Company since its incorporation, and I am pleased that you believe in the Securities of this Railway as an investment as well as being a friend and loyal supporter of the writer, personally, which I much appreciate.

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I trust that the Railway Company, as well as the writer, can count on your continued support and co-operation in the future, and being financially interested, would urge you to defend the Railway Company when attacked by the "knockers" if there be any, who have no interest in the road, never did anything for their community, or the County in which they live, and who are too self-centered and selfish to be interested in their neighbors and their success.

The Johnstown & Somerset Railway Company has six miles of its road in operation, the earaings of which are beyond my expectations. Four miles additional have been graded, three miles of rails have been laid, surfaced and ballasted, and in less than ninety days the Company will be operating its cars from Jerome to City Hall, in Johnstown, a distance of fifteen miles. The work southward from Jerome to the Lincoln Highway, by way of Boswell, is progressing very nicely, and we hope to be able to operate cars to Quemahoning Creek bridge, at the Boswell Borough line, by New Year.

I desire that at any time you are in Somerset you would take the time to call upon me, for it would be a pleasure for me to discuss with you our mutual interests in the Johnstown & Somerset Railway Company.

Very truly yours,
J. A. Berkey,

Pres. Johnstown & Somerset Railway Co.

Complainants' Exhibit No. 56.

JOHNSTOWN & SOMERSET RAILWAY COMPANY

Authorized Capital: $1,500,000.00
Trustee: Equitable Trust Company, New York.
Executive Offices: Vannear Hotel
(Names of Officers and Directors)

Somerset, Pa., August 10, 1921.

Mr. James L. Gower, Harnedsville, Pa.

My dear Mr. Gower: I beg to say that the Johnstown & Somerset Railway Company has been operating six miles of its road since May 29th, 1920. Since then, the earnings of the Company have increased 150% over the first month's earnings, and at present the Company is earning at the rate of $4,000.00 per mile gross, annually. Within a year the Railway will be completed to the Lincoln Highway, when we will have fifteen and two-fifths miles of our tracks, plus five miles over the tracks of the Johnstown Traction Company to City Hall, Johnstown, or an operation of twenty and two-fifths miles.

The Company is now carrying mails to Boswell, and has assurance from the Postal authorities that we shall have all their business into towns our line touches. Furthermore we have assurances by the American Express Company of its business, and the freight business that we shall then have, will be worth as much as the passenger business.

Under these circumstances, there is no reason why, after operating of $8,000.00 per mile annually. Such earnings would be sufficient to pay the operating expenses, the interest on the Bonds, five percent (5%) interest on the Stock, plus a substantial amount to the sinking fund. I believe these Securities promise, by 1925, to be as good producers of revenue as the average bank stock in Somerset County.

Very truly yours,
J. A. Berkey,
Pres. Johnstown & Somerset Railway Co.

IN THE COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS OF SOMERSET COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA.

Commonwealth vs Nunzio Pacifico } No. 40 February Sessions, 1923.

OPINION OF THE COURT SUR MOTIONS FOR NEW TRIAL AND ARREST OF JUDGMENT.

The indictment under which the defendant was convicted charges that he did unlawfully sell, offer for sale, transport, manufacture, furnish and possess intoxicating liquor for beverage purposes. The only testimony offered by the Commonwealth in support of the charge against the defendant was by M. R. Leckemby, county detective, who testified in chief (see notes of testimony page 6): "I saw the operation of the still in the back room, and from the fumes that was in the room I knew there was whiskey being distilled in the building. I could smell it from the outside. I saw about six or eight inches of the coil and there was a jug setting on the floor and the whiskey was dropping into the gallon jug, and it was probably about one-third full where it had dropped." On cross examination he testified: "Well, it (the coil) extended out what I could see by looking through the door, about six or eight inches and was leading to a gallon jug." He was then asked: "Was there any fire under this still? A. Well, I don't know anything about that. Q. Was whiskey dropping out or was it water? A. I don't know that". In Re-direct examination, in reply to a question by the district attorney he said: "It was moonshine whiskey." This was the only competent evidence offered by the Commonwealth to establish the offense charged in the indictment.

The defendant, at the close of the Commonwealth's testimony, moved the court to direct a verdict of not guilty on the ground that the evidence introduced by the Commonwealth was not sufficient to warrant a conviction upon any of the offenses charged in the bill of indictment. This motion the court overruled, when the defendant called numerous witnesses who testified in contradition of the evidence by Mr. Leckemby, the county detective. The court is of opinion that the defendant's motion offered at the close of the Commonwealth's testimony should have been sustained; wherefore, the first reason in defendant's motion in arrest of judgment is sustained. The county is directed to pay the record costs.

BY THE COURT,
John A. Berkey, P. J.

COUNTY OF SOMERSET } ss:
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA }

I, Ira Friedline, Clerk of the Court of Quarter Sessions in and for the County of Somerset and State of Pennsylvania, hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct copy of the Docket Entry, Motion for now trial, Motion in arrest of Judgment, and Opinion of the Court as the same remains of record entered to Number 40 February Sessions 1923.

Ira Friedline, Clerk.

COUNTY OF SOMERSET } ss:
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA }

I, Ira Friedline, Clerk of the Court of Quarter Sessions in and for the County of Somerset and State of Pennsylvania, hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct copy of the Warrant, Information, Recognizance, Indictment, Subpoenas, and Verdict as the same remains of record before the Court entered to Number 40 February Sessions 1923.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of said Court this 31st day of January 1925.

Ira Friedline, Clerk.

Complainant's Exhibit No. 57.

DOCKET-ENTRY.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. vs Frank Amispadi Victor Amispadi } In the Quarter Sessions Court of Somerset County, Penna. No. 46 Sept. Sess. 1924. Charge—Violation of Liquor Laws.

Violation of Liquor Laws. On oath of Chas. I. Knepper, June 28, 1924, Information made before Just. R. E. Craver.

June 30, 1924, Defendants committed to County Jail.

June 30, 1924, Inf. and Return filed.

June 30, 1924, Defendant Frank Amistadi and Sylvester Shri enter into recognizance in the sum of One Thousand dollars for appearance of Defendant Frank Amistadi at Sept. Sess. 1924.

June 30, 1924, Defendant Victor Amistadi and Frank Amistadi enter into recognizance in the sum of One Thousand dollars for appearance of Defendant Victor Amistadi at Sept. Sess. 1924.

June 30, 1924, Defendants waive the finding of a true bill by the Grand Jury and plead guilty to the within Indictment; whereupon the Court imposed the following sentence;

Now, 7th day of July 1924, the sentence of the Court is that you Frank Amistadi pay the costs of prosecution, a fine of two hundred fifty dollars, and that you undergo simple imprisonment in the Workhouse in and for the County of Allegheny for a period of one year and that you stand committed in the custody of the High Sheriff of Somerset County until discharged by due course of law.

By the Court,
John A. Berkey, P. J.

Now, 7th day of July 1924, the sentence of the Court is that you Victor Amistadi pay the costs of prosecution, a fine of one hundred dollars and that you stand committed in the custody of the High Sheriff of Somerset County until discharged by due course of law.

By the Court,
John A. Berkey, P. J.

July 8, 1924, Petition of D. Atty. praying the Court to order the destruction of 21 gallons of moonshine, 20 gallons wine, and one still complete with coil, presented and order made as follows:

Now, July 9, 1924, the foregoing petition having been read and considered the Court orders and directs the Sheriff of Somerset County to destroy all intoxicating liquor and property seized as described within the petition, and make return to the Court of Compliance with this order.

By the Court,
John A. Berkey, P. J.

July, 11, 1924, Petition for parole presented and filed and hearing fixed for Monday July 28, 1924. (See Argument Docket, Vol. 1 page 280).

July 28, 1924, Petition dismissed at the cost of the petitioner.

Sept. 5, 1924, Executed within order by publicly destroying 21 gallons moonshine whiskey, 20 gallons wine and one still and coil complete. So ans. Martin L. Markel, Sheriff.

Now, Oct. 7th, 1924, the defendant paroled for the remainder of the period for which defendant has been sentenced.

John A. Berkey, P. J.

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA }
COUNTY OF SOMERSET } ss:

I, Ira Friedline, Clerk of the Court of Quarter Sessions of Somerset County do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct copy as the same remains on record before the Court at No. 46 September Sessions, 1924.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of said Court this 23rd day of February A. D. 1925.

Ira Friedline,
Clerk of the Court of Quarter Sessions.

Complainant's Exhibit No. 58.

Schedule of Assets and Liabilities in re: Bankruptcy of Robert M. McGregor, not offered in evidence.

Complainant's Exhibit No. 59.

Letter containing the signature of Judge Berkey evidenceing default in payment of interest on bonds of Johnstown & Somerset Street Railway Company in 1919, produced and marked Complainants' Exhibit No. 59, (See transcript of notes of testimony page 1015)

NOTE: Complainants' Exhibit No. 59, because of its being presently unavailable, by consent of Mr. Geyer, counsel for Complainants, has not been transcribed into this record.

COMPLAINANT'S EXHIBIT No. 60.

Commonwealth vs Nunzio Pacifico	In the Court of Quarter Sessions of Somerset County, Pa. No. 40 February Sessions, 1923.

OPINION OF THE COURT SUR MOTIONS FOR NEW TRIAL AND ARREST OF JUDGMENT.

The indictment under which the defendant was convicted charged that he did unlawfully sell, offer for sale, transport, manufacture, furnish and possess intoxicating liquor for beverage purposes. The only testimony offered by the Commonwealth in support of the charge against the defendant was by M. R. Leckemby, county detective, who testified in chief (see notes of testimony page 6): "I saw the operation of the still in the back room and from the fumes that was in the room I knew there was whiskey being distilled in the building. I could smell it from the outside. I saw about six or eight inches of the coil and there was a jug setting on the floor and the whiskey was dropping into the gallon jug, and it was probably about one-third full where it had dropped." On cross examination he testified "Well, it (the coil) extended out what I could see by looking through the door, about six or eight inches and was leading to a gallon jug." He was then asked: "Was there any fire under this still? A. Well, I don't know anything about that. Q. Was whiskey dropping out or was it water? A. I don't know that." In re-direct examination, in reply to a question by the district attorney he said: "It was moonshine whiskey." This was the only competent evidence offered by the Commonwealth to establish the offense charged in the indictment.

The defendant, at the close of the Commonwealth's testimony, moved the court to direct a verdict of not guilty on the ground that the evidence introduced by the Commonwealth was not sufficient to warrant a conviction upon any of the offenses charged in the bill of indictment. This motion the court overruled, when the defendant called numerous witnesses who testified in contradiction of the evidence by Mr. Leckemby, the county detective. The court is of opinion that the defendant's motion offered at the close of the Commonwealth's testimony should have been sustained; wherefore, the first reason in defendant's motion in arrest of judgment is sustained. The county is directed to pay the record costs.

BY THE COURT,
John A. Berkey, P. J.

Filed July 9, 1923.
Chas. I. Knepper, Clerk.

COMPLAINANT'S EXHIBIT No. 61.

Commonwealth vs Nunzio Pacifico	In the Court of Quarter Sessions of Somerset County Pa. No. 40 February Sessions, 1923.

CHARGE OF THE COURT,

Tuesday, May 15, 1923.

GENTLEMEN OF THE JURY: The Commonwealth in this bill of indictment charges that on the first day of January, 1923, within the jurisdiction of this court, Nunzio Pacifico did unlawfully sell, offer for sale, transport, manufacture, furnish and possess intoxicating liquor for beverage purposes. Any sale that took place that is properly proven two years prior to the 30th day of April, 1923, is within the purview of the offense laid in the indictment, though the first day of January is specifically laid therein.

Every defendant in a criminal case goes upon his trial with the presumption of innocence in his favor and the burden is upon the Commonwealth to establish the offense or offenses charged in the bill of indictment by competent, credible evidence beyond a reasonable doubt. A reasonable doubt is defined to be that doubt which remains in the minds of the jury when after a careful consideration, analysis and comparison of all the evidence in the case leaves their minds in such condition that they are neither morally certain of the defendant's guilt not morally certain of his innocence. The evidence in this case produced on the part of the Commonwealth is only with reference to the matter of sale and manufacture of intoxicating liquor for beverage purposes, and those are the only two factors in this indictment that are properly before you under the evidence, and the court instructs you as a matter of law that there is no such sufficient evidence in this case to warrant the court in submitting to you to determine the guilt or innocence of this defendant on the matter of a sale, and the court instructs you that there can be no conviction on a sale. The Commonwealth put a witness on the stand seeking to prove a sale, and he has said that he had bought liquor in the defendant's house from another man but not in the presence of this defendant. Then the District Attorney raised the question that he had been suprised, that the witness had stated otherwise to him and the county detective at another time and other place, and the court permitted them both to testify to the contradictory statement that the witness had made, but that testimony of the District Attorney and the county detective is not substantive evidence, it only neutralizes the evidence of the witness that contradicts and neturailzes his evidence and takes the evidence out of the case and you have no testimony as to the sale; that is the rule of law when a witness testifies and is contradicted under the circumstances that was presented in this case. Therefore, the only matter that you have for your consideration under all the evidence bearing thereon is. was this defendant engaged in the manufacture of intoxicating liquors at any time two years prior to the 30th day of April last, the date this bill was found by the grand jury? The county detective testified alone that he saw a part of a still from which there was liquor dropping into a jug or jar that was partially filled by that process. In corroboration of that statement the Commonwealth adds a circumstance as it alleges, and that is that the county detective and the constable both smelled the fumes of liquor and that is competent evidence for you to consider in connection with the statement of the county detective that he saw a portion of a still and what followed, because it is known in the realm of human experience that man have lived that are in this jury box when licenses were in vogue all over the country and it was legal to sell, and they became more or less acquainted with the circumstances that surround a place infested or infected with intoxicating liquors; and you will have that testimony as a circumstance and give it such weight and such consideration in connection with the statement of the county detective as to what he saw as your

judgment and experience as reasonable men dictates. On the other hand, the defendant says that it is true that he lived in the village of Jerome; that he had a building there that was occupied by him as a residence and a store; that there were basement rooms, and there was a miners' strike during the last year, and at the time of this alleged manufacture or the discovery thereof, that he had permitted the miners to make his basement room a place of comfort where they could meet socially and while away the time; and he says that he had no liquor in the place; that he manufactured none; that the statement of the county detective is an error or a mistake, and in that assertion he called the men that frequented the place who corroborated him as to the denial that he was engaged in the manufacture of intoxicating liquor for beverage purposes. There you have the issue. You will take into consideration all the circumstances that surround the affair on that day; the doors were all open; they were all unlocked; persons could come and go as they chose; did that indicate that the man was engaged in an illicit business or did it not so indicate? You will take all those matters into consideration and give them such weight as your general experience teaches you and determine that fact according to the evidence alone. You will not be influenced nor guided one feather's weight nor one whit by your own convictions upon this liquor question, the fact that you may believe that the law might be otherwise, on the one hand that it ought to exist as it is and on the other hand you, believe that it ought not, that must have nothing to do with your deliberations, your convictions upon the moral question, the right or wrong of handling of liquor will have nothing whatever to do with it; you will consider nothing except what came from the witnesses upon the stand, the instructions of the court; supplemented by such weight as the arguments of the counsel are persuasive upon the testimony you heard from the witness and the law that was given you by the court. The credibility of the witnesses is alone for you; you will take into consideration the interest or lack of interest, the bias or lack of bias, the prejudice or lack of prejudice either or all of the witnesses may have in testifying in this case. You will consider their manner upon the stand; you will consider the opportunities that the respective witnesses have had to know the facts concerning which they testified, and consider all the evidence in the case and the law as the court has laid it down to you and render a fair and just verdict. If you find the defendant guilty of manufacturing liquor, then your verdict, will be, "We find the defendant guilty in manner and form as he stands indicted." If you find him not guilty, you will so say, and in that event the question of costs is for your determination, for under the law in misdemeanors, the law says the jury shall pass upon the question of costs save only that when the prosecution is brought by a public officer in the proper discharge of his duty, you may not visit the costs upon the public officer; and we say to you as a matter of law that we think this investigation was proper and you will not place the costs upon the prosecuting officer; he represents the County of Somerset; and you will determine, if this defendant was wholly innocent of any wrong; if he didn't do anything that brought about this prosecution; if he didn't do anything that cast suspicion upon his acts and conduct, then he should not be visited with costs and you should put the costs upon the county, because it was brought by its officer, though properly, as we have said to you but if you find that there were such circumstances and such conduct that his conduct induced this officer to become suspicious of the surroundings and circumstances then he may be blamable and you may visit him with costs.

Is there any request for further charge?

By Mr. Truxal:

The Court said you should find him guilty as indicted if they find him guilty.

By the Court:

Yes, there is only one count here and your verdict should be, if you find him guilty, "we find him guilty in manner and form as he stands indicted."

You may retire and return your verdict.

Now, to-wit, May 15, 1923, before verdict, counsel for the defendant except to the charge of the court, and request that the same, together with the notes of evidence be transcribed by the stenographer, filed by him, and made a part of the records in this case, and at their request a bill is sealed.

John A. Berkey, P. J.

I hereby certify that the proceedings, evidence and charge of the court are contained fully and accurately in the notes taken by me on the trial of the above cause, and that this copy is a correct transcript of the same.

Jacob J. Walker,
Official Stenographer.

The foregoing record of the proceedings upon the trial of the above cause is hereby approved and directed to be filed.

John A. Berkey,
P. J.

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA }
COUNTY OF SOMERSET } ss:

I, Ira Friedline, Clerk of the Court of Quarter Sessions of Somerset County do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct copy of the Charge of the Court, as the same remains on record before the Court at No. 40 February Sessions, 1923.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of said Court this 24th day of February, 1925.

IRA FRIEDLINE
Clerk of the Court of Quarter Sessions.

Complainants' Exhibit No. 62.

Financial Statement of interest paid on bonds of Johnstown & Somerset Street Railway Company by the Equitable Trust Company, trustee of the mortgage on property and assets of said company, dated August 9, 1921.

NOTE: Complainants' Exhibit No. 62, because of its being presently unavailable, by consent of Mr. Geyer, counsel for Complainants, has not been transcribed into this record.

Respondent's Exhibit A-1

Check dated March 9, 1922, signed by C. C. Smucker to the order of Peter Hoffman produced and marked respondent's exhibit No. A-1.

NOTE: Respondent's exhibit A-1, because of its being presently unavailable and by consent of Mr. Beidleman, of counsel for the respondent it has not been transcribed into this record.

Respondent's Exhibit A-3

Affidavit of no defense filed on the 14th day of January, 1925, produced and marked respondent's exhibit No. A-3.

NOTE: Respondent's exhibit A-3 because of its being presently unavailable and by consent of Mr. Beidleman, of counsel for the respondent it has not been transcribed into this record.

Respondent's Exhibit A-2

Answer filed by Davidsville Bank to affidavit of certificate of no defense produced and marked respondent's exhibit A-2.

NOTE: Respondent's exhibit A-2, because of its being presently unavailable and by consent of Mr. Beidleman, of counsel for the respondent it has not been transcribed into this record.

Respondent's Exhibit No. 4-A.

Mortgage, Johnstown and Somerset Railway Company, to The Equitable Trust Company of New York, Trustee, $1,-500,000, first mortgage, thirty year, five per cent coupon gold bonds.

Dated, September 1, 1915. Recorded on the ninth day of November, A. D. 1915, in Recorder's Office of Somerset County, in mortgage book, Vol. 33, page 34, etc.

(For mortgage in full, see Exhibit No. 4-A, in hands of committee, being printed pamphlet of forty-four pages).

2G

Respondent's Exhibit No. 5-A.

FRANCIS J. KOOSER
ERNEST O. KOOSER
Attorneys at Law.

Somerset, Pa., Jan. 15, 1925.

Mr. Willis G. Singo, R. F. D. No. 2, Rockwood, Pa.

Dear Sir: Did Mr. C. C. Schmucker, Vice President and Director of the First National Bank, of Boswell, ever collect any interest from you on account of any note you gave to the Johnstown & Somerset Railway Company?

Very truly,
ERNEST O. KOOSER.

P. S. If you have any letter or paper recommending anyone as agent, or signed by any agent of the Street Rail-

way Company, especially N. G. Cohen, please send same to me by registered letter. I shall return the postage.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania vs Nuncio Pacifico } In the Court of Quarter Sessions of Somerset County, Pennsylvania. No. 101 December Sessions 1921. Charge Violating the Liquor Law.

Violating the Liquor Law. On oath of M. R. Leckemby. Oct. 13, 1921. Inf. made before Just. C. J. Harrison, Jr. Nov. 5, 1921, Defendant enters into his own recognizance in the sum of One Thousand Dollars for appearance of defendant at December Sessions 1921.

Nov. 8, 1921, Inf. and return filed.

Nov. 23, 1921, Grand Jury returned a true bill, Norman May, Foreman.

Dec. 13, 1921. Case called for trial, Jury selected and sworn or affirmed. After hearing evidence and charge of Court said Jury returned a verdict finding the defendant guilty as indicted. Defendant to be called for sentence 1st Monday of January, 1922. Dec. 17, 1921. On motion of District Attorney recognizance forfeited in Open Court. Jan. 9, 1922. Defendant appeared in Chambers. Whereupon the Court imposed the following sentence. Now Jan. 9, 1922, the sentence of the Court is that you Nuncio Pacifico pay the costs of prosecution, a fine of One Thousand Dollars and that you undergo simple imprisonment in the jail in and for the County of Somerset for a period of one year, and that you stand committed in the custody of the High Sheriff of Somerset Co., until discharged by due course of law. Same day the court discharged the defendant on probation for a period of one year on following terms and conditions, payment of costs and fine and accept advice of W. S. Matthews. (Ex. 2 c. copies P. O.)

No. 149 County Warrant.

Somerset County, ss:

The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to John W. Griffith, Sheriff. We command you that you take Nucio Pacifico, and bring him forthwith before the subscriber, a Justice of the Peace in and for said County, to answer a charge of Violation of Liquor Law of 1921 whereof information has been made on oath before our said Justice of the Peace, by M. R. Leckemby.

Hereof fail not. Witness the hand and seal of our said Justice of the Peace at Somerset, Penna., aforesaid, this 13th day of October, 1921.

Chas. J. Harrison Jr.
Justice of the Peace,
Com. expires 1st Monday in Jan. 1924.

(Endorsement)

Warrant & Arrest	$2.00
36 Miles	3.60
Assistant Wagner,	4.00
Executing Search Warrant	2.00
	$11.60

Somerset County, ss:

The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to Mary Asco, Owen Blough, Jas. Scott, Bert Shaley, John Kosak, Geo. Gregory, Albert Fisher, Greeting:

We command you, that laying aside all business and excuses whatever, you be and appear in your proper person before Chas. J. Harrison, Esq., one of our Justices of the Peace in and for said County, at his office in Somerset Borough, on the 18th day of Oct. 1921, between the hours of 7 and 8 o'clock P. M., to testify your knowledge in a certain cause now at issue before him the said Justice, wherein M. R. Leckemby, Plaintiff, and Nuncio Pacifico, Defendant. Here in fail not at your peril.

Witness the hand and seal of said Justice, this 18 day of Oct. A. D. 1921.

Chas. J. Harrison Jr.
Justice of the Peace,
Com. expires 1st Monday in Jan. 1924.

(ENDORSEMENT) Sheriff Griffith,

Service	$1.75
40 Miles	4.00
	$5.75

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania
Nuncio Pacifico
Charge of Violating the Liquor Law, on.... of....

We, Nuncio Pacifico, Defendant, and ..... Bail, of .....County, acknowledge to owe and be indebted to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in the sum of One Thousand Dollars, to be levied of our goods and chattels, lands and tenements, upon condition that Nuncio Pacifico said Defendant be and appear before Chas. J. Harrison Jr. Justice of the Peace, at his office in Somerset on Tuesday the 18th day of Oct., 1921, at 7 o'clock P. M. for a further hearing on said charge and not depart without leave, then this Recognizance to be void, otherwise to be and remain in full force and virtue.

Nuncio Pacifico.

Taken and acknowledged before me this 13th day of Oct., A. D. 1921.

Chas. J. Harrison Jr.,
Justice of the Peace.

(ENDORSEMENT)

It is hereby agreed this bond be continued in force to Friday Oct. 21st at one o'clock P. M.

N. Pacifico.

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA
COUNTY OF SOMERSET, ss:
Commonwealth of Pennsylvania
vs
Nuncio Pacifico

Before me, the subscriber, a Justice of the Peace, in and for said County, personally came M. R. Leckemby who upon oath administered according to law, deposes and says that at Jerome in the County of Somerset, on the first day of July A. D. 191 and on divers other dates and times before as well as since said date the defendant did sell, offer for sale, transport, manufacture, furnish and possess intoxicating liquor for beverage purposes. This information received which I believe to be true.

Complainant therefore prays and desires that a warrant may issue and the aforesaid Defendant Nuncio Pacifico may be arrested and held to answer this charge of Violating Liquor Law, of 1921. And further deponent saith not.

M. R. Leckemby, Complainant sworn to and subscribed before me, this 13th day of October, 1921.

Chas. J. Harrison Jr. J. P.
Com. expires 1st Monday in Jan. 1924.

.....held in $.... upon condition that..... appear at and through Sessions of Court of Quarter Sessions of said County to testify, etc.

Taken before me this.... day of.... 19.... .....J. P.

RECOGNIZANCE

December Term, A. D. 1921. We, Nuncio Pacifico and each of us do acknowledge ourselves to owe and stand indebted to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in the sum of $1000.00 dollars, lawful money of the United States, to be levied and made our several goods and chattels, lands, and tenements upon condition that the said Nuncio Pacifico be and appear.....proper person at the next Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of the Peace to be holden at Somerset, Pa., in and for said County of Somerset, on the 1st Monday of December A. D. 1921 then and there to answer the charge of Violating the Liquor Law on information of M. R. Leckemby and such matters and things as shall be objected to.....on behalf of the Commonwealth and shall in the meantime keep peace and be of good behavior toward all good citizens of the Commonwealth and especially toward M. R. Leckemby and not depart the Court without leave. And in the event of the foregoing recognizance being forfeited we hereby empower the District Attorney of Somerset County, or the Solicitor of Somerset County to appear for us, and with or without declaration or statement filed, to confess judgment against us, for the sum of $1000.00 Dollars, in favor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the use of Somerset County as of any term, with release of all errors, waiving the inquisition, exemption and stay laws. If a copy of this bond and warrant is filed in said action, it shall not be necessary to file the original as a warrant of attorney, any law or rule of court to the contrary notwithstanding and we do hereby authorize the issuing of an execution, thereon for the collection of the above sum.

Nuncio Pacifico.

Taken, acknowledged and subscribed before me this 5th day of Nov. A. D. 1921.

Chas. J. Harrison, Jr.
Com. expires 1st Monday in January 1924.

(ENDORSEMENT)

Information	50
Entry	50
Warrant	50
Def't Recog. for hearing	50
Subpoena	70
Hearing	75
Continuance	50
Pros. Recog	50
Trans. and Cert	75
Mary Asco $1.20	4.80
Jas. Scott $1.20	
Bert Shaulis] $1.20	
John Cosic $1.20	
J. W. Griffith	5.75
Constable Subpoena	2.00
Mileage	3.60
Serving Subpoena Asst. Wagner	4.00
Executing Commitment Search Warrant	2.00

No. 101 December Sessions, 1921.
Commonwealth
vs.
Nuncio Pacifico

Charge—Violating the Liquor Law. Information made Oct. 13, 1921. On oath of M. R. Leckemby, Coram.

Filed November 8th, 1921.

Chas. I. Knepper,
Clerk.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania
vs
Nuncio Pacifico

Charge Violation of the Liquor Law. Warrant Issue to J. W. Griffith Constable Oct. 13, 1921 on oath of M. R. Leckemby. And now.... 19.... Held in $.... upon condition that the Complainant..... will appear at the next Court of Quarter Session, to testify, etc.

And Now October 13, 1921 Nuncio Pacifico Defendant arrested and brought to office, and enters into $1000.00 bond to be and appear before Justice Harrison for hearing Tuesday October 18th, 1921. It is hereby agreed this bond be continued in force to Friday Oct. 21, 1921, at one o'clock P. M. Now, November 5, 1921, the defendant enters into $1000.00 bond to be and appear at the December term of Court.

State of Pennsylvania }
County of Somerset } ss:

I, Chas. J. Harrison, Jr., Justice of the Peace, in and for said county certify that the above is a true transcript from my docket, and that the recognizances were duly taken and acknowledged before me as aforesaid.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and seal, at Somerset this 5th day of November A. D. 1921.

Chas. J. Harrison Jr. J. P.
Com. expires 1st Mon. Jan. 1924.

County of Somerset, ss:
To John W. Griffith, Sheriff:

Whereas, information and complaint have this day been made to C. J. Harrison, Jr. Esq., one of our Justices of the Peace in and for the said county, upon the oath of M. R. Leckemby, Detective, that the following articles, to-wit: Wine of Pepsin, Horke Vino, Jamaica Ginger, Ginger Extract, Whiskey and other mixtures containing alcohol are concealed in the dwelling house of Nuncio Pacifico at Jerome in said county, ... These are therefore to command you to make diligent search in the day time in the dwelling house of the said Nuncio Pacifico, for the said goods, and if you find the same or any part thereof, that then you secure the said goods and bring the person or persons in whose custody you find the same before our said Justice to be examined concerning the premises, and further to be dealt with according to law.

Witness the said C. J. Harrison, Jr. Esq., at Somerset aforesaid this 13th day of October 1921.

Chas. J. Harrison Jr.
Com. expires 1st Monday in Jan. 1924.

(ENDORSEMENT) Oct. 13, 1921.
Served as within commended, so ans.
John W. Griffith,
Sheriff.

In the Court of Oyer and Terminer, General Jail Delivery and Quarter Sessions of the Peace in and for the County of Somerset.

No. 101 December Sessions 1921.

Somerset County ss:

The Grand Inquest of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, now inquiring in and for the body of the County of Somerset, upon their respective oaths and affirmations do present that Nuncio Pacifico late of the county aforesaid Yeoman on the First day of July in the year of our Lord, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-one in the county aforesaid, and within the jurisdiction of this Court, with force and arms did unlawfully sell, offer for sale, transport, manufacture furnish and possess intoxicating liquor for beverage purposes, contrary to the Act of Assembly in such case made and provided and against the peace and dignity of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

W. Curtis Truxal,
District Attorney of Somerset County.

Commonwealth's	Witnesses
M. R. Leckemby	X
Geo. Gregory	X
John Kosick	X
Mary Yasko	X
Owen Blough	X

No. 101 December Sess. 1921
Commonwealth
vs
Nuncio Pacifico

Indictment
Misdemeanor
Violation of Liquor Law of 1921
M. R. Leckemby,
Prosecutor.

I hereby certify that the above witnesses whose names are marked thus (X) were sworn or affirmed and examined before the Grand Jury.

Norman May,
Foreman.

Nov. 23 1921 True Bill
Norman May,
Foreman.

W. Curtis Truxal,
District Attorney.

Dec. 13th 1921, the defendants plead not and former conviction guilty et de hoc.

Nuncio Pacifico.

Eo die District Attorney Similiter, et issue
W. Curtis Truxal,
District Attorney.

The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania
Somerset County, ss:
Sub. Quarter Sessions

To George Gregory, Owen Blough, Mary Tasko, John Kosak

We command you that, laying aside all business and excuses whatsoever, you be and appear before our Judge at Somerset, at our County Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace, there to be held for the County aforesaid, on the 23rd day of November, 1921, at 9 o'clock in the forenoon, to testify, all and singular, those things which you shall know in a certain indictment for violating the Liquor Law, in our said Court pending, and then and there to be tried: Wherein the Commonwealth is plaintiff, and Nuncio Pacifico defendant; on the part of the Commonwealth, (Prosecutor M. R. Leckemby) And have you then and there this writ.

Witness the Hon. John A. Berkey, President Judge, at Somerset, this 9th day of November in the year of our Lord, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-one.

Chas. I. Knepper,
Clerk.

(ENDORSEMENT)

No. 101 Dec. Ses. Sessions, 1921
The
Commonwealth of Pennsylvania
vs
Nuncio Pacifico
Subpoena on Part of Commonwealth

Fees

36 Miles 6 cents direct,	$2.15
1 Services at 1.00 cts. each,	1.00
3 Service at .50 cts. each,	1.50
Sheriff Griffith	4.76

Served the within Subpoena by reading to each of the within names witnesses, as follows: Geo. Gregory, Owen Blough, Mary Yasko, and John Kosak, Nov. 22, 1921.

Sworn to before me this 22 day of November A. D. 1921
Chas I Knepper .

So Answers
John W. Griffith.

The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania
Somerset County, ss:
Sub. Quarter Sessions

To J. M. Leckemby, Geo. Gregory, John Kosick, Mary Yasko, Owen Blough:

We command you that, laying aside all business and excuses whatsoever, you be and appear before our Judge of Somerset, at our County Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace, there to be held for the County aforesaid, on the 13th day of December, 1921, at 9 o'clock in the forenoon, to testify, all and singular, those things which you shall know in a certain indictment for Violating the liquor Law, in our said Court pending, and then and there to be tried: Wherein the Commonwealth is plaintiff, and Nuncio Pacifico, defendant; on the part of the Commonwealth, (Prosecutor M. R. Leckemby) And have you then and there this writ.

Witness the Hon. John A. Berkey, President Judge, at Somerset, this 9th day of November in the year of our Lord, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-one.

Chas. I. Knepper, Clerk.

(ENDORSEMENT)

Served the within Subpoena by reading to each of the within named witnesses, as follows: J. M. Leckemby, Geo. Gregory, John Kepsick, Mary Yasko, Owen Blough, Nov. 23, 1921

Sworn to before me this 1st day of December, A. D. 1921
Chas. I. Knepper.

So Answers
John W. Griffith.

No. 101 December Sessions, 1921
The
Commonwealth of Pennsylvania
vs
Nuncio Pacifico
Subpoena on Part of Commonwealth
Fees

1 Services at 1.00 cts. each,	$1.00
4 Services at .50 cts. each,	$2.00
Sheriff Griffith	$3.00

In the Court of Quarter Sessions
of Somerset County, Pa.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania
vs.
Nuncio Pacifico

No. 101 Dec. Sessions, 1921 Violation of Liquor Law of 1921, M. R. Leckemby, Pros.

Verdict

And now, to-wit: This 13th day of Dec. 1921, we, the Jurors empanelled in the above entitled case, find Nuncio Pacifico guilty as indicated.

C. F. DeHaven,
Foreman.

(ENDORSEMENT)

No. 101 Dec. Sessions, 1921
THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA
vs.
Nuncio Pacifico
Verdict
Filed Dec. 13, 1921
Chas, I. Knepper
Clerk.

IN THE COURT OF QUARTETR SESSIONS OF SOMERSET COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA

Commonwealth
vs.
Nuncio Pacifico

No. 101 December Sessions, 1921
Charge Violation of the Liquor Law of 1921
Prosecutor M. R. Leckemby
Costs $81.08
Fine $1,000.

Sentence—Simple Imprisonment

Now, ninth day of January, 1922, the sentence of the Court is that you Nuncio Pacifico pay the costs of prosecution, a fine of One Thousand Dollars, and that you undergo simple imprisonment in the Jail in and for the County of Somerset for a period of One Year and that you stand committed in the custody of the Sheriff of Somerset County until discharged by due course of the Law.

By the Court,
John A. Berkey,
President Judge.

(ENDORSEMENT)

No. 101 December Sessions 1921
Commonwealth
vs.
Nuncio Pacifico
Sentence
Simple Imprisonment
Filed 9th day of January 1922
Chas. I. Knepper, Clerk.

IN THE COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS OF THE PEACE

For Somerset County, Pennsylvania

Commonwealth
vs.
Nuncio Pacifico

No. 101 December Sessions, 1921.
Charge: Violation of Liquor Law of 1921.
Prosecutor: M. R. Leckemby.
Special Payment $1,000.

In Re: Discharge of Defendant on Probation

UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE ACT OF ASSEMBLY APPROVED THE 19th DAY OF JUNE, A. D. 1911.

And now, to-wit, January 9th, 1922, after an investigation of the circumstances in the above case and the former good character of the defendant, and the Court being satisfied that the defendant should be given an opportunity to show that he should not be classed as a criminal, to this end imposition of sentence is postponed, and he is placed on probation for a period of one year .... on the following terms and conditions:

Payment of costs and fine.

That he will accept supervision of his conduct by and under the advice of W. Scott Matthews, Somerset, Pa. Probation Officer, to whom he shall report at such times and places as said probation officer may require, who will aid him in his purpose to lead an industrious and reputable life.

That he will immediately seek and obtain reputable employment and that he will not depart from the territorial limits of the jurisdiction of this Court without the leave thereof.

That he will abstain from the use of intoxicating liquors during the period of his probation, and that he will keep good company and indulge in no bad habits.

If at the end of the probationary period the Court, after investigation and having a report of his conduct from the Probation Officer, shall find that he has compiled with the terms and conditions of his probation, he will be entitled to an honorable discharge from his probation and allowed to go free of the charge in this case made against him.

If at any time during said term of probation, or at the termination thereof, the Court finds that he has violated the terms and conditions of his probation, a process will be issued for his arrest, and, upon being brought before the Court, sentence will be imposed.

The proposed sentence in the case is Imprisonment in the County Jail

John A. Berkey,
President Judge.

And now, to-wit, ...day of.... 192 , it appearing to the Court that the defendant is at this time without means to pay the costs, the same are hereby directed to be placed on the County; and that as a further condition of his probation, the defendant is ordered to deposit with the above-named Probation Officer the sum of.....Dollars per month until the full amount of said costs is paid; the money thus deposited, to-wit, ...Dollars shall be paid to the County of Somerset by the Probation Officer quarterly.

President Judge.

Certified from the record this....day of.....192 .
Clerk.

(ENDORSEMENT)
Probation No. 101
December Sessions, 1921
Commonwealth
vs
Nuncio Pacifico
Charge: V. L. Law.
In Re: Discharge of Defendant on Probation
Under the Provisions of Act of Assembly approved the 19th day of June, A. D. 1911.
Released on Probation, January 9th, 1922.
Period of Probation, one year.
Expiration of Probation, January 9th, 1923.
Filed, 9th day of Jan., 1922.
Chas. I. Knepper,
Clerk.

County of Somerset }
State of Pennsylvania } ss:

I, Ira Friedline, Clerk of the Court of Quarter Sesstions in and for the County of Somerset and State of Pennsylvania, hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct copy of the Warrant, Information, Recognizance, Search Warrant, indictment, Subpoena, Verdict and Sentence, Parole Order, and Docket Entry as the same remains of record before the Court entered to Number 101 December Sessions 1921.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of said Court this 31st day of January 1925.

Ira Friedline,
Clerk.

Complainant's Exhibit

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS OF THE COUNTY OF SOMERSET.

Johnstown & Somerset Railway Company, use of First National Bank, of Davidsville, Pa.
vs
Peter Hoffman
No. 311 May Term, 1922. Rule to take Depositions.

And now, to-wit: December 1924 Rule on part of the defendant to take depositions of absent, ancient, infirm and going witnesses, to be read in evidence on the hearing of this cause on fifteen days' notice.

EXTRACT FROM THE RECORD.
(Signed) Harry F. Bittner,
Prothonotary.

To First National Bank, of Davidsville, Pa., or to Clarence L. Shaver, Esq., its attorney.

Take Notice, That in pursuance of the above rule the depositions of John Y. Robbins, Assistant Sec'y. of Equitable Trust Co., of New York, et al witnesses to be read in evidence on the trial of the above cause on the part of the defendant will be taken at the office of Geo. H. Carey, Esq., room 220, No. 56 Wall St., in the City of New York, in the County of and State of New York on the 10th day of January A. D. 1925, between the hours of 9 o'clock A. M. and 6 o'clock P. M. of said day, before George H. Corey, Esq., Notary Public, or other competent authority at the same place, when and where you may attend if you see proper.

Ray Patton Smith,
Francis J. Kooser,
Ernest O. Kooser,
Attys. for Deft.

Somerset County, ss:

Before me, the subscriber....., in and for said County, personally came..... who being duly..... according to law, saith that he served the above rule and notice on.....on the.....day of.....A. D..... by.....

Sworn and subscribed before me this.....day of..... A. D. 19.....

Dec. 24th, 1924, service of the within rule accepted for plaintiff.

(Signed) C. J. Shaver,
Atty. for Plff.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS OF SOMERSET COUNTY, PA.

Johnstown & Somerset Railway Company, use of First National Bank, of Davidsville, Pa.
vs
Peter Hoffman
No. 311 May Term, 1922.

IN RE: RULE TO TAKE DEPOSITIONS

In lieu of personal attendance by the parties, or their counsel, with direct examination and cross examination of witnesses, it is agreed that the testimony to be taken under this rule shall be upon written interrogatories and cross interrogatories filed herewith.

The Notary Public shall swear or affirm the witnesses at the time and place designated in the rule, and shall propound to each the accompanying interrogatories, and cross interrogatories; and shall transcribe the witness' answers in typewriting to each respectively.

After the interrogatories and cross interrogatories have been propounded, and the answers reduced to typewriting, the manuscript shall be bound together with the said rule and this agreement; and shall be certified by the Notary Public, and shall be securely sealed in an envelope and forwarded at once by mail addressed to Harry F. Bittner, Esq., Prothonotary, Somerset, Pennsylvania.

(Signed) C. L. Shaver,
Attorney for Plaintiff.
(Signed) Ray Patton Smith,
Johnstown, Pa.
(Signed) Francis J. Kooser,
Ernest O. Kooser,
Somerset, Pa.
Attorneys for Defendant.

Interrogatories on Part of Defendant.

1. State your name, occupation, business address and residence address?

2. State how long you have acted in your present capacity as an official or employe of the Equitable Trust Company, of New York; and in what capacities you have acted for said company since September 1, 1915?

3. State the dates of certification and delivery, and number of bonds certified and delivered by the Equitable Trust Company, of New York, to Johnstown & Somerset Railway Company, or to any other party, under the mortgage of Johnstown & Somerset Railway Company to said Trust Company, dated September 1, 1915, recorded in the office for recording of deeds, mortgages, etc., of Somerset County, Pennsylvania, November 9, 1915, in Mortgage Record vol. 31 pages 450 et seq., which mortgage was given to your Trust Company as trustee to secure an issue of $1,500,000. of bonds?

4. Attach to your testimony copies of the certificates received by the Equitable Trust Company, of New York, under Article 3 of said mortgage, authorizing bonds to be certified and delivered by said Trust Company, trustee, as directed by the Board of Directors of said Railway Company.

5. Have any bonds issued under said mortgage been paid, or surrendered to you for cancellation by reason of payment or otherwise? If so, state the number surrendered and cancelled, and the amount shown by your records as remaining certified, and outstanding.

6. Have you any funds in hand under the terms of said mortgage for payment of said bonds or interest? If so, state amount.

7. Did your company ever agree to underwrite any issue of bonds under said mortgage, or to furnish any funds for the construction of a railway by Johnstown & Somerset Railway Company, in Somerset County, Pennsylvania? If so, state what that agreement was in full and attach copies of all records an dpapers in your custody or control setting forth the particulars thereof.

8. Did your company ever cause a survey or inspection to be made of the line of railway or foute of proposed railway of Johnstown & Somerset Railway Company, in Somerset County, Pennsylvania, to ascertain the value thereof for the purpose of furnishing funds to construct such railway, or to invest in the bonds thereof? If so, state when and by whom such survey or inspection was made, furnishing the names, and business, and residence addresses, of all the parties making the same.

9. Do you know anything further of value to either party in the determination of the above action? If so, state the same in detail.

In the Court of Common Pleas of the County of Somerset.
Johnstown & Somerset Railway Company, use of First National Bank, of Davidsville, Pa.,
vs.
Pete Hoffman
No. 311, May Term, 1922.

Deposition of witness produced, sworn and examined on the 10th day of January, in the year of our Lord, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-five, at the office of George H. Corey, No. 56 Wall Street, in the city and county of New York and State of New York, under and by virtue of a Rule to take depositions issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of the County of Somerset for the examination of said witness in a certain cause depending in the said Court wherein Johnstown & Somerset Railway Company, use of First National Bank of Davidsville, Pa., is plaintiff, and Peter Hoffman is defendant.

JOHN Y. ROBBINS, age 40 years and upwards, being duly sworn and examined upon the interrogatories accompanying said Rule, deposeth and saith as follows:

1. State your name, occupation, business address and residence address:

Answer: My name is John Y. Robbins; I am assistant secretary of The Equitable Trust Company of N. Y.; my business address is 37 Wall Street, New York City; my residence address is 89 Union Street, Montclair, New Jersey.

Geo. H. Corey. J. Y. Robbins.

2. State how long you have acted in your present capacity as an official or employee of the Equitable Trust Company of New York; and in what capacities you have acted for said company since September 1, 1915?

Answer: September 1, 1915, I was acting as trust clerk in the Equitable Trust Company; since June 21, 1916 I have been assistant secretary.

3. State the dates of certification and delivery, and number of bonds certified and delivered by The Equitable Trust Company of New York, to Johnstown & Somerset Railway Company, or to any other party, under the mortgage of Johnstown & Somerset Railway Company to said Trust Company, dated September 1, 1915, and recorded in the office for recording of deeds, mortgages, etc., of Somerset County, Pennsylvania, November 9, 1915, in Mortgage Record Vol. 31, pages 450 et seq., which mortgage was given to your Trust Company as trustee to secure an issue of $1,500,000 of bonds?

Answer: December 6, 1915, certified and delivered to the Company $75,000 principal amount of bonds Nos. 1001 to 1150 inclusive, for $500 each; December 27, 1915, certified and delivered to the Company $50,000 principal amount of bonds Nos. 1 to 50 for $1,000 each; August 18, 1916, certified and delivered to the Company $50,000 principal amount of bonds Nos. 51 to 75 for $1,000 each; and 1151 to 1200 for $500 each; August 8, 1917, certified and delivered to the Company $75,000 principal amount of bonds Nos. 76 to 150 for $1,000 each; Oct. 15, 1917, certified and delivered to the Company $50,000 principle amount of bonds. 151 to 200 for $1,000 each, Nos. 1201 to 1400 for $500 each; September 6, 1921, certified and delivered to the Company $600,000 principal amount of bonds Nos. 2001 to 2600 for $1,000 each, Nos. 1401 to 1800 for $500 each.

J. Y. Robbins.

Geo. H. Corey.

4. Attach to your testimony copies of the certificates received by the Equitable Trust Company of New York, under Article 3 of said mortgage, authorizing bonds to be certified and delivered by said Trust Company, trustee, as directed by the Board of Directors of said Railway Company?

Answer: I am submitting herewith a copy of each one of the resolutions furnished us authorizing the certification and delivery of the total of $900,000 principal amount of bonds.

The witness produces six papers, which are hereto annexed and marked by the Commissioner Exhibits 1 to 6 inclusive.

5. Have any bonds issued under said mortgage been paid or surrendered to you for cancellation by reason of payment or otherwise? If so, state the number surrendered and cancelled, and the amount shown by your records as remaining certified and outstanding?

Answer: No bonds have been surrendered to us for payment or cancellation.

6. Have you any funds in hand under the terms of said mortgage for payment of said bonds or interest? If so, state amount.

Answer: We have no funds for the payment of principal on the bonds. We are holding a total of $14,342.50 in our coupon paying department.

Geo. H. Corey. J. Y. Robbins.

7. Did your company ever agree to underwrite any issue of bonds under said mortgage, or to furnish any funds for the construction of a railway by Johnstown & Somerset Railway Company, in Somerset County, Pennsylvania? If so, state what that agreement was in full and attach copies of all records and papers in your custody or control setting forth the particulars thereof.

Answer: No.

8. Did your company ever cause a survey or inspection to be made of the line of railway or route of proposed railway of Johnstown & Somerset Railway Company, in Somerset County, Pennsylvania, to ascertain the value thereof for the purpose of furnishing funds to construct such railway, or to invest in the bonds thereof? If so, state when and by whom such survey or inspection was made, furnishing the names, and business and residence addresses, of all the parties make the same.

Answer: No.

9. Do you know anything further of value to either party in the determination of the above action? If so, state the same in detail.

Answer: I have no knowledge of the company's affairs whatsoever.

Geo. H. Corey.

(Signed) J. Y. Robbins.

Resolution adopted by the Board of Directors of the Johnstown & Somerset Railway Company November 20, 1915:

RESOLVED That The Equitable Trust Company of New York Trustee under Indenture made by this Company under date of September 1, 1915, is hereby authorized to certify Seventy-five Thousand Dollars ($75,000) face value of First Mortgage 5% Thirty Year Gold Bonds Nos. 1001/1150 at $500 each, pursuant to Section 3 of said Indenture, and to deliver the bonds so certified to J. A. Vandergrift who is hereby authorized to receipt for said bonds in the name of this Company.

A. Kent Miller hereby certifies that he is the Secretary of the Johnstown and Somerset Railway Company and that the foregoing is a true and complete copy of resolutions adopted by the Board of Directors of that Company at a meeting duly called and held on November 20th, 1915, at which a quorum was present and voted.

A. Kent Miller, Secretary.

Dated Somerset, Penna. November 23, 1915.

Exhibit 1 referred to in the deposition of John Y. Robbins hereto annexed taken on the 10th day of Jany. 1925.

(Signed) Geo. H. Corey, Notary Public,
New York County.

Resolutions adopted by the Board of Directors of the Johnstown & Somerset Railway Company December 17th, 1915.

On motion duly made and seconded it was

RESOLVED That The Equitable Trust Company of New York Trustee under Indenture made by this Company under date of September 1, 1915, is hereby authorized to certify Fifty thousand dollars ($50,000) face value of First Mortgage 5% Thirty-Year Gold Bonds, Nos. 1/50 at $1,000 each pursuant to section 3 of said Indenture, and to deliver the bonds so certified to J. A. Vandergrift, who is hereby authorized to receipt for said bonds in the name of this Company.

A. Kent Miller hereby certifies that he is the Secretary of the Johnstown and Somerset Railway Company and that the foregoing is a true and complete copy of resolutions adopted by the Board of Directors of that Company at a meeting duly called and held on December 17th, 1915, at which a quorum was present and voted.

A. Kent Miller, Secretary.

Dated Somerset, Penna. December 21st, 1915.

Exhibit 2 referred to in the deposition of John Y. Robbins hereto annexed taken on the 10th day of Jany. 1925.
(Signed) Geo. H. Corey, Notary Public.

RESOLUTION ADOPTED BY THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE JOHNSTOWN AND SOMERSET RAILWAY COMPANY August 11, 1916.

RESOLVED: That the Equitable Trust Company of New York, Trustee, under indenture made by this Company under date September 1, 1915, is hereby authorized to certify fifty thousand ($50,000) dollars, face value of first mortgage five per cent, thirty year gold bonds Nos. 51/75 at One Thousand ($1,000) dollars each, and Nos. 1151/1200, in all Fifty Thousand ($50,000) dollars, pursuant to section 3 of said Indenture, and to deliver the bonds so certified to J. A. Berkey, Somerset, Pa., by way of Wells Fargo Express Company, who is hereby authorized to receipt for said bonds in the name of this Company.

A. Kent Miller hereby certifies that he is the Secretary of the Johnstown and Somerset Railway Company and that the foregoing is a true and complete copy of resolution adopted by the Board of Directors of that Company at a meeting duly called and held on August 11, 1916, at which a quorum was present and voted.

A. Kent Miller.

Dated at Somerset, Penn'a. August 11, 1916.

Exhibit 3 referred to in the deposition of John Y. Robbins hereto annexed taken on the 10th day of Jany. 1925.
(Signed) Geo. H. Corey, Notary Public
New York County.

Resolution adopted by the Board of Directors of the Johnstown & Somerset Railway Company July 12th, 1917.

On motion duly made and seconded, it was

RESOLVED that the Equitable Trust Company of New York, trustee under indenture made by this Company under date of September 1, 1915, is hereby authorized to certify Seventy-five thousand ($75,000.00) dollars, face value, of One Thousand ($1,000.00) dollars each, First Mortgage Five per cent Thirty-Year Gold Bonds, pursuant to Section 3 of said Indenture and to deliver the bonds so certified to A. Kent Miller, who is hereby authorized to receipt for said bonds in the name of this Company.

A. Kent Miller hereby certifies that he is the Secretary of the Johnstown and Somerset Railway Company and that the foregoing is a true and complete copy of the resolution adopted by the Board of Directors of that Company at a meeting duly called and held on July 12th, 1917, at which a quorum was present and voted.

A. Kent Miller, Secretary.

Dated at Somerset, Pa., July 13th, 1917.

Exhibit 4 referred to in the deposition of John Y. Robbins hereto annexed taken on the 10th day of Jany. 1925.
(Signed) Geo. H. Corey, Notary Public
New York County.

RESOLUTION adopted by the Board of Directors of the Johnstown and Somerset Railway Company, September 20th, 1917.

RESOLVED That the Equitable Trust Company of New York, Trustee, under Indenture made by this Company under date of September 1, 1915, is hereby authorized to certify One Hundred and Fifty Thousand ($150,000) dollars, face value, of First Mortgage Five per cent gold bonds in denominations as follows:

Fifty bonds of the face value of $1,000.00 each;

Two hundred bonds of the face value of $500.00 each; pursuant to Section 3 of said indenture, and to deliver the bonds so certified to A. Kent Miller, Secretary of this Company who is hereby authorized to receipt for said bonds in the name of this company.

John A. Berkey hereby certifies that he is President of the Johnstown and Somerset Railway Company, and that the foregoing is a true and complete copy of the resolution adopted by the Board of Directors of that Company at a meeting duly called and held on December 20, 1917, at which meeting a quorum was present and voted.

John A. Berkey, President.

Dated at Somerset, Pa., this 22nd day of September, 1917.

Exhibit 5 referred to in the deposition of John Y. Robbins hereto annexed taken on the 10th day of Jany. 1925.
(Signed) Geo. H. Corey, Notary Public
New York County.

RESOLUTION adopted by the Board of Directors of the Johnstown and Somerset Railway Company, August 31, 1921.

RESOLVED, That the Equitable Trust Company of New York, Trustee, under Indenture made by this company under date of September 1, 1915, is hereby authorized to certify six hundred thousand ($600,000.00) dollars, face value of First Mortgage five per cent gold bonds, in denominations as follows:

Four hundred bonds of the face value of one thousand dollars each; four hundred bonds of the face value of five hundred dollars each; pursuant to section 3 of said Indenture, and to deliver the bonds so certified to A. Kent Miller, Secretary of this Company, who is hereby authorized to receipt for said bonds in the name of this company.

A. Kent Miller hereby certifies that he is the Secretary of the Johnstown and Somerset Railway Company and that the foregoing is a true and complete copy of the resolution adopted by the Board of Directors of that Company at a meeting duly called and held on August 31, 1921, at which meeting a quorum was present and voted.

A. Kent Miller, Secretary.

Dated at Somerset, Pa., this 31st, day of August, 1921.

Exhibit 6 referred to in the deposition of John Y. Robbins hereto annexed taken on the 10th day of Jany. 1925.
(Signed) Geo. H. Corey, Notary Public
New York County.

STATE OF NEW YORK }
COUNTY OF NEW YORK } ss:
CITY OF NEW YORK }

The undersigned, GEORGE H. COREY, a Notary Public of the City, County and State of New York, having his office at Room 220, No. 56 Wall Street, in said city, certifies that in pursuance of a rule of the court of Common Pleas of Somerset County, Pennsylvania, in suit of Johnstown & Somerset Railway Company, use of First National Bank, of Davidsville, Pa., vs. Peter Hoffman, No. 311, May Term, 1922, said rule attached hereto, he duly took the testimony of John Y. Robbins at his said office on January 10, 1925, between the hours of 9 o'clock a. m. and 6 o'clock p. m. by swearing said witness and propounding to him the interrogatories and cross interrogatories attached hereto, and by typewriting the full and correct answer of him to each of said interrogatroies respectively as the same appears in the manuscript attached hereto; and that said manuscript sets forth the interrogatories, cross interrogatories and answers, and copies of papers and records as received from the witnesses by the undersigned.

WITNESS the signature and notarial seal of the undersigned at New York this 10th day of January, 1925.
(Signed) Geo. H. Corey, Notary Public
My commission expires March 30, 1925.
(Seal of G. H. Corey under ribbon)
Costs: George H. Corey, notarial fees $15.
Witness.

(Endorsement on back of entire record)
No. 311 May T. 1922.
Johnstown and Somerset Railway Co. use of First National Bank of Davidsville, Pa.
vs.
Peter Hoffman.

Depositions.
Filed:— Jan. 12, 1925.
(Signed) Harry F. Bittner, Pro.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania vs. Nuncio Paclfico	In the Court of Quarter Sessions of Somerset County, Pennsylvania. No. 25 December Sessions 1923. Charge—Violation of the Liquor Laws.

Violating of the Liquor Laws. On oath of M. R. Leckemby. Aug. 29, 1923, Inf. made before Just. Chas. J. Harrison, Jr. Sept. 29, 1923, Defendant and Hyman Heinstan enter into recognizance in the sum of One thousand dollars for appearance of Defendant at Dec. Sess. 1923.

Oct. 1, 1923, Inf. and return filed.

Nov. 26, 1923, Grand Jury returns a true bill, H. R. Kretchman, Foreman.

Dec. 14, 1923, Case called for trial, Jury called and sworn, after hearing testimony and charge of the Court

said Jury returned a verdict finding defendant not guilty but pay all costs. Same day the Court sentenced the defendant to pay the costs of prosecution, and stand committed in the custody of the high Sheriff of Somerset until discharged by due course of law.

Certified from the records this 31st day of January A. D. 1925.

Clerk of Courts.

No. 149 County Warrant. Somerset County, ss:

The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to L. W. Shaw.... Constable we command you that you take Nuncio Pacifico and bring him forthwith before the subscriber, A Justice of the Peace in and for said County, to answer a charge of Violation of the Liquor Law, whereof information has been made on oath before our said Justice of the Peace, by M. R. Leckemby. Hereof fail not. Witness the hand and seal of our said Justice of the Peace at Somerset, Penna. aforesaid, this 29th day of August, 1923.

Chas. J. Harrison, Jr.
Justice of the Peace.

(ENDORSEMENT)

Warrant & arrest	1.00
Bond	1.00
Milage	4.00
	6.00

Commonwealth versus Nuncio Pacifico Violating the Liquor Laws. M. R. Leckemby, Pres.

Know all men by these presents, That, we, and each of us, Nuncio Pacifico and John B. Acetelli, do acknowledge ourselves jointly and severally indebted to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in the sum of One Thousand Dollars, to be levied of our and each of our lands and tenements, goods and chattels conditioned that the said Nuncio Pacifico shall be and appear before Chas. J. Harrison, Esq., Justice of the Peace in and for the County of Somerset, at his office in Somerset, Pa., in said County, on Friday, the thirty First day of August, Anno Domini 1923, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 11 A. M. then and there to answer such charges as may be preferred against the said Nuncio Pacifico and not depart without leave.

Nuncio Pacifico,

Taken and acknowledged before me, this 31st day of August, A. D. 1923.

A. C. Gunter,
Justice of the Peace,

My commission expires January 4, 1925.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania
County of Somerset, ss:
vs.
Nuncio Pacifico.

Before me, the subscriber, a Justice of the Peace, in and for said County, personally came M. R. Leckemby who upon oath administered according to law, deposes and says that at Jerome in the County of Somerset, on the July day of 29, A. D. 1923 and at divers others dates and times, the defendant did unlawfully manufacture, sell, offer for sale, barter, furnish and possess intoxicating liquor for beverage purposes.

This information made on information received from John McHugh State Police which I expect to be able to prove on trial of the case.

Complainant therefore prays and desires that a warrant may issue and the aforesaid defendant Nuncio Pacifico may be arrested and held to answer this charge of Violating the Liquor Law. And further deponent saith not. M. R. Leckemby, Complainant, Co. Detective, sworn to and subscribed before me, this 29th day of Aug. 1923.

Chas. J. Harrison, Jr. J. P.

.....held in $.....upon condition that..... appear at and through....Sessions of Court of Quarter Sessions of Said County to testify, etc. Taken before me this....day of.... 19....J. P. ....Term, A. D. 19..We.. Nuncio Pacifico....and each of us do acknowledge ourselves to owe and stand indebted to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in the sum of One Thousand dollars, lawful money of the United States, to be levied and made of our several goods and chattels, lands, and tenements upon condition that the said Nuncio Pocifico he and appear his proper person at the next Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of the Peace to be holden at Somerset, Pa. in and for said County of Somerset, on the....Monday of....A. D. 19....then and there to answer the charge of Violation of the Liquor Laws on information of M. R. Leckemby and such matters and things as shall be objected to him on behalf of the Commonwealth and shall in the meantime keep peace and be of good behavior toward all good citizens of the Commonwealth and especially toward M. R. Leckemby and not depart the Court without leave. And in the event of the foregoing recognizance being forfeited we hereby empower the District Attorney of Somerset County, or the Solicitor of Somerset County to appear for us, and with or without declaration or statement filed, to confess judgment against us, for the sum of One Thousand Dollars, in favor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the use of Somerset County as of any term, with release of all errors, waiving the inquisition, exemption and stay laws. If a copy of this bond and warrant is filled in said action, it shall not be necessary to file the original as a warrant of attorney, any law or rule of court to the contrary, notwithstanding and we do hereby authorize the issuing of an execution, thereon for the collection of the above sum.

Taken, acknowledged and subscribed before me this 29 day of Sept. A. D. 1923.

Chas. J. Harrison, Jr.,
Nuncio Pacifico,
Hyman Weinstan.

(ENDORSEMENT)

Information	50
Entry	50
Warrant	50
Def't Recog. for hearing	1.00
Hearing	75
Continuance	50
Def't Recog.	50
Trans. and Cert.	75
Constable L. W. Shaw Executing Warrant & Arrest	1.00
Mileage	4.00
Executing Bond	1.00

No. 25 Dec. Sess.....Sessions 1923.
Commonwealth
vs.
Nuncio Pacifico
Charge—Violating the Liquor Laws.
Information made August 29th, 1923.
On Oath of M. R. Leckemby.
Coram.
Filed Oct. 1, 1923.

Chas. I. Knepper,
Clerk.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania versus Nuncio Pacifica — Charge: Violation of the Liquor Laws. Warrant Issued to L. W. Shaw, Constable, Aug. 29th, 1923 on oath of M. R. Leckemby.

And now, August 30th, 1923; Nuncio Pacifico, Defendant, arrested and brought to office, and enters into own bond to be and appear here for Justice hearing, Aug. 31st, 1923. Now, August 31st, Defendant appears, and enters into own bond to be and appear here for hearing, September 19, 1923. Now, Sept. 29th, at hour of hearing, defendant appeared, also State Police John McHugh and Mr. Ludwig. John McHugh states under oath that on July 22nd, was the correct date they saw the mash and still. Defendant enters into $1,000.00 bond to be and appear at the next term of Court.

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA }
COUNTY OF SOMERSET } ss:

I, Chas. J. Harrison, Jr., Justice of the Peace, in and for said County certify that the above is a true transcript from my docket, and that the recognizance were duly taken and acknowledged before me as aforesaid.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and seal, at Somerset, Penna., this 29th day of September, A D. 1923.

Chas. J. Harrison, Jr., J. P.

THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA

Somerset County, ss:
Sub. Quarter Sessions.

To J. A. McHugh, E. F. Ludwig, Ben Mathews, Capt. Bledsoe: We command you that, laying aside all business and excuses whatsoever, you be and appear before our Judge at Somerset, at our County Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace, there to be held for the County aforesaid, on the 12th day of December 1923, at 9 o'clock in the forenoon, to testify, all and singular, those things which you shall know in a certain indictment for violation of the Liquor Law, in our said Court pending, and then and there to be tried: Wherein the Commonwealth is plaintiff and Nuncio Pacifico defendant; on the part of the Commonwealth, (Prosecutor: M. R. Leckemby';) And have you then and there this writ.

Witness the Hon. John A. Berkey, President Judge, at Somerset, this 6th day of Nov. in the year of our Lord, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-three.

Chas. I. Knepper, Clerk.

(ENDORSEMENT)

Served the within subpoena by reading to each of the within named witnesses as follows: J. A. McHugh, E. F. Ludwig, Ben Matthews, Capt. Bledsoe, Nov. 26th 1923.

Sworn to before me this 1st day of Dec., A. D. 1923. Chas. I. Knepper, Clerk. So answers: John W. Griffith.

No. 25 Dec. Sessions, 1923.
The
Commonwealth of Pennsylvania
vs.
Nuncio Pacifico
Subpoena on Part of Commonwealth.

FEES.

1 Services at 1.00 cts. each	$1.00
3 Services at .50 cts. each	1.50
Shff. Griffith	2.50

THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Somerset County, SS:
Sub. Quarter Sessions.

To E. F. Ludwig, Capt. Bledsoe, Ben Mathews, Corp. McHugh.

We command you that laying aside all business and excuses whatsoever, you be and appear before our Judge at Somerset, at our County Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace, there to be held for the County aforesaid, on the 26th day of November, 1923, at 9 o'clock in the forenoon, to testify, all and singular, those things which you shall know in a certain indictment for violation of the Liquor Laws in our said Court pending, and then and there to be tried: Wherein the Commonwealth is plaintiff, and Nuncio Pacifico defendant: on the part of the Commonwealth, (Prosecutor M. R. Leckemby) And have you then and there this writ.

Witness the Hon. John A. Berkey, President Judge, at Somerset, this 6th day of Nov. in the year of our Lord, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-three.

Chas. I. Knepper, Clerk.

(ENDORSEMENTS)

Served the within Subpoena by reading to each of the within named witnesses, as follows: E. F. Ludwig, Capt. Bledso, Ben Mathews, Corp. McHugh.

Sworn to before me this 26th day of Nov.. A. D. 1923. Chas. I. Knepper, Clerk. So answers: L. S. Shaw.

No. 25 Dec. Sessions, 1923.

The
Commonwealth of Pennsylvania
vs.
Nuncio Pacifico

Subpoena on part of Commonwealth

FEES.

10 Miles 20 cents direct, ...	$2.00
1 Service at 50 cts. each, ...	.50
3 Services at 25 cts. each, ...	.75
	$3.25

IN THE COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS OF SOMERSET COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA.

Cmmonwealth of Pennsylvania
vs.
Nuncio Pacifico
No. 25 Dec. Sess. 1923.
Violation of Liquor Law.
M. R. Leckemby, Pros.

VERDICT

And now, to-wit: Dec. 14, 1923, we, the Jurors empannelled in the above entitled case, find Defendant not guilty but pay all costs.

W. A. Martin, Foreman.

(ENDORSEMENT)
No. 25 December Sessions, 1923.
THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA
vs.
Nuncio Pacifico
VERDICT.
Filed, Dec. 14, 1923, Chas. I. Knepper, Clerk.

IN THE COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS OF SOMERSET COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA.

Commonwealth	No. 25 December Sessions, 1923.
vs.	Prosecutor, M. R. Lackemby.
	Costs, $.....
Nuncio Pacifico	Fine, $.....

SENTENCE.

Now, 14th day of December, 1923, The sentence of the Court is that you pay the costs of Prosecution and that you stand committed in the Custody of the High Sheriff of Somerset County until Discharged by due course of Law.

By the Court,
John A. Berkey,
President Judge.

(ENDORSEMENT)
No. 25 December Sessions, 1923.
COMMONWEALTH
vs.
Nuncio Pacifico
SENTENCE.
WITHOUT IMPRISONMENT.
Filed 14th day of December 1923.

Chas. I. Knepper,
Clerk.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania	Charge of Violating the
vs	Liquor Laws. On oath of
Nuncio Pacifico	M. R. Leckemby.

We, Nuncio Pacifico Defendant, and ..... Bail of Somerset County, acknowledge to owe and be indebted to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in the sum of One Thousand ($1,000.00) dollars, to be levied of our goods and chattels, lands and tenements, upon condition that Nuncio Pacifico said defendant, be and appear before Chas. J. Harrison, Jr., a Justice of the Peace, at his office in Somerset, Pa., on Wednesday the 19th day of September, 1923, at 10 o'clock A. M. for a further hearing on said charge and not depart without leave, then this Recognizance to be void, otherwise to be and remain in full force and virtue.

Taken and acknowledged before me, this
31st day of August, A. D. 1923.
Chas. J. Harrison, Jr.
Justice of the Peace.
Commission expires 1st Monday in Jan. 1924.

Nuncio Pacifico

IN THE COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER, GENERAL JAIL DELIVERY AND QUARTER SESSIONS OF THE PEACE IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF SOMERSET.

No. 25 December Sessions, 1923.

Somerset County ss:

The Grand Inquest of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, now inquiring in and for the body of the County of Somer-

set, upon their respective oaths and affirmations do present that Nuncio Pacifico late of the county aforesaid yeoman on the twenty-second day of July in the year of our Lord, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-three in the county aforesaid, and within the jurisdiction of this Court, with force and arms, did unlawfully manufacture, sell, offer for sale, barter, furnish and possess intoxicating liquor for beverage purposes, contrary to the Act of Assembly in such case made and provided and against the peace and dignity of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

W. Curtis Truxal
District Attorney of Somerset County.

(Endorsements)
Dec. 14, 1923, the defendant plead not guilty et de hoc.
Nuncio Pacifico
Eo die District Attorney similiter, et issue.
W. Curtis Truxal, District Attorney.

COMMONWEALTH WITNESSES.

M. R. Leckemby
J. A. McHugh X
E. F. Ludwig X
Ben Mathews
Capt. Bledsoe

I hereby certify that the above witnesses whose names are marked this (x) were sworn or affirmed and examined before the Grand Jury.

H. R. Kretchman
Foreman

No. 25 December Sessions 1923
COMMONWEALTH
vs.
Nuncio Pacifico
INDICTMENT
MISDEMEANOR

Violation of the Liquor Law
M. R. Leckemby
Prosecutor

Nov. 26, 1923 a True Bill
H. R. Kretchman
Foreman

W. Curtis Truxal
District Attorney.

COUNTY OF SOMERSET } ss:
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA }

I, Ira Friedline, Clerk of Courts of Quarter Sessions in and for the County of Somerset and State of Pennsylvania, hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct copy of the Warrant, Recognizance, Information, Indictment, Subpoena, Verdict and Sentence and Docket Entry as the same remains of record before the Court entered to Number 25 December Sessions 1923.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of said Court this 21st day of January, 1925.

Ira Friedline Clerk.

Complainant's Exhibit.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania vs Nuncio Pacifico	In the Court of Quarter Sessions of Somerset County. No. 40 Feb. Sess. 1923. Charge violation of liquor laws.

Violation of Liquor Laws. On oath of M. R. Leckemby, Feb. 21, 1923, Inf. made before Just. Chas. J. Harrison, Jr., defendant committed to the County Jail.

Feb. 5, 1923, Inf. and return filed.

Feb. 5, 1923,. defendant and Angello Morelli enter into recognizance in the sum of one thousand dollars for appearance of defendant at May Sessions, 1923.

Feb. 24, 1923, on motion of D. Atty, case continued to May Sessions, 1923.

April 30, 1923, Grand Jury returned a true bill, Simon S. Miller, Foreman.

May 15, 1923, case called for trial, jury selected and sworn or affirmed. N. T. Boose, Esq., counsel for defendant moves the Court to take the case from the jury. Motion overruled. After hearing the evidence and charge of the court said jury returned a verdict of guilty in manner and form as indicted. May 18, 1923, N. Y. Boose, Es counsel for the defendant presented a motion to arrest t judgment and a motion for a new trial. Same day ru to show cause awarded, returnable Sat. next at 1.30 P. (See Argument Doc. Vol. 1 page 247).

June 25, 1923, Notes of testimony and charge of t court filed. July 9, 1923, opinion of the Court filed follows: the first reason in defendant's motion in arre of judgment is sustained. The county is directed to pay t record costs. By the Court, John A. Berkey. Certifi from the records this 31st day of January, A. D. 1925. Clerk of Courts.

County Warrant
Somerset County, ss:

The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to W. W. Cupp, Co stable. We command you that you take Nuncio Pacifico a bring him forthwith before the subscribed, a Justice of t Peace in and for said county to answer a charge of violati of liquor laws, whereof information has been made on oa before our said Justice of the Peace, by M. R. Leckemb Hereof fail not. Witness the hand and seal of our sa Justice of the Peace, at Somerset, aforesaid, this 2nd da of February, 1923. Chas. J. Harrison, Jr. (Seal) Justi of the Peace. My Com. Expires 1st Monda in Jan. 192

(On the back of above form appears the following)

Warrant arrest	1 00
Committment	1.00
Auto Hire	6.00
Transportation of Prisoner	2.00

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA
COUNTY OF SOMERSET, ss:
Commonwealth of Pennsylvania
Versus
Nuncio Pacifico

Before me, the subscriber, a Justice of the Peace, in an for said county, personally came M. R. Leckemby who upo oath administered according to law, deposes and says tha at Jerome in the county of Somerset, on January 1s A. D. 1923, the defendant did sell, offer for sale, manufac ure, transport furnish and possess intoxicating liquor fo beverage purposes and did sell and offer for sale, vinou spirituous, malt and brewed liquors and admixtures thereo without a license. Information made on information receive which I believe to be true and expect to be able to prove a the trial of this case.

Complainant therefore prays and desires that a warra may issue and the aforesaid defendnt may be arrested an held to answer this charge of....violation of Liqpor Law and further dependent saith not M. R. Leckemby complai ant to and subscribed before me this 2nd day of Februar 1923 held in $....upon condition that....appear at an through....sessions of Court of Quarter Sessions of Sa County to testify, etc. Taken before me this....day of... 19.....

Chas. J. Harrison, Jr. J. P.

RECOGNIZANCE.

....Term, A. D. 19.... We.... and each of us do a knowledge ourselves to owe and stand indebted to the Co monwealth of Pennsylvania in the sum of....dollars, la ful money of the United States, to be levied and made our several goods and chattels, lands, and tenements up condition that the said....be and appear....proper pers at the next Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Se sions of the Peace to be holden at Somerset, Pa., in a for said county of Somerset, on the ....Monday of.... D. 19....then and there to answer the charge of....on i formation of....and such matters and things as shall objected to....on behalf of the Commonwealth and shall the meantime keep peace and be of good behavior towa all good citizens of the Commonwealth and especially towa ....and not depart the Court without leave. And in t event of the foregoing recognizance being forfeited we he by empower the District Attorney of Somerset County, the Solicitor of Somerset County to appear for us, and wi or without declaration or statement filed, to confess jud ment against us, for the sum of....dollars, in favor of t Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the use of Somers County as of any term with release of all errors, waivi the inquisition, exemption and stay laws. If a copy of th bond and warrant is filed in said action, it shall not be ne essary to file the original as a warrant of attorney, a law or rule of court to the contrary notwithstanding and

do hereby authorize the issuing of an execution, thereon for the collection of the above sum.

Taken, Acknowledged and subscribed before me this.... day of....A. D. 19....

(On the back of this form appears the following)

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania Versus Nuncio Pacifico	Charge Violation of Liquor Laws Warrant issued to W. W. Cupp Constable, February 2nd, 1923 on oath of..... and Now ....19.... Held in $.....upon condition that that complainant.... will appear at the next Court of Quarter Sessions, to testify, etc.

And Now, February 2nd, 1923, Nuncio Pacifico defendant arrested and committed to county jail for Justice hearing. Now, February 3, 1923, defendant released from jail, waives hearing and in default of bond committed to county jail for the next term of court.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania
County of Somerset, ss:

I....Justice of the Peace, in and for said county, certify that the above is a true transcript from my docket, and that the recognizance were duly taken and acknowledged before me as aforesaid.

In Witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and seal, at....this....day of....A. D. 19.....

Com. Expires 1st Monday in Jan. 1924.

Chas. J. Harrison, Jr. J. P.

No. 40 February Sess. 1923.
Commonwealth
vs.
Nuncio Pacifico

Charge Violation of Liquor Laws.
Information made February 2nd, 1923.
On oath of M. R. Leckemby.
Coram.
Filed February 5, 1923.

Chas. I Knepper, Clerk.

Cost ..... $.....
Pros. Priv. Counsel.....
Def't counsel.....
Pros. found.....
Def't found.....
Officer.....

Information	50
Entry	50
Warrant	50
Committment	50
Release to Jailer	50
Hearing	75
Trans. and Cert.	75
Constable	
Executing Warrant & arrest	1.00
Mileage	6.00
Serving subpoena Trans. of Prisoner	2.00
Executing Committment	1.00

JUSTIFICATION OF SURETIES.

Somerset County, ss:

Personally appeared before the undersigned a Clerk of Courts in and for said county Angello Morello who after being duly sworn says that he resides in Conemaugh Twp. that he is by occupation a miner; that he is the BONA FIDE owner of REAL ESTATE worth $4,000 dollars; that it would sell for that much at a public sale and the title thereto in his name; that the judgments and other incumbrances upon said premises do not amount to over $2,000 dollars; that he is the BONA FIDE owner in his own right of PERSONAL PROPERTY worth $5,000.00 dollars and that his debts and all liabilities do not exceed.... dollars. Sworn and subscribed before me this 5th day of February, 1923.

Angelo Morello,
Chas. I. Knepper.

RECOGNIZANCE IN OYER AND TERMINER AND QUARTER SESSIONS.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania vs. Nuncio Pacifico	In the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of the Peace in and for Somerset County. No. 40 Feb. Sess. 1923. Charge Violation L. Law.

We, Nuncio Pacifico and Angello Marcello and each of us do acknowledge ourselves to owe and stand indebted to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in the sum of one thousand dollars, lawful money of the United States, to be levied and made of our several goods and chattels, lands and tenements upon condition that the said Nuncio Pacifico be and appear in his proper person at the next Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of the Peace to be holden at Somerset, Pa., in and for said County of Somerset, on the second Monday of May, A. D. 1923, then and there answer to the charge of violation of L. Laws, on information of M. R. Leckemby and such matters and things as shall be objected to him on behalf of the Commonwealth, and shall in the meantime keep peace and be of good behavior toward all good citizen of the Commonwealth, and especially toward prosecutor and not depart the Court without leave. And in the event of the foregoing recognizance being forfeited, we do hereby empower the District Attorney of Somerset County or the Solicitor of Somerset County to appear for us, and with or without declaration or statement filed, to confess judgment against us, for the sum of one thousand dollars, in favor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for use of Somerset County as of any term, with release of all errors, waiving the inquisition, exemption and stay laws.

If a copy of this bond and warrant is filed in said action, it shall not be necesasry to file the original as a warrant of attorney, any law or rule of court to the contrary notwithstanding, and we hereby authorize the issuing of an execution thereon for the collection of the above sum.

Taken, acknowledged and subscribed before me this 5th day of February 1923. Chas. I Knepper Clerk, Nuncio Pacifico Angelo Morello.

No. 40 February Sess. 1923.
Commonwealth of Pennsylvania
vs.
Nuncio Pacifico.
Recognizance in oyer and terminer and
Quarter Sessions
Clause of "Peace and Good
Behavior."

Taken, Acknowledged, Subscribed and filed 5th day of Feb. A. D. 1923.

Chas. I Knepper, Clerk.
District Attorney.

IN THE COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER, GENERAL JAIL DELIVERY AND QUARTER SESSIONS OF THE PEACE IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF SOMERSET.
No. 40 February Sessions, 1923.

SOMERSET COUNTY ss:—

The Grand Inquest of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, now inquiring in and for the body of the County of Somerset, upon their respective oaths and affirmations do present that Nuncio Pacifico late of the county aforesaid yoeman on the first day of January in the year of our Lord, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-three in the county aforesaid, and within the jurisdiction of this Court, with force and arms did unlawfully sell, offer for sale, transport, manufacture furnish and possess intoxicating liquor for beverage purposes; contrary to the Act of Assembly in such case made and provided and against the peace and dignity of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

W. Curtis Truxal,
District Attorney of Somerset County.

COMMONWEALTH'S WITNESSES.

M. R. Leckemby	X
John Siko	X
John Koloza	X
John Stitts	X
W. W. Cupp	X

I hereby certify that the above witnesses whose names are marked thus (X) were sworn or affirmed and examined before the Grand Jury.
Simon S. Miller, Foreman.

No. 40 February Sessions 1923.
COMMONWEALTH
vs.
Nuncio Pacifico
INDICTMENT.
MISDEMEANOR.
VIOLATION OF LIQUOR LAWS.
M. R. Leckemby, Prosecutor.
30th April 1923, A true bill.
Simon S. Miller, Foreman.
W. Curtis Truxal, District Attorney.

May 15, 1923, the defendant pleads not guilty et de hoc.
Nuncio Pacifico
Ed die District Attorney similter, et issue.
W. Curtis Truxal, District Attorney.

THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA
Somerset County ss:

Sub. Quarter Sessions.
To John Siko, John Koloza, John Stitts, W. W. Cupp, M. R. Leckemby:

We command you that, laying aside all business and excuses whatsoever, you be and appear before our Judge at Somerset, at our County Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace, there to be held for the County aforesaid, on the 15th day of May, 1923, at 9 o'clock in the forenoon, to testify, all and singular, those things which you shall know in a certain indictment for violation of Liquor Laws, in our said Court pending, and then and there to be tried: Wherein the Commonwealth is plaintiff, and Nunico Pacifico defendant; on the part of the Commonwealth, (Prosecutor M. R. Leckemby.) And have you then and there this writ.

Witness the Hon. John A. Berkey, President Judge, at Somerset, this 12th day of April in the year of our Lord, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-three.

Chas. I. Knepper.
Clerk.

Served the within subpoena by reading to each of the within named witnesses, as follows: John Sitko, John Kolozier, John Stetts, W. W. Cupp, M. R. Leckemby, April 30th, 1923.

Sworn to before me this 5th day of May, A. D. 1923.
Chas. I. Knepper.

SO ANSWERS
John W. Griffith.

ENDORSEMENT.

No. 40 February Sessions, 1923.
The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania
vs.
Nuncio Pacifico
Subpoena on Part of Commonwealth.
FEES.

Miles .... cents direct, ...	$....
1 Service at 1.00 cts. each, ...	1.00
4 Services at .50 cts. each, ...	2.00
Shff. Griffith, ...	3.00

THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA
Somerset County, SS:
Sub. Quarter Sessions.
To M. R. Leckemby, John Steets, John Siko, John Kolodzj. See Siko if any more.

We command you that, laying aside all business and excuses whatsoever, you be and appear before our Judge at Somerset, at our County Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace, there to be held for the County aforesaid, on the 30th day of April, 1923, at 9 o'clock in the forenoon, to testify, all and singular, those things which you shall know in a certian indictment for Violation of Liquor Laws, in our said Court pending, and then and there to be tried: Wherein the Commonwealth is plaintiff, and Nuncio Pacifico defendant; on the part of the Commonwealth, (Prosecutor M. R. Leckemby). And have you then and there this writ.

Witness the Hon. John A. Berkey, President Judge at Somerset, this 12th day of April in the year of our Lord, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-three.

Chas. I. Knepper.
Clerk.

Served the within subpoena by reading to each of the within named witnesses, as follows: John Steets, John Siko and John Kolodzej.

Sworn to before me this 26th day of April, A. D. 1923.
A. C. Gunter.

SO ANSWERS
B. H. Matthews, Constable.

(ENDORSEMENTS)

No. 40 February Sessions, 1923.
THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA
vs.
Nuncio Pacifico
Subpoena on Part of Commonwealth.
FEES.

2 Miles .... cents direct, ...	$ .40
3 Services at cts. each, ...	2.00
Services at cts. each, ...	
	$2.40

IN THE COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS OF SOMERSET COUNTY, PA.

Cmmonwealth of Pennsylvania vs. Nuncio Pacifico	No. 40 Feb. Sess. 1923. Violation of Liquor Laws M. R. Leckemby, Pros.

VERDICT.

And now, to-wit: May 15, 1923, we, the Jurors empanelled in the above entitles case, find; we find the defendan guilty in manner form as indicted; (and to pay all the costs)

Alexander Cauffiel,
Foreman.

(ENDORSEMENT)
No. 40 February Sessions, 1923.
THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA
vs.
Nuncio Pacifico
VERDICT.
Filed May 16, 1923. Chas I. Knepper, Clerk.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania vs. Nuncio Pacifico	In the Court of Quarte Sessions of Somerset County Pennsylvania. No. 40 Feb ruary Sessions, 1923.

MOTION FOR NEW TRIAL.

And now, May 17, 1923, the defendant respectfully move the Court for a rule to show cause why a new trial shoul not be granted in the above stated case, for the followin reasons:

1. The verdict is against the evidence.
2. The verdict is against the weight of the evidence.
3. The verdict is against the law of the case.
4. The verdict is against the charge of the Court.
5. The evidence introduced by the Commonwealth was n sufficient to warrant the submission of the issue involve for the determination of the jury, and does not support th finding of the jury by their verdict.
6. The bill of indictment, under which the defendant wa tried and convicted, was laid and founded under and upon repeal statute, to-wit: the Act of May 5, 1921, P. L. 40 commonly called the "Woner Act."

Boose & Boose,
Attorneys for Defendant.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania vs. Nuncio Pacifico	In the Court of Quart Sessions of Somerset Count Pennsylvania. No. 40 Fe ruary Sessions, 1923.

MOTION IN ARREST OF JUDGMENT.

And now, May 17, 1923, after verdict against the abov named defendant, and before sentence, the said defendar by his attorneys, respectfully move the Court to arrest jud

ment herein, and not pronounce the same, for the following reasons:

1. The evidence introduced by the Commonwealth was not sufficient to warrant the submission of the case to the jury, and is not sufficient to support the verdict of the jury.

2. The defendant was arrested, indicted, tried and convicted under an Act of Assembly, to-wit: the Act of May 5, 1921, P. L. 407, commonly called the "Woner Act," which said Act of Assembly was expressly repealed by the Act of March 27, 1923; and, therefore, said conviction is without warrant of law.

3. The evidence introduced by the Commonwealth does not support the averments and allegations contained in above indictment.

4. Because no judgment against the said defendant can be lawfully rendered upon said record in the above case.

Boose and Boose,
Attorneys for Defendant.

In the Court of Quarter Sessions of Somerset County, Pennsylvania.

Commonwealth vs Nunzio Pacifico } No. 40 February Sessions, 1923.

Opinion of the Court Sur Motions for New Trial and Arrest of Judgment.

The indictment under which the defendant was convicted charges that he did unlawfully sell, offer for sale, transport, manufacture, furnish and posses intoxicating liquor for beverage purposes. The only testimony offered by the Commonwealth in support of the charge against the defendant was by M. R. Leckemby, county detective, who testified in chief (see notes of testimony page 6): "I saw the operation of the still in the back room, and from the fumes that was in the room I knew there was whiskey being distilled in the building. I could smell it from the outside. I saw about six or eight inches of the coil and there was a jug setting on the floor and the whiskey was dropping into the gallon jug, and it was probably about one-third full where it had dropped". On cross examination he testified: "Well, it (the coil) extended out what I could see by looking through the door, about six or eight inches and was leading to a gallon jug." He was then asked: "Was there any fire under this still? A. Well, I don't know anything about that. Q. Was whiskey dropping out or was it water? A. I don't know that." In Re-direct examination, in reply to a question by the district attorney he said: "It was moonshine whiskey." This was the only competent evidence offered by the Commonwealth to establish the offense charged in the indictment.

The defendant, at the close of the commonwealth's testimony moved the court to direct a verdict of not guilty on the ground that the evidence introduced by the commonwealth was not sufficient to warrant a conviction upon any of the offenses charged in the bill of indictment. This motion the court overruled, when the defendant called numerous witnesses who testified in contradiction of the evidence by Mr. Leckemby, the county detective. The court is of opinion that the defendant's motion offered at the close of the commonwealth's testimony should have been sustained; wherefore, the first reason in defendant's motion in arrest of judgment is sustained. The county is directed to pay the record costs.

By the Court,
John A. Berkey, P. J.

State of Pennsylvania } ss:
County of Somerset }

I, Ira Friedline, Clerk of the Court of Quarter Sessions in and for the County of Somerset and State of Pennsylvania, hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct copy of the Warrant, Information, Recognizance, Indictment, Subpoenas, and Verdict as the same remains of record before the Court entered to Number 40 February Sessions 1923.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of said Court this 31st day of January 1925.

Ira Friedline,
Clerk.

State of Pennsylvania } ss:
County of Somerset }

I, Ira Friedline, Clerk of the Court of Quarter Sessions in and for the County of Somerset and State of Pennsylvania, hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct copy of the Docket Entry, Motion for new trial, Motion in arrest of Judgment, and opinion of the Court as the same remains of record entered to Number 40 February Sessions 1923.

Ira Friedline,
Clerk.

COMPLAINANT'S EXHIBIT.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania vs Walter Borderszenski } In the Court of Quarter Sessions of Somerset County, Pennsylvania. No. 100 December Sessions 1923. Charge: Operating a Gambling Device.

Operating a Gambling Device, on oath of T. E. Cohee, Nov. 22, 1923, Inf. made before Just. H. P. Meyers, Nov. 22, 1923, Defendant and Rose Springer and Frank J. Springer enter into recognizance in the sum of Two Hundred Dollars for appearance of Defendant at Dec. Sess. 1923.

Nov. 29, 1923, Inf. and return filed.

Dec. 15, 1923, On motion of D. Atty., recognizance forfeited in open Court and respited to Feb. Sess. 1924. Dec. 15, 1923, on motion of D. Atty. case continued to Feb. Sess. 1924.

Jan. 29th, 1924, Grand Jury returns a true bill, Frank T. Custer, Foreman.

Feb. 13th, 1924, Case called for trial, Jury called, selected and sworn. After hearing evidence and charge of the Court, said Jury returned a verdict finding Defendant not guilty and prosecutor E. T. Cohee to pay the costs. Whereupon the Court imposed the following sentence: Now, 13th day of February 1924, the sentence of the Court is that you E. T. Cohee pay the costs of prosecution, or secure their payment within thirty days and that you stand committed in the custody of the High Sheriff of Somerset County until discharged by due course of law.

July 10, 1924, Motion to set aside verdict allowed, County to pay the costs.

Certified from the records this 20th day of Jan. 1925.

(Signed) Ira Friedline,
Clerk of Courts.

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA
COUNTY OF SOMERSET.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania
vs
Walter Borderszczenski, Seanor, Pa.

Before me, the subscriber a Justice of the Peace, in and for said County, personally came E. T. Cohee who upon oath administered according to law, deposes and says that at Seanor in the County of Somerset, on the 22nd day of Nov. A. D. 1923, defendant aforesaid did then and there wilfully and unlawfully set up or cause to be set up a device of game or chance for the hazarding money for prize.

Complainant therefore prays and desires that a warrant may issue and the aforesaid Defendant ..... may be arrested and held to answer this charge of operating a gambling device.

And further deponent saith not.

E. T. Cohee Complainant.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 22nd day of Nov., 1923. H. P. Meyers, J. P.—J. P. (Seal) Com. expires Jan. 3, 1928.

..... held in $..... upon condition that ..... appear at and through ..... Sessions of Court of Quarter Sessions of said County to testify etc.

Taken before me this ..... day of ..... 19.....

.....J. .

RECOGNIZANCE.

..... Term, A. D. 19.... We ..... and each of us do acknowledge ourselves to owe and stand indebted to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in the sum of ..... dollars, lawful money of the United States, to be levied and made of our several goods and chattels, lands, and tenements upon condition that the said ..... be and appear ..... proper person at the next Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of the Peace to be holden at Somerset, Pa., in and for said County of Somerset, on the ..... Monday of ..... A. D. 19.... then and there to answer

the charge of ..... on information of ..... and such matters and things as shall be objected to .... on behalf of the Commonwealth and shall in the meantime keep peace and be of good behavior toward all good citizens of the Commonwealth and especially toward ..... and not depart the Court without leave. And in the event of the foregoing recognizance being forfeited we hereby empower the District Attorney of Somerset County, or the Solicitor of Somerset County to appear for us, and with or without declaration or statement filed, to confess judgment against us, for the sum of ..... dollars, in favor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the use of Somerset County as of any term, with release of all errors, waiving the inquisition, exemption and stay laws. If a copy of this bond and warrant is filled in said action, it shall not be necessary to file the original as a warrant of attorney, any law or rule of court to the contrary notwithstanding and we do hereby authorize the issuing of an execution, thereon for the collection of the above sum.

Taken, acknowledged and subscribed before me this .... day of ....., A. D. 19.....

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COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA
VERSUS

Charge—Operating a Gambling Device

Warrant Issued to V. F. Bunch, Constable Nov. 1923 on oath of E. T. Cohee.

And now Nov. 22, 1923.

Held in $..... upon condition that the Complainant ..... will appear at the next Court of Quarter Sessions, to testify, etc.

And now Nov. 22, 1923, 4:30 o'clock P. M. ..... Defendant arrested and brought to office, and V. F. Bunch, E. T. Cohee, Evidence, clearly showed wilful and malicious violation of law defendant, held in the sum of two hundred dollars for his appearance at next term of court.

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA)
COUNTY OF SOMERSET) ss:

I, ... Justice of the Peace, in and for said county certify that the above is a true transcript from my docket, and that the recognizances were duly taken and acknowledged before me as aforesaid.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and seal, at ..... this ..... day of ..... A. D. 19.....

H. P. Meyers, J. P.

No. 100 Dec. Sessions, 1923.
COMMONWEALTH vs. Walter Borderczenski, Seanor, Pa.
Charge: Operating a Gambling Device.
Information made Nov. 22-23.
On oath of T. E. Cohee, State Police.
Coram.
Filed Nov. 29, 1923.

Chas. I. Knepper Clerk.

Information $.50, Entry $.50, Warrant $.50, Hearing $.75, Def't Recog. $1.00, Trans. and Cert. $.75—— Total $4.00.

Commonwealth vs. Walter Bordaczenski, Seanor, Pa.

We, and each of us Walter Bordaczenski, Rose Springer and Frank J. Springer do acknowledge ourselves jointly and severally indebted to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in the sum of Two Hundred Dollars lawful money of the United States of America to be levied of our and each of our lands, and tenements, goods and chattels, conditioned that the said Walter Bordaczenski shall be and appear at the next term, of the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of the Peace for the County of Somerset, then and there to answer the above charge of Operating a Gambling Device and all other charges that may be preferred against the said Defendant and shall abide and not depart the court without leave, and shall in the meantime, keep the peace and be of good behavior toward all citizens of the Commonwealth, especially toward Prosecutor then this recognizance to be void and of no effect, otherwise, to be and remain in full force and virtue.

And in event of the foregoing recognizance being forfeited, we do hereby empower the District Attorney of Somerset County, whoever he may be, or any other attorney of any court of record in the State of Pennsylvania, or elsewhere, to appear for us, and after one or more declarations, filed, thereupon to confess judgment or judgments against us as of any Session of the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace or the Court of Common Pleas in and for the County of Somerset for the above sum, together with costs of suit and release of all errors, and without stay of execution, and inquisition and extension upon and levy on real estate is hereby waived and condemnation agreed to, and the benefit of exemption will be claimed under and by virtue of any exemption law now in force or which may be hereafter passed; and for the entering of such judgment and so doing this shall be the sufficient warrant of any such attorney, and a copy of this bond and warrant being filed in said action, it shall not be necessary to file the original as a warrant of attorney; and law or rule of court to the contrary notwithstanding.

Taken and acknowledged before me this 22nd day of Nov. A. D. 1923.
H. P. Meyers, J. P.

Frank J. Springer
Rose Springer
Walter Bordaczewski

IN THE COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER, GENERAL JAIL DELIVERY AND QUARTER SESSIONS OF THE PEACE IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF SOMERSET.
No. 100 December Sessions, 1923.

Somerset County ss:

The Grand Inquest of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, now inquiring in and for the body of the County of Somerset, upon their respective oaths and affirmations do present that Walter Borderczenski late of the county aforesaid yeoman on the twenty-second day of November, in the year of our Lord, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-three in the county aforesaid, and within the jurisdiction of this Court, with force and arms did unlawfully set up and establish, and cause to be set up and established, in a certain house room, tent, booth, arbor and other place, a game and device of address and hazard with slot machines, punch boards, prize boards, at which money and other valuable things were played for and staked and betted upon, contrary to the Act of Assembly in such case made and provided and against the peace and dignity of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

P. G. Cober
District Attorney of Somerset County.

COMMONWEALTH'S WITNESSES.

E. T. Cohee
V. F. Bunch
J. A. Wagner

I hereby certify that the above witnesses whose names are marked thus (X) were sworn or affirmed and examined before the Grand Jury.

Frank T. Custer,
Foreman.

No 100 December Sess. 1923.
COMMONWEALTH vs. Walter Borderczenski.
INDICTMENT: MISDEMEANOR. Maintaining a Gambling Device.

E. T. Cohee, Prosecutor.
Jan. 29 1924—A true bill. Frank T. Custer, Foreman.
P. G. Cober, District Attorney.

Feb. 13 1924, the defendant pleads not guilty at de hoc.
Walter Borderczenski.
Eo Die District Attoreny Similiter, et issue.
P. G. Cober, District Attorney.

IN THE COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS.
OF SOMERSET COUNTY, PA.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania
vs.
Walter Borderczenski.

No. 100 Dec. Sessions, 1923
Maintaining a Gambling Device.

VERDICT.

And now, to-wit: Feb. 13, 1924, we, the Jurors empanelled in the above entitled case, find the defendant not guilty and the prosecutor E. T. Cohee to pay the costs.

Geo. P. Casseday, Foreman.

No. 100 Dec. Sessions, 1923. The COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA VS.

Walter Borderczenski.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania	In the Court of Quarter Sessions of Somerset County, Pennsylvania.
vs.	No. 100 Dec. Sess. 1923, Maintaining a Gambling Device.
Walter Borderczenski.	

Now, July 10, 1924, the District Attorney respectfully moves the Court to set aside that part of the verdict placing costs on the prosecutor, E. T. Cohee, and direct that County of Somerset to pay the same.

P. C. Cober,
District Attorney.

No. 100 Dec. Sess. 1923 Commonwealth vs. Walter Borderczenski. MOTION TO SET ASIDE VERDICT AS TO COSTS. Now July 10, 1924, Motion allowed, John A Berkey, P. J. Filed July 10, 1924, Ira Friedline, Clerk.

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA }
COUNTY OF SOMERSET } ss:

I, Ira Friedline, Clerk of the Court of Quarter Sessions in and for the county of Somerset and State of Pennsylvania, hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct copy of the Information, Recognizance, Indictment, Verdict, and Motion of the District Attorney, as entered to Number 100 December Sessions 1923 as the same remains of record before the Court.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of said Court at Somerset this 31st, day of January 1925.

(Signed) Ira Friedline, Clerk.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania	In the Court of Quarter Sessions of Somerset County, Pennsylvania.
vs.	No. 101 December Sessions 1923.
Walter Borderczenski.	Charge: Attempt to Bribe.

Attempt to Bribe. On oath of E. T. Cohee, Nov. 22, 1923, Inf. made before Just. H. P. Meyers, Nov. 22, 1923, Defendant and Rose Springer and Frank J. Springer enter into recognizance in the sum of one Hundred Dollars for appearance of defendant at Dec. Sessions 1923.

Nov. 29, 1923, Inf. and return filed.

Dec. 15, 1923, On motion of Dist. Atty. recognizance forfeited in open Court and respited to Feb. Sess. 1924. Dec. 15, 1923, On motion of Dist. Atty. case continued to Feb. Sess. 1924.

Jan. 29th, 1924, Grand Jury returns a true bill, Frank T. Custer, Foreman.

Feb. 13th, 1924, Case called for trial. Jury called selected and sworn. After hearing evidence and charge of the Court, said jury returned a verdict finding defendant not guilty and the prosecutor, E. T. Cahee to pay the costs. Whereupon the court imposed the following sentence: Now 13th day of Feb. 1924, the sentence of the Court is that you E. T. Cohee pay the costs of prosecution or secure their payment within thirty days and that you stand committed in the custody of the High Sheriff of Somerset County until discharged by due course of law.

July 10, 1924, Motion to set aside verdict allowed, County to pay costs.

Certified from the records this 20th day of Jan. 1925.

(Signed) Ira Friedline,
Clerk of Courts.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania
County of Somerset, ss:

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania
vs.
Walter Borderczenski.
Seanor, Pa.

Berofe me, the subscriber, a Justice of the Peace, in and for said County, personally came E. T. Cohee, State Police, who upon oath administered according to law, deposes and says that at Seanor in the County of Somerset, on the 22 day of Nov. A. D. 1923 defendant aforesaid did then and there wilfully attempt to bribe him as an officer offering and tendering him money in the sum of one hundred fifty dollars to influence him in order that no arrest would be made charging gambling and violation of Penn'a. Liquor Laws.

Complainant therefore prays and desires that a warrant may issue and the aforesaid Defendant....may be arrested and held to answer this charge of attempting to bribe an officer.

And further despondent saith not. E. T. Cohee complainant.

....to and subscribed before me, this 22 day of Nov. 1923. H. P. Meyers, J. P. (Seal). Com. Exp. Jan. 3, 1928.

....held in $....upon condition that....appear at and through....Sessions of Court of Quarter Sessions of Said County to testify, etc. Taken before me this....day of.. 19..... J. P.

RECOGNIZANCE.

.....Term, A. D. 19.... We .....and each of us do acknowledge ourselves to owe and stand indebted to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in the sum of ..... dollars, lawful money of the United States, to be levied and made of our several goods and chattels, lands, and tenements upon condition that the said .....be and appear ..... proper person at the next Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of the Peace to be holden at Somerset, Pa., in and for said County of Somerset, on the ..... Monday of ..... A. D. 19.., then and there to answer the charge of ..... on information of ..... and such matters and things as shall be objected to ..... on behalf of the Commonwealth and shall in the meantime keep peace and be of good behavior toward all good citizens of the Commonwealth and especially toward ..... and not depart the Court without leave. And in the event of the foregoing recognizance being forfeited we hereby empower the District Attorney of Somerset County, or the Solicitor of Somerset County to appear for us, and with or without declaration or statement filed, to confess judgment against us, for the sum of .....Dollars, in favor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the use of Somerset County as of any term, with release of all errors, waiving the inquisition, exemption and stay laws. If a copy of this bond and warrant is filled in said action, it shall not be necessary to file the original as a warrant of attorney, any law or rule of court to the contrary notwithstanding and we do hereby authorize the issuing of an execution, thereon for the collection of the above sum.

Taken, acknowledged and subscribed before me this ..... day of ..... A. D. 19.....

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Commonwealth of Pennsylvania versus	Charge: Attempt to Bribe. Warrant issued to Officer Bunch: Constable No. 22, 1923, on oath of E. T. Cohee.

And now ..... 19...., ...Held in $..... upon condition that the Complainant ..... will appear at the next Court of Quarter Sessions, to testify, etc.

And now Nov. 22, 1923, at 4 o'clock P. M. ..... Defendant arrested and brought to office, and V. F. Bunch, E. T. Cohee. Evidence heard and as result Defenadnt held under one Thousand Dollars bound for his appearance at next term of Court.

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA }
COUNTY OF SOMERSET } ss:

I, ... Justice of the Peace, in and for said county, certify that the above is a true transcript

from my docket, and that the recognizances were duly taken and acknowledged before me as aforesaid.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and seal, at ..... this ..... day of .....A. D. 19.....

H. P. Meyres, J. P.

(ENDORSEMENT)
No. 101 Dec. Sessions, 1923.
Commonwealth vs. Walter Borderczenski, Seanor, Pa.
Charge: Attempt to Bribe. Information made Nov. 22-23.
On oath of E. T. Cohee, State Police.
Coram.
Filed Nov. 29, 1923, Chas. I. Knepper, Clerk.

(SCHEDULE OF COSTS AS THEY APPEAR ON BACK OF ABOVE PAPER).
Information $.50; Entry $.50, Warrant $.50, Hearing $.75, Def't. Recog. $1.00; Trans. and Cert. $.75, J. P. Total $4.00.

Commonwealth
vs.
Walter Bordaczenski

We, and each of us, Walter Bordaczenski, Rose Springer and Frank J. Springer, to acknowledge ourselves jointly and severally indebted to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in the sum of One Thousand Dollars, lawful money of the United States of America, to be levied of our and each of our lands, and tenements, goods and chattels, conditioned that the said Walter Bordaczenski shall be and appear at the next term, of the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of the Peace for the County of Somerset, to be held at Somerset, in and for the County of Somerset, then and there to answer the above charge of Attempt to Bribe and all other charges that may be preferred against the said defendant and shall abide and not depart the court without leave and shall in the meantime keep the peace and be of good behavior toward all citizens of the Commonwealth, especially toward Pros. then this recognizance to be void and of no effect, otherwise, to be and remain in full force and virtue.

And in the event of the foregoing recognizance being forfeited, we do hereby empower the District Attorney of Somerset County, whoever he may be, or any other attorney of any court of record in the State of Pennsylvania, or elsewhere, to appear for us, and after one or more declarations, filed, thereupon to confess judgment or judgments against us as of any session of the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace or the Court of Common Pleas in and for the County of Somerset for the above sum, together with costs of suit and release of all errors, and without stay of execution, and inquisition and extension upon and levy on real estate is hereby waived and condemnation agreed to, and the benefit of exemption will be claimed under and by virtue of any exemption law now in force or which may be hereafter passed; and for the entering of such judgment and so doing this shall be the sufficient warrant of any attorney, and a copy of this bond and warrant being filed in said action, it shall not be necessary to file the original as a warrant of attorney; and law or rule of court to the contrary notwithstanding.

Taken and acknowledged before me this 22nd day of Nov. A. D. 1923.
H. P. Meyers, J. P.

Walter Bordaczewski
Rose Springer
Frank J. Springer

IN THE COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER, GENERAL JAIL DELIVERY AND QUARTER SESSIONS OF THE PEACE IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF SOMERSET.

No. 101 December Sessions, 1924.

SOMERSET COUNTY ss:—

The Grand Inquest of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, now inquiring in and for the body of the County of Somerset, upon their respective oaths and affirmations do present that Walter Borderczenski late of the county aforesaid yeoman on the twenty-second day of November in the year of our Lord, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-three in the county aforesaid, and within the jurinsdiction of this Court, with force and arms did unlawfully and wilfully offer and promise to give to E. T. Cohee, a member of the State Constabulary, and did tender to him, the said E. T. Cohee, the sum of $150.00, in order to influence him not to bring a charge against him, the said Walter Borderczenski, for maintaining a gambling device; contrary to the Act of Assembly in such case made and provided and against the peace and dignity of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

P. G. Cober,
District Attorney of Somerset County.

..... 192.., the defendant pleaded ..... guilty et de hoc.

Eo die District Attorney similiter, et issue.
District Attorney.

COMMONWEALTH'S WITNESSES.
E. T. Cohee
V. F. Bunch
J. A. Wagner

I hereby certify that the above witnesses whose names are marked thus (x) were sworn or affirmed and examined before the Grand Jury.

SECOND: The use plaintiff having by its answer set

Frank T. Custer
Foreman.

(ENDORSEMENT)
No. 101 December Sessions 1923.
COMMONWEALTH vs. Walter Borderczenski.
INDICTMENT: MISDEMEANOR—Attempt to Bribe.
E. T. Cohee—Prosecutor.
Jan. 29, 1924—A true bill.

Frank T. Custer
Foreman.

P. G. Cober
District Attorney.

IN THE COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS
Of Somerset County, Pa.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania vs. Walter Borderczenski | No. 101 Dec. Sessions, 1923. Attempt to Bribe.

VERDICT

And now, to wit: Feb. 13, 1924, we, the Jurors empanelled in the above entitled case, find the defendant not guilty and the prosecutor, E. F. Cohee, to pay the costs.

Geo. P. Casseday, Foreman.

(ENDORSEMENT)
No. 101 Dec. Sessions, 1923.
THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA
vs.
Walter Borderczenski.
VERDICT .... Filed .... 19.....
.....Clerk.

IN THE COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS OF SOMERSET COUNTY PENNSYLVANIA.

100

COMMONWEALTH vs. Walter Borderczenski | No. 101 Dec. Sessions, 1923 Prosecutor E. T. Cohee Costs, $..... Fine, $.....

SENTENCE.

Now, 13th day of February, 1924, the sentence of the court is that you pay the costs of prosecution, or secure their payment within thirty days, and that you stand committed in the custody of the High Sheriff of Somerset County until discharged by due course of law.

By the Court.
John A. Berkey
President Judge.

(ENDORSEMENT)
No. 100 & 101 Dec. Sessions, 1923.
COMMONWEALTH vs. Walter Borderczenski.
SENTENCE WITHOUT IMPRISONMENT.
Filed 15th day of February, 1924.

Ira Friedline, Clerk.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania vs. Walter Borderczenski	In the Court of Quarter Sessions of Somerset County, Penna. No. 101 Dec. Sess. 1923. Bribery.

Now, July 10, 1924, the District Attorney respectfully moves the Court to set aside that part of the verdict placing the costs on the prosecutor, E. T. Cohee, and direct the County of Somerset to pay the same.

P. G. Cober,
Dist. Atty.

(ENDORSEMENT)
No. 101 Dec. Sess. 1923. Commonwealth vs. Walter Borderczenski. MOTION TO SET ASIDE VERDICT AS TO COSTS.
Now, July 10, 1924, Motion allowed.
John A. Berkey, P. J.
Filed July 10, 1924, Ira Friedline, Clerk.

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA }
COUNTY OF SOMERSET } ss:

I, Ira Friedline, Clerk of the Court of Quarter Sessions in and for the County of Somerset and State of Pennsylvania, hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct copy of the Indictment, Recognizance, Information, Verdict, Sentence, and Motion of the District Attorney as the same remains of record before the Court entered to Number 101 December Sessions, 1923.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of the said Court of Somerset this 31st day of January, 1925.

(Signed) Ira Friedline, Clerk.

Complainant's Exhibit

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania vs Mrs. Frank Cola Frank Cola	In the Court of Quarter Sessions of Somerset County, Pennsylvania, No. 107 December Sessions, 1924. Charge Violation Liquor Law.

Violation liquor laws. On oath of Chas. I. Knepper, Nov. 14, 1924, information made before Just. R. E. Craver.

Nov. 14, 1924, Defendant Frank Cola and Luigi Propoggio and Antonio Mosco enter into recognizance in the sum of One Thousand Dollars for appearance of Frank Cola at Dec. Sess. 1924.

Nov. 13, 1924, Defendant Mrs. Frank Cola and Constantino Verona enter into recognizance in the sum of one thousand dollars for appearance of Defendant at Dec. Sess. 1924.

Nov. 17, 1924, Inf. and Return filed.

Nov. 22, 1924, Defendants waive the finding of a True Bill by the Grand Jury and plead guilty to the within indictment: Same day the Court directed the Defendants to pay the costs of prosecution and enter into recognizance for their appearance at Feb. Sess. 1925.

Nov. 24, 1924, Defendant Frank Cola and Luigi Propoggio and Aotonio Mosco enter into recognizance in the sum of One Thousand Dollars for appearance of Frank Cola at Feb. Sess. 1925.

Jan. 1, 1925, petition of D. Atty. praying the Court to order the destruction of two stills and coil, seven barrels of wine, two gallons moonshine and one sample of beer, presented and order made as follows:

Now, January 2, 1925, the foregoing petition having been read and considered, the Court orders and directs the Sheriff of Somerset County to destroy all intoxicating liquor and property seized, as described within the petition, and make return to the Court of compliance with this order.

By the Court,
John A. Berkey, P. J.

Feb. 7, 1925, Defendant Frank Cola called and appeared for sentence, Mrs. Frank Cola did not appear. Same day by order of Court, case continued to May Sess. 1925.

Certified from the records this 9th day of February, 1925.

(Signed) Ira Friedline
Clerk of Courts.

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA }
COUNTY OF SOMERSET } ss:

I, Ira Friedline, Clerk of the Court of Quarter Sessions of Somerset County do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct copy as the same remains on record before the Court at No. 107, December Sessions, 1924.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of said court this 9th day of February, 1925.

(Signed) Ira Friedline
Clerk of the Court of Quarter Sess.

Complainant's Exhibit

Johnstown & Somerset Railway Company, Use of First National Bank of Davidsville, Penn'a. vs. Peter Hoffman.	In the Court of Common Pleas of Somerset County, Penn'a. No. 311, May term, 1922.

OBJECTIONS TO READING OF DEPOSITIONS OF JOHN Y. ROBBINS TAKEN ON BEHALF OF PETER HOFFMAN.

Now, January 13th, 1925, the deposition of John Y. Robbins having been filed January 12th, 1925, the First National Bank of Davidsville, Pennsylvania, the use plaintix, by its attorney, C. L. Shaver, in accordance with Section 10 of Rule XX of the Rules of Court of Common Pleas of Somerset County, Pennsylvania, files the following objections thereto:

FIRST: There has been no compliance with the Rules of Court in regard to the issuing of the rule to take depositions with respect to Section 10, Rule XX of the Rules of Court of Somerset County which requires, in connection with Section 16 of said Rule, that the party desiring to take depositions of a witness wether within the State and out of the County, or without the State, shall first obtain leave of Court therefor, verified by an affidavit, which Rule was not observed in the above stated case.

SECOND: The use plaintiff having by its answer set forth a copy of a declaration by Peter Hoffman that there were no off-sets or conditions against the note in suit, which in effect is a certificate of no defense upon his part, not denied by him in the pleadings, and thereby having led the use plaintiff to purchase the note in quit upon such representation and declaration by him, the said Peter Hoffman he is thereby stopped from availing himself of any matters which took place between himself and the alleged agents of the Equitable Trust Company, or of the Johnstown and Somerset Railway Company; and the deposition of the said John Y. Robbins is incompetent, irrelevant and immaterial to the present issue.

THIRD: The use plaintiff having merely agreed to waive the personal attendance by the parties, or their counsel, with direct examination and cross-examination of the witness, and agreed that the deposition might be taken upon interrogatories and cross-interrogatories, and the use plaintiff having submitted no cross-interrogatories, now further reserves until itself the benefit of the provisions of Section II of the aforesaid Rule XX of the Rules of Court of Somerset County in order that after said depositions are offered in evidence, it may further object to the admission of the same on the grounds of their incompetency and inadmissibility in accordance with the Rule of said court.

(Signed) C. L. Shaver,
Atty. for First National Bank of Davidville.

Commonwealth of Pennsyl- vs Nuncio Pacifico	In the Court of Quarter Sessions of Somerset County, Pennsylvania, No. 56, September Sessions 1921.

Selling Liquor without License. On oath of M. R. Leckemby, Co. Detective. June 13, 1921, Inf. made before Just. Chas. J. Harrison June 20, 1921, defendant and C. B. Arfello enter into recognizance in the sum of Five Hundred Dollars for appearance of defendant at September Sessions 1921.

June 20, 1921, Inf. and return filed.

August 29, 1921, defendant waived the finding of a true bill by the Grand Jury and plead guilty to the indictment, whereupon the Court Imposed the following sentence. Now 29th day of August, 1921, the sentence of the Court is that you Nuncio Pacifico pay the costs of prosecution, a fine of One Hundred Dollars, and that you undergo simple imprisonment in the jail in and for the County of Somerset for a period of One year and that you stand committed in the custody of the High Sheriff of Somerset County until dis-

charged by due course of law. Same day the Court discharged the defendant on probation for a period of one year on the following terms and conditions. Costs of prosecution and fine of $100 and report by letter once each month to probation officer. Ex cert copy of Order.

No. 149—County Warrant.

Somerset County, ss:

The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to John W. Griffith, Sheriff.

We command you that you take Nuncio Pacifico and bring him forthwith before the subscribed, a Justice of the Peace in and for said county, to answer a charge of selling liquor without license whereof information has been made on oath before our said Justice of the Peace, by M. R. Leckemby Co. Detective.

Hereof fail not. Witness the hand and seal of our said Justice of the Peace at Somerset, Pa., aforesaid, this 13th day of June 1921.

Chas. J. Harrison Jr.,
Com. expires 1st Monday in Jan. 1924.

(Notation on back of above warrant)

Warrant	$2.00
Taxi Hire	6.00
Assistance	5.00
Search Warrant	2.00
	$15.00

John W. Griffith,
Sheriff.

Somerset County, ss:

The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to Dave Griffith, Fr. Frailey, Albert Fisher, Borton Turvey, Bert Shaley, Art Ramsell, Potter Ratosky, John Silo, James Nackalser, Greeting:

We command you, that laying aside all business and excuses whatever, you be and appear in your proper person before Chas. J. Harrison, Esq., one of our Justices of the Peace in and for said county, at his office in Somerset Borough, on the 20th day of June, 1921, between the hours of 9 and 10 o'clock A. M., to testify your knowledge in a certain cause now at issue before him the said Justice, wherein Commonwealth of Penna. Plaintiff, and Nuncio Pacifico, Defendant. Herein fail not at your peril.

Witness the hand and seal of said Justice, this 15th day of June A. D. 1921.

Chas. J. Harrison, Jr.,
Justice of the Peace.
Com. expires 1st Monday in Jan. 1924.

(Notation on back of above summons)

June 17th, 1921: Served by reading to each of the following: Dave Griffith, Dave Griffith, Frank Frailey, Barton Turvey, Bert Shaley, Art Ramsell, John Rotosky, John Sike, Nick Postgate, at Jerome, Pa.

So answers,
John W. Griffith, Sheriff.

Sheriff Griffith $7.25.

County of Somerset, ss:

To John W. Griffith, Sheriff of Somerset County:

Whereas, information and complaint have this day been made to C. J. Harrison, Jr., Esquire, one of our Justices of the Peace in and for the said county, upon the oath of M. R. Leckemby, County Detective, that the following articles, to wit: Wine of Pepsin, Jamaica Ginger, Ginger Extract, Whiskey and other Mixtures containing alcohol, are concealed in the store and dwelling of Nuncio Pacifico at Jerome in said County, storekeeper. These are therefore to command you to make diligent search in the day time in the store and dwelling of the said Nuncio Pacifico for the said articles, and if you find the same or any part thereof, that then you secure the said articles and bring the person or persons in whose custody they are found before our said justice to be examined concerning the premises, and further to be dealt with according to law.

Witness the said C. J. Harrison at Somerset this 13th day of June, 1921.

Chas. J. Harrison, Jr., J. P.
Com. expires the 1st Monday Jan. 1924.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania vs Nuncio Pacifico } Charges of S. L. W. L. on ..... of .....

We, Nuncio Pacifico Defendant, and ..... Bail, of Five Hundred Dollars, acknowledge to owe and be indebted to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in the sum of Five Hundred Dollars, to be levied of our goods, and chattels, lands and tenements, upon condition that Nuncio Pacifico said defendant, be and appear before Chas. J. Harrison, Jr., a Justice of the Peace, at his office in ..... on Monday the 20th day of June, 1921, at 9 o'clock, A. M. for a further hearing on said charge and not depart without leave, then this recognizance to be void, otherwise to be and remain in full force and virtue.

Nuncio Pacifico.
C. B. Acitelli.

Taken and acknowledged before me, this 13th day of June A. D. 1921.

Chas. J. Harrison, Jr.,
Justice of the Peace.
Com. expires 1st Monday in Jan. 1924.

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA,
County of Somerset, ss:
Commonwealth of Pennsylvania
vs
Nuncio Pacifico

Before me, the subscriber, a Justice of the Peace, in and for said County, personally came M. R. Leckemby, Co. Detective, who upon oath administered according to law, deposes and says that at Jerome in the County of Somerset, on the twelfth day of June A. D., 1921, and at divers other dates and times before as well as since said date, the defendant did sell and offer for sale, transport, manufacture and possess vinous, spirituous, malt and brewed, liquors and admixtures thereof, without first having obtained a license therefore. This information made on information received which I believe to be true.

Complainant therefore prays and desires that a warrant may issue and the aforesaid defendnt Nuncio Pacifico may be arrested and held to answer this charge of S. L. W. L. And further deponent saith not. M. R. Leckemby complinant Sworn and subscribed before me this 13th day of June, 1921....held in $....upon condition that....appear and through....

Chas. J. Harrison, Jr. J. P.

Com. Expires 1st Mon. in Jan. 1924.

Sessions of Court of Quarter Sessions of Said County to testify, etc. Taken before me this....day of....19.... J. P.

RECOGNIZANCE.

....Sept. Term, A. D. 1921 We Nuncio Pacifico and G. B. Acitalli and each of us do acknowledge ourselves to owe and stand indebted to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in the sum of five hundred dollars, lawful money of the United States, to be levied and made of our several goods and chattels, lands, and tenements upon condition that the said Nuncio Pacifico be and appear in his proper person at the next court of Oyer Terminer and Quarter Sessions of the Peace to be held at Somerset, Pa., in and for said county of Somerset, on the 1st Monday of Sept. A. D. 1921 then and there to answer the charge of S. L. W. L. on information of M. R. Leckemby and such matters and things as shall be objected to on behalf of the Commonwealth and shall in the meantime keep peace and be of good behavior toward all good citizens of the Commonwealth and especially toward M. R. Leckemby and not depart the Court without leave. And in the event of the foregoing recognizance being forfeited we hereby empower the District Attorney of Somerset County, or the Solicitor of Somerset County to apepar for us, and with or without declaration or statement filed, to confess judgment against us, for the sum of Five Hundred dollars, in favor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the use of Somerset County as of any term, with release of all errors, waiving the inquisition, exemption and stay laws. If a copy of this bond and warrant is filled in said action, it shall not be necessary to file the original as a warrant of attoreny, any law or rule of court to the contrary notwithstanding and we hereby authorize the issuing of an execution, thereon for the collection of the above sum.

Taken, acknowledged and subscribed before me this 20 day of June A. D. 1921.

Nuncio Pacifico,
G. R. Acitalli,
Chas. J. Harrison, Jr. J. P.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania Versus Nuncio Pacifico	Charge Selling liquor without license, Warrant Issued to John W. Griffith, Sheriff on oath of M. R. Leckemby, Co. Detective.

And now June 1921, Nuncio Pacifico defendant arrested and brought to office, and enters into $500 bond to be and appear Monday, June 20, 1921, for hearing before Chas. J. Harrison, Jr., now June 20, 1921, at the hour of hearing complainant appears with witnesses and also defendant appears with his atty. N. T. Boose, complainant and witnesses were sworn. Defendant and C. B. Artifelli enter into $500 bond to be and appear at the Sept. Term of Court, 1921.

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA }
COUNTY OF SOMERSET } ss:

I, Chas. J. Harrison, Jr., Justice of the Peace, in and for said county, certify that the above is a true transcript from my docket, and the the recognizance were duly taken and acknowledged before me as aforesaid.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and seal, at Somerset, this 20 day of June A. D. 1921.

Chas. J. Harrison, Jr. J. P.

Com. Expires 1st Monday in Jan. 1924, No. 56, Sept. Sess. sessions, 1921.

Commonwealth
vs.
Nuncio Pacifico.

Charge S. L. W. L.
Informed June 13, 1921.
On oath of M. R. Leckemby, Co. Detective.
Coram.
Filed June 20, 1921.

Chas. I. Knepper, Clerk.

Information	$ 50
Entry	50
Warrant	50
Subpoena	1.20
Hearing	75
Continuance	50
Oath	1.10
Def't recog.	50
Trans. and Cert.	75
	$9.60
Constable, subpoena	$7.25
Executing warrant	2.00
Mileage	6.00
Serving Subpoena	5.00
Search Warrant	
Executing committment	2.00

In the Court of Oyer and Terminer, General Jail Delivery and Quarter Sessions of the Peace in and for the county of Somerset.

No. 56 Sept Sess. 1921.

Somerset County ss:—

The Grand inquest of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, now inquiring in and for the body of the County of Somerset, upon their respective oaths and affirmations do present that Nuncio Pacifico late of the county aforesaid yeoman on the twelfth day of June in the year of our Lord, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-one in the county aforesaid and within the jurisdiction of this court, with force and arms did unlawfully manufacture and possess intoxicating liquor for beverage purposes contrary to the Act of Assembly in such case made and provided and against the peace and dignity of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

W. Curtis Truxal,
District Attorney of Somerset County.

No. 56 Sept. Sess. 1921.
Commonwealth
vs.
Indictment

MISDEMEANOR
Manufacturing & Possessing Intoxicating Liquor.

M. R. Leckemby, Prosecutor,
W. Curtis Truxal, Foreman.

COMMONWEALTH'S WITNESSES.
(None)

Now, August 29, 1921, I hereby waive the finding of a true bill by the Grand Jury and plead guilty to the within indictment.

Nuncio Pacifico.

THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA.
SOMERSET COUNTY, ss:
Sub Quarter Sessions.

To David Griffith, Acosta, Owen Blough, Patrick Donehue, James Scott, John Cozak, Wm. Lape, Mrs. A. C. Fisher.

We command you that, laying aside all business and excuses whatsoever, you be and appear before our Judge at Somerset, at our County Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace, there to be held for the County aforesaid, on the 6th day of September, 1921, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to testify, all and singular, those things which you shall know in a certain indictment for selling liquor without license in our said court pending, and then and there to be tried; Wherein the Commonwealth is plaintiff, and Nuncio Pacifico defendant; on the part of the Commonwealth, (prosecutor, M. R. Leckemby) And have you then and there this writ. Witness the Hon. John A. Berkey, President Judge, at Somerset, this 12th day of August in the year of our Lord, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-one.

Chas. K. Knepper, Clerk.

(On the back of above the following endorsement appears).

No. 56 September Sessions, 1921.
The
Commonwealth of Pennsylvania
vs.
Nuncio Pacifico
Subpoena on Part of Commonwealth
Fees

50 Miles 10 cents direct,	$5.00
1 service at 1.00 each	1.00
6 services at 50 cents each	3.00

Served the within subpoena by reading to each of the within named witnesses, as follows: David Griffith, Owen Blough, Patrick Donehue, James Scott, John Cozak, Wm. Lape and Mrs. A. C. Fisher, at Acosta, Pa. August 29th, 1921.

SO ANSWERS

Sworn and subscribed before me this 2nd day of September, A. D. 1921.

John W. Griffith,
Chas. I. Knepper.

IN THE COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS OF SOMERSET COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA.

COMMONWEALTH vs Nuncio Pacifico	No. 56, September sessions, 1921, Charge Mfg. and Poss. Intoxicating liquor. Prosecutor M. R. Leckemby. Fine $100.

SENTENCE—SIMPLE IMPRISONMENT.

Now, 29th day of August, 1921, the sentence of the court is that you Nuncio Pacifico pay the costs of prosecution, a fine of one hundred dollars, and that you undergo simple imprisonment in the jail in and for the county of Somerset for a period of one year, and that you stand committed in the custody of the sheriff of Somerset County until discharged by due course of the law.

By the Court,
John A. Berkey, President Judge.

(On the back of this form appears the following)
No. 56 September Sessions 1921.

COMMONWEALTH
vs
NUNCIO PACIFICO
SENTENCE
SIMPLE IMPRISONMENT

Filed 29th day of August, 1921.

Chas. I. Knepper, Clerk.

IN THE COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS OF THE PEACE FOR SOMERSET COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA.

COMMONWEALTH vs NUNCIO PACIFICO	No. 56 September Sessions, 1921. Charge, Mfg. & Possessing Intox. Liquor. Prosecutor M. R. Leckemby

In Re Discharge of Defendant on Probation.

Under the provisions of the Act of Assembly approved the 19th day of June, A. D., 1911.

And now, to wit August 29th, 1921, after an investigation of the circumstances in the above case and the former good character of the defendant, and the court being satisfied that the defendant should be given an opportunity to show that he should not be classed as a criminal, to this end imposition of sentence is postponed, and he is placed on probation for a period of one year on the following terms and conditions: Pay costs of prosecution, a fine of $100 and report by letter once each month to probation officer.

That he will accept supervision of his conduct by and under the advice of W. Scott Matthews, Somerset, Pa., Probation Officer, to whom he shall report at such times and places as said probation officer, may require, who will aid him in his purpose to lead an industrious and reputable life.

That he will immediately seek and obtain reputable employment and that he will not depart from the territorial limits of the jurisdiction of this court without the leave thereof.

That he will abstain from the use of intoxicating liquors during the period his probation, and that he will keep good company and indulge in no bad habits.

If at the end of the probationary period the Court, after investigation and having a report of his conduct from the Probation Officer, shall find that he has complied with the terms and conditions of his probation, he will be entitled to an honorable discharge from his probation and allowed to go free of the charge in this case made against him.

If any time during said term of probation, or at the termination thereof, the Court find that he has violated the terms and conditions of his probation, a process will be issued for his arrest, and, upon being brought before the Court, sentence will be imposed.

The proposed sentence in the case is one year in county jail.

John A. Berkey, President Judge.

(On the back of this parole appears the following)

Probation No. 56, September Sessions, 1921. Commonwealth vs. Nuncio Pacifico, Charge Mfg. Poss. Intox. Liquor. In Re Discharge of Defendant on Probation. Under the provisions of Act of Assembly approved the 19th day of June, A. D. 1911. Released on Probation Aug. 29th, 1921. Period of probation one year. Expiration of probation Aug. 29th, 1922. Filed 29th day of Aug. 1921. Chas. I. Knepper, Clerk.

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA }
COUNTY OF SOMERSET } ss:

I, Ira Friedline, Clerk of the Court of Quarter Sessions in and for the County of Somerset and State of Pennsylvania, hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct copy of the warrant, search warrant, information, indictment, subpoena sentence, parole order, and docket entry as the same remains of record before the Court entered to Number 56, September Sessions, 1921.

In Testimony Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of said Court this 31st day of January, 1925.

(Signed) Ira Friedline, Clerk.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania vs Walter Bordaczewski Mrs. Walter Bordaczewski	In the Court of Quarter Sessions of Somerset County, Pennsylvania. No. 72, September Sessions, 1924. Charge—Violation Liquor Laws.

Violation Liquor Laws. On oath of George Martchock, July 4, 1924, information made before Just. R. E. Craver.

July 4, 1924, Defendant Walter Bordaczewski and Marvin Geng enter into recognizance in the sum of five hundred dollars for appearance of Walter Bordaczewski at Sept. Sess. 1924.

July 7, 1924, Defendant Mrs. Kovdula Bordaczewski and Mike Soctlik enter into recognizance in the sum of five hundred dollars for appearance of Kovdula Bordaczewski at Sept. Sess. 1924.

July 11, 1924, Inf. and Return filed.

Aug. 25, 1924, The Grand Jury returns a True Bill, Calvin F. Shaulis, Foreman.

Sept. 6, 1924, Defendants plead guilty et de hoc. Whereupon sentence of Walter Bordaczewski and Mrs. Walter Bordaczewski, suspended upon payment of costs.

Sept. 17, 1924, Petition of D. Atty. praying the Court to order the destruction of 3 16 gal. kegs beer and 3/4 of a quart of moonshine whiskey presented an order made as follows: Now. Sept. 17, 1924, the foregoing petition having been read and considered, the Court hereby orders and directs the Sheriff of Somerset County to destroy all intoxicating liquor seized,as described within the petition and make return to the Court of compliance with this order. By the Court, John A. Berkey, P. J.

Nov. 3, 1924, executed within order of court by publicly destroying 3-16 gl. kegs beer and 3/4 qt. moonshine whiskey. So. Ans. Martin L. Markel, Sheriff. Certified from the records this 20 day of Jan.. 1925. Ira Friedline, Clerk of Courts.

COMPLAINT FOR SEARCH WARRANT FOR INTOXICATING LIQUOR.

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA }
COUNTY OF SOMERSET } ss:

On this 13th day of June, 1924, before me, a Justice of the Peace, in and for said county and State personally appeared George Martchock who being duly sworn, according to law, doth depose and say that there is probably cause to believe, and affiant has just and reasonable ground for believing and doth believe, that intoxicating liquor, the exact quantity being to affiant unknown is being unlawfully manufacturer, sold offered for sale, bartered, furnished, transported and possessed for beverage purposes, and that certain containers thereof, mash, stills, coils, implements and other property designed and intended for use in the unlawful manufacture, sale and furnishing of intoxicating liquor for beverage purposes, as follows: (describe liquor and property) Moonshine whiskey, beer in and upon that certain place, room, house, building, vehicle, structure, receptacle and premises, occupied by and in the possession of Mr. & Mrs. Walter Bordaczewski and used as a hotel and saloon, situate in the township of Paint, County of Somerset and State of Pennsylvania, the said premises being more fully described as follows: situate in the mining town of Seanor, Somerset County, Penn'a. Known as the Hotel Seanor, and that the following are the reasons for affiant's belief, to-wit: June 7th, 1924, complainant purchased over the bar at intervals from Mrs. Walter Bordaczewski and Mr. Walter Bordaczewski 9 drinks of moonshine whiskey for which he paid the sum of $.25 a drink and also 5 glasses of beer for which he paid the sum of $.15 a glass. Affiant therefore prays that a Search Warrant may issue to a proper officer directing him to search said place and thing and seize said thing and things.

George Martchock.
Complainant.

Sworn and subscribed before me this 13th day of June, 1924.
R. E. Craver,
Justice of the Peace.
Com. Expires First Mon. Jan. 1926.

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA }
COUNTY OF SOMERSET } ss:

ss:

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania
vs
.....

Before me, the subscriber, a Justice of the Peace, in and for said county, personally came.....who upon.....administered according to law, deposes and says that at..... in the county of Somerset, on the day of.....A. D. 19.... Complainant heretofore prays and desires that a warrant may issue and the aforesaid defendant....may be arrested and held to answer this charge of.....And further deponent saith not.....Complainant.

.....to and subscribed before me, this.....day of ..... 19..

..... J. P.

.....held in $.....upon condition that.....appear at and throught Sessions of Court of Quarter Sessions of said County to testify, etc. Taken before me this.....day of..... 19..

..... J. P.

RECOGNIZANCE.

..... Term A. D. 19....

We,..... and each of us do acknowledge ourselves to owe and stand indebted to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in the sum of .....dollars, lawful money

of the United States, to be levied and made of our several goods and chattels, lands, and tenements upon condition that the said.....be and appear.....proper person at the next Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of the Peace to be holden at Somerset, Pa., in and for said County of Somerset, on the.....Monday of .....A. D. 19....then and there to answer the charge of..... on information of.....and such matters and things as shall be objected to.....on behalf of the Commonwealth and shall in the meantime keep peace and be of good behavior toward all good citizens of the Commonwealth and especially toward.....and not depart the Court without leave. And in the event of the foregoing recognizance being forfeited we hereby empower the District Attorney of Somerset County, or the Solicitor of Somerset County to appear for us, and with or without declaration or statement filed, to confess judgment against us, for the sum of.....dollars, in favor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the use of Somerset County as of any term, with release of all errors, waiving the inquisition, exemption and stay laws. If a copy of this bond and warrant is filled in said action, it shall not be necessary to file the original as a warrant of attorney, any law or rule of court to the contrary notwithstanding and we do hereby authorize the issuing of an execution, thereon for the collection of the above sum.

.....

Taken, acknowledged and subscribed before me this.... day of.....A. D. 19..

Complainant filed and sworn to by Geo. Martchuk.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania
vs
Mr. & Mrs. Walter Bordeczewski

Charge—Violating Liquor Laws. Warrant issued to M. L. Markel, Constable, July 4, 1924, on oath of.....etc.

And now.....19.., Defendant arrested and brought to office, and July 5, search warrant returned and goods found enorsed thereon and defendant arrested and brought to office of C. J. Harrison, Jr., and bond in sum of $500 by defendant, Walter Bordeczewski and Martin Geng, for defendant's appearance at Sept. Term of Court. Bond by Mrs. Walter Bordeczewski and Mike Soctlik in sum of $500 for defendant's appearance at Sept. Term 1924. Bond attached to transcript.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, }
County of Somerset, } ss:

I, ...Justice of the Peace, in and for said county certify that the above is a true transcript from my docket, and that the recognizance were duly taken and acknowledged before me as aforesaid.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and seal at.... this.... day of.... A. D. 19..

R. E. Craver,
Com. expires 1st Monday Jan. 1926.

No. 72, Sept Sessions, 1924.
Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
vs.
Mr. & Mrs. Walter Bordeczewski.

Charge Violating Liquor Laws. Information made July 4, 1924. On oath of.....

CORAM.
R. E. Craver

Filed July 11, 1924.

Ira Friedline, Clk.

Costs	$...
Pros. Priv. Counsel	
Def't Counsel	
Pros. found	
Def't found	
Officer	
Information	60
Entry	60
Warrant, Search	1.10
Def't Recog & Just (2)	2.50
Trans. & Cert.	75
Constable M. L. Markel	
Executing Warrant	3.00
Arrest	4.00
Mileage	5.40
Executing committment	1.00
Assistance	10.00
Trans. of Prisoner	5.40
	28.80

SEARCH WARRANT FOR INTOXICATING LIQUOR

Somerset County, ss:

The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to Martin L. Markel, and assistants and deputies acting under him or them or any of them, GREETING:

Whereas, complaint, in writing, has this day been made before the undersigned, a Justice of the Peace in and for said county, upon oath of and subscribed by George Martchuk alleging that there is probable cause for believing and said complainant does believe that intoxicating liquor is being unlawfully manufactured, sold, offered for sale, bartered, furnished, transported and possessed for beverage purposes, and that certain containers thereof, mash, stills, coils, implements and other property designed and intended for use in the unlawful manufacture ,sale and furnishing of intoxicating liquor for beverage purposes are unlawfully possessed as follows: (Describe liquor and property as in complaint) Moonshine whiskey, beer, in and upon that certain place, room, house, building, vehicle, structure, receptacle and premises, occupied by and in the possession of Mr. and Mrs. Walter Bordeczewski and used as a hotel and saloon situate in the Township of Paint, County of Somerset and State of Pennsylvania, the said premises being more fully described as follows: situate in the mining town of Seanor, Somerset County, Penn'a., Known as the Hotel Seanor, Now it appearing to the undersigned that there is probable cause for such belief, these are, therefore, to command you and every one of you, by day or by night, to enter the aforesaid premises, place and thing, and then and there to make deligent search for the above described unlawful intoxicating liquor, thing and things and, if any such be there found, to seize and take the same, and to make return of this warrant before our said Justice of the Peace forthwith upon its execution, with the thing and things so seized and taken for disposition according to law, together with the person or persons in whose possession and custody the same may be found.

Witness the said Justice of the Peace at Somerset, Penn'a., who hath hereto affixed his hand and seal this 3rd day of July, 1924. R. E. Craver, Justice of the Peace, Com. expires 1st Mon. Jan. 1926.

On the back of this form appears the following:

RETURN TO SEARCH WARRANT.

Pursuant to the within warrant, I made search for the goods therein described at the place mentioned, and found and seized the following: 3/4 quart moonshine whiskey, 3/16 gal. keg beer 50 gal. mash (destroyed) which said goods I have in custody, So Answers. Martin L. Markel, Sheriff.

Search warrant	3.00
Arrests	4.00
Mileage	5.40
Assistance	10.00
Trans. of prisoners	5.40
Committment	1.00
	28.80

JUSTIFICATION OF SURETIES.

Somerset Count, ss:

Personally appeared before the undersigned a.....in and for said county.....who after being duly sworn.... says that he resides in.....; that he is by occupation a .....; that he is the BONA FIDE owner of REAL ESTATE worth $6000 dollars; that it would sell for that much at a public sale and that the title thereto in his name; that the judgments and other incumbrances upon said premises do not amount to over.....dollars: that he is the BONA FIDE owner in his own right of PERSONAL PROPERTY worth $500 dollars, and that his debts and all liabilities do not exceed.....dollars.

Sworn and subscribed before me this 4th day of July, 1924.

Marvin Geng.
Chas. J. Harrison, Jr.,
Com. Expires 1st Monday in Jan. 1930.

DEFENDANT'S RECOGNIZANCE
COMMONWEALTH vs. Walter Bordeczewski

We and each of us Walter Bordaczewski & Mervin Geng do acknowledge ourselves jointly and severally indebted to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in the sum of $500 dollars, lawful money of the United States of America, to be levied of our and each of our lands and tenements, goods and chattels, conditioned that the said Walter Bordaczewski shall be and appear at the next term, of the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of the Peace for the County of Somerset, to be held at Somerset, in and for the County of Somerset, then and there to answer the above charge of violating the liquor law, and all other charges that may be preferred against the said Walter Bordaczewski and shall abide and not depart the court without leave, and shall in the meantime, keep the peace and be of good behavior toward all citizens of the Commonwealth, especially towards Chas. I. Knepper then this recognizance to be void and of no effect, otherwise to be and remain in full force and virtue.

And in the event of the foregoing recognizance being forfeited, we do hereby empower the District Attorney of Somerset County, whoever he may be, or any other attorney of any court of record in the State of Pennsylvania, or elsewhere to appear for us, and after one or more declarations, filed, thereupon to appear confess judgment or judgments against us as of any session of the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace or the Court of Common Pleas in and for the County of Somerset for the above sum, together with costs of suit and release of all errors, and without stay of execution, and inquisition and extension upon and levy on real estate is hereby waived and condemnation agreed to, and the exemption of personal property from levy and sale on any execution hereon is also hereby expressly waived and no benefit of exemption will be claimed under and by virtue of any exemption law now in force or which may be hereafter passed; and for the entering of such judgment and so doing this shall be the sufficient warrant of any such attorney, and a copy of this bond and warrant being filed in said action it shall not be necessary to file the original as a warrant of attorney; and law or rule of court to the contrary notwithstanding.

Walter Bordaczewski.

Taken and acknowledged before me this 4th day of July, A. D. 1924.

Chas. J. Harrison, Jr.

Marvin Geng.

Com. Expires 1st Mon. in Jan. 1930.

DEFENDANT'S RECOGNIZANCE.

Commonwealth vs. Kovdula Badaczewski

We and each of us Kovdula Badaczewski, Mike Svetlek do acknowledge ourselves jointly and severally indebted to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in the sum of five hundred dollars, lawful money of the United States of America, to be levied of our and each of our lands and tenements, goods and chattels, conditioned that the said Kovdula Bodoczewski shall be and appear at the next term, of the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of the Peace for the County of Somerset, to be held at Somerset, in and for the County of Somerset, then and there to answer the above charge of violation the liquor law and and all other charges that may be preferred against the said defendant and shall abide and not depart the court without leave, and shall in the meantime, keep the peace and be of good behavior toward all citizens of the Commonwealth, especially towards Chas. I. Knepper, then this recognizance to be void and of no effect, otherwise to be and remain in full force and virtue.

And in the event of the foregoing recognizance being forfeited, we do hereby empower the District Attorney of Somerset County, whoever he may be, or any other attorney of any court of record in the State of Pennsylvania, or elsewhere to appear for us, and after one or more declarations, filed, thereupon to confess judgment or judgments against us as of any session of the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace or the Court of Common Pleas in and for the county of Somerset for the above sum, together with costs of suit and release of all errors, and without stay of execution, and inquisition and extension upon and levy on real estate is hereby waived and condemnation agreed to, and the exemption of personal property from levy and sale on any execution hereon is also hereby expressly waived and no benefit of exemption will be claimed under and by virtue of any exemption law now in force or which may be hereafter passed; and for the entering of such judgment and so doing this shall be the sufficient warrant of any such attorney, and a copy of this bond and warrant being filed in said section it shall not be necessary to file the original as a warrant of attorney; and law or rule of court to the contrary notwithstanding.

Kovdula Bordaczewski
Mike Svetlek

Taken and acknowledged before me this 7th day of July, A. D. 1924.

Chas. J. Harrison, Jr.

IN THE COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER, GENERAL JAIL DELIVERY AND QUARTER SESSIONS OF THE PEACE, IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF SOMERSET.

No. 72, September Sessions, 1924.

Somerset County ss:

The Grand Inquest of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, now inquiring in and for the body of the County of Somerset, upon their respective oaths and affirmations do present that Walter Bordaczewski and Mrs. Walter Bordaczewski late of the county aforesaid yeomen on the seventh day of June, in the year of our Lord, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-four in the county aforesaid and within the jurisdiction of this Court, with force and arms, did unlawfully manufacture, sell, offer for sale, barter, furnish and possess intoxicating liquor, for beverage purposes, contrary to the Act of Assembly in such case made and provided and against the peace and dignity of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

P. G. Cober, District Attorney of Somerset County.

(On the back of the above appeared the following)

Commonwealth's Witnesses: Geo. Martchock, M. L. Markel, C. I. Knepper, Wm. F. Carey, John Nicholson, G. W. Wilkinson, Lon Colborn. I hereby certify that the above witnesses whose names are marked thus (x) were sworn or affirmed and examined before the Grand Jury. Clavin F. Shaulis, Foreman.

No. 72 Sept. Sessions 1924. Commonwealth vs. Walter Bordaczewski, Mrs. Walter Bordaczewski, Indictment, Misdemeanor, Violation of Liquor Laws, Geo. Martchock, Prosecutor, Aug. 25, 1924, a true bill, Calvin F. Shaulis, Foreman. P. G. Cober, Filed Sept. 8, 1924, Ira Freidline, Clerk.

Sept. 6, 1924, the defendants plead guilty et de hoc. Walter Bordaczewski, Mrs. Walter Bordaczewski. Eo die District Attorney similiter, et issue.

District Attorney.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania vs Mrs. & Mr. Walter Bordeczewski	No. 72, Sept. Sess. 1924. Violation of Liquor Laws. Geo. Martchock, Pros.

To the Honorable John A. Berkey, President Judge of said Court:

The petition of the undersigned, P. C. Ober, District Attorney of Somerset County, respectfully represents:

1 The defendants in the above stated case, Mr. & Mrs. Walter Bordaczewski, entered a plea of guilty to the above charge on the 6th day of September, 1924.

2 Your petitioner has in his possession the following intoxicating liquor which was seized by the officers who arrested defendants and placed in the custody of the District Attorney, 3-16 gal. kegs beer and 3/4 of a quart of moonshine whiskey.

Wherefore your petitioner prays your honorable court to direct the sheriff of Somerset County to destroy all intoxicating liquor and property seized as above set forth.

P. G. Cober.

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA }
COUNTY OF SOMERSET } ss:

Personally appeared before me, P. G. Cober, Dist. Atty. who being duly sworn deposes and says the facts set forth in the foregoing petition are true and correct.

P. G. Cober.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 17th day of Sept., 1924.

Ira Friedline.
Clerk of Courts.

ORDER OF COURT.

Now, September 17th, 1924, the foregoing petition having been read and considered, the Court hereby orders and directs the Sheriff of Somerset County to destroy all intoxicating liquor seized, as described within the petition, and make return to the court of compliance with this order.

By the Court,
John A. Berkey, P. J.

November, 1924.

Executed within order of court by publicly destroying 3/16 gal. kegs beer, and 3/4 qt. moonshine whiskey. So Ans. Martin L. Markel, Sheriff.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania
vs
Walter Bordeczewski

Mrs. Walter Bordeczewski
In the Court of Quarter Sessions, Somerset County, Pennsylvania.
No. 72, September Sessions 1924.
Charge—Violation Liquor Laws.

Violation Liquor Laws, on oath of George Matchuck, July 4, 1924, information made before Just. R. E. Craver.

July 4, 1924, Defendant Walter Bordeczewski and Marvin Geng enter into recognizance in the sum of five hundred dollars for appearance of Walter Bordeczewski at Sept. Sess. 1924.

July 7, 1924, defendant Mrs. Kovdula Bordeczewski and Mike Soctlik enter into recognizance in the sum of five hundred dollars for appearance of Kovdula Bordeczewski at Sept. Sess. 1924.

July 11, 1924. Inf. and Return filed.

Aug. 25. 1924, the grand jury returns a true bill, Calvin F. Shaulis, foreman.

Sept. 6, 1924, defendants plead guilty et de hoc, whereupon sentence of Walter Bordeczewski and Mrs. Walter Bordeczewski suspended upon payment of costs.

Sept. 17, 1924, Petition of D. Atty. praying the court to order the distruction of 3/16 gals. keg beer and 3/4 of a quart of moonshine whiskey presented and order made as follows: Now, Sept. 17, 1924, the foregoing petition having been read and considered, the court hereby orders and directs the Sheriff of Somerset County to destroy all intoxicating liquor seized, as described within the petition, and make return to the Court of compliance with this order. By the Court, John A. Berkey, P. J.

Nov. 3, 1924, executed within order of court by publicly destroying 3/16 gals. keg beer and 3/4 qt. moonshine whiskey. So. ans. Martin L. Markel. Sheriff.

County of Somerset } ss:
State of Penn'a. }

I, Ira Friedline, Clerk of the Court of Quarter Sessions in and for the county of Somerset, and State of Pennsylvania, hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct copy of the complaint for search warrant, transcript, search warrant, indictment, recognizance, petition and order of court for destruction of liquor and docket entry as the same remains of record before the court entered to Number 72, Sept. Sessions 1924.

In Testimony Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of said Court this 31st day of January, 1925.

(Signed) Ira Friedline, (Clerk.)

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In Senate (No. 860).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1341.
Reported without amendment, 1350.
First reading, 1363.
Over in its order, 1539.
Second reading, 1642.
Third reading and final passage, 1801.
Signed by President, 1969.

APPLES, amending act of 1913, defining commodities, by changing the legal weight of

Senate Bill No. 1137.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Weingartner, 2353.
Referred to Committee on Agriculture, 2353.
Reported without amendment, 2457.
First reading, 2495.
Second reading, 2666-2667.
Third reading and final passage, 2789.
Returned from House without amendment, 3872.
Signed by President, 3881.

Remarks on, by
Weingartner, 2789.

In House (No. 1684).
Referred to Committee on Agriculture, 3066.
Reported without amendment, 3253.
First reading, 3604.
Second reading, 3778.
Third reading and final passage, 3960-3961.
Signed by Speaker, 3985.

APPOINTMENTS, interim, resolution (Senate) by Harris, authorizing printing of, 6.

APPOINTMENTS made by House officers, 37, 93-94.

APPOINTMENTS made by Senate officers, 72.

APPORTIONMENT (see Congressional).

APPRAISERS (see mercantile).

APPRENTICES (see pharmacy).

APPROPRIATION FOR EXPENSES of Executive, Judicial and Legislative Departments, interest on public debt and support of public schools for two years beginning June 1, 1925, making general

House Bill No. 392.
Read in place in House by Mr. McCraig, 162.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 162.
Reported without amendment, 673.
First reading, 673.
Second reading and recommitted, 763-777.
Re-reported with amendment, 2084.
Special order, 2171.
Third reading and final passage, 2265-2283.
Returned from Senate with amendments in which House non-concurred, 2848-2853.
Returned from Senate with amendments adhered to and notice of appointment of conference committee, 3093.
House appoints conference committee, 3093.
Report of conference committee presented, 3445.
Report of conference committee adopted, 3790-3803.
Returned from Senate with notice of adoption of conference committee report, 3846.
Signed by Speaker, 3998-3999.

Remarks on, by
Edmonds, 2276-2279, 2850-2853.
McCaig, 2276-2280, 2850-2851, 3801-3802.
Flynn, 2277-2279, 2851.
Heffran, 2278.
Alexander, 2279-2282, 2851-2852, 3070-3071, 3801-3802.
Ludlow, 2280-2281.
Sarig, 2282.
Perry, 2852.
Williams, 2852-2853.
Stadtlander, 2853.
Harer, 3802.

In Senate (No. 1087).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 2240.
Reported without amendment, 2243.
First reading, 2245.

APPROPRIATION FOR EXPENSES.—Continued.

Second reading and recommitted, 2387.
Re-reported with amendment, 2491.
Third reading and amended, 2629-2645.
Resumed and passed finally, 2747-2759.
Returned from House with non-concurrence adhered to and Senate appoints conference committee, 2918-2919.
Returned from House with notice of adoption of conference committee report, and Senate adopts report, 3715-3726.
Signed by President, 3889.

Remarks on, by
Schantz, 2387, 2641, 2642, 2646.
Barr, 2387, 2645-2648.
Snyder, 2387.
Eyre, 2642-2643.
Buckman, 2645.
Stites, 2645.
Patton, 2759.

APPROPRIATION FOR EXPENSES of Executive, Judicial and Legislative Departments, supplement to General Appropriation Act of 1923, providing for deficiencies in

House Bill No. 393.
Read in place in House by Mr. McCaig, 162.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 162.
Reported with amendment, 295.
First reading, 404.
Second reading, and amended, 447-448.
Third reading and final passage, 494-495.
Returned from Senate with amendments in which House concurred, 1831-1832.
Signed by Speaker, 2044.
Concurrent resolution recalling bill from Governor, 2283.
Resolution returned from Senate concurred in, 2302.
Resolution approved by Governor, vote on final passage and on third reading reconsidered and bill amended, 2420.
Third reading and final passage, 2573-2574.
Returned from Senate with House amendments concurred in, 2716.
Signed by Speaker, 2809.
Approved in part by Governor, 3018.

In Senate (No. 336).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 487.
Reported with amendment, 991.
First reading, 1035.
Second reading, and recommitted, 1206.
Re-reported with amendment, 1293.
Recommitted, 1515.
Re-reported with amendment, 1539.
Third reading and final passage, 1646-1647.
Returned from House with Senate amendments concurred in, 1820-1821.
Signed by President, 1970.
Resolution recalling bill from Governor concurred in, 2242.
Bill returned from House with amendments in which Senate concurred, 2604.
Signed by President pro tempore, 2746.

APPROPRIATION (see also agricultural, agriculture, American Legion, Appleby Brothers and Whitaker, Armory, aviation, banks, Berkey, bills, blind, bridge, bridges, Camp Meade, Capitol Park, Chadds Ford, Children, Coal, Cornplanter, Cramer, Delaware River, Disabled Veterans' Commission, Downingtown, educational needs, election, Farm Labor, fire companies, fish, forest fires, forests, Fort Washington Park, game, highway, highways, hospital, hospitals, Home Rule Commission, indebtedness, insane, institutions, Johes Bakery, Kinsley, Koch, Lake Erie, Laurel Dam, liquor license owners, married persons, McCoach, McKinley Monument Commission, Mercer State Hospital, Mifflin, military reservation, mine inspectors, mines, Morris Monument Commission, Morton, Mothers' Assistance Fund, Motor License Fund, Mumper, municipalities, Museum Division, National Guard, normal schools, Old Age, parole, Pennsylvania State Park and Harbor Commission, penitentiary, Pieper, port, power Psychopathic Hospital, Public Instruction, Public Service Commission, Public Welfare Commission, Pymatuning Swamp Reservoir, School Building Aid Fund, Sesqui-Centennial, soldiers, State Industrial Home for Women, State Institute for Inebriates, State Library, Tax Law Commis-

APPROPRIATION.—Continued.

sion, Treasury Department, Twenty-third Division, United Baking Company, Valley Forge, Washington Crossing Park, Wayne, Weiser Memorial Park, Wilmot Memorial Commission, Wrucina).

APPROPRIATION TO ADRIAN HOSPITAL ASSOCIATION of Punxsutawney, making

House Bill No. 110.
Read in place in House by Mr. Irvin, 85.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 85.
Reported with amendment, 947.
First reading, 955.
Second reading, 1143.
Third reading and final passage, 1400-1401.
Returned from Senate with amendments, in which House concurred, 1866-67.
Signed by Speaker, 2037.
Approved by Governor, 3581.

In Senate (No. 707).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1335.
Reported with amendment, 1343.
First reading, 1354.
Over in its order, 1539.
Second reading, 1626.
Third reading and final passage, 1764.
Signed by President, 1964.

APPROPRIATION TO AGED COLORED WOMEN'S HOME at Williamsport, making

House Bill No. 1138.
Read in place in House by Mr. Harer, 1229.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1229.
Reported without amendment, 1261.
First reading, 1268.
Second reading, 1499.
Third reading and final passage, 1700-1701.
Returned from Senate with amendments, in which House concurred, 2159.
Signed by Speaker, 2253.
Approved by Governor, 3583.

In Senate (No. 951).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1663.
Reported without amendment, 1672.
First reading, 1676.
Second reading and recommitted, 1820.
Re-reported with amendment, 1823.
Third reading and final passage, 2012-2013.
Returned from House with Senate amendments concurred in, 2126.
Signed by President pro tempore, 2240.

APPROPRIATION TO AGED COLORED WOMEN'S HOME, at Williamsport, making

Senate Bill No. 587.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Sones, 992.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 992.
Reported without amendment, 1191.
First reading, 1220.
Second reading, 1324.
Third reading and final passage, 1522.

In House (No. 1378).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1681.

APPROPRIATION TO ALLEGHENY GENERAL HOSPITAL, making

Senate Bill No. 104.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Einstein, 99.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 99.
Reported with amendment, 793.
First reading, 839.
Second reading, 899.
Third reading and final passage, 998.
Returned from House without amendment, 1974.
Signed by President, 1972.
Approved by Governor, 3404.

In House (No. 1189).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1372.
Reported without amendment, 1552.
First reading, 1555.
Second reading, 1732.

APPROPRIATION TO ALLEGHENY GENERAL HOSPITAL.—Continued.

Third reading and final passage, 1907-1908.
Signed by Speaker, 2153.

APPROPRIATION TO ALLEGHENY VALLEY HOSPITAL, at Tarentum, making

House Bill No. 246.
Read in place in House by Mr. Toepfer, 95.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 95.
Reported with amendment, 949.
First reading, 959.
Second reading, 1155.
Third reading and final passage, 1425-1426.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 1855.
Signed by Speaker, 2039.
Approved by Governor, 3580.

In Senate (No. 763).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1337.
Reported without amendment, 1346.
First reading, 1357.
Over in its order, 1539.
Second reading, 1632.
Third reading and final passage, 1777.
Signed by President, 1966.

APPROPRIATION TO ALLENTOWN HOSPITAL, making

Senate Bill No. 43.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Schantz, 66.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 66.
Reported with amendment, 793.
First reading, 838.
Second reading, 896.
Third reading and final passage, 995.
Returned from House without amendment, 1973.
Signed by President, 1972.
Approved by Governor, 3404.

In House (No. 1176).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1371.
Reported without amendment, 1551.
First reading, 1554.
Second reading, 1731.
Third reading and final passage, 1901-1902
Signed by Speaker, 2152.

APPROPRIATION TO ALLENTOWN STATE HOSPITAL, making

Senate Bill No. 538.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Schantz, 796.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 796.
Reported without amendment, 990.
First reading, 1036.
Second reading, 1210-1211.
Third reading and final passage, 1309-1310.
Returned from House without amendment, 2097.
Signed by President pro tempore, 2128.
Approved by Governor, 3405.

In House (No. 1314).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1549.
Reported without amendment, 1683.
First reading, 1684.
Second reading, 1850.
Third reading and final passage, 2068.
Signed by Speaker, 2197.

APPROPRIATION TO ALMIRA HOME ASSOCIATION of New Castle, making

House Bill No. 153.
Read in place in House by Mr. Moffatt, 87.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 87.
Reported with amendment, 947.
First reading, 956.
Second reading, 1148.
Third reading and final passage, 1409.
Returned from Senate with amendments, in which House concurred, 2156.
Signed by Speaker, 2252.
Approved by Governor, 3582.

In Senate (No. 726).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1335.
Reported with amendment, 1344.

APPROPRIATION TO ALMIRA HOME ASSOCIATION.—Continued.

First reading, 1355.
Over in its order, 1539.
Second reading, 1628.
Recommitted, 1769.
Re-reported without amendment, 1822.
Third reading and final passage, 2005.
Returned from House with Senate amendments concurred in, 2125.
Signed by President pro tempore, 2239.

APPROPRIATION TO ALTOONA HOSPITAL, making

House Bill No. 151.
Read in place in House by Mr. Fred A. Bell, 87.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 87.
Reported with amendment, 947.
First reading, 956.
Second reading, 1147.
Third reading and final passage, 1408-1409.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 1855.
Signed by Speaker, 2038.
Approved by Governor, 3581.

In Senate (No. 725).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1335.
Reported without amendment, 1344.
First reading, 1355.
Over in its order, 1539.
Second reading, 1628.
Third reading and final passage, 1768.
Signed by President, 1965.

APPROPRIATION TO ALTOONA HOSPITAL, making

Senate Bill No. 266.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Snyder, 227.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 227.

APPROPRIATION TO AMERICAN HOSPITAL FOR DISEASES OF THE STOMACH, of Philadelphia, making

House Bill No. 658.
Read in place in House by Mr. McLaughlin, 292.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 292.

APPROPRIATION TO AMERICAN HOSPITAL FOR DISEASES OF THE STOMACH, of Philadelphia, making

Senate Bill No. 231.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Daix, 176.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 176.
Reported with amendment, 794.
First reading, 840.
Second reading, 903.
Third reading and final passage, 1002.
Returned from House with amendments, in which Senate concurred, 1978.
Signed by President pro tempore.
Approved by Governor, 3404.

In House (No. 1206).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1373.
Reported with amendment, 1552.
First reading, 1556.
Second reading, 1734.
Third reading and final passage, 1914-1915.
Returned from Senate with House amendments concurred in, 2085.
Signed by Speaker, 2153.

APPROPRIATION TO AMERICAN ONCOLOGIC HOSPITAL at Philadelphia, making

House Bill No. 769.
Read in place in House by Mr. Adam, 489.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 489.
Reported with amendment, 952.
First reading, 965.
Second reading, 1176.
Third reading and final passage, 1467.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 1858.
Signed by Speaker, 2041.
Approved by Governor, 3576.

In Senate (No. 853).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1341.
Reported without amendment, 1350.

APPROPRIATION OF AMERICAN ONCOLOGIC HOSPITAL.—Continued.

First reading, 1363.
Over in its order, 1539.
Second reading, 1642.
Third reading and final passage, 1799-1800.
Signed by President, 1968.

APPROPRIATION TO ANDREW KAUL MEMORIAL HOSPITAL at St. Mary's, making

House Bill No. 805.
Read in place in House by Mr. Flynn, 491.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 491.
Reported without amendment, 953.
First reading, 965.
Second reading, 1177.
Third reading and final passage, 1469-1470.
Returned from Senate with amendments, in which House concurred, 1879-80.
Signed by Speaker, 2042.
Vetoed by Governor.

In Senate (No. 859).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1341.
Reported with amendment, 1350.
First reading, 1363.
Second reading, 1642.
Third reading and final passage, 1801.
Signed by President, 1969.

APPROPRIATION TO ANNIE M. WARNER HOSPITAL of Gettysburg, making

House Bill No. 288.
Read in place in House by Mr. Stock, 129.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 129.
Reported with amendment, 949.
First reading, 960.
Second reading, 1158.
Third reading and final passage, 1431.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 1856.
Signed by Speaker, 2039.
Approved by Governor, 3580.

In Senate (No. 775).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1338.
Reported without amendment, 1346.
First reading, 1358.
Over in its order, 1539.
Second reading, 1633.
Third reading and final passage, 1780.
Signed by President, 1966.

APPROPRIATION TO ASHLAND STATE HOSPITAL, making

Senate Bill No. 537.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Schantz, 796.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 796.
Reported without amendment, 990.
First reading, 1036.
Second reading, 1210.
Third reading and final passage, 1309.
Returned from House without amendment, 3369.
Signed by President, 3479.

In House (No. 1313).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1549.
Reported without amendment, 1683.
First reading, 1684.
Second reading, 1850.
Recommitted, 2068.
Re-reported without amendment, 3252.
Third reading and final passage, 3431.
Signed by Speaker, 3617.

APPROPRIATION TO BABY WELFARE ASSOCIATION of Philadelphia, making

House Bill No. 438.
Read in place in House by Mr. Conner, 180.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 180.
Reported with amendment, 1831.
First reading, 1831.
Second reading, 2080.
Third reading and final passage, 2320.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 2832.
Signed by Speaker, 3218.

APPROPRIATION TO BABY WELFARE ASSOCIATION.--Continued.

In Senate (No. 1101).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 2342.
Reported without amendment, 2388.
First reading, 2390.
Second reading, 2483.
Third reading and final passage, 2650.
Signed by President, 3125.

APPROPRIATION TO BEACON LIGHT MISSION near Bradford, making

House Bill No. 86.
Read in place in House by Mr. Wilson, 84.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 84.
Reported with amendment, 946.
First reading, 954.
Second reading, 1141.
Third reading and final passage, 1394-1395.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 1854.
Signed by Speaker, 2037.
Approved by Governor, 3582.

In Senate (No. 694).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1334.
Reported without amendment, 1343.
First reading, 1353.
Over in its order, 1539.
Second reading, 1625.
Third reading and final passage, 1761.
Signed by President, 1964.

APPROPRIATION TO BEAVER COUNTY CHILDREN'S HOME, of New Brighton, making

House Bill No. 25.
Read in place in House by Mr. Fred W. Patterson, 79.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 79.
Reported with amendment, 945.
First reading, 953.
Second reading, 1137.
Third reading and final passage, 1386-1387.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 1853.
Signed by Speaker, 2036.
Approved by Governor, 3582.

In Senate (No. 676).
Referred to Committee on Appropriation, 1333.
Reported without amendment, 1342.
First reading, 1352.
Over in its order, 1539.
Second reading, 1623.
Third reading and final passage, 1757.
Signed by President, 1963.

APPROPRIATION TO BEAVER VALLEY GENERAL HOSPITAL at New Brighton, making

House Bill No. 23.
Read in place in House by Mr. Fred W. Patterson, 79.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 79.
Reported with amendment, 945.
First reading, 953.
Second reading, 1136-1137.
Third reading and final passage, 1386.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 1853.
Signed by Speaker, 2036.
Approved by Governor, 3576.

In Senate (No. 674).
Referred to Committee on Appropriation, 1333.
Reported without amendment, 1342.
First reading, 1351-1352.
Over in its order, 1539.
Second reading, 1623.
Third reading and final passage, 1756.
Signed by President, 1963.

APPROPRIATION TO BELVEDERE GENERAL HOSPITAL of Pittsburgh, making

House Bill No. 638.
Read in place in House by Mr. Goss, 291.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 291.
Reported with amendment, 952.
First reading, 964.

APPROPRIATION TO BELVEDERE GENERAL HOSPITAL.—Continued.

Second reading, and amended, 1173.
Third reading and final passage, 1461.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 1657.
Signed by Speaker, 2041.
Approved by Governor, 3577.

In Senate (No. 840).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1340.
Reported without amendment, 1349.
First reading, 1362.
Over in its order, 1539.
Second reading, 1640.
Third reading and final passage, 1796-1797.
Signed by President, 1968.

APPROPRIATION TO BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION'S HOME FOR CHILDREN, of Pottsville, making

House Bill No. 272.
Read in place in House by Mr. Whitehouse, 128.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 128.
Reported with amendment, 949.
First reading, 959.
Second reading, 1157.
Third reading and final passage, 1430.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 1856.
Signed by Speaker, 2039.
Vetoed by Governor, 3572.

In Senate (No. 772).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1337.
Reported without amendment, 1346.
First reading, 1358.
Over in its order, 1539.
Second reading, 1633.
Third reading and final passage, 1779-1780.
Signed by President, 1966.

APPROPRIATION TO BEREAN MANUAL TRAINING AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, making

House Bill No. 407.
Read in place in House by Mr. Drinkhouse, 162.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 162.
Reported with amendment, 951.
First reading, 962.
Second reading, 1167.
Third reading and final passage, 1449.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 1857.
Signed by Speaker, 2040.
Vetoed by Governor, 3573.

In Senate (No. 814).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1339.
Reported without amendment, 1348.
First reading, 1360-1361.
Over in its order, 1539.
Second reading, 1638.
Third reading and fianl passage, 1790-1791.
Signed by President, 1967.

APPROPRIATION TO BERWICK HOSPITAL, making

House Bill No. 510.
Read in place in House by Mr. J. T. Little, 215.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 215.
Reported with amendment, 951.
First reading, 963.
Second reading, 1171.
Third reading and final passage, 1455-1456.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 1857.
Signed by Speaker, 2041.
Approved by Governor, 3577.

In Senate (No. 829).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1340.
Reported without amendment, 1349.
First reading, 1361.
Over in its order, 1539.
Second reading, 1639.
Third reading and final passage, 1794.
Signed by President, 1968.

APPROPRIATION TO BERWICK HOSPITAL, making

Senate Bill No. 222.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Sones, 169.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 169.

APPROPRIATION TO BETHEL ORPHANAGE, at Osceola, making

House Bill No. 400.
Read in place in House by Mr. Williams, 162.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 162.
Reported with amendment, 951.
First reading, 962.
Second reading, 1167.
Third reading and final passage, 1448-1449.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 1857.
Signed by Speaker, 2040.
Approved by Governor, 3583.

In Senate (No. 813).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1339.
Reported without amendment, 1348.
First reading, 1360.
Over in its order, 1539.
Second reading, 1638.
Third reading and final passage, 1790.
Signed by President, 1967.

APPROPRIATION TO BETHEL ORPHANAGE, at Osceola, making

Senate Bill No. 151.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Baldwin, 119.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 119.

APPROPRIATION TO BETHESDA HOME of Pittsburgh, making

House Bill No. 1016.
Read in place in House by Mr. McCaig, 922.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 922.
Reported with amendment, 1042.
First reading, 1043.
Second reading, 1281.
Third reading and final passage, 1477.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 1858.
Signed by Speaker, 2042.
Voted by Governor, 3574.

In Senate (No. 873).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1342.
Reported without amendment, 1351.
First reading, 1364.
Over in its order, 1539.
Second reading, 1643.
Third reading and final passage, 1804.
Signed by President, 1969.

APPROPRIATION TO BEULAH ANCHORAGE, of Reading, making

Senate Bill No. 228.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 169.
Reported without amendment, 762.
First reading, 841.
Second reading, 902.
Third reading and final passage, 1002.
Returned from House without amendment, 1975.
Signed by President, 1972.
Approved by Governor, 3405.

APPROPRIATION TO BLOOMSBURG HOSPITAL, making

In House (No. 1205).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1373.
Reported without amendment, 1552.
First reading, 1556.
Second reading, 1734.
Third reading and final passage, 1914.
Signed by Speaker, 2153.

APPROPRIATION TO BLOOMSBURG HOSPITAL, making

House Bill No. 509.
Read in place in House by Mr. J. T. Little, 215.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 215.
Reported with amendment, 951.
First reading, 963.
Second reading, 1170-1171.

APPROPRIATION TO BLOOMSBURG HOSPITAL.—Continued.

Third reading and final passage, 1455.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 1857.
Signed by Speaker, 2041.
Approved by Governor, 3577.

In Senate (No. 828).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1340.
Reported without amendment, 1349.
First reading, 1361.
Over in its order, 1539.
Second reading, 1639.
Third reading and final passage, 1794.
Signed by President, 1968.

APPROPRIATION TO BLOOMSBURG HOSPITAL, making

Senate Bill No. 223.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Sones, 169.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 169.

APPROPRIATION TO BLOSSBURG STATE HOSPITAL, making

House Bill No. 402.
Read in place in House by Mr. Williams, 162.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 162.
Reported with amendment, 1260.
First reading, 1266.
Second reading, 1492.
Third reading and final passage, 1690-1691.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 2154.
Signed by Speaker, 2253.
Approved by Governor, 3583.

In Senate (No. 928).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1662.
Reported without amendment, 1670.
First reading, 1675.
Second reading, 1817.
Third reading and final passage, 2008.
Signed by President pro tempore, 2239.

APPROPRIATION TO BLOSSBURG STATE HOSPITAL, making

Senate Bill No. 152.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Baldwin, 119.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 119.

APPROPRIATION TO BLOSSBURG STATE HOSPITAL, making

Senate Bill No. 150.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Baldwin, 119.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 119.

APPROPRIATION TO BLOSSBURG STATE HOSPITAL, making deficiency

House Bill No. 401.
Read in place in House by Mr. Williams, 162.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 162.
Reported without amendment, 672.
First reading, 788.
Second reading, 855.
Third reading and final passage, 1238.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 1745.
Signed by Speaker, 2043.
Approved by Governor, 3583.

In Senate (No. 630).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1221.
Reported without amendment, 1293.
First reading, 1331.
Second reading, 1538.
Third reading and final passage, 1656.
Signed by President, 1970.

APPROPRIATION TO BOY'S INDUSTRIAL HOME of Western Pennsylvania, at Oakdale, making

House Bill No. 238.
Read in place in House by Mr. Spear, 95.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 95
Reported with amendment, 948.
First reading, 958.
Second reading, 1154.
Third reading and final passage, 1423.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 1855.
Signed by Speaker, 2039.
Approved by Governor, 3582.

APPROPRIATION TO BOY'S INDUSTRIAL HOME.—Continued.

In Senate (No. 757).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1337.
Reported without amendment, 1346.
First reading, 1357.
Over in its order, 1539.
Second reading, 1631.
Third reading and final passage, 1776.
Signed by President, 1905.

APPROPRIATION TO BRADDOCK GENERAL HOSPITAL, making

House Bill No. 698.
Read in place in House by Mr. James H. McClure, 384.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 384.
Reported with amendment, 952.
First reading, 964.
Second reading, 1174-1175.
Third reading and final passage, 1463.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 1857.
Signed by Speaker, 2041.
Approved by Governor, 3577.

In Senate (No. 845).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1341.
Reported without amendment, 1350.
First reading, 1362-1363.
Over in its order, 1539.
Second reading, 1641.
Third reading and final passage, 1798.
Signed by President, 1968.

APPROPRIATION TO BRADDOCK GENERAL HOSPITAL, making deficiency

House Bill No. 697.
Read in place in House by Mr. James H. McClure, 384.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 384.

APPROPRIATION TO BRADFORD HOSPITAL, making

House Bill No. 83.
Read in place in House by Mr. Wilson, 83.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 83.
Reported with amendment, 946.
First reading, 954.
Second reading, 1140.
Third reading and final passage, 1393-1394.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 1854.
Signed by Speaker, 2037.
Approved by Governor, 3581.

In Senate (No. 692).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1334.
Reported without amendment, 1343.
First reading, 1353.
Over in its order, 1539.
Second reading, 1625.
Third reading and final passage, 1760-1761
Signed by President, 1964.

APPROPRIATION TO BRADFORD HOSPITAL, making

Senate Bill No. 122.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Baldwin, 101.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 101.

APPROPRIATION TO BROOKVILLE HOSPITAL, making

House Bill No. 208.
Read in place in House by Mr. Irvin, 92.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 92.

APPROPRIATION TO BROOKVILLE HOSPITAL, making

Senate Bill No. 75.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. North, 69.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 69.
Reported with amendment, 793.
First reading, 839.
Second reading, 898.
Third reading and final passage, 997.
Returned from House without amendment, 1974.
Signed by President, 1972.
Approved by Governor, 3404.

APPROPRIATION TO BROOKVILLE HOSPITAL.—Continue

In House (No. 1183).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1372.
Reported without amendment, 1551.
First reading, 1554.
Second reading, 1732.
Third reading and final passage, 1905-1906.
Signed by Speaker, 2153.

APPROPRIATION TO BROWNSVILLE GENERAL HOSPITA making

House Bill No. 310.
Read in place in House by Mr. Bush, 130.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 130.
Reported with amendment, 950.
First reading, 960.
Second reading, 1160.
Third reading and final passage, 1435-1336.
Returned from Senate with amendments in whi House concurred, 1873-74.
Signed by Speaker, 2039.
Approved by Governor, 3580.

In Senate (No. 784).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1338.
Reported with amendment, 1347.
First reading, 1359.
Over in its order, 1539.
Second reading, 1634.
Third reading and final passage, 1782.
Signed by President, 1966.

APPROPRIATION TO BUTLER COUNTY MEMORIAL HO PITAL at Butler, making

House Bill No. 422.
Read in place in House by Mr. Cross, 179.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 179.
Reported with amendment, 951.
First reading, 962.
Second reading, and amended, 1168.
Third reading and final passage, 1450.
Returend from Senate without amendment, 1857.
Signed by Speaker, 2040.
Approved by Governor, 3579.

In Senate (No. 816).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1339.
Reported without amendment, 1348.
First reading, 1361.
Over in its order, 1539.
Second reading, 1638.
Third reading and final passage, 1791.
Signed by President, 1967.

APPROPRIATION TO CANONSBURG GENERAL HOSPITA ASSOCIATION, making

House Bill No. 354.
Read in place in House by Mr. Lockhart, 133.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 133.
Reported with amendment, 950.
First reading, 961.
Second reading, 1163.
Third reading and final passage, 1441.
Returned from Senate with amendments in whi House concurred, 1876.
Signed by Speaker, 2040.
Approved by Governor, 3579.

In Senate (No. 797).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1339.
Reported with amendment, 1347.
First reading, 1359.
Over in its order, 1539.
Second reading, and recommitted, 1636.
Re-reported without amendment, 1659.
Third reading and fianl passage, 1785-1786.
Signed by President, 1967.

APPROPRIATION TO CARBONDALE EMERGENCY HO PITAL, making

House Bill No. 205.
Read in place in House by Mr. Munley, 91.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 91.

APPROPRIATION TO CHAMBERSBURG HOSPITAL.—Continued.

Reported with amendment, 948.
First reading, 957.
Second reading, 1151.
Third reading and final passage, 1416.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 1855.
Signed by Speaker, 2038.
Approved by Governor, 3580.

In Senate (No. 742).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1336.
Reported without amendment, 1345.
First reading, 1356.
Over in its order, 1539.
Second reading, 1630.
Third reading and final passage, 1772.
Signed by President, 1965.

APPROPRIATION TO CARLISLE HOSPITAL, making

House Bill No. 74.
Read in place in House by Mr. Pryor, 83.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 83.

APPROPRIATION TO CARLISLE HOSPITAL, making

Senate Bill No. 57.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Culbertson, 67.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 67.
Reported with amendment, 793.
First reading, 838.
Second reading, 896.
Third reading and final passage, 995.
Returned from House without amendment, 1973.
Signed by President, 1972.
Approved by Governor, 3404.

In House (No. 1179).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1372.
Reported without amendment, 1551.
First reading, 1554.
Second reading, 1731.
Third reading and final passage, 1903.
Signed by Speaker, 2153.

APPROPRIATION TO CENTRE COUNTY HOSPITAL, at Bellefonte, making

House Bill No. 169.
Read in place in House by Mr. Holmes, 88.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 88.
Reported with amendment, 947.
First reading, 957.
Second reading, 1148.
Third reading and final passage, 1410.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 1855.
Signed by Speaker, 2038.
Approved by Governor, 3581.

In Senate (No. 728).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1336.
Reported without amendment, 1344.
First reading, 1355.
Over in its order, 1539.
Second reading, 1629.
Third reading and final passage, 1769.
Signed by President, 1965.

APPROPRIATION TO CHAMBERSBURG HOSPITAL, making

House Bill No. 71.
Read in place in House by Mr. Witherspoon, 82.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 82.
Reported with amendment, 946.
First reading, 954.
Second reading, 1139.
Third reading and final passage, 1391.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 1854.
Signed by Speaker, 2037.
Approved by Governor, 3581.

In Senate (No. 687).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1334.
Reported without amendment, 1343.
First reading, 1352.
Over in its order, 1539.

APPROPRIATION TO CARBONDALE EMERGENCY HOSPITAL.—Continued.

Second reading, 1624.
Third reading and final passage, 1759.
Signed by President, 1964.

APPROPRIATION TO CHARLEROI-MONESSEN HOSPITAL, at Charleroi, making

House Bill No. 63.
Read in place in House by Mr. Heffran, 82.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 82.
Reported with amendment, 946.
First reading, 954.
Second reading, 1138.
Third reading and final passage, 1390.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 1854.
Signed by Speaker, 2037.
Approved by Governor, 3577.

In Senate (No. 684).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1334.
Reported without amendment, 1343.
First reading, 1352.
Over in its order, 1539.
Second reading, 1624.
Third reading and final passage, 1759.
Signed by President, 1964.

APPROPRIATION TO CHESTER COUNTY HOSPITAL, of West Chester, making

House Bill No. 350.
Read in place in House by Miss Thomas, 132.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 132.
Reported with amendment, 950.
First reading, 961.
Second reading, 1162.
Third reading and final passage, 1440.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 1856.
Signed by Speaker, 2040.
Approved by Governor, 3579.

In Senate (No. 794).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1338.
Reported without amendment, 1347.
First reading, 1359.
Over in its order, 1539.
Second reading, 1635.
Third reading and final passage, 1785.
Signed by President, 1966.

APPROPRIATION TO CHESTER DAY NURSERY AND CHILDREN'S HOME, making

Senate Bill No. 184.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. MacDade, 145.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 145.
Reported with amendment, 794.
First reading, 840.
Second reading, 901.
Third reading and final passage, 1000.
Returned from House without amendment, 1975.
Signed by President, 1972.
Approved by Governor, 3405.

In House (No. 1199).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1373.
Reported without amendment, 1552.
First reading, 1555.
Second reading, 1733.
Third reading and final passage, 1911.
Signed by Speaker, 2153.

APPROPRIATION TO CHESTER HOSPITAL, making

House Bill No. 209.
Read in place in House by Mr. Craig, 92.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 92.
Reported with amendment, 948.
First reading, 958.
Second reading, 1151.
Third reading and final passage, 1417-1418.
Returned from Senate with amendments, in which House concurred, 2156-57.
Signed by Speaker, 2252.
Approved by Governor, 3580.

APPROPRIATION TO CHESTER HOSPITAL.—Continued.

In Senate (No. 745).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1336.
Reported without amendment, 1345.
First reading, 1356.
Second reading, 1630.
Over in its order, 1539.
Recommitted, 1773.
Re-reported with amendment, 1822.
Third reading and final passage, 2005-2006.
Returned from House with Senate amendments concurred in, 2125.
Signed by President pro tempore, 2239.

APPROPRIATION TO CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY, of Franklin County, making

House Bill No. 72.
Read in place in House by Mr. Witherspoon, 82.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 82.
Reported with amendment, 946.
First reading, 954.
Second reading, 1139.
Third reading and final passage, 1391-1392.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 1854.
Signed by Speaker, 2037.
Approved by Governor, 3582.

In Senate (No. 688).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1334.
Reported without amendment, 1343.
First reading, 1352.
Over in its order, 1539.
Second reading, 1624.
Third reading and final passage, 1759-1760.
Signed by President, 1964.

APPROPRIATION TO CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY, of Pennsylvania, at Philadelphia, making

Senate Bill No. 192.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Woodward, 146.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 146.
Reported without amendment, 792.
First reading, 841.
Second reading, and amended, 901.
Recommitted, 1001.
Re-reported with amendment, 1027.
Third reading and final passage, 1195.
Signed by President pro tempore.
Returned from House with amendments in which Senate concurred, 1977.
Approved by Governor, 3405.

In House (No. 1248).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1374.
Reported without amendment, 1552.
First reading, 1555.
Second reading, 1733.
Third reading and final passage, 1912.
Returned from Senate with House amendments concurred in, 2085.
Signed by Speaker, 2153.

APPROPRIATION TO CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY, of Western Pennsylvania, at Pittsburgh, making

House Bill No. 781.
Read in place in House by Mr. McCaig, 489.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 489.
Reported without amendment, 952.
First reading, 965.
Second reading, 1177.
Third reading and final passage, 1468.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 1858.
Signed by Speaker, 2041.
Approved by Governor, 3583.

In Senate (No. 855).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1341.
Reported without amendment, 1350.
First reading, 1363.
Over in its order, 1539.
Second reading, 1642.
Third reading and final passage, 1800.
Signed by President, 1968.

APPROPRIATION TO CHILDREN'S HOME, of Bethlehem, making

Senate Bill No. 45.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Schantz, 66.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 66.
Reported with amendment, 793.
First reading, 838.
Second reading, 896.
Third reading and final passage, 995.
Returned from House without amendment, 1973.
Signed by President, 1972.
Approved by Governor, 3404.

In House (No. 1178).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1372.
Reported without amendment, 1551.
First reading, 1554.
Second reading, 1731.
Third reading and final passage, 1902.
Signed by Speaker, 2152.

APPROPRIATION TO CHILDREN'S HOME SOCIETY, of Pennsylvania, making

House Bill No. 359.
Read in place in House by Mr. McKim, 159.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 159.
Reported with amendment, 950.
First reading, 961.
Second reading, 1163.
Third reading and final passage, 1442.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 1856.
Signed by Speaker, 2040.
Vetoed by Governor, 3574.

In Senate (No. 799).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1339.
Reported without amendment, 1347-1348.
First reading, 1359.
Over in its order, 1539.
Second reading, 1636.
Third reading and fianl passage, 1786-1787.
Signed by President, 1967.

APPROPRIATION TO CHILDREN'S HOMEOPATHIC HOSPITAL, of Philadelphia, making

Senate Bill No. 364.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Aron, 441.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 441.
Reported with amendment, 794.
First reading, 840.
Second reading, 910.
Third reading and fianl passage, 1005.
Returned from House without amendment, 1976.
Signed by President, 1973.
Approved by Governor, 3404.

In House (No. 1217).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1373.
Reported without amendment, 1553.
First reading, 1556.
Second reading, 1736.
Third reading and final passage, 1919.
Signed by Speaker, 2154.

APPROPRIATION TO CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL, of Pittsburgh making

House Bill No. 993.
Read in place in House by Mr. McCaig, 843.
Referred. to Committee on Appropriations, 843.
Reported without amendment, 1043.
First reading, 1043.
Second reading, 1281.
Third reading and final passage, 1475-1476.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 1858.
Signed by Speaker, 2042.
Approved by Governor, 3576.

In Senate (No. 870).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1342.
Reported without amendment, 1351.
First reading, 1364.
Over in its order, 1539.
Second reading, 1643.
Third reading and final passage, 1803.
Signed by President, 1969.

APPROPRIATION TO CHILDREN'S INDUSTRIAL HOME, at Harrisburg, making

House Bill No. 94.
Read in place in House by Mr. Hall, 84.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 84.
Reported with amendment, 946.
First reading, 955.
Second reading and amended, 1142.
Third reading and final passage, 1397.
Returned from Senate with amendment, in which House concurred, 1866.
Signed by Speaker, 2037.
Approved by Governor, 3582.

In Senate (No. 700).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1334.
Reported with amendment, 1343.
First reading, 1353.
Over in its order, 1539.
Second reading, 1625.
Third reading and final passage, 1762.
Signed by President, 1964.

APPROPRIATION TO CHRISTIAN H. BUHL HOSPITAL, of Sharon, making

House Bill No. 239.
Read in place in House by Mr. Nicholson, 95.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 95.
Reported with amendment, 948.
First reading, 958.
Second reading, 1154.
Third reading and final passage, 1423-1424.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 1855.
Signed by Speaker, 2039.
Approved by Governor, 3580.

In Senate (No. 758).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1337.
Reported without amendment, 1346.
First reading, 1357.
Over in its order, 1539.
Second reading, 1631.
Third reading and final passage, 1776.
Signed by President, 1965.

APPROPRIATION TO CHRISTIAN HOME FOR WOMEN, North Side, Pittsburgh, making

Senate Bill No. 180.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Einstein, 145.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 145.
Reported with amendment, 793.
First reading, 839-840.
Second reading, 901.
Third reading and final passage, 1000.
Returned from House without amendment, 1975.
Signed by President, 1972.
Approved by Governor, 3405.

In House (No. 1197).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1372.
Reported without amendment, 1552.
First reading, 1555.
Second reading, 1733.
Third reading and final passage, 1910.
Signed by Speaker, 2153.

APPROPRIATION TO CHRISTIAN HOME, of Johnstown making

House Bill No. 67.
Read in place in House by Mr. DeFrehn, 82.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 82.
Reported with amendment, 946.
First reading, 954.
Second reading and amended, 1138-1139.
Third reading and final passage, 1390.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 1854.
Signed by Speaker, 2037.
Approved by Governor, 3582.

In Senate (No. 685).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1334.
Reported without amendment, 1343.
First reading, 1352.
Over in its order, 1539.

APPROPRIATION TO CHRISTIAN HOME.—Continued.

Second reading, 1624.
Third reading and final passage, 1759.
Signed by President, 1964.

APPROPRIATION TO CITIZENS GENERAL HOSPITAL, of New Kensington, making

House Bill No. 145.
Read in place in House by Mr. Rieder, 87.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 87.
Reported with amendment, 947.
First reading, 956.
Second reading, 1147.
Third reading and final passage, 1407-1408.
Returned from Senate with amendments, in which House concurred, 1869.
Signed by Speaker, 2038.
Approved by Governor, 3576.

In Senate (No. 723).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1335.
Reported with amendment, 1344.
First reading, 1355.
Over in its order, 1539.
Second reading, 1628.
Third reading and final passage, 1768.
Signed by President, 1965.

APPROPRIATION TO CITIZENS GENERAL HOSPITAL, of New Kensington, making

Senate Bill No. 178.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Kunkle, 145.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 145.

APPROPRIATION TO CLEARFIELD HOSPITAL, making

Senate Bill No. 67.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Betts, 68.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 68.
Reported with amendment, 793.
First reading, 839.
Second reading, 897.
Third reading and final passage, 996.
Returned from House without amendment, 1974.
Signed by President, 1972.
Approved by Governor, 3404.

In House (No. 1181).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1372.
Reported without amendment, 1551.
First reading, 1554.
Second reading, 1732.
Third reading and final passage, 1904-1905.
Signed by Speaker, 2153.

APPROPRIATION TO COALDALE STATE HOSPITAL, making

House Bill No. 294.
Read in place in House by Mr. Scott, 129.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 129.
Reported without amendment, 672.
First reading, 788.
Second reading, 855.
Third reading and final passage, 1237.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 1745.
Signed by Speaker, 2043.
Approved by Governor, 3582.

In Senate (No. 629).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1221.
Reported without amendment, 1293.
First reading, 1331.
Second reading, 1537.
Third reading and final passage, 1655-1656.
Signed by President, 1970.

APPROPRIATION TO COALDALE STATE HOSPITAL, making

Senate Bill No. 536.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Schantz, 796.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 796.
Reported without amendment, 990.
First reading, 1036.
Second reading, 1210.
Third reading and final passage, 1309.
Returned from House without amendment, 2096.

APPROPRIATION TO COALDALE STATE HOSPITAL.—Continued.

Signed by President pro tempore, 2128.
Approved by Governor, 3405.

In House (No. 1312).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1549.
Reported without amendment, 1683.
First reading, 1684.
Second reading, 1850.
Third reading and final passage, 2067-2068.
Signed by Speaker, 2197.

APPROPRIATION TO COALDALE STATE HOSPITAL, making deficiency

House Bill No. 482.
Read in place in House by Mr. Scott, 183.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 183.
Reported without amendment, 672.
First reading, 788.
Second reading, 855.
Third reading and final pasage, 1237-1238.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 1745.
Signed by Speaker, 2043.
Approved by Governor, 3583

In Senate (No. 631).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1221.
Reported without amendment, 1293.
First reading, 1331.
Second reading, 1538.
Third reading and final passage, 1656.
Signed by President, 1970.

APPROPRIATION TO COATESVILLE HOSPITAL, making

House Bill No. 328.
Read in place in House by Mr. Long, 131.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 131.
Reported with amendment, 950.
First reading, 961.
Second reading, 1161.
Third reading and final passage, 1438.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 1856.
Signed by Speaker, 2040.
Approved by Governor, 3580.

In Senate (No. 790).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1338.
Reported without amendment, 1347.
First reading, 1359.
Over in its order, 1539.
Second reading, 1635.
Third reading and final passage, 1784.
Signed by President, 1966.

APPROPRIATION TO COLEMAN INDUSTRIAL HOME FOR COLORED BOYS, of Pittsburgh, making

House Bill No. 19.
Read in place in House by Mr. Marcus, 79.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 79.
Reported with amendment, 945.
First reading, 953.
Second reading, 1136.
Third reading and final passage, 1385.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 1853.
Signed by Speaker, 2036.
Approved by Governor, 3582.

In Senate (No. 673).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1333.
Reported without amendment, 1342.
First reading, 1351.
Over in its order, 1539.
Second reading, 1623.
Third reading and final passage, 1756.
Signed by President, 1963.

APPROPRIATION TO COLORED WOMEN'S RELIEF ASSOCIAION, of Western Pennsylvania, making

House Bill No. 433.
Read in place in House by Mr. Goss, 180.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 180.
Reported with amendment, 951.
First reading, 962.

APPROPRIATION TO COLORED WOMEN'S RELIEF ASSOCIATION.—Continued.

Second reading, 1168.
Third reading and final passage, 1450.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 1857.
Signed by Speaker, 2040.
Approved by Governor, 3383.

In Senate (No. 817).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1339.
Reported without amendment, 1348.
First reading, 1361.
Over in its order, 1539.
Second reading, 1638.
Third reading and final passage, 1791.
Signed by President, 1967.

APPROPRIATION TO COLUMBIA HOSPITAL, making

House Bill No. 48.
Read in place in House by Mr. Hess, 81.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 81.
Reported with amendment, 946.
First reading, 954.
Second reading, 1138.
Third reading and final passage, 1389.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 1854.
Signed by Speaker, 2037.
Approved by Governor, 3576.

In Senate (No. 682).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1334.
Reported without amendment, 1342.
First reading, 1352.
Over in its order, 1539.
Second reading, 1624.
Third reading and final passage, 1758.
Signed by President, 1963.

APPROPRIATION TO COLUMBIA HOSPITAL, at Philadelphia, making

House Bill No. 1596.
Read in place in House by Mr. Guerin, 2393.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 2393.

APPROPRIATION TO COMMUNITY HOSPITAL, of Somerset, making

House Bill No. 1135.
Read in place in House by Mr. Shaffer, 1229.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1229.

APPROPRIATION TO CONEMAUGH VALLEY MEMORIAL HOSPITAL, at Johnstown, making

House Bill No. 285.
Read in place in House by Mr. Fockler, 129.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 129.
Reported with amendment, 949.
First reading, 959.
Second reading, 1157-1158.
Third reading and fianl passage, 1430-1431.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 1856.
Signed by Speaker, 2039.
Approved by Governor, 3580.

Remarks on, by
Fockler, 1430-1431.

In Senate (No. 774).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1338.
Reported without amendment, 1346.
First reading, 1358.
Over in its order, 1539.
Second reading, 1633.
Third reading and final passage, 1780.
Signed by President, 1966.

APPROPRIATION TO CONEMAUGH VALLEY MEMORIAL HOSPITAL, at Johnstown, making

House Bill No. 373.
Read in place in House by Mr. Fockler, 160.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 160.

APPROPRIATION TO CONNELLSVILLE STATE HOSPITAL, making

Senate Bill No. 541.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Brown, 796.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 796.
Reported without amendment, 2624.
First reading, 2671.
Second reading, 2794.
Third reading and final passage, 2885.
Returned from House without amendment, 3732.
Signed by President pro tempore, 3740.

In House (No. 1695).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3067.
Reported without amendment, 3416.
First reading, 3417.
Second reading, 3588.
Third reading and final passage, 3766-3767.
Signed by Speaker, 3847.

APPROPRIATION TO CONNELLSVILLE STATE HOSPITAL, making

Senate Bill No. 542.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Brown, 796.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 796.
Reported without amendment, 990.
First reading, 1036.
Second reading, 1211.
Third reading and final passage, 1310.
Returned from House without amendment, 2097.
Signed by President pro tempore, 2128.
Approved by Governor, 3405.

In House (No. 1315).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1549.
Reported without amendment, 1683.
First reading, 1684.
Second reading, 1850.
Third reading and final passage, 2068-2069.
Signed by Speaker, 2197.

APPROPRIATION TO CORNPLANTER INDIAN SCHOOL, in Warren County, making

House Bill No. 1091.
Read in place in House by Mr. Williston P. Wood, 1038.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1038.
Reported with amendment, 1551.
First reading, 1554.
Second reading, 1730.
Third reading and final passage, 1899-1900.
Returned from Senate with amendments, in which House concurred, 3821.
Signed by Speaker, 4000.

In Senate (No. 1004).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1957.
Reported with amendment, 3352.
First reading, 3406.
Second reading, 3516.
Third reading and final passage, 3689.
Returned from House with Senate amendments concurred in, 3738.
Signed by President, 3891.

APPROPRIATION TO CORRY HOSPITAL ASSOCIATION, making

House Bill No. 203.
Read in place in House by Mr. Raymond, 91.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 91.
Reported with amendment, 948.
First reading, 957.
Second reading, 1151.
Third reading and final passage, 1416.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 1855.
Signed by Speaker, 2038.
Approved by Governor, 3580.

In Senate (No. 741).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1336.
Reported without amendment, 1345.
First reading, 1356.
Over in its order, 1539.
Second reading, 1630.

APPROPRIATION TO CORRY HOSPITAL ASSOCIATION.—Continued.

Third reading and final passage, 1772.
Signed by President, 1965.

APPROPRIATION TO COTTAGE STATE HOSPITAL, of Philipsburg, making

House Bill No. 168.
Read in place in House by Mr. Holmes, 88.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 88.

APPROPRIATION TO COUDERSPORT HOSPITAL, making

House Bill No. 213.
Read in place in House by Mr. Wells, 94.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 94.
Reported with amendment, 948.
First reading, 958.
Second reading and amended, 1152.
Third reading and final passage, 1418.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 1855.
Signed by Speaker, 2038.
Approved by Governor, 3580.

In Senate (No. 746).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1336.
Reported without amendment, 1345.
First reading, 1356.
Over in its order, 1539.
Second reading, 1630.
Third reading and final passage, 1773.
Signed by President, 1965.

APPROPRIATION TO CURTIS HOME, of North Side Pittsburgh, or its successor, making

House Bill No. 301.
Read in place in House by Mr. Harry A. Little, 130.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 130.
Reported with amendment, 949.
First reading, 960.
Second reading, 1159.
Third reading and final passage, 1434.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 1856.
Signed by Speaker, 2039.
Approved by Governor, 3582.

In Senate (No. 781).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1338.
Reported without amendment, 1347.
First reading, 1358.
Over in its order, 1539.
Second reading, 1634.
Third reading and final passage, 1782.
Signed by President, 1966.

APPROPRIATION TO DIAGNOSTIC HOSPITAL, of Philadelphia, making

House Bill No. 237.
Read in place in House by Mr. McLaughlin, 95.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 95.
Reported with amendment, 948.
First reading, 958.
Second reading, 1154.
Third reading and final passage, 1422-1423.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 1855.
Signed by Speaker, 2039.
Vetoed by Governor, 3574-3575.

In Senate (No. 756).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1337.
Reported without amendment, 1346.
First reading, 1357.
Over in its order, 1539.
Second reading, 1631.
Third reading and final passage, 1776.
Signed by President, 1965.

APPROPRIATION TO DIXMONT HOSPITAL, making

House Bill No. 320.
Read in place in House by Mr. Marcus, 131.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 131.
Reported with amendment, 1260.
First reading, 1266.
Second reading, 1491.

APPROPRIATION TO DIXMONT HOSPITAL.—Continued.

Third reading and final passage, 1689-1690.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 2154.
Signed by Speaker, 2252.
Vetoed by Governor, 3573.

In Senate (No. 926).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1662.
Reported without amendment, 1670.
First reading, 1675.
Second reading, 1817.
Third reading and final passage, 2008.
Signed by President pro tempore, 2239.

APPROPRIATION TO DOWNINGTOWN INDUSTRIAL AND AGRICULTURAL SCHOOL, making

House Bill No. 1022.
Read in place in House by Mr. McCaig, 922.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 922.
Reported without amendment, 1261.
First reading, 1268.
Second reading, 1496.
Third reading and final passage, 1697-1698.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3456.

In Senate (No. 944).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1663.
Reported without amendment, 1671.
First reading, 1676.
Second reading, 1819.
Recommitted, 2011.
Re-reported without amendment, 2744.
Recommitted, 2888.
Re-reported without amendment, 3125.
Third reading and final passage, 3331.

APPROPRIATION TO DUQUESNE UNIVERSITY OF THE HOLY GHOST, at Pittsburgh, making

House Bill No. 892.
Read in place in House by Mr. Marcus, 670.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 670.

APPROPRIATION TO DUQUESNE UNIVERSITY OF THE HOLY GHOST, at Pittsburgh, making

Senate Bill No. 477.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Quigley for Mr. Leslie, 709.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 709.
Reported with amendment, 991.
First reading, 1035.

APPROPRIATION TO EAGLEVILLE SANATORIUM FOR CONSUMPTIVES, making

Senate Bill No. 140.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Stites, 118.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 118.
Reported with amendment, 793.
First reading, 839.
Second reading, 899-900.
Third reading and final passage, 999.
Returned from House without amendment, 1975.
Signed by President, 1972.
Approved by Governor, 3404.

In House (No. 1194).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1372.
Reported without amendment, 1552.
First reading, 1555.
Second reading, 1733.
Third reading and final passage, 1909-1910.
Signed by Speaker, 2153.

APPROPRIATION TO EASTON HOME FOR FRIENDLESS CHILDREN, making

House Bill No. 178.
Read in place in House by Mr. Horn, 89.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 89.
Reported with amendment, 947.
First reading, 957.
Second reading, 1148-1149.
Third reading and final passage, 1411.
Returned from Senate without amnedment, 1855.
Signed by Speaker, 2038.
Approved by Governor, 3582.

APPROPRIATION TO EASTON HOME FOR FRIENDLESS CHILDREN.—Continued.

In Senate (No. 731).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1336.
Reported without amendment, 1344-1345.
First reading, 1355.
Over in its order, 1539.
Second reading, 1629.
Third reading and final passage, 1770.
Signed by President, 1965.

APPROPRIATION TO EASTON HOSPITAL, making

House Bill No. 179.
Read in place in House by Mr. Horn, 89.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 89.
Reported with amendment, 948.
First reading, 957.
Second reading, 1149.
Third reading and final passage, 1412.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 1855.
Signed by Speaker, 2038.
Approved by Governor, 3581.

In Senate (No. 732).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1336.
Reported without amendment, 1345.
First reading, 1355.
Over in its order, 1539.
Second reading, 1629.
Third reading and final passage, 1770.
Signed by President, 1965.

APPROPRIATION TO EASTON HOSPITAL, making deficiency

House Bill No. 180.
Read in place in House by Mr. Horn, 89.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 89.

APPROPRIATION TO ELK COUNTY GENERAL HOSPITAL, of Ridgway, making

House Bill No. 804.
Read in place in House by Mr. Flynn, 491.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 491.
Reported with amendment, 953.
First reading, 965.
Second reading, 1177.
Third reading and final passage, 1469.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 1858.
Signed by Speaker, 2042.
Approved by Governor, 3576.

In Senate (No. 858).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1341.
Reported without amendment, 1350.
First reading, 1363.
Over in its order, 1539.
Second reading, 1642.
Third reading and final passage, 1801.
Signed by President, 1969.

APPROPRIATION TO ELLWOOD CITY HOSPITAL, making

House Bill No. 125.
Read in place in House by Mr. Bickett, 86.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 86.
Reported with amendment, 947.
First reading, 955-956.
Second reading, 1144.
Third reading and final passage, 1402.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 1854.
Signed by Speaker, 2037.
Approved by Governor, 3581.

In Senate (No. 711).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1335.
Reported without amendment, 1344.
First reading, 1354.
Over in its order, 1539.
Second reading, 1627.
Third reading and final passage, 1765.
Signed by President, 1964.

APPROPRIATION TO ELMWOOD HOME FOR BOYS, at Erie, making

House Bill No. 102.
Read in place in House by Mr. Blair, 84.

APPROPRIATION TO ELMWOOD HOME FOR BOYS.—Continued.

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 84.
Reported with amendment, 946.
First reading, 955.
Second reading, and amended, 1142-1143.
Third reading and final passage, 1398-1399.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 1854.
Signed by Speaker, 2037.
Vetoed by Governor, 3574.

In Senate (No. 703).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1334.
Reported without amendment, 1343.
First reading, 1353.
Over in its order, 1539.
Second reading, 1626.
Third reading and final passage, 1763.
Signed by President, 1964.

APPROPRIATION TO ERIE HOME FOR FRIENDLESS, making

House Bill No. 90.
Read in place in House by Mr. Morrison, 84.
Referred to Committee on Appropriation, 84.
Reported with amendment, 946.
First reading, 955.
Second reading, 1141.
Third reading and final passage, 1396.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 1854.
Signed by Speaker, 2037.
Approved by Governor, 3582.

In Senate (No. 697).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1334.
Reported without amendment, 1343.
First reading, 1353.
Over in its order, 1539.
Second reading, 1625.
Third reading and final passage, 1762.
Signed by President, 1964.

APPROPRIATION TO ERIE INFANTS' HOME AND HOSPITAL, making

House Bill No. 93.
Read in place in House by Mr. Schilling, 84.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 84.
Reported with amendment, 946.
First reading, 955.
Second reading, 1142.
Third reading and final passage, 1397.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 1854.
Signed by Speaker, 2037.
Approved by Governor, 3582.

In Senate (No. 699).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1334.
Reported without amendment, 1343.
First reading, 1353.
Over in its order, 1539.
Second reading, 1625.
Third reading and final passage, 1762.
Signed by President, 1964.

APPROPRIATION TO EYE AND EAR HOSPITAL, of Pittsburgh, making

House Bill No. 787.
Read in place in House by Mr. Marcus, 490.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 490.
Reported with amendment, 952.
First reading, 965.
Second reading, 1177.
Third reading and final passage, 1468-1469.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 1858.
Signed by Speaker, 2042.
Approved by Governor, 3576.

In Senate (No. 857).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1341.
Reported without amendment, 1350.
First reading, 1363.
Over in its order, 1539.
Second reading, 1642.
Third reading and final passage, 1800.
Signed by President, 1969.

APPROPRIATION TO FARVIEW STATE HOSPITAL, making

Senate Bill No. 535.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Schantz, 796.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 796.
Reported without amendment, 990.
First reading, 1036.
Second reading, 1210.
Third reading and final passage, 1309.
Returned from House without amendment, 2096.
Signed by President pro tempore, 2128.
Approved by Governor, 3405.

In House (No. 1311).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1549.
Reported without amendment, 1683.
First reading, 1684.
Second reading, 1849.
Third reading and final passage, 2067.
Signed by Speaker, 2197.

APPROPRIATION TO FIRST ALLEGHENY DAY NURSERY AND TEMPORARY HOME FOR CHILDREN, at Pittsburgh, making

House Bill No. 786.
Read in place in House by Mr. Harry A. Little, 490.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 490.
Reported with amendment, 952.
First reading, 965.
Second reading, 1177.
Third reading and final passage, 1468.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 1858.
Signed by Speaker, 2042.
Approved by Governor, 3583.

In Senate (No. 856).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1341.
Reported without amendment, 1350.
First reading, 1363.
Over in its order, 1539.
Second reading, 1642.
Third reading and final passage, 1800.
Signed by President, 1968.

APPROPRIATION TO FIRST ALLEGHENY DAY NURSERY AND TEMPORARY HOME FOR CHILDREN, at Pittsburgh, making

Senate Bill No. 343.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Einstein, 413.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 413.

APPROPRIATION TO FLORENCE CRITTENTON CIRCLE, of Wilkes-Barre, making

House Bill No. 222.
Read in place in House by Mr. Aston, 94.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 94.
Reported with amendment, 948.
First reading, 958.
Second reading, 1152-1153.
Third reading and final passage, 1419-1420.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 1855.
Signed by Speaker, 2038.
Approved by Governor, 3582.

In Senate (No. 749).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1336.
Reported without amendment, 1345.
First reading, 1356.
Over in its order, 1539.
Second reading, 1630.
Third reading and final passage, 1774.
Signed by President, 1965.

APPROPRIATION TO FLORENCE CRITTENTON HOME, of Erie, making

House Bill No. 867.
Read in place in House by Mr. Schilling, 603.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 603.
Reported without amendment, 953.
First reading, 965.
Second reading, 1179.
Third reading and final passage, 1471-1472.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 1858.
Signed by Speaker, 2042.
Approved by Governor, 3583.

APPROPRIATION TO FLORENCE CRITTENTON HOME.—Continued.

In Senate (No. 863).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1341.
Reported without amendment, 1350.
First reading, 1364.
Over in its order, 1539.
Second reading, 1643.
Third reading and final passage, 1802.
Signed by President, 1969.

APPROPRIATION TO FLORENCE CRITTENTON HOME, of Germantown, Philadelphia, making

Senate Bill No. 370.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Woodward, 472.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 472.
Reported with amendment, 794.
First reading, 841.
Second reading, 910.
Third reading and final passage, 1005-1006.
Returned from House without amendment, 1976.
Signed by President, 1973.
Approved by Governor, 3405.

In House (No. 1219).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1373.
Reported without amendment, 1553.
First reading, 1557.
Second reading, 1736.
Third reading and final passage, 1919-1920.
Signed by Speaker, 2154.

APPROPRIATION TO FLORENCE CRITTENTON HOME, of Harrisburg, making

House Bill No. 141.
Read in place in House by Mr. Earley, 86.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 86.
Reported with amendment, 947.
First reading, 956.
Second reading, 1146.
Third reading and final passage, 1407.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 1855.
Signed by Speaker, 2038.
Approved by Governor, 3582.

In Senate (No. 721).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1335.
Reported without amendment, 1344.
First reading, 1354.
Over in its order, 1539.
Second reading, 1628.
Third reading and final passage, 1767.
Signed by President, 1965.

APPROPRIATION TO FLORENCE CRITTENTON MISSION FOR HOMELESS AND FRIENDLESS GIRLS, of Scranton, making

House Bill No. 1026.
Read in place in House by Mr. Huber, 922.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 922.
Reported with amendment, 3206.
First reading, 3206.
Second reading, 3423.
Third reading and final passage, 3589.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3979.
Signed by Speaker, 4000.

In Senate (No. 1369).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3512.
Reported without amendment, 3528.
First reading, 3565.
Second reading, 3708.
Third reading and final passage, 3860-3861.
Signed by President, 3890.

APPROPRIATION TO FLORENCE CRITTENTON MISSION, of Williamsport, making

House Bill No. 565.
Read in place in House by Mr. Bidelspacher, 219.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 219.
Reported with amendment, 951.
First reading, 963.
Second reading, 1172.
Third reading and final passage, 1458.

APPROPRIATION TO FLORENCE CRITTENTON MISSION.—Continued.

Returned from Senate with amendment, in which House concurred, 2157.
Signed by Speaker, 2252.
Approved by Governor, 3583.

In Senate (No. 834).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1340.
Reported without amendment, 1349.
First reading, 1362.
Over in its order, 1539.
Second reading, 1640.
Recommitted, 1795.
Re-reported with amendment, 1822.
Third reading and final passage, 2006.
Returned from House with Senate amendments concurred in, 2126.
Signed by President pro tempore, 2239.

APPROPRIATION TO FLORENCE CRITTENTON MISSION, of Williamsport, making

Senate Bill No. 220.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Sones, 169.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 169.

APPROPRIATION TO FRANKFORD DAY NURSERY, of Philadelphia, making

House Bill No. 1257.
Read in place in House by Mr. Royle, 1371.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1371.

APPROPRIATION TO FRANKFORD HOSPITAL, making

House Bill No. 201.
Read in place in House by Mr. Royle, 91.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 91.
Reported with amendment, 948.
First reading, 957.
Second reading, 1150.
Third reading and final passage, 1415.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 1855.
Signed by Speaker, 2038.
Approved by Governor, 3581.

In Senate (No. 739).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1336.
Reported without amendment, 1345.
First reading, 1356.
Over in its order, 1539.
Second reading, 1630.
Third reading and final passage, 1771-1772.
Signed by President, 1965.

APPROPRIATION TO FRANKLIN HOSPITAL, making

House Bill No. 197.
Read in place in House by Mr. Donnell, 91.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 91.
Reported with amendment, 948.
First reading, 957.
Second reading, 1150.
Third reading and final passage, 1413-1414.
Returned from Senate with amendments, in which House concurred, 1870.
Signed by Speaker, 2038.
Approved by Governor, 3581.

In Senate (No. 736).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1336.
Reported with amendment, 1345.
First reading, 1355.
Over in its order, 1539.
Second reading, 1629.
Third reading and final passage, 1771.
Signed by President, 1965.

APPROPRIATION TO FREDERICK DOUGLASS MEMORIAL HOSPITAL AND TRAINING SCHOOL, of Philadelphia, making

House Bill No. 599.
Read in place in House by Mr. Hart, 254.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 254.
Reported with amendment, 952.
First reading, 963.
Second reading, 1172.

APPROPRIATION TO FREDERICK DOUGLASS MEMORIAL HOSPITAL AND TRAINING SCHOOL.—Continued.

Third reading and final passage, 1459.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 1857.
Signed by Speaker, 2041.
Concurrent resolution recalling bill from Governor.
Resolution returned from Senate concurred in, 3220.
Resolution appoved by Governor, vote on final passage and on third reading reconsidered and bill passed third reading with amendments, 3287.
Resumed and passed finally, 3419.
Returned from Senate with House amendments concurred in, 3458.
Signed by Speaker, 3750.

In Senate (No. 836).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1340.
Reported without amendment, 1349.
First reading, 1362.
Over in its order, 1539.
Second reading, 1640.
Third reading and final passage, 1795-1796.
Signed by President, 1968.
Resolution recalling bill from Governor concurred in.
Bill returned from House with amendments in which Senate concurred, 3351.

APPROPRIATION TO FREDERICK DOUGLASS MEMORIAL HOSPITAL AND TRAINING SCHOOL, at Philadelphia, making

Senate Bill No. 298.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Salus, 276.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 276.

APPROPRIATION TO FRIENDS' HOME FOR CHILDREN, of Philadelphia, making

Senate Bill No. 344.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Patton, 413.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 413.
Reported with amendment, 794.
First reading, 840.
Second reading, 909.
Third reading and final passage, 1004.
Returned from House without amendment, 1976.
Signed by President, 1972.
Approved by Governor, 3405.

In House (No. 1212).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1373.
Reported without amendment, 1553.
First reading, 1556.
Second reading, 1735.
Third reading and final passage, 1917.
Signed by Speaker, 2153.

APPROPRIATION TO GARRETSON HOSPITAL, of Philadelphia, making

House Bill No. 36.
Read in place in House by Mr. McLaughlin, 80.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 80.

APPROPRIATION TO GARRETSON HOSPITAL, of Philadelphia, making

House Bill No. 648.
Read in place in House by Mr. McLaughlin, 292.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 292.
Reported with amendment, 952.
First reading, 964.
Second reading, 1174.
Third reading and final passage, 1461-1462.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 1857.
Signed by Speaker, 2041.
Approved by Governor, 3577.

In Senate (No. 841).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1340.
Reported without amendment, 1349.
First reading, 1362.
Over in its order, 1539.
Second reading, 1640.
Third reading and final passage, 1797.
Signed by President, 1968.

APPROPRIATION TO GENERAL HOSPITAL, of East Stroudsburg, making

House Bill No. 186.
Read in place in House by Mr. Rhodes, 89.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 89.
Reported with amendment, 948.
First reading, 957.
Second reading and amended, 1149.
Third reading and final passage, 1412.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 1855.
Signed by Speaker, 2038.
Approved by Governor, 3581.

In Senate (No. 733).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1336.
Reported without amendment, 1345.
First reading, 1355.
Over in its order, 1539.
Second reading, 1629.
Third reading and final passage, 1770.
Signed by President, 1965.

APPROPRIATION TO GENERAL HOSPITAL, of East Stroudsburg, making deficiency

House Bill No. 336.
Read in place in House by Mr. Rhodes, 132.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 132.

APPROPRIATION TO GEORGE JUNIOR REPUBLIC ASSOCIATION, of Western Pennsylvania, making

House Bill No. 604.
Read in place in House by Mr. Anderson, 254.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 254.
Reported with amendment, 952.
First reading, 964.
Second reading and amended, 1172.
Third reading and final passage, 1459.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 1857.
Signed by Speaker, 2041.
Approved by Governor, 3583.

In Senate (No. 837).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1340.
Reported without amendment, 1349.
First reading, 1362.
Over in its order, 1539.
Second reading, 1640.
Third reading and final passage, 1796.
Signed by President, 1968.

APPROPRIATION TO GERMANTOWN DISPENSARY AND HOSPITAL, making

Senate Bill No. 371.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Woodward, 472-473.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 473.
Reported with amendment, 794.
First reading, 841.
Second reading, 910.
Third reading and final passage, 1006.
Returned from House without amendment, 1976.
Signed by President, 1973.
Approved by Governor, 3404.

In House (No. 1220).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1373.
Reported without amendment, 1553.
First reading, 1557.
Second reading, 1736.
Third reading and final passage, 1920.
Signed by Speaker, 2154.

APPROPRIATION TO GLEN MILLS SCHOOLS, for deficiency in maintenance, making

House Bill No. 12.
Read in place in House by Mr. Alexander, 78.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 78.
Reported without amendment, 672.
First reading, 788.
Second reading, 855.
Third reading and final passage, 1236-1237.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 1745.
Signed by Speaker, 2043.
Vetoed by Governor, 3572.

APPROPRIATION TO GLEN MILLS SCHOOLS.—Continued.

In Senate (No. 625).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1220.
Reported without amendment, 1293.
First reading, 1331.
Second reading, 1536.
Third reading and final passage, 1655.
Signed by President, 1969.

APPROPRIATION TO GLEN MILLS SCHOOLS, in the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, making

House Bill No. 13.
Read in place in House by Mr. Alexander, 79.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 79.
Reported without amendment, 945.
First reading, 953.
Second reading, 1136.
Third reading and final passage, 1384-1385.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 1853.
Signed by Speaker, 2036.
Approved by Governor, 3581.

In Senate (No. 671).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1333.
Reported without amendment, 1342.
First reading, 1351.
Over in its order, 1539.
Second reading, 1623.
Third reading and final passage, 1755-1756.
Signed by President, 1963.

APPROPRIATION TO GLEN MILLS SCHOOLS, in the Eastern Districts, making

House Bill No. 668.
Read in place in House by Mr. Alexander, 293.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 293.

APPROPRIATION TO GOOD SAMARITAN HOSPITAL, of Lebanon, making

House Bill No. 249.
Read in place in House by Mr. Behney, 96.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 96.
Reported with amendment, 949.
First reading, 959.
Second reading, and amended, 1156.
Third reading and fianl passage, 1427.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 1856.
Signed by Speaker, 2039.
Approved by Governor, 3580.

In Senate (No. 766).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1337.
Reported without amendment, 1346.
First reading, 1357.
Over in its order, 1539.
Second reading, 1632.
Third reading and final passage, 1778.
Signed by President, 1966.

APPROPRIATION TO GOOD SAMARITAN HOSPITAL, at Westfield, making

House Bill No. 399.
Read in place in House by Mr. Williams, 162.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 162.
Reported with amendment, 951.
First reading, 962.
Second reading, 1167.
Third reading and final passage, 1448.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 1857.
Signed by Speaker, 2040.
Approved by Governor, 3579

In Senate (No. 812).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1339.
Reported without amendment, 1348.
First reading, 1360.
Over in its order, 1539.
Second reading, 1637.
Third reading and final passage, 1790.
Signed by President, 1967.

APPROPRIATION TO GOOD SAMARITAN HOSPITAL, at Westfield, making

Senate Bill No. 153.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Baldwin, 119.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 119.

APPROPRIATION TO GRAND VIEW HOSPITAL, near Sellersville, making

Senate Bill No. 214.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Buckman, 168.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 168.
Reported with amendment, 794.
First reading, 840.
Second reading, 902.
Third reading and final passage, 1002.
Returned from House without amendment, 1975.
Signed by President, 1972.
Approved by Governor, 3404.

In House (No. 1204).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1373.
Reported without amendment, 1552.
First reading, 1556.
Second reading, 1734.
Third reading and final passage, 1914.
Signed by Speaker, 2153.

APPROPRIATION TO GRAND VIEW INSTITUTION FOR CARE AND TREATMENT OF POOR CONSUMPTIVES, of Oil City, making

House Bill No. 458.
Read in place in House by Mr. Donnell, 181.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 181.
Reported with amendment, 951.
First reading, 962.
Second reading and amended, 1169.
Third reading and final passage, 1451.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 1857.
Signed by Speaker, 2040.
Approved by Governor, 3579.

In Senate (No. 819).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1340.
Reported without amendment, 1348.
First reading, 1361.
Over in its order, 1539.
Second reading, 1638.
Third reading and final passage, 1792.
Signed by President, 1967.

APPROPRIATION TO GREENVILLE HOSPITAL, making

House Bill No. 385.
Read in place in House by Mr. Anderson, 161.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 161.
Reported with amendment, 950.
First reading, 961-962.
Second reading, 1165.
Third reading and final passage, 1445.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 1856.
Signed by Speaker, 2040.
Approved by Governor, 3579.

In Senate (No. 806).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1339.
Reported without amendment, 1348.
First reading, 1360.
Over in its order, 1539.
Second reading, 1637.
Third reading and final passage, 1788.
Signed by President, 1967.

APPROPRIATION TO GROVE CITY HOSPITAL, making

House Bill No. 240.
Read in place in House by Mr. Nicholson, 95.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 95.
Reported with amendment, 948-949.
First reading, 959.
Second reading, 1154.
Third reading and final passage, 1424.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 1855.
Signed by Speaker, 2039.
Approved by Governor, 3580.

APPROPRIATION TO GROVE CITY HOSPITAL.—Continued.

In Senate (No. 759).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1337.
Reported without amendment, 1346.
First reading, 1357.
Over in its order, 1539.
Second reading, 1630.
Third reading and final passage, 1776.
Signed by President, 1965.

APPROPRIATION TO HAHNEMANN HOSPITAL, of Scranton, making

House Bill No. 70.
Read in place in House by Mr. Huber, 82.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 82.
Reported with amendment, 946.
First reading, 954.
Second reading, and amended, 1139.
Third reading and final passage, 1391.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 1854.
Signed by Speaker, 2037.
Approved by Governor, 3576.

In Senate (No. 686).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1334.
Reported without amendment, 1343.
First reading, 1352.
Over in its order, 1539.
Second reading, 1624.
Third reading and final passage, 1759.
Signed by President, 1964.

APPROPRIATION TO HAHNEMANN MEDICAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL, Philadelphia, for use of Hospital, making

Senate Bill No. 194.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. McNichol, 146.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 146.
Reported with amendment, 794.
First reading, 840.
Second reading, 902.
Third reading and final passage, 1001.
Returned from House without amendment, 1975.
Signed by President, 1972.
Approved by Governor, 3404.

In House (No. 1202).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1373.
Reported without amendment, 1552.
First reading, 1555-1556.
Second reading, 1734.
Third reading and final passage, 1913.
Signed by Speaker, 2153.

APPROPRIATION TO HAMOT HOSPITAL ASSOCIATION, of Erie, making

House Bill No. 87.
Read in place in House by Mr. Schilling, 84.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 84.
Reported with amendment, 946.
First reading, 954-955.
Second reading, 1141.
Third reading and final passage, 1395.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 1854.
Signed by Speaker, 2037.
Approved by Governor, 3581.

In Senate (No. 695).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1334.
Reported without amendment, 1343.
First reading, 1353.
Over in its order, 1539.
Second reading, 1625.
Third reading and final passage, 1761.
Signed by President, 1964.

APPROPRIATION TO HARRISBURG HOSPITAL, making

House Bill No. 148.
Read in place in House by Mr. Earley, 87.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 87.
Reported with amendment, 947.
First reading, 956.
Second reading and amended, 1147.

APPROPRIATION TO HARRISBURG HOSPITAL.—Continued.

Third reading and final passage, 1408.
Returned from Senate with amendments, in which House concurred, 2155-56.
Signed by Speaker, 2252.
Approved by Governor, 3581.

In Senate (No. 724).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1335.
Reported without amendment, 1344.
First reading, 1355.
Over in its order, 1539.
Second reading, 1628.
Recommitted, 1768.
Re-reported with amendment, 1822.
Third reading and final passage, 2004.
Returned from House with Senate amendments concurred in, 2125.
Signed by President pro tempore, 2238.

APPROPRIATION TO HARRISBURG POLYCLINIC HOSPITAL, making

House Bill No. 127
Read in place in House by Mr. Hall, 86.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 86.
Reported with amendment, 947.
First reading, 956.
Second reading, 1144.
Third reading and final passage, 1402-1403.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 1854.
Signed by Speaker, 2037.
Approved by Governor, 3581.

In Senate (No. 712).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1335.
Reported without amendment, 1344.
First reading, 1354.
Over in its order, 1539.
Second reading, 1627.
Third reading and final passage, 1765.
Signed by President, 1964.

APPROPRIATION TO HARRISBURG POLYCLINIC HOSPITAL, making deficiency

Senate Bill No. 601.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Earnest, 994.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 994.

APPROPRIATION TO HARRISBURG STATE HOSPITAL, making

Senate Bill No. 514.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Earnest, 794.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 794.
Reported without amendment, 990.
First reading, 1035.
Second reading, 1208-1209.
Third reading and final passage, 1307-1308.
Returned from House without amendment, 2096.
Signed by President pro tempore, 2128.
Approved by Governor, 3405.

In House (No. 1305).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1548.
Reported without amendment, 1683.
First reading, 1684.
Second reading, 1849.
Third reading and final passage, 2065.
Signed by Speaker, 2197.

APPROPRIATION TO HAZLETON STATE HOSPITAL, making

Senate Bill No. 522.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. DeWitt, 795.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 795.
Reported without amendment, 990.
First reading, 1036.
Second reading, 1209.
Third reading and final passage, 1308.
Returned from House without amendment, 2096.
Signed by President pro tempore, 2128.
Approved by Governor, 3405.

In House (No. 1308).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1548.
Reported without amendment, 1683.

APPROPRIATION TO HAZLETON STATE HOSPITAL.—Continued.

First reading, 1684.
Second reading, 1849.
Third reading and final passage, 2066.
Signed by Speaker, 2197.

APPROPRIATION TO HISTORICAL SOCIETY, of Western Pennsylvania, making

Senate Bill No. 274.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Leslie, 227.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 227.
Reported without amendment, 2859.
First reading, 2919.
Second reading, 3044.
Third reading and final passage, 3131.

APPROPRIATION TO HOME FOR AGED AND INFIRM WOMEN, of Easton, making

House Bill No. 177.
Read in place in House by Mr. Horn, 89.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 89.
Reported with amendment, 947.
First reading, 957.
Second reading, 1148.
Third reading and final passage, 1411.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 1855.
Signed by Speaker, 2038.
Approved by Governor, 3582.

In Senate (No. 730).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1336.
Reported without amendment, 1344.
First reading, 1355.
Over in its order, 1539.
Second reading, 1629.
Third reading and final passage, 1769-1770.
Signed by President, 1965.

APPROPRIATION TO HOME FOR AGED AND INFIRM COLORED WOMEN, at Pittsburgh, making

House Bill No. 581.
Read in place in House by Mr. Goss, 219.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 219.

APPROPRIATION TO HOME FOR AGED AND INFIRM COLORED WOMEN, of Pittsburgh, making

Senate Bill No. 181.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Mansfield, 145.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 145.
Reported with amendment, 793-794.
First reading, 840.
Second reading, 901.
Third reading and final passage, 1000.
Returned from House without amendment, 1975.
Signed by President, 1972.
Approved by Governor, 3405.

In House (No. 1198).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1373.
Reported without amendment, 1552.
First reading, 1555.
Second reading, 1733.
Third reading and final passage, 1910-1911.
Signed by Speaker, 2153.

APPROPRIATION TO HOME FOR AGED, at Philadelphia, making

House Bill No. 236.
Read in place in House by Mr. McLaughlin, 95.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 95.
Reported with amendment, 948.
First reading, 958.
Second reading, 1154.
Third reading and final passage, 1422.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 1855.
Signed by Speaker, 2039.
Approved by Governor, 3582.

In Senate (No. 755).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1337.
Reported without amendment, 1346.
First reading, 1357.
Over in its order, 1539.

APPROPRIATION TO HOME FOR AGED.—Continued.

Second reading, 1631.
Third reading and fianl passage, 1775.
Signed by President, 1965.

APPROPRIATION TO HOME FOR AGED, of Westmoreland County, at Greensburg, making

Senate Bill No. 177.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Kunkle, 145.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 145.

APPROPRIATION TO HOME FOR COLORED CTILDREN, at Pittsburgh, making

House Bill No. 298.
Read in place in House by Mr. Harry A. Little, 129.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 129.
Reported with amendment, 949.
First reading, 960.
Second reading, 1159.
Third reading and fianl passage, 1433.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 1856.
Signed by Speaker, 2039.
Approved by Governor, 3582.

In Senate (No. 779).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1338.
Reported without amendment, 1347.
First reading, 1358.
Over in its order, 1539.
Second reading, 1634.
Third reading and fianl passage, 1781.
Signed by President, 1966.

APPROPRIATION TO HOME FOR FRIENDLESS, of Harrisburg, making

House Bill No. 95.
Read in place in House by Mr. Hall, 84.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 84.
Reported with amendment, 946.
First reading, 955.
Second reading, 1142.
Third reading and fianl passage, 1398.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 1854.
Signed by Speaker, 2037.
Approved by Governor, 3582.

In Senate (No. 701).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1334.
Reported without amendment, 1343.
First reading, 1353.
Over in its order, 1539.
Second reading, 1626.
Third reading and final passage, 1762-1763.
Signed by President, 1964.

APPROPRIATION TO HOME FOR FRIENDLESS, of Williamsport, making

House Bill No. 566.
Read in place in House by Mr. Bidelspacher, 219.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 219.
Reported with amendment, 951.
First reading, 963.
Second reading, 1172.
Third reading and final passage, 1458.
Returned from Senate with amendments in which House concurred, 1879.
Signed by Speaker, 2041.
Approved by Governor, 3583.

In Senate (No. 835).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1340.
Reported with amendment, 1349.
First reading, 1362.
Over in its order, 1539.
Second reading, 1640.
Third reading and final passage, 1795.
Signed by President, 1968.

APPROPRIATION TO HOME FOR FRIENDLESS, of Williamsport, making

Senate Bill No. 221.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Sones, 169.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 169.

APPROPRIATION TO HOME FOR FRIENDLESS CHILDREN, of Lancaster, making

House Bill No. 44.
Read in place in House by Mr. Hess, 81.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 81.
Reported with amendment, 946.
First reading, 954.
Second reading, 1137-1138.
Third reading and final passage, 1388-1389.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 1854.
Signed by Speaker, 2037.
Approved by Governor, 3582.

In Senate (No. 680).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1333.
Reported without amendment, 1342.
First reading, 1352.
Over in its order, 1539.
Second reading, 1624.
Third reading and final passage, 1758.
Signed by President, 1963.

APPROPRIATION TO HOME FOR FRIENDLESS CHILDREN, of Reading, making

Senate Bill No. 129.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Norton, 101.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 101.
Reported with amendment, 793.
First reading, 839.
Second reading, 899.
Third reading and final passage, 999.
Returned from House without amendment, 1975.
Signed by President, 1972.
Approved by Governor, 3405.

In House (No. 1193).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1372.
Reported without amendment, 1552.
First reading, 1555.
Second reading, 1733.
Third reading and final passage, 1909.
Signed by Speaker, 2153.

APPROPRIATION TO HOME FOR FRIENDLESS WOMEN AND CHILDREN, Scranton, making

Senate Bill No. 64.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Davis, 68.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 68.
Reported with amendment, 793.
First reading, 838.
Second reading, 897.
Third reading and amended, 996.
Resumed and passed finally, 1193.
Returned from House without amendment, 1974.
Signed by President, 1972.
Approved by Governor, 3404.

In House (No. 1242).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1374.
Reported without amendment, 1551.
First reading, 1554.
Second reading, 1731.
Third reading and final passage, 1904.
Signed by Speaker, 2153.

APPROPRIATION TO HOME FOR TRAINING IN SPEECH OF DEAF CHILDREN before they are of School Age, at Philadelphia, making

House Bill No. 1449.
Read in place in House by Mr. McCaig, 2032.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 2032.
Reported without amendment, 2251.
First reading, 2252.
Second reading and amended, 2455-2456.
Third reading and final passage, 2935.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3251.
Signed by Speaker, 3436.

In Senate (No. 1227).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 2916.
Reported without amendment, 2917.
First reading, 2922.
Second reading, 3050.
Third reading and final passage, 3142.
Signed by President, 3324.

APPROPRIATION TO HOME FOR TRAINING IN SPEECH OF DEAF CHILDREN before they are of School Age, Philadelphia, making

Senate Bill No. 7.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Patton, 63.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 63.
Reported with amendment, 793.
First reading, 838.
Second reading, 896.
Third reading and final passage, 994-995.
Returned from House with amendments, in which Senate non-concurred, 1979.
Returned from House with amendments adhered to and notice of appointment of conference committee, 2344.
Senate appoints conference committee, 2344.
Report of conference committee presented, 3536.
Report of conference commitee adopted, 3685.
Returned from House with notice of adoption of conference committee report, 3736.
Signed by President, 3880.

In House (No. 1175).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1371.
Reported with amendment, 1551.
First reading, 1554.
Second reading, 1731.
Third reading and final passage, 1901.
Returned from Senate with House amendments noncurred in, 2328.
Returned from Senate with non-concurrence adhered to and House appoints conference committee, 2572.
Returned from Senate with notice of adoption of conference committee report, and House adopts report, 3819-3820.
Signed by Speaker, 3984.

APPROPRIATION TO HOME FOR TRAINING IN SPEECH OF DEAF CHILDREN before they are of School Age, Philadelphia, making deficiency

Senate Bill No. 6.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Patton, 63.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 63.
Reported without amendment, 792.
First reading, 838.
Second reading, 895-896.
Third reading and final passage, 994.
Returned from House without amendment, 1973.
Signed by President, 1971.
Approved by Governor, 3404.

In House (No. 1174).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1371.
Reported without amendment, 1551.
First reading, 1554.
Second reading, 1731.
Third reading and final passage, 1900-1901.
Signed by Speaker, 2152.

APPROPRIATION TO HOME FOR VETERANS OF GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC AND WIVES, of Philadelphia, making

House Bill No. 488.
Read in place in House by Mr. Heffernan, 184.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 184.
Reported without amendment, 951.
First reading, 963.
Second reading, 1170.
Third reading and final passage, 1454.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 1857.
Signed by Speaker, 2041.
Approved by Governor, 3583.

In Senate (No. 825).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1340.
Reported without amendment, 1349.
First reading, 1361.
Over in its order, 1539.
Second reading, 1639.
Third reading and final passage, 1793.
Signed by President, 1967.

APPROPRIATION TO HOME FOR WIDOWS AND SINGLE WOMEN, of Lebanon, making

House Bill No. 248.
Read in place in House by Mr. Behney, 95.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 95.
Reported with amendment, 949.
First reading, 959.
Second reading, 1156.
Third reading and final passage, 1426-1427.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 1856.
Signed by Speaker, 2039.
Approved by Governor, 3582.

In Senate (No. 765).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1337.
Reported without amendment, 1346.
First reading, 1357.
Over in its order, 1539.
Second reading, 1632.
Third reading and final passage, 1778.
Signed by President, 1966.

APPROPRIATION TO HOME FOR WIDOWS AND SINGLE WOMEN, of Reading, making

Senate Bill No. 258.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Norton, 226.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 226.
Reported without amendment, 792.
First reading, 841.
Second reading, 903.
Third reading and final passage, 1002.
Returned from House without amendment, 1975.
Signed by President, 1972.
Approved by Governor, 3405.

In House (No. 1207).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1373.
Reported without amendment, 1552.
First reading, 1556.
Second reading, 1734.
Third reading and final passage, 1915.
Signed by Speaker, 2153.

APPROPRIATION TO HOMEOPATHIC HOSPITAL, of West Chester, making

House Bill No. 351.
Read in place in House by Miss Thomas, 133.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 133.
Reported with amendment, 950.
First reading, 961.
Second reading, 1162-1163.
Third reading and final passage, 1440.
Returned from Senate with amendments in which House concurred, 1875.
Signed by Speaker, 2040.
Approved by Governor, 3579.

In Senate (No. 795).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1338.
Reported without amendment, 1347.
First reading, 1359.
Over in its order, 1539.
Second reading, and recommitted, 1635.
Re-reported with amendment, 1659.
Third reading and final passage, 1785.
Signed by President, 1966.

APPROPRIATION TO HOMEOPATHIC HOSPITAL, of West Chester, making

Senate Bill No. 34.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Eyre, 66.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 66.

APPROPRIATION TO HOMESTEAD HOSPITAL, making

House Bill No. 478.
Read in place in House by Mr. McBride, 183.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 183.
Reported with amendment, 951.
First reading, 963.
Second reading, 1169-1170.
Third reading and final passage, 1453.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 1857.
Signed by Speaker, 2041.
Approved by Governor, 3577.

APPROPRIATION TO HOMESTEAD HOSPITAL.—Continued.

In Senate (No. 823).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1340.
Reported without amendment, 1349.
First reading, 1361.
Over in its order, 1539.
Second reading, 1639.
Third reading and final passage, 1793.
Signed by President, 1967.

APPROPRIATION TO HOUSE OF INDUSTRY FOR DISCHARGED PRISONERS, of Philadelphia, making

Senate Bill No. 345.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Patton, 413.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 413.
Reported with amendment, 794.
First reading, 840.
Second reading, 909.
Third reading and final passage, 1004.
Returned from House with amendments in which Senate concurred, 1978.
Signed by President pro tempore,
Approved by Governor, 3405.

In House (No. 1213).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1373.
Reported with amendment, 1553.
First reading, 1556.
Second reading, 1735.
Third reading and final passage, 1917.
Returned from Senate with House amendments concurred in, 2085.
Signed by Speaker, 2153-2154.

APPROPRIATION TO HOWARD HOSPITAL, of Philadelphia, making

House Bill No. 134.
Read in place in House by Mr. Nolte, 86.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 86.
Reported with amendment, 947.
First reading, 956.
Second reading, 1145-1146.
Third reading and final passage, 1405.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 1854.
Signed by Speaker, 2038.
Approved by Governor, 3576.

In Senate (No. 717).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1335.
Reported without amendment, 1344.
First reading, 1354.
Over in its order, 1539.
Second reading, 1627.
Third reading and final passage, 1766-1767.
Signed by President, 1964.

APPROPRIATION TO INDIANA HOSPITAL, making

House Bill No. 189.
Read in place in House by Mr. Peelor, 90.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 90.
Reported with amendment, 948.
First reading, 957.
Second reading, 1149.
Third reading and final passage, 1413.
Returned from Senate with amendments in which House non-concurred, 2162.
Returned from Senate with amendments adhered to and notice of appointment of conference committee, 2254.
House appoints conference committee, 2254.
Report of conference committee presented and adopted, 3808-3809.
Returned from Senate with notice of adoption of conference committee report, 3989.
Signed by Speaker, 4002.

In Senate (No. 734).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1336.
Reported without amendment, 1345.
First reading, 1355.
Over in its order, 1539.
Second reading, 1629.
Recommitted, 1770.
Re-reported with amendment, 1822.

APPROPRIATION TO INDIANA HOSPITAL.—Continued.

Third reading and final passage, 2005.
Returned from House with Senate amendments nonconcurred in, and Senate appoints conference committee, 2137.
Returned from House with notice of appointment of conference committee, 2235.
Report of conference committee presented and daopted, 3883.
Signed by President, 3892.

APPROPRIATION TO INDIANA HOSPITAL, making

Senate Bill No. 74.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. North, 69.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 69.

APPROPRIATION TO INDUSTRIAL HOME FOR CRIPPLED CHILDREN, at Pittsburgh, making

Senate Bill No. 90.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Mansfield, 98.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 98.
Reported with amendment, 793.
First reading, 839.
Second reading, 898.
Third reading and final passage, 997.
Returned from House without amendment, 1974.
Signed by President, 1972.
Approved by Governor, 3405.

In House (No. 1186).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1372.
Reported without amendment, 1552.
First reading, 1555.
Second reading, 1732.
Third reading and final passage, 1907.
Signed by Speaker, 2153.

APPROPRIATION TO INSTITUTE OF PRACTICAL ARTS, of Old Concord, making

House Bill No. 155.
Read in place in House by Mr. Moore, 87.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 87.

APPROPRIATION TO INSTITUTE OF PRACTICAL ARTS, of Old Concord, making

Senate Bill No. 70.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Sprowls, 69.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 69.
Reported without amendment, 2743.
First reading, 2805.
Second reading, 2902.
Third reading and final passage, 3033.

In House (No. 1718).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3202.

APPROPRIATION TO J. C. BLAIR MEMORIAL HOSPITAL, of Huntingdon, making

House Bill No. 224.
Read in place in House by Mr. Brewster, 94.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 94.
Reported with amendment, 948.
First reading, 958.
Second reading, 1153.
Third reading and final passage, 1420.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 1855.
Signed by Speaker, 2038.
Approved by Governor, 3580.

In Senate (No. 750).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1337.
Reported without amendment, 1345.
First reading, 1356.
Over in its order, 1539.
Second reading, 1631.
Third reading and final passage, 1774.
Signed by President, 1965.

APPROPRIATION TO J. C. BLAIR MEMORIAL HOSPITAL, of Huntingdon, making

Senate Bill No. 269.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Snyder, 227.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 227.

APPROPRIATION TO JEFFERSON MEDICAL COLLEGE, of Philadelphia, making

House Bill No. 227.
Read in place in House by Mr. Lafferty, 128.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 128.

APPROPRIATION TO JEFFERSON MEDICAL COLLEGE, of Philadelphia, for maintenance, making

Senate Bill No. 331.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Salus, 412.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 412.

APPROPRIATION TO JEFFERSON MEDICAL COLLEGE, of Philadelphia, for maintenance of Hospital, making

House Bill No. 778.
Read in place in House by Mr. Lafferty, 489.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 489.
Reported with amendment, 952.
First reading, 965.
Second reading, 1176-1177.
Third reading and final passage, 1467.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 1858.
Signed by Speaker, 2041.
Approved by Governor, 3576.

In Senate (No. 854).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1341.
Reported without amendment, 1350.
First reading, 1363.
Over in its order, 1539.
Second reading, 1642.
Third reading and final passage, 1800.
Signed by President, 1968.

APPROPRIATION TO JEFFERSON MEDICAL COLLEGE, of Philadelphia, for Medical Education, making

House Bill No. 777.
Read in place in House by Mr. Lafferty, 489.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 489.

APPROPRIATION TO JEFFERSON MEDICAL COLLEGE, of Philadelphia, for Medical Education, making

Senate Bill No. 330.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Salus, 412.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 412.
Reported with amendment, 991.
First reading, 1034.
Second reading, 1206.
Third reading and final passage, 1302.
Returned from House without amendment, 2095.
Signed by President pro tempore, 2128.
Vetoed by Governor, 3325.

In House (No. 1297).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1548.
Reported without amendment, 1683.
First reading, 1684.
Second reading, 1849.
Third reading and final passage, 2064-2065.
Signed by Speaker, 2197.

APPROPRIATION TO JULIA WHITE PRISCILLA HOME FOR AGED COLORED PEOPLE, at LaMott, making

House Bill No. 1092.
Read in place in House by Mr. Storb, 1038.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1038.
Reported with amendment, 1261.
First reading, 1268.
Second reading, 1499.
Third reading and final passage, 1700.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 2155.
Signed by Speaker, 2253.
Approved by Governor, 3583.

In Senate (No. 950).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1663.
Reported without amendment, 1672.
First reading, 1676.
Second reading, 1820.
Third reading and final passage, 2012.
Signed by President pro tempore, 2240.

APPROPRIATION TO KANE SUMMIT HOSPITAL ASSOCIATION, of Kane, making

House Bill No. 202.
Read in place in House by Mr. Wilson, 91.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 91.
Reported with amendment, 948.
First reading, 957.
Second reading, 1150.
Third reading and final passage, 1415-1416.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 1855.
Signed by Speaker, 2038.
Approved by Governor, 3580.

In Senate (No. 740).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1336.
Reported without amendment, 1345.
First reading, 1356.
Over in its order, 1539.
Second reading, 1630.
Third reading and final passage, 1772.
Signed by President, 1965.

APPROPRIATION TO KENSINGTON HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN, of Philadelphia, making

House Bill No. 987.
Read in place in House by Mr. Metzinger, 843.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 843.
Reported with amendment, 1042.
First reading, 1043.
Second reading, 1280.
Third reading and final passage, 1475.
Returned from Senate with amendments, in which House concurred, 1880.
Signed by Speaker, 2042.
Approved by Governor, 3576.

In Senate (No. 868).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1342.
Reported without amendment, 1351.
First reading, 1364.
Over in its order, 1539.
Second reading and recommitted, 1643.
Re-reported with amendment, 1659.
Third reading and final passage, 1803.
Signed by President, 1969.

APPROPRIATION TO KITTANING GENERAL HOSPITAL, making

House Bill No. 556.
Read in place in House by Mr. Himes, 218.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 218.
Reported with amendment, 951.
First reading, 963.
Second reading, 1171.
Third reading and final passage, 1456-1457.
Returned from Senate with amendments in which House concurred, 1878.
Signed by Speaker, 2041.
Approved by Governor, 3577.

In Senate (No. 831).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1340.
Reported with amendment, 1349.
First reading, 1362.
Over in its order, 1539.
Second reading, 1639.
Third reading and final passage, 1794-1795.
Signed by President, 1958.

APPROPRIATION TO LADIES OF GRAND ARMY OF REPUBLIC HOME, at Hawkins Station, making

House Bill No. 998.
Read in place in House by Mr. Benj. H. Patterson, 844.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 844.
Reported with amendment, 1042.
First reading, 1043.
Second reading, 1281.
Third reading and final passage, 1476.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 1858.
Signed by Speaker, 2042.
Approved by Governor, 3583.

APPROPRIATION TO LADIES OF GRAND ARMY OF REPUBLIC HOME.—Continued.

In Senate (No. 871).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1342.
Reported without amendment, 1351.
First reading, 1364.
Over in its order, 1539.
Second reading, 1643.
Third reading and final passage, 1803-1804.
Signed by President, 1969.

APPROPRIATION TO LANCASTER GENERAL HOSPITAL, making

House Bill No. 46.
Read in place in House by Mr. Hess, 81.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 81.
Reported with amendment, 946.
First reading, 954.
Second reading, 1138.
Third reading and final passage, 1389.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 1854.
Signed by Speaker, 2037.
Approved by Governor, 3576.

In Senate (No. 681).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1334.
Reported without amendment, 1342.
First reading, 1352.
Over in its order, 1539.
Second reading, 1624.
Third reading and final passage, 1758.
Signed by President, 1963.

APPROPRIATION TO LATROBE HOSPITAL, making

House Bill No. 346.
Read in place in House by Mr. George A. Smith, 132.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 132.
Reported with amendment, 950.
First reading, 961.
Second reading, 1162.
Third reading and final passage, 1439.
Returned from Senate with amendments, in which House concurred, 1874-1875.
Signed by Speaker, 2040.
Approved by Governor, 3579.

In Senate (No. 792).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1338.
Reported with amendment, 1347.
First reading, 1359.
Over in its order, 1539.
Second reading, 1635.
Third reading and final passage, 1784.
Signed by President, 1966.

APPROPRIATION TO LATROBE HOSPITAL, making

House Bill No. 605.
Read in place in House by Mr. Strayer, 255.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 255.

APPROPRIATION TO LATROBE HOSPITAL, making

Senate Bill No. 176.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Kunkle, 145.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 145.

APPROPRIATION TO LAURELTON STATE VILLAGE, making

Senate Bill No. 117.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Steele, 100.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 100.
Reported with amendment, 990.
First reading, 1034.
Second reading, and recommitted, 1203.
Re-reported with amendment, 1958.
Over in its order, 2099.
Third reading and final passage, 2136.
Returned from House with amendments in which Senate non-concurred, 3056.
Returned from House with amendments adhered to and notice of appointment of conference committee, 3323.
Report of conference committee presented, 3536.
Report of conference committee adopted, 3695-3686.

APPROPRIATION TO LAURELTON STATE VILLAGE.—Continued.

Returned from House with notice of adoption of conference committee report, 3736.
Signed by President, 3868.

In House (No. 1568).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 2397.
Reported with amendment, 2724.
First reading, 2836.
Second reading, 2933-2934.
Third reading and final passage, 3081.
Returned from Senate with House amendments, non-concurred in, and House adheres to its amendments and appoints conference committee, 3233.
Returned from Senate with non-concurrence adhered to, and notice of appointment of conference committee, 3283.
Returned from Senate with notice of adoption of conference committee report and House adopts report, 3818-3819.
Signed by Speaker, 3975.

APPROPRIATION TO LAURELTON STATE VILLAGE, making

Senate Bill No. 916.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Daix, 1615.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1615.
Reported without amendment, 2860.
First reading, 2920.
Second reading, 3045.
Third reading and final passage, 3132-3133.

In House (No. 1743).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3254.

APPROPRIATION TO LEE HOMEOPATHIC HOSPITAL, of Johnstown, making

House Bill No. 287.
Read in place in House by Mr. Fockler, 129.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 129.
Reported with amendment, 1716.
First reading, 1717.
Second reading, 1850-1851.
Third reading and final passage, 2070.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 2499.
Signed by Speaker, 2717.
Vetoed by Governor, 3575.

In Senate (No. 1039).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 2123.
Reported without amendment, 2130.
First reading, 2141.
Second reading, 2234.
Third reading and final passage, 2377.
Signed by President pro tempore, 2600.

APPROPRIATION TO LEWISTOWN HOSPITAL, making

House Bill No. 62.
Read in place in House by Mr. Sheffer, 82.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 82.

APPROPRIATION TO LEWISTOWN HOSPITAL, making

Senate Bill No. 59.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Culbertson, 67.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 67.
Reported with amendment, 793.
First reading, 838.
Second reading, 897.
Recommitted, 996.
Re-reported with amendment, 1027.
Third reading and final passage, 1195.
Signed by President, 1972.
Returned from House without amendment, 1973.
Approved by Governor, 3404.

In House (No. 1247).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1374.
Reported without amendment, 1551.
First reading, 1554.
Second reading, 1731.
Third reading and final passage, 1903.
Signed by Speaker, 2153.

APPROPRIATION TO LIBERTY FIRE COMPANY No. 1, of Spring City, for loss while fighting fire at Pennhurst State School, making

Senate Bill No. 95.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Eyre, 99.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 99.
Reported without amendment, 792.
First reading, 839.
Second reading, 898.
Third reading and final passage, 997-998.
Returned from House without amendment, 2912.
Signed by President, 3054.

In House (No. 1187).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1372.
Reported without amendment, 2251.
First reading, 2252.
Second reading, 2456.
Third reading and final passage, 2936.
Signed by Speaker, 3202.

APPROPRIATION TO LITHUANIAN NATIONAL CATHOLIC "VILNIUS" Home, of the United States of America, at Overfield, making

Senate Bill No. 251.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Davis, 226.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 226.

APPROPRIATION TO LOCK HAVEN HOSPITAL, making

House Bill No. 371.
Read in place in House by Mr. Critchfield, 160.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 160.
Reported with amendment, 950.
First reading, 961.
Second reading, 1163.
Third reading and final passage, 1442-1443.
Returned from Senate with amendments, in which House concurred, 1876-1877.
Signed by Speaker, 2040.
Approved by Governor, 3579.

In Senate (No. 801).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1339.
Reported with amendment, 1348.
First reading, 1360.
Over in its order, 1539.
Second reading, 1636.
Third reading and final passage, 1787.
Signed by President, 1967.

APPROPRIATION TO LOCK HAVEN HOSPITAL, making

Senate Bill No. 204.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Quigley, 147.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 147.

APPROPRIATION TO LOCUST MOUNTAIN MEMORIAL HOSPITAL, making

House Bill No. 759.
Read in place in House by Mr. WATSON, 488.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 488.
Reported without amendment, 952.
First reading, 965.
Second reading, 1176.
Third reading and final passage, 1466-1467.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 1858.
Signed by Speaker, 2041.
Approved by Governor, 3576.

In Senate (No. 852).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1341.
Reported without amendment, 1350.
First reading, 1363.
Over in its order, 1539.
Second reading, 1641.
Third reading and final passage, 1799.
Signed by President, 1968.

APPROPRIATION TO LOCUST MOUNTAIN STATE HOSPITAL, making

House Bill No. 1063.
Read in place in House by Mr. McCaig, 925.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 925.
Reported without amendment, 1261.
First reading, 1268.

APPROPRIATION TO LOCUST MOUNTAIN STATE HOSPITAL. —Continued.

Second reading, 1499.
Third reading and final passage, 1699-1700.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 2155.
Signed by Speaker, 2253.
Approved by Governor, 3583.

In Senate (No. 948).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1663.
Reported without amendment, 1672.
First reading, 1676.
Second reading, 1819.
Third reading and final passage, 2012.
Signed by President pro tempore, 2240.

APPROPRIATION TO LYING-IN-CHARITY HOSPITAL, of Philadelphia, making

House Bill No. 81.
Read in place in House by Mr. Witkin, 83.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 83.
Reported with amendment, 946.
First reading, 854.
Second reading, 1140.
Third reading and final passage, 1393.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 1854.
Signed by Speaker, 2037.
Approved by Governor, 3581.

In Senate (No. 691).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1334.
Reported without amendment, 1343.
First reading, 1353.
Over in its order, 1539.
Second reading, 1624-1625.
Third reading and final passage, 1760.
Signed by President, 1964.

APPROPRIATION TO MAPLE AVENUE HOSPITAL ASSOCIATION, of Du Bois, and providing for a deficiency, making

House Bill No. 226.
Read in place in House by Mr. Lukehart, 94.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 94.
Reported with amendment, 948.
First reading, 958.
Second reading, 1153.
Third reading and final passage, 1420-1421.
Returned from Senate with amendments, in which House concurred, 1870-1871.
Signed by Speaker, 2038.
Approved by Governor, 3580.

In Senate (No. 751).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1337.
Reported without amendment, 1345.
First reading, 1356.
Over in its order, 1539.
Second reading and recommitted, 1631.
Re-reported with amendment, 1659.
Third reading and final passage, 1774.
Signed by President, 1965.

APPROPRIATION TO MARY M. PACKER HOSPITAL, of Sunbury, making

House Bill No. 137.
Read in place in House by Mr. Calhoun, 86.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 86.
Reported with amendment, 1551.
First reading, 1553.
Second reading, 1730.
Third reading and final passage, 1898-1899.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 2514.
Signed by Speaker, 2716.
Approved by Governor, 3576.

In Senate (No. 977).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1955.
Reported without amendment, 2028.
First reading, 2030.
Second reading, and recommitted, 2112.
Re-reported without amendment, 2351.
Third reading and final passage, 2471.
Signed by President pro tempore, 2599.

APPROPRIATION TO MARY M. PACKER HOSPITAL, of Sunbury, making

Senate Bill No. 119.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Steele, 101.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 101.
Reported with amendment, 793.
First reading, 839.
Second reading, 899.
Third reading and final passage, 999.

In House (No. 1192).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1372.

APPROPRIATION TO MATERNITY HOSPITAL, of Philadelphia, making

House Bill No. 30.
Read in place in House by Mr. Blumberg, 80.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 80.
Reported with amendment, 946.
First reading, 954.
Second reading, 1137.
Third reading and final passage, 1388.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 1854.
Signed by Speaker, 2037.
Approved by Governor, 3576.

In Senate (No. 679).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1333.
Reported without amendment, 1342.
First reading, 1352.
Over in its order, 1539.
Second reading, 1623.
Third reading and final passage, 1757-1758.
Signed by President, 1963.

APPROPRIATION TO McKEESPORT HOSPITAL, making

Senate Bill No. 327.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Mansfield, 383.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 383.
Reported with amendment, 794.
First reading, 840.
Second reading, 906.
Third reading and final passage, 1003.
Returned from House without amendment, 1976.
Signed by President, 1972.
Approved by Governor, 3404.

In House (No. 1211).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1373.
Reported without amendment, 1553.
First reading, 1556.
Second reading, 1735.
Third reading and final passage, 1916-1917.
Signed by Speaker, 2153.

APPROPRIATION TO MEADVILLE CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY AND HOME FOR AGED, making

House Bill No. 316.
Read in place in House by Miss Bentley, 130.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 130.
Reported with amendment, 950.
First reading, 960.
Second reading, 1160-1161.
Third reading and final passage, 1436-1437.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 1856.
Signed by Speaker, 2040.
Approved by Governor, 3582.

In Senate (No. 787).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1338.
Reported without amendment, 1347.
First reading, 1359.
Over in its order, 1539.
Second reading, 1635.
Third reading and final passage, 1783.
Signed by President, 1966.

APPROPRIATION TO MEADVILLE CITY HOSPITAL, making

House Bill No. 317.
Read in place in House by Miss Bentley, 130.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 130.
Reported with amendment, 950.
First reading, 960.
Second reading, 1161.

APPROPRIATION TO MEADVILLE CITY HOSPITAL.—Continued.

Third reading and final passage, 1437.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 1856.
Signed by Speaker, 2040.
Approved by Governor, 3580.

In Senate (No. 788).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1338.
Reported without amendment, 1347.
First reading, 1359.
Over in its order, 1539.
Second reading, 1635.
Third reading and final passage, 1783.
Signed by President, 1966.

APPROPRIATION TO MEDICAL AND SURGICAL HOSPITAL, of Reading, making

House Bill No. 296.
Read in place in House by Mr. Eaches, 129.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 129.
Reported with amendment, 949.
First reading, 960.
Second reading, and amended, 1158-1159.
Third reading and final passage, 1432-1433.
Returned from Senate with amendments, in which House concurred, 1872-1873.
Signed by Speaker, 2039.
Approved by Governor, 3580.

In Senate (No. 778).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1338.
Reported with amendment, 1347.
First reading, 1358.
Over in its order, 1539.
Second reading, and recommitted, 1633-1634.
Re-reported without amendment, 1659.
Third reading and final passage, 1781.
Signed by President, 1966.

APPROPRIATION TO MEMORIAL HOSPITAL ASSOCIATION, of Monongahela City, making

House Bill No. 108.
Read in place in House by Mr. Towner, 85.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 85.
Reported with amendment, 947.
First reading, 955.
Second reading, 1143.
Third reading and final passage, 1399-1400.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 1854.
Signed by Speaker, 2037.
Approved by Governor, 3581.

In Senate (No. 705).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1335.
Reported without amendment, 1343.
First reading, 1353.
Over in its order, 1539.
Second reading, 1626.
Third reading and final passage, 1763-1764.
Signed by President, 1964.

APPROPRIATION TO MEMORIAL HOSPITAL, at Mount Pleasant, making

House Bill No. 466.
Read in place in House by Mr. Strayer, 182.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 182.
Reported with amendment, 951.
First reading, 962-963.
Second reading, 1169.
Third reading and final passage, 1452.
Returned from Senate with amendments in which House concurred, 1877-1878.
Signed by Speaker, 2041.
Approved by Governor, 3579.

In Senate (No. 821).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1340.
Reported with amendment, 1349.
First reading, 1361.
Over in its order, 1539.
Second reading, 1638.
Third reading and final passage, 1792.
Signed by President, 1967.

APPROPRIATION TO MEMORIAL HOSPITAL, at Roxborough, Philadelphia, making

House Bill No. 79.
Read in place in House by Mr. Bromley, 83.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 83.
Reported with amendment, 946.
First reading, 954.
Second reading and amended, 1140.
Third reading and final passage, 1392-1393.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 1854.
Signed by Speaker, 2037.
Approved by Governor, 3581.

In Senate (No. 690).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1334.
Reported without amendment, 1343.
First reading, 1353.
Over in its order, 1539.
Second reading, 1624.
Third reading and final passage, 1760.
Signed by President, 1964.

APPROPRIATION TO MERCY HOSPITAL of Altoona, making

House Bill No. 164.
Read in place in House by Mr. Frederick A. Bell, 88.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 88.
Reported with amendment, 947.
First reading, 956-957.
Second reading, 1148.
Third reading and final passage, 1409-1410.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 1855.
Signed by Speaker, 2038.
Approved by Governor, 3581.

In Senate (No. 727).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1336.
Reported without amendment, 1344.
First reading, 1355.
Over in its order, 1539.
Second reading, 1628.
Third reading and final passage, 1769.
Signed by President, 1965.

APPROPRIATION TO MERCY HOSPITAL, of Altoona, making

Senate Bill No. 267.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Snyder, 227.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 227.

APPROPRIATION TO MERCY HOSPITAL of Johnstown, making

House Bill No. 286.
Read in place in House by Mr. Fockler, 129.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 129.

APPROPRIATION TO MERCY HOSPITAL of Philadelphia, making

House Bill No. 175.
Read in place in House by Mr. Mathay, 89.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 89.
Reported with amendment, 947.
First reading, 957.
Second reading, 1148.
Third reading and final passage, 1410-1411.
Returned from Senate without amendments in which House concurred, 1869-1870.
Signed by Speaker, 2038.
Approved by Governor, 3581.

In Senate (No. 729).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1336.
Reported without amendment, 1344.
First reading, 1355.
Over in its order, 1539.
Second reading and recommitted, 1629.
Re-reported with amendment, 1659.
Third reading and final passage, 1769.
Signed by President, 1965.

APPROPRIATION TO MERCY HOSPITAL, at Philadelphia, making

Senate Bill No. 4.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Patton, 63.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 63.

APPROPRIATION TO MERCY HOSPITAL, at Wilkes-Barre, making

House Bill No. 941.
Read in place in House by Mr. Davis, 749.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 749.

APPROPRIATION TO MERCY HOSPITAL, at Wilkes-Barre, making

Senate Bill No. 301.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Joyce, 287.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 287.
Reported with amendment, 794.
First reading, 840.
Second reading, 905-906.
Third reading and final passage, 1003.
Returned from House without amendment, ——.
Signed by President, 3125.

In House (No. 1209).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1373.
Reported without amendment, 1553.
First reading, 1556.
Second reading, 1734.
Postponed for present, 1881.
Time of postponement extended, 2293, 2734.
Special order, 2831.
Resumed and passed finally, 3077-3078.
Signed by Speaker, 3233.

APPROPRIATION TO MESSIAH RESCUE AND BENEVOLENT HOME of Harrisburg, making

House Bill No. 142.
Read in place in House by Mr. Earley, 86.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 86.
Reported with amendment, 947.
First reading, 956.
Second reading and amended, 1146-1147.
Third reading and final passage, 1407.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 1855.
Signed by Speaker, 2038.
Vetoed by Governor, 3572-3573.

In Senate (No. 722).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1335.
Reported without amendment, 1344.
First reading, 1355.
Over in its order, 1539.
Second reading, 1628.
Third reading and final passage, 1768.
Signed by President, 1965.

APPROPRIATION TO MIDNIGHT MISSION of Philadelphia, making

Senate Bill No. 369.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Woodward, 472.
Referred to Committee on—
Reported with amendment, 794.
First reading, 840.
Second reading, 910.
Third reading and final passage, 1005.

In House (No. 1218).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1373.
Reported without amendment, 1553.
First reading, 1556.
Second reading, 1736.
Recommitted, 1883.

APPROPRIATION TO MID-VALLEY HOSPITAL ASSOCIATION, at Blakely, making

House Bill No. 204.
Read in place in House by Mr. Munley, 91.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 91.

APPROPRIATION TO MID-VALLEY HOSPITAL ASSOCIATION, at Blakely, making

House Bill No. 474.
Read in place in House by Mr. Munley, 183.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 183.
Reported with amendment, 951.
First reading, 963.
Second reading, 1169.
Third reading and final passage, 1452-1453.

APPROPRIATION TO MID-VALLEY HOSPITAL ASSOCIATION.—Continued.

Returned from Senate without amendment, 1857.
Signed by Speaker, 2041.
Approved by Governor, 3579.

In Senate (No. 822).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1340.
Reported without amendment, 1349.
First reading, 1361.
Over in its order, 1539.
Second reading, 1638.
Third reading and final passage, 1792.
Signed by President, 1967.

APPROPRIATION TO MID-VALLEY HOSPITAL ASSOCIATION, at Blakely, making

House Bill No. 476.
Read in place in House by Mr. Munley, 183.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 183.

APPROPRIATION TO MILLIKIN HOSPITAL of Pottsville, making

House Bill No. 278.
Read in place in House by Mr. Whitehouse, 128.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 128.
Reported with amendment, 949.
First reading, 959.
Second reading, 1157.
Third reading and final passage, 1430.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 1856.
Signed by Speaker, 2039.
Approved by Governor, 3580.

In Senate (No. 773).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1338.
Reported without amendment, 1346.
First reading, 1358.
Over in its order, 1539.
Second reading, 1633.
Third reading and final passage, 1780.
Signed by President, 1966.

APPROPRIATION TO MINERS' HOSPITAL of Northern Cambria, at Spangler, making

House Bill No. 132.
Read in place in House by Mr. Spencer, 86.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 86.
Reported with amendment, 947.
First reading, 956.
Second reading, 1145.
Third reading and final passage, 1404-1405.
Returned from Senate with amendments, in which House concurred, 1868.
Signed by Speaker, 2038.
Approved by Governor, 3576.

In Senate (No. 716).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1335.
Reported without amendment, 1344.
First reading, 1354.
Over in its order, 1539.
Second reading and recommitted, 1627.
Third reading and final passage, 1766.
Signed by President, 1964.

APPROPRIATION TO MINERS' HOSPITAL of Northern Cambria, at Spangler, making deficiency

House Bill No. 1006.
Read in place in House by Mr. Spencer, 921.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 921.

APPROPRIATION TO MONROE COUNTY HOSPITAL of Stroudsburg, making

House Bill No. 331.
Read in place in House by Mr. Rhodes, 131.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 131.
Reported with amendment, 1551.
First reading, 1553.
Second reading, 1730.
Third reading and final passage, 1899.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3250.
Signed by Speaker, 3434.

APPROPRIATION TO MONROE COUNTY HOSPITAL.—Continued.

In Senate (No. 978).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1955.
Reported without amendment, 2860.
First reading, 2920.
Second reading, 3045.
Third reading and final passage, 3133.
Signed by President, 3323.

APPROPRIATION TO MONTEFIORE HOSPITAL ASSOCIATION of Western Pennsylvania, at Pittsburgh, making

House Bill No. 311.
Read in place in House by Mr. Marcus, 130.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 130.
Reported with amendment, 1042.
First reading, 1043.
Second reading, 1279-1280.
Third reading and final passage, 1474.
Concurrent resolution recalling bill from Senate, 1559.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3456.
Signed by Speaker, 3750.

In Senate (No. 785).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1338.
Reported without amendment, 1347.
First reading, 1359.
Over in its order, 1539.
Second reading and recommitted, 1634.
Resolution recalling bill, referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1613.
Re-reported without amendment, 3124.
Third reading and final passage, 3331.
Signed by President pro tempore, 3680.

APPROPRIATION TO MONTGOMERY HOSPITAL, at Norristown, making

House Bill No. 260.
Read in place in House by Mr. Fratt, 112.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 112.
Reported with amendment, 949.
First reading, 959.
Second reading, 1157.
Third reading and final passage, 1428-1429.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 1856.
Signed by Speaker, 2039.
Approved by Governor, 3580.

In Senate (No. 769).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1337.
Reported without amendment, 1346.
First reading, 1358.
Over in its order, 1539.
Second reading, 1632.
Third reading and final passage, 1779.
Signed by President, 1966.

APPROPRIATION TO MOUNT SINAI HOSPITAL, of Philadelphia, making

House Bill No. 199.
Read in place in House by Mr. Greenstein, 91.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 91.
Reported with amendment, 948.
First reading, 957.
Second reading, 1150.
Third reading and final passage, 1414-1415.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 1855.
Signed by Speaker, 2038.
Approved by Governor, 3581.

In Senate (No. 738).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1336.
Reported without amendment, 1345.
First reading, 1356.
Over in its order, 1539.
Second reading, 1630.
Third reading and final passage, 1771.
Signed by President, 1965.

APPROPRIATION TO MOUNT SINAI HOSPITAL, of Philadelphia, making

Senate Bill No. 361.
Read in place in Senate by Mrs. Vare, 441.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 441.

APPROPRIATION TO NANTICOKE HOSPITAL, making

Senate Bill No. 579.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. DeWitt, 920.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 920.
Reported with amendment, 991.
First reading, 1037.
Second reading, 1212.
Recommitted, 1311.
Re-reported without amendment, 1326.
Third reading and final passage, 1522.
Returned from House without amendment, 2097.
Signed by President pro tempore, 2129.
Approved by Governor, 3405.

In House (No. 1377).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1681.
Reported without amendment, 1716.
First reading, 1717.
Second reading, 1851.
Third reading and final passage, 2070-2071.
Signed by Speaker, 2197.

APPROPRIATION TO NANTICOKE STATE HOSPITAL, making

House Bill No. 1112.
Read in place in House by Mr. Stavitski, 1040.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1040.

APPROPRIATION TO NASON HOSPITAL ASSOCIATION of Roaring Spring, making

House Bill No. 107.
Read in place in House by Mr. Bagshaw, 85.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 85.

APPROPRIATION TO NASON HOSPITAL ASSOCIATION of Roaring Spring, making

House Bill No. 191.
Read in place in House by Mr. Lotz, 90.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 90.
Reported with amendment, 948.
First reading, 957.
Second reading, 1149.
Third reading and final passage, 1413.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 1855.
Signed by Speaker, 2038.
Approved by Governor, 3581.

In Senate (No. 735).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1336.
Reported without amendment, 1345.
First reading, 1355.
Over in its order, 1539.
Second reading, 1629.
Third reading and final passage, 1770-1771.
Signed by President, 1965.

APPROPRIATION TO NASON HOSPITAL ASSOCIATION of Roaring Spring, making

Senate Bill No. 268.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Snyder, 227.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 227.

APPROPRIATION TO NATIONAL FARM SCHOOL at Doylestown, making

House Bill No. 745.
Read in place in House by Mr. Sterling, 442.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 442.
Reported with amendment, 952.
First reading, 965.
Second reading, 1176.
Third reading and final passage, 1465-1466.

In Senate (No. 850).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1341.
Reported without amendment, 1350.
First reading, 1363.
Over in its order, 1539.
Second reading and recommitted, 1641.

APPROPRIATION TO NATIONAL FARM SCHOOL at Doylestown, making

Senate Bill No. 362.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Buckman, 441.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 441.

APPROPRIATION TO NATIONAL FARM SCHOOL.—Continued.

Reported with amendment, 794.
First reading, 840.
Second reading, 909.
Third reading and final passage, 1005.
Returned from House without amendment, 1976.
Signed by President, 1972.
Approved by Governor, 3404.

In House (No. 1216).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1373.
Reported without amendment, 1553.
First reading, 1556.
Second reading, 1735.
Third reading and final passage, 1918-1919.
Signed by Speaker, 2154.

APPROPRIATION TO NATIONAL STOMACH HOSPITAL of Philadelphia, making

House Bill No. 632.
Read in place in House by Mr. Drinkhouse, 291.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 291.
Reported with amendment, 952.
First reading, 964.
Second reading, 1172-1173.
Third reading and final passage, 1459-1460.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 1857.
Signed by Speaker, 2041.
Approved by Governor, 3577.

In Senate (No. 838).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1340.
Reported without amendment, 1349.
First reading, 1362.
Over in its order, 1539.
Second reading, 1640.
Third reading and final passage, 1796.
Signed by President, 1968.

APPROPRIATION TO NAZARENE HOME FOR AGED, at Philadelphia, making

House Bill No. 1036.
Read in place in House by Mr. Drinkhouse, 923.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 923.
Reported with amendment, 1043.
First reading, 1043.
Second reading, 1282.
Third reading and final passage, 1478.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 1858.
Signed by Speaker, 2042.
Approved by Governor, 3583.

In Senate (No. 875).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1342.
Reported without amendment, 1351.
First reading, 1364.
Over in its order, 1539.
Second reading, 1644.
Third reading and final passage, 1804-1805.
Signed by President, 1969.

APPROPRIATION TO NORRISTOWN STATE HOSPITAL, making

House Bill No. 262.
Read in place in House by Mr. Fratt, 112.
Referred to Committee on Apppriations, 112.
Reported with amendment, 1260.
First reading, 1266.
Second reading, 1490.
Third reading and final passage, 1688-1689.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 2154.
Signed by Speaker, 2252.
Concurrent resolution recalling bill from Governor, 3235.
Resolution returned from Senate concurred in, 3255.
Resolution approved by Governor, vote on final passage and on third reading reconsidered and bill passed third reading with amendments, 3413.
Resumed and passed finally, 3654-3655.
Returned from Senate with House amendments concurred in, 3757.
Signed by Speaker, 3998.

APPROPRIATION TO NORRISTOWN STATE HOSPITAL.—Continued.

In Senate (No. 924).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1662.
Reported without amendment, 1670.
First reading, 1674.
Second reading, 1817.
Third reading and final passage, 2007.
Signed by President pro tempore, 2239.
Resolution recalling bill from Governor concurred in, 3168.
Bill returned from House with amendments in which Senate concurred, 3560.
Signed by President, 3889.

APPROPRIATION TO NORTH PENNSYLVANIA GENERAL HOSPITAL AND SANATORIUM, at Austin, making

Senate Bill No. 62.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Baldwin, 68.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 68.
Reported with amendment, 793.
First reading, 838.
Second reading, 987.
Third reading and final passage, 996.
Returned from House without amendment, 1973.
Signed by President, 1972.
Approved by Governor, 3404.

In House (No. 1180).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1372.
Reported without amendment, 1551.
First reading, 1554.
Second reading, 1731.
Third reading and final passage, 1903-1904.
Signed by Speaker, 2153.

APPROPRIATION TO NORTHEASTERN HOSPITAL of Philadelphia, making

House Bill No. 300.
Read in place in House by Mr. Perry, 130.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 130.
Reported with amendment, 949.
First reading, 960.
Second reading and amended, 1159.
Third reading and final passage, 1433-1434.
Returned from Senate with amendments in which House concurred, 1873.
Signed by Speaker, 2039.
Approved by Governor, 3580.

In Senate (No. 780).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1338.
Reported without amendment, 1347.
First reading, 1358.
Over in its order, 1539.
Second reading and recommitted, 1634.
Re-reported with amendment, 1659.
Third reading and final passage, 1781-1782.
Signed by President, 1966.

APPROPRIATION TO NORTHERN HEBREW DAY NURSERY of Philadelphia, making

House Bill No. 634.
Read in place in House by Mr. Dilsheimer, 291.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 291.
Reported with amendment, 952.
First reading, 964.
Second reading, 1173.
Third reading and postponed, 1460.
Time of postponement extended, 1865, 2284, 2734.
Special order, 2831.
Resumed and passed finally, 3076.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3619.
Signed by Speaker, 4008.

In Senate (No. 1256).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3054.
Reported without amendment, 3125.
First reading, 3195.
Second reading, 3382.
Third reading and final passage, 3495.
Signed by President, 3885.

APPROPRIATION TO NORTHERN HOME FOR FRIENDLESS CHILDREN of Philadelphia, making

House Bill No. 1025.
Read in place in House by Mr. Colville, 922.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 922.
Reported without amendment, 1042.
First reading, 1043.
Second reading, 1281-1282.
Third reading and final passage, 1477.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 1858.
Signed by Speaker, 2042.
Approved by Governor, 3583.

In Senate (No. 874).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1342.
Reported without amendment, 1351.
First reading, 1364.
Over in its order, 1539.
Second reading, 1644.
Third reading and final passage, 1804.
Signed by President, 1969.

APPROPRIATION TO NORTHERN LIBERTIES HOSPITAL of Philadelphia, making

House Bill No. 80.
Read in place in House by Mr. Witkin, 83.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 83.
Reported with amendment, 1551.
First reading, 1553.
Second reading, 1729.
Third reading and final passage, 1898.
Returned from Senate without amendments, in which House concurred, 3113.
Signed by Speaker, 3434.

In Senate (No. 976).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1955.
Reported with amendment, 2028.
First reading, 2030.
Second reading and recommitted, 2112.
Re-reported without amendment, 2620.
Recommitted, 2773.
Re-reported with amendment, 2793.
Third reading and final passage, 2890.
Returned from House with Senate amendments, concurred in, 3127.
Signed by President, 3323.

APPROPRIATION TO NORTHERN TIER HOME of Harrison Valley, making

House Bill No. 109.
Read in place in House by Mr. Wells, 85.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 85.
Reported with amendment, 947.
First reading, 955.
Second reading, 1143.
Third reading and final passage, 1400.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 1854.
Signed by Speaker, 2037.
Approved by Governor, 3582.

In Senate (No. 706).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1335.
Reported without amendment, 1343.
First reading, 1354.
Over in its order, 1539.
Second reading, 1626.
Third reading and final passage, 1764.
Signed by President, 1964.

APPROPRIATION TO NORTHWESTERN GENERAL HOSPITAL of Philadelphia, making

House Bill No. 198.
Read in place in House by Mr. Voltz, 91.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 91.
Reported with amendment, 948.
First reading, 957.
Second reading, 1150.
Third reading and final passage, 1414.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 1855.
Signed by Speaker, 2038.
Approved by Governor, 3581.

APPROPRIATION TO NORTHWESTERN GENERAL HOSPITAL.—Continued.

In Senate (No. 737).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1336.
Reported without amendment, 1345.
First reading, 1355.
Over in its order, 1539.
Second reading, 1629.
Third reading and final passage, 1771.
Signed by President, 1965.

APPROPRIATION TO NURSERY HOME of Harrisburg, making

House Bill No. 84.
Read in place in House by Mr. Hall, 83.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 83.
Reported with amendment, 946.
First reading, 954.
Second reading, 1140-1141.
Third reading and final passage, 1394.
Returned from Senate with amendment, in which House concurred, 1865-1866.
Signed by Speaker, 2037.
Approved by Governor, 3582.

In Senate (No. 693).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1334.
Reported with amendment, 1343.
First reading, 1353.
Over in its order, 1539.
Second reading 1625.
Third reading and final passage, 1761.
Signed by President, 1964.

APPROPRIATION TO OHIO VALLEY GENERAL HOSPITAL at McKees Rocks, making

House Bill No. 136.
Read in place in House by Miss Grimes, 86.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 86.
Reported with amendment, 947.
First reading, 956.
Second reading, 1146.
Third reading and final passage, 1406.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 1854.
Signed by Speaker, 2038.
Approved by Governor, 3576.

In Senate (No. 719).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1335.
Reported without amendment, 1344.
First reading, 1354.
Over in its order, 1539.
Second reading, 1628.
Third reading and final passage, 1767.
Signed by President, 1964.

APPROPRIATION TO OIL CITY HOSPITAL, making

House Bill No. 253.
Read in place in House by Mr. Donnell, 96.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 96.
Reported with amendment, 949.
First reading, 959.
Second reading, 1156.
Third reading and final passage, 1428.
Returned from Senate with amendments, in which House concurred, 1871-1872.
Signed by Speaker, 2039.
Approved by Governor, 3580.

In Senate (No. 768).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1337.
Reported with amendment, 1346.
First reading, 1357.
Over in its order, 1539.
Second reading, 1632.
Third reading and final passage, 1778-1779.
Signed by President, 1966.

APPROPRIATION TO OLD LADIES' HOME, at Wissinoming, Philadelphia, making

House Bill No. 206.
Read in place in House by Mr. Royle, 91.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 91.
Reported with amendment, 948.
First reading, 957-958.

APPROPRIATION TO OLD LADIES' HOME.—Continued.

Second reading, 1151.
Third reading and final passage, 1417.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 1855.
Signed by Speaker, 2038.
Approved by Governor, 3582.

In Senate (No. 743).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1336.
Reported without amendment, 1345.
First reading, 1356.
Over in its order, 1539.
Second reading, 1630.
Third reading and final passage, 1772-1773.
Signed by President, 1965.

APPROPRIATION TO ORPHAN ASYLUM OF THE HOLY FAMILY of Emsworth, making

House Bill No. 641.
Read in place in House by Mr. McCaig, 291.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 291.
Reported with amendment, 952.
First reading, 964.
Second reading, 1173.
Third reading and postponed, 1461.
Time of postponement extended, 1865, 2284, 2734.
Special order, 2831.
Resumed and passed finally, 3076.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3619.
Signed by Speaker, 4008.

In Senate (No. 1258).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3054.
Reported without amendment, 3125.
First reading, 3195.
Second reading, 3383.
Third reading and final passage, 3495-3496.
Signed by President, 3885.

APPROPRIATION TO PASSAVANT MEMORIAL HOME FOR CARE OF EPILEPTICS at Rochester, making

House Bill No. 768.
Read in place in House by Mr. Fred W. Patterson, 489.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 489.
Reported with amendment, 1260.
First reading, 1267.
Second reading, 1493.
Third reading and final passage, 1692.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 2154.
Signed by Speaker, 2253.
Vetoed by Governor, 3575.

In Senate (No. 932).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1662.
Reported without amendment, 1671.
First reading, 1675.
Second reading, 1818.
Third reading and final passage, 2009.
Signed by President pro tempore, 2239.

APPROPRIATION TO PENHURST STATE SCHOOL, making

House Bill No. 1062.
Read in place in House by Mr. McCaig, 925.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 925.
Reported with amendment, 1261.
First reading, 1268.
Second reading, 1498.
Third reading and final passage, 1699.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 2155.
Signed by Speaker, 2253.
Approved by Governor, 3583.

In Senate (No. 947).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1663.
Reported without amendment, 1672.
First reading, 1676.
Second reading, 1819.
Third reading and final passage, 2011-2012.
Signed by President pro tempore, 2240.

APPROPRIATION TO PENNSYLVANIA ASSOCIATION FOR THE BLIND, at Pittsburgh, making

House Bill No. 657.
Read in place in House by Mr. Marcus, 292.

APPROPRIATION TO PENNSYLVANIA ASSOCIATION FOR THE BLIND.—Continued.

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 292.
Reported with amendment, 952.
First reading, 964.
Second reading, 1174.
Third reading and final passage, 1462-1463.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 1857.
Signed by Speaker, 2041.
Approved by Governor, 3583.

In Senate (No. 843).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1341.
Reported without amendment, 1350.
First reading, 1362.
Over in its order, 1539.
Second reading, 1640.
Third reading and final passage, 1797.
Signed by President, 1968.

APPROPRIATION TO PENNSYLVANIA EPILEPTIC HOSPITAL AND COLONY FARM of Chester County, making

House Bill No. 352.
Read in place in House by Miss Thomas, 133.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 133.
Reported with amendment, 950.
First reading, 961.
Second reading, 1163.
Third reading and final passage, 1440-1441.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 1856.
Signed by Speaker, 2040.
Approved by Governor, 3579.

In Senate (No. 796).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1338.
Reported without amendment, 1347.
First reading, 1359.
Over in its order, 1539.
Second reading, 1636.
Third reading and final passage, 1786.
Signed by President, 1967.

APPROPRIATION TO PENNSYLVANIA HOME TEACHING SOCIETY AND FREE CIRCULATING LIBRARY FOR THE BLIND, at Philadelphia, making

House Bill No. 270.
Read in place in House by Mr. Lafferty, 128.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 128.
Reported with amendment, 949.
First reading, 959.
Second reading, 1157.
Third reading and final passage, 1429.
Returned from Senate without amendments in which House concurred, 1872.
Signed by Speaker, 2039.
Approved by Governor, 3582.

In Senate (No. 771).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1337.
Reported without amendment, 1346.
First reading, 1358.
Over in its order, 1539.
Second reading and recommitted, 1633.
Re-reported with amendment, 1659.
Third reading and final passage, 1779.
Signed by President, 1966.

APPROPRIATION TO PENNSYLVANIA INDUSTRIAL REFORMATORY, at Huntingdon, making

House Bill No. 1119.
Read in place in House by Mr. Brewster, 1228.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1228.

APPROPRIATION TO PENNSYLVANIA INDUSTRIAL REFORMATORY, at Huntingdon, making

Senate Bill No. 459.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Snyder, 571.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 571.
Reported with amnedment, 991.
First reading, 1035.
Second reading and recommitted, 1207.
Re-reported with amendment, 1293.
Over in its order, 1516.
Third reading and final passage, 1649.

APPROPRIATION TO PENNSYLVANIA INDUSTRIAL REFORMATORY.—Continued.

Returned from House without amendment, 2348.
Signed by President, 2460.
Approved by Governor, 3405.

In House (No. 1409).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1829.
Reported without amendment, 1931.
First reading, 2035.
Second reading, 2190.
Third reading and final passage, 2333.
Signed by Speaker, 2504.

APPROPRIATION TO PENNSYLVANIA INDUSTRIAL REFORMATORY at Huntingdon, making deficiency

House Bill No. 1118.
Read in place in House by Mr. Brewster, 1228.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1228.

APPROPRIATION TO PENNSYLVANIA INDUSTRIAL REFORMATORY at Huntingdon, making deficiency

Senate Bill No. 458.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Snyder, 570.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 570.
Reported without amendment, 792.
First reading, 842.
Second reading, 911.
Third reading and final passage, 1011.
Returned from House without amendment, 1977.
Signed by President, 1973.
Approved by Governor, 3405.

In House (No. 1225).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1374.
Reported without amendment, 1553.
First reading, 1557.
Second reading, 1736.
Third reading and final passage, 1922.
Signed by Speaker, 2154.

APPROPRIATION TO PENNSYLVANIA INSTITUTION FOR DEAF AND DUMB at Mount Airy, Philadelphia, making

House Bill No. 1023.
Read in place in House by Mr. McCaig, 922.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 922.
Reported without amendment, 1261.
First reading, 1268.
Second reading, 1496-1497.
Third reading and final passage, 1698.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 2155.
Signed by Speaker, 2252.
Vetoed by Governor, 2928.

In Senate (No. 945).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1663.
Reported without amendment, 1671.
First reading, 1676.
Second reading, 1819.
Third reading and final passage, 2011.
Signed by President pro tempore, 2240.

APPROPRIATION TO PENNSYLVANIA INSTITUTION FOR the DEAF AND DUMB, at Mt. Airy, Philadelphia, making deficiency

House Bill No. 26.
Read in place in House by Mr. Edmonds, 79.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 79.
Reported with amendment, 946.
First reading, 953.
Second reading, 1137.
Third reading and final passage, 1387.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 1853.
Signed by Speaker, 2037.
Approved by Governor, 3577.

In Senate (No. 677).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1333.
Reported without amendment, 1342.
First reading, 1352.
Over in its order, 1539.
Second reading, 1623.
Third reading and final passage, 1757.
Signed by President, 1963.

APPROPRIATION TO PENNSYLVANIA INSTITUTION FOR INSTRUCTION OF THE BLIND, making

Senate Bill No. 2.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Patton, 63.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 63.
Reported with amendment, 990.
First reading, 1034.
Second reading, 1202.
Third reading and final passage, 1297-1298.
Returned from House without amendment, 2094.
Signed by President pro tempore, 2127.
Vetoed by Governor, 2909.

In House (No. 1288).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1547.
Reported without amendment, 1682.
First reading, 1683.
Second reading, 1849.
Third reading and final passage, 2063.
Signed by Speaker, 2196.

APPROPRIATION TO PENNSYLVANIA MEMORIAL HOME, of Brookville, making

House Bill No. 105.
Read in place in House by Mr. Irvin, 85.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 85.

APPROPRIATION TO PENNSYLVANIA MEMORIAL HOME, of Brookville, making

Senate Bill No. 76.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. North, 69.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 69.
Reported with amendment, 793.
First reading, 839.
Second reading, 898.
Third reading and final passage, 997.
Returned from House without amendment, 1974.
Signed by President, 1972.
Approved by Governor, 3404.

In House (No. 1184).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1372.
Reported without amendment, 1552.
First reading, 1554.
Second reading, 1732.
Third reading and final passage, 1906.
Signed by Speaker, 2153.

APPROPRIATION TO PENNSYLVANIA MUSEUM AND SCHOOL OF INDUSTRIAL ART, of Philadelphia, making

House Bill No. 322.
Read in place in House by Mr. Hart, 131.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 131.
Reported with amendment, 950.
First reading, 960-961.
Second reading, 1161.
Third reading and final passage, 1437-1438.
Returned from Senate with amendments, in which House concurred, 1874.
Signed by Speaker, 2040.
Approved by Governor, 3578.

In Senate (No. 789).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1338.
Reported without amendment, 1347.
First reading, 1359.
Over in its order, 1539.
Second reading and recommitted, 1635.
Re-reported without amendment, 1659.
Third reading and final passage, 1783-1784.
Signed by President, 1966.

APPROPRIATION TO PENNSYLVANIA SEAMEN'S FRIEND SOCIETY, of Philadelphia, making

Senate Bill No. 302.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Joyce for Mr. McNichol, 287.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 287.
Reported with amendment, 794.
First reading, 840.
Second reading, 906.
Third reading and final passage, 1003.
Returned from House without amendment, 1976.

APPROPRIATION TO PENNSYLVANIA SEAMEN'S FRIEND SOCIETY.—Continued.

Signed by President, 1972.
Approved by Governor, 3405.

In House (No. 1210).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1373.
Reported without amendment, 1553.
First reading, 1556.
Second reading, 1734.
Third reading and final passage, 1916.
Signed by Speaker, 2153.

APPROPRIATION TO PENNSYLVANIA SOCIETY TO PROTECT CHILDREN FROM CRUELTY, at Philadelphia, making

Senate Bill No. 149.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Daix, 119.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 119.
Reported without amendment, 2743.
First reading, 2805.
Second reading, 2903.
Third reading and final passage, 3033.
Returned from House with amendments, in which Senate concurred, 3875.
Signed by President, 3880.

In House (No. 1719).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3202.
Reported with amendment, 3628.
First reading, 3629.
Second reading, 3766.
Third reading and final passage, 3952-3953.
Returned from Senate with House amendments concurred in, 3984.
Signed by Speaker, 3984.

APPROPRIATION TO PENNSYLVANIA SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS HOME, of Erie, making

House Bill No. 92.
Read in place in House by Mr. Schilling, 84.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 84.
Reported with amendment, 1260.
First reading, 1266.
Second reading, 1489.
Third reading and final passage, 1687.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 2155.
Signed by Speaker, 2253.
Approved by Governor, 3582.

In Senate (No. 921).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1662.
Reported without amendment, 1670.
First reading, 1674.
Second reading, 1817.
Third reading and final passage, 2007.
Signed by President pro tempore, 2238.

APPROPRIATION TO PENNSYLVANIA SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' HOME at Erie for maintenance, and providing that all moneys received from the Federal Government be paid into the State Treasury, making

House Bill No. 100.
Read in place in House by Mr. Schilling, 84.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 84.
Reported with amendment, 1260.
First reading, 1266.
Second reading, 1489.
Third reading and final passage, 1687-1688.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 2154.
Signed by Speaker, 2252.
Approved by Governor, 3582.

In Senate (No. 922).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1662.
Reported without amendment, 1670.
First reading, 1674.
Second reading, 1817.
Third reading and final passage, 2007.
Signed by President pro tempore, 2238.

APPROPRIATION TO PENNSYLVANIA SOLDIERS' ORPHANS' SCHOOL, at Scotland, making

House Bill No. 1060.
Read in place in House by Mr. McCaig, 925.

APPROPRIATION TO PENNSYLVANIA SOLDIERS' ORPHANS' SCHOOL.—Continued.

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 925.
Reported without amendment,, 1261.
First reading, 1268.
Second reading, 1498.
Third reading and amended, 1566-1567.
Resumed, vote on third reading reconsidered and bill passed third reading with amendments, 1851.
Resumed and passed finally, 2045-2046.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 2499.
Signed by Speaker, 2719.
Approved by Governor, 3583.

In Senate (No. 1047).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 2124.
Reported without amendment, 2130.
First reading, 2141.
Second reading, 2235.
Third reading and final passage, 2377-2378.
Signed by President pro tempore, 2602.

APPROPRIATION TO PENNSYLVANIA STATE COLLEGE for making experiments in tobacco at the agricultural experiment station, making

House Bill No. 729.
Read in place in House by Mr. Diehm, 385.
Referred to Committee on Aprropriations, 385.
Reported with amendment, 952.
First reading, 964.
Second reading, 1175.
Third reading and final passage, 1464-1465.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 1858.
Signed by Speaker, 2041.
Approved by Governor, 3578.

In Senate (No. 848).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1341.
Reported without amendment, 1350.
First reading, 1363.
Over in its order, 1539.
Second reading, 1641.
Third reading and final passage, 1798.
Signed by President, 1968.

APPROPRIATION TO PENNSYLVANIA STATE ORAL SCHOOL FOR DEAF, at Scranton, making

House Bill No. 75.
Read in place in House by Mr. Hricko, 83.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 83.
Reported with amendment, 1259-1260.
First reading, 1266.
Second reading, 1489.
Third reading and final passage, 1687.
Returned from Senate without amendments, in which House concurred, 2568-2569.
Signed by Speaker, 2809.
Approved by Governor, 3578.

In Senate (No. 920).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1662.
Reported with amendment, 1670.
First reading, 1674.
Second reading, 1816-1817.
Recommitted, 2007.
Re-reported with amendment, 2243.
Third reading and final passage, 2372.
Returned from House with Senate amendments concurred in, 2603.
Signed by President pro tempore, 2745.

APPROPRIATION TO PENNSYLVANIA TRAINING SCHOOL, at Morganza, making

House Bill No. 1061.
Read in place in House by Mr. McCaig, 925.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 925.
Reported without amendment, 1261.
First reading, 1268.
Second reading, 1498.
Third reading and, amended, 1567.
Resumed and passed finally, 1861-1862.
Returned from Senate without amendments in which House non-concurred, 2326.
Vote by which House non-curred in Senate amend-

APPROPRIATION TO PENNSYLVANIA TRAINING SCHOOL.—Continued.

ments reconsidered and Senate amendments concurred in, 2329.
Signed by Speaker, 2719.
Approved by Governor, 3583.

In Senate (No. 1003).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1957.
Reported with amendment, 2028.
First reading, 2031.
Second reading, 2113.
Third reading and final passage, 2221-2222.
Returned from House with Senate amendments concurred in, 2345.
Signed by President pro tempore, 2602.

APPROPRIATION TO PENNSYLVANIA TRAINING SCHOOL FOR FEEBLE MINDED CHILDREN, at Elwyn, making

House Bill No. 18.
Reed in place in House by Mr. Alexander, 79.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 79.
Reported without amendment, 945.
First reading, 953.
Second reading, 1136.
Third reading and final passage, 1385.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 1853.
Signed by Speaker, 2036.
Approved by Governor, 3581.

In Senate (No. 672).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1333.
Reported without amendment, 1342.
First reading, 1351.
Over in its order, 1539.
Second reading, 1623.
Third reading and final passage, 1756.
Signed by President, 1963.

APPROPRIATION TO PENNSYLVANIA WORKING HOME FOR BLIND MEN, of Philadelphia, making

House Bill No. 441.
Read in place in House by Mr. Adam, 180.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 180.
Reported with amendment, 951.
First reading, 962.
Second reading, 1168.
Third reading and final passage, 1450-1451.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 1857.
Signed by Speaker, 2040.
Approved by Governor, 3583.

In Senate (No. 818).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1339.
Reported without amendment, 1348.
First reading, 1361.
Over in its order, 1539.
Second reading, 1638.
Third reading and final passage, 1791-1792.
Signed by President, 1967.

APPROPRIATION TO PHILADELPHIA ASSOCIATION FOR PROTECTION OF COLORED WOMEN, making

House Bill No. 261.
Read in place in House by Mr. Fuller, 112.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 112.
Reported with amendment, 949.
First reading, 959.
Second reading, 1157.
Third reading and final passage, 1429.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 1856.
Signed by Speaker, 2039.
Approved by Governor, 3582.

In Senate (No. 770).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1337.
Reported without amendment, 1346.
First reading, 1358.
Over in its order, 1539.
Second reading, 1633.
Third reading and final passage, 1779.
Signed by President, 1961.

APPROPRIATION TO PHILADELPHIA HOME FOR INCURABLES, making

House Bill No. 116.
Read in place in House by Mrs. Pitts, 85.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 85.
Reported with amendment, 947.
First reading, 955.
Second reading, 1143.
Third reading and final passage, 1401.
Returned from Senate with amendments, in which House concurred, 1867.
Signed by Speaker, 2037.
Approved by Governor, 3582.

In Senate (No. 708).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1335.
Reported with amendment, 1344.
First reading, 1354.
Over in its order, 1539.
Second reading, and recommitted, 1626.
Re-reported with amendment, 1659.
Third reading and final passage, 1764.
Signed by President, 1964.

APPROPRIATION TO PHILADELPHIA HOME FOR INCURABLES, making

Senate Bill No. 5.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Patton, 63.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 63.

APPROPRIATION TO PHILADELPHIA HOME FOR INFANTS, making

House Bill No. 244.
Read in place in House by Mr. Heffernan, 95.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 95.
Reported with amendment, 949.
First reading, 959.
Second reading, 1155.
Third reading and final passage, 1425.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 1855.
Signed by Speaker, 2039.
Approved by Governor, 3582.

In Senate (No. 761).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1337.
Reported without amendment, 1346.
First reading, 1357.
Over in its order, 1539.
Second reading, 1632.
Third reading and final passage, 1777.
Signed by President, 1966.

APPROPRIATIONS TO PHILADELPHIA MUSEUMS, making

House Bill No. 119.
Read in place in House by Mr. Mathay, 85.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 85.
Reported with amendment, 947.
First reading, 955.
Second reading, 1144.
Third reading and final passage, 1402.
Returned from Senate with amendments, in which House concurred, 2155.
Signed by Speaker, 2252.
Approved by Governor, 3582.

In Senate (No. 710).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1335.
Reported with amendment, 1344.
First reading, 1354.
Over in its order, 1539.
Second reading, 1627.
Recommitted, 1765.
Re-reported with amendment, 1882.
Third reading and final passage, 2004.
Returned from House with Senate amendments concurred in, 2125.
Signed by President pro tempore, 2238.

APPROPRIATION TO PHILADELPHIA ORTHOPAEDIC HOSPITAL AND INFIRMARY FOR NERVOUS DISEASES, making

Senate Bill No. 195.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. McNichol, 146.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 146.

APPROPRIATION TO PHILADELPHIA ORTHOPAEDIC HOSPITAL AND INFIRMARY FOR NERVOUS DISEASES.—Continued.

Reported with amendment, 794.
First reading, 840.
Second reading, 902.
Third reading and final passage, 1001-1002.
Returned from House with amendments in which Senate concurred, 1977-1978.
Signed by President pro tempore,
Approved by Governor, 3404.

In House (No. 1203).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1373.
Reported with amendment, 1552.
First reading, 1556.
Second reading, 1734.
Third reading and final passage, 1913.
Returned from Senate with House amendments concurred in, 2085.
Signed by Speaker, 2153.

APPROPRIATION TO PHILADELPHIA SCHOOL OF DESIGN FOR WOMEN, making

Senate Bill No. 77.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Daix, 69.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 69.
Reported with amendment, 793.
First reading, 839.
Second reading, 898.
Tihrd reading and final passage, 997.
Returned from House without amendment, 1974.
Signed by President, 1972.
Approved by Governor, 3582.

In House (No. 1185).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1372.
Reported without amendment, 1552.
First reading, 1555.
Second reading, 1732.
Third reading and final passage, 1906.
Signed by Speaker, 2153.

APPROPRIATION TO PHILLIPSBURG STATE HOSPITAL, making

House Bill No. 243.
Read in place in House by Mr. Holmes, 95.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 95.
Reported without amendment, 672.
First reading, 788.
Second reading, 855.
Third reading and final passage, 1238.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 1745.
Signed by Speaker, 2043.
Approved by Governor, 3552.

In Senate (No. 628).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1221.
Reported without amendment, 1293.
First reading, 1331.
Second reading, 1537.
Third reading and final passage, 1655.
Signed by President, 1970.

APPROPRIATION TO PHILLIPSBURG STATE HOSPITAL, making

House Bill No. 858.
Read in place in House by Mr. Holmes, 602.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 602.
Reported with amendment, 1260-1261.
First reading, 1267.
Second reading, 1494.
Third reading and final passage, 1694-1695.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 2154.
Signed by Speaker, 2254.
Approved by Governor, 3582.

In Senate (No. 937).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1662-1663.
Reported without amendment, 1671.
First reading, 1675.
Second reading, 1818.
Third reading and final passage, 2010.
Signed by President pro tempore, 2240.

APPROPRIATION TO PHILLIPSBURG STATE HOSPITAL, making

House Bill No. 1392.
Read in place in House by Mr. Holmes, 1828.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1828.
Reported without amendment, 2520.
First reading, 2521.
Second reading, 2683.
Third reading and final passage, 2941.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3251.
Signed by Speaker, 3436.

In Senate (No. 1225).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 2916.
Reported without amendment, 2917.
First reading, 2922.
Second reading, 3049.
Third reading and final passage, 3142.
Signed by President, 3324.

APPROPRIATION TO PHOENIXVILLE HOSPITAL, making

House Bill No. 252.
Read in place in House by Mr. North, 96.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 96.
Reported with amendment, 949.
First reading, 959.
Second reading, 1156.
Third reading and final passage, 1427-1428.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 1856.
Signed by Speaker, 2039.
Approved by Governor, 3580.

In Senate (No. 767).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1337.
Reported without amendment, 1346.
First reading, 1357.
Over in its order, 1539.
Second reading, 1632.
Third reading and final passage, 1778.
Signed by President, 1966.

APPROPRIATION TO PHOENIXVILLE HOSPITAL, making

Senate Bill No. 35.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Eyre, 66.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 66.

APPROPRIATION TO PITTSBURGH AND ALLEGHENY HOME FOR FRIENDLESS, at Pittsburgh, making

House Bill No. 548.
Read in place in House by Mr. Wettach, 218.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 218.
Reported without amendment, 951.
First reading, 963.
Second reading, 1171.
Third reading and final passage, 1456.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 1857.
Signed by Speaker, 2041.
Approved by Governor, 3583.

In Senate (No. 830).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1340.
Reported without amendment, 1349.
First reading, 1362.
Over in its order, 1539.
Second reading, 1639.
Third reading and final passage, 1794.
Signed by President, 1968.

APPROPRIATION TO PITTSBURGH HOME FOR BABIES, making

House Bill No. 381.
Read in place in House by Mr. Wm. T. Bell, 161.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 161.
Reported with amendment, 950.
First reading, 961.
Second reading, 1164-1165.
Third reading and final passage, 1444-1445.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 1856.
Signed by Speaker, 2040.
Approved by Governor, 3582.

In Senate (No. 805).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1339.
Reported without amendment, 1348.

APPROPRIATION TO PITTSBURGH HOME FOR BABIES.—Continued.

First reading, 1360.
Over in its order, 1539.
Second reading, 1637.
Third reading and final passage, 1788.
Signed by President, 1967.

APPROPRIATION TO PITTSBURGH HOMEOPATHIC HOSPITAL, making

House Bill No. 215.
Read in place in House by Mr. Goehring, 94.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 94.
Reported with amendment, 948.
First reading, 958.
Second reading and amended, 1152.
Third reading and final passage, 1419.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 1855.
Signed by Speaker, 2038.
Approved by Governor, 3580.

In Senate (No. 748).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1336
Reported without amendment, 1345.
First reading, 1356.
Over in its order, 1539.
Second reading, 1630.
Third reading and final passage, 1773-1774.
Signed by President, 1965.

APPROPRIATION TO PITTSBURGH HOSPITAL ASSOCIATION, making

House Bill No. 462.
Read in place in House by Mr. Goss, 182.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 182.
Reported with amendment, 3416.
First reading, 3417.
Dropped from calendar, 3587.

APPROPRIATION TO PITTSBURGH HOSPITAL ASSOCIATION, making deficiency

House Bill No. 460.
Read in place in House by Mr. Goss, 182.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 182.

APPROPRIATION TO PITTSBURGH NEWSBOYS' HOME, making

House Bill No. 461.
Read in place in House by Mr. Goehring, 182.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 182.
Reported with amendment, 951.
First reading, 962.
Second reading, 1169.
Third reading and final passage, 1451-1452.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 1857.
Signed by Speaker, 2041.
Vetoed by Governor, 3573-3574.

In Senate (No. 820).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1340.
Reported with amendment, 1348.
First reading, 1361.
Over in its order, 1539.
Second reading, 1638.
Third reading and final passage, 1792.
Signed by President, 1967.

APPROPRIATION TO PITTSTON HOSPITAL ASSOCIATION, making

House Bill No. 91.
Read in place in House by Mr. Duddy, 84.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 84.
Reported with amendment, 946.
First reading, 955.
Second reading, 1141.
Third reading and final passage, 1396.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 1854.
Signed by Speaker, 2037.
Approved by Governor, 3581.

In Senate (No. 698).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1334.
Reported without amendment, 1343.
First reading, 1353.

APPROPRIATION TO PITTSTON HOSPITAL ASSOCIATION,—Continued.

Over in its order, 1539.
Second reading, 1625.
Third reading and final passage, 1762.
Signed by President, 1964.

APPROPRIATION TO POLK STATE SCHOOL, making

House Bill No. 1059.
Read in place in House by Mr. McCaig, 925.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 925.
Reported with amendment, 1261.
First reading, 1268.
Second reading, 1497-1498.
Third reading and final passage, 1698-1699.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 2155.
Signed by Speaker, 2252.
Concurrent resolution recalling bill from Governor, 3234-3235.
Resolution returned from Senate concurred in, 3276.
Resolution approved by Governor, vote on final passage and on third reading reconsidered and bill passed third reading with amendments, 3568-3569.
Resumed and passed finally, 3761.
Returned from Senate with House amendments, concurred in, 3846.
Signed by Speaker, 4000.

In Senate (No. 946).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1663.
Reported without amendment, 1671.
First reading, 1676.
Second reading, 1819.
Third reading and final passage, 2011.
Signed by President pro tempore, 2240.
Resolution recalling bill from Governor concurred in, 3169.
Bill returned from House with amendments in which Senate concurred, 3731-3732.
Signed by President, 3890.

APPROPRIATION TO POTTSTOWN HOMEOPATHIC HOSPITAL, making

House Bill No. 232.
Read in place in House by Mr. Storb, 95.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 95.
Reported with amendment, 948.
First reading, 958.
Second reading, 1153.
Third reading and final passage, 1421.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 1855.
Signed by Speaker, 2039.
Approved by Governor, 3580.

In Senate (No. 752).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1337.
Reported without amendment, 1345.
First reading, 1356.
Over in its order, 1539.
Second reading, 1631.
Third reading and final passage, 1774-1775.
Signed by President, 1965.

APPROPRIATION TO POTTSTOWN HOSPITAL, making

House Bill No. 233.
Read in place in House by Mr. Storb, 95.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 95.
Reported with amendment, 948.
First reading, 958.
Second reading, 1153.
Third reading and final passage, 1421-1422.
Returned from Senate with amendments in which House concurred, 1871.
Signed by Speaker, 2039.
Approved by Governor, 3580.

In Senate (No. 753).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1337.
Reported without amendment, 1345.
First reading, 1356-1357.
Over in its order, 1539.
Second reading, and recommitted, 1631.
Re-reported with amendment, 1659.
Third reading and final passage, 1775.
Signed by President, 1965.

APPROPRIATION TO POTTSVILLE HOSPITAL, making

House Bill No. 291.
Read in place in House by Mr. Leidigh, 129.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 129.
Reported with amendment, 949.
First reading, 960.
Second reading, 1158.
Third reading and final passage, 1431-1432.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 1856.
Signed by Speaker, 2039.
Approved by Governor, 3580.

In Senate (No. 776).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1338.
Reported without amendment, 1346.
First reading, 1358.
Over in its order, 1539.
Second reading, 1633.
Third reading and final passage, 1780.
Signed by President, 1966.

APPROPRIATION TO PROVIDENCE HOSPITAL, of Beaver Falls, making

House Bill No. 420.
Read in place in House by Mr. Reader, 179.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 179.

APPROPRIATION TO PUNXSUTAWNEY HOSPITAL ASSOCIATION, making

House Bill No. 117.
Read in place in House by Mr. Irvin, 85.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 85.

APPROPRIATION TO PUNXSUTAWNEY HOSPITAL ASSOCIATION, making

Senate Bill No. 73.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. North, 69.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 69.
Reported with amendment, 793.
First reading, 839.
Second reading, 897.
Third reading and final passage, 996.
Returned from House with amendments in which Senate concurred, 1977.
Signed by President pro tempore,
Approved by Governor, 3404.

In House (No. 1182).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1372.
Reported with amendment, 1551.
First reading, 1554.
Second reading, and amended, 1732.
Third reading and final passage, 1905.
Returned from Senate with House amendments concurred in, 2085.
Signed by Speaker, 2153.

APPROPRIATION TO READING HOSPITAL, making

House Bill No. 118.
Read in place in House by Mr. Posey, 85.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 85.
Reported with amendment, 947.
First reading, 955.
Second reading, 1144.
Third reading and final passage, 1401.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 1854.
Signed by Speaker, 2037.
Approved by Governor, 3581.

In Senate (No. 709).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1335.
Reported without amendment, 1344.
First reading, 1354.
Over in its order, 1539.
Second reading, 1626.
Third reading and final passage, 1764-1765.
Signed by President, 1964.

APPROPRIATION TO RENOVO HOSPITAL, making

House Bill No. 375.
Read in place in House by Mr. Critchfield, 160.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 160.
Reported with amendment, 950.

APPROPRIATION TO RENOVO HOSPITAL.—Continued.

First reading, 961.
Second reading, and amened, 1163-1164.
Third reading and final passage, 1443.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 1856.
Signed by Speaker, 2040.
Approved by Governor, 3579.

In Senate (No. 862).
Reported to Committee on Appropriations, 1339.
Reported without amendment, 1348.
First reading, 1360.
Over in its order, 1539.
Second reading, 1636.
Third reading and final passage, 1787.
Signed by President, 1967.

APPROPRIATION TO RENOVO HOSPITAL, making

Senate Bill No. 205.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Quigley, 147.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 147.

APPROPRIATION TO ROBERT PACKER HOSPITAL of Sayre, making

House Bill No. 139.
Read in place in House by Mr. Harding, 86.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 86.
Reported with amendment, 947.
First reading, 956.
Second reading, 1146.
Third reading and final passage, 1406.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 1855.
Signed by Speaker, 2038.
Approved by Governor, 3576.

In Senate (No. 720).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1335.
Reported without amendment, 1344.
First reading, 1354.
Over in its order, 1539.
Second reading, 1628.
Third reading and final passage, 1767.
Signed by President, 1964.

APPROPRIATION TO ROBERT PACKER HOSPITAL, of Sayre, making

Senate Bill No. 335.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Gelder, 412.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 412.

APPROPRIATION TO ROBERT WOOD HOME, of Philadelphia, making

Senate Bill No. 448.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Patton, 568.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 568.
Reported with amendment, 794.
First reading, 841.
Second reading, 911.
Third reading and final passage, 1010.
Returned from House without amendment, 1976.
Signed by President, 1973.
Approved by Governor, 3405.

In House (No. 1224).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1374.
Reported without amendment, 1553.
First reading, 1557.
Second reading, 1736.
Third reading and final passage, 1921.
Signed by Speaker, 2154.

APPROPRIATION TO ROCHESTER GENERAL HOSPITAL, making

House Bill No. 24.
Read in place in House by Mr. Fred W. Patterson, 79.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 79.
Reported with amendment, 945.
First reading, 953.
Second reading, 1137.
Third reading and final passage, 1386.
Returned from Senate with amendment, in which House concurred, 1865.
Signed by Speaker, 2036.
Approved by Governor, 3576.

APPROPRIATION TO ROCHESTER GENERAL HOSPITAL.—Continued.

In Senate (No. 675).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1333.
Reported with amendment, 1342.
First reading, 1352.
Over in its order, 1539.
Second reading, 1623.
Third reading and final passage, 1756-1757.
Signed by President, 1963.

APPROPRIATION TO ROSELIA FOUNDLING ASYLUM AND MATERNITY HOSPITAL, of Pittsburgh, making

House Bill No. 22.
Read in place in House by Mr. Marcus, 79.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 79.
Reported with amendment, 945.
First reading, 953.
Second reading, 1136.
Third reading and postponed, 1385-1386.
Time of postponement extended, 1864-2284.
Resumed and defeated on final passage, 2700-2701.
Vote on final passage reconsidered and bill made special order, 2966.
Resumed and passed finally, 3077.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3619.
Signed by Speaker, 4007.

Remarks on, by
Bickett, 2700-2701.
McCaig, 2700-2701.

In Senate (No. 1252).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3054.
Reported without amendment, 3124.
First reading, 3194.
Second reading, 3382.
Third reading and final passage, 3494.
Signed by President, 3884.

Remarks on, by
Barr, 3494.
Schantz, 3494.

APPROPRIATION TO RUSH HOSPITAL FOR CONSUMPTION AND ALLIED DISEASES, of Philadelphia, making

House Bill No. 397.
Read in place in House by Mr. Adam, 162.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 162.
Reported with amendment, 951.
First reading, 962.
Second reading and amended, 1167.
Third reading and final passage, 1447-1448.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 1857.
Signed by Speaker, 2040.
Approved by Governor, 3579.

In Senate (No. 811).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1339.
Reported without amendment, 1348.
First reading, 1360.
Over in its order, 1539.
Second reading, 1637.
Third reading and final passage, 1790.
Signed by President, 1967.

APPROPRIATION TO RUSH HOSPITAL FOR CONSUMPTION AND ALLIED DISEASES, of Philadelphia, making

House Bill No. 492.
Read in place in House by Mr. Adam, 184.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 184.

APPROPRIATION TO RUSH HOSPITAL FOR CONSUMPTION AND ALLIED DISEASES, of Philadelphia, making

Senate Bill No. 115.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Patton, 100.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 100.

APPROPRIATION TO RUSH HOSPITAL FOR CONSUMPTION AND ALLIED DISEASES, of Philadelphia, making

Senate Bill No. 187.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Patton, 145.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 145.

APPROPRIATION TO SAINT AGNES' HOSPITAL, of Philadelphia, making

House Bill No. 174.
Read in place in House by Mr. Guerin, 89.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 89.

APPROPRIATION TO SAINT AGNES' HOSPITAL, of Philadelphia, making

Senate Bill No. 556.
Read in place in Senate by Mrs. Vare, 878.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 878.

APPROPRIATION TO SAINT CHRISTOPHER'S HOSPITAL FOR CHILDREN, of Philadelphia, making

House Bill No. 988.
Read in place in House by Mr. Metzinger, 843.
Referred to Committee on Apropriations, 843.
Reported with amendment, 1042.
First reading, 1043.
Second reading, 1281.
Third reading and final passage, 1475.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 1858.
Signed by Speaker, 2042.
Approved by Governor, 3576.

In Senate (No. 869).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1342.
Reported without amendment, 1351.
First reading, 1364.
Over in its order, 1539.
Second reading, 1643.
Third reading and final passage, 1803.
Signed by President, 1969.

APPROPRIATION TO SAINT FRANCIS HOSPITAL, of Pittsburgh, making

House Bill No. 642.
Read in place in House by Mr. McCaig, 291.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 291.
Reported with amendment, 952.
First reading, 964.
Second reading, 1173-1174.
Third reading and postponed, 1461.
Time of postponement extended, 1865-2284-2734.
Special order, 2831.
Resumed and passed finally, 3076-3077.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3619.
Signed by Speaker, 4008.

In Senate (No. 1257).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3054.
Reported without amendment, 3125.
First reading, 3195.
Second reading, 3382.
Third reading and final passage, 3495.
Signed by President, 3885.

APPROPRIATION TO SAINT FRANCIS HOSPITAL, of Pittsburgh, making

Senate Bill No. 275.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Leslie, 227.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 227.

APPROPRIATION TO SAINT JOHN'S GENERAL HOSPITAL, of Pittsburgh, making

House Bill No. 290.
Read in place in House by Mr. Harry A. Little, 129.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 129.
Reported with amendment, 949.
First reading, 960.
Second reading, 1158.
Third reading and postponed, 1431.
Time of postponement extended, 1865-2284-2734.
Special order, 2831.
Resumed and passed finally, 3074-3075.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3619.
Signed by Speaker, 4007.

Remarks on, by
Strayer, 3074.
Edmonds, 3074.
McCaig, 3074-3075.
Stadtlander, 3075.

APPROPRIATION TO SAINT JOHN'S GENERAL, HOSPITAL.—Continued.

In Senate (No. 1253).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3054.
Reported without amendment, 3124.
First reading, 3194.
Second reading, 3382.
Third reading and final passage, 3494.
Signed by President, 3884.

APPROPRIATION TO SAINT LUKE'S HOMEOPATHIC HOSPITAL, of Philadelphia, making

House Bill No. 999.
Read in place in House by Mr. Bluett, 844.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 844.
Reported with amendment, 1042.
First reading, 1043.
Second reading, 1281.
Third reading and final passage, 1476-1477.
Returned from Senate with amendments in which House concurred, 2158.
Signed by Speaker, 2252.
Approved by Governor, 3576.

In Senate (No. 872).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1342.
Reported without amendment, 1351.
First reading, 1364.
Over in its order, 1539.
Second reading, 1643.
Recommitted, 1804.
Re-reported without amendment, 1822.
Third reading and final passage, 2006.
Returned from House with Senate amendments concurred in, 2126.
Signed by President pro tempore, 2240.

APPROPRIATION TO SAINT LUKE'S HOSPITAL, at Bethlehem, making

Senate Bill No. 44.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Schantz, 66.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 66.
Reported with amendment, 793.
First reading, 838.
Second reading, 896.
Third reading and final passage, 995.
Returned from House without amendment, 1973.
Signed by President, 1971.
Approved by Governor, 3404.

In House (No. 1177).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1372.
Reported without amendment, 1551.
First reading, 1554.
Second reading, 1731.
Third reading and final passage, 1902.
Signed by Speaker, 2152.

APPROPRIATION TO SAINT MARY'S HOSPITAL, of Philadelphia, making

House Bill No. 554.
Read in place in House by Mr. Perry, 218.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 218.

APPROPRIATION TO SAINT VINCENT'S HOSPITAL ASSOCIATION, of Erie, making

House Bill No. 89.
Read in place in House by Mr. Morrison, 84.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 84.
Reported with amendment, 946.
First reading, 955.
Second reading, 1141.
Third reading and final passage, 1395-1396.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 1854.
Signed by Speaker, 2037.
Approved by Governor, 3581.

In Senate (No. 696).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1334.
Reported without amendment, 1343.
First reading, 1353.
Over in its order, 1539.
Second reading, 1625.
Third reading and final passage, 1761.
Signed by President, 1964.

APPROPRIATION TO SAMARITAN HOSPITAL, of Philadelphia, making

House Bill No. 130.
Read in place in House by Mr. Haws, 86.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 86.
Reported with amendment, 947.
First reading, 956.
Second reading, and amended, 1145.
Third reading and final passage, 1404.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 1854.
Signed by Speaker, 2038.
Approved by Governor, 3576.

In Senate (No. 715).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1335.
Reported without amendment, 1344.
First reading, 1354.
Over in its order, 1539.
Second reading, 1627.
Third reading and final passage, 1766.
Signed by President, 1964.

APPROPRIATION TO SCHOOL OF HORTICULTURE FOR WOMEN, at Ambler, making

Senate Bill No. 185.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Stites, 145.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 145.
Reported with amendment, 991.
First reading, 1034.
Second reading, 1204.
Third reading and final passage, 1301.
Returned from House with amendments, in which Senate concurred, 2914.
Signed by President, 3055.

In House (No. 1295).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1548.
Reported with amendment, 2251.
First reading, 2252.
Second reading, 2456.
Third reading and final passage, 2935.
Returned from Senate with House amendments concurred in, 3070.
Signed by Speaker, 3202.

APPROPRIATION TO SCRANTON STATE HOSPITAL, making

House Bill No. 780.
Read in place in House by Mr. Derby, 489.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 489.
Reported without amendment, 1260.
First reading, 1267.
Second reading, 1493.
Third reading and final passage, 1692-1693.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 2154.
Signed by Speaker, 2253.
Approved by Governor, 3583.

In Senate (No. 933).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1662.
Reported without amendment, 1671.
First reading, 1675.
Second reading, 1818.
Third reading and final passage, 2009.
Signed by President pro tempore, 2240.

APPROPRIATION TO SCRANTON STATE HOSPITAL, making

House Bill No. 1597.
Read in place in House by Mr. Derby, 2393.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 2393.
Reported without amendment, 2497.
First reading, 2497.
Second reading, 2683.
Third reading and final passage, 2941.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3252.
Signed by Speaker, 3436.

In Senate (No. 1235).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 2916.
Reported without amendment, 2918.
First reading, 2922.
Second reading, 3050.
Third reading and final passage, 3144.
Signed by President, 3325.

APPROPRIATION TO SEWICKLEY VALLEY HOSPITAL ASSOCIATION, Incorporated, of Allegheny County, making

House Bill No. 395.
Read in place in House by Mr. Neely, 162.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 162.
Reported with amendment, 950-951.
First reading, 962.
Second reading, 1166.
Third reading and final passage, 1446-1447.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 1857.
Signed by Speaker, 2040.
Approved by Governor, 3579.

In Senate (No. 809).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1339.
Reported without amendment, 1348.
First reading, 1360.
Over in its order, 1539.
Second reading, 1637.
Third reading and final passage, 1789.
Signed by President, 1967.

APPROPRIATION TO SEWICKLEY VALLEY HOSPITAL ASSOCIATION, making

Senate Bill No. 134.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Barr, 102.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 102.

APPROPRIATION TO SHAMOKIN STATE HOSPITAL, making deficiency

Senate Bill No. 1035.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Steele, 2091.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 2091.
Reported without amendment, 2351.
First reading, 2389.
Second reading, 2480.
Third reading and final passage, 2627.
Returned from House without amendment, 3370.
Signed by President, 3480.

In House (No. 1669).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 2923.
Reported without amendment, 3094.
First reading, 3096.
Second reading, 3209.
Third reading and final passage, 3430.
Signed by Speaker, 3617.

APPROPRIATION TO SHENANGO VALLEY HOSPITAL, at New Castle, making

House Bill No. 128.
Read in place in House by Mr. Moffatt, 86.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 86.
Reported with amendment, 947.
First reading, 956.
Second reading, 1144.
Third reading and final passage, 1403.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 1854.
Signed by Speaker, 2038.
Approved by Governor, 3581.

In Senate (No. 713).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1335.
Reported without amendment, 1344.
First reading, 1354.
Over in its order, 1539.
Second reading, 1627.
Third reading and final passage, 1765.
Signed by President, 1964.

APPROPRIATION TO SIMON H. BARNES MEMORIAL HOSPITAL, of Susquehanna, making

House Bill No. 823.
Read in place in House by Mr. Edwin P. Brown, 550.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 550.
Reported with amendment, 953.
First reading, 965.
Second reading, 1178.
Third reading and final passage, 1470-1471.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 1858.
Signed by Speaker, 2042.
Approved by Governor, 3576.

APPROPRIATION TO SIMON H. BARNES MEMORIAL HOSPITAL.—Continued.

In Senate (No. 861).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1341.
Reported without amendment, 1350.
First reading, 1364.
Over in its order, 1539.
Second reading, 1642.
Third reading and final passage, 1801.
Signed by President, 1969.

APPROPRIATION TO SIMON H. BARNES MEMORIAL HOSPITAL, of Susquehanna, making

Senate Bill No. 336.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Gelder, 412.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 412.

APPROPRIATION TO SOUTH SIDE HOSPITAL, Pittsburgh, making

Senate Bill No. 142.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Leslie, 118.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 118.
Reported with amendment, 793.
First reading, 839.
Second reading, 900.
Third reading and final passage, 999.
Returned from House without amendment, 1975.
Signed by President, 1972.
Approved by Governor, 3404.

In House (No. 1195).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1372.
Reported without amendment, 1552.
First reading, 1555.
Second reading, 1733.
Third reading and final passage, 1910.
Signed by Speaker, 2153.

APPROPRIATION TO SPENCER HOSPITAL of Meadville, making

House Bill No. 318.
Read in place in House by Miss Bentley, 131.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 131.
Reported with amendment, 950.
First reading, 960.
Second reading, 1161.
Third reading and postponed, 1437.
Time of postponement extended, 1865, 2284, 2734.
Special order, 2831.
Resumed and passed finally, 3075-3076.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3619.
Signed by Speaker, 4007.

In Senate (No. 1254).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3054.
Reported without amendment, 3124.
First reading, 3194.
Second reading, 3382.
Third reading and final passage, 3495.
Signed by President, 3885.

APPROPRIATION TO STATE HOSPITAL, of Nanticoke, making

Senate Bill No. 494.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. DeWitt, 743.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 743.

APPROPRIATION TO STATE HOSPITAL FOR INJURED PERSONS, of Middle Coal Field, making

House Bill No. 1117.
Read in place in House by Mr. Christian Miller, 1228.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1228.

APPROPRIATION TO STATE HOSPITAL FOR INJURED PERSONS, of the Middle Coal Field, Hazleton, supplement to act of 1923, making

House Bill No. 289.
Read in place in House by Mr. Christian Miller, 129.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 129.
Reported without amendment, 1260.
First reading, 1266.
Second reading, 1491.
Third reading and final passage, 1689.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 2154.
Signed by Speaker, 2252.
Approved by Governor, 2924.

APPROPRIATION TO STATE HOSPITAL FOR INJURED PERSONS.—Continued.

In Senate (No. 925).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1662.
Reported without amendment, 1670.
First reading, 1675.
Second reading, 1817.
Third reading and final passage, 2008.
Signed by President pro tempore, 2239.

APPROPRIATION TO STATE HOSPITAL FOR INJURED PERSONS, of Trevorton, Shamokin and Mount Carmel Coal Fields, making

Senate Bill No. 118.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Steele, 100.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 100.
Reported with amendment, 990.
First reading, 1034.
Second reading, 1203-1204.
Third reading and final passage, 1299.
Returned from House without amendment, 2094.
Signed by President pro tempore, 2127.

In House (No. 1292).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1547.
Reported without amendment, 1683.
First reading, 1684.
Second reading, 1849.
Third reading and final passage, 2064.
Signed by Speaker, 2196.

APPROPRIATION TO STATE HOSPITAL FOR INSANE, at Danville, for improvements and purchase of equipment, making

House Bill No. 190.
Read in place in House by Mr. Dietz, 90.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 90.
Reported with amendment, 1260.
First reading, 1266.
Second reading, 1489-1490.
Third reading and final passage, 1688.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 2154.
Signed by Speaker, 2252.
Approved by Governor, 3582.

In Senate No. (923).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1662.
Reported without amendment, 1670.
First reading, 1674.
Second reading, 1817.
Third reading and final passage, 2007.
Signed by President pro tempore, 2239.

APPROPRIATION TO STATE INDUSTRIAL HOME FOR WOMEN, at Muncy, for grading and building drives and walks, and laying out grounds of Home, making

House Bill No. 1163.
Read in place in House by Mr. Lafferty, 1232.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1232.

APPROPRIATION TO STATE INDUSTRIAL HOME FOR WOMEN, at Muncy, making

House Bill No. 744.
Read in place in House by Mr. Sterling, 442.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 442.

APPROPRIATION TO STATE INDUSTRIAL HOME FOR WOMEN, at Muncy, making

Senate Bill No. 374.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Sones, 473.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 473.
Reported with amendment, 991.
First reading, 1034-1035.
Second reading, 1206.
Third reading and final passage, 1304.
Returned from House with amendments, in which Senate concurred, 2914.
Signed by President, 3055.
Concurrent resolution recalling bill from Governor, 3125.
Resolution returned from House concurred in, 3168.
Resolution approved by Governor, vote on final passage and on third reading reconsidered and bill passed third reading with amendments, 3170.

APPROPRIATION TO STATE INDUSTRIAL HOME FOR WOMEN.—Continued.

Resumed, vote on third reading reconsidered and bill amended, 3325-3326.
Resumed and passed finally, 3480.
Returned from House with Senate amendments concurred in, 3530.
Signed by President pro tempore, 3677.

In House (No. 1299).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1548.
Reported without amendment, 1683.
First reading, 1684.
Second reading, 1849.
Recommitted, 1898.
Re-reported with amendment, 1931.
Recommitted, 2034.
Re-reported without amendment, 2399.
Third reading and final passage, 2936.
Returned from Senate with House amendments concurred in, 3070.
Resolution recalling bill from Governor concurred in, Signed by Speaker, 3203.
Bill returned from Senate with amendments in which House concurred, 3626-3627.
Signed by Speaker, 3747.

Remarks on, by
Alexander, 3626-3627.
Sterling, 3626.

APPROPRIATION TO STATE INDUSTRIAL HOME FOR WOMEN, at Muncy, making

Senate Bill No. 1216.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Schantz, 2861.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 2861.
Reported without amendment, 2901.
First reading, 2921.
Second reading, 3049.
Recommitted, 3141.

APPROPRIATION TO STETSON HOSPITAL, of Philadelphia, making

House Bill No. 959.
Read in place in House by Mr. Matthew Patterson, 749.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 749.
Reported with amendment, 953.
First reading, 966.
Second reading, 1179.
Third reading and final passage, 1473-1474.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 1858.
Signed by Speaker, 2042.
Approved by Governor, 3576.

In Senate (No. 867).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1342.
Reported without amendment, 1351.
First reading, 1364.
Over in its order, 1539.
Second reading, 1643.
Third reading and final passage, 1803.
Signed by President, 1969.

APPROPRIATION TO SUBURBAN GENERAL HOSPITAL, of Bellevue, making

House Bill No. 396.
Read in place in House by Mr. Neely, 162.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 162.
Reported with amendment,, 951.
First reading, 962.
Second reading, 1166-1167.
Third reading and final passage, 1447.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 1857.
Signed by Speaker, 2040.
Approved by Governor, 3579.

In Senate (No. 810).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1339.
Reported without amendment, 1348.
First reading, 1360.
Over in its order, 1539.
Second reading, 1637.
Third reading and final passage, 1789-1790.
Signed by President, 1967.

APPROPRIATION TO SYLVAN HEIGHTS HOME FOR ORPHAN GIRLS, at Harrisburg, making

House Bill No. 150.
Read in place in House by Mr. Earley, 87.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 87.

APPROPRIATION TO TABOR HOME FOR CHILDREN, of Doylestown, making

Senate Bill No. 100.
Read in place in Senate by Mrs. Vare, 99.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 99.
Reported with amendment, 793.
First reading, 839.
Second reading, 898-899.
Third reading and final passage, 998.
Returned from House without amendment, 1974.
Signed by President, 1972.
Approved by Governor, 3405.

In House (No. 1188).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1372.
Reported without amendment, 1552.
First reading, 1555.
Second reading, 1732.
Third reading and final passage, 1907.
Signed by Speaker, 2153.

APPROPRIATION TO TABOR HOME FOR CHILDREN, of Doylestown, making

Senate Bill No. 154.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Buckman, 119.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 119.

APPROPRIATION TO TAYLOR HOSPITAL ASSOCIATION, making

House Bill No. 28.
Read in place in House by Mr. Memolo, 79.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 79.
Reported with amendment, 946.
First reading, 953-954.
Second reading, 1137.
Third reading and final passage, 1387-1388.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 1854.
Signed by Speaker, 2037.
Approved by Governor, 3576.

In Senate (No. 678).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1333.
Reported without amendment, 1342.
First reading, 1352.
Over in its order, 1539.
Second reading, 1623.
Third reading and final passage, 1757.
Signed by President, 1963.

APPROPRIATION TO TAYLOR HOSPITAL at Ridley Park, making

House Bill No. 480.
Read in place in House by Mr. Talbot, 183.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 183.
Reported with amendment, 951.
First reading, 963.
Second reading, 1170.
Third reading and final passage, 1453-1454.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 1857.
Signed by Speaker, 2041.
Approved by Governor, 3577.

In Senate (No. 824).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1340.
Reported without amendment, 1349.
First reading, 1361.
Over in its order, 1539.
Second reading, 1639.
Third reading and final passage, 1793.
Signed by President, 1967.

APPROPRIATION TO TEMPLE UNIVERSITY at Philadelphia, making

House Bill No. 131.
Read in place in House by Mr. Voltz, 86.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 86.

APPROPRIATION TO TEMPLE UNIVERSITY of Philadelphia, making

House Bill No. 627.
Read in place in House by Mr. Voltz, 290.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 290.
Reported with amendment, 1260.
First reading, 1266.
Second reading, 1492.
Third reading and final passage, 1691.
Returned from Senate with amendments, in which House concurred, 2569.
Signed by Speaker, 2809.
Approved by Governor, 3583-3584.

In Senate (No. 930).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1662.
Reported without amendment, 1671.
First reading, 1675.
Second reading and recommitted, 1817-1818.
Re-reported with amendment, 2026.
Over in its order, 2104.
Recommitted, 2137.
Re-reported with amendment, 2138.
Recommitted, 2220.
Re-reported with amendment, 2351.
Third reading and final passage, 2470-2471.
Returned from House with Senate amendments concurred in, 2603.
Signed by President pro tempore, 2746.

APPROPRIATION TO THADDEUS STEVENS INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, at Lancaster, making

House Bill No. 47.
Read in place in House by Mr. Hess, 81.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 81.
Reported with amendment, 1259.
First reading, 1265.
Second reading, 1488-1489.
Third reading and final passage, 1686.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 2154.
Signed by Speaker, 2252.
Approved by Governor, 3582.

In Senate (No. 919).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1662.
Reported without amendment, 1670.
First reading, 1674.
Second reading, 1816.
Third reading and final passage, 2006.
Signed by President pro tempore, 2238.

APPROPRIATION TO TITUSVILLE HOSPITAL, making

House Bill No. 315.
Read in place in House by Miss Bentley, 130.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 130.
Reported without amendment, 950.
First reading, 960.
Second reading and amended, 1160.
Third reading and final passage, 1436.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 1856.
Signed by Speaker, 2039.
Approved by Governor, 3580.

In Senate (No. 786).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1338.
Reported without amendment, 1347.
First reading, 1359.
Over in its order, 1539.
Second reading, 1634.
Third reading and final passage, 1783.
Signed by President, 1966.

APPROPRIATION TO TORRANCE STATE HOSPITAL, making

Senate Bill No. 532.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Kunkle, 796.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 796.
Reported without amendment, 990.
First reading, 1036.
Second reading, 1209.
Third reading and final passage, 1308.
Returned from House without amendment, 2096.
Signed by President pro tempore, 2128.
Approved by Governor, 3405.

APPROPRIATION TO TORRANCE STATE HOSPITAL.—Continued.

In House (No. 1309).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1549.
Reported without amendment, 1683.
First reading, 1684.
Second reading, 1849.
Third reading and final passage, 2067.
Signed by Speaker, 2197.

APPROPRIATION TO TUBERCULOSIS LEAGUE, of Pittsburgh, making

House Bill No. 714.
Read in place in House by Mr. Marcus, 385.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 385.
Reported with amendment, 952.
First reading, 964.
Second reading, 1175.
Third reading and final passage, 1464.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 1857.
Signed by Speaker, 2041.
Approved by Governor, 3577.

In Senate (No. 846).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1341.
Reported without amendment, 1350.
First reading, 1363.
Over in its order, 1539.
Second reading, 1641.
Third reading and final passage, 1798.
Signed by President, 1968.

APPROPRIATION TO UNION HOME FOR OLD LADIES, of West Philadelphia, making

House Bill No. 245.
Read in place in House by Mr. Heffernan, 95.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 95.
Reported with amendment, 949.
First reading, 959.
Second reading, 1155.
Third reading and final passage, 1425.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 1855.
Signed by Speaker, 2039.
Approved by Governor, 3582.

In Senate (No. 762).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1337.
Reported without amendment, 1346.
First reading, 1357.
Over in its order, 1539.
Second reading, 1632.
Third reading and final passage, 1777.
Signed by President, 1966.

APPROPRIATION TO UNIONTOWN HOSPITAL, making

House Bill No. 129.
Read in place in House by Mr. McDaniel, 86.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 86.
Reported with amendment, 947
First reading, 956.
Second reading and amended, 1145.
Third reading and final passage, 1403-1404.
Returned from Senate with amendments, in which House concurred, 1868.
Signed by Speaker, 2038.
Approved by Governor, 3576.

In Senate (No. 714).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1335.
First reading, 1354.
Over in its order, 1539.
First reading, 1354.
Second reading and recommitted, 1627.
Re-reported with amendment, 1659.
Third reading and final passage, 1765-1766.
Signed by President, 1964.

APPROPRIATION TO UNITED CHARITIES, of Hazleton, making

House Bill No. 508.
Read in place in House by Mr. Christian Miller, 215.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 215.
Reported with amendment, 951.
First reading, 963.

APPROPRIATION TO UNITED CHARITIES.—Continued.

Second reading, 1170.
Third reading and final passage, 1455.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 1857.
Signed by Speaker, 2041.
Approved by Governor, 3583.

In Senate (No. 827).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1340.
Reported without amendment, 1349.
First reading, 1361.
Over in its order, 1539.
Second reading, 1639.
Third reading and final passage, 1793-1794.
Signed by President, 1968.

APPROPRIATION TO UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA for general maintenance and purchase of equipment, making

Senate Bill No. 186.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Patton, 145.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 145.
Reported without amendment, 792.
First reading, 841.
Second reading, 901.
Third reading and final passage, 1001.
Returned from House without amendment, 1975.
Signed by President, 1972.
Approved by Governor, 2908.

In House (No. 1200).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1373.
Reported without amendment, 1552.
First reading, 1555.
Second reading, 1733.
Third reading and final passage, 1911-1912.
Signed by Speaker, 2153.

APPROPRIATION TO UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA for Hospital, making

Senate Bill No. 114.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Patton, 100.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 100.
Reported with amendment, 793.
First reading, 839.
Second reading, 899.
Third reading and final passage, 998-999.
Returned from House without amendment, 1975.
Signed by President, 1972.
Approved by Governor, 3404.

In House (No. 1191).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1372.
Reported without amendment, 1552.
First reading, 1555.
Second reading, 1733.
Third reading and final passage, 1908-1909.
Signed by Speaker, 2153.

APPROPRIATION TO UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA for Medico-Chirurgical Hospital, making

House Bill No. 307.
Read in place in House by Mr. Mathay, 130.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 130.
Reported with amendment, 949-950.
First reading, 960.
Second reading, 1160.
Third reading and final passage, 1435.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 1856.
Signed by Speaker, 2039.
Approved by Governor, 3580.

In Senate (No. 783).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1338.
Reported without amendment, 1347.
First reading, 1358.
Over in its order, 1539.
Second reading, 1634.
Third reading and final passage, 1782.
Signed by President, 1966.

APPROPRIATION TO UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA for Polyclinic Hospital, making

House Bill No. 302.
Read in place in House by Mrs. Pitts, 130.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 130.
Reported with amendment, 949.
First reading, 960.
Second reading, 1159-1160.
Third reading and final passage, 1434-1435.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 1856.
Signed by Speaker, 2039.
Approved by Governor, 3580.

In Senate (No. 782).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1338.
Reported without amendment, 1347.
First reading, 1358.
Over in its order, 1539.
Second reading, 1634.
Third reading and final passage, 1782.
Signed by President, 1966.

APPROPRIATION TO UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA, making

Senate Bill No. 112.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Patton, 100.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 100.

APPROPRIATION TO UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA, making

Senate Bill No. 113.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Patton, 100.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 100.
Reported with amendment, 990.
First reading, 1034.
Second reading, 1203.
Recommitted, 1299.
Re-reported with amendment, 2026.
Over in its order, 2099.
Third reading and final passage, 2135.
Returned from House with amendments in which Senate concurred, 2913.
Recommitted, 2927.
Re-reported with amendment, 2929.
Signed by President, 3054.

In House (No. 1567).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 2397.
Reported with amendment, 2497.
First reading, 2497.
Second reading, 2684.
Third reading and final passage, 2942.
Returned from Senate with House amendments concurred in, 3070.
Signed by Speaker, 3202.

APPROPRIATION TO UNIVERSITY OF PITTSBURGH for general maintenance, purchase of equipment, and for maintenance of teaching facilities for students in the School of Medicine, making

House Bill No. 516.
Read in place in House by Mr. McCaig, 215.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 215.
Reported with amendment, 1260.
First reading, 1266.
Second reading, 1492.
Third reading and final passage, 1691.
Returned from Senate with amendments, in which House concurred, 2567.
Signed by Speaker, 2809.
Approved by Governor, 3584.

In Senate (No. 929).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1662.
Reported without amendment, 1671.
First reading, 1675.
Second reading, and recommitted, 1817.
Re-reported with amendment, 2026.
Over in its order, 2104.
Recommitted, 2137.
Re-reported with amendment, 2138.
Recommitted, 2220.
Re-reported without amendment, 2351.
Third reading and final passage, 2470.

APPROPRIATION TO UNIVERSITY OF PITTSBURGH.—Continued.

Returned from House with Senate amendments concerred in, 2603.
Signed by President pro tempore, 2746.

APPROPRIATION TO VENANGO COUNTY CHILDREN'S HOME, at Oil City, making

House Bill No. 1033.
Read in place in House by Mr. McDermott, 923.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 923.

APPROPRIATION TO WARREN GENERAL HOSPITAL, making

House Bill No. 635.
Read in place in House by Mr. W. P. Wood, 291.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 291.
Reported with amendment, 952.
First reading, 964.
Second reading, 1173.
Third reading and final passage, 1460.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 1857.
Signed by Speaker, 2041.
Approved by Governor, 3577.

In Senate (No. 839).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1340.
Reported without amendment, 1349.
First reading, 1362.
Over in its order, 1539.
Second reading, 1640.
Third reading and final passage, 1796.
Signed by President, 1968.

APPROPRIATION TO WARREN STATE HOSPITAL, making

House Bill No. 1454.
Read in place in House by Mr. Wheeler, 2141.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 2141.
Reported without amendment, 2251.
First reading, 2252.
Second reading, 2455.
Third reading and final passage, 2934.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3251.
Signed by Speaker, 3436.

In Senate (No. 1229).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 2916.
Reported without amendment, 2917.
First reading, 2922.
Second reading, 3050.
Third reading and final passage, 3143.
Signed by President, 3325.

APPROPRIATION TO WARREN STATE HOSPITAL, making

Senate Bill No. 519.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Phipps, 795.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 795.
Reported without amendment, 990.
First reading, 1036.
Second reading, 1209.
Third reading and final passage, 1308.
Returned from House without amendment, 2096.
Signed by President pro tempore, 2128.
Approved by Governor, 3405.

In House (No. 1307).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1548.
Reported without amendment, 1683.
First reading, 1684.
Second reading, 1849.
Third reading and final passage, 2066.
Signed by Speaker, 2197.

APPROPRIATION TO WASHINGTON HOSPITAL ASSOCIATION, making

House Bill No. 694.
Read in place in House by Mr. Moore, 384.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 384.
Reported with amendment, 952.
First reading, 964.
Second reading, 1174.
Third reading and final passage, 1463.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 1857.
Signed by Speaker, 2041.
Approved by Governor, 3577.

APPROPRIATION TO WASHINGTON HOSPITAL ASSOCIATION.—Continued.

In Senate (No. 844).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1341.
Reported without amendment, 1350.
First reading, 1362.
Over in its order, 1539.
Second reading, 1641.
Third reading and final passage, 1797.
Signed by President, 1968.

APPROPRIATION TO WAYNE COUNTY MEMORIAL HOSPITAL, at Honesdale, making

House Bill No. 343.
Read in place in House by Mr. Gilchrist, 132.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 132.
Reported with amendment, 950.
First reading, 961.
Second reading, 1161-1162
Third reading and final passage, 1438-1439.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 1856.
Signed by Speaker, 2040.
Approved by Governor, 3580.

In Senate (No. 791).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1338.
Reported without amendment, 1347.
First reading, 1359.
Over in its order, 1539.
Second reading, 1635.
Third reading and final passage, 1784.
Signed by President, 1966.

APPROPRIATION TO WAYNESBORO HOSPITAL, making

House Bill No. 73.
Read in place in House by Mr. Witherspoon, 82.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 82.
Reported with amendment, 946.
First reading, 954.
Second reading and amended, 1139-1140.
Third reading and final passage, 1392.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 1854.
Signed by Speaker, 2037.
Vetoed by Governor.

In Senate (No. 689).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1334.
Reported without amendment, 1343.
First reading, 1352.
Over in its order, 1539.
Second reading, 1624.
Third reading and final passage, 1760.
Signed by President, 1964.

APPROPRIATION TO WAYNESBURG HOSPITAL, making

House Bill No. 207.
Read in place in House by Mr. Parkinson, 91.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 91.
Reported with amendment, 948.
First reading, 958.
Second reading, 1151.
Third reading and final passage, 1417.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 1855.
Signed by Speaker, 2038.
Approved by Governor, 3580.

In Senate (No. 744).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1336.
Reported without amendment, 1345.
First reading, 1356.
Over in its order, 1539.
Second reading, 1630.
Third reading and final passage, 1773.
Signed by President, 1965.

APPROPRIATION TO WERNERSVILLE STATE HOSPITAL, making

Senate Bill No. 543.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Norton, 796.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 796.
Reported without amendment, 990.
First reading, 1036.
Second reading, 1211.
Third reading and final passage, 1310.

APPROPRIATION TO WERNERSVILLE STATE HOSPITAL.—Continued.

Returned from House without amendment 2097.
Signed by President pro tempore 2128.
Approved by Governor, 3405.

In House (No. 1316).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1549.
Reported without amendment, 1683.
First reading, 1684.
Second reading, 1850.
Third reading and final passage, 2069.
Signed by Speaker, 2197.

APPROPRIATION TO WEST PHILADELPHIA GENERAL HOMEOPATHIC HOSPITAL, making

House Bill No. 718.
Read in place in House by Mr. Pennock, 385.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 385.
Reported with amendment, 952.
First reading, 964.
Second reading, 1175.
Third reading and final passage, 1464.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 1857.
Sigend by Speaker, 2041.
Approved by Governor, 3576.

In Senate (No. 847).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1341.
Reported without amendment, 1350.
First reading, 1363.
Over in its order, 1539.
Second reading, 1641.
Third reading and final passage, 1798.
Signed by President, 1968.

APPROPRIATION TO WEST PHILADELPHIA HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN, making

Senate Bill No. 3.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Patton, 63.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 63.
Reported with amendment, 793.
First reading, 838.
Second reading, 895.
Third reading and amended, 994.
Resumed and passed finally, 1192.
Returned from House without amendment, 1973.
Signed by President, 1971.
Approved by Governor, 3404.

In House (No. 1241).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1374.
Reported without amendment, 1551.
First reading, 1554.
Second reading, 1730-1731.
Third reading and final passage, 1900.
Signed by Speaker, 2152.

APPROPRIATION TO WEST SIDE HOSPITAL ASSOCIATION, of Scranton, making

House Bill No. 234.
Read in place in House by Mr. Davies, 95.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 95.
Reported with amendment, 948.
First reading, 958.
Second reading, 1153-1154.
Third reading and final passage, 1422.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 1855.
Sigend by Speaker, 2039.
Approved by Governor, 3580.

In Senate (No. 754).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1337.
Reported without amendment, 1345-1346.
First reading, 1357.
Over in its order, 1539.
Second reading, 1631.
Third reading and final passage, 1775.
Signed by President, 1965.

APPROPRIATION TO WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA HOSPITAL, of Pittsburgh, making

House Bill No. 214.
Read in place in House by Mr. Goehring, 94.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 94.

APPROPRIATION TO WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA HOSPITAL.—Continued.

Reported with amendment, 948.
First reading, 958.
Second reading, 1152.
Third reading and final passage, 1418-1419.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 1855.
Signed by Speaker, 2038.
Approved by Governor, 3580.

In Senate (No. 747).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1336.
Reported without amendment, 1345.
First reading, 1356.
Over in its order, 1539.
Second reading, 1630.
Third reading and final passage, 1773.
Signed by President, 1965.

APPROPRIATION TO WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA SCHOOL FOR BLIND, at Pittsburgh, making

House Bill No. 1020.
Read in place in House by Mr. McCaig, 922.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 922.
Reported without amendment, 1261.
First reading, 1268.
Second reading, 1496.
Third reading and final passage, 1697.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 2154-2155.
Signed by Speaker, 2252.
Vetoed by Governor, 2928.

In Senate (No. 943).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1663.
Reported without amendment, 1671.
First reading, 1676.
Second reading, 1819.
Third reading and final passage, 2011.
Signed by President pro tempore, 2240.

APPROPRIATION TO WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA SCHOOL FOR BLIND, at Pittsburgh, for deficiency in maintenance and education of State pupils, making

House Bill No. 899.
Read in place in House by Mr. Muldowney, 670.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 670.
Reported without amendment, 953.
First reading, 966.
Second reading, 1179.
Third reading and final passage, 1472-1473.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 1858.
Signed by Speaker, 2042.
Vetoed by Governor, 3575.

In Senate (No. 865).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1342.
Reported without amendment, 1351.
First reading, 1364.
Over in its order, 1539.
Second reading, 1643.
Third reading and final passage, 1802.
Signed by President, 1969.

APPROPRIATION TO WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA SCHOOL FOR BLIND, at Pittsburgh, for deficiency in maintenance and education of State pupils, making

Senate Bill No. 460.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Leslie, 597.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 597.

APPROPRIATION TO WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA SCHOOL FOR DEAF, making

House Bill No. 358.
Read in place in House by Mr. McKim, 159.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 159.
Reported with amendment, 1260.
First reading, 1266.
Second reading, 1491.
Third reading and final passage, 1690.
Returned from Senate with amendments, in which House concurred, 2158.
Signed by Speaker, 2253.
Vetoed by Governor, 2929.

APPROPRIATION TO WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA SCHOOL FOR DEAF.—Continued.

In Senate (No. 927).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1662.
Reported with amendment, 1670.
First reading, 1675.
Second reading, 1817.
Third reading and final passage, 2008.
Returned from House with Senate amendments, concurrd in, 2125.
Signed by Prsident pro tempore, 2239.

APPROPRIATION TO WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA SCHOOL FOR DEAF, making deficiency

House Bill No. 357.
Read in place in House by Mr. McKim, 159.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 159.
Reported without amendment, 950.
First reading, 961.
Second reading, 1163.
Third reading and final passage, 1441-1442.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 1856.
Signed by Speaker, 2040.
Vetoed by Governor, 3575-3576.

In Senate (No. 798).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1339.
Reported without amendment, 1347.
First reading, 1359.
Over in its order, 1539.
Second reading, 1636.
Third reading and final passage, 1786.
Signed by President, 1967.

APPROPRIATION TO WESTERN TEMPORARY HOME, of Philadelphia, making

Senate Bill No. 281.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Schantz, 228.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 228.
Reported without amendment, 792.
First reading, 841.
Second reading, 905.
Third reading and final passage, 1002-1003.
Returned from House without amendment, 1976.
Signed by President, 1972.
Approved by Governor, 3405.

In House (No. 1208).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1373.
Reported without amendment, 1552-1553.
First reading, 1556.
Second reading, 1734.
Third reading and fianl passage, 1915-1916.
Signed by Speaker, 2153.

APPROPRIATION TO WESTMORELAND CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY, at Greensburg, making

House Bill No. 653.
Read in place in House by Mr. McCormick, 292.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 292.
Reported with amendment, 952.
First reading, 964.
Second reading, 1174.
Third reading and final passage, 1462.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 1857.
Signed by Speaker, 2041.
Approved by Governor, 3583.

In Senate (No. 842).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1341.
Reported without amendment, 1349.
First reading, 1362.
Over in its order, 1539.
Second reading, 1640.
Third reading and final passage, 1797.
Signed by President, 1968.

APPROPRIATION TO WESTMORELAND HOSPITAL ASSOCIATION, of Greensburg, making

House Bill No. 347.
Read in place in House by Mr. George A. Smith, 132.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 132.
Reported with amendment, 950.
First reading, 961.

APPROPRIATION TO WESTMORELAND HOSPITAL ASSOCIATION.—Continued.

Second reading, and amended, 1162-1163.
Third reading and final passage, 1439.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 1856.
Signed by Speaker, 2040.
Approved by Governor, 3579.

In Senate (No. 793).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1338.
Reported without amendment, 1347.
First reading, 1359.
Over in its order, 1539.
Second reading, 1635.
Third reading and final passage, 1784-1785.
Signed by President, 1966.

APPROPRIATION TO WESTMORELAND HOSPITAL ASSOCIATION, of Greensburg, making

Senate Bill No. 124.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Kunkle, 101.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 101.

APPROPRIATION TO WESTMORELAND HOSPITAL ASSOCIATION, of Greensburg, making

House Bill No. 404.
Read in place in House by Mr. Deibler, 162.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 162.

APPROPRIATION TO WILKES-BARRE GENERAL (formerly City) HOSPITAL, making

House Bill No. 753.
Read in place in House by Mr. Aston, 443.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 443.
Reported with amendment, 952.
First reading, 965.
Second reading, 1176.
Third reading and final passage, 1466.
Signed by Speaker, 2041.
Approved by Governor, 3576.

In Senate (No. 851).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1341.
Reported without amendment, 1350.
First reading, 1363.
Over in its order, 1539.
Second reading, 1641.
Third reading and final passage, 1799.
Signed by President, 1968.

APPROPRIATION TO WILKES-BARRE GENERAL HOSPITAL, making

Senate Bill No. 308.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Joyce, 319.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 319.

APPROPRIATION TO WILLIAMSPORT HOSPITAL, making

House Bill No. 558.
Read in place in House by Mr. Harer, 218.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 218.
Reported with amendment, 951.
First reading, 963.
Second reading, 1171.
Third reading and final passage, 1457.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 1857.
Signed by Speaker, 2041.
Approved by Governor, 3577.

In Senate (No. 832).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1340.
Reported without amendment, 1349.
First reading, 1362.
Over in its order, 1539.
Second reading, 1639.
Third reading and final passage, 1795.
Signed by President, 1958.

APPROPRIATION TO WILLIAMSPORT HOSPITAL, making

Senate Bill No. 219.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Sones, 169.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 169.

APPROPRIATION TO WILLIAMSPORT TRAINING HOME FOR GIRLS, making

House Bill No. 560.
Read in place in House by Mr. Harer, 218.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 218.
Reported without amendment, 951.
First reading, 963.
Second reading, 1171-1172.
Third reading and final passage, 1457-1458.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 2045.
Signed by Speaker, 2044.
Approved by Governor, 3583.

In Senate (No. 833).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1340.
Reported without amendment, 1349.
First reading, 1362.
Over in its order, 1539.
Second reading, 1640.
Third reading and final passage, 1795.
Signed by President, 1969.

APPROPRIATION TO WILLIAMSPORT TRAINING HOME FOR GIRLS, making

Senate Bill No. 218.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Sones, 169.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 169.

APPROPRIATION TO WILLIAMS VALLEY HOSPITAL, of Williamstown, making

House Bill No. 247.
Read in place in House by Mr. Holtzman, 95.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 95.
Reported with amendment, 949.
First reading, 959.
Second reading and amended, 1155-1156.
Third reading and final passage, 1426.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 1856.
Signed by Speaker, 2039.
Vetoed by Governor, 3573.

In Senate (No. 764).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1337.
Reported without amendment, 1346.
First reading, 1357.
Over in its order, 1539.
Second reading, 1632.
Third reading and final passage, 1777-1778.
Signed by President, 1966.

APPROPRIATION TO WILLS EYE HOSPITAL, of Philadelphia, making

Senate Bill No. 193.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. McNichol, 146.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 146.
Reported with amendment, 794.
First reading, 840.
Second reading, 902.
Third reading and final passage, 1001.
Returned from House without amendment, 1975.
Signed by President, 1972.
Approved by Governor, 3404.

In House (No. 1201).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1373.
Reported without amendment, 1552.
First reading, 1555.
Second reading, 1733.
Third reading and final passage, 1912-1913.
Signed by Speaker, 2153.

APPROPRIATION TO WOMAN'S HOSPITAL, of Philadelphia, making

House Bill No. 295.
Read in place in House by Mr. Drinkhouse, 129.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 129.
Reported with amendment, 949.
First reading, 960.
Second reading, 1158.
Third reading and final passage, 1432.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 1856.
Signed by Speaker, 2039.
Approved by Governor, 3580.

APPROPRIATION TO WOMAN'S HOSPITAL.—Continued.

In Senate (No. 777).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1338.
Reported without amendment, 1347.
First reading, 1358.
Over in its order, 1539.
Second reading, 1633.
Third reading and final passage, 1781.
Signed by President, 1966.

APPROPRIATION TO WOMAN'S MEDICAL COLLEGE, Philadelphia, for maintenance, making

Senate Bill No. 280.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Daix, 228.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 228.
Reported with amendment, 991.
First reading, 1034.
Second reading, 1205.
Third reading and final passage, 1301.
Returned from House with amendments, in which Senate concurred, 2605.
Signed by President pro tempore, 2620.
Approved by Governor, 2908.

In House (No. 1296).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1548.
Reported without amendment, 1716.
First reading, 1717.
Second reading, 1851.
Recommitted, 1882.
Re-reported with amendment, 2251.
Third reading and final passage, 2578-2579.
Returned from Senate with House amendments concurred in, 2716.
Signed by Speaker, 2720.

APPROPRIATION TO WOMAN'S SOUTHERN HOMEOPATHIC HOSPITAL, of Philadelphia, making

House Bill No. 241.
Read in place in House by Mr. Blumberg, 95.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 95.
Reported with amendment, 949.
First reading, 959.
Second reading, 1155.
Third reading and final passage, 1424-1425.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 1855.
Signed by Speaker, 2039.
Approved by Governor, 3580.

In Senate (No. 760).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1337.
Reported without amendment, 1346.
First reading, 1357.
Over in its order, 1539.
Second reading, 1632.
Third reading and final passage, 1776-1777.
Signed by President, 1965.

APPROPRIATION TO WOMEN'S COLLEGE, of Philadelphia, for hospital maintenance, making

House Bill No. 408.
Read in place in House by Mr. Drinkhouse, 162.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 162.
Reported with amendment, 951.
First reading, 962.
Second reading, 1167-1168.
Third reading and final passage, 1449.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 1857.
Signed by Speaker, 2040.
Approved by Governor, 3579.

In Senate (No. 815).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1339.
Reported without amendment, 1348.
First reading, 1361.
Over in its order, 1539.
Second reading, 1638.
Third reading and final passage, 1791.
Signed by President, 1967.

APPROPRIATION TO WOMEN'S HOMEOPATHIC HOSPITAL, of Philadelphia, making

House Bill No. 135.
Read in place in House by Mr. Lucas, 86.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 86.

APPROPRIATION TO WOMAN'S HOMEOPATHIC HOSPITAL.—Continued.

Reported with amendment, 947.
First reading, 956.
Second reading, 1146.
Third reading and final passage, 1405-1406.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 1854.
Signed by Speaker, 2038.
Approved by Governor, 3576.

In Senate (No. 718).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1335.
Reported without amendment, 1344.
First reading, 1354.
Over in its order, 1539.
Second reading, 1627-1628.
Third reading and final passage, 1767.
Signed by President, 1964.

APPROPRIATION TO WOODS RUN SETTLEMENT ASSOCIATION, North Side, Pittsburgh, making

Senate Bill No. 105.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Einstein, 100.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 100.
Reported with amendment, 793.
First reading, 839.
Second reading, 899.
Third reading and final passage, 998.
Returned from House without amendment, 1974.
Signed by President, 1972.
Approved by Governor, 3405.

In House (No. 1190).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1372.
Reported without amendment, 1552.
First reading, 1555.
Second reading, 1733.
Third reading and final passage, 1908.
Signed by Speaker, 2153.

APPROPRIATION TO WYOMING VALLEY HOMEOPATHIC HOSPITAL, at Wilkes-Barre, making

House Bill No. 789.
Read in place in House by Mr. Davis, 490.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 490.

APPROPRIATION TO WYOMING VALLEY HOMEOPATHIC HOSPITAL, at Wilkes-Barre, making

Senate Bill No. 383.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Joyce, 477.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 477.
Reported with amendment, 794.
First reading, 841.
Second reading, 910.
Third reading and final passage, 1009.
Returned from House without amendment, 1976.
Signed by President, 1973.
Approved by Governor, 3404.

In House (No. 1222).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1374.
Reported without amendment, 1553.
First reading, 1557.
Second reading, 1736.
Third reading and final passage, 1920-1921.
Signed by Speaker, 2154.

APPROPRIATION TO YORK HOSPITAL, making

House Bill No. 103.
Read in place in House by Mr. Hantz, 84.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 84.
Reported with amendment, 946.
First reading, 955.
Second reading, 1143.
Third reading and final passage, 1399.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 1854.
Signed by Speaker, 2037.
Approved by Governor, 3581.

In Senate (No. 704).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1334.
Reported without amendment, 1343.
First reading, 1353.
Over in its order, 1539.

APPROPRIATION TO YORK HOSPITAL.—Continued.

Second reading, 1626.
Third reading and final passage, 1763.
Signed by President, 1964.

APPROPRIATION TO YORK SOCIETY TO PROTECT CHILDREN AND AGED PERSONS, making

House Bill No. 101.
Read in place in House by Mr. Hantz, 84.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 84.
Reported with amendment, 946.
First reading, 955.
Second reading, 1142.
Third reading and final passage, 1398.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 1854.
Signed by Speaker, 2037.
Approved by Governor, 3582.

In Senate (No. 702).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1334.
Reported without amendment, 1343.
First reading, 1353.
Over in its order, 1539.
Second reading, 1626.
Third reading and final passage, 1763.
Signed by President, 1964.

APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEES (see budget).

APPROPRIATIONS, providing for the lapsing of unexpended or unencumbered balances of

House Bill No. 348.
Read in place in House by Mr. Flynn, 132.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 132.

ARBITRATION ACT of 1836, authorizing State departments and agencies, counties and municipalities to include in all contracts an agreement to arbitrate under

House Bill No. 1450.
Read in place in House by Mr. Fred W. Patterson, 2032.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 2032.
Reported without amendment, 2164.
First reading, 2297.
Second reading, 2430.
Third reading and final passage, 2583-2584.
Returned from Senate with amendments in which House concurred, 3816-3817.
Signed by Speaker, 4001.

Remarks on, by
Patterson, F. W., 2584.

In Senate (No. 1183).
Referred to Committee on New Counties and County Seats, 2622.
Reported with amendments, 3320.
First reading, 3407.
Second reading, 3519.
Third reading and final passage, 3694.
Returned from House with Senate amendments concurred in, 3737.
Signed by President, 3891.

ARBITRATION in city and county of Philadelphia, repealing act of 1861, relating to reference and

House Bill No. 1451.
Read in place in House by Mr. Fred W. Patterson, 2032.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 2032
Reported without amendment, 2164.
First reading, 2297.
Second reading, 2431.
Third reading and defeated on final passage, 2584.

Remarks on, by
Sowers, 2584.
Patterson, Fred W., 2584.

ARCHITECT (see State Institution for Inebriates).

ARCHITECTS, STATE BOARD OF EXAMINERS OF, members of, nominated, 15; nominations laid upon table, 23; referred to Committee on Finance, 60; reported with favorable recommendation, 3538; nominations confirmed, 3559.

ARMISTICE DAY expenses, amending act of 1921, authorizing municipalities to appropriate annually to certain Army organizations to aid in defraying expenses of Memorial Day, by including appropriations for

Senate Bill No. 91.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Mansfield, 98.
Referred to Committee on Municipal Affairs, 98.
Reported without amendment, 471-472.
First reading, 484.
Second reading, 532-533.
Third reading and amended, 574.
Resumed and passed finally, 645-646.
Returned from House without amendments in which Senate concurred, 2345-2346.
Signed by President, 2459.
Concurrent resolution recalling bill from Governor, 2485.
Resolution returned from House concurred in, 2603.
Resolution approved by Governor, vote on final passage and on third reading reconsidered and bill recommitted, 2792.

In House (No. 943).
Referred to Committee on Municipal Corporations, 752.
Reported with amendment, 1853.
First reading, 1952-1953.
Second reading, 2083-2084.
Third reading and final passage, 2325-2326.
Returned from Senate with House amendments concurred in, 2498.
Signed by Speaker, 2503.
Resolution recalling bill from Governor concurred in, 2677.

ARMORIES, and expenditure of moneys therefrom for other armories, providing for sale of certain

House Bill No. 1124.
Read in place in House by Mr. Earley, 1228.
Referred to Committee on Military, 1228.
Reported without amendment, 1852.
First reading, 1951.
Second reading, and amended, 2081.
Third reading and final passage, 2321-2322.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3251.
Signed by Speaker, 3435.

In Senate (No. 112).
Referred to Committee on Military Affairs, 2343.
Reported without amendment, 2860.
First reading, 2920.
Second reading, 3046.
Third reading and final passage, 3136.
Signed by President, 3324.

ARMORY AT CARBONDALE, making appropriation to Armory Board for erection of

House Bill No. 1005.
Read in place in House by Mr. Munley, 921.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 921.

ARMORY AT STROUDSBURG, making an appropriation to Armory Board for erection of

House Bill No. 807.
Read in place in House by Mr. Rhodes, 491.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 491.

ARMORY AT ERIE, making appropriation to Armory Board for completion of

Senate Bill No. 332.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Griswold, 412.
Referred to Committe on Appropriations, 412.
Reported without amendment, 2860.
First reading, 2919.
Second reading, 3045.
Third reading and final passage, 3131.

In House (No. 1740).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3254.

ARMORY AT LANCASTER, making appropriation for erection and equipment of

House Bill No. 791.
Read in place in House by Mr. Hess, 490.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 490.

ARMORY AT WILKES-BARRE, making appropriation to Armory Board for erection of

House Bill No. 614.
Read in place in House by Mr. Davis, 255.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 255.

ARMORY AT WILKES-BARRE, making appropriation to Armory Bord for erection of

Senate Bill No. 303.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Joyce, 287.
Referred to Committe on Appropriations, 287.
Reported without amendment, 2860.
First reading, 2919.
Second reading, 3044.
Third reading and final passage, 3131.

In House (No. 1739).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3254.

ARMORY BOARD, members of, nominated, 14; nominations laid upon table, 23; referred to Committee on Finance, 60; reported with favorable recommendation, 3538; nominations confirmed, 3559.

ARMORY, GENERAL ALBERT J. LOGAN, at Pittsburgh, making appropriation to Armory Board to continue and complete the

House Bill No. 1471.
Read in place in House by Mr. McKim, 2143.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 2143.

ARMORY purposes when available for use therefor, providing for transfer by the Adjutant General of land conveyed for

House Bill No. 1575.
Read in place in House by Mr. James F. McClure, 2391.
Referred to Committee on Military, 2391.
Reported without amendment, 2518.
First reading, 2739.
Second reading, 2986.
Third reading and final passage, 3284.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3621.
Signed by Speaker, 4005.

In Senate (No. 1330).
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 3186.
Reported without amendment, 3189.
First reading, 3199.
Second reading, 3391.
Third reading and final passage, 3506.
Signed by President, 3888.

ARMSTRONG, CHARLES F., Representative from Armstrong County

Bills introduced by

No. 464.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Armstrong and Jefferson Counties, 182.

No. 728.
Supplement to act of 1923, prohibiting manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors, creating and regulating an Alcohol Permit Board in Department of Agriculture, 385.

No. 863.
Amending act of 1883, with regard to construction of lateral railroads, by providing that said construction shall not interfere with other mine workings, 602-603.

No. 1438.
Further amending act of 1889, relating to taxation, by changing rate of taxation on capital stock, and removing exemption granted laundering and manufacturing corporations, 1930.

Bill reported by

No. 1071, (Senate No. 300).
Supplement to prohibition enforcement act, 1375.

Election returns, 28.

Member of standing committees, 73-78.

Armstrong, Charles F.—Continued.

Motion by, for
Special order on Bill No. 1071, (Senate No. 300), Supplementing the Prohibition Enforcement Act of 1923, 1723, 1736.

Motion by, to
Dispense with further reading of the Journal, 159.

Postpone Bill No. 1082, (Senate No. 182), Omnibus Road Bill, 2713.

Recommit Bill No. 1438, amending act of 1889, relating to taxation, by changing rate of taxation on capital stock, and removing exemption granted laundering and manufacturing corporations, 2287.

Oath of office administered to, 36.

Remarks by, on

Bill No. 35, Regulating issuance, execution and return of search warrants, 1236.

Bill No. 459, Repealing act of 1921, imposing State tax on anthracite coal, 787, 2501.

Bill No. 655, Requiring railroad companies to properly man their trains, 1558.

Bill No. 760, Supplement to act regulating operation of motor vehicles, providing for registration thereof and licensing of operators by county commissioners in counties of first class, 1707.

Bill No. 1071, (Senate No. 300), United Dry Bill, 1720, 1836-1837.

Bill No. 1082, (Senate No. 182), Omnibus Road Bill, 2714-2715.

Bill No. 1371, Amending act for better government of cities of first class, by providing that a person must be a citizen of the United States five years to hold office of mayor, 3448-3449.

Bill No. 1438, Further amending act of 1889, relating to taxation, by changing rate of taxation on capital stock, and removing exemption granted laundering and manufacturing corporations, 2285-2286.

Bill No. 1591, Amending act for assignment of judges to districts other than their own, by limiting the power of judges assigned to civil business, 3282.

Bill No. 1735, (Senate No. 963), Amending Game Code, by increasing the resident hunters' license fee, 3832.

Motion for special order on House Bill No. 1555, amending act imposing State tax on liquid fuels, 3122.

Resolution offered by

Tendering thanks of House to Pennsylvania Legislative Correspondents' Association for fairness and fidelity displayed by the newspaper correspondents, 3989.

Resolutions, concurrent, offered by

Petitioning Secretary of War to allocate for improvement of the Allegheny River, 201.

Requesting the Sesqui-Centennial Committee of Philadelphia to set aside a day to be known as "Pennsylvania Assembly Day," 3674-3675.

ARMSTRONG COUNTY (see highway).

ARMY ORGANIZATIONS (see American Legion, Armistice Day, Memorial Day, memorial halls, soldiers, sailors and marines, taxation, Veterans of Foreign Wars).

ARON, MAX, Senator from Fifth District, (Philadelphia County).

Amendments offered by, to

Bill No. 206, Amending act relating to the acquisition of land for city parks, 577.

Aron, Max.—Continued.

Bill No. 614, To fix salaries of judges of Philadelphia Municipal Court, 2216-2217.

Bill No. 638, (House No. 775), Amending act authorizing cities of third class to regulate location of business and industries, 1617-1618.

Bills introduced by

No. 206.
Amending act of 1923, relative to acquisition of land by cities for park purposes, 168.

No. 364.
Making appropriation to Children's Homeopathic Hospital, of Philadelphia, 441.

No. 614.
To fix salaries of judges of the Philadelphia Municipal Court, 1191.

No. 620.
Amending Insurance Company Act of 1921, by regulating the investment of surplus of stock companies, 1220.

No. 897.
Further regulating the construction, maintenance and inspection of buildings in cities of first class, 1511.

No. 898.
Providing for the taxation, remission, modification and collection of all fees received by prothonotaries and clerks of courts, 1511.

No. 899.
Providing for the taking of finger or foot prints of infants born in maternity hospitals, 1511.

No. 910.
Further amending Public Service Company Act of 1913, by regulating rentals charged by another public service company for use of property, 1523-1524.

No. 911.
Amending Public Service Company Act of 1913, with regard to determination of rates to be charged by the Public Service Commission, 1524.

No. 1212.
Amending act of 1878, providing for publication of decisions of supreme court, by regulating binding, sale and number of said reports, 2860.

Bills reported by

No. 120.
Further amending act relating to appointment of persons to the police department in cities of third class, by extending provisions to health officers, 3320.

No. 202.
Relating to procedure in certain cases where question is raised as to jurisdiction of court over defendant, 167.

No. 307.
Amending act providing when, how, upon what property and to what extent liens shall be allowed for taxes and municipal improvements, 643.

No. 387, (House No. 398).
Providing for position of principal deputy and second deputy prothonotary in counties of first class, 643.

No. 446.
Authorizing cities of first class to promote marine service between said cities and other ports, 570, 920.

No. 449.
Amending act providing for licensing and regulation of dance halls and hall rooms in cities, by extending act to include boroughs and townships of first and second class, 3164.

Aron, Max.—Continued.

No. 492.
Amending act of 1887, Relative to burial grounds and cemeteries, 875.

No. 540.
Regulating issuance of negotiable instruments by corporations, 1189.

No. 580.
Concerning conditional sales of chattels attached to realty, 2090.

No. 582.
Authorizing cities of first class to make contracts with adjoining counties for maintenance and construction of meadow banks, 1660.

No. 638, (House No. 775).
Amending act authorizing cities of third class to regulate the location of business and industries, 1510.

No. 877, (House No. 856).
Prohibiting manufacture of gambling machines, 2597.

No. 886, (House No. 716).
Amending act authorizing erection by counties of memorial halls in memory of soldiers, sailors and marines, 2901.

No. 896.
Authorizing the Allegheny County Court to appoint interpreters, 1660.

No. 952, (House No. 394).
Amending act establishing Board of Commissioners of Navigation for the Delaware River and its tributaries, with regard to construction or alteration of bridges wholly within the State, 2130.

No. 995, (House No. 970).
Amending Borough Code, by providing for construction of new water mains, 3058.

No. 996, (House No. 971).
Authorizing municipalities to acquire plants of water companies, 2458.

No. 1052.
Setting apart from lands at New Cumberland a certain tract for the erection of a Home for treatment and vocational training of crippled children, 2199.

No. 1061, (House No. 1236).
Amending act authorizing boroughs to redeem outstanding bonds, 2624.

No. 1097, (House No. 978).
Joint resolution proposing amendment to Constitution, providing that General Assembly may authorize Pittsburgh to levy special assessment of property owners for public improvement, 2596.

No. 1115, (House No. 1147).
Authorizing construction and maintenance of elevated and underground railways in cities of second class, 2596.

No. 1156.
Authorizing city assessor in cities of third class to make assessment for county purposes, and abolishing office of ward assessor, 3320.

No. 1163, (House No. 323).
Amending act relating to parents of minor children, by giving mother equal rights with father, 2860.

No. 1168, (House No. 52).
Providing for disposal of property by entireties in case of divorce, 3053.

ARON, MAX.—Continued.

No. 1190, (House No. 1093).
Amending act for incorporation and government of cities of third class, by providing for a charge on property for use of sewers and sewage disposal plants, 3515.

No. 1243, (House No. 1144).
Providing for the organization of a commission for the selection of jurors in counties of second class, 3058.

No. 1244, (House No. 536).
Joint resolution proposing amendment to Constitution, limiting debt of county to per centum of assessed value of taxable realty, 3372.

No. 1246, (House No. 1161).
Validating certain assessments in townships of first class for cost of construction and extension of sewers, 3123.

No. 1247, (House No. 1381).
Validating certain seated tax sales held by county treasurers in counties of eighth class, 2123.

No. 1278, (House No. 1351).
Amending act requiring cities of second class to establish a pension fund for employes, 3372.

No. 1291, (House No. 736).
Defining and regulating the business of auctioneers, 3372.

No. 1356, (House No. 1371).
Amending act for better government of cities of first class, by providing that a person must be a citizen of the United States five years to hold office of mayor, 3404.

No. 1364, (House No. 1166).
Providing method of annexation of boroughs and townships to cities of third class, 3404.

Election returns, 1.

Member of standing committees, 60-62.

Motion by, to

Postpone Bill No. 856, prohibiting the manufacture of gambling machines, 2887.

Postpone Bill No. 1356, (House Bill No. 1371), amend- act for better government of cities of first class, by providing that a person must be a citizen of United States for five years to hold office of mayor, 3700.

Recommit Bill No. 50, defining, regulating and licensing resident and non-resident real estate brokers, 1017.

Recommit Bill No. 368, amending Insurance Company Act, excepting from incontestability benefits for total and permanent disability and provisions which grant additional insurance against death by accident, 2214.

Recommit Bill No. 976, (House No. 80), making appropriation to Northern Liberties Hospital, of Philadelphia, 2112.

Recommit Bill No. 1203, (House No. 411), further amending act relating to lunatics and habitual drunkards, 3704.

Recommit Bill No. 1212, amending act providing for publication of decisions of the Supreme Court, 3160.

Oath of office administered to, 4.

Resolution offered by

Authorizing adjournment of Senate in memory of the late David H. Lane of Philadelphia, 120.

ARRESTS WITHOUT WARRANTS to take prisoners before nearest justice of peace or similar officer, requiring officers making

ARRESTS WITHOUT WARRANTS.—Continued.

House Bill No. 1443.
Read in place in House by Mr. Ede, 1930.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 1930.
Reported without amendment, 2164.
First reading, 2297.
Second reading and amended, 2433.
Third reading and amended, 2588.
Resumed, vote on third reading reconsidered and bill passed third reading with amendments, 2839.
Resumed and passed finally, 3432.

In Senate (No. 1358).
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 3401.
Reported without amendment, 3403.
First reading, 3409.
Second reading, 3525.
Over in its order, 3700.
Third reading and defeated on final passage, 3859-3860.

Remarks on, by
Stites, 3859-3860.
Schantz, 3859-3860.
Mansfield, 3860.
Kunkle, 3860.

ART COMMISSION, members of State, nominated, 16; nominations laid upon table, 23. referred to Committee on Finance, 60; reported with favorable recommendation, 3538; nominations confirmed, 3559.

ARTERIAL HIGHWAYS (see motor vehicles).

ARTICLES OF INCORPORATION (see justices of peace).

ASHES (see townships of first class).

ASHLAND STATE HOSPITAL, members of Board of Trustees of, nominated, 19; nominations laid upon table, 23. referred to Committee on Finance, 60; reported with favorable recommendations, 3538; nominations confirmed, 3559.

ASHLAND STATE HOSPITAL (see also appropriations).

ASSESSMENT and collection of taxes excepting in counties of first class, revising and consolidating law relative to

House Bill No. 710.
Read in place in House by Mr. Ludlow, 384.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Local, 384.
Motion for printing extra copies agreed to, 1717.
Reported with amendment, 2289.
First reading, 2423-2424.
Second reading, 2541-2563.
Special order, 2677.
Third reading and defeated on final passage, 2956-2962.

Remarks on, by
Ludlow, 2956-2959.
Marcus, 2959-2960.
Bidelspacher, 2960.
Peelor, 2961-2962.

ASSESSMENT AND REVISION OF TAXES for State and county purposes in certain counties, by extending act to counties of third and fourth class, amending act of 1905, establishing a Board for

Senate Bill No. 655.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Heaton, 1294.
Referred to Committee on New Counties and County Seats, 1294.
Reported without amendment, 1294.
First reading, 1332.
Second reading and recommitted, 1539.

ASSESSMENT, ASSESSMENTS AND ASSESSORS (see also boroughs, cities, Constitution, elections, highways, private property, townships).

ASSESSMENTS, MUNICIPAL, not paid within ninety days from date of assessment, authorizing municipalities to impose a penalty not exceding five per centum on all.

House Bill No. 871.
Read in place in House by Mr. Edmonds, 668.
Referred to Committee on Municipal Corporations, 668.
Reported without amendment, 2518-2519.
First reading, 2740.
Second reading, 2988.

ASSESSMENTS, MUNICIPAL.—Continued.

Third reading and final passage, 3288.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3620-3621.
Signed by Speaker, 4009.

In Senate (No. 1320).
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 3182.
Reported without amendment, 3184.
First reading, 3198.
Second reading, 3389-3390.
Third reading and final passage, 3504.
Signed by President, 3886.

ASSESSMENT of persons, property and subjects of taxation in all counties excepting those of first class, to revise and consolidate law relative to

Senate Bill No. 31.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Weingartner, 65.
Referred to Committee on New Counties and County Seats, 65.

ASSESSMENTS OF REAL ESTATE by county commissioners, providing for publication of

House Bill No. 942.
Read in place in House by Mr. Weamer, 749.
Referred to Committee on Counties and Townships, 749.

ASSESSMENT OF REAL ESTATE in all counties other than counties of first class, providing for publication of each triennial

Senate Bill No. 484.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Buckman, 710.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 710.

ASSESSMENTS for local purposes, abolishing triennial and providing for annual tax

Senate Bill No. 137.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Weingartner, 102.
Referred to Committee on New Counties and County Seats, 102.

ASSESSMENTS, TRIENNIAL, to repeal act of 1913, relative to the issuance of precepts to assessors to make

Senate Bill No. 136.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Weingartner, 102.
Referred to Committee on New Counties and County Seats, 102.
Reported without amendment, 743.
First reading, 743.
Second reading, 835.
Third reading and final passage, 894.

In House (No. 1105).
Referred to Committee on Counties and Townships, 1041.

ASSISTANCE (see blind, Constitution, election, Mothers').

ASSISTANT JOURNAL CLERK of HOUSE, resolution (House) by McCaig, providing for election of Ray L. Epping vice Martin R. Weitzel, resigned, as ill.

ASSISTANT RESIDENT CLERK of House, appointment of I. Dale Meals as, 37.

ASSOCIATE JUDGES (see judges).

ASSOCIATION AND ASSOCIATIONS (see agricultural, banks, building and loan, couity engineers, district attorneys, health, justices of peace, savings and loan, township commissioners).

ASSUMPSIT AND TRESPASS (see actions).

ASTON, RICHARD, Representative from Luzerne County, (Seventh District)

Bills introduced by
No. 196.
Validating charters of certain corporations of first class, 91.

No. 222.
Making appropriation to Florence Crittenton Circle, of Wilkes-Barre, 94.

ASTON, RICHARD.—Continued.

No. 717.
Authorizing county controller to bring suit on contracts upon neglect or refusal of board of commissioners so to do, 385.

No. 753.
Making an appropriation to Wilkes-Barre General (formerly City) Hospital, 443.

Bills reported by
No. 250.
Consolidating the law relating to counties and county officers, 927.

No. 1527.
Creating salary board to fix salaries of all county employes, 2517.

Election returns, 31.

Members of standing committees, 73-78.

Motion by, to
Dispense with further reading of the Journal, 178.

Oath of office administered to, 36.

ATHLETIC COMMISSION, STATE, members of, nominated, 16; nominations laid upon table, 23; referred to Committee on Finance, 60; reported with favorable recommendation, 3538; nominations confirmed, 3559.

ATHLETIC FIELD (see Military Reservation).

ATTENDANCE AND ATTENDANCE OFFICERS (see school).

ATTENDANTS (see insane, mines).

ATTORNEYS, authorizing county treasurers, registers of wills, recorders of deeds, clerks of courts, sheriffs and prothonotaries of counties of fifth class to employ

House Bill No. 624.
Read in place in House by Mr. Reader, 290.
Referred to Committee on Counties and Townships, 290.
Reported without amendment, 492.
First reading, 561.
Second reading, 610.
Third reading and final passage, 681-683.

Remarks on, by
Edmonds, 682.
Reader, 682.
Staudenmeier, 682.
Sowers, 682.
North, 682.
Bidelspacher, 682.
Alexander, 682-683.
Bagshaw, 683.
Welty, 683.
Flinchbaugh, 683.

In Senate (No. 503).
Referred to Committee on New Counties and County Seats, 746.

ATTORNEYS (see also district attorneys).

ATTORNEYS to conduct the legal affairs of their respective departments, authorizing the Auditor General, State Treasurer and Secretary of Internal Affairs to employ

Senate Bill No. 381.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Schantz, 477.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 477.
Reported without amendment, 662.
First reading, 666.
Second reading, 720.
Third reading and amended, 832.
Resumed and passed finally, 882-889.

Remarks on, by
Barr, 883-888.
Schantz, 888-889.
Woodward, 889.

In House (No. 1101).
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 1041.
Reported without amendment, 2165.

ATTORNEYS.—Continued.

First reading, 2299.
Second reading, 2439.
Third reading and defeated on final passage, 2592-2594.

Remarks on, by
Edmonds, 2592-2593.
Alexander, 2592-2594.
Ludlow, 2593-2594.

ATTORNEYS-IN-FACT (see married women).

AUCTION (see cities of second class).

AUCTIONEERS, and providing for State and local licensing thereof, defining and regulating the business of

House Bill No. 736.
Read in place in House by Mr. Hall, 386.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 386.
Reported without amendment, 754.
First reading, 847.
Second reading, 974-975.
Recommitted, 1250.
Re-reported with amendment, 1831.
Recommitted, 2085.
Re-reported with amendment, 2676.
Third reading and final passage, 3247-3249.
Returned from Senate with amendments in which House concurred, 3980-3981.
Signed by Speaker, 3999.

Remarks on, by
Hall, 3248-3249.
Blumberg, 3248-3249.
Heffran, 3249.

In Senate (No. 1291).
Referred to Committee on Municipal Affairs, 3178.
Reported with amendment, 3372.
First reading, 3408.
Second reading, 3521-3522.
Over in its order, 3696-3697.
Third reading and final passage, 3854.
Returned from House with Senate amendments concurred in, 3882.
Signed by President, 3889.

Remarks on, by
Barr, 3697.
Salus, 3697.
Schantz, 3697.
Stites, 3697.

AUDITOR GENERAL relative to tax exempt corporations, communication from, appendix, 4906.

AUDITOR GENERAL (see attorneys, Delaware River Bridge Commission, printing, Pymatuning Swamp, vote).

AUDITORS (see boroughs, probation officers, school, township).

AUTOMATIC LOCKING DEVICES (see elevators).

AUTOMOBILE REPAIR OR SERVICE STATIONS in cities of first and second class, regulating location and structure of

Senate Bill No. 915.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Patton, 1615.
Referred to Committee on Municipal Affairs, 1615.

AUTOMOBILES (see motor vehicles).

AUXILIARY STATE GAME REFUGES (see game).

AVIATION, and making appropriation, Joint resolution constituting a commission to examine the general subject of

House Bill No. 1277.
Read in place in House by Mr. Turner, 1546.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1546.

AVIATION LANDING FIELDS, authorizing cities of first class to acquire lands for purpose of establishing municipal airdromes or

House Bill No. 646.
Read in place in House by Mr. Heffernan, 292.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 292.
Reported with amendment, 2516.
First reading, 2736.

AVIATION LANDING FIELDS.—Continued.

Second reading, 2819-2820.
Third reading and final passage, 3237.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3978.
Signed by Speaker, 4004.

In Senate (No. 1290).
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 3178.
Reported without amendment, 3478.
First reading, 3564.
Second reading, 3706.
Third reading and final passage, 3853-3854.
Signed by President, 3893.

BABIES (see infants).

BABY WELFARE ASSOCIATION (see appropriation).

BAGSHAW, KENZIE S., Representative from Blair County, (Second District).

Bills introduced by
No. 107.
Making appropriation to Nason Hospital Association, of Roaring Spring, 85.

No. 283.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Blair County, 129.

No. 861.
Amending act of 1921, relating to dogs, by extending provisions of act to cities of first and second class, 602.

No. 1458.
Amending act of 1917, Consolidating law relating to townships, by equalizing division of tax for fire companies in townships of fiirst class, 2142.

Bill reported by
No. 1425.
Making it unlawful to indicate any other than standard time on any public building or thoroughfare, 2146.

Election returns, 29.

Leave of absence granted, 256.

Member of standing committees, 73-78.

Motion by, to
Dispense with further reading of the Journal, 215.

Oath of office administered to, 36.

Remarks by, on
Bill No. 624, Relating to the employment of attorneys in counties of fifth class, 683.

Bill No. 1356, Providing for patrol, maintenance and repair of township dirt roads in townships of second class, 3221.

BAIL, CASH, by other than defendants, amending act of 1921, providing that cash deposits may be accepted by courts of record in lieu of bail, by authorizing the depositing

House Bill No. 82.
Read in place in House by Mr. Goehring, 83.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 83.
Reported without amendment, 201.
First reading, 223-224.
Second reading, 272-273.
Third reading and amended, 302-303.
Vote on third reading reconsidered and bill amended, 468-469.
Final passage, 555.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 1258.
Signed by Speaker, 1271.
Approved by Governor, 2045.

Remarks on, by
Goehring, 555.

In Senate (No. 416).
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 545.
Reported without amendment, 875.

BAIL, CASH.—Continued.

First reading, 914.
Second reading, 1019.
Third reading and final passage, 1197.
Signed by President, 1326.

BAIL, providing for notification of defendant in criminal cases where the accused is held for want of

House Bill No. 1088.
Read in place in House by Mr. Sowers, 1038.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 1038.
Reported without amendment, 1263.
First reading, 1502.
Second reading and recommitted, 1587.
Re-reported with amendment, 2166.
Third reading and final passage, 2335-2336.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3456.
Signed by Speaker, 3751.

Remarks on, by
Alexander, 2335-2336.
Sowers, 2335-2336.

In Senate (No. 1109).
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 2343.
Reported without amendment, 3022.
First reading, 3061.
Second reading, 3152.
Third reading and final passage, 3348.
Signed by President pro tempore, 3682.

BAIL (see also married women).

BAKER, W. HARRY, as Secretary of Senate, resolution (Senate) by Baldwin, authorizing election of, 6.

BAKER, W. HARRY, Secretary of Senate, presentation of birthday gift from Transcribing Room employes to, 2341.

BAKERS' ASSOCIATION, PENNSYLVANIA, for midyear conference, resolution (Senate) by Culbertson, granting use of Senate Caucus Room to, 6.

BALDI, CHARLES C. A. Jr., Representative from Philadelphia County, (Second District)

Acting Speaker, 1408.

Bills introduced by
No. 567.
Making it unlawful to sell merchandise at price in excess of that marked thereon by manufacturers, 219.

No. 676.
Fixing salaries of deputy register, clerks and employes in office of register of wills in counties of first class, 294.

No. 678.
Amending act of 1911, Providing for licensing and regulating private banking, by providing certain exceptions to which act shall not apply, 294.

No. 1150.
Restricting building and loan associations in the loaning of money, 1231.

No. 1151.
Regulating sale of tickets to theaters and other places of amusement, 1231.

No. 1268.
Restricting building and loan associations in the loaning of money, 1546.

No. 1372.
Making it unlawful for mutual savings fund or building and loan associations to charge a withdrawal or membership fee in excess of certain amount, and further regulating the making of mortgages, 1680.

No. 1500.
Authorizing the establishment and maintenance of branch banks in certain cities, 2144.

BALDI, CHARLES C. A. Jr.—Continued.

No. 1556.
Amending act of 1919, Creating a commission to consolidate the laws relating to banks and trust companies, by extending said commission for two years, and making appropriation, 2247.

No. 1636.
Making appropriation to Department of Pennsylvania of the American Legion, 2395.

Bills reported by
No. 19.
Making appropriation to Coleman Industrial Home for Colored Boys, of Pittsburgh, 945.

No. 22.
Making appropriation to Roselia Foundling Asylum and Maternity Hospital, of Pittsburgh, 945.

No. 25.
Making appropriation to Beaver County Children's Home, of New Brighton, 945-946.

No. 67.
Making appropriation to Christian Home of Johnstown, 946.

No. 408.
Making appropriation to Women's College, of Philadelphia, for hospital maintenance, 951.

No. 1195, (Senate No. 142).
Making appropriation to South Side Hospital, Pittsburgh, 1552.

Congratulations extended to, upon wife's sailing for Europe, 3995.

Election returns, 32.

Member of standing committees, 73-78.

Motion by, to
Dispense with further reading of the Journal, 254.
Lay on table House Bill No. 676, fixing salaries of deputy register, clerks and employes in office of register of wills in counties of first class, 3617.

Oath of office administered to, 36.

Presentation of testimonial to Stenographers to Members of House, 3995.

Remarks by, on
Bill No. 1151, Regulating sale of tickets to theaters and other places of amusement, 2591.

Resolution offered by
Congratulating Thomas H. Garvin upon the birth of a granddaughter, 57.

Resolution, concurrent, offered by
Recalling from Governor House Bill No. 676, fixing salaries of deputy register, clerks and employes in office of register of wills in counties of first class, 2727.

BALDWIN, FRANK E., Senator from Twenty-fifth District, (McKean, Potter and Tioga Counties)

Amendments offered by, to
Bill No. 61, amending act establishing State Highway Department, by changing route 102, from Coudersport to Wellsboro, 1032.

Bill No. 123, Amending act regulating employment of labor, by appropriating boiler inspection fees to the Department of Labor and Industry, 584.

Bill No. 456, Prohibiting the crossing of railroad or street railway tracks by persons transporting explosives without coming to a stop, 1517.

Bill No. 492, Amending act of 1887, relating to burial grounds and cemeteries, 1023.

Bill No. 963, Amending Game Code, by increasing the resident hunters' license fee, 2889.

BALDWIN, FRANK E.—Continued.

Bill No. 1098, (House No. 1029), Amending act of 1889, relating to taxation, by clarifying provisions of act with respect to taxation of public utilities owned and operated by municipalities, 3347.

Bill No. 1145, Amending and repealing part of act of 1915, providing for escheat of deposits of money or property for storage or safekeeping, 2899.

Bill No. 1372, (House No. 540), Amending act imposing taxes upon certain classes of personal property, with regard to taxation of foreign corporations for State and county purposes, 3709.

Bill No. 1373, (House No. 1334), Further amending act of 1889, relating to taxation, by exempting corporations of first class having no capital stock from filing report with Auditor General, 3711.

Bills introduced by

No. 61.
Amending act establishing State Highway Department, by changing route 102, from Coudersport to Wellsboro, 68.

No. 62.
Making appropriation to North Pennsylvania General Hospital and Sanatorium, at Austin, 68.

No. 63.
Providing for mortgaging of chattels, 68.

No. 122.
Making appropriation to Bradford Hospital, 101.

No. 123.
Amending Act of 1905, regulating employment of labor, by appropriating boiler inspection fees to Department of Labor and Industry, 101.

No. 150.
Making appropriation to Blossburg State Hospital, 119.

No. 151.
Making appropriation to Bethel Orphanage, at Osceola, 119.

No. 152.
Making appropriation to Blossburg State Hospital, 119.

No. 153.
Making appropriation to Good Samaritan Hospital, at Westfield, 119.

No. 299.
Defining Chiropractic and creating a Board of Chiropractic Examiners, 276.

No. 456.
Prohibiting the crossing of railroad or street railway tracks by persons transporting explosives without coming to a stop, 569.

No. 457.
Providing for the maintenance and repair of State-aid highways by the Commonwealth, 569.

No. 492.
Amending act of 1887, relative to burial grounds and cemeteries by authorizing the removal of burial grounds when municipalities desire to open streets or establish playgrounds, 710-711.

No. 493.
Amending act of 1883, directing county commissioners to purchase ground at the county seat for erection of court house and county buildings, by providing for the lease of part of such ground to municipalities for comfort stations, 711.

No. 557.
Validating municipal liens filed by cities for removal of nuisances, 878.

BALDWIN, FRANK E.—Continued.

No. 963
Amending act of 1923, consolidating the law relating to game, increasing the resident hunters' license fee, and making appropriation, 1748.

No. 964.
Providing for payment of certain claims for damage done to private property by deer and elk, 1748.

No. 1145.
Amending and repealing part of act of 1915, providing for the escheat of deposits of money or property of another received for storage or safekeeping, by excluding banks and trust companies from act, 2486.

No. 1210.
Providing for repair by Department of Highways of roads or highways within State forest lands, and for expense thereof, 2860.

No. 1215.
Prohibiting corporations from pleading usury as a defense, 2861.

Bills reported by

No. 9.
Exempting from payment of inheritance taxes, bequests and devises of charitable institutions, 472.

No. 61.
Amending act of 1911, establishing State Highway Department, by changing route 102, from Coudersport to Wellsboro, 109.

No. 116.
Providing for the refunding by the Commonwealth of certain moneys to national banks, 1222.

No. 123.
Amending act regulating the employment of labor, by appropriating boiler inspection fees to the Department of Labor and Industry, 528.

No. 125.
Amending the Fiduciaries' Act, by extending statutes of limitations in actions against estates of decedents, 1190.

No. 126.
Authorizing the Department of Public Welfare to sell surplus products of prison industries outside the Commonwealth, 118.

No. 246.
Amending act of 1919, for the imposition and collection of certain inheritance taxes, 709.

No. 346.
Specifying additional securities in which trustees or directors of savings banks may invest moneys deposited therein, 1292.

No. 408.
Amending act establishing State employes' retirement system, by extending its benefits to certain employes of the Department of Public Instruction and of the Legislature, 877.

No. 454.
Codifying and revising the laws relating to domestic and foreign building and loan associations, 662.

No. 462.
Further amending act of 1836, Relating to roads, highways and bridges, 792.

No. 483.
Amending act exempting certain property used for free exhibition purposes from collateral inheritance taxes, 1958.

No. 608, (House No. 339).
Amending act providing for appointment of boards of examiners of applicants for mine foremen, assistant mine foremen and fire bosses in bituminous coal mines, 2028-2029.

BALDWIN, FRANK E.—Continued.

No. 634, (House No. 338).
Amending act for the health and safety of persons employed in and about bituminous coal mines, by regulating storage battery locomotives, 2028.

No. 641, (House No. 809).
Amending act making it a misdemeanor to unlawfully use or wear insignia of any association, society or trade's union, 3371.

No. 663, (House No. 340).
Amending act for health and safety of persons employed in and about the bituminous coal mines, with regard to use of safety lamps and moistening of dust therein, 2029.

No. 879, (House No. 342).
Amending act for health and safety of persons employed in and about bituminous coal mines, by requiring maps of seams under or over another mine, 2029.

No. 882, (House No. 539).
Amending act of 1897, Relating to taxation, by eliminating provisions for taxation of bank stock on par value thereof, 3371.

No. 887, (House No. 865).
Fixing salary of clerks of courts of common pleas in counties of first class, 2458.

No. 902.
Amending act prescribing time and manner of submitting to electors proposed amendments to Constitution of Pennsylvania, 1614.

No. 963.
Amending the Game Code, by increasing the resident hunters' license fee, 2351.

No. 980, (House No. 531).
Amending act of 1889, relating to taxation, by providing for taxation of gross receipts of persons or corporations engaged in freight, passenger, oil and motor transportation, etc., 3321.

No. 993, (House No. 967).
Validating certain borough contracts without complying with all the requirements of act of 1921, relating thereto, 2091.

No. 1098, (House No. 1029).
Amending act of 1889, Relating to taxation, by clarifying the provisions of act with respect to taxation of public utilities owned and operated by municipalities, 2624, 3177-3178.

No. 1145.
Amending and repealing part of act providing for escheat of deposits of money or property for storage or safekeeping, by excluding banks and trust companies from provisions of act, 2490.

No. 1212.
Amending act providing for publication of decisions of the Supreme Court, 3023.

No. 1289, (House No. 636).
Providing for the admission of testimony given in ejectment suits upon a re-trial, 3371.

No. 1299, (House No. 1555).
Amending act imposing a State tax on liquid fuels, by changing duration of rate from two to four years, 3178.

No. 1368, (House No. 1640).
Amending Inheritance Tax Act, by providing for reciprocity with other States, 3402.

No. 1372, (House No. 540).
Amending act imposing taxes upon certain classes of personal property, with regard to taxation of foreign corporations for State and county purposes, 3527.

BALDWIN, FRANK E.—Continued.

No. 1373, (House No. 1334).
Further amending act of 1889, Relating to taxation, by exempting corporations of first class having no capital stock from filing report with Auditor General, 3527-3528.

No. 1375, (House No. 1641).
Amending Inheritance Tax Act, by increasing rate of tax in certain cases, 3528.

Election returns, 2.

Leave of absence granted, 143.

Member of conference committee, 3738.

Member of special committees, 127, 276.

Member of standing committees, 60-62.

Motion by, for
Executive Session to rise, 3559.
Senate to adhere to its amendments to House Bill No. 531, amending act of 1889, relating to taxation, by providing for taxation of gross receipts of persons or corporations engaged in freight, passenger, oil and motor transportation, etc., 3738.

Motion by, to
Adjourn, 2675.

Consent to Executive nominations, 3559.

Dispense with further reading of the Journal, 319, 527.

Postpone Bill No. 1098, (House No. 1029), Amending act of 1889, relating to taxation, by clarifying provisions of act with respect to taxation of public utilities owned and operated by municipalities, 3348.

Proceed to consideration of Bill No. 882, (House No. 539), Amending act of 1897, relating to taxation, by eliminating provisions for taxation of bank stock on par value thereof, 3703.

Proceed to consideration of nominations made by the Governor, 3549.

Recommit Bill No. 123, Amending act regulating employment of labor, by appropriating boiler inspection fees to the Department of Labor and Industry, 584.

Recommit Bill No. 390, Abolishing the publication of the mercantile appraisers' lists, 742.

Recommit Bill No. 468, Providing for a second additional law judge of court of common pleas of the Fourteenth Judicial District, 1199.

Recommit Bill No. 963, Amending Game Code, by increasing the resident hunters' license fee, 2471.

Recommit Bill No. 1185, (House No. 279), Fixing salaries of judges, 3174.

Reconsider vote on Bill No. 61, Amending act establishing State Highway Department, by changing route 102, from Coudersport to Wellsboro, 1032.

Suspend Rule 38, relative to Executive nominations, 3559.

Nominations made by the Governor reported from Committee on Finance with a favorable recommendation by, 3538.

Oath of office administered to, 4.

Remarks by, on
Bill No. 434, (House No. 591), Joint resolution proposing amendment to Constitution, authorizing bond issue for forestry purposes, 2609-2615-2619.

Bill No. 1079, (House No. 600), Imposing a tax on marine insurance underwriting profits, 3714.

BALDWIN, FRANK E.—Continued.

Bill No. 1098, (House No. 1029), Amending act of 1889, relating to taxation, by clarifying the provisions of the act with respect to taxation of public utilities owned and operated by municipalities, 3347.

Bill No. 1130, Amending act for better and more impartial selection of jurors, by providing for two additional jury commissioners and further regulating the selection of jurors in counties of third class, 2787.

Bill No. 1134, Regulating the selection, drawing, and summoning of jurors in counties of third class, 2789.

Bill No. 1145, Amending and repealing part of act providing for escheat of deposits of money or property for storage or safe-keeping, 3032.

Motion to recommit Bill No. 473, (House No. 405), Amending and repealing part of Game Code, with regard to open seasons, protection of deer, penalties, etc., 2381

Resolution offered by
Authorizing election of certain Senate officers, 6.

Resolution, concurrent, offered by
Recalling from Governor Senate Bill No. 61, Amending act establishing State Highway Department, by changing route 102, from Coudersport to Wellsboro, 918.

BALLOTS AND BALLOT BOXES (see elections).

BALL ROOMS (see dance halls).

BAND, YELLOW JACKET, of Frankford, Philadelphia, resolution, (House) by Lucas, granting use of Hall of House to, 57.

BANK DEPOSITS by Minors, relating to

Senate Bill No. 545.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Barr, 796-797.
Referred to Committee on Banks and Building and Loan Associations, 797.
Reported without amendment, 1291.
First reading, 1330.
Second reading, 1534.
Third reading and final passage, 1652.

In House (No. 1415).
Referred to Committee on Banks and Banking, 1829.

BANKING, SECRETARY OF, nomination of Peter G. Cameron, as, 13; laid upon table, 23; referred to Committee on Finance, 60; reported with favorable recommendation, 3538; nomination confirmed, 3559.

BANKS AND TRUST COMPANIES, by extending said commission for two years, and making appropriation, amending act of 1919, creating a commission to consolidate the laws relating to

House Bill No. 1556.
Read in place in House by Mr. Baldi, 2247.
Referred to Committee on Banks and Banking, 2247.

BANKS AND TRUST COMPANIES, by extending said commission for two years, and making appropriation, amending act of 1919, with regard to commission to codify laws relative to

Senate Bill No. 1032.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Buckman, 2027.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 2027.
Reported without amendment, 2123.
First reading, 2141.
Second reading, 2233-2234.
Third reading and final passage, 2377.

In House (No. 1656).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 2515.

BANKS AND TRUST COMPANIES by requiring notice of sale of securities to officers and employes thereof, for the protection of stockholders of and depositors, in

House Bill No. 1481.
Read in place in House by Mr. Frye, 2143.
Referred to Committee on Banks and Banking, 2143.

BANKS AND TRUST COMPANIES from provisions of act, amending and repealing part of act of 1915, providing for escheat of deposits of money or property for storage or safekeeping, by excluding

Senate Bill No. 1145.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Baldwin, 2486.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 2486.
Reported without amendment, 2490.
First reading, 2495.
Second reading, 2667-2670.
Over in its order, 2790.
Third reading and amended, 2899.
Resumed and passed finally, 3029-3032.
Returned from House without amendment, 3742.
Signed by President, 3869.

Remarks on, by
Baldwin, 3032.
Woodward, 3032.
Barr, 3032.

In House (No. 1716).
Referred to Committee on Banks and Banking, 3201-3202.
Reported without amendment, 3438.
First reading, 3438.
Second reading, 3615.
Third reading and final passage, 3839-3840.
Signed by Speaker, 3977.

BANKS AND TRUST COMPANIES their checks in payment of depositors' checks, amending act of 1913, giving status of depositors, as to preference over other creditors, to persons or corporations accepting from

Senate Bill No. 1211.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Sones, 2860.
Referred to Committee on Banks and Building and Loan Associations, 2860.
Reported without amendment, 3177.
First reading, 3193.
Second reading, 3380-3381.
Third reading and final passage, 3492.

In House (No. 1770).
Referred to Committee on Banks and Banking, 3616.

BANKS AND TRUST COMPANIES to file of record names of persons authorized to make entries on records of mortgages, by extending act to all corporations, copartnerships and associations, amending act of 1921, requiring

House Bill No. 106.
Read in place in House by Mr. Stadtlander, 85.
Referred to Committee on Banks and Banking, 85.
Reported without amendment, 186.
First reading, 222.
Second reading and amended, 264-265.
Third reading and final passage, 309-310.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 1745.
Signed by Speaker, 2042.
Approved by Governor, 2926.

In Senate (No. 318).
Referred to Committee on Banks and Building and Loan Associations, 382.
Reported without amendment, 1326.
First reading, 1332.
Second reading, 1528.
Third reading and final pasage, 1645.
Signed by President, 1969.

BANKS, BRANCH, in certain cities, authorizing the establishment and maintenance of

House Bill No. 1500.
Read in place in House by Mr. Baldi, 2144.
Referred to Committee on Banks and Banking, 2144.

BANKS, BRANCH, in certain cities, authorizing the establishment and maintenance of

Senate Bill No. 103.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Salus, 99.
Referred to Committee on Banks and Building and Loan Associations, 99.

BANKS, NATIONAL, providing for the refunding by the Commonwealth of certain moneys to

BANKS, NATIONAL.—Continued.

Senate Bill No. 116.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Woodward, 100.
Referred to Committee on Banks and Building and Loan Associations, 100.
Reported without amendment, 1222.
First reading, 1224.
Second reading and recommitted to Committee on Appropriations, 1312-1313.
Re-reported without amendment, 2670-2671.
Over in its order, 2759.
Third reading and final passage, 2878.

Remarks on, by
Woodward, 2878.
Buckman, 2878.

In House (No. 1691).
Referred to Committee on Banks and Banking, 3067.

BANKS, PRIVATE, by providing certain exceptions to which act shall not apply, amending act of 1911, for licensing and regulation of

House Bill No. 678.
Read in place in House by Mr. Baldi, 294.
Referred to Committee on Banks and Banking, 294.

BANKS, PRIVATE, by providing certain exceptions to which this act shall not apply, amending act of 1911, providing for licensing and regulation of

House Bill No. 997.
Read in place in House by Mr. Edmonds, 843-844.
Referred to Committee on Banks and Banking, 844.
Reported with amendment, 1830.
First reading, 1951.
Recommitted, 2033-2034.
Re-reported with amendment, 2497.
Second reading, 2681.
Special order, 2809.
Third reading and final passage, 3078.
Returned from Senate with amendments, in which House concurred, 3822.
Signed by Speaker, 4000.

Remarks on, by
Edmonds, 3078.

In Senate (No. 1245).
Referred to Committee on Banks and Building and Loan Associations, 3054.
Reported with amendment, 3060.
First reading, 3065.
Second reading and recommitted, 3163.
Re-reported without amendment, 3477.
Third reading and final passage, 3694.
Returned from House with Senate amendments concurred in, 3738.
Signed by President, 3890.

BANKS, SAVINGS, may invest moneys deposited therein, specifying additional securities in which trustees or directors of

Senate Bill No. 346.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Earnest, 413.
Referred to Committee on Banks and Building and Loan Associations, 413.
Reported without amendment, 1292.
First reading, 1329.
Second reading, 1528.
Third reading and final passage, 1645.
Returned from House without amendment, 3734.
Signed by President, 3868.

In House (No. 1405).
Referred to Committee on Banks and Banking, 1829.
Reported without amendment, 3095.
First reading, 3212.
Second reading, 3609.
Third reading and final passage, 3812.
Signed by Speaker, 3975-3976.

BANKS (see also decedents' estates, robbery, savings and loan associations, securities, taxation).

BARE LEGS (see stage).

BARNES MEMORIAL HOSPITAL (see appropriation to Simon H. Barnes, etc).

BARNETT, MISS M. OLIVE, Stenographer to Chief Clerk of House, for able performance of duties, thanks of House extended to, 3996.

BARR, CADWALLADER M., Senator from Fortieth District (Allegheny County, part of).

Amendments offered by, to
Bill No. 148, Constituting the board of trustees of Washington and Jefferson College the Beaver Memorial Commission, 1325.

Bill No. 200, Amending act establishing public school employes' retirement system, by providing for payment of annuity to employes separated from service prior to the establishment of retirement system, 577.

Bill No. 351, Amending act regulating practice of medicine and surgery, 593.

Bill No. 413, To provide for encouragement of the study of citizenship by recognition of extension education as a function of the public schools, 2366.

Bill No. 591, Amending act establishing public school employes' retirement system, by providing for the reinstatement of persons separated from school service for more than five years, 1998.

Bill No. 592, Amending act imposing taxes upon certain classes of personal property, by exempting indebtedness of school districts from taxation, 1998.

Bill No. 1362, (House No. 1394), Making appropriation for payment of State annuities to public school employes who separated from school service prior to establishment of public school employes' retirement system, 3525.

House concurrent resolution petitioning the Secretary of War to allocate for improvement of the Allegheny River, 206.

Bills introduced by
No. 37.
Amending act relating to appeals in cases of summary convictions, with regard to appeals when fine has already been paid, 66.

No. 132.
Providing for revised edition of the borough code, 102.

No. 133.
Amending act establishing public school system, by requiring the Superintendent of Public Instruction to send to every school director a copy of each new edition of the school code, 102.

No. 134.
Making appropriation to Sewickley Valley Hospital Association, 102.

No. 135.
Further amending act of 1915, constituting the Allegheny County Court the Juvenile Court of said county, by requiring salary board to fix salaries of all employes, 102.

No. 200.
Amending act establishing public school employes retirement system, by providing for payment of annuity to employes separated from service prior to establishment of retirement system, 146.

No. 201.
Making owners of motor vehicles liable in damages for injuries caused by negligence of operators, 146.

No. 225.
Amending act of 1873, relative to the appointment of notaries public, by regulating the application therefor, 169.

BARR, CADWALLADER M.—Continued.

No. 226.
Imposing an annual voting tax for school purposes, 169.

No. 282.
Amending and repealing part of act of 1923, regulating sale of securities, 228.

No. 351.
Amending act of 1911, regulating practice of medicine and surgery, by providing for annual registration of persons qualified to practice same, 413-414.

No. 363.
Further amending act of 1917, establishing public school employes' retirement system, by giving employes certain additional service credit, and extending certain provisions of act, 441.

No. 412.
Amending act of 1915, requiring county commissioners to provide telephone, typewriter and stenographer for county superintendent of schools, by making further provision for clerical assistance, 531.

No. 413.
To provide for the encouragement of the study of citizenship by recognition of extension education as a function of the public schools, 531.

No. 482.
Further amending act of 1919, for the imposition and collection of certain inheritance taxes, by exempting colleges or other institutions not for profit from payment of same, 710.

No. 483.
Amending act of 1919, exempting certain property used for free exhibition purposes from collateral inheritance taxes, by extending act to property passing to colleges, or other institutions not for profit, 710.

No. 545.
Relating to deposits by minors of money in banks, 796-797.

No. 590.
Amending act of 1911, establishing public school system, by providing for the biennial enumeration of illiterates and aliens, 992-993.

No. 591.
Amending act of 1917, establishing a public school employes' retirement system, by providing for the reinstatement of persons separated from school service for more than five years, 993.

No. 592.
Amending act of 1913, imposing taxes upon certain classes of personal property, by exempting indebtedness of school districts from taxation, 993.

No. 1092.
Joint resolution providing for a legislative commission to investigate the educational needs of the Commonwealth, and making appropriation, 2241.

No. 1213.
Relating to the destruction of cancelled or unused bonds of the State, 2860.

No. 1263.
Joint resolution proposing amendment to Constitution, providing that courts of quarter sessions may change election districts, 3060.

No. 19.
Making incurable insanity a cause for divorce, 168.

No. 37.
Amending act of 1876, relating to appeals in cases of summary convictions, 109.

BARR, CADWALLADER M.—Continued.

No. 135.
Further amending act constituting the Allegheny County Court the juvenile court of said county, 3023.

No. 143.
Further amending act constituting the Allegheny County Court the Juvenile Court of said county, 168.

No. 198.
Amending act creating commission for acquisition and maintenance by Pennsylvania and New Jersy of certain toll bridges over the Delaware River, 203.

No. 209.
Joint resolution proposing amendment to Constitution, authorizing bond issue of $5,000,000 for erection of Pennsylvania National Guard buildings, 203.

No. 242.
Repealing act of 1901, for the better protection of timber lands against fire, 476.

No. 282.
Amending and repealing part of act regulating sale of securities, 1294.

No. 300.
Supplement to act prohibiting the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors, 475.

No. 423, (House No. 88).
Joint resolution proposing amendment to Constitution, authorizing bond issue for soldiers' bonus, 2458.

No. 1022.
Further amending School Code, by providing that directors may incur indebtedness to refund obligations outstanding since December 1921, and thereafter renewed, 2484.

No. 1096, (House No. 1115).
Permitting establishment of saving funds by charitable and character building organizations, 2624.

No. 1112, (House No. 1124).
Providing for sale of certain armories, 2860.

No. 1205, (House No. 889).
Providing for maintenance by municipalities of soldiers' monuments and memorials where there is no organization to care for same, 3043-3044.

No. 1209.
Amending Penal Code, by providing that false pretense shall include act of officers or agent of corporation obtaining money or property for the corporation, 3023.

No. 1263.
Joint resolution proposing amendment to Constitution, providing that courts of quarter sessions may change election districts, 3061.

No. 1311, (House No. 1470).
Amending act authorizing municipalities to require a bond to protect labor and material-men in erection of public buildings, 3320.

No. 1378, (House No. 1632).
Amending School Code, by including payments for certain part time teachers in extension schools and classes, 3538.

Member of special committee, 70.

Member of standing committees, 60-62.

Motion by, for
Bills on third reading and final passage to go over in their order, 320.

BARR, CADWALLADER M.—Continued.

Senate to go into Committee of Whole on Bill No. 1087, (House No. 392) the General Appropriation Bill, 2387. (Withdrawn, 2387), 2643, 2646, 2647.

Motion by, to

Amend motion for Senate to go into committee of whole on Bill No. 1087, (House No. 392), General Appropriation Bill for two years beginning June 1, 1925, 2640. (Withdrawn, 2641).

Instruct the Secretary of Senate to investigate delay in printing Revised Legislative Directory, 1215.

Invite the Auditor General to attend meeting of Committee on Appropriations, 288. (Withdrawn, 289).

Print in appendix of Legislative Journal report of commission to investigate textbooks and histories used in public schools, 2028.

Proceed to consideration of Bill No. 148, constituting the board of trustees of Washington and Jefferson College the Beaver Memorial Commission, 1325.

Proceed to consideration of Bill No. 319, (House No. 170), providing for and regulating the validation of certain borough ordinances, 662.

Recommit Bill No. 200, amending act establishing public school employes' retirment system, by providing for payment of annuity to employes separated from service prior to establishment of system, 280.

Recommit Bill No. 216, Joint Resolution ratifying proposed amendment to Constitution of United States relative to child labor, 417.

Recommit Bill No. 225, amending act relating to the appointment by the Governor of notaries public, 429.

Recommit Bill No. 282, amending and repealing part of act regulating sale of securities, 1528.

Recommit Bill No. 319, (House No. 170), providing for and regulating the validation of certain borough ordinances, 654.

Recommit Bill No. 539, amending act establishing public school employes' retirement system, with regard to amount of annuity to remain part of fund after separation from service, 2884-2885.

Recommit Bill No. 651, (House No. 727), amending act requiring publication of legal notices in certain counties, 2382.

Recommit Bill No. 929, (House No. 516), making appropriation to University of Pittsburgh for general maintenance, purchase of equipment, etc., 2220.

Recommit Bill No. 930, (House No. 627), making appropriation to Temple University of Philadelphia, 2220.

Recommit Bill No. 991, House No. 958), further amending School Code, by allowing boards of school directors to acquire school sites, playgrounds or buildings in another district, 2467.

Recommit Bill No. 1037, creating a commission to investigate the situation with regard to normal schools, 2377.

Recommit Bill No. 1106, (House No. 890), further amending School Code, by providing for re-assignment of children when transportation is not provided in district, 2897.

Recommit Bill No. 1107, (House No. 893), amending act defining and regulating consolidated schools, by further defining said schools and fixing Commonwealth's share of cost of transportation, 2897.

Recommit Bill No. 1204, (House No. 827), amending School Code, by providing that pupils may attend religious instruction, 3159.

BARR, CADWALLADER M.—Continued.

Recommit Bill No. 1221, (House No. 1089), making appropriation to carry out provisions of act for the encouragemnt of agriculture, 3141.

Recommit Bill No. 1291, (House No. 736), Defining and regulating the business of auctioneers, 3696. (Withdrawn, 3697).

Reconsider vote on Bill No. 319, (House No. 170), Providing for and regulating the validation of certain borough ordinances, 662.

Reconsider vote on Bill No. 991, (House No. 958), Further amending School Code, by allowing boards of school directors to acquire school sites, playgrounds or buildings in another district, 2467.

Suspend rule 21, requiring amended bills to be noted on calendar, 3531, 3739, 3876.

Suspend Rule 39, requiring concurrent resolutions to be referred to committee, 103, 205, 3371.

Points of order raised by, on

Senate Bill No. 189, Joint resolution proposing amendment to Constitution, regulating State contracts for printing and supplies, 231.

Senate Bill No. 1185, (House No. 279), Fixing salaries of judges, 3361.

Questions of personal privilege raised by, on

Delay in printing of Revised Legislative Directory, 1215.

Senate Bill No. 1145, Amending and repealing part of act providing for escheat of deposits of money or property for storage or safekeeping, 3032.

Senate concurrent resolution authorizing appointment of a committee of members of the House and Senate to represent Pennsylvania at the Inauguration of Calvin Coolidge as President of the United States, 658.

Remarks by, on

Amendments to Bill No. 1087, (House No. 392), General Appropriation Bill for two years beginning June 1, 1925, 2644-2645, 2646, 2647, 2648.

Amendments to Bill No. 1134, Regulating the selection drawing and summoning of jurors in counties of third class, 3870-3871.

Bill No. 102, Providing it shall not be a defense in an action against a corporation to prove a negotiable instrument was issued by an officer contrary to its by-laws, 574-576.

Bill No. 216, Joint resolution ratifying proposed amendment to Constitution of United States relative to child labor, 417-428.

Bill No. 273, Making appropriation for improvement of maritime port facilities at Philadelphia, 2880.

Bill No. 300, United Dry Bill, 826-827.

Bill No. 355, Amending act establishing public school employes' retirement system, with regard to term and reinstatement of county superintendents, 1302-1303.

Bill No. 381, Authorizing the Auditor General, State Treasurer and Secretary of Internal Affairs to employ attorneys, 883-888.

Bill No. 434, (House No. 591), Joint resolution proposing amendment to Constitution, authorizing bond issue for forestry purposes, 2619.

Bill No. 540, Regulating issuance of negotiable instruments by corporations, 1519.

Bill No. 900, Amending act regulating primary elections, by limiting candidates filing nomination petitions to one party, 2371.

BARR, CADWALLADER M.—Continued.

Bill No. 992, (House No. 965), Amending act of 1893, relating to mandamus, by making same applicable to all State officers, commissions and bureaus, excepting the Governor, 2891, 3688-3689.

Bill No. 995, (House No. 970), Amending Borough Code, by providing for construction of new water mains, 2891-2892.

Bill No. 1026, Authorizing the Department of Highways to purchase material and sell same to contractors for construction of State and State-aid highways, 2222-2223.

Bill No. 1061, (House No. 1236), Amending act authorizing boroughs to redeem outstanding bonds, 2894.

Bill No. 1076, (House No. 265), Amending Game Code, by changing open season, protecting quail, and providing that no game protector shall have power to enforce any law excepting game laws, 3690.

Bill No. 1098, (House No. 1029), Amending act of 1889, relating to taxation, by clarifying the provisions of the act with respect to taxation of public utilities owned and operated by municipalities, 3347.

Bill No. 1110, (House No. 1114), Amending School Code, by providing appropriation for schools closed or discontinued in districts of fourth class under act of 1901, 2786.

Bill No. 1117, (House No. 1234), Supplementing act for government of cities of second class, establishing and regulating a Department of City Transit, 2791.

Bill No. 1145, Amending and repealing part of act providing for escheat of deposits of money or property for storage or safekeeping, 3032.

Bill No. 1185, (House No. 279), Fixing salaries of judges, 3355-3356, 3361.

Bill No. 1252, (House No. 22), Making appropriation to Roselia Foundling Asylum and Maternity Hospital, of Pittsburgh, 3494.

Bill No. 1291, (House No. 736), Defining and regulating the busines of auctioneers, 3697.

Bill No. 1324, (House No. 503), Further amending act regulating operation of motor vehicles, by providing for return of fifty per cent of license fees to counties from which they originate, 3856-3857.

Bill No. 1353, (House No. 1571), Relating to bonus in all cases where corporations provide for shares without nominal or par value, 3510-3511.

Bill No. 1356, (House No. 1371), Amending act for better government of cities of first class, by providing that a person must be a citizen of United States five years to hold office of mayor and office of director appointed by the mayor, 3867.

Communication from Governor relative to ratification of amendment to Constitution of United States regulating Child Labor, 8.

House point of order requesting that Senate amendments to General Appropriation Bill be printed in brackets and italics, 3058.

Motion to recommit Bill No. 1087, (House No. 392), General Appropriation Bill, 2387.

Motion to recommit Bill No. 1353, (House No. 1571), Relating to bonus in all cases where corporations provide for shares without nominal or par value, 3400.

Senate concurrent resolution authorizing commission appointed to examine into the educational needs and resouces of the Commonwealth to investigate the cost of education, 3745.

BARR, CADWALLADER M.—Continued.

Vote on Bill No. 1322, (House No. 1522), Limiting the operation of by-laws of corporations, 3504-3505.

Report of commission to investigate textbooks and histories used in public schools presented by, 2028.

Resolutions offered by

Authorizing appointment of committee to ascertain why a lunch room has not been established in the Capitol Building, 70.

Relative to awarding of Senatorial scholarships by colleges and other institutions of learning, 103.

Resolutions, concurrent, offered by

Authorizing adjournment of Legislature until March sixteenth, 1295.

Creating a commission for the celebration of the two hundredth anniversary of the birth of George Washington, 3371.

Testimonial, pesentation to and acceptance of, 3898-3899.

BARTLEY, W. E., Representatives from Butler County

Amendments offered by, to

Bill No. 949, (Senate No. 39), Providing for one collector for State and county taxes in cities of third class, 1568.

Bill introduced by

No. 368.

Authorizing the Department of Highways to correct errors made in allocating to Butler County its proportion of appropriation, 160.

Election returns, 29.

Member of standing committees, 73-78.

Motion by, to

Dispense with further reading of the Journal, 290.

Recommit Bill No. 949, (Senate No. 39), Providing for one collector for State and county taxes in cities of third class, 1611.

Oath of office administered, to, 36.

BBASEBALL (see bribery, Sunday).

BATTLEFIELD COMMISSION OF FRANCE AND BELGIUM, by eliminating specific expenditures for certain memorials, amending act of 1923, continuing

Senate Bill No. 455.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Schantz, 569.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 569.
Reported without amendment, 569.
First reading, 602.
Second reading, 661.
Third reading and final passage, 714-715.
Returned from House without amendment,
Signed by President pro tempore, 1658.
Approved by Governor, 1961.

In House (No. 992).

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 844.
Reported without amendment, 844.
First reading, 844.
Second reading, 986-987.
Third reading and final passage, 1381.
Signed by Speaker, 1717.

BATTLE OF LAKE ERIE CENTENIAL ANNIVERSARY COMMISSION, members of, nominated, 21; nominations laid upon table, 23. referred to Committee on Finance, 60; reported with favorable recommendation, 3538; nominations confirmed, 3559.

BAUMER, HERMAN E., Senator from Thirty-fifth District, (Cambria County)

Bill introduced by

No. 256.

Amending act of 1903, defining powers of courts of quarter sessions with regard to care of dependent and delinquent children, by extending the provisions of act to children under eighteen years of age, 226.

BAUMER, HERMAN E.—Continued.

Election returns, 3.

Member of conference committee, 3532.

Member of special committees, 440, 1613, 3901.

Member of standing committees, 60-62.

Oath of office administered to, 4.

BEACON LIGHT MISSION (see appropriation).

BEAUTY PARLORS (see hairdressers).

BEAVER COUNTY (see highway).

BEAVER COUNTY CHILDREN'S HOME (see appropriation).

BEAVER MEMORIAL COMMISSION, constituting the board of trustees of Washington and Jefferson College the James A.

House Bill No. 386.
Read in place in House by Mr. Moore, 161.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 161.

BEAVER MEMORIAL COMMISSION, constituting the board of trustees of Washington and Jefferson College the James A.,

Senate Bill No. 148.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Sprowls, 119.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 119.
Reported without amendment, 1027.
First reading, 1034.
Second reading, 1204.
Over in its order, 1301.
Third reading and amended, 1325.
Vote on third reading reconsidered and bill recommitted, 1512-1513.
Re-reported with amendment, 1539.
Over in its order, 1644.
Third reading and final passage, 1667.

In House (No. 1419).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1830.

BEAVER VALLEY GENERAL HOSPITAL (see appropriation).

BEDFORD COUNTY (see highway).

BEDSTUFFS (see mattresses).

BEHNEY, RALPH H., Representative from Lebanon County
Acting Speaker, 3106.
Amendments offered by, to

Bill No. 249, Making appropriation to Good Samaritan Hospital, of Lebanon, 1156.

Bill No. 835, Amending act empowering courts of common pleas to discharge certain lands bound by liens, 2294, 2687.

Bills introduced by
No. 248.
Making appropriation to Home for Widows and Single Women, of Lebanon, 95.

No. 249.
Making appropriation to Good Samaritan Hospital, of Lebanon, 96.

No. 834.
Amending Insurance Department Act of 1921, by providing for appropriation of fees collected by said department for the department's administration purposes, 551.

No. 835.
Amending act of 1911, empowering courts of common pleas to discharge lands bound by liens for maintenance of burial lots, by extending power of court to discharge liens for support of churches, congregations and ministers, 551.

No. 836.
Amending act of 1923, consolidating the law relating to game, by increasing the hunting license fees, and providing limited hunting licenses, 551.

BEHNEY, RALPH H.—Continued.

No. 837.
Amending act of 1923, providing for licensing of transcient retail merchants, in cities, boroughs and townships, 551.

No. 838.
Amending Insurance Department Act of 1921, by providing for transmission of report of Insurance Commissioner to the Department of Property and Supplies, 551.

No. 839.
Further amending act of 1917, consolidating law relating to townships, by providing for construction of sidewalks in townships of second class, 551.

No. 1265.
Amending act of 1919, providing for a Joint Commission for the erection of a bridge over the Delaware River between Philadelphia and Camden, 1545-1546.

No. 1386.
Amending Insurance Company Act of 1921, by regulating the writing of casualty insurance by foreign companies, 1827.

No. 1387.
Amending act of 1885, authorizing certain corporations to become sole surety for the faithful performance of any trust, by limiting the amount for which a company may be approved on one bond, 1827.

No. 1397.
Making appropriation to Department of Agriculture for salaries, 1828.

No. 1637.
Regulating manner of increasing indebtedness of certain counties, cities and municipalities, 2395.

Bills reported by

No. 651.
Authorizing Valley Forge Park Commission to make use of moneys known as the "Wood Fund", 509.

No. 928, (Senate No. 340).
Amending act establishing State employes' retirement system by permitting employes of the Department of Public Instruction to join same, 2724.

No. 950, (Senate No. 310).
Validating certain proceedings and elections of counties and municipalities, 1716.

No. 1080, (Senate No. 261).
Amending act regulating method of porcedure in the execution of line or partition fences, by providing for fence views in cities of third class by members of council, 2723.

No. 1522.
Limiting operation of by-laws of corporations, 2720.

No. 1565, (Senate No. 656).
Amending School Code, by defining "cost of tuition," 3253.

No. 1654, (Senate No. 1010).
Authorizing register of wills in counties of fourth class to appoint a solicitor, 2723.

No. 1667, (Senate No. 368).
Amending Insurance Company Act, excepting from incontestability benefits for total and permanent disability, 3252.

No. 1679, (Senate No. 657).
Further amending School Code, with regard to establishment of resident of inmates of orphans' homes attending public school, 3253.

Bill returned by

BEHNEY, RALPH H.—Continued.

No. 1641.
Amending Inheritance Tax Act of 1919, by increasing rate of tax in certain cases, 2720.

Election returns, 31.

Member of standing committees, 73-78.

Motion by, for
Special order on House Bill No. 835, amending act empowering courts of common pleas to discharge certain lands bound by liens, 3236.

Motion by, to

Adjourn, 3676.

Dispense with further reading of the Journal, 383.

Have printed extra copies of Bill No. 985, amending Workmen's Compensation Act, by fixing date compensation shall start when disability extends over four weeks, 1744.

Recommit Bill No. 991, (Senate No. 411), amending Insurance Company Act, by fixing contents of declaration to be filed with Commissioner, and increasing amount of required reserve fund, 2309.

Reconsider vote on Bill No. 835, amending act empowering courts of common pleas to discharge certain lands bound by liens, 2686.

Oath of office administered to, 36.

Remarks by, on
Bill No. 985, Amending Workmen's Compensation Act, by fixing date compensation shall start when disability extends over four weeks, 3110.

Bill No. 991, (Senate No. 411), Amending Insurance Company Act, with regard to contents of declaration to be filed with Commissioner and amount of reserve fund of reciprocal insurance companies, 3636.

Bill No. 1108, (Senate No. 470), Authorizing certain municipalities to make contracts of insurance with mutual fire insurance companies, 2310.

Bill No. 1637, Regulating manner of increasing indebtedness of certain counties, cities and municipalities, 3309.

BELGIUM (see Battlefield Commission).

BELL, FRED A., Representative from Blair County, (First District).

Amendments offered by, to
Bill No. 1447, Making it a misdemeanor to stipulate or receive fees or commissions for procuring loans or purchase of negotiable instruments, 2582.

Bills introduced by
No. 151.
Making appropriation to Altoona Hospital, 87.

No. 164.
Making appropriation to Mercy Hospital of Altoona, 88.

No. 271.
Allowing a rebate and imposing a penalty in collection of county taxes assessed in cities of third class, in counties of the fifth class, 128.

No. 1447.
Making it a misdemeanor to stipulate or receive fees or commissions for procuring loans or purchases of negotiable instruments, 1931.

Bills reported by
No. 46.
Joint resolution making appropriation to Auditor General to pay claim of architect employed by Commission for erection of State Institution for Inebriates, 1042.

BELL, FRED A.—Continued.

No. 304.
Joint resolution proposing amendment to Constitution, authorizing bond issue of $5,000,000 for erection of Pennsylvania National Guard buildings, 200.

No. 1248, (Senate No. 192).
Making appropriation to Children's Aid Society of Pennsylvania, at Philadelphia, 1552.

No. 1365.
For the adjustment and payment of certain claims for injury to and sickness of officers and enlisted men of National Guard, 1852.

No. 1575.
Providing for transfer by the Adjutant General of land conveyed for armory purposes when unavailable for use therefore, 2518.

Election returns, 29.

Member of standing committees, 73, 78, 91.

Motion by, to
Adjourn, 565.

Dispense with further reading of the Jurnal, 442.

Recommit Bill No. 1447, Making it a misdemeanor to stipulate or receive fees or commissions for procuring loans or purchases of negotiable instruments, 2734.

Oath of office administered to, 36.

Remarks by, on
Bill No. 271, Allowing a rebate and imposing a penalty in the collection of county taxes assessed in cities of third class in counties of fifth class, 496-497.

BELL, WILLIAM T., Representative from Allegheny County, (Sixth District)

Bill introduced by
No. 381.
Making appropriation to Pittsburgh Home for Babies, 161.

Bills reported by
No. 140.
Amending act of 1917, Relating to townships, by providing for removal of ashes and garbage in townships of first class, 133.

No. 253.
Making appropriation to Oil City Hospital, 949.

No. 260.
Making appropriation to Montgomery Hospital, at Norristown, 949.

No. 278.
Making appropriation to Milliken Hospital of Pottsville, 949.

No. 285.
Making appropriation to Conemaugh Valley Memorial Hospital, at Johnstown, 949.

No. 288.
Making appropriation to Annie M. Warner Hospital, of Gettysburg, 949.

No. 430.
Authorizing register of wills and ex-officio clerk of orphans' court in counties of second class to fix salaries of assistant clerks, 295.

No. 783.
Supplementing act creating county planning commission, 671-672.

No. 1280.
Fixing salary of jail physician in counties of second class, 2675.

BELL, WILLIAM T.—Continued.

No. 1381.
Validating certain seated tax sales held by county treasurers in counties of eighth class, 2146.

No. 1613, (Senate No. 30).
Fixing salary of sheriffs in counties of sixth class, 2496-2497.

Election returns, 28.

Member of standing committees, 73-78.

Motion by, to
Dispense with further reading of the Journal,

Oath of office administered to, 36.

BELVERDERE GENERAL HOSPITAL (see appropriations).

BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION'S HOME FOR CHILDREN (see appropriation).

BENTLEY, MISS ALICE M., Representative from Crawford County

Amendments offered by, to
Bill No. 315, Making appropriation to Titusville Hospital, 1160.

Bill No. 1562, (Senate No. 591), Amending act establishing public school employes' retirement system, by providing for reinstatement of persons separated from school service for more than five years, 3016.

Bills introduced by
No. 315.
Making appropriation to Titusville Hospital, 130.

No. 316.
Making appropriation to Meadville Children's Aid Society and Home for Aged, 130.

No. 317.
Making appropriation to Meadville City Hospital, 130.

No. 318.
Making appropriation to Spencer Hospital, of Meadville, 131.

No. 447.
Making appropriation to the Auditor General to carry into effect provisions of act for payment of moneys to counties and townships the tax funds of which are dimished by acquisition of land for Pymatuning Swamp, 181.

No. 448.
Making appropriation to Superintendent of Public Instruction to carry into effect provisions of act for payment of moneys to school districts the taxes of which are reduced by acquisition lands for Pymatuning Swamp, 181.

No. 449.
Authorizing the Department of Public Instruction annually to fix fees to be charged for the professional examining boards, 181.

No. 450.
Requiring the payment of fees received by professional examining boards within the Department of Public Instruction into the State Treasury, 181.

No. 664.
Amending act of 1911, Establishing public school system, with regard to eligibility of county superintendents, 293.

No. 670.
Amending act of 1911, Establishing public school system, by providing for opening of evening schools in citizenship upon petition, 293.

No. 1394.
Making appropriation for payment of State annuities to public school employes who separated from school service prior to establishment of public school employes retirement system, 1828.

BENTLEY, MISS ALICE M.—Continued.

Bills reported by
No. 944, (Senate No. 200).
Amending act establishing public school employes' retirement system, by providing for payment of annuity to employes separated from service prior to establishment of system, 1264.

No. 1078.
Amending School Code, by repealing proviso authorizing the advance of minimum and maximum salary for high school teachers in school districts of first class, 2164.

Election returns, 30.

Member of standing committees, 73-78.

Motion by, to
Dispense with further reading of the Journal, 549.

Oath of office administered to, 36.

Resolution offered by
Tendering thanks of House to Pages for their attention to duties, 3990.

BEREAN MANUAL TRAINING AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL (see appropriation).

BERGER, HARRY, Sergeant-at-Arms of House, presentation of testimonial from Members of House to, 3994.

BERKEY, HON. JOHN A., Judge of the Sixteenth Judicial District, pending institution of impeachment proceedings, resolution (House) by Shaffer, authorizing Committee on Judiciary General to inquire into the official conduct of, 401-402; amended and referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 444-445; reported without amendment and adopted, 512; report of Committee on Judiciary General that proceedings be stayed and dismissed presented and adopted, 2399-2420.

Remarks on, by Marshall, 2412-2417; by Ludlow, 2416-2417; by Alexander, 2417; by Haas, 2417-2418; by Blumberg, 2418.

BERKEY IMPEACHMENT PROCEEDINGS, concurrent resolution, (House) by Marshall, authorizing Chief Clerk of House of Representatives to borrow money to defray expenses of, 940; objections raised by Sowers, 940-941; amended resolution presented to and adopted by House, 987-988; referred to Committee on Appropriations in Senate, 1032-1033; reported with amendments and adopted by Senate, 1295; ret. from House with Senate amendments conc. in, 1332; ret. from Senate with amendments in which House conc., 1481-1482; approved by Governor, 2044.

Remarks on, by Marshall, 940-941, 987; by Sowers, 941, 987; by Ludlow, 941; by McCaig, 987; by Dilsheimer, 988.

BERKEY IMPEACHMENT PROCEEDINGS, stenographic report of hearings in, appendix, 4907.

BERKEY TRIAL, making appropriation to reimburse banks for loans made by Chief Clerk of House of Representatives to pay expenses of

House Bill No. 1165.
Read in place in House by Mr. Marshall, 1232.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1232.

BERKHEISER, REGINALD, Representative from Northumberland County, (Second District).

Bill introduced by
No. 147.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Northumberland County, 87.

Election returns, 32.

Member of standing committees, 73-78.

Motion by, to
Dispense with further reading of the Journal, 602, 1929.

Oath of office administered to, 36.

BERKS COUNTY (see highway).

BERWICK HOSPITAL (see appropriation).

BETHEL ORPHANAGE (see appropriation).

BETHESDA HOME (see appropriation).

BETTS, WILLIAM I., Senator from Thirty-fourth District, (Centre and Clearfield Counties).

Amendment offered by, to
Bill No. 553, Validating official actions of justices of the peace who were elected but failed to receive commission, 1521.

Bills introduced by
No. 65.
Amending act of 1923, imposing State tax on liquid fuels, 68.

No. 66.
Amending act 1844, relative to taxation, by making real estate of public service companies subject to taxation for county purposes, 68.

No. 67.
Making appropriation to Clearfield Hospital, 68.

No. 106.
Providing for appropriation of moneys by counties toward expense of installing ornamental illumination upon certain streets in county seat, 100.

No. 107.
Joint resolution proposing amendment to Constitution of Pennsylvania, authoriizng bond issue of eight millions of dollars for Pennsylvania State College, 100.

No. 310.
Validating certain proceedings and elections of counties and municipalities held pursuant to act regulating manner of increasing indebtedness of municipalities, 319.

No. 375.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Clearfield and Centre Counties, 473.

No. 376.
Amending act of 1844, to reduce the State debt, by removing certain personal property from taxation, 473.

No. 401.
Amending act of 1911, establishing public school system, by making further provision against fire hazard in school buildings, 530.

No. 402.
To prevent fraudulent procedure in obtaining credentials from the Department of Public Instruction, 530.

No. 553.
Validating acts of justices of the peace who were elected but failed to receive commission, 877-878.

No. 1068.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Centre County, 2200.

No. 1381.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Clearfield County, 3537.

No. 1382.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Centre County, 3537.

No. 1383.
Establishing as a State highway a certain section of public road in Clearfield County, 3537.

Bills reported by
No. 351.
Amending act regulating practice of medicine and surgery, 528.

No. 466.
Supplementing act regulating practice of pharmacy, 991.

No. 610, (House No. 731).
Amending Game Code, with regard to permits for dogs hunting foxes or wild cats, 1222.

BETTS, WILLIAM I.—Continued.

Leave of absence granted, 2457, 2743, 2859.

Member of conference committee, 3514.

Member of standing committees, 60-62.

Motion by, to
Recommit Bill No. 310, Validating certain proceedings and elections of counties and municipalities, 3166.

Recommit Bill No. 401, Amending School Code, by making further provision against fire hazard in school buildings, 833, 1009.

Reconsider vote on Bill No. 47, Requiring sale of oysters by count, 214.

Reconsider vote on Bill No. 310, Validating certain proceedings and elections of counties and municipalities, 3166.

Resolution, concurrent, offered by
Recalling from House, Senate Bill No. 968, Authorizing the Secretary of Highways, with the approval of the Governor, to make re-locations of State-aid highways, 2241.

BEULAH ANCHORAGE (see appropriation).

BEVERAGES (see drinks).

BICKETT, MILTON A., Representative from Lawrence County, (Second District)

Bills introduced by

No. 125.
Making appropriation to Ellwood City Hospital, 86.

No. 590.
Relieving municipal bonds and other evidences of indebtedness from taxation, 220.

No. 643.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Lawrence County, 291.

Bills reported by

No. 308.
Providing that territory annexed to cities of second class shall constitute a part of the poor districts thereof, 200.

No. 467.
Authorizing mayors of all cities to appoint a committee to investigate certain applications for peddlers' licenses, 510.

No. 775.
Amending act authorizing cities of third class to regulate location of business and industries, 755.

No. 915, (Senate No. 106).
Providing for appropriation of moneys by counties toward expense of installing ornamental illumination upon certain streets in the county seat, 1353.

No. 1074.
Validating certain municipal claims in boroughs, 2518.

No. 1236.
Amending act authorizing boroughs to redeem outstanding bonds, 1483.

Election returns, 31.

Leave of absence granted, 604.

Member of standing committees, 73-78.

Motion by, to
Dispense with further reading of the Journal, 748.

Oath of office administered to, 36.

Remarks by, on
Bill No. 22, Making appropriation to Roselia Foundling Asylum and Maternity Hospital, of Pittsburgh, 2700-2701.

BIDELSPACHER, CHARLES F., Representative from Lycoming County

Amendments offered by, to
Bill No. 662, Amending the Game Code of 1923, by establishing Auxiliary State Game Refuges, 762-763, 937.

Bills introduced by
No. 263.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Bradford, Lycoming and Sullivan Counties, 112.

No. 264.
Requiring actions of trespass to be brought in the county where the action arose, 112.

No. 565.
Making appropriation to Florence Crittendon Mission of Williamsport, 219.

No. 566.
Making appropriation to Home for Friendless of Williamsport, 219.

No. 662.
Amending act of 1923, Consolidating the law relating to game, by establishing Auxiliary State game refuges, 293.

No. 935.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Lycoming County, 749.

No. 936.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Lycoming County, 749.

No. 937.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Lycoming County, 749.

No. 938.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Lycoming County, 749.

No. 939.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Lycoming and Tioga Counties, 749.

No. 1170.
Providing for the maintenance of certain city streets jointly by Commonwealth and the city, 1232.

No. 1276.
Authorizing district attorneys in counties of sixth class to appoint county detectives, 1546.

Bills reported by
No. 51.
Amending act of 1895, Creating office of county controller in certain counties, by changing amount at which contracts must be advertised, 133.

No. 727.
Amending act requiring publication of legal notices in certain counties, 754.

No. 730.
Further amending act requiring county commissioners to advertise for sealed proposals before contracting to build or repair certain county bridges, 3253.

No. 817, (Senate No. 36).
Authorizing employment of stenographers by district attorneys in certain counties, 2520-2521.

No. 1278.
Repealing act relating to legal advertisements in Lycoming County, 2145.

No. 1441, (Senate No. 529).
Providing for the assignment of deputy and assistant district attorneys to appear before the grand jury in counties of third class, 2146.

BIDELSPACHER, CHARLES F.—Continued.

No. 1536.
Making it unlawful in certain cases to search property of others without search warrants, 3253.

Election returns, 31.

Member of standing committees, 73, 78, 91.

Motion by, to
Dispense with further reading of the Journal, 668.

Postpone Bill No. 717, Authorizing county controller to bring suit on contracts upon neglect or refusal of board of commissioners so to do, 1570.

Recommit Bill No. 717, Authorizing county controller to bring suit on contracts upon neglect or refusal of board of commissioners so to do, 1704.

Reconsider vote on Bill No. 717, Authorizing county controller to bring suit on contracts upon neglect or refusal of board of commissioners so to do, 1704.

Oath of office administered to, 36.

Remarks by, on
Bill No. 76, Further amending Township Code, by increasing compensation of township supervisors, 1564.

Bill No. 584, Regulating and determining what weight shall make a ton of coal, 3440.

Bill No. 624, Authorizing county treasurers, registers of wills, recorders of deeds, clerks of courts, sheriffs and prothonotaries of counties of fifth class to employ attorneys, 682.

Bill No. 686, Regulating fees of clerks of court of quarter sessions in counties excepting those of first and second class, 1254.

Bill No. 710, Revising and consolidating the law relating to assessment and collection of taxes excepting in counties of first class, 2960.

Bill No. 983, Amending School Code, with regard to payment of per capita school tax in school districts of second, third and fourth class, 3114.

Bill No. 1735, (Senate No. 963), Amending Game Code, by increasing the resident hunters' license fee, 3832.

Motion to reconsider vote on Bill No. 880, Amending School Code, by further regulating dismissal of principals and teachers, and repealing provision limiting contracts with teachers to three years, 3651.

BILLS, COMMONWEALTH, making appropriation for payment of interest on certain overdue

House Bill No. 1323.
Read in place in House by Mr. Hall, 1547.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1547.

BILLS IN HOUSE, resolution (House) by Marcus, fixing March twenty-sixth as last day for introduction of, 1234.

BILLS IN HOUSE, resolution (House) by Sowers, fixing April sixth as last day for introduction of, 1043.

BILLS IN SENATE until after appointment of standing committees, resolution (Senate) by Miller, deferring presentation of, 5.

BILLS on calendar, concurrent resolution, (Senate) by Miller, authorizing appointment of committee to investigate advisability of printing brief statement of object or purpose of, 3726-3737; ret. from House conc. in, 3743; conc. in by House, 3843.

BILLS, RESOLUTIONS, CALENDARS, etc., concurrent resolution (Senate) by Miller, authorizing appointment of committee to investigate method of printing and filing, 119; ret. from House conc. in, 117; conc. in by House, 134; approved by Governor, 175; House committee appointed to ascertain cause for delay in printing and filing House bills and calendars, 299; Senate committee appointed, 381; House committee appointed, 444; House committee reports, 688.

BILLS, RESOLUTIONS, CALENDARS, etc., concurrent resolution, (Senate) by Miller, relative to new method of printing and filing 1222; adopted by Senate, 1223; laid over for printing in House, 1270-1271; conc. in

BILLS, RESOLUTIONS CALENDARS.—Continued.

by House, 2301-2302; ret. from House conc. in, 2344-2345; approved by Governor, 3165.

BIRDS (see game).

BIRTHS (see infants, registration).

BITUMINOUS (see mine, mines).

BLACK, HON. D. FRANK, presentation of testimonial to Hon. Thomas Bluett, Speaker of House of Representatives, by, 39.

BLAIR COUNTY (see highway).

BLAIR, FREDERICK W., Representative from Erie County, (Fourth District).

Amendments offered by, to
Bill No. 334, Amending act relating to townships, by relieving township auditors of townships of first and second class from attending conventions, 266.

Bill No. 335, Amending act regulating operation of motor vehicles, by making it unlawful to park within fifteen feet of any fire plug, 2989-2990.

Bills introduced by
No. 102.
Making appropriation to Elmwood Home for Boys, at Erie, 84.

No. 334.
Amending act of 1917, consolidating the law relating to townships, by relieving auditors of townships of first and second class from attending conventions, 131.

No. 335.
Amending act of 1919, regulating operation of motor vehicles, by making it unlawful to park any motor vehicle within fifteen feet of any fire plug, 131-132.

No. 469.
Amending act of 1911, establishing State Highway Department, by changing route 85, from Meadville to the Ohio State line, 182.

No. 471.
Providing for the quarantine and control of the European Corn Borer, 183.

No. 832.
Amending act of 1911, establishing State Highway Department, by placing the payment of damages due to changes of width and location of State highways upon the State, 550.

No. 882.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Erie County, 669.

No. 1146.
Amending act of 1911, Establishing State Highway Department, by changing route 86, from Erie to Ohio State line, 1230-1231.

No. 1485.
Requiring telephone companies operating in the same territory to make connections and to provide for interchange of messages, 2144.

Bills reported by
No. 167.
Authorizing employment of stenographers by district attorneys in certain counties, 186.

No. 297.
Authorizing counties of fourth class and cities of third class to appropriate moneys to State parks, 186.

No. 563.
Enabling tax collectors to collect taxes for payment of which they have become personally liable without having collected same, 552-553.

No. 647.
Amending act relating to townships, by providing for election of township commissioners in townships of first class not divided into wards, 492.

BLAIR, FREDERICK W.—Continued.

No. 762.
Amending the Tonship Code, by making misfeasance of township supervisors a misdemeanor, 755.

No. 763.
Amending School Code, by requiring school districts to select depositories, 1263.

No. 1281.
Supplementing Workmen's Compensation Act of 1915, providing for payment of compensation to volunteer firemen of their dependents, 2722.

No. 1287, (Senate No. 475).
Amending act regulating compensation of poor directors, by increasing their salaries in certain districts, 2520.

Election returns, 30.

Leave of absence granted, 756, 1853.

Member of standing committees, 73-78.

Motion by, to
Dispense with further reading of the Jaurnal, 843.

Oath of office administered to, 36.

Remarks by, on
Bill No. 335, Amending act regulating operation of motor vehicles, by making it unlawful to park within fifteen feet of any fire plug, 3290.

Bill No. 1540, (Senate No. 495), Authorizing municipalities to expend money for the insurance of volunteer firemen, 3646.

BLAIR MEMORIAL HOSPITAL (see appropriation to J. C. Blair, etc).

BLASTING (see mines).

BLIND, DEAF OR CRIPPLED CHILDREN, further amending act of 1911, establishing public school system, by providing for education of

Senate Bill No. 314.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Lanius, 320.
Referred to Committee on Education, 320.
Reported without amendment, 528.
First reading, 548.
Second reading, 588-589.
Third reading and final passage, 654.
Returned from House without amendment, 2096.
Signed by President pro tempore, 2128.
Approved by Governor, 2348.

In House (No. 954).
Referred to Committee on Education, 753.
Reported without amendment, 1265.
First reading, 1506.
Second reading, 1596.
Third reading and final passage, 2058.
Signed by Speaker, 2197.

BLIND OR DEAF STUDENTS, amending act of 1919, fixing period of instruction in institutions for instruction of blind, by extending act to include schools for instruction of

Senate Bill No. 313.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Lanius, 320.
Referred to Committee on Education, 320.
Reported without amendment, 528.
First reading, 548.
Second reading, 588.
Third reading and final passage, 653.
Returned from House without amendment, 2096.
Signed by President pro tempore, 2128.
Approved by Governor, 2348.

In House (No. 953).
Referred to Committee on Education, 753.
Reported without amendment, 1265.
First reading, 1505.
Second reading, 1596.
Third reading and final passage, 2057-2058.
Signed by Speaker, 2197.

BLIND OR DEAF STUDENTS, in certain schools and institutions, amending act of 1911, establishing public school system, by providing for assistance to

Senate Bill No. 312.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Lanius, 320.
Referred to Committee on Education, 320.
Reported without amendment, 528.
First reading, 548.
Second reading and amended, 587-588.
Third reading and final passage, 653.
Returned from House with amendments in which Senate concurred, 2093-2094.
Signed by President pro tempore, 2128.
Approved by Governor; 2348.

Remarks on, by
Lanius, 2093.

In House (No. 952).
Referred to Committee on Education, 753.
Reported without amendment, 1265.
First reading, 1505.
Second reading and amended, 1595-1596.
Third reading and final passage, 2057.
Returned from Senate with House amendments concurred in, 2195.
Signed by Speaker, 2197.

BLIND, report of Commissioners for, presented to Senate, 3746; to House, 3986; appendix, 4881.

BLIND, STATE COUNCIL FOR, as a departmental administrative board within the Department of Welfare, creating

Senate Bill No. 659.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Lanius, 1326.
Referred to Committee on Education, 1326.
Rported with amendment, 1614.
First reading, 1673.
Second reading, 1813.
Third reading and final passage, 2001.
Returned from House without amendment, 3562.
Signed by the President pro tempore, 3679.

In House (No. 1510).
Referred to Committee on Education, 2145.
Rported without amendment, 2723.
First reading, 2835.
Second reading, 3014.
Third reading and final passage, 3660.
Signed by Speaker, 3749.

BLIND, STATE COUNCIL FOR, making appropriation to Department of Welfare for

Senate Bill No. 662.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Lanius, 1326.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1326.
Rported without amendment, 1659.
First reading, 1674.
Second reading, 1813-1814.
Third reading and final passage, 2001-2002.
Returned from House without amendment, 3732.
Signed by President pro tempore, 3740.

In House (No. 1511).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 2145.
Reported without amendment, 3417.
First reading, 3417.
Second reading, 3588.
Third reading and final passage, 3769.
Signed by Speaker, 3847.

BLOOMSBURG HOSPITAL (see appropriation).

BLOSSBURG STATE HOSPITAL, members of Board of Trustees of, nominated, 18; nominations laid upon table, 23 referred to Committee on Finance, 60; reported with favorable recommendation, 3538; nominations confirmed, 3559.

BLOSSBURG STATE HOSPITAL (see also appropriation).

BLUE LAWS (see fishing, employes, Sunday).

BLUE SKY LAWS (see securities).

BLUETT, THOMAS, Representative from Philadelphia County, (Twenty-fifth District).

BLUETT, THOMAS.—Continued.

Address by, in appreciation of election as Speaker, 37.

Bills introduced by
No. 868.
Codifying and revising the laws relating to domestic and foreign building and loan associations, 603.

No. 999.
Making appropriation to Saint Luke's Homeopathic Hospital of Philadelphia, 844.

Election returns, 32.

Oath of office administered to, as Member, 36; as Speaker, 37.

Speaker of House, nomination and election as, 36-37.

Speaker of House, resolution of thanks from House for efficient services as, 3989.

Testimonials, presentation to and acceptance of, 3990-3991, 3993, 3996.

Testimonial presented to, by 43rd Ward Republican Executive Committee of Philadelphia, 39.

BLUMBERG, ARNOLD N., Representative from Philadelphia County, (Third District)

Acting Speaker, 1886, 2844.

Amendments offered by, to
Bill No. 411, Further amending act relating to lunatics and habitual drunkards, by providing for summoning of expert witnesses to testify at trials therof, 2575.

Bills introduced by
No. 30.
Making an appropriation to Maternity Hospital, of Philadelphia, 80.

No. 216.
Defining crime of negligent homicide when committed by the operation of a vehicle, 94.

No. 241.
Making an appropriation to Woman's Southern Homeopathic Hospital of Philadelphia, 95.

No. 1595.
Amending act of 1919, exempting from collateral inheritance tax estates in property, books, works of art, etc., for free exhibition purposes, by extending act to money, securities, etc., for care the care thereof, 2393.

Bills reported by
No. 314.

Amending act exempting from taxation public property, places of religious worship, certain burial places and institutions of purely public charity, by exempting public parks used for amusement purposes, 2516.

No. 357.
Making deficiency appropriation to Western Pennsylvania School for Deaf, 950.

No. 369.
Amending act relating to sales of unseated lands, 553.

No. 407.
Making appropriation to Berean Manual Training and Industrial School, 951.

No. 494.
Making appropriation to United Baking Company of Pittsburgh, for refund of mercantile license tax, 951.

No. 677.
Regulating zoning in cities of first class, 305.

BLUETT, THOMAS.—Continued.

No. 721, (Senate No. 202).
Relating to procedure in certain cases where question is raised as to jurisdiction of court over defendant, 306.

No. 811.
Amending act regulating practice of medicine and surgery, 754-755.

No. 852.
Making appropriation to reimburse Josephine Wrucina, for overpayments to the State Treasurer, 953.

No. 899.
Making appropriation to Western Pennsylvania School for Blind, at Pittsburgh, for deficiency in maintenance and education of State pupils, 953.

No. 955, (Senate No. 329).
Regulating manufacture, sale and registration of non-alcoholic drinks, 2929.

No. 1059.
Making appropriation to Polk State School, 1261.

No. 1155.
Amending act relating to oleomargarine and butterine, by further regulating the manufacture and sale thereof, 2721.

Bill returned by
No. 173.
Amending act relating to husband and wife, by authorizing married women to mortgage real property without joinder of husband, 386.

Election returns, 32.

Member of standing committees, 73-78.

Motion by, to
Dispense with further reading of the Journal, 920.

Place upon calendar House Bill No. 1438, further amending act of 1889, relating to taxation, by changing rate of taxation on capital stock, and removing exemption granted lauderning and manufacturing corporations, 2285.

Postpone Bill No. 743, amending act establishing State Industrial Home for Women, by changing procedure of transfer, sentence, commitment, etc., 2583.

Recommit Bill No. 216, defining crime of negligent homicide when committed by the operation of motor vehicles, 968.

Report of Secretary of Internal Affairs to be made part of Journal, 188.

Oath of office administered to, 36.

Presentation of testimonial to Herman C. Wagner, Stenographer to Resident Clerk, 3996.

Presentation of testimonial to Speaker Bluett, 3996.

Remarks by, on
Bill No. 736, Defining and regulating the business of auctioneers, 3248-3249.

Bill No. 1407, (Senate No. 363), Further amending act establishing public school employes' retirement system, by giving employes certain additional service credit, changing rules relative to State annuity, etc., 2732-2733.

Bill No. 1438, Further amending act of 1889, relating to taxation, by changing rate of taxation on capital stock, and removing exemption granted laundering and manufacturing corporations, 2285-2287.

Bill No. 1751, (Senate No. 1029), Amending act regulating operation of motor vehicles, by changing certain rules and regulations, and requiring officers to be in uniform when inspecting cars, 3969.

BLUETT, THOMAS.—Continued.

Report of Judiciary General Committee of House relative to charges against Hon. John A. Berkey, President Judge of Sixteenth Judicial District, 2418.

Report of Judiciary General Committee relative to charges against Hon. John A. Berkey, President Judge of the Sixteenth Judicial District presented by, 2399-2400.

BOARD, ADVISORY HEALTH, members of, nominated, 14; nominations laid upon table, 23; referred to Committee on Finance, 60; reported with favorable recommendation, 3538; nominations confirmed, 3559.

BOARD AND BOARDS, (see also accountants, armory, assessment, blind, chiropractic, dentistry, engineers, executive, game, Giant Power, hairdressers, jurors, Lake Erie, liquors, mine, mines, naturopathy, Notary Public, parole, pharmacy, prison directors, salary school, tax, trustees, undertakers, viewers, water).

BOARD, ANTHRACITE MINE INSPECTORS EXAMINING, members of, nominated, 15; nominations laid upon table, 23. referred to Committee on Finance, 60; reported with favorable recommendation, 3538; nominations confirmed, 3559.

BOARD, ARMORY, members of, nominated, 14; nominations laid upon table, 23. referred to Committee on Finance, 60; reported with favorable recommendations, 3538; nominations confirmed, 3559.

BOARD, DENTAL COUNCIL AND EXAMINING, members of State, nominated, 14; nominations laid upon table, 23; referred to Committee on Finance, 60; reported with favorable recommendation, 3538; nominations confirmed, 3559.

BOARD, FOR EXAMINATION OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, members of, nominated, 14; nominations laid upon table, 23; referred to Committee on Finance, 60; reported with favorable recommendation, 3538; nominations confirmed, 3559.

BOARD FOR REGISTRATION OF PROFESSIONAL ENGINEERS AND LAND SURVEYORS, members of State, nominated, 17; nominations laid upon table, 23; referred to Committee on Finance, 60; reported with favorable recommendation, 3538; nominations confirmed, 3559.

BOARD, INDUSTRIAL, members of, nominated, 14; nominations laid upon table, 23; referred to Committee on Finance, 60; reported with favorable recommendation, 3538; nominations confirmed, 3559.

BOARD, LAKE ERIE AND OHIO RIVER CANAL, members of, nominated, 14; nominations laid upon table, 23; referred to Committee on Finance, 60; reported with favorable recommendation, 3538; nominations confirmed, 3559.

BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS OF PUBLIC GROUNDS AND BUILDINGS, (see Delaware River Bridge).

BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS OF NAVIGATION (see Delaware River).

BOARD OF EXAMINERS FOR REGISTRATION OF NURSES, members of State, nominated, 14; nominations laid upon table, 23; referred to Committee on Finance, 60; reported with favorable recommendation, 3538; nominations confirmed, 3559.

BOARD OF EXAMINERS OF ARCHITECTS, members of State, nominated, 15; nominations laid upon table, 23; referred to Committee on Finance, 60; reported with favorable recommendation, 3538; nominations confirmed, 3559.

BOARD OF FINANCE AND REVENUE (see motor license fund).

BOARD OF FISH COMMISSIONERS, members of, nominated, 15; nominations laid upon table, 23; referred to Committee on Finance, 60; reported with favorable recommendation, 3538; nominations confirmed, 3559.

BOARD OF GAME COMMISSIONERS, members of, nominated, 15; nominations laid upon table, 23; referred to Committee on Finance, 60; reported with favorable recommendation, 3538; nominations confirmed, 3559.

BOARD OF MEDICAL EDUCATION AND LICENSURE (see also Public Instruction).

BOARD OF MEDICAL EDUCATION AND LICENSURE, state, members of, nominated, 14; nomination laid upon table, 23. referred to Committee on Finance, 60; reported with favorable recommendation, 3538; nominations confirmed, 3559.

BOARD OF OPTOMETRICAL EXAMINERS, State, merbers of, nominated, 15; nominations laid upon table, 23; referred to Committee on Finance, 60; reported with favorable recommendation, 3538; nominations confirmed, 3559.

BOARD OF OSTEOPATHIC EXAMINERS (see also Public Instruction).

BOARD OF OSTEOPATHIC EXAMINERS, State members of, nominated, 15; nominations laid upon table, 23; referred to Committee on Finance, 60; reported with favorable recommendation, 3538; nominations confirmed, 3559.

BOARD OF PHARMACY, State, members of, nominated, 14; nominations laid upon table, 23; referred to Committee on Finance, 60; reported with favorable recommendation, 3538; nominations confirmed, 3559.

BOARD OF PHYSICIANS (see insanity).

BOARD OF REGISTRATION COMMISSIONERS, Philadelphia, members of, nominated, 15; nominations laid upon table, 23. referred to Committee on Finance, 60; reported with favorable recommendation, 3538; nominations confirmed, 3559.

BOARD OF REGISTRATION COMMISSIONERS, Pittsburgh, mebers of, nominated, 15; nominations laid upon table, 23. referred to Committee on Finance, 60; reported with favorable recommendation, 3538; nominations confirmed, 3559.

BOARD OF REGISTRATION COMMISSIONERS, Scranton, members of, nominated, 15; nominations laid upon table, 23; referred to Committee on Finance, 60; reported with favorable recommendation, 3538; nominations confirmed, 3559.

BOARD OF UNDERTAKERS, State, members of, nominated, 14; nominations laid upon table, 23; referred to Committee on Finance, 60; reported with favorable recommendation, 3539; nominations confirmed, 3559,

BOARD OF VETERINARY MEDICAL EXAMINERS, State, members of, nominated, 14; nominations laid upon table, 23; referred to Committee on Finance, 60; reported with favorable recommendation, 3538; nominations confirmed, 3559.

BOARD, OSTEOPATHIC SURGEONS' EXAMINING, members of, nominated, 20; nominations laid upon table, 23; referred to Committee on Finance, 60; reported with favorable recommendation, 3538; nominations confirmed, 3559.

BOARD, PUBLIC SCHOOL EMPLOYES RETIREMENT, member of, nominated, 14; nomination laid upon table, 23; referred to Committee on Finance, 60; reported with favorable recommendation, 3538; nomination confirmed, 3559.

BOARD, STATE EMPLOYES RETIREMENT, member of, nominated, 14; nominations laid upon table, 23; referred to Committee on Finance, 60; reported with favorable recommendation, 3538; nomination confirmed, 3559.

BOARD, WATER AND POWER RESOURCES, member of, nominated, 16; nominations laid upon table, 23; referred to Committee on Finance, 60; reported with favorable recommendation, 3538; nominations confirmed, 3559.

BOARD, WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION, members of, nominated, 14; nominations laid upon table, 23; referred to Committee on Finance, 60; reported with favorable recommendation, 3538; nominations confirmed, 3559.

BOARDING HOUSES (see hotels, infants, tenement).

BOILER INSPECTION FEES to Department of Labor and Industry, amending act of 1905, regulating employment of labor, by appropriating

Senate Bill No. 123.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Baldwin, 101.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 101.
Reported with amendment, 528.
First reading, 547.
Second reading and amended, 583-584.
Recommitted to Committee on Appropriations, 584.
Re-reported without amendment, 1191.
Third reading and final passage, 1299-1300.
Returned from House without amendment, 3683.
Signed by President pro tempore, 3740.

In House (No. 1293).
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 1547.
Reported without amendment, 2165-2166.
First reading, 2299.
Recommitted to Committee on Judiciary Special, 2304.
Re-reported without amendment, 2520.
Second reading, 2684.
Recommitted to Committee on Judiciary Special, 2930-2931.
Re-reported without amendment, 3275-3276.
Third reading and final passage, 3672.
Signed by Speaker, 3847.

BOILER INSPECTION FEES.—Continued.

Remarks on, by
Goodnough, 2304.
Sowers, 2304.

BONBRAKE, NORMAN L., Senator from Thirty-third District, (Adams and Franklin Counties).

Amendments offered by, to
Bill No. 240, Repealing act of 1897, relative to appointment of persons by county commissioners for purpose of fighting forest fires, 578-579.

Bills introduced by
No. 236.
Authorizing the Department of Forests and Waters to accept gifts, donations or contributions under certain circumstances, 204.

No. 237.
Repealing act of 1794, for the prevention of forest fires, 204.

No. 238.
Repealing act of 1869, for the prevention of forest fires in Union County, 204.

No. 239.
Repealing act of 1870, to protect timber lands from fire, 204.

No. 240.
Repealing act of 1897, relative to appointment of persons by county commissioners for fighting forest fires, 204.

No. 241.
Repealing act of 1899, making constables of townships and boroughs ex-officio fire, game and fish wardens, 204.

No. 242.
Repealing act of 1901, for the better protection of timber lands against fire, 204.

No. 243.
Repealing section 1 of act of 1911, to protect the State Forest Reserves, 204.

No. 244.
Repealing section 1 of the act of 1911, to protect trees and woodlands, 204.

No. 245.
Repealing act of 1915, permitting Department of Forestry to enter into co-operative agreements with municipal and private agencies for prevention of forest fires, 204.

No. 257.
Making appropriation to Department of Forests and Waters for repairs to and dredging of Laurel Dam, in Michaux State Forest Reserve, 226.

No. 491.
To repeal act of 1879, to prevent the burning of woods in any county of the Commonwealth, 710.

No. 606.
Validating acts of persons acting as deputy prothonotaries, 1028.

No. 1066.
Amending act of 1917, relating to descent and distribution of real and personal property of persons dying intestate, by providing that a husband living apart from his wife, having committed adultery shall not participate in wife's estate, 2200.

No. 1241.
Establishing as a State highway a certain section of public road in Franklin County, 3043.

Bills reported by
No. 130.
To regulate and standardize the manufacture and sale of clinical thermometers, 168.

BONBRAKE, NORMAN L.—Continued.

No. 189.
Joint resolution proposing amendment to Constitution, regulating State contracts for printing and supplies, 168.

No. 236.
Authorizing Department of Forests and Waters to accept gifts, donations or contributions under certain circumstances, 476.

No. 271.
Amending act regulating cross-examination of a defendant in criminal trials, 472.

No. 321, (House No. 194).
Further amending act regulating manner of increasing indebtedness of municipalities, 1747.

No. 520.
Authorizing county commissioners to provide district attorneys in counties of sixth class with offices and supplies, 876.

No. 626, (House No. 35).
Regulating issuance, execution and return of search warrants, 1292.

No. 953, (House No. 432).
Amending act relating to the organization and procedure of the orphans' court, with regard to issuing marriage licenses, 2090.

No. 1295, (House No. 1032).
Amending act providing for exits and fire-escapes in certain buildings not in cities of first and second class, by exempting school building gymnasiums of fire-proof construction from seating regulations, 3477.

Election returns, 3.

Leave of absence granted, 2341, 2457, 2595, 2859.

Member of standing committees, 60-62.

Motion by, for
Recess, 1822.

Oath of office administered to, 4.

Remarks by, on
Bill No. 216, Joint resolution ratifying proposed amendment to Constitution of United States relative to child labor, 421-422, 428.

Bill No. 1098, (House No. 1029), Amending act of 1889, relating to taxation, by clarifying the provisions of act with respect to taxation of public utilities owned and operated by municipalities, 3348.

Resolution offered by
Tendering thanks of Senate to all Senate officers and employes for able performance of their duties, 3901.

BOND AND BONDS (see also boroughs, Constitution, corporations, forestry, indebtedness, labor, motor license fund, National Guard, Pennsylvania State College, replevin, taxation).

BONDS FOR HIGHWAY PURPOSES to amount of $50,000,000, providing for redemption of said bonds by Board of Finance and Revenue, and making appropriation therefor, authorizing issue and sale of

Senate Bill No. 1.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Buckman, 63.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads and Highways, 63.
Reported without amendment, 73.
First reading, 73
Second reading, 107-108.
Recommitted to Committee on Appropriations, 253.
Re-reported without amendment, 127.
Recommitted to Committee on Public Roads and Highways, 147.
Re-reported with amendment, 176.
Third reading and final passage, 206-208.

BONDS FOR HIGHWAY PURPOSES.—Continued.

Returned from House with amendments in which Senate concurred, 836-837.
Signed by President pro tempore, 878.
Approved by Governor, 1031.

Remarks on, by
Buckman, 147.

In House (No. 618).
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 224.
Reported with amendment, 511.
First reading, 564.
Second reading, 631-633.
Third reading and amended, 781.
Resumed and passed finally, 859-862.
Returned from Senate with House amendments concurred in, 926.
Signed by Speaker, 934.

Remarks on, by
Alexander, 861-862.
Hess, 861.

BONUS ON CHARTERS and increases of capital stock of certain corporations, by reducing said bonus of certain domestic and foreign corporations, limited partnerships and joint-stock associations, amending and supplementing act of 1899, providing for payment of

House Bill No. 550.
Read in place in House by Mr. Wheeler, 218.
Referred to Committee on Ways and Means, 218.

BONUS (see also Constitution, corporations).

BOOKS OF RECORD (see indices, recorder of deeds).

BOOM, SARAH M. (see pension).

BOOTHS (see motion pictures).

BOROUGH AND SCHOOL TAX purposes, providing for a separate assessment of property in boroughs for

House Bill No. 1521.
Read in place in House by Mr. Lotz, 2245.
Referred to Committee on Municipal Corporations, 2246.
Reported without amendment, 2929.
First reading, 3082.
Second reading and amended, 3214-3216.
Third reading and defeated on final passage, 3451-3454.

Remarks on, by
Marshall, 3453.
Voltz, 3453.

BOROUGH CODE by Legislative Reference Bureau, providing for revised edition of

Senate Bill No. 132.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Barr, 102.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 102.
Reported with amendment, 167.
First reading, 177.
Second reading, 211.
Third reading and final passage, 230.

In House (No. 682).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 294.
Reported with amendment, 2251.
First reading, 2252.
Second reading and recommitted, 2456.

BOROUGH CONTRACTS, without complying with all the requirements of the act of 1921, relating to borough contracts, where such contracts have been either in whole or in part performed by contractor, validating certain

House Bill No. 967.
Read in place in House by Mr. Haas, 750.
Referred to Committee on Counties and Townships, 750.
Re-referred to Committee on Municipal Corporations, 925-926.
Reported without amendment, 1262.
First reading, 1501.
Second reading, 1581.
Third reading and final passage, 1888.

BOROUGH CONTRACTS.—Continued.

Returned from Senate without amendment, 2498.
Signed by Speaker, 2719.
Vetoed by Governor, 3433-3434.

In Senate (No. 993).
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 1956-1957.
Reported without amendment, 2091.
First reading, 2140.
Second reading, 2232.
Third reading and final passage, 2375.
Signed by President pro tempore, 2602.

BOROUGH ORDINANCES, providing for and regulating the validation of certain

House Bill No. 170.
Read in place in House by Mr. Harding, 88.
Referred to Committee on Counties and Townships, 88.
Reported without amendment, 186.
First reading, 222.
Second reading, 264.
Third reading and final passage, 309.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 689.
Signed by Speaker, 758.
Approved by Governor, 942.

In Senate (No. 319).
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 382.
Reported without amendment, 527-528.
First reading, 548.
Second reading, 589.
Recommitted, 654.
Vote by which bill was recommitted reconsidered, 662.
Third reading and final passage, 662.
Signed by President pro tempore, 745.

BOROUGH RECORDS, may be typewritten, and validating records heretofore typewritten, providing that

House Bill No. 969.
Read in place in House by Mr. Haas, 750.
Referred to Committee on Counties and Townships, 750
Re-referred to Committee on Municipal Corporations, 926.
Reported without amendment, 1262.
First reading, 1502.
Second reading, 1587.
Third reading and final passage, 1893.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 2498.
Signed by Speaker, 2719.
Approved by Governor, 3234.

In Senate (No. 994).
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 1957.
Reported without amendment, 2089.
First reading, 2140.
Second reading, 2232.
Third reading and final passage, 2375.
Signed by President pro tempore, 2602.

BOROUGH TREASURERS, of all fines, penalties or forfeitures providing for payment or return to

House Bill No. 1237.
Read in place in House by Mr. James H. McClure, 1371.
Referred to Committee on Municipal Corporations, 1371.
Reported without amendment, 1482.
First reading, 1560.
Second reading, 1723.
Postponed for present, 2061.
Time for postponement extended, 2293.
Dropped from calendar, 3587.

BOROUGHS, by determining method of assessment for improvement of streets dividing boroughs and other municipality, amending act of 1915, providing system of government for

House Bill No. 1038.
Read in place in House by Mr. McKim, 923.
Referred to Committee on Municipal Corporations, 923.

BOROUGHS, by increasing appropriation of money for municipal music, amending act of 1915, providing system of government for

BOROUGHS.—Continued.

Senate Bill No. 1008.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Culbertson, 1959.
Referred to Committee on New Counties and County Seats, 1959.
Reported without amendment, 2090.
First reading, 2140.
Second reading, 2232.
Third reading and final passage, 2376.
Returned from House without amendment, 3684.
Signed by President pro tempore, 3740.

In House (No. 1653).
Referred to Committee on Counties and Townships, 2515.
Reported without amendment, 3071.
First reading, 3211.
Second reading, 3472.
Third reading and final passage, 3673.
Signed by Speaker, 3848.

BOROUGHS, by making State party with boroughs in street improvement, amending act of 1915, providing system of government for

House Bill No. 972.
Read in place in House by Mr. Haas, 750.
Referred to Committee on Counties and Townships, 750.
Re-referred to Committee on Municipal Corporations, 926.
Reported without amendment, 1263.
First reading, 1503.
Second reading, 1589.
Third reading and final passage, 1894-1895.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3020.
Signed by Speaker, 3219.

In Senate (No. 997).
Referred to Committee on New Counties and County Seats, 1957.
Reported without amendment, 2597.
First reading, 2672.
Second reading, 2797.
Third reading and final passage, 2892.
Signed by President, 3126.

BOROUGHS, by providing for assessment and collection for street improvements, amending act of 1915, providing system of government for

House Bill No. 975.
Read in place in House by Mr. Haas, 750.
Referred to Committee on Counties and Townships, 750.
Re-referred to Committee on Municipal Corporations, 926.
Reported without amendment, 2289.
First reading, 2423.
Second reading and amended, 2540.
Third reading and final passage, 3224-3225.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3620.
Signed by Speaker, 4009.

In Senate (No. 1276).
Referred to Committee on New Counties and County Seats, 3167.
Reported without amendment, 3191.
First reading, 3195.
Second reading, 3384.
Third reading and final passage, 3498.
Signed by President, 3886.

BOROUGHS, by providing for construction of new water mains, and for assessment of cost against abutting property owners, amending act of 1915, providing system of government for

House Bill No. 970.
Read in place in House by Mr. Haas, 750.
Referred to Committee on Counties and Townships, 750.
Re-referred to Committee on Municipal Corporations, 926.
Reported without amendment, 1263.
First reading, 1503.
Second reading, 1593.

BOROUGHS.—Continued,

Third reading and final passage, 1897-1898.
Returned from Senate with amendments in which House concurred, 3278.
Signed by Speaker, 3435.

In Senate (No. 995).
Referred to Committee on New Counties and County Seats, 1957.
Reported without amendment, 2596.
First reading, 2672.
Second reading, 2797.
Recommitted to Committee on Municipal Affairs, 2891-2892.
Re-reported with amendment, 3058.
Over in its order, 3134.
Third reading and final passage, 3175.
Returned from House with Senate amendments concurred in, 3181.
Signed by President, 3324.

Remarks on, by
Barr, 2891-2892.
Buckman, 2891.

BOROUGHS, by regulating markets whether for individual use or resale, amending act of 1915, providing system of government for

House Bill No. 1075.
Read in place in House by Mr. McBride, 1038.
Referred to Committee on Municipal Corporations, 1038.
Reported with amendment, 2519.
First reading, 2740.
Second reading and amended, 2990.
Third reading and final passage, 3291.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3621.
Signed by Speaker, 4006.

In Senate (No. 1321).
Referred to Committee on New Counties and County Seats, 3182.
Reported without amendment, 3185.
First reading, 3198.
Second reading, 3390.
Third reading and final passage, 3504.
Signed by President, 3886.

BOROUGHS, by requiring auditors to public annual financial statement by advertisement in a newspaper, amending act of 1915, providing system of government for

House Bill No. 1159.
Read in place in House by Mr. Scott, 1232.
Referred to Committee on Counties and Townships, 1232.

BOROUGHS for paving and curbing public highways, and municipal liens therefor, validating proceedings and ordinances by councils in

House Bill No. 99.
Read in place in House by Mr. Irvin, 84.
Referred to Committee on Counties and Townships, 84.
Reported without amendment, 186.
First reading, 222.
Second reading and amended, 263.
Third reading and final passage, 308.
Returned from Senate with amendments in which House concurred, 1708-1709.
Signed by Speaker, 1717.
Approved by Governor, 2044.

In Senate (No. 317).
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 382.
Reported with amendment, 1190.
First reading, 1217.
Second reading, 1315.
Third reading and final passage, 1514.
Signed by President pro tempore, 1660.

BOROUGHS for paving and curbing public highways, and municipal liens therefor, validating proceedings and ordinances by councils in

BOROUGHS.—Continued.

House Bill No. 1339.
Read in place in House by Mr. MacMillan, 1678.
Referred to Committee on Municipal Corporations, 1678.

BOROUGHS for paving and curbing public highways, and municipal liens therefor, validating ordinances and proceedings by councils in

Senate Bill No. 232.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Gelder, 177.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 177.
Reported with amendment, 1188.
First reading, 1217.
Over in its order, 1314.
Second reading and recommitted, 1526.
Re-reported with amendment, 1747.
Third reading and final passage, 1982.
Returned from House without amendment, 3684.
Signed by President pro tempore, 3740.

In House (No. 1501).
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 2145.
Reported without amendment, 2929.
First reading, 2930.
Second reading, 3089.
Third reading and final passage, 3666-3667.
Signed by Speaker, 3847.

Remarks on, by
Congressman Golder, 3666-3667.

BOROUGHS for paving and curbing public highways, and municipal liens therefor, validating ordinances and proceedings by councils in

Senate Bill No. 517.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Miller, 794.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 794.
Reported with amendment, 1215.
First reading, 1219.
Second reading, 1321.
Third reading and amended, 1519.
Over in its order, 1644.
Vote on third reading reconsidered and bill recommitted, 1666.
Re-reported with amendment, 1747.
Third reading and final passage, 1995.
Returned from House without amendment, 3562.
Signed by President pro tempore, 3678.

In House (No. 1505).
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 2145.
Reported without amendment, 2723.
First reading, 2835.
Second reading, 3014.
Third reading and final passage, 3653.
Signed by Speaker, 3747.

BOROUGHS having a population of over ten thousand, providing for a separate assessment of property in

House Bill No. 1266.
Read in place in House by Mr. Scott, 1546.
Referred to Committee on Municipal Corporations, 1546.

BOROUGHS (see also annexation, dance halls, election districts, health associations, highways, tax board, tax collectors, taxation, taxes, trees, wardens).

BOROUGHS to act jointly in acquisition and maintenance of recreation centers, further amending act of 1915, providing system of government for boroughs, by authorizing two or more

House Bill No. 1079.
Read in place in House by Mr. Hricko, 1038.
Referred to Committee on Municipal Corporations, 1038.
Reported without amendment, 1852.
First reading, 1951.
Second reading, 2080-2081.
Third reading and final passage, 2320-2321.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3020.
Signed by Speaker, 3219.

In Senate (No. 1108).
Referred to Committee on New Counties and County Seats, 2342-2343.

BOROUGHS.—Continued.

Reported without amendment, 2596.
First reading, 2673.
Second reading, 2799.
Third reading and final passage, 2897.
Signed by President, 3127.

BOROUGHS to acquire and operate water systems, authorizing

House Bill No. 418.
Read in place in House by Mr. Frye, 179.
Referred to Committee on Counties and Townships, 179.
Reported with amendment, 756.
First reading, 848-849.
Second reading, 984.
Third reading, 1284.
Vote on third reading reconsidered and bill postponed, 1284.
Resumed on third reading and recommitted, 1484.
Re-reported with amendment, 1831.
Third reading and final passage, 2179.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3020.
Signed by Speaker, 3218.

In Senate (No. 1077).
Referred to Committee on New Counties and County Seats, 2236.
Reported without amendment, 2595.
First reading, 2672-2673.
Second reading, 2797-2798.
Third reading and final passage, 2895.
Signed by President, 3125.

BOROUGHS TO ELECT COUNCILS by proportional representation, enabling

Senate Bill No. 1193.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Stites, 2651.
Referred to Committee on New Counties and County Seats, 2651.

BOROUGHS to erect, establish and maintain markets, amending act of 1915, providing system of government for boroughs, by authorizing

House Bill No. 1129.
Read in place in House by Mr. Williston P. Wood, 1229.
Referred to Committee on Municipal Corporations, 1229.
Reported without amendment, 1852.
First reading, 1952.
Second reading, 2083.
Third reading and final passage, 2324.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3020.
Signed by Speaker, 3219.

In Senate (No. 1113).
Referred to Committee on New Counties and County Seats, 2343.
Reported without amendment, 2596.
First reading, 2674.
Second reading, 2799.
Third reading and final passage, 2897.
Signed by President, 3127.

BOROUGHS to grade and pave streets and assess part of cost thereof against abutting property owners, so as to provide for assessment of whole cost against property owners, amending act of 1923, empowering

House Bill No. 1042.
Read in place in House by Mr. Moffatt, 923.
Referred to Committee on Counties and Townships, 923.

BOROUGHS to grade and pave streets without petition of property owners, and assess part of cost against abutting property owners, repealing act of 1923, empowering

House Bill No. 974.
Read in place in House by Mr. Haas, 750.
Referred to Committee on Counties and Townships, 750.
Referred to Committee on Municipal Corporations, 926.
Reported without amendment, 1263.

BOROUGHS.—Continued.

First reading, 1503.
Second reading and amended, 1592.
Third reading and final passage, 1896-1897.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3092.
Signed by Speaker, 3219.

In Senate (No. 998).
Referred to Committee on New Counties and County Seats, 1957.
Reported without amendment, 2595.
First reading, 2672.
Second reading, 2797.
Over in its order, 2892.
Third reading and final passage, 3036.
Signed by President, 3126.

BOROUGHS to purchase, own and operate any natural gas wells within the borough limits for municipal purposes, empowering

House Bill No. 1039.
Read in place in House by Mr. Marshall, 923.
Referred to Committee on Counties and Townships, 923.
Reported without amendment, 1681.
First reading, 1922.
Second reading, 1933.
Third reading and final passage, 2181.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3251.
Signed by Speaker, 3435.

In Senate (No. 1084).
Referred to Committee on New Counties and County Seats, 2237.
Reported without amendment, 2596.
First reading, 2673.
Second reading, 2798.
Recommitted, 2895.
Re-reported without amendment, 3058.
Third reading and final passage, 3135.
Signed by President, 3324.

BOROUGHS to redeem outstanding bonds, amending act of 1915, authorizing

House Bill No. 1236.
Read in place in House by Mr. James H. McClure, 1371.
Referred to Committee on Municipal Corporations, 1371.
Reported without amendment, 1483.
First reading, 1561-1562.
Second reading, 1728.
Third reading and final passage, 2169.
Returned from Senate with amendments in which House concurred, 3586.
Signed by Speaker, 3752.

In Senate (No. 1061).
Referred to Committee on Municipal Affairs, 2138.
Reported without amendment, 2624.
First reading, 2672.
Second reading, 2797.
Recommitted, 2894.
Re-reported with amendment, 3124.
Third reading and final passage, 3346.
Returned from House with Senate amendments concurred in, 3513.
Signed by President pro tempore, 3682.

Remarks on, by
Barr, 2894.

BOROUGHS to sell certain real estate for non-payment of taxes, repealing act of 1923, authorizing

House Bill No. 1238.
Read in place in House by Mr. James H. McClure, 1371.
Referred to Committee on Municipal Corporations, 1371.
Reported without amendment, 1483.
First reading, 1561.
Second reading and amended, 1728.
Third reading and final passage, 1268-1269.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3820.
Signed by Speaker, 4000.

BOROUGHS.—Continued.

In Senate (No. 1062).
Referred to Committee on Municipal Affairs, 2138.
Reported without amendment, 3320.
First reading, 3406-3407.
Second reading, 3516.
Third reading and final passage, 3689.
Signed by President, 3891.

BOROUGHS to sell certain real estate, repealing act of 1923, authorizing

House Bill No. 1528.
Read in place in House by Mr. Storer, 2246.
Referred to Committee on Municipal Corporations, 2246.

BOROUGHS to sue out writs of scire facias on certain municipal claims where more than five years has elapsed since such claims were filed, authorizing

House Bill No. 1136.
Read in place in House by Mr. Flynn, 1229.
Referred to Committee on Municipal Corporations, 1229.
Reported without amendment, 1852.
First reading, 1952.
Second reading and amended, 2185.
Postponed for present, 230.
Third reading and amended, 3107.
Resumed and passed finally, 3445-3446.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3826.
Signed by Speaker, 4000.

In Senate (No. 1367).
Referred to Committee on Game and Fisheries, 3401.
Reported without amendment, 3403.
First reading, 3409.
Second reading, 3526.
Third reading and final passage, 3702.
Signed by President, 3891.

BOROUGHS, validating certain municipal assessments, claims and liens in

House Bill No. 27.
Read in place in House by Mr. Memolo, 79.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 79.
Reported with amendment, 186.
First reading, 222.
Second reading, and amended, 265-266.
Third reading and postponed, 310-311.
Resumed, vote on third reading reconsidered and bill recommitted, 318.

Remarks on, by
Marshall, 311.

BOROUGHS, validating certain municipal assessments, claims and liens in

House Bill No. 1031.
Read in place in House by Mr. Washington, 923.
Referred to Committee on Counties and Townships, 923.

BOROUGHS, validating certain municipal assessments, claims and liens in

House Bill No. 1258.
Read in place in House by Mr. Haas, 1371.
Referred to Committee on Municipal Corporations, 1371.

BOROUGHS, validating certain municipal assessments, claims and liens in

Senate Bill No. 406.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Miller, 530.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 530.
Reported without amendment, 643.
First reading, 667.
Second reading, 727.
Third reading and final passage, 834.

In House (No. 1086).
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 1041.
Reported without amendment, 2723.
First reading, 2835.
Second reading, 3014.
Third reading, 3659.

BOROUGHS.—Continued.

Resumed and passed finally, 3675-3676.
Motion to reconsider vote on final passage agreed to, 3676.
Third reading and defeated on final passage, 3804-3805.

BOROUGHS, validating certain municipal claims in

House Bill No. 1074.
Read in place in House by Mr. Brewster, 1038.
Referred to Committee on Municipal Corporations, 1038.
Reported without amendment, 2518.
First reading, 2739.
Second reading, 2983-2984.
Recommitted, 3286.

BOROUGHS, validating certain municipal contracts, claims and liens in

House Bill No. 973.
Read in place in House by Mr. Haas, 750.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 750.
Re-referred to Committee on Municipal Corporations, 1233.
Reported with amendment, 2249.
First reading, 2422.
Second reading, 2528.
Third reading and amended, 3017.
Over in its order, 3443.
Resumed and defeated on final passage, 3592-3594.

Remarks on, by
Marshall, 3593.
Haas, 3593.

BOROUGHS, validating certain proceedings for municipal improvements, assessments, claims and liens in

House Bill No. 1519.
Read in place in House by Mr. Turner, 2245.
Referred to Committee on Municipal Corporations, 2245.
Reported without amendment, 2517.
First reading, 2737.
Second reading, 2972-2973.
Third reading and final passage, 3262-3263.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3620.
Signed by Speaker, 4005.

In Senate (No. 1315).
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 3182.
Reported without amendment, 3184.
First reading, 3197.
Second reading, 3389.
Third reading and final passage, 3503.
Signed by President, 3888.

BOROUGHS, with regard to assessment of property owners for grading and paving streets, amending act of 1915, consolidating law relating to

Senate Bill No. 905.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. North, 1512.
Referred to Committee on Municipal Affairs, 1512.
Reported without amendment, 1670.
First reading, ——
Second reading, 1815-1816.
Third reading and final passage, 2003.

In House (No. 1515).
Referred to Committee on Municipal Corporations, 2145.

BOROUGHS, with regard to election and compensation of councilmen in certain boroughs, amending act of 1915, providing system of government for

House Bill No. 588.
Read in place in House by Mr. Memolo, 219.
Referred to Committee on Counties and Townships, 219.

BOROUGHS, with regard to publication of report of auditors, amending act of 1915, providing system of government for

Senate Bill No. 464.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Buckman, 645.
Referred to Committee on New Counties and County Seats, 645.

BOROUGHS.—Continued.

BOROUGHS, with regard to purchase or erection of garbage plants either within or beyond borough limits, amending act of 1915, providing system of government for

House Bill No. 1263.
Read in place in House by Mr. Fred W. Patterson, 1545.
Referred to Committee on Municipal Corporations, 1545.
Reported without amendment, 1852.
First reading, 1952.
Second reading, 2082-2083.
Third reading and final passage, 2323-2324.

In Senate (No. 1118).
Referred to Committee on New Counties and County Seats, 2343.

BOUNDARIES (see counties).

BOUNTIES (see game).

BOWMAN, FRANK D., Superintendent of House Storerooms, presentation of testimonial from Members of House to, 3994.

BOXERS (see bribery).

BOXING AND SPARRING MATCHES, and exhibitions, by prohibiting decisions therein, amending act of 1923, regulating

House Bill No. 16.
Read in place in House by Mr. Alexander, 79.
Referred to Committee on Law and Order, 79.

BOYER, JOHN (see pension).

BOYS' INDUSTRIAL HOME (see appropriation).

BRADDOCK GENERAL HOSPITAL (see appropriation).

BRADFORD COUNTY (see highway, Susquehanna and Tioga Turnpike).

BRADFORD HOSPITAL (see appropriation).

BRANCH BANKS (see banks).

BRAY, EDWARD G., Representative from Carbon County.

Bills introduced by
No. 456.
Amending act of 1923, relating to salaries, offices and supplies of certain county officers, their deputies and clerks in counties of sixth class, by providing for furnishing of postage thereto, 181.

No. 699.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Carbon County, 384.

No. 849.
Regulating compensation of coroners in counties of sixth class, 551.

No. 850.
Regulating compensation of court criers and tipstaves in counties of sixth class, 551.

No. 1340.
Amending act of 1917, fixing pay of election officers, by increasing compensation of election officers, inspectors and clerks except in counties of first class, 1678.

Bills reported by
No. 681, (Senate No. 48).
Prohibiting the sale of adulterated or misbranded fruit syrups, 306.

No. 722, (Senate No. 165).
Authorizing county commissioners to appropriate moneys for health work in counties, 756.

Election returns, 29.

Member of standing committees, 73-78.

Motion by, to
Dispense with further reading of the Journal, 1038.

Oath of office administered to, 36.

BREWSTER, CHARLES C., Representative from Huntingdon County

BREWSTER, CHARLES C.—Continued.

Amendments offered by, to
Bill No. 321, Amending the Township Code, by providing for system of sewers and drains in townships of second class, 1274-1276, 3413.

Bill No. 382, Authorizing departmental administrative boards and commissions to sell surplus products of the Commonwealth, 451, 561.

Bills introduced by
No. 224.
Making appropriation to J. C. Blair Memorial Hospital, of Huntingdon, 94.

No. 321.
Amending act of 1917, Consolidating the law relating to townships, by providing for a system of sewers and drains in townships of second class, 131.

No. 382.
Authorizing departmental administrative boards and commission to sell surplus products of the Commonwealth, 161.

No. 602.
Amending act of 1911, Establishing State Highway Department, by changing route 193, from McConnellsburg to Mifflintown, 254.

No. 703.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Huntingdon County, 384.

No. 1074.
Validating certain municipal claims in boroughs, 1038.

No. 1118.
Making deficiency appropriation to Pennsylvania Industrial Reformatory at Huntingdon, 1228.

No. 1119.
Making appropriation to Pennsylvania Industrial Reformatory at Huntingdon, 1228.

No. 1121.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Huntingdon County, 1228.

Bills reported by
No. 378.
Amending act preventing the manufacture or sale of adulterated or misbranded, Paris greens, etc., by requiring the registration of insecticides and fungicides, 492.

No. 757.
Amending act regulating certain corporations, by changing the effect of by-laws, 1263.

No. 1261.
Regulating rate of interest on contracts for payment of interest by individuals and corporations, 2518.

No. 1625, (Senate No. 585).
Authorizing the purchase by the Commonwealth of agricultural lands suited to growing forest tree seedlings, 3072.

Election returns, 30.

Member of special committees, 133.

Member of standing committees, 73-78.

Motion by, to
Dispense with further reading of the Journal, 1227.

Postpone Bill No. 382, Authorizing departmental administrative boards and commissions to sell surplus products of the Commonwealth, 497, 639, 698.

Recommit Bill No. 1074, Validating certain municipal claims in boroughs, 3286.

BREWSTER, CHARLES C.—Continued.

Reconsider vote on Bill No. 321, Amending Township Code, by providing for system of sewers and drains in townships of second class, 3413.

Reconsider vote on Bill No. 382, Authorizing departmental administrative boards and commissions to sell surplus products of the Commonwealth, 561.

Oath of office administered to, 36.

Remarks by, on
Bill No. 382, Authorizing departmental administrative boards and commissions to sell surplus products of the Commonwealth, 698, 938-940, 1044-1045, 2178-2179.

Bill No. 686, Regulating fees of clerks of court of quarter sessions in counties excepting those of first and second class, 1379-1380.

Bill No. 1591, Amending act for the assignment of judges to districts other than their own, by limiting power of judges assigned to civil business, 3282.

Resolution, concurrent, offered by
Recalling from Governor House Bill No. 321, Amending Township Code, by providing for system of sewers and drains in townships of second class, 3286.

BRIBERY of professional baseball players, football players, boxers or wrestlers, making unlawful the

House Bill No. 421.
Read in place in House by Mr. Witkin, 179.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 179.
Reported without amendment, 200.
First reading, 223.
Second reading, 269.
Third reading and amended, 298-299.
Final passage, 467.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3019.
Signed by Speaker, 3218.

In Senate (No. 367).
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 442.
Reported without amendment, 2595.
First reading, 2671.
Second reading, 2793.
Third reading and final passage, 2881.
Signed by President, 3125.

BRIDGE AND BRIDGES (see also cities, Delaware River, highways, motor license fund, public service companies, railroad).

BRIDGE, SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' MEMORIAL, at Harrisburg, and making appropriation, authorizing the Board of Commissioners of Public Grounds and Buildings to erect.

House Bill No. 31.
Read in place in House by Mr. Hall, 80.
Referred to Committee on Public Buildings, 80.
Reported without amendment, 296.
First reading and recommitted to Committee on Appropriations, 406.

BRIDGE, TOLL, over the Susquehanna River between York and Lancaster counties, and freeing the State from all toll-bridges, concurrent resolution (House) by Hantz, protesting against the erection of, $45.

BRIDGES, COUNTY AND TOWNSHIP, authorizing the limiting of the capacity of

House Bill No. 258.
Read in place in House by Mr. Posey, 96.
Referred to Committee on Counties and Townships, 96.

BRIDGES, COUNTY AND TOWNSHIP, on State highway routes shall be taken over by the Commonwealth, providing that all

House Bill No. 428.
Read in place in House by Mr. Gelnett, 180.
Referred to Committee on Counties and Townships, 180.
Reported without amendment, 672.
First reading, 788.
Second reading, 966-967.
Recommitted to Committee on Public Roads, 1044.

BRIDGES, COUNTY, costing less than $1,000, further amending act of 1913, requiring county commissioners to advertise for sealed proposals before contracting to build or repair certain county bridges, by excepting contracts to build or repair

House Bill No. 730.
Read in place in House by Mr. Hess, 385.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 385.
Reported without amendment, 3253.
First reading, 3255.
Second reading, 3472.
Third reading and final passage, 3603.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3980.
Signed by Speaker, 4003.

In Senate (No. 1370).
Referred to Committee on Public Roads and Highways, 3527.
Reported without amendment, 3528.
First reading, 3565.
Second reading, 3708.
Third reading and final passage, 3861.
Signed by President, 3893.

Remarks on, by
Steele, 3861.

BRIDGES, COUNTY, over two hundred feet in length on improved State highways in counties of seventh and eighth class, providing for rebuilding of

Senate Bill No. 395.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Gelder, 529.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads and Highways, 529.
Reported with amendment, 1033.
First reading, 1035.
Second reading, 1206.
Third reading and final passage, 1304.

In House (No. 1300).
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 1548.
Reported without amendment, 3288.
First reading, 3603.
Second reading, 3775.
Third reading and dropped from calendar, 3954-3955.

BRIDGES, COUNTY, providing for the numbering of

House Bill No. 257.
Read in place in House by Mr. Posey, 96.
Referred to Committee on Counties and Townships, 96.

BRIDGES, COUNTY, upon approval of Court of Quarter Sessions, authorizing county commissioners in cases of emergency to build or rebuild

Senate Bill No. 42.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Earnest, 66.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads and Highways, 66.
Reported without amendment, 2350.
First reading, 2389.
Second reading, 2477.
Third reading and final passage, 2607.
Returned from House without amendment, 3734.
Signed by President, 3868.

In House (No. 1666).
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 2923.
Reported without amendment, 3095.
First reading, 3212.
Second reading, 3608.
Third reading and final passage, 3809.
Signed by Speaker, 3975.

BRIDGES, INTERSTATE, by an adjoining county or by a county and a city in an adjoining county, providing for building or rebuilding of

House Bill No. 1358.
Read in place in House by Mr. Turner, 1679-1680.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 1680.
Reported without amendment, 2517.
First reading, 2738.
Second reading, 2978-2979.
Third reading and final passage, 3271.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3620.
Signed by Speaker, 4006.

BRIDGES, INTERSTATE.—Continued.

In Senate (No. 1306).
Referred to Committee on New Counties and County Seats, 3181.
Reported without amendment, 3185.
First reading, 3197.
Second reading, 3388.
Third reading and final passage, 3501.
Signed by President, 3886.

BRIDGES, INTERCOUNTY, destroyed by fire, making appropriation to State Highway Department for rebuilding of certain

Senate Bill No. 52.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Steele, 67.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 67.
Reported without amendment, 102.
First reading, 110.
Second reading and recommitted, 122-123.
Re-reported without amendment, 154.
Third reading and final passage, 171.

In House (No. 573).
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 201.
Reported without amendment, 306.
First reading and recommitted to Committee on Appropriations, 409-410.
Re-reported without amendment, 690.
Second reading, 777-778.
Third reading and postponed for present, 937.
Resumed and recommitted to Committee on Appropriations, 1044.

Remarks on, by

Alexander, 937.

Shambach, 937.

BRIDGES, INTERSTATE, with loads of excessive weight, making it unlawful to drive over certain

Senate Bill No. 199.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Buckman, 146.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads and Highways, 146.
Reported without amendment, 203.
First reading, 214.
Second reading, 237.
Third reading and final passage, 280.
Returned from House without amendment, 2094.
Signed by President pro tempore, 2127.
Approved by Governor, 2792.

In House (No. 724).
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 303.
Reported without amendment, 1264.
First reading, 1504.
Second reading, 1594.
Third reading and final passage, 2051.
Signed by Speaker, 2196.

BRIDGES, JOINT COUNTY, amending act of 1836, relating to roads, highways and bridges, by providing for payment of

Senate Bill No. 1194.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Joyce, 2651.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads and Highways, 2651.

BRIDGES not exceeding 300 feet in length forming part of State highways, amending act of 1911, establishing State Highway Department, by extending act to include all

House Bill No. 485.
Read in place in House by Mr. Lockhart, 183-184.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 184.

BRIDGES ON STATE HIGHWAY ROUTES, by Department of Highways, providing for building of certain

House Bill No. 1341.
Read in place in House by Mr. Hantz, 1678.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 1678.

BRIDGES ON STATE HIGHWAY ROUTES shall be taken over by the Commonwealth, providing that all county and township

BRIDGES ON STATE HIGHWAY ROUTES.—Continued.

Senate Bill No. 93.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Culbertson, 99.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads and Highways, 99.

BRIDGES ON STATE HIGHWAYS, providing for maintenance of

House Bill No. 625.
Read in place in House by Mr. Fred W. Patterson, 290.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 290.

BRIDGES to be located wherever necessary, in proceedings pending or hereafter begun, further amending act of 1836, relating to roads, highways and bridges, by authorizing such

Senate Bill No. 462.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Miller, 645.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads and Highways, 645.
Reported without amendment, 792.
First reading, 842.
Second reading, 911-912.
Third reading and amended, 1011.
Resumed and passed finally, 1194.
Returned from House without amendment, 3534.
Signed by President pro tempore, 3678.

In House (No. 1245).
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 1374.
Reported without amendment, 2519.
First reading, 2741.
Second reading, 2827.
Third reading and final passage, 3642.
Signed by Speaker, 3747.

BRIDGES, TOLL, and making appropriation, empowering the Department of Highways to acquire and maintain certain

House Bill No. 451.
Read in place in House by Mr. Pryor, 181.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 181.
Reported with amendment, 2032.
First reading, 2193.
Second reading, 2257-2258.
Third reading and final passage, 2574.
Returned from Senate with amendments in which House concurred, 3627-3628.
Signed by Speaker, 4007.

In Senate (No. 1169).
Referred to Committee on Public Roads and Highways, 2621.
Reported with amendment, 3177.
First reading, 3193.
Second reading, 3378.
Third reading and final passage, 3490-3491.
Returned from House with Senate amendments concurred in, 3529.
Signed by President, 3885.

BRIGADIER GENERALS, PENNSYLVANIA NATIONAL GUARD, nomination of, 13; laid upon table, 23; referred to Committee on Finance, 60; reported with favorable recommendation, 3538; nominations confirmed, 3559.

BROKERS, REAL ESTATE, resident and non-resident, defining, regulating and licensing

Senate Bill No. 50.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Schantz, 67.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 67.
Reported with amendment, 109.
First reading, 110.
Over in its order, 122.
Recommitted, 150.
Re-reported with amendment, 877.
Second reading and recommitted, 1012-1017.

BROMLEY, WALLACE, Representative from Philadelphia County, (Fourteenth District)

Acting Speaker, 2576.

Amendments offered by, to
Bill No. 79, Making appropriation to Memorial Hospital, at Roxborough, 1140.

BROMLEY, WALLACE.—Continued.

Bill No. 677, Regulating zoning in cities of first class, 502-504.

Bill No. 1067, Amending act fixing number and salaries of assistant district attorneys in counties of first class, 3107.

Bill No. 1109, Amending act providing for appointment of county detectives by district attorneys in certain counties, 3256.

Bills introduced by
No. 79.
Making appropriation to Memorial Hospital, at Roxborough, Philadelphia, 83.

No. 677.
Authorizing cities of first class to appoint a Zoning Commission and a Bureau of Zoning, 294.

No. 810.
Further amending act of 1874, for incorporation and regulation of certain corporations, by providing that less than a majority may constitute a quorum of boards of charitable corporations, 491.

No. 891.
Making appropriation of one million dollars to the City of Philadelphia toward the celebration of the Sesqui-Centennial Anniversary of the Independence of United States, 670.

No. 1067.
Amending act of 1919, Fixing number and salaries of assistant district attorneys in counties of first class, by increasing number and salaries thereof, 925.

No. 1072.
Amending act of 1921, Providing for organization, discipline and maintenance of Pennsylvania National Guard, by regulating assignments, duties and salaries of officers thereof, 925.

No. 1109.
Amending act of 1919, Providing for appointment by district attorneys of county detectives, by extending act to counties of first class and increasing number and salaries thereof, 1040.

Bills reported by
No. 1008.
Relating to parole of convicts, and fixing jurisdiction of courts therefor, 2517.

No. 1086, (Senate No. 406).
Validating certain municipal assessments, claims and liens in boroughs, 2723.

No. 1417, (Senate No. 553).
Validating official actions of justices of the peace who were elected but failed to receive commission, 2723.

No. 1531.
Authorizing executors and administrators to apply to orphans' court for leave to pay into the court the distributive shares of any person or persons named as distributees in such reasonable search, 2722.

No. 1640.
Amending Insurance Tax Act of 1919, by providing for reciprocity with other States in taxation of transfer of property of non-resident decedents, 2722.

No. 1764, (Senate No. 135).
Further amending act constituting the Allegheny County Court the juvenile court, by requiring salary board to fix salaries of all employes, 3628.

No. 1773, (Senate No. 1242).
Declaring it to be larceny to steal or carry away any property growing on land of another, 3628.

BROMLEY, WALLACE.—Continued.

Election returns, 32.

Member of standing committees, 73-78.

Motion by, for
House to non-concur in Senate amendments to House Bill No. 891, Making appropriation to Philadelphia toward the Sesqui-Centennial celebration, 3217.

Dispense with further reading of the Journal, 1370.

Reconsider vote by which House concurred in Senate amendments to House Bill No. 891, Making appropriation to Philadelphia toward the Sesqui-Centennial celebration, 3217.

Reconsider vote on Bill No. 1067, Amending act fixing number and salaries of assistant district attorneys in counties of first class, 3107.

Reconsider vote on Bill No. 1109, Amending act providing for appointment of county detectives by district attorneys in certain counties, 3256.

Oath of office administered to, 36.

Resolutions, concurrent, offered by
Recalling from Governor House Bill No. 1067, Amending act fixing number and salaries of assistant district attorneys in counties of first class, 2930.

Recalling from Governor House Bill No. 1109, Amending act providing for appointment by dictrict attorneys in certain counties of county detectives, 2930.

BROOKVILLE HOSPITAL (see appropriation).

BROWN, EDWARD, Representative from Luzerne County, (Second District)

Amendments offered by, to
Bill No. 883, Amending School Code, by making further provisions for certification of supervisory officials employed by school districts, 1584.

Bills introduced by
No. 1228.
Giving assent of Commonwealth to Act of Congress authorizing the more complete endowment of agricultural experiment stations, 1370.

No. 1498.
Regulating the pressing, sale and shipment of baled hay and straw, 2144.

Bills reported by
No. 383.
Fixing salaries of fire marshals, deputies and assistants, 1262.

No. 883.
Amending School Code, by making further provisions for the certification of supervisory officials employed by school districts, 1262.

No. 946, (Senate No. 240).
Repealing act relative to appointment of persons by county commissioners for fighting forest fires, 1264.

No. 1367.
Amending School Code, by permitting school boards to assign pupils to school in other States and to pay their tuition in such schools, 2249.

No. 1602.
Further amending School Code, by providing for the waiving of taxation limitations under emergency conditions in districts of the third and fourth class, 2722.

Election returns, 31.

Member of standing committees, 73-78.

Motion by, to
Dispense with further reading of the Journal, 1545.

BROWN, EDWARD.—Continued.

Oath of office administered to, 36.

BROWN, EDWIN P., Representative from Susquehanna County

Bills introduced by
No. 512.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Susquehanna County, 215.

No. 513.
Regulating sale of certified milk, 215.

No. 819.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Susquehanna County, 549.

No. 823.
Making appropriation to Simon H. Barnes Memorial Hospital of Susquehanna, 550.

No. 883.
Amending act of 1911, establishing public school system, by making further provisions for the certification of supervisory officials employed by school districts, 669.

Bill reported by
No. 1300, (Senate No. 395).
Providing for rebuilding of county bridges over two hundred feet in length on improved State highways in counties of seventh and eighth class, 3288.

Election returns, 32.

Member of standing committees, 73, 78, 91.

Motion by, to
Dispense with further reading of the Journal, 1677.
Recommit Bill No. 513, regulating sale of certified milk, 445.

Oath of office administered to, 36.

BROWN, GUY W., Senator from Thirty-second District, (Fayette County).

Amendments offered by, to
Bill No. 617, Relating to retirement of certain employes in counties of fourth class, 1654.

Bills introduced by
No. 468.
Providing for a second additional law judge of court of common pleas of the Fourteenth Judicial District, 657.

No. 541.
Making appropriation to Connellsville State Hospital, 796.

No. 542.
Making appropriation to Connellsville State Hospital, 796.

No. 617.
Relating to the retirement of certain employes of counties of the fourth class, 1216.

No. 618.
Amending act of 1911, establishing State Highway Department, by changing route 117, from Uniontown to Greensburg, 1216.

No. 1036.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Fayette and Westmoreland Counties, 2091.

No. 1155.
Providing for the construction of county roads and bridges by contract or by the county commissioners without contract, 2597.

No. 1156.
Authorizing city assessor in third class cities to make assessment for county purposes, and abolishing office of ward assessor, 2597.

BROWN, GUY W.—Continued.

Bills reported by
No. 133.
Amending act of 1911, establishing public school system, by requiring the Superintendent of Public Instruction to send to every school director a copy of each new edition of the School Code, 117.

No. 347.
Amending act for incorporation and government of cities of third class, by increasing the millage for general tax purposes, 1190.

No. 959.
Regulating the weighing, buying, selling and resting of milk and cream, 3060.

Leave of absence granted, 53, 1955.

Member of standing committees, 60-62.

Motion by, to
Recommit Bill No. 617, Relating to retirement of certain employes in counties of fourth class, 1751.

BROWN, THOMAS J., Representative from Lancaster County, (Second District).

Bill reported by
No. 1538, (Senate No. 401).
Amending School Code, by making further provision against fire hazards in school buildings, 2675.

Election returns, 31.

Member of standing committees, 73-78.

Motion by, to
Dispense with further reading of the Journal,

Oath of office administered to, 36.

Remarks by, on
Bill No. 927, (Senate No. 334), Further amending act of 1874, relating to corporations, by providing that a quorum of trustees or managers may be less than a majority in corporations not for profit, 3968-3969.

BROWNSVILLE GENERAL HOSPITAL (see appropriation).

BUCKMAN, CLARENCE J., Senator from Tenth District, (Bucks County).

Amendments offered by, to
Bill No. 94, To validate obligations of school districts issued prior to January 1, 1924, 150.

Bill No. 109, Validating certain proceedings and elections of counties and municipalities, 153.

Bill No. 110, Amending act authorizing counties to organize a State Association of District Attorneys, 153.

Bill No. 230, To ratify a compact of the Commission of Pennsylvania, New York and New Jersey for appointment of the water resources of the Delaware River, 241-243.

Bill No. 352, Making appropriation to joint commission of Pennsylvania and New Jersey for acquisition of a site and rebuilding of toll-bridge over Delaware River between Center Bridge and Stockton, 3057.

Bill No. 353, Making appropriation to commission for acquisition and maintenance by Pennsylvania and New Jersey of toll-bridges over the Delaware River, 3057.

Bill No. 354, Further amending the Township Code, by providing that street plans shall not be altered without the approval of commissioners or supervisors in townships of first and second class, 657.
Bill No. 1299, (House No. 1555), Amending act imposing State tax on liquid fuels, 3387.

BUCKMAN, CLARENCE J.—Continued.

Bills introduced by

No. 1.
Authorizing issue and sale of bonds for highway purposes to amount of $50,000,000, 63.

No. 53.
Creating office of county controller in counties of sixth class, 67.

No. 78.
Amending Insurance Company Act of 1921, by authorizing mutual fire insurance companies to insure public buildings and public property, 73.

No. 108.
Appropriation for purchase of copies of History of Twenty-eighth Division during the World War, 100.

No. 109.
Validating certain proceedings of counties and municipalities held pursuant to act regulating manner of increasing indebtedness of municipalities, and bonds issued pursuant thereto, 100.

No. 110.
Amending act of 1923, authorizing counties to organize State Association of District Attorneys, by fixing time and number of meetings thereof, 100.

No. 111.
Controlling outdoor advertising, 100.

No. 154.
Making appropriation to Tabor Home for Children, Doylestown, 119.

No. 198.
Amending act of 1919, providing for joint acquisition and maintenance of Pennsylvania and New Jersey of certain toll bridges over the Delaware River, 146.

No. 199.
Making it unlawful to drive over certain interstate bridges with loads of excessive weight, 146.

No. 214.
Making appropriation to Grand View Hospital, near Sellersville, 168.

No. 215.
Repealing section 15 of act of 1730, relative to insolvent debtors, 168.

No. 230.
To ratify a compact of Commission of Pennsylvania, New York and New Jersey for appointment of water resources of the Delaware River, 176.

No. 248.
Making appropriation to Washington Crossing Park Commission for acquisition of lands and property, 225.

No. 249.
Making appropriation to Board of Finance and Revenue out of Motor License Fund to redeem highway road bonds, 225.

No. 284.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Bucks County, 252.

No. 285.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Bucks County, 252.

No. 286.
Amending act of 1913, establishing certain public roads as State highways, by changing route 326 in Philadelphia, Bucks and Northampton Counties, 252-253.

No. 287.
Amending act of 1913, establishing certain public roads as State highways, by changing route 362, in Philadelphia, Montgomery and Bucks Counties, 253.

No. 352.
Making appropriation to Delaware River Toll-Bridge Commission of Pennsylvania and New Jersey, for acquisition of site and rebuilding of bridge between Center Bridge and Stockton, 414.

No. 353.
Making appropriation to commission for acquisition and maintenance of toll-bridges over the Delaware River between Pennsylvania and New Jersey, 414.

No. 362.
Making appropriation to National Farm School at Doylestown, 441.

No. 380.
Concerning conditional sales, and to make uniform the law relating thereto, 477.

No. 411.
Amending Insurance Company Act of 1921, by fixing contents of declaration to be filed with Commissioner and increasing amount of required reserve fund to $100,000 in reciprocal and inter-insurance exchanges, 531.

No. 454.
Codifying and revising the laws relating to domestic and foreign building and loan associations, 569.

No. 464.
Amending act of 1915, providing system of government for boroughs, with regard to publication of report of auditors, 645.

No. 470.
Authorizing certain municipalities to make contracts of insurance with mutual fire insurance companies, 662.

No. 484.
Providing for publication of each triennial assessment of real estate in all counties other than counties of first class, 710.

No. 515.
Making appropriation to Washington Crossing Park Commission created by act of 1917, for acquisition of lands and property, 794.

No. 593.
Joint resolution proposing amendment to Constitution, authorizing bond issue of one hundred and fifty millions of dollars for improvement of highways, 993.

No. 594.
Amending section 10, relative to improvement of borough roads, of act of 1911, establishing State Highway Department, and changing name of head and department to conform with Code, 993.

No. 595.
Ratifying and confirming actions of the Delaware River Bridge Commission and Joint Commission since June fifteenth, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-three, 993.

No. 596.
Amending act of 1919, for erection of a bridge over the Delaware River between Philadelphia and Camden, by including the Governor, Auditor General and State Treasurer as members of Commission instead of Board of Commissioners of Public Grounds and Buildings, 993-994.

No. 904.
Further amending act of 1919, regulating operation of motor vehicles, by prohibiting registration of motor vehicles belonging to persons against whom an unpaid judgment for damages from auto accidents is standing, 1511-1512.

BUCKMAN, CLARENCE J.—Continued.

No. 965.
Repealing section 11, requiring certification of names and addresses of township supervisors and commissioners by court of quarter sessions, of act of 1919, creating Division of Township Highways, 1748.

No. 966.
Repealing section 9, relative to supervisor's statement of money expended, of act of 1919, creating Division of Township Highways, 1748-1749.

No. 967.
Further amending act of 1917, consolidating the law relating to townships, by providing for Department of Highways to decentralize to townships of first class and when so authorized township to collect fees, 1749.

No. 968.
Authorizing Secretary of Highways, with approval of Governor, to make relocations of State-aid highways where existing lines are dangerous, 1749.

No. 969.
Prohibiting the naming or numbering of, or placing of signs or markers along any State highway route without the approval of the Department of Highways, 1749.

No. 970.
Conferring on Department of Highways the right to change existing stream channels on private lands adjacent to highways, with the approval of Department of Forests and Waters and consent of property owners, 1749.

No. 1025.
Authorizing Secretary of Highways, with the approval of the Governor, to establish the width and lines of State highways for future construction, 1960.

No. 1026.
Authorizing the Department of Highways to purchase and sell materials for construction of State and State-aid highways, 1960.

No. 1027.
Providing for clerk of court of quarter sessions to certify to the Department of Highways the establishment of all new townships and boroughs, 1960.

No. 1028.
Conferring upon Department of Highways the right to enter upon private property and open and maintain drainage channels, 1960.

No. 1029.
Amending act of 1919, Regulating operation of motor vehicles, by changing rules and regulations governing same, 1960.

No. 1032.
Amending act of 1919, With regard to commission to codify laws relative to banks and trust companies, by extending said commission for two years, and making appropriation, 2027.

No. 1065.
Requiring owners of motor vehicles to carry liability insurance, 2200.

No. 1090.
Classifying Underwriter's Associations, Corporations or Bureaus fixing rates for fire insurance, as Public Companies, 2241.

No. 1197.
Amending Public Service Company Act of 1913, by giving Commission jurisdiction over certain public service companies outside the State in conjunction with commissions of other States or the United States, 2744-2745.

BUCKMAN, CLARENCE J.—Continued.

No. 1201.
Joint resolution continuing commission to study and investigate systems of compulsory liability insurance for motor vehicles, 2792.

No. 1300.
Authorizing the Secretary of Highways to accept roads heretofore ceded to United States within Gettysburg National Park to be maintained by State, county, township or borough, 3179.

Bills reported by

No. 1.
Authorizing issue and sale of bonds for highway purposes, 73, 176.

No. 16.
To validate ordinances and proceedings by councils in cities for paving and curbing of public highways, 876.

No. 41.
Authorizing counties to build township highways at joint expense of county and township, 2350.

No. 42.
Authorizing county commissioners in cases of emergency to build or rebuild certain county bridges, 2350.

No. 139.
Authorizing Secretary of Highways to take over as State highways certain roads leading from State institutions to State highways or railroad stations, 253.

No. 164.
Repealing act creating State Board for the Registration of Professional Engineers and Land Surveyors, 2090.

No. 169.
Authorizing sheriffs and constables to enter buildings for sale of goods and chattels formerly levied upon, 168.

No. 175.
Regulating the opening of township highways, 441.

No. 182.
Establishing certain public roads as State highways, 742-743.

No. 203.
Further amending act of 1874, Relating to corporations, by providing for incorporation of associations to promote the breeding, protection and exhibition of domestic animals, 1957-1958.

No. 213.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Carbon County, 3403.

No. 253.
Amending act relating to estates of decedents, by equalizing rights of males and females to letters of administration, 2457-2458.

No. 254.
Amending act relating to wills, by giving the sole surviving parent the right to appoint a testamentary guardian for his or her minor child, 2458.

No. 294.
Further amending act of 1889, Relating to taxation, by removing exemption of part of capital stock of building and loan associations, 1509.

No. 306, (House No. 304).
Joint resolution proposing amendment to Constitution, authorizing bond issue for erection of Pennsylvania National Guard buildings, 2744.

No. 334.
Further amending act of 1874, relative to the incorporation of certain corporations, 476.

BUCKMAN, CLARENCE J.—Continued.

No. 341.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Mifflin County, 3023.

No. 358.
Amending act creating commission for acquisition and maintenance by Pennsylvania and New York of certain toll bridges over the Delaware River, 475.

No. 395.
Providing for rebuilding of certain bridges on improved State highways in counties of seventh and eighth class, 1033.

No. 414.
Repealing highway route 305, from Landisburg to Carlisle, 2351.

No. 435, (House No. 620).
Relating to the allocation of moneys by the Department of Highways for the construction of county highways, 665.

No. 451.
Futher amending act of 1874, Relating to corporations, by providing for merger of trust funds of real estate insurance companies, 792.

No. 457.
Providing for the maintenance and repair of State-aid highways by the Commonwealth, 1033.

No. 502, (House No. 622).
Amending act imposing State tax on liquid fuels, by providing for payment of Commonwealth's share of said tax into the Motor License Fund, 3059.

No. 549.
Regulating the opening of private roads, 1670.

No. 553.
Validating official actions of justices of the peace who were elected but failed to receive commission, 1188.

No. 562.
Amending act providing for the planting of trees along public highways of townships of first class, 1292.

No. 568.
Providing for preparation of plans for use of viewers or other persons affected in assessing damages for private property taken for public use, 1221.

No. 593.
Joint resolution proposing amendment to Constitution, authorizing bond issue for improvement of highways, 1027.

No. 594.
Amending act establishing State Highway Department, with regard to improvement of borough roads and title of department and head thereof, 1027.

No. 595.
Ratifying and confirming actions of members of the Delaware River Bridge Commission and Joint Commission since June 15, 1923, 1027.

No. 596.
Amending act for erection of a bridge over the Delaware River between Philadelphia and Camden, 1027.

No. 650, (House No. 669).
Validating titles to real estate of foreign corporations without known place of business, 1292.

No. 881, (House No. 514).
Amending act authorizing courts to certify evidence and enter judgment upon the whole record under certain circumstances, 1614.

BUCKMAN, CLARENCE J.—Continued.

No. 904.
Further amending act regulating operation of motor vehicles, by prohibiting registration of motor vehicles belonging to persons against whom an unpaid judgment for damages from auto accidents is standing, 1748.

No. 914, (House No. 623).
Amending act regulating operation of motor vehicles, by providing for distribution of registration and license fees from the Motor License Fund, and for payment of medical attendance and hospital charges for employes, 3164.

No. 965.
Repealing section 11 of act creating Division of Township Highways in State Highway Department, 1755.

No. 966.
Repealing section 9 of act creating Division of Township Highways in State Highway Department, 1755.

No. 967.
Further amending Township Code, by providing for Department of Highways to decentralize to townships of first class, 1755.

No. 968.
Authorizing the Secretary of Highways, with the approval of the Governor, to make relocations of State-aid highways, 1755.

No. 969.
Prohibiting the naming or numbering of, or placing of signs or marks along any State highway route without the approval of the Department of Highways, 1755.

No. 970.
Conferring the right upon the Department of Highways to change existing stream channels on private lands adjacent to highways, 1755.

No. 987, (House No. 847).
Establishing as a State highway a certain section of public road in Elk County, 2458.

No. 1018.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Luzerne County, 2860.

No. 1025.
Authorizing the Secretary of Highways, with the approval of the Governor, to establish the width and lines of State highways for future construction, 2027.

No. 1026.
Authorizing Department of Highways to purchase material and sell same to contractors for construction of State and State-aid highways, 2027.

No. 1027.
Providing for the clerk of court of quarter sessions to certify to the Department of Highways the establishment of all new township and boroughs, 2027.

No. 1028.
Conferring upon the Department of Highways the right to enter upon private property and open and maintain drainage channels, 2027.

No. 1029.
Amending act regulating operation of motor vehicles, with regard to definition of motor bus, use of registration plates, etc., 2027, 2624, 3043.

No. 1030.
Amending act establishing certain public roads as State highways, by changing route 359, from Beech Creek to Renovo in Clinton County, 2860.

BUCKMAN, CLARENCE J.—Continued.

No. 1046, (House No. 964).
Providing that certificates of association and articles of incorporation may be acknowledged or affirmed to before justices of peace, 2199.

No. 1060, (House No. 966).
Validating certain consolidations and mergers of telephone companies, 2200.

No. 1065.
Requiring owners of motor vehicles to carry liability insurance, 2351.

No. 1078, (House No. 547).
Joint resolution proposing amendment to Constitution, providing that tax laws may grant exemptions and rebates, 3320.

No. 1080, (House No. 814).
Further amending act of 1889, relating to taxation, by extending time of corporations for returns for fiscal years, 3320.

No. 1083, (House No. 1013).
Amending act imposing mercantile license tax, by fixing time for city and county treasurers to sue for recovery of licenses returned by appraisers, 3059.

No. 1090.
Classifying Underwriter's Associations, Corporations or Bureaus fixing rates for fire insurance as Public Service Companies, 2490.

No. 1095, (House No. 532).
Proposing amendment to Constitution, with regard to tax exemption of public property, places of religious worship, certain burial places and institutions of purely public charity, 2483.

No. 1102, (House No. 544).
Amending act of 1844, relating to taxation, by providing for taxation of privately owned improvements erected on public lands, 3537.

No. 1114, (House No. 1141).
Joint resolution proposing amendment to Constitution, authorizing bond issue for improvement of highways, 2605.

No. 1130.
Amending act of 1867, relating to jurors, by providing for two additional jury commissioners and further regulating the selection of jurors in counties of third class, 3022.

No. 1134.
Regulating selection, drawing and summoning of jurors in counties of third class, 3022.

No. 1155.
Providing for the construction of county highways and bridges by contract or by the county commissioners without contract, 3403.

No. 1164, (House No. 659).
Validating certain proceedings and elections of counties and municipalities, 3124.

No. 1166, (House No. 749).
Amending act establishing State Highway Department, by changing route 49, from Bedford to Somerset, 2744, 3478.

No. 1169, (House No. 451).
Empowering the Department of Highways to acquire and maintain certain toll-bridges, 3177.

No. 1171, (House No. 1120).
Amending act relating to Compensation of members of board of viewers in counties of second class, by fixing compensation thereof in counties of first class, 2792, 3059-3060.

BUCKMAN, CLARENCE J.—Continued.

No. 1198.
Amending act establishing certain public roads as State highways, by changing route 433 from Punxsutawney to Rossiter, and route 435 from Rossiter Station to Hamill, 3177.

No. 1199.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Jefferson County, 3177.

No. 1200.
Establishing as a State highway a certain section of public road in Mercer County, 2792.

No. 1214.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Washington and Greene Counties, 2861.

No. 1262.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Allegheny and Washington Counties, 3124.

No. 1266, (House No. 1431).
Prohibiting discharge of sewage and drainage, except surface drainage, on or within the legal limits of any public road, 3184.

No. 1273, (House No. 1429).
Conferring authority upon Department of Highways and any county or township to enter upon private property adjacent to a highway for erection of snow fences, 3184.

No. 1288, (House No. 525).
Establishing as a State highway a certain section of public road in Greene and Washington Counties, 2403.

No. 1296, (House No. 1428).
Prohibiting the placing of any sign or advertisement on or across any public road or highway without written consent of authorities responsible for such highways, 3478.

No. 1300.
Authorizing Secretary of Highways to accept roads heretofore ceded to United States within Gettysburg National Park to be maintained as State, county township or borough highways, 3177.

No. 1309, (House No. 1432).
Amending act regulating the closing of public highways, 3185.

No. 1323, (House No. 1558).
Amending act providing system of registering titles to motor vehicles, with regard to issuance of licenses to manufacturers to remove engine number from second-hand cars, 3184.

No. 1324, (House No. 503).
Further amending act regulating operation of motor vehicles, by providing for return of fifty per cent of license fees to counties from which they originate, 3741.

No. 1370, (House No. 730).
Further amending act requiring county commissioners to advertise for sealed proposals before contracting to build or repair certain county bridges, 3528.

No. 1371, (House No. 299).
Further amending act regulating operation of motor vehicles, by providing for disposition of fines, penalties and forfeited bail, 3528.

No. 1377, (House No. 1460).
Further amending act establishing State Highway Department, by providing that the Secretary of Highways shall perform duties of the former State Highway Commissioner, 3537-3538.

BUCKMAN, CLARENCE J.—Continued.

No. 1380, (House No. 1676).
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Mercer County, 3537.

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Appointment of conference committee on Senate Bill No. 230, to ratify a compact of Pennsylvania, New York and New Jersey for apportionment of water resources of Delaware River, 2488.

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Motion by, to
Adjourn, 27, 57, 127, 178, 383, 442, 549, 1545, 1677, 2807, 2923, 3200.

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Dispense with further reading of the Journal, 53, 143, 203, 225, 643, 989, 1187, 1747, 1955, 2089, 2199, 2595, 2859, 3123, 3319, 3477.

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Drop from calendar Bill No. 1184, (House No. 1098), regulating sale, licensing and use of deadly weapons, 3852.

Fix time for George Washington's Birthday services, 571.

Postpone Bill No. 1026, Authorizing the Department of Highways to purchase material and sell same to contractors for construction of State and State-aid highways, 2223.

Postpone Bill No. 1029, Amending act regulating operation of motor vehicles, with regard to definition of motor bus, use of registration plates, and requiring inspection of motor vehicles by uniformed officers, 2782.

Print in appendix of Legislative Journal the Budget as submitted by the Governor, 127.

Proceed to consideration of Bill No. 12, providing for merger of moneys held in certain special funds in the State Treasury with moneys in the general fund, 542.

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Recommit Bill No. 1, authorizing issue and sale of bonds to amount of $50,000,000 for highway purposes, 147.

Recommit Bill No. 50, Defining, regulating and licensing resident and non-resident real estate brokers, 150.

BUCKMAN, CLARENCE J.—Continued.

Recommit Bill No. 78, Amending Insurance Company Act of 1921, by authorizing mutual fire insurance companies to insure public buildings and public property, 664-665.

Recommit Bill No. 102, Providing it shall not be a defense in an action against a corporation to prove a negotiable instrument was issued contrary to its by-laws, 658.

Recommit Bill No. 139, Authorizing Secretary of Highways to take over as State highways certain roads leading from State institutions to State highways or railroad stations, 287.

Recommit Bill No. 167, Creating a presumption with regard to motor vehicles bearing the name or license number of owner, 1514.

Recommit Bill No. 182, Establishing certain public roads as State highways, 237.

Recommit Bill No. 207, To consolidate and revise the law relative to penal proceedings and pleadings, 344.

Recommit Bill No. 208, To consolidate and revise the penal laws, 379.

Recommit Bill No. 306, (House No. 304), Joint resolution proposing amendment to Constitution, authorizing bond issue for erection of Pennsylvania National Guard buildings, 1644.

Recommit Bill No. 354, Further amending the Township Code, with regard to alteration of streets in townships of first and second class, 712.

Recommit Bill No. 380, Concerning conditional sales, 831.

Recommit Bill No. 418, (House No. 449), Authorizing the Department of Public Instruction annually to fix fees to be charged for the professional examining boards, 743.

Recommit Bill No. 419, (House No. 450), Requiring payment into the State Treasury of all fees received by professional examining boards in the Department of Public Instruction, 743-744.

Recommit Bill No. 437, (House No. 355), Amending Township Code, by requiring the repair of township highways by persons damaging same, 1319.

Recommit Bill No. 607, (House No. 98), Amending act regulating operation of motor vehicles, by extending jurisdiction of magistrate in civil actions, 3150.

Recommit Bill No. 876, (House No. 321), Amending Township Code, by providing for system of sewers and drains in townships of second class, 2002.

Recommit Bill No. 968, Authorizing the Secretary of Highways, with approval of the Governor, to make relocations of State-aid highways where existing lines are dangerous, 2487.

Recommit Bill No. 1029, Amending act regulating operation of motor vehicles, with regard to definition of motor bus, use of registration plates, etc., 2224, 3033.

Recommit Bill No. 1040, (House No. 306), Consolidating and amending the fish laws, 2384.

Recommit Bill No. 1065, Requiring owners of motor vehicles to carry liability insurance, 2894-2895.

Recommit Bill No. 1090, Classifying Underwriter's Associations, Corporations or Bureaus fixing rates for fire insurance as public service companies, 3037.

Recommit Bill No. 1166, (House No. 749), Amending act establishing State Highway Department, by changing route 49, from Bedford to Somerset, 2906.

Recommit Bill No. 1171, (House No. 1130), Amending act relating to compensation of board of viewers, by providing for compensation of members of board in counties of first class, 3327.

BUCKMAN, CLARENCE J.—Continued.

Recommit Bill No. 1245, (House No. 997), Amending act providing for licensing and regulating private banks, 3163.

Recommit Bill No. 1288, (House No. 525), Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Greene and Washington Counties, 3696.

Recommit Bill No. 1324, (House No. 503), Further amending act regulating operation of motor vehicles, by providing for return of fifty per cent of license fees to counties from which they originate, 3390.

Recommit Bill No. 1354, (House No. 181), Revising and consolidating the law relating to the flag of the United States and other flags, 3511.

Reconsider vote on Bill No. 12, Providing for merger of moneys held in certain special funds in the State Treasury with moneys in the general fund, 542.

Reconsider vote on Bill No. 352, Making appropriation to joint commission of Pennsylvania and New Jersey for acquisition of a site and rebuilding of toll-bridge over Delaware River between Center Bridge and Stockton, 3056.

Reconsider vote on Bill No. 353, Making appropriation to commission for acquisition and maintenance by Pennsylvania and New Jersey of toll-bridge over the Delaware River, 3057.

Reconsider vote on Bill No. 354, Further amending the Township Code, with regard to alteration of streets in townships of first and second class, 712.

Reconsider vote on Bill No. 968, Authorizing the Secretary of Highways, with approval of the Governor, to make relocations of State-aid highways where existing lines are dangerous, 2487.

Reconsider vote on Bill No. 1171, (House No. 1130), Amending act relating to compensation of board of viewers, by providing for compensation of members of board in counties of first class, 3327.

Refer to Committee on Finance nomination of Chester Quickel, of York, to be Recorder of Deeds, 1220.

Resume consideration of Bill No. 1029, Amending act regulating operation of motor vehicles, with regard to definition of motor bus, use of registration plates, etc., 3033.

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Nomination of Hon. John G. Homsher, for election as President pro tempore, presented by, 4.

Nomination of Hon. Samuel W. Salus for election as President pro tempore, presented by, 3900.

Point of order raised by, on
Senate Bill No. 182, The Omnibus Road Bill, 2652.

Presentation of testimonial to Hon. Samuel W. Salus, 3897.

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Senate Bill No. 182, The Omnibus Road Bill, 658-659.

Remarks by, on
Amendments to Bill No. 182, The Omnibus Road Bill, 2652.

BUCKMAN, CLARENCE J.—Continued.

Amendments to Bill No. 1087, (House No. 322), General Appropriation Bill for two years beginning June 1, 1925, 2645.

Bill No. 1, Authorizing issue and sale of bonds to amount of $50,000,000 for highway purposes, 147.

Bill No. 116, Providing for the refunding by the Commonwealth of certain moneys to national banks, 2878.

Bill No. 216, Joint resolution ratifying proposed amendment to Constitution of United States relative to child labor, 417.

Bill No. 294, Further amending act of 1889, to provide revenue by taxation, by removing exemption of part of capital stock of building and loan associations, 1754.

Bill No. 504, (House No. 630), Further amending act concerning divorces, by taking away right of support or alimony in certain cases, 1648.

Bill No. 960, Making it unlawful to indicate any other than standard time on any public building or thoroughfare, 2373.

Bill No. 995, (House No. 970), Amending Borough Code, by providing for construction of new water mains, 2891.

Bill No. 1026, Authorizing the Department of Highways to purchase material and sell same to contractors for construction of State and State-aid highways, 2222-2223.

Bill No. 1029, Amending act regulating operation of motor vehicles, with regard to definition of motor bus, use of registration plates and requiring inspection of motor vehicles by uniformed officers, 2781-2782.

Bill No. 1048, (House No. 637), Amending Penal Code, by fixing the penalty for murder of first degree, 2893-2894.

Bill No. 1130, Amending act for better and more impartial selection of jurors, by providing for two additional jury commissioners and further regulating selection of jurors in counties of third class, 2788.

Bill No. 1324, (House No. 503), Further amending act regulating operation of motor vehicles, by providing for return of fifty per cent of license fees to counties from which they originate, 3856-3857.

Bill No. 1374, (House No. 1403), Making it unlawful for municipalities to levy license fees or taxes upon manufacturers when not levied upon non-resident manufacturers, 3879.

Motion to recommit Bill No. 1277, (House No. 1126), Providing for the widening, altering or vacating of highways heretofore laid out under special acts and known as State roads, 3498.

Report of Commission to study and investigate systems of compulsory liability insurance for motor vehicles presented by, 2200.

Report of Committee of Whole on Bill No. 1087, (House No. 392), General Appropriation Bill for two years beginning June 1, 1925, presented by, 2643, 2646-2647, 2648, 2649.

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Resolution offered by
Authorizing election of certain officers and employes of the Senate, 71.
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BUCKMAN, CLARENCE J.—Continued.

Recalling from Governor Senate Bill No. 352, Making appropriation to joint commission of Pennsylvania and New Jersey for acquisition of a site and rebuilding of a toll-bridge over Delaware River between Center Bridge and Stockton, 2901.

Recalling from Governor Senate Bill No. 353, Making appropriation to commission of Pennsylvania and New Jersey for acquisition and maintenance of toll-bridges, over the Delaware River, 2901.

Relative to continuance of commission of Pennsylvania to act with similar commissions of New York and New Jersey to report on conservation and utilization of resources of Delaware River, 3745-3746.

BUCKS COUNTY (see highway).

BUDGET INFORMATION, providing that the chairmen of the Appropriations Committees of the House and Senate shall meet with the Secretary of the Commonwealth to assist in the preparation of

Senate Bill No. 1133.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Woodward, 2352.
Referred to committee on Appropriations, 2352.
Reported without amendment, 2364.
First reading, 2390.
Over in its order, 2483.
Second reading and amended, 2490-2491.
Over in its order, 2651.
Third reading and amended, 2788.
Resumed and passed finally, 2877-2878.
Returned from House without amendment, 3733.
Signed by President pro tempore, 3740.

Remarks on, by
Davis, 2483.
Woodward, 2483, 2877.

In House (No. 1689).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3067.
Reported without amendment, 3416.
First reading, 3417.
Second reading, 3588.
Third reading and final passage, 3767.
Signed by Speaker, 3848.

BUDGET INFORMATION, relative to special funds, amending act of 1923, reorganizing the State government, by requiring additional

Senate Bill No. 546.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Woodward, 797.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 797.

BUDGET (see also Constitution).

BUDGET, STATE, for biennium 1925 to 1927, presented to Senate, 127; appendix, 4290.

BUDGET, STATE, for the biennium 1925-1927, resolution (Senate) by Stites, authorizing printing of five hundred copies of, 127.

BUHL HOSPITAL (see appropriation to Christian H. Buhl, etc.).

BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS, by changing aggregate amounts such associations are permitted to borrow, further amending act of 1891, relating to incorporation of

House Bill No. 1065.
Read in place in House by Mr. Guerin, 925.
Referred to Committee on Banks and Banking, 925.

BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS, classifying

House Bill No. 1231.
Read in place in House by Mr. Greenstein, 1370.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 1370.

BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS, DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN, codifying and revising the laws relating to

House Bill No. 868.
Read in place in House by Mr. Bluett, 603.
Referred to Committee on Banks and Banking, 603.

BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS, DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN, codifying and revising the laws relating to

BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS, DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN.—Continued.

Senate Bill No. 454.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Buckman, 569.
Referred to Committee on Banks and Building and Loan Associations, 569.
Reported without amendment, 662.
First reading, 668.
Second reading, 731-742.
Recommitted, 835.

BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS, further amending act of 1889, to provide revenue by taxation, by removing the exemption of part of capital stock of

Senate Bill No. 294.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Woodward, 276.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 276.
Reported with amendment, 1509.
First reading, 1543.
Second reading, and recommitted to Committee on Banks and Building and Loan Associations, 1615-1616.
Motion to reconsider vote by which bill was recommitted made and withdrawn, 1754-1755.

Remarks on, by
Woodward, 1754-1755.
Buckman, 1754.
Culbertson, 1754.
Leslie, 1754-1755.

BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS in syndicated or equal lien loans, prohibiting the investment of funds of

Senate Bill No. 1024.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Woodward, 1960.
Referred to Committee on Banks and Building and Loan Associations, 1960.
Reported without amendment, 2625.
First reading, 2672.
Second reading, 2797.
Third reading and amended, 2893.
Resumed and passed finally, 3028-3029.

Remarks on, by
Woodward, 3028-3029.

In House (No. 1714).
Referred to Committee on Banks and Banking, 3201.

BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS in the loaning of money, restricting

House Bill No. 1150.
Read in place in House by Mr. Baldi, 1231.
Referred to Committee on Banks and Banking, 1231.

BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS in the loaning of money, restricting

House Bill No. 1268.
Read in place in House by Mr. Baldi, 1546.
Referred to Committee on Banks and Banking, 1546.

BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS may proceed against securities of stockholders neglecting to pay instalments, amending act of 1874, for the incorporation of certain corporations, reducing period within which

Senate Bill No. 890.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Phipps, 1510.
Referred to Committee on Banks and Building and Loan Associations, 1510.
Reported without amendment, 1670.
First reading, ——.
Second reading, 1814.
Recommitted, 2002.
Re-reported with amendment, 2089.
Third reading and final passage, 2219-2220.
Returned from House without amendment, 3684.
Signed by President pro tempore, 3740.

In House (No. 1620).
Referred to Committee on Banks and Banking, 2397.
Reported without amendment, 2929.
First reading, 2930.
Second reading, 3089.
Third reading and final passage, 3667-3668.
Signed by Speaker, 3847.

BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS, providing for publication and distribution of reports of examinations of

House Bill No. 785.
Read in place in House by Mr. Stadtlander, 490.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 490.
Reported without amendment, 2163.
First reading, 2296.
Second reading, 2521.
Third reading and final passage, 3106.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3619.
Signed by Speaker, 4008.

In Senate (No. 1268).
Referred to Committee on Public Printing, 3166.
Reported without amendment, 3191.
First reading, 3195.
Second reading, 3383.
Third reading and final passage, 3496-3497.
Signed by President, 3886.

BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS (see also securities).

BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS to charge a withdrawal or membership fee in excess of certain amount, and further regulating the making of mortgages, making it unlawful for mutual savings fund or

House Bill No. 1342.
Read in place in House by Mr. Stadtlander, 1678.
Referred to Committee on Banks and Banking, 1678.
Reported without amendment, 2721.
First reading, 2832.
Second reading, 3002.
Third reading and defeated on final passage,, 3302-3303.

BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS to charge a withdrawal or membership fee in excess of certain amount, and further regulating the making of mortgages, making it unlawful for mutual savings fund or

House Bill No. 1372.
Read in place in House by Mr. Baldi, 1680.
Referred to Committee on Banks and Banking, 1680.

BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS to have a solicitor, requiring

House Bill No. 423.
Read in place in House by Mr. Stavitski, 179.
Referred to Committee on Banks and Banking, 179.
Reported with amendment, 1233.
First reading, 1500.
Second reading and recommitted, 1881.

BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS to make temporary loans, by changing aggregate amount of such loans such associations are permitted to make, amending act of 1919, permitting

House Bill No. 1066.
Read in place in House by Mr. Guerin, 925.
Referred to Committee on Banks and Banking, 925.

"BUILDING ASSOCIATION ACT" (see building and loan associations).

BUILDINGS, regulating construction of stairways and elevator shafts in certain

House Bill No. 1143.
Read in place in House by Mr. Marcus, 1230.
Referred to Committee on Public Buildings, 1230
Reported with negative recommendation, 2497.

BUILDINGS (see also amusements, cities, counties, fire escapes, National Guard, public school, townships).

BULLS (see cattle).

BURCHINAL, WILLIAM J., Representative from Fayette County, (First District)

Bill introduced by
No. 1404.
Concerning assessments for taxation for borough and school purposes, 1828.

Bills reported by
No. 454.
Amending the Game Code, by removing protection from skunks afforded them as fur-bearing animals, 1042.

BURCHINAL WILLIAM J.—Continued.

No. 1329.
Amending act extending powers and eminent domain of electric light, heat and power corporations, by eliminating power to condemn lands and waters for transmission and distribution purposes, 2521.

No. 1336.
Amending Game Code, by providing a non-resident small game hunter's license, and increasing fees for unrestricted non-resident hunter's license, 2929.

Election returns, 30.

Member of standing committtees, 73-78-91.

Oath of office administered to, 36.

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURE (see Department of Internal Affairs).

BUREAU OF FIRE PROTECTION (see police).

BUREAU OF FORESTS (see Department of Internal Affairs).

BUREAU OF TOPOGRAPHIC AND GEOLOGICAL SURVEY (see Department of Internal Affairs).

BUREAU OF WATERS (see Department of Internal Affairs).

BUREAU OF WELFARE (see Department of Internal Affairs).

BURGNER, MILTON K., as Resident Clerk of House, resolution (House), by Alexander, authorizing election of, 37.

BURGNER, MILTON N., Resident Clerk of House, presentation of testimonial from Members of House to, 3991.

BURIAL GROUNDS when municipalities desire to open streets or establish playgrounds, amending act of 1887, relative to burial grounds and cemeteries, by authorizing the removal of

Senate Bill No. 492.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Baldwin, 710-711.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 711.
Reported without amendment, 875.
First reading, 915.
Second reading and amended, 1022-1023.
Third reading and final passage, 1199-1200.
Returned from House without amendment, 2804.
Signed by President, 3055.

In House (No. 1253).
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 1375.
Reported without amendment, 2166.
First reading, 2300.
Second reading, 2440.
Third reading and final passage, 2845.
Signed by Speaker, 3208.

BURIAL OF DEAD without approval of coroner where there is suspicion as to cause of death, amending act of 1907, defining duties of coroners, police and health authorities in reference to disposition of bodies, by providing penalty for

House Bill No. 1390.
Read in place in House by Mr. Lorenzo D. Thomas, 1827.
Referred to Committ on Public Health and Sanitation, 1827.

BURIAL of unclaimed human bodies in cities of first and second class at public expense where relatives are unable to pay for same, amending act of 1883, relative to use of unclaimed human bodies for scientific purposes, by authorizing

House Bill No. 1350.
Read in place in House by Mr. Marcus, 1679.
Referred to Committee on Public Health and Sanitation, 1679.
Reported with amendment, 2518.
First reading, 2739.
Second reading, 2982-2983.
Recommitted, 3073.

BURIAL (see soldiers, sailors and marines).

BURIAL GROUNDS (see also Constitution).

BURKE, THOMAS J., Representative from Philadelphia County, (Eighth District).

BURK, THOMAS J.—Continued.

Bills introduced by
No. 570.
Further amending act of 1915, regulating business of loaning money in sums of $300 or less, by changing rate of interest chargeable, 219.

No. 856.
Prohibiting the manufacture of gambling machines, 552.

No. 1097.
Prohibiting exposure of bare legs or uncovered body on the stage, 1040.

No. 1098.
Regulating the sale, licensing and use of deadly weapons, 1040.

No. 1164.
Establishing a court of land registration for settlement, registration, transfer and assurance of titles to land, 1232.

No. 1279.
Amending act of 1815, concerning divorces, by eliminating alias subpoenas in divorce actions, 1546.

No. 1605.
Amending act of 1921, creating State Board for Registration of Professional Engineers and Land Surveyors, requiring the records of the board to be open to public inspection, and changing qualifications and examination of applicants, 2393.

No. 1606.
Providing for the licensing and regulation of carnivals, 2393.

Bills reported by
No. 930.
Further amending small loan act, by increasing amount of money permitted to be loaned thereunder, 2289.

No. 1000.
Making it unlawful for district attorneys to sit within the bar of the court in counties of first class, 1233.

No. 1067.
Amending act fixing number and salaries of assistant district attorneys in counties of first class, 1233.

No. 1120.
Amending act relating to compensation of members of board of viewers in counties of second class, by fixing compensation thereof in counties of first class, 2164.

No. 1168.
Amending act relative to the establishment and jurisdiction of magistrates' courts of Philadelphia, 2164.

No. 1450.
Authorizing State departments and agencies, counties and municipalities to include in all contracts an agreement to arbitrate under the Arbitration Act of 1836, 2164.

No. 1451.
Repealing act relating to reference and arbitration in city and county of Philadelphia, 2164.

No. 1491.
Further amending act relating to wills, by preventing the disinheriting of natural children under the age of sixteen years, 2517.

No. 1590.
Requiring operators of motor vehicles to give warning signals by hand or certain devices before stopping or changing their course, 2517-2518.

BURK, THOMAS J.—Continued.

No. 1600.
Amending act establishing board for examination of accountants, by granting certain privileges to persons holding certificates from other States or territories, 2518.

Election returns, 32.

Member of standing committees, 73-78.

Motion by, to
Dispense with further reading of the Journal, 2032.
Drop from calendar Bill No. 1768, (Senate No. 449), Amending act providing for licensing and regulation of dance halls and ball rooms in cities, by extending act to boroughs and townships of first and second class, 3972.

Recommit Bill No. 570, Further amending act regulating small loans, 1044.

Recommit Bill No. 1097, Prohibiting exposure of bare legs or uncovered body on the stage, 3073.

Recommit Bill No. 1606, Providing for licensing and regulation of carnivals, 3283.

Oath of office administered to, 36.

Remarks by, on
Bill No. 1591, Amending act for the assignment of judges to districts other than their own, by limiting the power of judges assigned to civil business, 3281.

BUSH, JOSEPH K., Representative from Fayette County, (Second District).

Bills introduced by
No. 310.
Making appropriation to Brownsville General Hospital, 130.

No. 957.
Further amending act of 1917, consolidating law relating to townships, by changing pay of supervisors and commissioners for attending conventions and inspecting bridges, 749.

No. 958.
Further amending act of 1911, establishing public school system, by allowing boards of school directors to acquire school sites, playgrounds or buildings in another district, 749.

No. 1137.
Further amending act of 1911, establishing public school system, by regulating taxes in school districts of third class, 1229.

Bills reported by
No. 120.
Amending act prohibiting superintendents and other school employes from being members of school boards, 509-510.

No. 303.
Amending act providing for organization, maintenance and regulation of the Pennsylvania National Guard, 200-201.

No. 958.
Further amending the School Code, by allowing boards of school directors to acquire school sites, playgrounds or buildings in another district, 1262.

No. 985.
Amending Workmen's Compensation Act, by fixing date compensation shall start when disability extends over four weeks, 2930.

No. 1137.
Further amending School Code, by regulating taxes in school districts of third class, 2164.

Election returns, 30.

Member of standing committees, 73-78.

BUSH, JOSEPH K.—Continued.

Motion by, to
Adjourn, 1185.
Dispense with further reading of the Journal, 2141.
Reconsider vote on Bill No. 22, Making appropriation to Roselia Foundling Asylum and Maternity Hospital, of Pittsburgh, 2966.

Oath of office administered to, 36.

BUTLER COUNTY (see highway, highways).

BUTLER COUNTY MEMORIAL HOSPITAL (see appropriation).

BUTTERINE (see oleomargarine).

BUTTON (see insignia).

BY-LAWS (see corporations).

CALENDARS (see bills).

CALHOUN, W. H. SR., Representative from Northumberland County, (First District).

Bill introduced by
No. 137.
Making appropriation to Mary M. Packer Hospital of Sunbury, 86.

Bills reported by
No. 712.
Providing for compensation of county solicitor and solicitor of county controller in counties of third class, 754.

No. 1027.
Amending the Game Code, with regard to hunting of wild turkeys at night and time for training dogs on certain game, 1682.

Election returns, 32.

Leave of absence granted, 2033.

Member of standing committees, 73-78.

Motion by, to

Dispense with further reading of the Journal, 2245.

Oath of office administered to, 36.

CAMDEN (see Delaware River Bridge).

CAMBRIA COUNTY (see highway).

CAMERON COUNTY (see highway).

CAMPBELL, MISS CATHERINE, Postmistress of House, presentation of testimonial from Members of House to, 3994.

CAMP MEADE MEMORIAL COMMISSION, and making appropriation, creating

Senate Bill No. 398.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Earnest, 529.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 529.
Reported without amendment, 2743.
First reading, 2805.
Second reading, 2903.
Third reading and final passage, 3034.

In House (No. 1721).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3202.

CANDIDATES (see elections).

CANON, FRANK P., Representative from Philadelphia County, (Thirteenth District).

Bills reported by
No. 660.
Amending act creating Department of Wharves, Docks and Ferries in cities of first class, 673.

No. 738.
Amending act increasing salaries of tipstaves in counties of first class, 673.

No. 960.
Amending act relating to certain rights of husband wife, by providing for adoption of illigitimate children, 2807-2808.

CANON, FRANK P.—Continued.

Election returns, 32.

Leave of absence granted, 114.

Member of standing committees, 73-78.

Motion by, to

Dispense with further reading of the Journal, 2390.

Oath of office administered to, 57.

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT (see murder).

CANONSBURG GENERAL HOSPITAL ASSOCIATION (see appropriation).

CAPITAL STOCK (see bonus, building and loan associations, real estate, taxation).

CAPITOL PARK, making appropriation to Board of Commissioners of Public Grounds and Buildings for improvements to certain plots of

House Bill No. 33.
Read in place in House by Mr. Hall, 80.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 80.

CARBONATED BEVERAGES (see drinks).

CARBONDALE (see armory).

CARBONDALE EMERGENCY HOSPITAL (see appropriation).

CARLISLE HOSPITAL (see appropriation).

CARNIVALS, providing for the licensing and regulation of

House Bill No. 1606.
Read in place in House by Mr. Burke, 2393.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 2393.
Reported without amendment, 2518.
First reading, 2738.
Re-reported without amendment, ——
Second reading, 2981-2982.
Over in its order, 3274.
Recommitteed, 3283.

CARS (see railroad).

CATTLE, DAIRY, and providing for registration and licensing of pure bred bulls by the Department of Agriculture, to encourage the breeding of pure bred

House Bill No. 801.
Read in place in House by Mr. Himes, 491.
Referred to Committee on Agriculture, 491.

CEMETERIES (see burial grounds, cities, Constitution, taxation).

CENTER BRIDGE (see Delaware River Toll-Bridge).

CENTRE COUNTY (see highway, penitentiary).

CENTRE COUNTY HOSPITAL (see appropriation).

CERTIFICATES OF ASSOCIATION (see justices of the peace).

CERTIFICATES OF PUBLIC CONVENIENCE (see Public Service Commission, taxicabs).

CERTIFIED MILK (see milk).

CHADDS FORD, Delaware County, for public park, making appropriation to Department of Forests and Waters for acquisition of certain property at

Senate Bill No. 141.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Eyre, 118.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 118.
Reported with amendment, 1958.
First reading, 2029.
Second reading, 2107-2108.
Third reading and final passage, 2212.

In House (No. 1614).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 2397.

CHAMBERSBURG HOSPITAL (see appropriation).

CHANNELS (see highways).

CHAPLAIN, of House, Reverend George P. Donehoo, resolution (House) by Wells, tendering thanks of House to, 3990.

CHAPLAIN of Senate, Reverend Edward S. Ninde, resolution (Senate) by Eyre, tendering thanks of Senate to, 3901.

CHAPLAIN, REVEREND GEORGE P. DONEHOO, presentation of testimonial from Members of House, 3993-3994.

CHARITABLE AND CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS (see Constitution, corporations, institutions, savings' funds, solicitation, taxation, taxes).

CHARLEROI-MONESSEN HOSPITAL (see appropriation).

CHARTERS (see corporations).

CHATTELS, attached to realty, concerning conditional sales of

Senate Bill No. 580.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Salus, 992.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 992.
Reported without amendment, 2090.
First reading, 2138-2139.
Second reading, 2227-2228.
Third reading and amended, 2367.
Resumed and passed finally, 2461-2462.
Returned from House with amendments, in which Senate concurred, 3875-3876.
Signed by President, 3880.

In House (No. 1658).
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 2515.
Reported with amendment, 3206.
First reading, 3604.
Second reading and amended, 3775-3777.
Third reading and final passage, 3957-3959.
Returned from Senate with House amendments concurred in, 3984.
Signed by Speaker, 3985.

CHATTELS, formerly levied upon, authorizing sheriffs and constables to enter buildings for sale of goods and

Senate Bill No. 169.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Salus, 144.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 144.
Reported without amendment, 168.
First reading, 178.
Second reading, 211-212.
Third reading and amended, 230.
Resumed and passed finally, 278.
Returned from House without amendment, 2094.
Signed by President pro tempore, 2127.
Approved by Governor, 2792.

In House (No. 720).
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 303.
Reported without amendment, 1264.
First reading, 1504.
Second reading, 1593.
Third reading and final passage, 2050-2051.
Signed by Speaker, 2196.

CHATTELS, providing for mortgaging of

Senate Bill No. 63.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Baldwin, 68.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 68.

CHESTER COUNTY (see highway).

CHESTER COUNTY HOSPITAL (see appropriation).

CHESTER DAY NURSERY AND CHILDREN'S HOME (see appropriation).

CHESTER HOSPITAL (see appropriation).

CHEYNEY NORMAL AND TECHNICAL INSTITUTE and regulating the operation thereof, changing the name of the Cheyney Training School for Teachers to

Senate Bill No. 359.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. MacDade, 440.
Referred to Committee on Education, 440.
Reported without amendment, 547.
First reading, 549.
Second reading and recommitted to Committee on Appropriations, 594-595.
Re-reported with amendment, 1749.
Third reading and final passage, 1993-1994.

In House (No. 1503).
Referred to Committee on Education, 2145.
Reported without amendment, 2520.
First reading, 2742.
Second reading, 2828.

CHEYNEY NORMAL AND TECHNICAL INSTITUTE.—Continued.

Recommitted, 2931.
Re-reported with amendment, 3093.
Recommitted, 3418.

CHICAGO (see waters)

CHIEF CLERK of House, resolution (House) by Alexander, authorizing election of Thomas H. Garvin as, 37.

CHIEF CLERK of Senate, resolution (Senate) by Baldwin, authorizing election of William P. Gallagher as, 6.

CHIEF DEPUTY SHERIFF (see sheriff).

CHILD LABOR (see Constitution of United States).

CHILD, MINOR, amending act of 1917, relating to wills, by giving the sole surviving parent the right to appoint a testamentary guardian for his or her

Senate Bill No. 254.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Phipps, 226.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 226.
Reported without amendment, 2458.
First reading, 2492.
Second reading, 2655.
Over in its order, 2760.
Third reading and amended, 2880.
Resumed and passed finally, 3041-3042.
Returned from House without amendment, 3742-3743.
Signed by President, 3868.

In House (No. 1712).
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 3201.
Reported without amendment, 3411.
First reading, 3412.
Second reading, 3613.
Third reading and final passage, 3836.
Signed by Speaker, 3975.

CHILDREN, by continuing said commission and making appropriation therefor, supplement to act of 1923, providing for appointment of commission to revise the laws relating to

House Bill No. 797.
Read in place in House by Mr. Sterling, 490-491.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 491.
Reported with amendment, 1260.
First reading, 1267.
Second reading, 1493-1494.
Third reading and final passage, 1693-1694.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 2195-2196.
Signed by Speaker, 2718.
Approved by Governor, 2925.

In Senate (No. 935).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1662.
Reported without amendment, 1671.
First reading, 1675.
Second reading and recommitted, 1818.
Re-reported without amendment, 1958.
Third reading and final passage, 2107.
Signed by President pro tempore, 2601.

CHILDREN, DEPENDENT AND DELINQUENT, by extending act to include children under eighteen years of age, amending act of 1903, defining powers of courts of quarter sessions with regard to care of

Senate Bill No. 256.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Baumer, 226.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 226

CHILDREN, MINOR, by giving the mother equal power and rights with father, amending act of 1895, relating husband and wife who are the parents of

House Bill No. 323.
Read in place in House by Mrs. Pitts, 131.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 131.
Reported without amendment, 1042.
First reading, 1282.
Second reading, 1376-1377.
Third reading and postponed for present, 1568-1570.
Time of postponement extended, 2293.
Resumed, vote on third reading reconsidered and bill passed third reading with amendments, 2305.
Resumed and passed finally, 2685.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3457.
Signed by Speaker, 3750.

CHILDREN, MINOR—Continued.

Remarks on, by
Turner, 1568-1569.
Pitts, Mrs., 1568-1569.
Sowers, 1569.
Alexander, 1569.

In Senate (No. 1163).
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 2620-2621.
Reported without amendment, 2860.
First reading, 2920.
Second reading and recommitted, 3046.
Re-reported without amendment, 3124.
Third reading and final passage, 3353.
Signed by President pro tempore, 3680.

CHILDREN, report of commission to study laws relating to, presented to Senate, 154; to House, 163; appendix, 4543.

CHILDREN (see also adoption, blind, court, home, hospital, houses of refuge, infants, murder, school, wills).

CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY (see appropriation).

CHILDREN'S HOME (see appropriation to).

CHILDREN'S HOME SOCIETY (see appropriation).

CHILDREN'S HOMEOPATHIC HOSPITAL (see appropriation).

CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL (see appropriation).

CHILDREN'S INDUSTRIAL HOME (see appropriation).

CHIROPRACTIC and creating Board of Chiropractic Examiners, regulating practice of

House Bill No. 1343.
Read in place in House by Mrs. Pennock, 1678.
Referred to Committee on Public Health and Sanitation, 1678.

CHIROPRACTIC and creating Board of Chiropractic Examiners, regulating practice of

Senate Bill No. 278.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Daix, 228.
Referred to Committee on Public Health and Sanitation, 228.
Reported without amendment, 792.
First reading, 841.
Second reading and recommitted, 903-905.

CHIROPRACTIC and creating Board of Chiropractic Examiners, regulating practice of

Senate Bill No. 299.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Baldwin, 276.
Referred to Committee on Public Health and Sanitation, 276.
Reported without amendment, 991-992.
First reading, 1034.
Second reading and recommitted, 1205-1206.
Re-reported without amendment, 3537.
Recommitted, to Committee on Judiciary Special, 3687.

CHIROPRACTIC, and providing for the appointment and maintenance of a Board of Chiropractic Examiners, regulating practice of

House Bill No. 640.
Read in place in House by Mr. B. P. Evans, 291.
Referred to Committee on Public Health and Sanitation, 291.
Reported without amendment, 1852-1853.
First reading, 1952.
Second reading and amended, 2186-2189.
Third reading and amended, 2330-2332.
Resumed, vote on third reading reconsidered and bill passed third reading as amended, 2692-2694.
Special order, 2697.
Resumed and defeated on final passage, 2953-2956.

Remarks on, by
Evans, B. P., 2955.

CHIROPRACTIC, and providing for appointment and maintenance of a Board of Chiropractic Examiners, regulating practice of

House Bill No. 1149.
Read in place in House by Mr. Haws, 1231.

CHIROPRACTIC.—Continued.

Referred to Committee on Public Health and Sanitation, 1231.

CHOSES IN ACTION (see sales).

CHRISTIAN H. BUHL HOSPITAL (see appropriation).

CHRISTIAN HOME (see appropriation).

CHRISTIAN HOME FOR WOMEN (see appropriation).

CHURCHES IN CITIES OF SECOND CLASS, prohibiting establishment of certain industries within five hundred feet of

House Bill No. 1090.
Read in place in House by Mr. McCaig, 1038.
Referred to Committee on Corporations, 1038.
Reported without amendment, 2033.
First reading, 2033.
Second reading, 2256.
Third reading and amended, 2420-2421.
Resumed and passed finally, 2837.
Signed by Speaker, 3751.

In Senate (No. 1206).
Referred to Committee on Municipal Affairs, 2803.
Reported without amendment, 3060.
First reading, 3065.
Second reading, 3159.
Third reading and final passage, 3366.
Signed by President pro tempore, 3682.

CHURCHES (see also Constitution, lands, taxation).

CIDER (see liquors).

CITIES, for paving and curbing of public highways, and municipal liens therefor, to validate ordinances and proceedings by councils in

Senate Bill No. 16.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Krause, 63.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 63.
Reported without amendment, 876.
First reading, 914.
Second reading, 1012.
Third reading and final passage, 1195.
Returned from House without amendment, 3683.
Signed by President pro tempore, 3739.

In House (No. 1246).
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 1374.
Reported without amendment, 2723.
First reading, 2836.
Second reading, 3015.
Third reading, 3662.
Resumed and passed finally, 3676.
Signed by Speaker, 3847.

CITIES (see also annexation, automobile repair stations, aviation landing fields, banks, burial, churches, Constitution, dogs, election districts, elections, electors, fence views, health associations, highways, meadow banks, memorial halls, motion pictures, naval reserve officers, parks, peddlers, pension fund, plumbing, police, policemen, prisons, public buildings, railways, real estate, tax, taxes, trees).

CITIES TO ELECT COUNCILS, by proportional representation, enabling

Senate Bill No. 1139.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Woodward, 2458-2459.
Referred to Committee on Municipal Affairs, 2459.

CITIES, to organize Municipal Leagues, enabling

House Bill No. 583.
Read in place in House by Mr. Haas, 219.
Referred to Committee on Municipal Corporations, 219.
Reported without amendment, 510.
First reading, 562.
Second reading and amended, 613.
Third reading and final passage, 687-688.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 2498.
Signed by Speaker, 2718.
Approved by Governor, 3234.

Remarks on, by
Marshall, 687-688.
Haas, 687.
Edmonds, 687-688.

CITIES.—Continued.

In Senate (No. 501).
Referred to Committee on Municipal Affairs, 746.
Reported without amendment, 2091.
First reading, 2138.
Second reading, 2227.
Third reading and final passage, 2366-2367.
Signed by President pro tempore, 2601.

CITIES OF FIRST CLASS and authorizing appointment of Zoning Commission and Bureau of Zoning, regulating zoning in

House Bill No. 677.
Read in place in House by Mr. Bromley, 294.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 294.
Reported without amendment, 305.
First reading, 407-408.
Second reading and amended, 502-504.
Third reading and final passage, 556-558.

In Senate (No. 421).
Referred to Committee on Municipal Affairs, 545.

CITIES OF FIRST CLASS and other ports, for the promotion of maritime service between

Senate Bill No. 446.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Salus, 568.
Referred to Committee on Municipal Affairs, 568.
Reported without amendment, 570.
First reading, 602.
Second reading, 661.
Over in its order, 714.
Recommitted, 835.
Re-reported with amendment, 920.
Over in its order, 1010.
Third reading and amended, 1198.
Resumed and passed finally, 1295-1296.
Returned from House without amendment, 2096.
Signed by President pro tempore, 2128.
Vetoed by Governor, 2909-2910.

Remarks on, by
Woodward, 835, 1295-1296.
Salus, 1295-1296.

In House (No. 1282).
Referred to Committee on Municipal Corporations, 1482.
Reported without amendment, 1483.
First reading, 1484.
Second reading, 1596.
Third reading and final passage, 2059.
Signed by Speaker, 2197.

CITIES OF FIRST CLASS, by abolishing office of Purchasing Agent and creating Department of Supplies, amending act of 1919, for better government of

Senate Bill No. 277.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Daix, 228.
Referred to Committee on Municipal Affairs, 228.
Reported without amendment, 472.
First reading, 485.
Second reading, 536-537.
Third reading and final passage, 580.
Returned from House with amendments in which Senate concurred, 1542.
Signed by President pro tempore, 1658.
Approved by Governor, 1961.

In House (No. 925).
Referred to Committee on Municipal Corporations, 752.
Reported with amendment, 1042.
First reading, 1282.
Second reading, 1377-1378.
Third reading and final passage, 1570.
Returned from Senate with House amendments concurred in, 1702.
Signed by Speaker, 1717.

CITIES OF FIRST CLASS, by providing that a person must be a citizen of United States for five years to hold office of mayor, and office of director appointed by the mayor, amending act of 1919, for better government of

House Bill No. 1371.
Read in place in House by Mr. Sowers, 1680.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 1680.

CITIES OF FIRST CLASS.—Continued.

Reported with amendment, 2163.
First reading, 2296.
Second reading, 2521-2522.
Third reading and amended, 3108.
Resumed and passed finally, 3448-3449.

Remarks on, by
Edmonds, 3448-3449.
Sowers, 3448-3449.
Williams, 3448.
Armstrong, 3448-3449.

In Senate (No. 1356).
Referred to Committee on Municipal Affairs, 3401.
Reported without amendment, 3404.
First reading, 3409.
Second reading, 3524.
Postponed for present 3700.
Resumed on third reading and dropped from calendar, 3867.

Remarks on, by
Woodward, 3700.
Salus, 3867.
Barr, 3867.

CITIES OF FIRST CLASS, by providing that appointments in classified service shall be made from the three persons highest on appropriate list, amending act of 1919, for better government of

House Bill No. 629.
Read in place in House by Mr. Sterling, 290.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 290.
Reported without amendment, 511.
First reading, 564.
Second reading, 624-625.
Postponed for present, 778.
Time of postponement extended, 1288-1289-2293.
Dropped from calendar, 3587.

CITIES OF FIRST CLASS, by providing that no councilmen shall be appointed to any city office, amending act of 1919, for the better government of

House Bill No. 1388.
Read in place in House by Mr. Emhardt, 1827.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 1827.
Reported without amendment, 2164.
First reading, 2297-2298.
Second reading, 2434.
Third reading and final passage, 2589.

In Senate (No. 1181).
Referred to Committee on Municipal Affairs, 2622.

CITIES OF FIRST CLASS, by requiring permit for construction, alteration or extension of bridges, amending act of 1907, creating Department of Wharves, Docks and Ferries, in

House Bill No. 660.
Read in place in House by Mr. Sowers, 293.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 293.
Reported without amendment, 673.
First reading, 789.
Second reading, 967-968.
Third reading and final passage, 1243-1244.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3019-3020.
Signed by Speaker, 3218.

In Senate (No. 649).
Referred to Committee on Municipal Affairs, 1227.
Reported without amendment, 2596.
First reading, 2671.
Second reading, 2794.
Third reading and final passage, 2886.
Signed by President, 3125.

CITIES OF FIRST CLASS, further regulating the construction maintenance and inspection of buildings in

House Bill No. 1446.
Read in place in House by Mr. Lucas, 1930.
Referred to Committee on Public Health and Sanitation, 1930.
Reported without amendment, 2198.
First reading, 2298.

CITIES OF FIRST CLASS.—Continued.

Second reading, 2439.
Dropped from calendar, 2591.

CITIES OF FIRST CLASS, further regulating the construction maintenance and inspection of buildings in

House Bill No. 1499.
Read in place in House by Mr. McGowan, 2144.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 2144.
Reported without amendment, 2517.
First reading, 2738.
Second reading and amended, 2977.
Dropped from calendar, 3269.

CITIES OF FIRST CLASS, further regulating the construction maintenance and inspection of buildings in

Senate Bill No. 897.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Aron, 1511.
Referred to Committee on Municipal Affairs, 1511.
Reported without amendment, 1669-1670.
First reading, ——.
Second reading, 1815.
Over in its order, 2003.
Third reading and final passage, 2103.

In House (No. 1542).
Referred to Committee on Municipal Corporations, 2248.
Reported without amendment, 2520.
First reading, 2742.
Second reading, 2827-2828.
Third reading and amended, 2969.
Dropped from calendar, 3450.

CITIES OF FIRST CLASS, providing for the appointment of district registrars as assessors in

Senate Bill No. 599.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Woodward, 994.
Referred to Committee on Elections, 994.

CITIES OF SECOND CLASS, by providing for division of such cities into councilmanic districts, and for election and compensation of councilmen, further amending act of 1901, for government of

House Bill No. 183.
Read in place in House by Mr. Stadtlander, 89.
Referred to Committee on Counties and Townships, 89.
Reported with amendment, 927.
First reading, 1046.
Second reading, 1277-1278.
Postponed for present, 1487.
Resumed on third reading and recommitted, 1564.

CITIES OF SECOND CLASS, establishing and regulating a Department of City Transit, supplement to act of 1901, for government of

House Bill No. 1234.
Read in place in House by Mr. Harry A. Little, 1371.
Referred to Committee on Municipal Corporations, 1371.
Reported with amendment, 1713.
First reading, 1925.
Second reading, 1944.
Third reading and final passage, 2306.
Returned from Senate with amendments in which House concurred, 3624-3625.
Signed by Speaker, 4006.

In Senate (No. 1117).
Referred to Committee on Municipal Affairs, 2343.
Reported with amendment, 2484.
First reading, 2494.
Second reading, 2663-2664.
Over in its order, 2786.
Postponed for present, 2790-2791.
Resumed on third reading and amended, 3370.
Resumed and passed finally, 3480-3481.
Returned from House with Senate amendments concurred in, 3529-3530.
Signed by President, 3886.

Remarks on, by
Barr, 2791.
Leslie, 2791.

CITIES OF SECOND CLASS.—Continued.

Davis, 2791.
Schantz, 2791.

CITIES OF SECOND CLASS shall constitute a part of the poor district thereof, providing that territory annexed to

House Bill No. 308.
Read in place in House by Mr. Davies, 130.
Referred to Committee on Municipal Corporations, 130.
Reported without amendment, 200.
First reading, 223.
Recommitted, 260.
Re-reported without amendment, 511-512.
Second reading, 554.
Third reading and postponed, 639-640.
Resumed and defeated on final passage, 929-930.

Remarks on, by
Miller, Christian, 639-640.
Davies, 640.
Thomas, L. D., 929.
Davis, 929.
Staudemeier, 929.

CITIES OF SECOND CLASS, the power to construct and maintain overhead and underground passageways, conferring upon

House Bill No. 1464.
Read in place in House by Mr. Marcus, 2142.
Referred to Committee on Municipal Corporations, 2142.
Reported without amendment, 2675.
First reading, 2832.
Second reading, 3000-3001.
Recommitted, 3073.

CITIES OF SECOND CLASS to construct and maintain subsurface walks under streets and sidewalks, authorizing

House Bill No. 1233.
Read in place in House by Mr. Harry A. Little, 1371.
Referred to Committee on Municipal Corporations, 1371.
Reported without amendment, 1713.
First reading, 1924.
Second reading, 1941-1942.
Third reading and amended, 2295.
Resumed and passed finally, 2687.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3251.
Signed by Speaker, 3435.

In Senate (No. 1167).
Referred to Committee on Municipal Affairs, 2621.
Reported without amendment, 2860.
First reading, 2920.
Second reading, 3046.
Third reading and final passage, 3138-3139.
Signed by President, 3324.

CITIES OF SECOND CLASS to regulate sales of merchandise at public auction, authorizing

House Bill No. 319.
Read in place in House by Mr. Marcus, 131.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 131.
Reported without amendment, 304.
First reading, 407.
Second reading, 458.
Third reading and final passage, 517.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 1234.
Signed by Speaker, 1271.
Approved by Governor, 2045.

In Senate (No. 427).
Referred to Committee on Municipal Affairs, 546.
Reported without amendment, 792.
First reading, 842.
Second reading, 910-911.
Third reading and final passage, 1010.
Signed by President, 1326.

CITIES OF THIRD CLASS, by authorizing construction of house connections from sewers to curbs and assessment of property owners therefor, amending act of 1913, for incorporation and government of

CITIES OF SECOND CLASS.—Continued.

House Bill No. 586.
Read in place in House by Mr. Horn, 219.
Referred to Committee on Municipal Corporations, 219.
Reported without amendment, 755.
First reading, 848.
Second reading and amended, 983-984.
Third reading and final passage, 1283-1284.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3456.
Signed by Speaker, 3750.

In Senate (No. 666).
Referred to Committee on Municipal Affairs, 1329.
Reported without amendment, 3043.
First reading, 3061.
Second reading, 3150.
Third reading and final passage, 3330-3331.
Sigend by President pro tempore, 3681.

CITIES OF THIRD CLASS, by changing salaries of councilmen and mayors, further amending act of 1913, providing for incorporation and government of

House Bill No. 673.
Read in place in House by Mr. Morrison, 293-294.
Referred to Committee on Municipal Corporations, 294.
Reported without amendment, 510.
First reading, 563.
Second reading and amended, 622-623.
Third reading and final passage, 704-705.
Returned from Senate with amendments, in which House concurred, 2572.
Signed by Speaker, 2809.
Approved by Governor, 3416.

In Senate (No. 510).
Referred to Committee on Municipal Affairs, 747.
Reported without amendment, 991.
First reading, 1035.
Second reading, 1208.
Over in its order, 1307.
Recommitted, 1518-1519.
Re-reported with amendment, 2350.
Third reading and final passage, 2468.
Returned from House with Senate amendments concurred in, 2603-2604.
Signed by President pro tempore, 2746.

CITIES OF THIRD CLASS, by extending provisions to health officers, further amending act of 1917, relating to appointment of persons to the police department in

Senate Bill No. 120.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Steele, 101.
Referred to Committee on Municipal Affairs, 101.
Reported without amendment, 1189.
First reading, 1216-1217.
Second reading, 1313-1314.
Recommitted, 1514.
Re-reported without amendment, 3320.
Third reading and final passage, 3485.

In House (No. 1767).
Referred to Committee on Municipal Corporations, 3616.

CITIES OF THIRD CLASS, by increasing the millage for general tax purposes, amending act of 1913, providing for the incorporation and government of

Senate Bill No. 347.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Earnest, 413.
Referred to Committee on Municipal Affairs, 413.
Reported without amendment, 1190.
First reading, 1217.
Second reading, 1315.
Over in its order, 1514.
Recommitted to Committee on New Counties and County Seats, 1645.
Re-reported without amendment, 3320-3321.
Third reading and final passage, 3484-3485.
Returned from House without amendment, 3877.
Signed by President, 3880.

In House (No. 1769).
Referred to Committee on Municipal Corporations, 3616.
Reported without amendment, 3651.
First reading, 3651.
Second reading, 3784.

CITIES OF THIRD CLASS.—Continued.

Third reading and final passage, 3972-3973.
Signed by Speaker, 3984.

CITIES OF THIRD CLASS, by making more specific the powers of tax collectors, amending act of 1901, providing for the collection of city, school and poor taxes by the city treasurer in

House Bill No. 426.
Read in place in House by Mr. Weamer, 179.
Referred to Committee on Municipal Corporations, 179
Re-referred to Committee on Counties and Townships, 552.
Reported without amendment, 927.
First reading, 1046.
Second reading, 1376.
Recommitted, 1566.

CITIES OF THIRD CLASS, by providing for a charge on property for use of sewers and sewage disposal plants, amending act of 1913, for incorporation and government of

House Bill No. 1093.
Read in place in House by Mr. Haas, 1038.
Referred to Committee on Municipal Corporations, 1038.
Reported without amendment, 1375.
First reading, 1560.
Second reading, 1718-1719.
Recommitted, 1883.
Re-reported without amendment, 2166.
Postponed for present, 2335.
Resumed and passed third reading and finally, 2699.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3978.
Signed by Speaker, 4003.

In Senate (No. 1190).
Referred to Committee on Municipal Affairs, 2623.
Reported without amendment, 3515.
First reading, 3565.
Second reading, 3704.
Third reading and final passage, 3852.
Signed by President, 3893.

CITIES OF THIRD CLASS, by providing for construction and maintenance of gutters, amending act of 1913, for incorporation and government of

House Bill No. 585.
Read in place in House by Mr. Horn, 219.
Referred to Committee on Municipal Corporations, 219.
Reported without amendment, 754.
First reading, 846.
Second reading and amended, 968-969.
Third reading and fianl passage, 1244.

In Senate (No. 648).
Referred to Committee on Municipal Affairs, 1227.
Reported without amendment, 3042-3043.
First reading, 3061.
Second reading, 3150.
Recommitted, 3330.

CITIES OF THIRD CLASS, by providing for printing and publishing of ordinances, amending act of 1913, for incorporation and government of

House Bill No. 596.
Read in place in House by Mr. Benj. H. Patterson, 220.
Referred to Committee on Municipal Corporations, 220.
Reported without amendment, 510.
First reading, 562-563.
Second reading and amended, 620.
Recommitted, 702.

CITIES OF THIRD CLASS, by providing local self government for said cities in all municipal affairs, amending act of 1913, for the incorporation and government of

House Bill No. 366.
Read in place in House by Mr. Craig, 160.
Referred to Committee on Municipal Corporations, 160.
Reported without amendment, 200.
First reading, 223.
Second reading, 269-270.
Third reading and amended, 302.
Vote on third reading reconsidered and bill amended, 467-468.
Final passage, 554-555.

CITIES OF THIRD CLASS.—Continued.

Returned from Senate without amendment, 2195.
Signed by Speaker, 2717.
Approved by Governor, 3234.

In Senate (No. 417).
Referred to Committee on Municipal Affairs, 545.
Reported without amendment, 1755.
First reading, 1824.
Second reading, 2018.
Third reading and final passage, 2100.
Signed by President pro tempore, 2600.

CITIES OF THIRD CLASS, by regulating the consolidation of wards, further amending act of 1913, providing for the incorporation and government of

House Bill No. 1577.
Read in place in House by Mr. Craig, 2391.
Referred to Committee on Municipal Corporations, 2391.

CITIES OF THIRD CLASS, providing for one collector for State and county taxes in

Senate Bill No. 39.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Earnest, 66.
Referred to Committee on Municipal Affairs, 66.
Reported with amendment, 528.
First reading, 547.
Second reading, 583.
Third reading and final passage, 649-650.
Returned from House without amendment, 1661.
Signed by President pro tempore, 1820.
Approved by Governor, 2348.

Remarks on, by
Lanius, 649.
Earnest, 649.
Snyder, 649.

In House (No. 949).
Referred to Committee on Municipal Corporations, 753.
Reported without amendment, 1042.
First reading, 1282.
Second reading, 1378.
Third reading and amended, 1568.
Resumed and passed finally, 1685-1686.
Signed by Speaker, 1851.

Remarks on, by
Hall, 1611-1685.
Hantz, 1685.

CITIES OF THIRD CLASS, providing for the registering of wills, amending act of 1913, for the incorporation and government of

Senate Bill No. 521.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Phipps, 795.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 795.

CITIES OF THIRD CLASS, to acquire water supply facilities, authorizing

House Bill No. 687.
Read in place in House by Mr. Hall, 294.
Referred to Committee on Municipal Corporations, 294.
Reported without amendment, 511.
First reading, 563.
Second reading and amended, 623-624.
Third reading and fianl passage, 706-707.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 1610.
Signed by Speaker, 1718.
Approved by Governor, 2147.

Remarks on, by
Hall, 706.
Storb, 706.

In Senate (No. 512).
Referred to Committee on Municipal Affairs, 747.
Reported without amendment, 1189.
First reading, 1218.
Second reading, 1321.
Third reading and final passage, 1519.
Signed by President pro tempore, 1660-1661.

CITIES OF THIRD CLASS to make assessment for county purposes, and abolishing office of ward assessor, authorizing city assessor in

CITIES OF THIRD CLASS.—Continued.

Senate Bill No. 1156.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Brown, 2597.
Referred to Committee on Municipal Affairs, 2597.
Reported without amendment, 3320.
First reading, 3407.
Second reading, 3519.
Recommitted, 3692.

CITIES OF THIRD CLASS to regulate location of business and industries, by extending zoning provisions thereof, amending act of 1923, authorizing

House Bill No. 775.
Read in place in House by Mr. Haas, 489.
Referred to Committee on Municipal Corporations, 489.
Reported without amendment, 755.
First reading, 847.
Second reading and amended, 979-980.
Third reading and final passage, 1254-1255.
Returned from Senate with amendments in which House concurred, 2085-2086.
Signed by Speaker, 2253.
Concurrent resolution recalling bill from Governor, 2726-2727.
Resolution returned from Senate concurred in, 2831-2832.
Resolution approved by Governor, vote on final passage and third reading reconsidered and bill passed third reading as amended, 3019.
Resumed and passed finally, 3096-3098.
Returned from Senate with House amendments concurred in, 3277.
Signed by Speaker, 3434-3435.

In Senate (No. 638).
Referred to Committee on Municipal Affairs, 1226.
Reported without amendment, 1510.
First reading, 1544.
Second reading and amended, 1617-1618.
Over in its order, 1753.
Third reading and fianl passage, 1998-2000.
Returned from House with Senate amendments concurred in, 2093.
Signed by President pro tempore, 2239-2240.
Resolution recalling bill from Governor concurred in, 2652.
Bill returned from House with amendments in which Senate concurred, 3169-3170.
Signed by President, 3323.

CITIES OF THIRD CLASS to regulate location of business and industries, providing for board of appeals to review decisions of officer in charge of zoning ordinances, supplementing act of 1923, authorizing

House Bill No. 582.
Read in place in House by Mr. Haas, 219.
Referred to Committee on Municipal Corporations, 219.

CITIES OF THIRD CLASS to take portion of cemetery grounds for widening streets and highways, giving permission to

House Bill No. 774.
Read in place in House by Mr. Craig, 489.
Referred to Committee on Municipal Corporations, 489.
Reported without amendment, 927.
First reading, 1046.
Second reading, and recommitted, 1271-1272.

CITIES OF THIRD CLASS, to validate certain municipal assessments, claims and liens in

House Bill No. 593.
Read in place in House by Mr. Posey, 220.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 220.
Reported without amendment, 927.
First reading, 1046.
Second reading and amended, 1278-1279.
Recommitted, 1487-1488.

CITIES OF THIRD CLASS, with regard to arrangement of tax and assessment books as provided by ordinance, amending act of 1913, for incorporation and government of

CITIES OF THIRD CLASS.—Continued.

House Bill No. 1158.
Read in place in House by Mr. Posey, 1232.
Referred to Committee on Elections, 1232.
Reported without amendment, 2289.
First reading, 2422-2423.
Second reading, 2536-2537.
Third reading and final passage, 3217.

In Senate (No. 1264).
Referred to Committee on Elections, 3166.

CITIES OF THIRD CLASS, with regard to establishment of streets and roads and providing penalties, amending act of 1913, creating a City Planning Commission in

House Bill No. 644.
Read in place in House by Mr. Haas, 291-292.
Referred to Committee on Municiual Corporations, 292.
Reported with amendment, 510.
First reading, 562.
Second reading and amended, 619-620.
Postponed for present, 701-702.
Recommitted, 942.
Re-reported with amendment, 1483-1484.
Third reading and amended, 1704-1705.
Resumed and passed finally, 1862-1863.

In Senate (No. 983).
Referred to Committee on Municipal Affairs, 1956.

CITIZEN EMPLOYES (see taxes).

CITIZEN'S GENERAL HOSPITAL (see appropriation).

CITY PLANNING COMMISSION (see cities of third class).

CITY STREETS, jointly by Commonwealth and the city, providing for maintenance of certain

House Bill No. 1170.
Read in place in House by Mr. Bidelspacher, 1232.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 1232.

CIVIL SERVICE (see also policemen).

CIVIL SERVICE, of the Commonwealth, regulating and improving

Senate Bill No. 548.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Woodward, 797.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 797.

CIVIL SERVICE of the Commonwealth, regulating and improving

Senate Bill No. 891.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Snyder, 1510-1511.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 1511.

CIVIL WAR RECORDS from the Auditor General's Department to the Adjutant General's Department, concurrent resolution (House) by North, relative to transfer of certain, 1718; conc. in by Senate, 2124; adopted by House, 2146; ret. from Senate conc. in, 2195; approved by Governor, 2809.

CIVIL WAR VETERANS (see taxation).

CLAIM AND CLAIMS (see deer, executions, forest fires, insurance, McCoach, National Guard, State Industrial Home for Women, State Institution for Inebriates).

CLARION COUNTY (see highway).

CLASSIFICATION OF SALARIES AND EMPLOYES of State, resolution (House) by Alexander, requesting the Governor to furnish to the House of Representatives the minutes and data of the Executive Board relative to, 186; minutes of Executive Board presented to House, 387-401.

Remarks on, by Alexander, 187-188; by Edmonds, 187-188;

CLAY MINES (see mines).

CLEARFIELD COUNTY (see highway).

CLEARFIELD HOSPITAL (see appropriation to).

CLERK TO COMMITTEE of House, vice Frank R. Hill, resigned, resolution (House) by McCaig, authorizing election of J. Russell Milliken as, 133.

CLERKS OF COURTS (see attorneys, county officers, court, courts, fees, highways).

CLERKS OF COURTS OF COMMON PLEAS in counties of first class, fixing salary of

CLERKS OF COURTS OF COMMON PLEAS.—Continued.

House Bill No. 865.
Read in place in House by Mr. Edmonds, 603.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 603.
Reported without amendment, 927.
First reading, 1046.
Second reading, 1272.
Third reading and final passage, 1479.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 2926.
Signed by Speaker, 3218.

In Senate (No. 887).
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 1366.
Reported without amendment, 2458.
First reading, 2492.
Second reading, 2658.
Third reading and final passage, 2772-2773.
Signed by President, 3126.

CLERKS OF COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS (see fees, highways).

CLERKS (see also election, electors).

CLINICAL THERMOMETERS (see thermometers).

CLINTON COUNTY (see highway).

COAL, ANTHRACITE, repealing act of 1921, imposing State tax on

House Bill No. 459.
Read in place in House by Mr. Huber, 182.
Referred to Committee on Mines and Mining, 182.
Reported without amendment, 689.
First reading and recommitted to Committee on Ways and Means, 786-787.
Re-reported with negative recommendation, 2288.
Motion adopted to place bill on calendar and bill recommitted, 2499-2502.

Remarks on, by
Sterling, 786.
Miller, Christian, 786-787.
Armstrong, 878, 2501.
McCaig, 787.
Huber, 2499.
Hess, 2499-2500.
Staudenmeier, 2500.
Harer, 2500.
Sarig, 2501.
Long, 2501.
Alexander, 2501.

COAL, ANTHRACITE, repealing Act of 1921, imposing State tax on

Senate Bill No. 82.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Heaton, 97.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 97.
Reported without amendment, 1755.
First reading, 1824.
Second reading, 2013.
Over in its order, 2099.
Recommitted, 2212.
Re-reported without amendment, 3538.
Third reading and final passage, 3686-3687.

In House (No. 1779).
Referred to Committee on Ways and Means, 3813.

COAL, regulating and determining what weight shall make a ton of

House Bill No. 584.
Read in place in House by Mr. Mangan, 219.
Referred to Committee on Labor and Iindustry, 219.
Reported without amendment, 1852.
First reading, 1952.
Second reading, 2083.
Postponed for present, 2325.
Resumed and passed third reading and amended, 2730.
Resumed and defeated on final passage, 3438-3440.

Remarks on, by
Miller, Christian, 3439.
Mangan, 3439.
Stadtlander, 3439-3440.
Dilsheimer, 3439.

COAL.—Continued.

Witkin, 3439-3440.
Bidelspacher, 3440.

COAL (see also Giant Power Companies, miners' certificates, mines).

COALDALE STATE HOSPITAL, members of Board of Trustees of, nominated, 18-19; nominations laid upon tabel 23. referred to Committee on Finance, 60; reported with favorable recommendation, 3538.

COALDALE STATE HOSPITAL (see also appropriation).

COATESVILLE HOSPITAL (see appropriation).

COAX, JOHN T., former guard of the Western Penitentiary who was killed by rebellious prisoners, making appropriation to widow and children of

House Bill No. 1483.
Read in place in House by Mr. Harry A. Little, 2143-2144.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 2144.
Reported with amendment, 3071.
First reading, 3072.
Second reading, 3207.
Third reading and final passage, 3426.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3826.
Signed by Speaker, 4001.

In Senate (No. 1360).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3401.
Reported without amendment, 3402.
First reading, 3409.
Second reading, 3525.
Third reading and final passage, 3700-3701.
Signed by President, 3891.

CODE (see assessment, borough, building and loan associations, counties, fish, flag, penal, poor relief, school).

COLEMAN INDUSTRIAL HOME FOR COLORED BOYS (see appropriation).

COLLEGES (see agricultural, scholarships, taxes).

COLORED SOLDIERS (see soldiers).

COLORDED WOMEN'S RELIEF ASSOCIATION (see appropriation).

COLUMBIA COUNTY (see highway).

COLUMBIA HOSPITAL (see appropriation).

COLVILLE, ALEXANDER, Representative from Philadelphia County, (Tenth District)

Bill introduced by
No. 1025.
Making appropriation to Northern Home for Friendless Children of Philadelphia, 922.

Bills reported by
No. 398.
Providing for position of principal deputy and second deputy prothonotary in counties of fifth class, 295.

No. 865.
Fixing salary of clerks of courts of common pleas in counties of first class, 927.

No. 1340.
Amending act fixing pay of election officers, by increasing compensation of election officers, inspectors and clerks except in counties of first class, 2807.

No. 1502, (Senate No. 309).
Imposing a poll tax for county purposes in counties of third class, 2676.

No. 1606.
Providing for licensing and regulation of carnivals, 2518.

Election returns, 32.

Member of standing committees, 73-78.

Motion by, to
Adjourn, 707.
Dispense with further reading of the Journal, 2496.

COLVILLE, ALEXANDER.—Continued.

Oath of office administered to, 36.

COMFORT STATIONS, amending act of 1883, directing county commissioners to purchase ground at the county seat for erection of court house and county buildings, by providing for the lease of part of such ground to municipalities for

Senate Bill No. 493.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Baldwin, 711.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 711.
Reported without amendment, 877.
First reading, 915.
Second reading, 1023.
Third reading and final passage, 1200.
Returned from House without amendment, 2804-2805.
Signed by President, 3055.

In House (No. 1254).
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 1375.
Reported without amendment, 2166.
First reading, 2299.
Second reading, 2439-2440.
Third reading and final passage, 2844-2845.
Signed by Speaker, 3203.

COMMERCIAL FERTILIZERS (see fertilizers).

COMMISSION, ART, members of State, nominated, 16; nominations laid upon table, 23. referred to Committee on Finance, 60; reported with favorable recommendation, 3538; nominations confirmed, 3559.

COMMISSION, BATTLE OF LAKE ERIE CENTENNIAL ANNIVERSARY, members of, nominated, 21; nominations laid upon table, 23. referred to Committee on Finance, 60; reported with favorable recommendation, 3538; nominations confirmed, 3559.

COMMISSION, GENERAL GALUSHA PENNYPACKER MONUMENT, member of, nominated, 20; nominations laid upon table, 23. referred to Committee on Finance, 60; reported with favorable recommendation, 3538; nomination confirmed, 3559.

COMMISSION, GENERAL GEORGE GORDON MEADE STATUE, members of, nominated, 20; nominations laid upon table, 23. referred to Committee on Finance, 60; reported with favorable recommendation, 3538; nominations confirmed, 3559.

COMMISSION, OLD AGE ASSISTANCE, members of, nominated, 16; nominations laid upon table, 23; referred to Committee on Finance, 60; reported with favorable recommendation, 3538; nominations confirmed, 3559.

COMMISSION, PENNSYLVANIA HISTORICAL, members of, nominated, 16; nominations laid upon table, 23; referred to Committee on Finance, 60; reported with favorable recommendation, 3538; nominations confirmed, 3559.

COMMISSION, PENNSYLVANIA STATE PARK AND HARBOR, of Erie, members of, nominated, 20; nominations laid upon table, 23; referred to Committee on Finance, 60; reported with favorable recommendation, 3538; nominations confirmed, 3559.

COMMISSION, PUBLIC SERVICE, members of, nominated, 16; nominations laid upon table, 23; referred to Committee on Finance, 60.

COMMISSION, REVISED PENAL CODE, members of, nominated, 21; nominations laid upon table, 23; referred to Committee on Finance, 60; reported with favorable recommendation, 3538; nominations confirmed, 3559.

COMMISSION, ROBERT MORRIS MONUMENT, members of, nominated, 20; nominations laid upon table, 23; referred to Committee on Finance, 60; reported with favorable recommendation, 3538; nominations confirmed, 3559.

COMMISSION (see also aviation, banks, Battlefield, Beaver, Memorial, Camp Meade, children, county planning, Delaware River, Disabled Veterans, educational, Farm Labor, Gettysburg Battlefield, history text books, home rule, indebtedness, insane, institutions, jurors, married persons, McKinley, Meade Memorial, Mifflin, Morris Monument, Morton, motor vehicle, municipalities, normal schools, old age assistance, old age pension, parole laws, penitentiary, Pennsylvania State Park and Harbor, Pennypacker Monument, poor law, power, public service, registration, soldiers, tax law, Thomas Jefferson, Valley Forge Park, Washington Crossing Park, Washington's Birthday, Wayne, Wilmot Memorial).

COMMISSION, STATE ATHLETIC, members of, nominated, 16; nominations laid upon table, 23. referred to Committee on Finance, 60; reported with favorable recommendation, 3538; nominations confirmed, 3559.

COMMISSION, STATE FOREST, members of, nominated, 15; nominations laid upon table, 23; referred to Committee on Finance, 60; reported with favorable recommendation, 3538; nominations confirmed, 3559.

COMMISSION, STATE WELFARE, members of, nominated, 16; nominations laid upon table, 23; referred to Committee on Finance, 60; reported with favorable recommendation, 3538; nominations confirmed, 3559.

COMMISSION TO INVESTIGATE CONDITION OF DISABLED WORLD WAR VETERANS, members of, nominated, 21; nominations laid upon table, 23. referred to Committee on Finance, 60; reported with favorable recommendation, 3538; nominations confirmed, 3559.

COMMISSION to study consolidation of municipalities in Allegheny County, member of, nominated, 2349; confirmed, 2350.

COMMISSION, VALLEY FORGE PARK, members of, nominated, 16; nominations laid upon table, 23; referred to Committee on Finance, 60; reported with favorable recommendation, 3538; nominations confirmed, 3559.

COMMISSION, WASHINGTON CROSSING PARK, members of, nominated, 16; nominations laid upon table, 23; referred to Committee on Finance, 60; member of, nominated, 158; confirmed, 158-159; reported with favorable recommendation, 3538; nominations confirmed, 3559.

COMMISSIONER AND COMMISSIONERS (see also county, game, insurance, jurors, jury, township).

COMMISSIONER, INSURANCE, nomination of Samuel W. McCulloch, as, 13; laid upon table, 23; referred to Committee on Finance, 60; reported with favorable recommendation, 3538; nomination confirmed, 3559.

COMMISSIONERS OF DEEDS, nominated, 818-819, confirmed, 819; nominated and confirmed, 1224; nominated, 2349, confirmed, 2350; nominated and confirmed, 3322.

COMMISSIONERS ON UNIFORM STATE LAWS, members of Board of, nominated, 20; nominations laid upon table, 23; referred to Committee on Finance, 60; reported with favorable recommendation, 3538; nominations confirmed, 3559.

COMMITTEE of members of House and Senate to represent Pennsylvania at the inauguration of Calvin Coolidge as President of the United States, concurrent resolution (Senate) by Schantz, authorizing appointment of, 571; laid over for printing in House, 618; ret. from House with amendments in which Senate conc., 664; resumed, amended and adopted by House, 673-675, ret. from Senate with House amendments conc. in, 689; House committee appointed, 689; approved by Governor, 745; Senate committee appointed, 745; Remarks on, by Edmonds, 618; by Alexander, 618-674; by Barr, 658; by Snyder, 658; by Sprowls, 659; by Leslie, 659; by Schantz, 659; by Ludlow, 674-675; by Sterling, 674; by Sowers, 674-675.

COMMITTEE ON COMPARE BILLS, report of Senate on, 3902; of House, 4010.

COMMITTEE ON RULES of House, appointed, 134; committee reports, 1231; 2033; 2572; 3280, 3459. (Withdrawal, 3460).

COMMITTEE RULES, to prepare a new edition of House Rules and recommend a standard Parliamentary Manual for use in the House, resolution (House) by Marcus, authoriizng appointment of, 3987; committee appointed, 3987.

COMMITTEE to act in conjunction with House committee to inform Governor that General Assembly is organized, concurrent resolution (Senate) by Snyder, authorizing appointment of, 5; committee appointed, 55; Senate committee reports, 6; ret. from House conc. in, 7; conc. in by House, 38; House committee appointed, 38; House committee reports, 38.

COMMITTEE to act in conjunction with House committee to inform Governor that General Assembly is ready to adjourn sine die, concurrent resolution (Senate) by Snyder, authorizing appointment of, 3901; Senate committee appointed, 3901; ret. from House conc. in, 3902; Senate committee reports, 3902; House committee appointed, 4009; House committee reports, 4009.

COMMITTEE to act in conjunction with Senate committee to wait upon the Governor and inform him that the Senate and House will meet him in Joint Session, concurrent resolution (House) by Connor, authorizing appointment of, 444; House committee appointed, 444; conc. in by Senate and Senate committee appointed, 440; ret. from Senate conc. in, 493; Joint Session held and address by Governor, 498-502.

COMMITTEE to act in conjunction with Senate committee to wait upon the Governor and inform him that the Senate and House will meet him in Joint Session, concurrent resolution (House) by Craig, authorizing appointment of, 1685; House committee appointed, 1685; conc. in by Senate and Senate committee appointed, 1613; ret. from Senate conc. in, 1702; Joint Session held and address by Governor, 1703-1704.

COMMITTEE to act in conjunction with Senate committee to wait upon the Governor and inform him that the Senate and House will meet him in Joint Session, concurrent resolution (House) by Harer, authorizing appointment of, 296-297; House committee appointed, 297; conc. in by Senate, and Senate committee appointed, 276; ret. from Senate conc. in, 299; Joint Session held and address by Governor, 299-302.

COMMITTEE to act in conjunction with Senate committee to wait upon the Governor and inform him that the Senate and House will meet him in Joint Session, resolution (House) by Goodnough, authorizing appointment of, 133; House committee appointed, 133; Joint Session held and address by Governor, 134-138.

COMMITTEE to arrange a program for Washington's Birthday, resolution (House) by Haws, authorizing appointment of, 556; committee appointed, 556; memorial exercises held, 615-617. Remarks at, by Sterling, 616; by Ramsey, 617.

COMMITTEE to escort Senate to Hall of House for Joint Session to hear address of Governor, resolution (House) by Wells, authorizing appointment of, 133; committee appointed, 133; committee reports, 134.

COMMITTEE to investigate advisability of printing upon calendar brief statement of object or purpose of bills, concurrent resolution (Senate) by Miller, authorizing appointment of, 3726-3727; ret. from House conc. in, 3743; conc. in by House, 3843; approved by Governor.

COMMITTEE to investigate method of printing and filing bills, calendars, resolutions etc., concurrent resolution (Senate) by Miller, authorizing appointment of, 119; ret. from House conc. in, 117; conc. in by House, 134; approved by Governor, 175; House committee appointed to ascertain cause for delay in printing and filing House bills and calendars, 299; Senate committee appointed, 381; House committee appointed, 444; House committee reports, 688.

COMMITTEE to notify House that Senate is organized, resolution (Senate) by McDade, authorizing appointment of, 5; committee appointed, 5; committee reports, 7.

COMMITTEE to notify House that Senate is ready to adjourn sine die, resolution (Senate) by Joyce, authorizing appointment of, 3901; committee appointed, 3901; committee reports, 6; Senate proceeds to Hall of ports to House, 4009.

COMMITTEE to notify Senate that House is organized, and to invite the Senate to Hall of House for Joint Session to hear address of Governor, resolution (House) by Heffernan, 37; committee appointed, 37; committee reports, 6; Senate proceeds to Halls of House, 24; Joint Session held, and address of Governor, 39-52.

COMMITTEE to notify Senate that House is ready to adjourn sine die, resolution (House) by Heffernan, authorizing appointment of, 4009; committee appointed, 4009; committee reports to Senate, 3902; committee reports to House, 4009.

COMMITTEE, WILLIAM PENN'S CHARTER OF LIBERTIES CEREMONIAL, concurrent resolution, (Senate) by Mrs. Vare, authorizing appointment of, 103; conc. in by House, 115; Senate committee appointed, 127; House committee appointed, 163; approved by Governor, 175.

COMMITTES of Senate by President pro tempore, rsolution (Senate) by Diax, authorizing appointment of all, 5.

COMMITTEES, SPECIAL, of House, 37, 38, 133, 163, 256, 297, 299, 444, 556, 689, 1560, 1685, 3987, 4009.

COMMITTEES, SPECIAL, of Senate, 5, 70, 127, 276, 381, 440, 745, 1613, 3901.

COMMITTEES, STANDING, of House, 73-78-91.

COMMITTEES, STANDING, of House, report of Chairman of, on roster for meeting during the Session, 114-115.

COMMITTEES, STANDING, of Senate, 60-62; 70, 125, 381.

COMMITTEES, STANDING, of Senate, resolution (Senate) by Stites, authorizing discharge of all, 3901.

COMMODITIES (see apples).

COMMON CARRIERS (see Giant Power, motor vehicles).

COMMONWEALTH (see bills, State).

COMMUNITY HOSPITAL (see appropriation).

COMPANIES (see corporations, elctric light, Giant Power, insurance, public service, railroad, railway, telephone, water power).

COMPENSATION BOARD, WORKMEN'S, members of, nominated, 14; nominations laid upon table, 23. referred to Committee on Finance, 60; reported with favorable recommendation, 3538; nominations confirmed, 3559.

COMPENSATION REFEREE, WORKMEN'S, nomination of, 14; nomination laid upon table, 23. referred to Committee on Finance, 60; nominated, 176; reported with favorable recommendation, 3538; nomination confirmed, 3559.

COMPENSATION (see Salaries and Salary, workmen's).

COMPULSORY LIABILITY INSURANCE (see motor vehicles).

CONDEMNATION (see Giant Power Companies).

CONDITIONAL SALES, and to make uniform the law relating thereto, concerning

Senate Bill No. 380.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Buckman, 477.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 477.
Reported without amendment, 643.
First reading, 666.
Second reading, 717-720.
Recommitted, 831.
Re-reported with amendment, 876.
Third reading and final passage, 1006-1009.
Returned from House with amendments in which Senate concurred, 3684.
Signed by President pro tempore, 3740.

In House (No. 1221).
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 1374.
Reported with amendment, 2721.
First reading, 2726.
Second reading, 2828-2831.
Recommitted, 3017.
Re-reported with amendment, 3206.
Third reading and final passage, 3669-3672.
Returned from Senate with House amendments concurred in, 3821.
Signed by Speaker, 3847.

CONEMAUGH VALLEY MEMORIAL HOSPITAL (see appropriation).

CONGRESSIONAL APPORTIONMENT, ACT OF 1921, by changing the thirty-fourth and thirty-fifth districts in Allegheny County, amending the

Senate Bill No. 356.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Leslie, 414.
Referred to Committee on Congressional Apportionment, 414.
Reported without amendment, 547.
First reading, 549.
Second reading, 549.
Recommitted, 657.

CONNELLSVILLE STATE HOSPITAL, members of Board of Trustees of, nominated, 18; nominations laid upon table, 23. member of, nominated and confirmed, 56-57. referred to Committee on Finance, 60; reported with favorable recommendation, 3538; nominations confirmed, 3559.

CONNELLSVILLE STATE HOSPITAL (see also appropriation).

CONNER, PATRICK, Representative from Philadelphia County, (Twentieth District)

Amendments offered by, to
Bill No. 1012, Making appropriation to the Auditor General's Department to reimburse Robert E. Lamberton, 1567-1568.

Bill No. 1155, Amending act regulating manufacture and sale of oleomargarine and butterine, 2998.

Bills introduced by
No. 438.
Making appropriation to Baby Welfare Association of Philadelphia, 180.

No. 1012.
Making appropriation to Auditor General's Department to reimburse Robert E. Lamberton for moneys erroneously paid into the State Treasury, 921-922.

No. 1155.
Amending act of 1901, prohibiting manufacture and sale of oleomargarine and butterine when colored in imitation of yellow butter, 1231.

No. 1604.
Creating a notary public examining board in the Department of Public Instruction, 2393.

CONNER, PATRICK.—Continued.

Bills reported by
No. 23.
Making appropriation to Beaver Valley General Hospital, at New Brighton, 945.

No. 24.
Making appropriation to Rochester General Hospital, 945.

No. 28.
Making appropriation to Taylor Hospital Association, 946.

No. 30.
Making appropriation to Maternity Hospital, of Philadelphia, 946.

No. 63.
Making appropriation to Charleroi-Monessen Hospital, at Charleroi, 946.

No. 100.
Making appropriation to Pennsylvania Soldiers' and Sailors' Home at Erie, for maintenance, 1260.

No. 1011.
Supplement to act imposing a mercantile license tax, fixing said tax for dealers beginning business on or after May first, 1682.

No. 1025.
Making appropriation to Northern Home for Friendless Children, of Philadelphia, 1042.

No. 1212, (Senate No. 344).
Making appropriation to Friends' Home for Children, of Philadelphia, 1553.

No. 1222, (Senate No. 383).
Making appropriation to Wyoming Valley Homeopathic Hospital, at Wilkes-Barre, 1553.

No. 1315, (Senate No. 542).
Making appropriation to Connellsville State Hospital, 1683.

Election returns, 32.

Member of special committees, 444-689.

Member of standing committees, 73-78.

Motion by, to
Dispense with further reading of the Journal, 2675,

Oath of office administered to, 36.

Remarks by, on
Bill No. 1604, Creating a notary public examining board in the Department of Public Instruction, 3285-3286,

Resolution, concurrent, offered by
Authorizing appointment of committee to act in conjunction with Senate committee to wait upon the Governor and inform him that the Senate and House will meet him in Joint Session, 444.

CONRAD WEISER MEMORIAL PARK (see Weiser Memorial Park).

CONSOLIDATED CITY (see Constitution).

CONSOLIDATED SCHOOLS (see schools).

CONSTABLES' FEES for service of writs in juvenile cases, providing

House Bill No. 1041.
Read in place in House by Mr. Strayer, 923.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 923.
Reported without amendment, 1233.
First reading, 1500.
Second reading, 1572.
Third reading and amended, 1738-1739.
Resumed and passed finally, 1864.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 2498.
Signed by Speaker, 2719.
Approved by Governor, 3018.

CONSTABLES' FEES.—Continued.

In Senate (No. 1001).
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 1957.
Reported without amendment, 2090.
First reading, 2140.
Second reading, 2232.
Third reading and final passage, 2375.
Signed by President pro tempore, 2602.

CONSTABLES (see chattels, fees, wardens).

CONSTITUTION OF PENNSYLVANIA, authorizing bond issue of five millions of dollars for erection of Pennsylvania National Guard buildings, Joint resolution proposing amendment to article 9 of

House Bill No. 304.
Read in place in House by Mr. Earley, 130.
Referred to Committee on Military, 130.
Reported without amendment, 200.
First reading, 223.
Second reading, 266.
Third reading and final passage, 297-298.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3019.
Signed by Speaker, 3218.

In Senate (No. 306).
Referred to Committee on Military Affairs, 288.
Reported without amendment, 1291.
First reading, 1329.
Second reading, 1528.
Recommitted to Committee on Finance, 1644.
Re-reported without amendment, 2744.
Third reading and final passage, 2880-2881.
Signed by President, 3125.

CONSTITUTION OF PENNSYLVANIA, authorizing bond issue of five millions of dollars for erection of Pennsylvania National Guard buildings, Joint resolution proposing amendment to article 9 of

Senate Bill No. 209.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Norton, 168.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 168.
Reported without amendment, 203.
First reading, 214.
Second reading, 237-238.
Recommitted to Committee on Military Affairs, 281.

CONSTITUTION OF PENNSYLVANIA, authorizing bond issue of eight millions of dollars for Pennsylvania State College, Joint resolution proposing amendment to article 9 of

Senate Bill No. 107.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Betts, 100.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 100.
Reported without amendment, 643.
First reading, 665.
Second reading, 715.
Third reading and final passage, 820.
Returned from House without amendment, 2127.
Signed by President pro tempore, 2130.

In House (No. 1081).
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 1040.
Reported without amendment, 1483.
First reading, 1562.
Second reading, 1729.
Third reading and final passage, 2171.
Signed by Speaker, 2254.

CONSTITUTION OF PENNSYLVANIA, authorizing bond issue of twenty-five millions of dollars for forest purposes, Joint resolution proposing amendment to article 9 of

House Bill No. 591.
Read in place in House by Mr. Anderson, 220.
Referred to Committee on Forestry, 220.
Reported without amendment, 304.
First reading, 407.
Second reading and amended, 457.
Third reading and final passage, 515-516.
Returned from Senate with amendments in which House concurred, 2857.
Signed by Speaker, 3218.

In Senate (No. 434).
Referred to Committee on Forestry, 546.
Reported without amendment, 1188.

CONSTITUTION OF PENNSYLVANIA.—Continued.

First reading, 1218.
Second reading, 1319.
Recommitted, 1517.
Re-reported with amendment, 2457.
Third reading and final passage, 2608-2619.
Returned from House with Senate amendments concurred in, 2804.
Signed by President, 3126.

Remarks on, by
Steele, 2608-2609.
Baldwin, 2609-2615-2619.
MacDade, 2615-2619.
Barr, 2619.

CONSTITUTION OF PENNSYLVANIA, authorizing bond issue of twenty-five millions of odllars for forest purposes, Joint resolution proposing amendment to article 9 of

Senate Bill No. 217.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Woodward, 169.
Referred to Committee on Forestry, 169.

CONSTITUTION OF PENNSYLVANIA, authorizing bond issue of thirty-five millions of dollars for soldiers' bonus, Joint resolution proposing amendment to section 4 of article 9 of

House Bill No. 88.
Read in place in House by Mr. Royle, 84.
Referred to Committee on Constitutional Reform, 84.
Reported without amendment, 305.
First reading, 409.
Second reading, 466.
Third reading and final passage, 523.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 2926.
Signed by Speaker, 3217.

Remarks on, by
Ludlow, 523.

In Senate (No. 423).
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 545.
Reported without amendment, 2458.
First reading, 2492.
Second reading, 2656.
Third reading and final passage, 2771.
Signed by President, 3125.

CONSTITUTION OF PENNSYLVANIA, authorizing bond issue of fifty millions of dollars for acquisition of lands and buildings and construction and improvement of State buildings for care of penal offenders, mental defectives, etc., Joint resolution proposing amendment to article 9 of

House Bill No. 1517.
Read in place in House by Mr. Sterling, (by request), 2245.

Referred to Comittee on Public Health and Sanitation, 2245.

Re-referred to Committee on Ways and Means, 2398.

CONSTITUTION OF PENNSYLVANIA, authorizing bond issue of fifty millions of dollars for care and maintenance of penal offenders and mental defectives, Joint resolution proposing amendment to article 9 of

Senate Bill No. 1033.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Phipps, 2091.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 2091.
Reported without amendment, 2199.
First reading, 2243.
Over in its order, 2384.
Second reading and recommitted to Committee on Finance, 2479-2480.
Re-reported without amendment, 2744.
Third reading and final passage, 2893.
Returned from House without amendment, 3742.
Signed by President, 3869.

Remarks on, by
Woodward, 2479.
Leslie, 2479.

In House (No. 1698).
Referred to Committee on Public Health and Sanitation, 3067.

CONSTITUTION OF PENNSYLVANIA.—Continued.

Reported without amendment, 3411.
First reading, 3412.
Second reading, 3614.
Third reading and final pasasge, 3838.
Signed by Speaker, 3976.

CONSTITUTION OF PENNSYLVANIA, authorizing bond issue of one hundred millions of dollars for erection of State buildings, State institutions and Memorial Bridge at Harrisburg, Joint resolution proposing amendment to article 9 of

Senate Bill No. 1141.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Earnest, 2459.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 2459.
Reported without amendment, 2651.
First reading, 2674.
Second reading, 2800.
Third reading and final passage, 2898-2899.
Returned from House without amendment, 3733.
Signed by President pro tempore, 3740.

In House (No. 1703).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3068.
Reported without amendment, 3416.
First reading, 3417.
Second reading, 3588.
Third reading and final passage, 3767.
Signed by Speaker, 3848.

CONSTITUTION OF PENNSYLVANIA, authorizing bond issue of one hundred fifty millions of dollars for improvement of highways, Joint resolution proposing amendment to section 4 of article 9 of

House Bill No. 1141.
Read in place in House by Mr. Hess, 1229.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 1229.
Reported without amendment, 1830.
First reading, 1950.
Second reading, 2076.
Third reading and final passage, 2316.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3020.
Signed by Speaker, 3219.

In Senate (No. 1114).
Referred to Committee on Public Roads and Highways, 2343.
Reported without amendment, 2605.
First reading, 2674.
Second reading, 2799.
Third reading and final passage, 2898.
Signed by President, 3127.

CONSTITUTION OF PENNSYLVANIA, authorizing bond issue of one hundred and fifty millions of dollars for improvement of highways, Joint resolution proposing amendment to section 4 of article 9 of

Senate Bill No. 593.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Buckman, 993.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads and Highways, 993.
Reported without amendment, 1027.
First reading, 1037.
Second reading, 1212-1213.
Third reading and final passage, 1311.

In House (No. 1319).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1549.

CONSTITUTION OF PENNSYLVANIA, authorizing General Assembly to define and impose different rates of taxation on incomes and inheritances, Joint resolution proposing amendment to section 1 of article 9 of

House Bill No. 765.
Read in place in House by Mr. Stark, 488.
Referred to Committee on Ways and Means, 488.

CONSTITUTION OF PENNSYLVANIA, authorizing General Assembly to enact laws for the taxation of mineral and timber lands, Joint resolution proposing amendment to article 9 of

House Bill No. 1628.
Read in place in House by Mr. Edmonds, 2394.
Referred to Committee on Constitutional Reform, 2394.

CONSTITUTION OF PENNSYLVANIA, authorizing General Assembly to make appropriation of money for assistance to aged indigent persons, Joint resolution proposing amendment to article 3 of

Senate Bill No. 1153.
Read in place in Senate by Mrs. Vare, 2491.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 2491.
Reported without amendment, 2744.
First reading, 2806.
Second reading and recommitted, 2905.
Re-reported without amendment, 3044.
Third reading and final passage, 3138.
Returned from House without amendment, 3733.
Signed by President pro tempore, 3740.

In House (No. 1747).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3254.
Reported without amendment, 3438.
First reading, 3438.
Second reading, 3589.
Third reading and final passage, 3770-3771.
Signed by Speaker, 3848.

CONSTITUTION OF PENNSYLVANIA, eliminating provision requiring payment of taxes as a qualification to vote, Joint resolution proposing amendment to section 1 of article 8 of

House Bill No. 932.
Read in place in House by Miss Thomas, 748-749.
Referred to Committee on Elections, 749.

CONSTITUTION OF PENNSYLVANIA, granting exemptions in cases of inheritance and income taxes, Joint resolution proposing amendment to section 1 of article 9 of

House Bill No. 537.
Read in place in House by Mr. Edmonds, 217.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 217.
Reported without amendment, 2086.
First reading, 2193.
Second reading, 2260.
Third reading and final passage, 2575-2576.

Remarks on, by
Sowers, 2575.
Edmonds, 2575.

In Senate (No. 1170).
Referred to Committee on Finance, 2621.
Reported without amendment, 3537.
First reading, 3566.
Second reading, 3704.
Third reading and defeated on final passage, 3851.

CONSTITUTION OF PENNSYLVANIA, limiting debt of county to per centum of assessed value of taxable realty, Joint resolution proposing amendment to section 8 of article 9 of

House Bill No. 536.
Read in place in House by Mr. Edmonds, 217.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 217.
Re-referred to Committee on Ways and Means, 1712.
Reported with amendment, 2146.
First reading, 2300.
Second reading and amended, 2441-2442.
Third reading and final passage, 3089-3090.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3825.
Signed by Speaker, 3999.

Remarks on, by
Edmonds, 3089.

In Senate (No. 1244).
Referred to Committee on Municipal Affairs, 3054.
Reported without amendment, 3372.
First reading, 3407.
Second reading, 3519.
Third reading and final passage, 3694.
Signed by President, 3889.

Remarks on, by
Woodward, 3694.

CONSTITUTION OF PENNSYLVANIA, making sheriffs eligible for re-election, Joint resolution proposing amendment to section 1 of article 14 of

House Bill No. 41.
Read in place in House by Mr. Storer, 80.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 80.

CONSTITUTION OF PENNSYLVANIA, providing for absent voting, Joint resolution proposing amendment to section 6 of article 8 of

House Bill No. 122.
Read in place in House by Mr. Irvin, 85.
Referred to Committee on Elections, 85.

CONSTITUTION OF PENNSYLVANIA, providing for a consolidated city in Allegheny County, Joint resolution proposing amendment, to article 15 of

Senate Bill No. 1261.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Steele, 3060.
Referred to Committee on Municipal Affairs, 3060.

CONSTITUTION OF PENNSYLVANIA, providing for a State budget system, Joint resolution proposing amendment to

House Bill No. 864.
Read in place in House by Mr. Edmonds, 603.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 603.

CONSTITUTION OF PENNSYLVANIA, providing for a State budget system, Joint resolution proposing amendment to article 3 of

Senate Bill No. 293.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Woodward, 276.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 276.

CONSTITUTION OF PENNSYLVANIA, providing for a State budget system, Joint resolution proposing amendment to article 3 of

Senate Bill No. 296.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Woodward, 276.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 276.

CONSTITUTION OF PENNSYLVANIA, providing for a State budget system, Joint resolution proposing amendment to article 3 of

Senate Bill No. 372.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Woodward, 473.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 473.

CONSTITUTION OF PENNSYLVANIA, providing laws may be enacted authorizing assessment against properties specifically benefited by public improvements by Philadelphia, proposing amendment to article 3 of

Senate Bill No. 1126.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Patton, 2351.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 2351.
Reported without amendment, 3164.
First reading, 3193.
Second reading and recommitted, 3377.

CONSTITUTION OF PENNSYLVANIA, providing that appropriations for charitable and educational purposes shall not be made to a person or community, Joint resolution proposing amendment to section 18 of article 3 of

House Bill No. 1393.
Read in place in House by Mr. Guerin, 1828.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1828.

CONSTITUTION OF PENNSYLVANIA, providing that courts of quarter sessions may change election districts, Joint resolution proposing amendment to section 11 of article 8 of

Senate Bill No. 1263.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Barr, 3060.
Referred to Committee on Education, 3060.
Reported without amendment, 3061.
First reading, 3065.
Second reading, 3164.
Third reading and final passage, 3368.
Returned from House without amendment, 3872-3873.
Signed by President, 3882.

In House (No. 1763).
Referred to Committee on Elections, 3456.
Reported without amendment, 3622.
First reading, 3622.
Second reading, 3783.

CONSTITUTION OF PENNSYLVANIA.—Continued.
Third reading and final passage, 3966.
Signed by Speaker, 3986.

CONSTITUTION OF PENNSYLVANIA, providing that General Assembly may authorize Pittsburgh to levy assessment against property owners for public improvement, Joint resolution proposing amendment to article 9 of

House Bill No. 978.
Read in place in House by Mr. Goss, 750.
Referred to Committee on Municipal Corporations, 750.
Reported with amendment, 1713.
First reading, 1924.
Second reading, 1941.
Third reading and final passage, 2295.
Returned from Senate with amendments in which House concurred, 3103.
Signed by Speaker, 3435.

In Senate (No. 1097).
Referred to Committee on Municipal Affairs, 2342.
Reported without amendment, 2596.
First reading, 2673.
Second reading, 2798.
Third reading and amended, 2896.
Over in its order, 3029.
Resumed and passed finally, 3042.
Returned from House with Senate amendments concurred in, 3128.
Signed by President, 3324.

CONSTITUTION OF PENNSYLVANIA, providing that General Assembly may authorize Pittsburgh to levy special assessments against property owners for public improvements, Joint resolution proposing amendment to article 9 of

House Bill No. 1493.
Read in place in House by Mr. McBride, 2144.
Referred to Committee on Constitutional Reform, 2144.
Reported without amendment, 2517.
First reading, 2738.
Second reading and amended, 2979-2980.
Third reading and final passage, 3272.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3620.
Signed by Speaker, 4004.

In Senate (No. 1314).
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 3182.
Reported without amendment, 3184.
First reading, 3197.
Second reading, 3389.
Third reading and final passage, 3503.
Signed by President, 3887.

CONSTITUTION OF PENNSYLVANIA, providing that laws may be enacted authorizing assessments by municipalities against properties benefited by public improvements, Joint resolution proposing amendment to article 15 of

House Bill No. 1494.
Read in place in House by Mr. Horn, 2144.
Referred to Committee on Municipal Corporations, 2144.
Reported without amendment, 2517.
First reading, 2737.
Second reading, 2973.
Third reading and defeated on final passage, 3263.

Remarks on, by
Alexander, 3263.
Horn, 3263.

CONSTITUTION OF PENNSYLVANIA, providing that laws may be enacted authorizing assessments once in twenty-five years by municipalities against property benefited by public improvements, Joint resolution proposing amendment to article 15 of

House Bill No. 1495.
Read in place in House by Mr. Horn, 2144.
Referred to Committee on Municipal Corporations, 2144.
Reported without amendment, 2517.
First reading, 2737.
Second reading, 2973.
Third reading and defeated on final passage, 3263-3264.

CONSTITUTION OF PENNSYLVANIA.—Continued.

Remarks on, by
Alexander, 3263.
Horn, 3263-3264.

CONSTITUTION OF PENNSYLVANIA, providing that tax laws may grant exemptions and rebates, Joint resolution proposing amendment to article 9 of

House Bill No. 547.
Read in place in House by Mr. Wheeler, 218.
Referred to Committee on Constitutional Reform, 218.
Re-referred to Committee on Ways and Means, 386.
Reported without amendment, 1682.
First reading, 1923.
Second reading, 1936.
Third reading and final passage, 2184-2185.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3820.
Signed by Speaker, 3999.

In Senate (No. 1078).
Referred to Committee on Finance, 2236.
Reported without amendment, 3320.
First reading, 3407.
Second reading, 3517.
Third reading and final passage, 3690-3691.
Signed by President, 3889.

Remarks on, by
Woodward, 3691.

CONSTITUTION OF PENNSYLVANIA, regulating increase of indebtedness in cities of second class, Joint resolution proposing amendment to article 9 of

House Bill No. 1482.
Read in place in House by Mr. Harry A. Little, 2143.
Referred to Committee on Municipal Corporations, 2143.
Reported without amendment, 2289.
First reading, 2423.
Second reading, 2538.
Third reading and final passage, 3221-3222.

Remarks on, by
Little, H. A., 3221.

In Senate (No. 1282).
Referred to Committee on Municipal Affairs, 3167.

CONSTITUTION OF PENNSYLVANIA, regulating State contracts for printing and supplies, Joint resolution proposing amendment to section 12, of article 3 of

Senate Bill No. 189.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Woodward, 145.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 145.
Reported without amendment, 168.
First reading, 178.
Second reading, 212.
Third reading and final passage, 231.
Returned from House without amendment, 837-838.
Signed by President pro tempore, 878.

Remarks on, by
Woodward, 231.
Leslie, 231.

In House (No. 684).
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 295.
Reported without amendment, 553.
First reading, 605.
Second reading, 696.
Third reading and final passage, 785.
Signed by Speaker, 934.

CONSTITUTION OF PENNSYLVANIA, regulating State contracts for printing and supplies, Joint resolution proposing amendment to section 12, of article 3 of

Senate Bill No. 373.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Woodward, 473.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 473.

CONSTITUTION OF PENNSYLVANIA, relative to qualification of electors, Joint resolution proposing amendment to section 1 of article 8 of

Senate Bill No. 247.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. North, 204.
Referred to Committee on Elections, 204.
Reported without amendment, 3515.

CONSTITUTION OF PENNSYLVANIA.—Continued.

First reading, 3565.
Dropped from calendar, 3704.

CONSTITUTION OF PENNSYLVANIA, requiring amendments to be submitted to electors at first municipal or general election after passing General Assembly for second time, amending act of 1913, prescribing time and manner of submitting to electors proposed amendments to

Senate Bill No. 902.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Woodward, 1511.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 1511.
Reported without amendment, 1614.
First reading, 1674.
Second reading, 1815.
Third reading and final passage, 2003.
Returned from House without amendment, 3562.
Signed by President pro tempore, 3680.

In House (No. 1514).
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 2145.
Reported without amendment, 2723.
First reading, 2835.
Second reading, 3015.
Third reading and final passage, 3661.
Signed by Speaker, 3749.

Remarks on, by
Alexander, 3661.
Edmonds, 3661.
Ludlow, 3661.

CONSTITUTION OF PENNSYLVANIA, so as to permit the use of voting machines at elections in Allegheny County, Joint resolution proposing amendment to section 7 of article 8 of

Senate Bill No. 1015.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Harris, 1959.
Referred to Committee on Elections, 1959.
Reported without amendment, 3478.
First reading, 3563.
Dropped from calendar, 3704.

CONSTITUTION OF PENNSYLVANIA, with regard to tax exemption of public property, places of religious worship, certain burial places and institutions of purely public charity, proposing amendment to section 1 of article 9 of

House Bill No. 532.
Read in place in House by Mr. Wheeler, 216.
Referred to Committee on Ways and Means, 216.
Reported without amendment, 1682.
First reading, 1923.
Second reading, 1939.
Third reading and final passage, 2291.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3458.
Signed by Speaker, 3750.

In Senate (No. 1095).
Referred to Committee on Finance, 2341.
Reported without amendment, 2483.
First reading, 2494.
Second reading, 2662.
Over in its order, 2785.
Postponed for present, 2790.
Resumed and passed third reading and finally, 3370.
Signed by President pro tempore, 3681.

Remarks on, by
Daix, 2790.
Woodward, 3370.

CONSTITUTION OF UNITED STATES, by referendum vote, providing for ratification of proposed amendments to

Senate Bill No. 13.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Woodward, 63.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 63.
Reported without amendment, 471.
First reading, 484.
Second reading, 532.
Over in its order, 574.
Third reading and final passage, 649.

In House (No. 948).
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 753.
Reported without amendment, 3121.

CONSTITUTION OF UNITED STATES.—Continued.

First reading, 3212-3213.
Second reading, 3610.
Dropped from calendar, 3759.
Motion to reconsider vote by which bill was dropped from calendar defeated, 3977-3978.

CONSTITUTION OF UNITED STATES, relative to child labor, communication from the Governor relative to ratification of amendment to, presented to Senate, 7-8; referred to Committee on Judiciary General in Senate, 60.

CONSTITUTION OF UNITED STATES, relative to child labor, Joint resolution disapproving proposed amendment to

Senate Bill No. 188.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Woodward, 145.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 145.

CONSTITUTION OF UNITED STATES, relative to child labor, Joint resolution disapproving proposed amendment to

Senate Bill No. 1064.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Salus, 2200.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 2200.
Reported without amendment, 2457.
First reading, 2493.
Second reading, 2660.
Over in its order, 2784.
Third reading and final passage, 2894.
Returned from House without amendment, 3874.
Signed by President, 3881.

In House (No. 1700).
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 3068.
Reported without amendment, 3205.
First reading, 3603.
Second reading, 3775.
Third reading and final passage, 3955.
Signed by Speaker, 3985.

Remarks on, by
Alexander, 3955.

CONSTITUTION OF UNITED STATES, relative to child labor, Joint resolution ratifying proposed amendment to

Senate Bill No. 216.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Woodward, 168.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 168.
Reported without amendment, 275.
First reading, 289.
Second reading, 379.
Third reading and defeated on final passage, 417-428.

Remarks on, by
Woodward, 417.
Barr, 417-428.
Leslie, 417-421.
Buckman, 417.
Schantz, 418, 420.
Salus, 419.
MacDade, 420-421.
Bonbrake, 421, 422, 428.
Harris, 422.
Stites, 422.
Steele, 428.

CONSTITUTION OF UNITED STATES, relative to child labor, petitions presented against adoption of proposed 20th Amendment to, 97, 103, 111, 143, 178, 225, 411.

CONTAGIOUS DISEASE (see agriculture, hospitals).

CONTEMPTS OF COURT (see court).

CONTRACTS, EMPLOYMENT, declaring null and void certain contracts executed in foreign countries and prohibiting the entry of judgment thereon, relating to

House Bill No. 1426.
Read in place in House by Mr. Frank D. Evans, 1929.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 1929.

CONTRACTS for payment of interest by individuals and corporations, regulating rate of interest on

House Bill No. 1261.
Read in place in House by Mr. Haas, 1545.
Referred to Committee on Corporations, 1545.
Reported without amendment, 2518.
First reading, 2740.

CONTRACTS.—Continued.

Second reading, 2988.
Dropped from calendar, 3450.

CONTRACTS OF COUNTIES AND POOR DISTRICTS, made without advertising for competitive bids, validating certain

Senate Bill No. 1154.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Joyce, 2597.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 2597.
Reported without amendment, 3021.
First reading, 3062.
Second reading, 3154-3155.
Third reading and final passage, 3352-3353.
Returned from House without amendment, 3872.
Signed by President pro tempore, 3881.

In House (No. 1766).
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 3456.
Reported without amendment, 3628.
First reading, 3629.
Second reading, 3783.
Third reading and final passage, 3967.
Signed by Speaker, 3985.

CONTRACTS (see also arbitration, borough, bridges, corporations, counties, county controller, highways, public service companies, school, wage).

CONTROLLER (see counties, county, county officers, school).

CONVICTS (see jails, parole, penitentiaries, prisoners).

CONWELL, REVEREND RUSSELL H., on celebration of his eighty-second birthday anniversary, concurrent resolution (Senate) by Mrs. Vare, extending congratulations to, 2902; ret. from House conc. in, 3053; conc. in by House, 3068; aproved by Governor, 3176.

COOLIDGE (see inaugural ceremonies)

CORN BORER, EUROPEAN, and imposing certain powers and duties on the Department of Agriculture, providing for the quarantine and control of

House Bill No. 471.
Read in place in House by Mr. Blair, 183.
Referred to Committee on Agriculture, 183.
Reported without amendment, 296.
First reading, 406.
Second reading, 454.
Third reading and final passage, 508.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 1745.
Signed by Speaker, 2042.
Approved by Governor, 2515.

In Senate (No. 440).
Referred to Committee on Agriculture, 547.
Reported without amendment, 1221.
First reading, 1225.
Second reading and recommitted to Committee on Appropriations, 1319.
Re-reported without amendment, 1510.
Third reading and final passage, 1649.
Signed by President, 1970.

CORNPLANTER INDIAN RESERVATION in Elk Township, Warren County, making appropriation to maintain public roads through

House Bill No. 901.
Read in place in House by Mr. Williston P. Wood, 670.
Referred to Committee on Appropriation, 670.
Reported without amendment, 953.
First reading, 966.
Second reading, 1179.
Third reading and final passage, 1473.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 1858.
Signed by Speaker, 2042.
Approved by Governor, 3581.

In Senate (No. 866).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1342.
Reported without amendment, 1351.
First reading, 1364.
Over in its order, 1539.
Second reading, 1643.
Third reading and final passage, 1802-1803.
Signed by President, 1969.

CORNPLANTER INDIAN RESERVATION in Elk Township, Warren County, making appropriation to maintain public roads through

Senate Bill No. 328.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Phipps, 412.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 412.

CORNPLANTER INDIAN SCHOOL (see appropriation).

CORONERS' FEES, amending act of 1814, establishing a fee bill, by increasing

House Bill No. 862.
Read in place in House by Mr. Fratt, 602.
Referred to Committee on Counties and Townships, 602.

CORONERS' FEES, amending act of 1814, establishing a fee bill, by increasing

House Bill No. 879.
Read in place in House by Mr. Hall, 669.
Referred to Committee on Counties and Townships, 669.
Reported without amendment, 1830.
First reading, 1951.
Second reading and amended, 2077-2078.
Third reading and amended, 2317-2318.
Resumed and passed finally, 2691-2692.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3093.
Signed by Speaker, 3219.

In Senate (No. 1189).
Referred to Committee on New Counties and County Seats, 2623.
Reported without amendment, 2743.
First reading, 2806.
Second reading, 2906.
Third reading and final passage, 3038.
Signed by President, 3126.

CORONERS IN COUNTIES OF FOURTH CLASS, further amending act of 1876, to carry into effect section 5 of article 14 of the Constitution, relative to salaries of county officers, by increasing salary of

House Bill No. 878.
Read in place in House by Mr. Hall, 669.
Referred to Committee on Counties and Townships, 669.

CORONERS IN COUNTIES OF SIXTH CLASS, regulating compensation of

House Bill No. 849.
Read in place in House by Mr. Bray, 551.
Referred to Committee on Counties and Townships, 551.

CORONERS (see also burial).

CORPORATION to prove a negotiable instrument was issued by an officer thereof contrary to the by-laws of said corporation, providing it shall not be a defense in an action against a

Senate Bill No. 102.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Salus, 99.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 99.
Reported without amendment, 118.
First reading, 126.
Second reading, 152.
Recommitted, 172.
Re-reported without amendment, 471.
Over in its order, 531.
Third reading and defeated on final passage, 574-576.
Vote on third reading and final passage reconsidered and bill recommitted, 657-658.

Remarks on, by
Barr, 574-576.
Salus, 575.
Huffman, 658.

CORPORATIONS, and actions against, and defenses by, to such instruments, regulating issuance of negotiable instruments by

Senate Bill No. 540.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Salus, 796.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 796.
Reported with amendment, 1189.

CORPORATIONS.—Continued.

First reading, 1219.
Second reading, 1321.
Third reading and final passage, 1519-1520.
Returned from House with amendments in which Senate concurred, 3532-3533.
Signed by President pro tempore, 3678.

Remarks on, by
Barr, 1519.
Salus, 1519-1520.
Huffman, 1520.

In House (No. 1374).
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 1681.
Reported with amendment, 2519.
First reading, 2741.
Second reading, 2827.
Third reading and final passage, 3641-3642.
Returned from Senate with House amendments concurred in, 3674.
Signed by Speaker, 3748.

CORPORATIONS, and providing for the execution of contracts, mortgages, etc. by such corporations, limiting the operation of by-laws of

House Bill No. 1522.
Read in place in House by Mr. Goehring, 2246.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 2246.
Reported without amendment, 2720.
First reading, 2725.
Second reading, 2995-2996.
Third reading and final passage, 3295.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3621.
Signed by Speaker, 4005.

Remarks on, by
Alexander, 3295.
Rhodes, 3295.

In Senate (No. 1322).
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 3182-3183.
Reported without amendment, 3184.
First reading, 3198.
Second reading, 3390.
Third reading and final passage, 3504.
Signed by President, 3888.

Remarks on, by
Barr, 3504-3505.
Schantz, 3505.

CORPORATIONS, before recording of their charters, validating acts done by

House Bill No. 193.
Read in place in House by Mr. Rhodes, 90.
Referred to Committee on Municipal Corporations, 90.
Reported without amendment, 163.
First reading, 199.
Second reading and amended, 261-262.
Third reading and fianl passage, 306-307.
Signed by Speaker, 758.
Approved by Governor, 942.

In Senate (No. 320).
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 382.
Reported without amendment, 471.
First reading, 486.
Second reading, 540.
Third reading and final passage, 581.
Signed by President pro tempore, 745.

CORPORATIONS, by changing the effect of by-laws, amending act of 1874, for the incorporation and regulation of certain

House Bill No. 757.
Read in place in House by Mr. Millar, 488.
Referred to Committee on Corporations, 488.
Reported without amendment, 1263.
First reading, 1503.
Second reading and amended, 1590.
Third reading and final passage, 1895.

In Senate (No. 985).
Referred to Committee on Corporations, 1956.
Reported without amendment, 2090.

CORPORATIONS.—Continued.

First reading, 2139.
Second reading, 2231.
Third reading and defeated on final passage, 2374.

CORPORATIONS, by providing for incorporation of associations to promote and encourage the breeding, protection and exhibition of domestic animals, further amending act of 1874, regulating certain

Senate Bill No. 203.
Red in place in Senate by Mr. Leslie for Mr. Eyre, 146.
Referred to Committee on Corporations, 146.
Reported without amendment, 1957-1958.
First reading, 2029.
Second reading, 2108.
Third reading and final passage, 2213.
Returned from House without amendment, 2871.
Signed by President, 3880.

In House (No. 1616).
Referred to Committee on Corporations, 2397.
Reported without amendment, 3279.
First reading, 3605.
Second reading, 3781.
Third reading and final passage, 3964.
Signed by Speaker, 3984.

CORPORATIONS, by providing for merger of trust funds of real estate insurance companies, further amending act of 1874, to provide for incorporation and regulation of certain

Senate Bill No. 451.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Earnest, 569.
Referred to Committee on Corporations, 569.
Reported without amendment, 792.
First reading, 842.
Second reading, 911.
Third reading and amended, 1010-1011.
Resumed and passed finally, 1193-1194.
Returned from House with amendments in which Senate concurred, 2346.
Signed by President, 2460.
Approved by Governor, 2907-2908.

In House (No. 1244).
Referred to Committee on Corporations, 1374.
Reported with amendment, 1716.
First reading, 1928.
Second reading, 1949.
Third reading and final passage, 2308-2309.
Returned from Senate with House amendments concurred in, 2498.
Signed by Speaker, 2504.

CORPORATIONS, by providing that quorum of trustees or managers may be less than a majority in corporations not for profit, further amending act of 1874, relative to the incorporation of certain

Senate Bill No. 334.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Stites, 412.
Referred to Committee on Corporations, 412.
Reported without amendment, 476.
First reading, 486.
Second reading, 540.
Third reading and final passage, 582.

In House (No. 927).
Referred to Committee on Corporations, 752.
Reported with amendment, 3279.
First reading, 3605.
Second reading, 3781-3782.
Over in its order, 3964.
Resumed on third reading and dropped from calendar, 3968-3969.

Remarks on, by
Sterling, 3968-3969.
Brown, T. J., 3968-3969
Ludlow, 3969.
Edmonds, 3969.

CORPORATIONS, DISSOLUTION OF, and imposing certain duties on the Secretary of the Commonwealth and prothonotaries, relating to

House Bill No. 1537.
Read in place in House by Mr. McCormick, 2247.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 2247.
Reported without amendment, 2721.
First reading, 2832.
Second reading, 3002.
Third reading and final passage, 3303.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3621.
Signed by Speaker, 4005.

In Senate (No. 1329).
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 3186.
Reported without amendment, 3189.
First reading,3199.
Second reading, 3391.
Third reading and final passage, 3506.
Signed by President, 3888.

CORPORATIONS, ELECTRIC LIGHT, HEAT AND POWER, by eliminating power to condemn lands and waters for transmission and distribution purposes, amending act of 1921, extending powers and eminent domain of

House Bill No. 1329.
Read in place in House by Mr. Moore, 1677.
Referred to Committee on Corporations, 1677.
Reported with negative recommendation, 2521.

CORPORATIONS, ELECTRIC LIGHT, HEAT AND POWER, repealing act of 1921, extending powers and eminent domain of

House Bill No. 873.
Read in place in House by Mr. McBride, 668.
Referred to Committee on Corporations, 668.

CORPORATIONS, ELECTRIC LIGHT, HEAT AND POWER, supplement to Corporation Act of 1874, providing for incorporation and regulation of

House Bill No. 1363.
Read in place in House by Mr. Goodnough, 1680.
Referred to Committee on Manufactures, 1680.

CORPORATIONS, FOREIGN, to hold necessary real estate, by extending act to corporations incorporated under the laws of the District of Columbia or by Act of Congress, amending act of 1923, authorizing

House Bill No. 1110.
Read in place in House by Mr. Sterling, 1040.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 1040.
Reported without amendment, 1261-1262.
First reading, 1501.
Second reading and amended, 1579-1580.
Third reading and final passage, 1886-1887.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 2498-2499.
Signed by Speaker, 2719.
Approved by Governor, 3234.

In Senate (No. 1005).
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 1957.
Reported without amendment, 2090.
First reading, 2140.
Second reading, 2232.
Third reading and final passage, 2375-2376.
Signed by President pro tempore, 2602.

CORPORATIONS from pleading usury as a defense, prohibiting

Senate Bill No. 1215.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Baldwin, 2861.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 2861.
Reported without amendment, 2901.
First reading, 2921.
Second reading, 3048.
Third reading and final passage, 3140-3141.
Returned from House without amendment, 3743.
Signed by President, 3870.

In House (No. 1733).
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 3252.
Reported without amendment, 3287.
First reading, 3287.
Second reading, 3612.
Third reading and final passage, 3833.
Signed by Speaker, 3977.

CORPORATIONS, LIGHT, HEAT AND POWER, shall not render unlawful the merger of such corporations, declaring the use of prime movers in the generation of electric current by

House Bill No. 1360.
Read in place in House by Mr. Goodnough, 1680.
Referred to Committee on Manufactures, 1680.

CORPORATIONS, MUNICIPAL, shall be construed the same as other contracts, providing that contracts by or with

House Bill No. 822.
Read in place in House by Mr. Fred W. Patterson, 550.
Referred to Committee on Municipal Corporations, 550.

CORPORATIONS NOT FOR PROFIT, further amending act of 1874, for incorporation and regulation of certain corporations, by providing that less than a majority may constitute a quorum of boards of

House Bill No. 810.
Read in place in House by Mr. Bromley, 491.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 491.

CORPORATIONS NOT FOR PROFIT, further amending act of 1874, for incorporation and regulation of certain corporations, by providing that less than a majority may constitute a quorum of boards of

House Bill No. 828.
Read in place in House by Mr. Sowers, 550.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 550.

CORPORATIONS NOT FOR PROFIT, to designate number of trustees or managers to constitute a quorum, further amending act of 1874, for the incorporation and regulation of certain corporations, by permitting

House Bill No. 813.
Read in place in House by Mr. Edmonds, 491-492.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 492.

CORPORATIONS OF FIRST CLASS, validating acts done before granting of charter by court of common pleas to

House Bill No. 490.
Read in place in House by Mr. Mathay, 184.
Referred to Committee on Corporations, 184.
Reported without amendment, 200.
First reading, 223.
Second reading and amended, 267-268.
Third reading and final passage, 313.
Signed by Speaker, 758.
Approved by Governor, 1031.

In Senate (No. 325).
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 382.
Reported without amendment, 472.
First reading, 486.
Second reading, 540.
Third reading and final passage, 581-582.
Signed by President pro tempore, 745.

CORPORATIONS OF FIRST CLASS, validating charters of certain

House Bill No. 196.
Read in place in House by Mr. Aston, 91.
Referred to Committee on Corporations, 91.

CORPORATIONS OF FIRST CLASS, validating charters of certain

House Bill No. 356.
Read in place in House by Mr. McKim, 159.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 159.

CORPORATIONS, provide for shares without nominal or par value, relating to bonus in all cases where

House Bill No. 1571.
Read in place in House by Mr. Sterling, 2390.
Referred to Committee on Corporations, 2390.
Reported with amendment, 2807.
First reading, 2808.
Second reading and recommitted, 3010.
Re-reported without amendment, 3121.
Third reading and final passage, 3317.

In Senate (No. 1353).
Referred to Committee on Judicciary Special, 3188.
Reported without amendment, 3190.
First reading, 3200.

CORPORATIONS.—Continued.
Second reading, 3400.
Recommitted to Committee on Finance, 3509-3511.

Remarks on, by
Eyre, 3400, 3510.
Barr, 3400, 3510-3511.

CORPORATIONS (see also, banks, bonus, building and loan associations, Giant Power, hydroelectric power, penal laws, real estate, taxation, water power).

CORPORATIONS, to become sole surety for the faithful performance of any trust, by limiting the amount for which surety bonds may be approved, amending act of 1885, authorizing certain

House Bill No. 1387.
Read in place in House by Mr. Behney, 1827.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 1827.

CORPORATIONS to issue preferred or common stock of one or more classes, by exempting trust companies from requirements of issuing stock, amending act of 1921, authorizing certain

House Bill No. 515.
Read in place in House by Mr. Sterling, 215.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 215.
Reported without amendment, 3094.
First reading, 3210.
Second reading, 3464.
Third reading and final passage, 3597-3598.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3979.
Signed by Speaker, 4004.

In Senate (No. 1376).
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 3536.
Referred without amendment, 3537.
First reading, 3567.
Second reading, 3712.
Third reading and final passage, 3865-3866.
Signed by President, 3893.

CORPORATIONS to issue stock to employes at par value, authorizing

House Bill No. 267.
Read in place in House by Mr. Peelor, 128.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 128.
Reported with amendment, 510.
First reading, 562.
Second reading and amended, 613-614.
Recommitted, 688-689.
Re-reported without amendment, 2033.
Third reading and final passage, 2330.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3092.
Signed by Speaker, 3217.

In Senate (No. 1100).
Referred to Committee on Corporations, 2342.
Reported without amendment, 2596.
First reading, 2673.
Second reading, 2798.
Over in its order, 2897.
Third reading and final passage, 3037.
Signed by President, 3125.

CORRY HOSPITAL ASSOCIATION (see appropriation).

COSMETICIANS (see hairdressers).

COTTAGE STATE HOSPITAL (see appropriation).

COUDERSPORT GENERAL HOSPITAL (see appropriation).

COUNCIL AND COUNCILS (see boroughs, cities, fence views, judges).

COUNTIES AND COUNTY (see also arbitration, assessment, attorneys, bridges, Constitution, contracts, coroners, court criers, detectives, district attorneys, fire marshalls, health associations, health work, hospitals, houses of refuge, hospitals, indebtedness, industrial farms, interpreters, jail matron, jail physician, jail warden, jurors, jury commissioners, election officers, elections, memorial halls, motor vehicles, naval reserve officers, parks, penitentiaries, poor directors, poor districts, prison directors, prisoners, probation officers, prothonotary, publication, public buildings, recorder of deeds, register of wills, retirement, salary board, sheriff, sheriffs, stenographers, tax, taxes, tipstaves, water conservation, viewers).

COUNTIES AND COUNTY OFFICERS, consolidating the law relating to

House Bill No. 250.
Read in place in House by Mr. Whitehouse, 96.
Referred to Committee on Counties and Townships, 96.
Reported without amendment, 133.
First reading, 165.
Recommitted, 199.
Re-reported with amendment, 927.
Second reading, 1049-1136.
Third reading and final passage, 1384.

In Senate (No. 878).
Referred to Committee on New Counties and County Seats, 1365.

COUNTIES, and for the adjustment of indebtedness thereof, providing for the alteration in certain cases of boundaries, of

House Bill No. 1611.
Read in place in House by Mr. Sterling, 2394.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 2394.
Reported without amendment, 2723.
First reading, 2834.
Second reading, 3007-3008.
Third reading and final passage, 3307.
Returned from Senate with amendments in which House concurred, 3756-3757.
Signed by Speaker, 4001.

In Senate (No. 1351).
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 3188.
Reported without amendment, 3190.
First reading, 3200.
Second reading and amended, 3399-3400.
Over in its order, 3509.
Third reading and final passage, 3548-3549.
Returned from House with Senate amendments concurred in, 3737.
Signed by President, 3892.

COUNTIES, and for the adjustment of indebtedness thereof, repealing act of 1923, providing for the alteration in certain cases of boundaries of

House Bill No. 1610.
Read in place in House by Mr. Sterling, 2394.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 2394.
Reported without amendment, 2722-2723.
First reading, 2834.
Second reading, 3007.
Third reading and final passage, 3307.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3622
Signed by Speaker, 4005-4006.

In Senate (No. 1352).
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 3188.
Reported without amendment, 3190.
First reading, 3200.
Second reading, 3400.
Third reading and fianl passage, 3509.
Signed by President, 3888.

COUNTIES, process shall be served upon and defense made by county commissioners and controller, amending act of 1834, relating to counties and townships, by providing that in suits brought against

House Bill No. 702.
Read in place in House by Mr. Washington, 384.
Referred to Committee on Counties and Townships, 384.

COUNTIES, toward expense of installing ornamental illumination upon certain streets in county seat, providing for appropriation of moneys by

Senate Bill No. 106.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Betts, 100.
Referred to Committee on Municipal Affairs, 100.
Reported without amendment, 472.
First reading, 484.
Second reading, 533.
Third reading and final passage, 576.
Returned from House without amendment, 2347.
Signed by President, 2459.
Approved by Governor, 2908.

COUNTIES.—Continued.

In House (No. 915).
Referred to Committee on Municipal Corporations, 751.
Reported without amendment, 1853.
First reading, 1953.
Second reading, 2084.
Third reading and final passage, 2329-2330.
Signed by Speaker, 2503.

COUNTIES OF FIRST CLASS, providing for filling of vacancies in certain county offices in

House Bill No. 595.
Read in place in House by Mr. Emhardt, 220.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 220.
Reported without amendment, 296.
First reading, 405.
Second reading, 452.
Third reading and fianl passage, 498.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3618.
Signed by Speaker, 4008.

In Senate (No. 389).
Referred to Committee on New Counties and County Seats, 487.
Reported without amendment, 3191.
First reading, 3191.
Second reading, 3372.
Third reading and final passage, 3485.
Signed by President, 3885.

COUNTIES OF SEVENTH CLASS, repealing act of 1913, regulating the letting of contracts for the erection and alteration of public buildings, insofar as it relates, to

House Bill No. 309.
Read in place in House by Mr. Williston P. Wood, 130.
Referred to Committee on Counties and Townships, 130.

"COUNTY ASSESSMENT ACT" (see assessment).

"COUNTY CODE" (see counties).

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS in counties of fourth class, fixing salary of

Senate Bill No. 957.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Joyce, 1669.
Referred to Committee on New Counties and County Seats, 1669.
Reported without amendment, 1670.
First reading, ——.
Second reading, 1820.
Third reading and final passage, 2004.

In House (No. 1516).
Referred to Committee on Counties and Townships, 2145.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS in counties of seventh class, regulating expenses of

Senate Bill No. 379.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Quigley, 475.
Referred to Committee on New Counties and County Seats, 475.
Reported without amendment, 570.
First reading, 601.
Second reading, 660.
Over in its order, 714, 831.
Third reading and final passage, 895.

In House (No. 1107).
Referred to Committee on Counties and Townships, 1042.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS OF ALL COUNTIES, amending act of 1897, regulating expenses of county commissioners in counties containing a population of 150,000 and over, by extending act to include

Senate Bill No. 350.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Quigley, 413.
Referred to Committee on New Counties and County Seats, 413.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS (see also assessment, bridges, county officers, industrial farms, motor vehicles, real estate, soldiers).

COUNTY CONTROLLER, by extending act to counties of sixth class, amending act of 1895, creating in certain counties the office of

Senate Bill No. 1094.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Weingartner, 2241.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 2241.
Reported without amendment, 2458.
First reading, 2494.
Second reading, 2661-2662.
Third reading and final passage, 2785.

In House (No. 1683).
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 3066.
Reported without amendment, 3093-3094.
First reading, 3212.
Second reading, 3608.
Third reading and defeated on final passage, 3808.

COUNTY CONTROLLER in certain counties, by changing amount at which contracts must be advertised, amending act of 1909, providing for office of

House Bill No. 65.
Read in place in House by Mr. Metzger, 82.
Referred to Committee on Counties and Townships, 82.

COUNTY CONTROLLER in certain counties, by changing amount at which contracts must be advertised, in counties of second, third, fourth and fifth class, amending act of 1895, creating office of

House Bill No. 51.
Read in place in House by Mr. Holtzman, 81.
Referred to Committee on Counties and Townships, 81.
Reported without amendment, 133.
First reading, 165.
Second reading and amended, 220-221.
Third reading and postponed, 260-261.
Time of postponement extended, 553-554.
Resumed on third reading and amended, 868-869.
Resumed and passed finally, 1179-1180.
Returned from Senate with amendments in which House non-concurred, 2951-2952.
Returned from Senate with amendments in which House concurred, 3625-3626.
Signed by Speaker, 4007.

In Senate (No. 622).
Referred to Committee on New Counties and County Seats, 1220.
Reported with amendment, 2484.
First reading, 2492.
Second reading, 2656-2657.
Third reading and final passage, 2771-2772.
Returned from House with Senate amendments non-curred in, vote on final passage and third reading reconsidered and bill recommitted, 2918.
Re-reported with amendment, 3185.
Third reading and final passage, 3330.
Returned from House with Senate amendments concurred in, 3529.
Signed by President, 3884.

COUNTY CONTROLLER in counties of first class, fixing salary of

Senate Bill No. 8.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Patton, 63.
Referred to Committee on Municipal Affairs, 63.

COUNTY CONTROLLER in counties of fourth class, by making controller party defendant to actions against the county, and permitting him to bring suits on behalf of the county, amending act of 1895, creating office of

House Bill No. 1574.
Read in place in House by Mr. Washington, 2391.
Referred to Committee on Counties and Townships, 2391.
Reported without amendment, 2496.
First reading, 2735.
Second reading and amended, 2816-2817.
Recommitted, 3072-3073.
Re-reported with amendment, 3253.
Over in its order, 3595.
Third reading and defeated on final passage, 3600-3601.

Remarks on, by
Alexander, 3600.

COUNTY CONTROLLER in counties of sixth class, creating office of

Senate Bill No. 53.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Buckman, 67.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 67.

COUNTY CONTROLLER to bring suit on contracts upon neglect or refusal of board of commissioners to do, authorizing

House Bill No. 717.
Read in place in House by Mr. Aston, 385.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 385.
Reported without amendment, 1042.
First reading, 1282.
Second reading, 1377.
Postponed for present, 1570.
Resumed, vote on third reading reconsidered and bill recommitted to Committee on Counties and Townships, 1704.

COUNTY CONTROLLERS in counties of sixth class, fixing salary of

Senate Bill No. 1093.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Weingartner, 2241.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 2241.
Reported with amendment, 2458.
First reading, 2494.
Second reading, 2661.
Third reading and final passage, 2785.

In House (No. 1682).
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 3066.
Reported without amendment, 3095.
First reading, 3212.
Second reading, 3609.
Dropped from calendar, 3813.

COUNTY ENGINEERS, amending act of 1913, empowering county commissioners, the county solicitor and chief clerk to organize a State Association, by extending act to

House Bill No. 1123.
Read in place in House by Mr. Leidich, 1228.
Referred to Committee on Counties and Townships, 1228.

COUNTY ENGINEERS in certain counties, repealing act of 1919, fixing salary of

House Bill No. 487.
Read in place in House by Mr. Marcus, 184.
Referred to Committee on Counties and Townships, 184.
Reported without amendment, 1375.
First reading, 1560.
Second reading, 1719.
Third reading and final passage, 2060-2061.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 2514.
Signed by Speaker, 2718.
Approved by Governor, 3234.

In Senate (No. 1042).
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 2123.
Reported without amendment, 2200.
First reading, 2244.
Second reading, 2384.
Third reading and final passage, 2473.
Signed by President pro tempore, 2601.

COUNTY FUNDS, excepting in counties of first class, providing for selection of depositories of

House Bill No. 733.
Read in place in House by Mr. Duddy, 386.
Referred to Committee on Counties and Townships, 386.

COUNTY FUNDS, in counties of sixth class, relating to depositories of

House Bill No. 557.
Read in place in House by Mr. Donnell, 218.
Referred to Committee on Counties and Townships, 218.

COUNTY OFFICERS AND EMPLOYES, in counties of second class, providing for compensation of certain

Senate Bill No. 463.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Mansfield, 645.
Referred to Committee on New Counties and County Seats, 645.
Reported without amendment, 877.
First reading, 915.
Second reading, 1021.
Third reading and amended, 1198.
Resumed and passed finally, 1296-1297.
Returned from House with amendments in which Senate non-concurred, 3532.
Senate appoints conference committee, 3532.

In House (No. 1286).
Referred to Committee on Counties and Townships, 1547.
Reported with amendment, 2496.
First reading, 2741.
Second reading, 2825-2826.
Third reading and final passage, 3638-3639.
Returned from Senate with non-concurrence adhered to and notice of appointment of conference committee, 3675.
House appoints conference committee, 3675.

COUNTY OFFICERS, deputies and clerks in counties of sixth class, by providing for furnishing of postage thereto, amending act of 1923, relating to salaries, offices and supplies of certain

House Bill No. 456.
Read in place in House by Mr. Bray, 181.
Referred to Committee on Counties and Townships, 181.
Reported without amendment, 553.
First reading, 605.
Second reading, 695.
Third reading and final passage, 783-784.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3618.
Signed by Speaker, 4007.

In Senate (No. 551).
Referred to Committee on New Counties and County Seats, 838.
Reported without amendment, 3191.
First reading, 3192.
Second reading, 3374.
Third reading and final passage, 3486.
Signed by President, 3885.

COUNTY OFFICERS, in counties of third class, fixing salaries of certain

House Bill No. 652.
Read in place in House by Mr. McCormick, 292.
Referred to Committee on Counties and Townships, 292.

COUNTY OFFICERS, in counties of third class, fixing salaries of certain

House Bill No. 690.
Read in place in House by Mr. Davis, 383.
Referred to Committee on Counties and Townships, 383.
Reported without amendment, 553.
First reading, 605.
Second reading, 695.
Postponed for present, 784.
Resumed and passed third reading and final passage, 1182-1183.
Returned from Senate with amendment, in which House non-concurred, 3627.
Returned from Senate with amendments adhered to and notice of appointment of conference committee, 3675.
House appoints conference committee, 3675.
Report of conference committee presented and adopted, 3974-3975.
Returned from Senate with notice of adoption of conference committee report, 3983.
Signed by Speaker, 4002.

In Senate (No. 624).
Referred to Committee on New Counties and County Seats, 1220.
Reported without amendment, 2091.

COUNTY OFFICE.—Continued.

First reading, 2139.
Second reading, 2229.
Recommitted, 2368.
Re-reported with amendment, 3371.
Third reading and final passage, 3486.
Returned from House with Senate amendments non-concurred in, Senate adheres to its amendments and appoints conference committee, 3530.
Returned from House with notice of adoption of conference committee report and Senate adopts report, 3877-3878.
Signed by President, 3892.

Remarks on, by
Kunkle, 3878.
Davis, 3878.

COUNTY OFFICERS, in counties of fifth class, by fixing salaries of certain clerks of court at $4,000, but not to exceed fees collected during term of office, amending act of 1923, relating to certain

Senate Bill No. 447.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Steele, 568.
Referred to Committee on New Counties and County Seats, 568.
Reported without amendment, 1749.
First reading, 1824.
Second reading, 2018-2019.
Third reading and fianl passage, 2101.
Returned from House without amendment, 3533-3534.
Signed by President pro tempore, 3678.

In House (No. 1539).
Referred to Committee on Counties and Townships, 2248.
Reported without amendment, 2496.
First reading, 2741.
Second reading, 2825.
Third reading and final passage, 3637.
Signed by Speaker, 3747.

COUNTY OFFICERS' SALARIES, pending settlement of a dispute, providing for payment by counties and poor districts of

House Bill No. 529.
Read in place in House by Mr. Hall, 216.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 216.
Reported without amendment, 755.
First reading, 848.
Second reading and amended, 983.
Third reading and final passage, 1282-1283.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 2498.
Signed by Speaker, 2718.
Approved by Governor, 3416.

In Senate (No. 665).
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 1328.
Reported without amendment, 2089.
First reading, 2139.
Second reading, 2229.
Third reading and final passage, 2368.
Signed by President pro tempore, 2601.

COUNTY PLANNING COMMISSION, in counties of third, fourth and fifth class, authorizing the formation of

Senate Bill No. 906.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. MacDade, 1512.
Referred to Committee on New Counties and County Seats, 1512.
Reported without amendment, 1615.
First reading, 1674.
Second reading, 1816.
Over in its order, 2003.
Third reading and final passage, 2104.
Returned from House without amendment, 3535.
Signed by President pro tempore, 3680.

In House (No. 1545).
Referred to Committee on Counties and Townships, 2248.
Reported without amendment, 2496.
First reading, 2741.
Second reading, 2826.
Third reading and final passage, 3639.
Signed by Speaker, 3749.

COUNTY PLANNING COMMISSION, requiring certain plans of streets and plots to be submitted to and approved by said Commission, and creating presumption of law, supplementing act of 1923, creating

House Bill No. 783.
Read in place in House by Miss Grimes, 490.
Referred to Committee on Counties and Townships, 490.
Reported without amendment, 671-672.
First reading, 787-788.
Second reading, 852-853.
Third reading and final passage, 945.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 2085.
Signed by Speaker, 2254.
Approved by Governor, 2926.

In Senate (No. 611).
Referred to Committee on New Counties and County Seats, 1033.
Reported without amendment, 1669.
First reading, ——.
Second reading, 1811.
Third reading and final passage, 1998.
Signed by President pro tempore, 2240.

COUNTY RECORD BOOKS (see indices).

COUNTY SOLICITOR and solicitor of county controller in counties of third class, providing for compensation of

House Bill No. 712.
Read in place in House by Mr. Thomas, 385.
Referred to Committee on Counties and Townships, 385.
Reported without amendment, 754.
First reading, 846.
Second reading and amended, 973.
Third reading and final passage, 1249.
Returned from Senate with amendments, in which House concurred, 3103-3104.
Signed by Speaker, 3434.

In Senate (No. 637).
Referred to Committee on New Counties and County Seats, 1226.
Reported with amendment, 1958.
First reading, 2030.
Second reading and recommitted, 2110.
Re-reported without amendment, 2225.
Recommitted, 2368.
Re-reported with amendment, 2595.
Over in its order, 2772.
Recommitted, 2886.
Vote by which bill was recommitted reconsidered and bill goes over in its order, 2919.
Third reading and final passage, 3034-3035.
Returned from House with Senate amendments concurred in, 3128.
Signed by President, 3323.

COUNTY SOLICITORS, providing for the compensation of

House Bill No. 436.
Read in place in House by Mr. Hall, 180.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 180.
Reported without amendment, 754.
First reading, 847.
Second reading, 973-974.
Postponed for present, 1250.
Time of postponement extended, 1865, 2293.
Resumed and passed finally, 3073-3074.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3619.
Signed by Speaker, 4007.

In Senate (No. 1255).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3054.
Reported without amendment, 3125.
First reading, 3194.
Second reading, 3382.
Third reading and final passage, 3495.
Signed by President, 3885.

COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS (see retirement, school, schools).

COUNTY TAX CODE (see assessment).

COUNTY TREASURERS, agents of Commonwealth in collecting and transmitting money, amending act of 1834, relating to county and township officers, by making

House Bill No. 365.
Read in place in House by Mr. McBride, 160.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 160.
Reported without amendment, 304.
First reading, 407.
Second reading and amended, 457-458.
Third reading and postponed, 517.
Resumed and passed finally, 698-699.
Returned from Senate with amendments, in which House concurred, 1709-1710.
Signed by Speaker, 1718.
Concurrent resolution recalling bill from Governor, 2283.
Resolution returned from Senate concurred in, 2302.
Resolution approved by Governor, vote on final passage and on third reading reconsidered and bill passed third reading with amendments, 3204-3205.
Resumed and passed finally, 3420-3421.
Returned from Senate with House amendments non-concurred in, and House adheres to its amendments and appoints conference committee, 3569-3570.
Returned from Senate with non-concurrence adhered to and notice of appointment of conference committee, 3622.
Report of conference committee presented and adopted, 3772-3773.
Returned from Senate with notice of adoption of conference committee report, 3847.
Signed by Speaker, 3998.

In Senate (No. 497).
Referred to Committee on New Counties and County Seats, 746.
Reported with amendment, 1189.
First reading, 1218.
Second reading, 1320.
Third reading and final passage, 1517-1518.
Signed by President pro tempore, 1660.
Resolution recalling bill from Governor concurred in, 2242.
Bill returned from House with amendments in which Senate non-concurred, 3350-3351.
Returned from House with amendments adhered to and notice of appointment of conference committee, 3513.
Senate appoints conference committee, 3514.
Returned from House with notice of adoption of report of conference committee, and Senate adopts report, 3730-3731.
Signed by President, 3889.

COUNTY TREASURERS, agents of Commonwealth in collecting and transmitting money, amending act of 1834, relating to counties and townships, and county and township officers, by making

House Bill No. 1324.
Read in place in House by Mr. McBride, 1677.
Referred to Committee on Counties and Townships, 1677.

COUNTY TREASURERS (see also attorneys, county officers, dogs, fish, liquor, motor vehicles, tax sales).

COURT AND COURTS (see also actions, children, clerks, district attorneys, divorce, indebtedness, judge, judges, jurors, lands, land titles, parole, probation officers, prothonotaries, rents, summary convictions, testimony, tipstaves, trials).

COURT, ALLEGHENY COUNTY, by fixing number of judges of said court, amending act of 1911, establishing

House Bill No. 364.
Read in place in House by Mr. McBride, 160.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 160.
Reported without amendment, 673.
First reading, 789.
Second reading, 858.
Third reading and final passage, 1242.
Returned from Senate with amendments, in which House concurred, 2159-2160.
Signed by Speaker, 2253.
Approved by Governor, 2926.

In Senate (No. 644).
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 1226.
Reported with amendment, 1614.

COURT, ALLEGHENY COUNTY.—Continued.

First reading, 1673.
Second reading, 1811-1812.
Third reading and final passage, 2000.
Returned from House with Senate amendments concurred in, 2125.
Signed by President pro tempore, 2239.

COURT, ALLEGHENY COUNTY, to appoint interpreters, authorizing

Senate Bill No. 896.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Coyne, 1511.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 1511.
Reported without amendment, 1660.
First reading, 1674.
Second reading, 1814.
Third reading and final passage, 2002.
Returned from House without amendment, 3562.
Signed by President pro tempore, 3680.

In House (No. 1513).
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 2145.
Reported without amendment, 2723.
First reading, 2835.
Second reading, 3014.
Third reading and final passage, 3660.
Signed by Speaker, 3749.

COURT, CHILDREN'S, of Philadelphia, establishing

Senate Bill No. 901.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Woodward, 1511.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 1511.

COURT, CONTEMPTS OF, and providing for a trial by jury in certain cases with the right of appeal, relating to and defining

House Bill No. 984.
Read in place in House by Mr. McDermott, 843.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 843.

COURT CRIERS AND TIPSTAVES, by increasing their compensation in certain counties, amending act of 1923, relating to

House Bill No. 126.
Read in place in House by Mr. Haas, 86.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 86.
Reported without amendment, 672.
First reading, 788.
Second reading, 967.
Third reading and final passage, 1243.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 2514.
Signed by Speaker, 2716.
Approved by Governor, 3416.

In Senate (No. 643).
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 1226.
Reported without amendment, 1614.
First reading, 1673.
Second reading, 1811.
Over in its order, 2000.
Postponed for present, 2102.
Resumed and passed third reading and finally, 2475-2476.
Signed by President pro tempore, 2599.

Remarks on, by
Steele, 2102.
Woodward, 2102.

COURT CRIERS AND TIPSTAVES, in certain counties, by increasing salaries of tipstaves in counties of fifth class, amending act of 1911, regulating compensation of

House Bill No. 656.
Read in place in House by Mr. Hantz, 292.
Referred to Committee on Municipal Corporations, 292.

COURT CRIERS AND TIPSTAVES, in counties by the judges appointing them, providing for the fixing of the salaries of

House Bill No. 1528.
Read in place in House by Miss Grimes, 2246.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 2246.

COURT CRIERS AND TIPSTAVES.—Continued.

Reported without amendment, 2518.
First reading, 2739.
Second reading, 2985-2986.
Recommitted to Committeea on Counties and Townships, 3280.
Re-reported with amendment, 3317.
Dropped from calendar, 3594-3595.

COURT CRIERS AND TIPSTAVES, in counties of fourth class, amending act of 1921, providing for salaries of

House Bill No. 259.
Read in place in House by Mr. Ede, 112.
Referred to Committee on Counties and Townships, 112.

COURT CRIERS AND TIPSTAVES, in counties of fourth class, amending act of 1921, providing for salaries of

House Bill No. 612.
Read in place in House by Mr. Metzger, 255.
Referred to Committee on Counties and Townships, 255.

COURT CRIERS AND TIPSTAVES, in counties of fifth class, relative to salary of

House Bill No. 911.
Read in place in House by Mr. Reader, 748.
Refered to Committee on Counties and Townships, 748.

COURT CRIERS AND TIPSTAVES, in counties of sixth class, regulating compensation of

House Bill No. 850.
Read in place in House by Mr. Bray, 551.
Referred to Committee on Counties and Townships, 551.

COURT, discharging motions and rules to set aside extra territorial service in equity cases, allowing appeals from orders of

Senate Bill No. 18.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. MacDade, 64.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 64.
Reported without amendment, 109.
First reading, 109.
Second reading, 121.
Recommitted, 147.

COURT, JUVENILE, of said county, by requiring salary board to fix salaries of all employes, further amending act of 1915, constituting the Allegheny County Court the

Senate Bill No. 135.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Barr, 102.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 102.
Reported without amendment, 3023.
First reading, 3061.
Second reading, 3147.
Third reading and final passage, 3328.

In House (No. 1764).
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 3456.
Reported without amendment, 3628.
First reading, 3630.
Second reading, 3783.
Resumed on third reading and dropped from calendar, 3971.

COURT, JUVENILE, of said county, by requiring salary board to fix salaries of all employes, further amending act of 1915, constituting the Allegheny County Court the

Senate Bill No. 143.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Mansfield, 118.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 118.
Reported without amendment, 168.
First reading, 178.
Second reading, 211.
Third reading and amended, 230.
Resumed and passed finally, 278.
Returned from House without amendment, 2604.
Signed by President pro tempore, 2620.
Approved by Governor, 3057.

COURT JUVENILE.—Continued.

In House (No. 719).
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 303.
Reported without amendment, 2032.
First reading, 2193-2194.
Second reading, 2260.
Third reading and final passage, 2576.
Signed by Speaker, 2719-2720.

COURT OF APPEAL, INTERMEDIATE, by eliminating the exception prohibiting said court from enforcing any short or hour list, amending act of 1895, establishing

Senate Bill No. 17.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. MacDade, 63-64.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 64.
Reported without amendment, 109.
First reading, 109.
Second reading, 121.
Third reading and final passage, 147.
Returned from House without amendment, 916.
Signed by President, 1366.
Approved by Governor, 1664.

In House (No. 504).
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 185.
Reported without amendment, 511.
First reading, 564.
Second reading, 631.
Postponed for present, 781.
Resumed and passed third reading and final passage, 870.
Signed by Speaker, 1507.

COURT OF LAND REGISTRATION (see land titles).

COURT ORDERS, discharging and rules to set aside extra-territorial services in equity cases, allowing appeals from

House Bill No. 85.
Read in place in House by Mr. Mathay, 83.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 83.

COURT, ORPHAN'S, in case of vacancy in office of judge, providing for the conduct of business in

House Bill No. 457.
Read in place in House by Mr. Moore, 181.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 181.
Reported without amendment, 553.
First reading, 605.
Second reading and amended, 695-696.
Third reading and final passage, 931.
Returned from Senate with amendments, in which House concurred, 1833.
Signed by Speaker, 2044.
Concurrent resolution recalling bill from Governor, 2677.
Resolution returned from Senate concurred in, 2716.
Resolution approved by Governor, vote on final passage and on third reading reconsidered and bill amended, 2857-2858.
Resumed and passed finally, 2932.
Returned from Senate with House amendments concurred in, 3069.
Signed by Speaker, 3218.

In Senate (No. 574).
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 919.
Reported with amendment, 1190.
First reading, 1219.
Second reading, 1324.
Over in its order, 1522.
Third reading and final passage, 1654.
Returned from House with Senate amendments concurred in, 1821.
Signed by President, 1970.
Resolution recalling bill from Governor concurred in, 2602-2603.
Bill returned from House with amendments in which Senate concurred, 2912.
Signed by President, 3125.

COURT, ORPHANS', in counties of second class to fix salaries of assistant clerks, authorizing register of wills and ex-officio clerk of

House Bill No. 430.
Read in place in House by Mr. Neely, 180.
Referred to Committee on Counties and Townships, 180.
Reported without amendment, 295.
First reading, 404.
Second reading and amended, 446-447.
Third reading and final passage, 493-494.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 2195.
Signed by Speaker, 2718.
Approved by Governor, 3416.

In Senate (No. 388).
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 487.
Reported without amendment, 1190.
First reading, 1217.
Second reading, 1316.
Recommitted to Committee on New Counties and County Seats, 1515-1516.
Re-reported without amendment, 1958.
Third reading and final passage, 2107.
Signed by President pro tempore, 2601.

COURT over defendant, and allowing appeals on preliminary decision, relating to procedure in certain cases where question is raised as to jurisdiction of

Senate Bill No. 202.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. MacDade, 146.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 146.
Reported without amendment, 167.
First reading, ——
Second reading, 213.
Third reading and amended, 232.
Resumed and passed finally, 278-279.
Returned from House without amendment, 746.
Signed by President pro tempore, 879.
Approved by Governor, 1032.

Remarks on, by
MacDade, 279.

In House (No. 721).
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 303.
Reported without amendment, 306.
First reading, 409.
Second reading, 466.
Third reading and postponed, 524.
Resumed and passed finally, 698.
Signed by Speaker, 934.

COURT, PHILADELPHIA MUNICIPAL, by conferring certain powers of board of judges upon the president judge, further amending act of 1913, establishing

Senate Bill No. 227.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Salus, 169.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 169.

COURT, PHILADELPHIA MUNICIPAL, by giving said court concurrent jurisdiction with courts of common pleas, further amending act of 1913, establishing

House Bill No. 1631.
Read in place in House by Mr. Edmonds, 2395.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 2395.

COURT, SUPREME AND SUPERIOR, by fixing time within which appeals may be allowed, amending act of 1897, regulating appeals to

House Bill No. 15.
Read in place in House by Mr. Alexander, 79.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 79.
Reported without amendment, 200.
First reading, 223.
Second reading and amended, 266-267.
Third reading and final passage, 312.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 926.
Signed by Speaker, 1045.
Approved by Governor, 1550.

In Senate (No. 315).
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 382.
Reported without amendment, 644.
First reading, 666.
Second reading, 720-721.

COURT SUPREME AND SUPERIOR.—Continued.

Third reading and final passage, 831.
Signed by President, 1032.

COURT, SUPREME, by regulating binding, sales and number of said reports, amending act of 1878, providing for publication of decisions of

Senate Bill No. 1212.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Aron, 2860.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 2860.
Reported without amendment, 3023.
First reading, 3064.
Second reading and recommitted, 3159-3160.

COURTS, MAGISTRATES', of Philadelphia, by providing for appointment of clerks, amending act of 1875, relative to establishment and jurisdiction of

House Bill No. 1168.
Read in place in House by Mr. Sowers, 1232.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 1232.
Reported without amendment, 2164.
First reading, 2297.
Second reading, 2522.
Third reading and final passage, 3108.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3619.
Signed by Speaker, 4006.

In Senate (No. 1270).
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 3166.
Reported without amendment, 3183.
First reading, 3195.
Second reading, 3383.
Third reading and final passage, 3497.
Signed by President, 3886.

COURTS OF COMMON PLEAS in Philadelphia County, increasing number of

House Bill No. 962.
Read in place in House by Mr. Sowers, 749.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 749.

COURTS, providing for appeals from all judgments, orders and decrees of the various

House Bill No. 737.
Read in place in House by Mr. Sowers, 386.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 386.
Reported without amendment, 603.
First reading, 696.
Second reading, 759.
Recommitted, 846.

COURTS to certify evidence and enter judgment upon the whole record under certain circumstances, by authorizing appeals from orders directing new trials, amending act of 1905, authorizing

House Bill No. 514.
Read in place in House by Mr. Sterling, 215.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 215.
Reported without amendment, 754.
First reading, 847.
Second reading and amended, 976-977.
Postponed for present, 1251-1252.
Resumed and passed third reading and final passage, 1379.
Returned from Senate with amendments, in which House concurred, 2502.
Signed by Speaker, 2718.
Approved by Governor, 3416.

Remarks on, by
Alexander, 1252.
Sterling, 1252.

In Senate (No. 881).
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 1365.
Reported without amendment, 1614.
First reading, 1674.
Second reading, 1814.
Over in its order, 2002.
Recommitted, 2103.
Re-reported with amendment, 2225.
Third reading and final passage, 2369.
Returned from House with Senate amendments concurred in, 2487.
Signed by President pro tempore, 2601.

COYNE, JAMES J., Senator from Forty-third District (Allegheny County, part of).

Bills introduced by
No. 60.
Further amending section 12 of act of 1919, regulating operation of motor vehicles, by providing for the return of one-half of motor license fees to the municipalities and townships from which they originate, 67-68.

No. 896.
Authorizing the Allegheny County Court to appoint interpreters, 1511.

No. 961.
Fixing salary of jail warden and jail physician in counties of second class, 1748.

No. 1161.
Regulating and extending police power of municipalities over a highway separating two municipalities, 2598.

Election returns, 3.

Leave of absence granted, 568.

Member of standing cimmittees, 60-62.

Oath of office administered to, 4.

CRAIG, WALTER H., Representative from Delaware County, (First District)

Amendments offered by, to
Bill No. 366, Amending act for the incorporation and government of cities of third class, by providing local self government for said cities, 302.

Bills introduced by
No. 209.
Making appropriation to Chester Hospital, 92.

No. 210.
Validating certain proceedings and elections of counties and municipalities had pursuant to act regulating manner of increasing indebtedness of municipalities, 92.

No. 366.
Amending act of 1913, for incorporation and government of cities of third class, by providing local self government for said cities in all municipal affairs, 160.

No. 592.
Authorizing issue and sale of bonds to amount of twenty-five millions of dollars for forest purposes, 220.

No. 679.
Creating Home Rule Commission to examine and change laws to make effective article 15 of the Constitution, and making appropriation, 294.

No. 774.
Giving permission to cities of third class to take portion of cemetery grounds for widening streets, 489.

No. 1577.
Further amending act of 1913, providing for the incorporation and government of cities of third class, by regulating the consolidation of wards, 2391.

No. 1580.
Amending act of 1907, establishing a Board of Commissioners of Navigation for the Delaware River, by providing for a permit for erection and improvement of bridges wholly within the State, 2391.

Bills reported by
No. 45.
Amending act dividing cities into three classes, by providing for acceptance of third class city by cities operating under special act, 163.

CRAIG, WALTER H.—Continued.

No. 394.
Amending act establishing Board of Commissioners of Navigation for the Delaware River and its tributaries, 1233.

No. 585.
Amending act for incorporation and government of cities of third class, by providing for construction and maintenance of gutters, 754.

No. 644.
Amending act creating a City Planning Commission in cities of third class, 510.

No. 1093.
Amending act for incorporation and government of cities of third class, by providing for a charge on property for use of sewers and sewage disposal plants, 1375.

No. 1166.
Providing method of annexation of boroughs and townships to cities of third class, 2398.

No. 1321, (Senate No. 595).
Ratifying and confirming actions of members of the Delaware River Bridge Commission and Joint Commission of Pennsylvania since June 15, 1923, 2250.

No. 1351.
Amending act requiring cities of second class to establish pension fund for employes, 2301.

No. 1519.
Validating certain proceedings for municipal improvements, assessments, claims and liens in boroughs, 2517.

No. 1520.
Validating certain proceedings and elections of counties and municipalities, 2517.

No. 1521.
Providing for a separate assessment of property in boroughs for borough and school tax purposes, 2929.

No. 1525.
Amending act prohibiting the location of prisons close to public schools in cities of third class, 2516.

No. 1769, (Senate No. 347).
Amending act for incorporation and government of cities of third class, by increasing the millage for general tax purposes, 3651.

Election returns, 30.

Member of Rules Committee, 134.

Member of special committee, 1685.

Member of standing committees, 73-78-91.

Motion by, to
Adjourn, 202.

Recommit Bill No. 592, Authorizing issue and sale of bonds to amount of $25,000,000 for forestry purposes, 462.

Recommit Bill No. 774, Giving permission to cities of third class to take portion of cemetery grounds for widening streets and highways, 1272.

Recommit Bill No. 1580, Amending act establishing Board of Commissioners of Navigation for the Delaware River, 3073.

Oath of office administered to, 36.

Question of personal privilege raised by, on
Invitation from Exalted Ruler of the Elks of Philadelphia, 937-938.

Resolutions offered by
Authorizing opening of returns of election of members of House of Representatives, 28.

CRAIG, WALTER H.—Continued.

Congratulating Hon. C. C. A. Baldi, Jr., whose wife sailed for Europe, 3995.

Resolution, concurrent, offered by
Authorizing appointment of committee to act in conjunction with Senate committee to wait upon the Governor and inform him that the Senate and House will meet him in Joint Session, 1685.

CRAMER, DAVID, for moneys erroneously paid into the State Treasury, making appropriation to Department of Property and Supplies to reimburse

Senate Bill No. 450.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Earnest, 569.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 569.
Reported without amendment, 792.
First reading, 842.
Second reading 911.
Third reading and amended, 1010.
Resumed and passed finally, 1193.
Returned from House without amendment, 1977.
Signed by President, 1973.
Vetoed by Governor, 3325.

In House (No. 1243).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1374.
Reported without amendment, 1553.
First reading, 1557.
Second reading, 1736.
Third reading and final passage, 1921.
Signed by Speaker, 2154.

CREAM (see milk).

CREDENTIALS (see Public Instruction).

CRIMES (see penal laws, robbing, sentencing).

CRIMINAL TRIALS (see bail, insanity, trials).

CRIPPLED CHILDREN (see blind, hospital).

CRITCHFIELD, JOHN B., Representative from Clinton County.

Amendments offered by, to
Bill No. 375, Making appropriation to Renovo Hospital, 1163-1164.

Bill No. 912, Repealing act requiring licensing of insurance claim adjusters, 1723-1724.

Bills introduced by
No. 371.
Making appropriation to Lock Haven Hospital, 160.

No. 375.
Making appropriation to Renovo Hospital, 160.

No. 523.
Amending act of 1915, providing for registration of births deaths, or marriages, by providing that fees received by State Registrar for certified copies thereof shall be appropriated to Department of Health, 215-216.

No. 526.
Authorizing local boards of health in cities of third class, boroughs and townships of first class to organize State and county health associations, 216.

No. 553.
Authorizing counties to engage in health work and to appropriate monies therefore, 218.

No. 555.
Prescribing sanitary regulations and standards for tenement, lodging and boarding houses in cities of second and third class, boroughs, towns and townships, 218.

No. 912.
Repealing act of 1921, requiring licensing of adjusters of insurance claims, 748.

No. 1452.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Clinton County, 2032.

CRITCHFIELD, JOHN B.—Continued.

Bill reported by
No. 662.
Amending Game Code of 1923, by establishing Auxiliary State Game Refuges, 604.

Election returns, 29.

Member of standing committees, 73-78.

Motion by, to
Dispense with further reading of the Journal, 2923.

Postpone Bill No. 523, Amending act providing for registration of births, deaths or marriages, 935.

Postpone Bill No. 526, Authorizing boards of health in cities of third class, boroughs and first class townships to organize State and county health associations, 519.

Recommit Bill No. 555, Prescribing sanitary regulations and standards for tenement and boarding houses in cities of second and third class, boroughs, towns and townships, 778.

Oath of office administered to, 36.

Remarks by, on
Bill No. 523, Amending act providing for registration of births, deaths or marriages, 934-935.

Bill No. 526, Authorizing boards of health in cities of the third class, boroughs and first class townships to organize State and county health associations, 699.

CROFT, HON. FRANK R., Ex-Senator from Montgomery County, for candy presented to the Senators, thanks of Senate extended to, 3527.

CROPS AND ORCHARDS (see deer).

CROSS, JOHN ADAIR, Representative from Butler County.

Amendments offered by, to
Bill No. 422, Making appropriation to Butler County Memorial Hospital, at Butler, 1168.

Bills introduced by
No. 367.
Establishing as a State highway a certain section of public road in Butler County, 160.

No. 422.
Making appropriation to Butler County Memorial Hospital at Butler, 179.

Election returns, 29.

Member of standing committees, 73-78.

Motion by, to
Dispense with further reading of the Journal, 3066.

Oath of office administered to, 36.

CROSS-EXAMINATION (see trials).

CROSSINGS, DANGEROUS, requiring Secretary of Highways to erect signs at

Senate Bill No. 1069.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Miller, 2224.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads and Highways, 2224.
Reported without amendment, 2671.
First reading, 2672.
Second reading, 2797.
Recommitted, 2895.

CROSSINGS, GRADE, prohibiting the construction of railroad and railway.

Senate Bill No. 264.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Miller, 227.
Referred to Committee on Railroads, 227.

CROSSINGS (see also explosives).

CULBERTSON, FREDERICK W., Senator from Thirty-first District, (Cumberland, Juniata, Mifflin and Perry Counties).

CULBERTSON, FREDERICK W.—Continued.

Amendments offered by, to
Bill No. 54, Validating certain proceedings and elections of counties and municipalities, 148.

Bill No. 432, (House No. 484), Amending act regulating manufacture and sale of commercial fertilizers, 1516-1517.

Bill No. 472, (House No. 378), Amending act preventing the manufacture or sale of adulterated or misbranded Paris greens, etc., 1668, 1751.

Bills introduced by
No. 54.
Validating certain proceedings and elections of counties and municipalities held pursuant to act regulating manner of increasing indebtedness of municipalities, and bonds issued pursuant thereto, 67.

No. 55.
Authorizing appointment of commission for erection of monument in memory of Thomas Mifflin, 67.

No. 56.
Amending act of 1917, Regulating and establishing fees of constables, 67.

No. 57.
Making appropriation to the Carlisle Hospital, 67.

No. 58.
Amending act of 1911, Establishing a public school system, by providing for collection of percapita school taxes from male residents, 67.

No. 59.
Making appropriation to Lewistown Hospital, 67.

No. 93.
Providing that all county and township bridges on State highway routes shall be taken over by the Commonwealth, 99.

No. 179.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Perry County, 145.

No. 255.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Juniata County, 226.

No. 340.
Amending act establishing State employes' retirement system, by permitting employes of the Department of Public Instruction to join same, 413.

No. 341.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Mifflin County, 413.

No. 414.
To repeal route 305, from Landisburg, Perry County, to Carlisle, Cumberland County, of act establishing certain public roads as State highways, 531.

No. 415.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Cumberland County, 531.

No. 892.
To repeal act of 1873, authorizing the more prompt collection of taxes in Cumberland County, 1511.

No. 1008.
Amending act of 1915, providing system of government for boroughs, by providing for appropriation of money not to exceed $1,000 for municipal music, 1959.

No. 1127.
Amending act of 1913, establishing certain public roads as State highways, by changing route 305, from Landisburg to Dromgold, 2351.

CULBERTSON, FREDERICK W.—Continued.

No. 1142.
Joint resolution continuing Commission appointed to consider ways and means to aid and assist in alleviating unfavorable farm conditions, 2486.

Bills reported by
No. 36.
Authorizing employment of stenographers by district attorenys in certain counties, 167.

No. 432, (House No. 484).
Amending act regulating manufacture and sale of commercial fertilizers, 1222.

No. 438, (House No. 361).
Amending act relating to dogs, by providing for the collection of license fees by county treasurers, 1293.

No. 463.
Providing for compensation of certain county officers and employes, 877.

No. 475.
Amending act regulating compensation of poor directors, 792.

No. 511, (House No. 675).
Amending act providing method through which the Commonwealth may cooperate with individuals in building fences to protect crops and orchards against damage from wild deer, 1294.

No. 550, (House No. 369).
Amending act relating to sales of unseated lands, 1190.

No. 600.
Amending Sales Act of 1915, by including within said act choses in action as well as goods, 1190.

No. 611, (House No. 783).
Supplement to act creating County Planning Commission, 1669.

No. 615.
Requiring poor districts and hospitals for mental diseases to establish pension fund for employes of district, 1292.

No. 876, (House No. 321).
Amending Township Code, by providing for system of sewers and drains in townships of second class, 1509.

No. 959.
Regulating the weighing, buying, selling and testing of milk and cream, 2090-2350.

No. 960.
Making it unlawful to indicate any other than standard time on any public building or thoroughfare, 1823.

No. 1056.
Relating to raising of forest tree seedlings by inmates of penal and correctional institutions, 2458.

No. 1180, (House No. 1349).
Amending act concerning divorces, by authorizing prothonotary to sign subpoenas, 3124.

No. 1239.
Further amending act of 1901, relating to replevin, by providing for discharge of bonds in replevin cases after failure to bring action thereon, 3124.

No. 1271, (House No. 1348).
Amending act regulating sale of securities, by exempting building and loan associations, banks and trust companies from provisions of act, 3477.

No. 1277, (House No. 1126).
Providing for the widening, alterating or vacating of highways heretofore laid out under special acts and known as State highways, 3180-3536.

CULBERTSON, FREDERICK W.—Continued.

Election returns, 3.

Leave of absence granted, 568.

Member of standing committees, 60-62.

Motion by, to
Amend motion to recommit Bill No. 960, Making it unlawful to indicate any other than standard time on any public building or thoroughfare, 2022.

Proceed to consideration of Bill No. 472, (House No. 378), Amending act preventing the manufacture or sale of adulterated or misbranded Paris greens, etc., 1668.

Recommit Bill No. 294, Further amending act of 1889, relating to taxation, by removing exemption of part of capital stock of building and loan associations, 1616.

Recommit Bill No. 472, (House No. 378), Amending act preventing the manufacture or sale of adulterated or misbranded Paris greens, etc., by requiring registration of insecticides and fungicides, 1980.

Recommit Bill No. 918, Enabling municipalities operating water works to require property owners to install meters, 2625.

Recommit Bill No. 959, Regulating the weighing, buying, selling and testing of milk and cream, 2231, 2625.

Reconsider vote on Bill No. 472, House No. 378), Amending act preventing the manufacture or sale of adulterated or misbranded Paris greens, etc., with regard to insecticides and fungicides, 1751, 1980.

Suspend rule 21, Requiring amended bills to be noted on calendar, 3369.

Oath of office administered to, 4.

Remarks by, on
Bill No. 294, Further amending act of 1889, to provide revenue by taxation, by removing exemption of part of capital stock of building and loan associations, 1754.

Bill No. 504, (House No. 630), Further amending act concerning divorces, by taking away right of support or alimony in certain cases, 1648.

Bill No. 1248, (House No. 1425), Making it unlawful to indicate any other than standard time on any public building or thoroughfare, 3367-3368.

Motion to recommit Bill No. 1277, (House No. 1126), Providing for the widening, altering or vacating of highways heretofore laid out under special acts and known as State roads, 3498.

Resolutions offered by
Granting use of Senate Caucus Room to Pennsylvania Bakers' Association for midyear conference, 6.
Relative to death of Joseph A. Fitchthorn, 1365.

CULVERT (see townships).

CUMBERLAND COUNTY (see highway, highways, taxes).

CURBS (see townships of first class).

CURTIS HOME (see appropriation).

CURVES (see highways).

CUSTODIANS (see school houses).

DAIRY CATTLE (see cattle).

DAIX, AUGUSTUS F., JR., Senator from Seventh District, (Philadelphia County).

Amendments offered by, to
Bill No. 475, Amending act of 1911, regulating compensation of poor directors, 1012, 1195.

Bill No. 1079, (House No. 600), Imposing a tax on marine insurance underwriting profits, 3377.

DAIX, AUGUSTUS F. JR.—Continued.

Bill No. 1363, (House No. 1000), Making it unlawful for district attorneys to sit within the bar of the court in counties of first class, 3526.

Bills introduced by

No. 72.
Providing for erection of new and sale of the old Eastern State Penitentiary, and making appropriation, 69.

No. 77.
Making appropriation to Philadelphia School of Design for Women, 69.

No. 126.
Authorizing Department of Public Welfare to sell surplus products of prison industries outside of Pennsylvania, 101.

No. 127.
Establishing a printing plant in Eastern State Penitentiary, 101.

No. 149.
Making appropriation to Pennsylvania Society to Protect Children from Cruelty, Philadelphia, 119.

No. 231.
Making appropriation to American Hospital for Diseases of the Stomach, of Philadelphia, 176.

No. 276.
Providing for the granting, renewing and revocation by the Public Service Commission of certificates of public convenience to operate passenger carrying vehicles, 227-228.

No. 277.
Amending act of 1919, for better government of cities of the first class, by abolishing the office of Purchasing Agent and creating Department of Supplies, 228.

No. 278.
Regulating practice of chiropractic, and creating Board of Chiropractic Examiners, 228.

No. 279.
Amending act of 1895, providing for safety guards upon passenger elevators, by providing for automatic locking devices to be approved by Department of Labor and Industry, 228.

No. 280.
Making appropriation to Women's Medical College, Philadelphia, 228.

No. 475.
Amending act of 1911, regulating compensation of poor directors, by increasing salaries in certain districts, 709.

No. 552.
Regulating manufacture, use and sale of motion picture films, 877.

No. 589.
Exempting from taxation property of Civil War Veterans, 992.

No. 660.
Making it unlawful to make false or misleading statements concerning any merchandise, securities or services, 1326.

No. 916.
Making appropriation to Laurelton State Village, 1615.

No. 918.
Enabling municipalities operating water works to require property owners to install meters, and providing that the cost therefor shall be a lien upon such property, 1659-1660.

No. 72.
Providing for erection of new and sale of old Eastern State Penitentiary, 102.

DAIX, AUGUSTUS F. JR.—Continued.

No. 109.
Validating certain proceedings of counties and municipalities, 118.

No. 125.
Amending Fiduciaries' Act of 1917, by extending statutes of limitations in actions against estates of decedents, 471.

No. 127.
Establishing a printing plant in the Eastern State Penitentiary, 1333.

No. 206.
Amending act relating to acquisition of land for city parks, 472.

No. 225.
Amending act relating to appointment of notaries public by the Governor, 287.

No. 276.
Providing for the granting, renewing and revocation by the Public Service Commission of certificates of public convenience to operate passenger carrying vehicles, 411.

No. 278.
Regulating practice of chiropractic, 792.

No. 279.
Amending act providing for safety guards upon passenger elevators, 412, 662.

No. 289, (House No. 111).
Authorizing the discontinuance of indices in county record books, 412.

No. 338.
Amending act relating to the operation of motion pictures, 791-792.

No. 339.
Providing for licensing of motion picture projectionists and apprentices, 792.

No. 340.
Amending act establishing State employes' retirement system, by permitting employes of Department of Public Instruction to join same, 472.

No. 381.
Authorizing the Auditor General, State Treasurer and Secretary of Internal Affairs to employ attorneys, 662.

No. 384, (House No. 271).
Allowing a rebate and imposing a penalty in collection of county taxes assessed in cities of third class in counties of fifth class, 2098, 2458.

No. 441, (House No. 543).
Repealing all acts imposing State tax on fees of notaries public, 913.

No. 456.
Prohibiting the crossing of a railroad or street railway tracks by persons transporting explosives without coming to a stop, 1190.

No. 478.
Making it unlawful for any telephone, telegraph or electric light company to trim trees along public highways without first notifying owners of land, 1292.

No. 533.
Amending the Township Code, by providing for the establishment of lights along streets in townships of first class, 992.

No. 552.
Regulating the manufacture, use and sale of motion picture films, 991, 2744.

DAIX, AUGUSTUS F. JR.—Continued.

No. 577, (House No. 761).
Amending act making it a misdemeanor to unlawfully wear the American Legion insignai, by extending act to Veterans of Foreign Wars, 3183.

No. 617.
Relating to retirement of certain employes in counties of fourth class, 3183.

No. 651, (House No. 727).
Amending act requiring publication of legal notices in certain counties, 3320.

No. 652, (House No. 738).
Amending act increasing salaries of tipstaves in counties of first class, 3183.

No. 670, (House No. 857).
Amending act regulating manufacture and sale of mattresses, pillows, upholstered furniture, etc., 2596.

No. 880, (House No. 380).
To prevent deception in and to regulate sale of paint, putty, naval stores or any substitute thereof, 2224.

No. 892.
Repealing act authorizing the more prompt collection of taxes in Cumberland County, 1659.

No. 899.
Providing for identification by finger or foot prints of infants born in places where maternity cases are handled, 1747.

No. 918.
Enabling municipalities operating water works to require property owners to install meters, 2350, 2918, 3178.

No. 972, (House No. 837).
Amending act providing for licensing of transcient retail merchants in cities, boroughs and townships, 1823, 3183.

No. 973, (House No. 1067).
Amending act fixing number and salaries of assistant district attorneys in counties of first class, 1823.

No. 975, (House No. 1109).
Amending act providing for appointment by district attorneys in certain counties of county detectives, 1823.

No. 986, (House No. 758).
Amending act defining, regulating and requiring the licensing of public amusements and places used therefor, 2651.

No. 1033.
Joint resolution proposing amendment to Constitution, authorizing bond issue for care and maintenance of penal offenders and mental defectives, 2744.

No. 1079, (House No. 600).
Imposing a tax on marine insurance underwriting profits, 3176.

No. 1089, (House No. 1030).
Relating to printing and binding for use of Department of Internal Affairs, Department of Auditor General and Treasury Department, 2457.

No. 1121, (House No. 1344).
Authorizing the Harrisburg State Hospital and Department of Property and Supplies to agree with municipalities upon the taking of lands of the Commonwealth for municipal oyroisesm, 3176.

No. 1123, (House No. 1396).
Authorizing counties and municipalities to appropriate for construction of projects for conservation of water and control of floods, 2901.

DAIX, AUGUSTUS F. JR.—Continued.

No. 1129.
Amending Public Service Company Act, by changing time for recovery of overcharges to three years, 3043.

No. 1131.
Making it unlawful to enter for certain purposes upon land posted as private property, 2743.

No. 1143.
Fixing fee to be charged for issuing marriage licenses, 2490.

No. 1171, (House No. 1120).
Amending act relating to board of viewers, by providing for compensation of members thereof in counties of first class, 3371.

No. 1175, (House No. 1151).
Regulating sale of tickets to theaters and other places of amusements, 3183.

No. 1184, (House No. 1098).
Regulating the sale, licensing and use of deadly weapons, 3320.

No. 1187, (House No. 541).
Further amending act of 1889, relating to taxation, by authorizing deductions for purpose of State tax imposed upon insurance companies of amount of policies returned, 3060, 3061.

No. 1196, (House No. 607).
Regulating and establishing fees of justices of peace, aldermen and magistrates, 3061.

No. 1197.
Amending Public Service Company Act, by giving Commission jurisdiction over certain public service companies outside the State in conjunction with commissions of other States, 2861.

No. 1207, (House No. 1278).
Repealing act relating to legal advertisements in Lycoming County, 3169.

No. 1215.
Prohibiting corporations from pleading usury as a defense, 2901.

No. 1260.
Repealing act conferring upon township and borough authorities in Bradford and Sullivan Counties rights and powers over the Susquehanna and Tioga Turnpike, 3183.

No. 1269, (House No. 1167).
Amending act authorizing appoint in each county of interpreters, 3183.

No. 1270, (House No. 1168).
Amending act relative to the establishment and jurisdiction of Magistrates' Courts of Philadelphia, 3183.

No. 1294, (House No. 907).
Supplementing and amending act providing for erection by Pennsylvania and New Jersey of a bridge over the Delaware River between Philadelphia and Camden, 3189.

No. 1301, (House No. 1595).
Amending act exempting from collateral inheritance tax estates in property, books, works of art, etc., for free exhibition purposes, 3183-3184.

No. 1302, (House No. 1469).
Fixing salary of chief deputy sheriff in counties of first class, 3184.

No. 1304, (House No. 826).
Providing for enumeration of registered persons, 3184.

No. 1308, (House No. 1427).
Increasing the powers of certain stock, health and accident insurance companies, 3189.

DAIX, AUGUSTUS F. JR.—Continued.

No. 1313, (House No. 1491).
Further amending act relating to wills, by preventing the disinheriting of natural children under age of sixteen years, 3184.

No. 1314, (House No. 1493).
Joint resolution proposing amendment to Constitution, providing that General Assembly may authorize Pittsburgh to levy special assessments against property owners for public improvement, 3184.

No. 1315, (House No. 1519).
Validating certain proceedings for municipal improvements, assessments, claims and liens in boroughs, 3184.

No. 1316, (House No. 1520).
Validating certain proceedings and elections of counties and municipalities, 3184.

No. 1317, (House No. 1600).
Amending act establishing board for examination of accountants, 3184.

No. 1319, (House No. 124).
Amending act relating to surety of the peace, 3184.

No. 1320, (House No. 871).
Authorizing municipalities to impose a penalty on all municipal assessments not paid within ninety days from date of assessment, 3184.

No. 1322, (House No. 1522).
Limiting the operation of by-laws of corporations, 3184.

No. 1324, (House No. 503).
Further amending act regulating operation of motor vehicles, by providing for return of fifty per cent of license fees to counties from which they originate, 3189.

No. 1325, (House No. 1281).
Supplementing Workmen's Compensation Act, providing for payment of compensation to volunteer firemen or their dependents, 3189.

No. 1327, (House No. 1531).
Authorizing executors and administrators to apply to orphans' court for leave to pay into court the distributive shares of any person or persons named as distributees in such reasonable search, 3189.

No. 1329, (House No. 1537).
Relating to the dissolution of corporations, 3189.

No. 1330, (House No. 1575).
Providing for transfer by the Adjutant General of land conveyed for armory purposes when unvailable for use therefor, 3189.

No. 1331, (House No. 1586).
Limiting the liability of husband for debts of wife, 3189.

No. 1335, (House No. 1598).
To validate deeds and conveyances defectively executed, 3189.

No. 1337, (House No. 1647).
Providing for sale of property against which a common law lien may exist for repairs and material, 3189.

No. 1338, (House No. 1649).
Providing for notification of friends of persons committed to jail awaiting hearings of charges preferred against them and time of trial, 3189.

No. 1339, (House No. 1584).
Further amending act providing for licensing of dogs, by making an appropriation of the money in the "Dog Fund", 3189-3190.

DAIX, AUGUSTUS F. JR.—Continued.

No. 1343, (House No. 511).
Validating certain elections of counties and municipalities, 3190.

No. 1344, (House No. 1626).
Amending act regulating solicitation of moneys for charitable and patriotic purposes, 3190.

No. 1347, (House No. 1340).
Amending act fixing pay of election officers, 3190.

No. 1349, (House No. 160).
Amending act requiring cities of first class to establish persion fund for employes, 3190.

No. 1350, (House No. 1382).
Validating certain proceedings and elections of counties and municipalities, 3190.

No. 1351, (House No. 1611).
Providing for the alteration in certain cases of boundaries of counties, 3190.

No. 1352, (House No. 1610).
Repealing act providing for the alteration in certain cases of boundaries of counties, 3190.

No. 1353, (House No. 1571).
Relating to bonus in all cases where corporations provide for shares without nominal or par value, 3190.

No. 1354, (House No. 181).
Revising and consolidating the law relating to the flag of the United States and other flags, 3190.

No. 1358, (House No. 1443).
Requiring officers making arrests without warrants to take prisoners before the nearest justice of peace or similar officer, 3403.

No. 1363, (House No. 1000).
Making it unlawful for district attorneys to sit within the bar of the court in counties of first class, 3403.

Election returns, 1.

Leave of absence granted, 568.

Member of special committee, 745.

Member of standing committees, 60-62.

Motion by, for
Executive Session to rise, 1822.
Recess, 175.

Motion by, to
Adjourn, 52, 747, 1370, 1826, 2495.

Consent to Executive nominations, 1822.

Postpone Bill No. 1095, (House No. 532), Proposing amendment to Constitution, with regard to tax exemption of public property, places of religious worship, certain burial places and institutions of purely public charity, 2790.

Proceed to consideration of Bill No. 96, amending Pure Food Act of 1909, 177.

Recommit Bill No. 96, Amending the Pure Food Act of 1909, 177.

Recommit Bill No. 125, Amending the Fiduciaries' Act of 1917, by extending statutes of limitations in actions against decedents' estates, 712.

Recommit Bill No. 126, Authorizing the Department of Public Welfare to sell surplus products of prison industries outside the Commonwealth, 154.

Recommit Bill No. 276, Providing for the granting, renewing and revocation by the Public Service Commission of certificates of public convenience to operate passenger carrying vehicles, 482.

DAIX, AUGUSTUS F., Jr.—Continued.

Recommit Bill No. 552, Regulating manufacture, use and sale of motion picture films, 2101.

Recommit Bill No. 953, (House No. 432), Amending act relating to the organization and procedure of the orphans' court, with regard to issuing marriage licenses, 2373.

Reconsider vote on Bill No. 125, Amending the Fiduciaries' Act of 1917, by extending statutes of limitations in actions against decedents' estates, 712.

Reconsider vote on Bill No. 475, Amending act regulating compensation of poor directors, 1195.

Suspend rule 21, requiring amended bills to be noted on calendar, 1543, 3875.

Suspend Rule 38, relative to Executive nominations, 1822.

Oath of office administered to, 4.

Question of personal privilege raised by, on
Senate Bill No. 1134, Regulating the selection, drawing, and summoning of jurors in counties of third class, 2789.

Remarks by, on
Bill No. 1029, Amending act regulating operation of motor vehicles, with regard to definition of motor bus, use of registration plates and requiring inspection of motor vehicles by uniformed officers, 2782.

Bill No. 1095, (House No. 532), Proposing amendment to Constitution, with regard to tax exemption of public property, places of religious worship, certain burial places and institutions of purely public charity, 2790.

Bill No. 1134, Regulating the selection, drawing, and summoning of jurors in counties of third class, 2789.

Resolutions offered by
Authorizing appointment of all Senate committees by President pro tempore, 5.
Authorizing re-election of James N. Moore as Director Legislative Reference Bureau, 51-52.

Teller to compute vote for Auditor General and State Treasurer, appointed as, 6; report of, presented to Senate, 24-27.

DAM (see Laurel Dam).

DAMAGES (see deer, highway, highways, motor vehicles, private property).

DAMASCUS TOWNSHIP (see Delaware River).

DANCE HALLS AND BALL ROOMS, by extending act to include boroughs and townships of first and second class, amending act of 1919, providing for licensing and regulation in cities of first, second and third class of

Senate Bill No. 449.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Weingartner, 569.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 569.
Reported without amendment, 3164.
First reading, 3191.
Second reading, 3373.
Third reading and final passage, 3485.

In House (No. 1768).
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 3616.
Reported without amendment, 3629.
First reading, 3630.
Second reading, 3784.
Resumed on third reading and dropped from calendar, 3971-3972.

Remarks on, by
Ludlow, 3972.
Alexander, 3972.

DANVILLE STATE HOSPITAL, members of Board of Trustees of, nominated, 18; nominations laid upon table, 23. referred to Committee on Finance, 60; reported with favorable recommendation, 3538; nominations confirmed, 3559.

DAUPHIN COUNTY (see highway).

DAVIES, JOHN T., Representative from Lackawanna County, (First District).

Bills introduced by
No. 234.
Making appropriation to West Side Hospital Association, of Scranton, 95.

No. 308.
Providing that territory annexed to any city of second class shall constitute a part of the poor district of such city, 130.

No. 872.
Amending act of 1921, authorizing district attorneys in counties of third class to appoint county detectives, by increasing the salary of said county detectives, 668.

Election returns, 30.

Member of standing committees, 73-78.

Motion by, to
Dispense with further reading of Journal, 3201.

Oath of office administered to, 36.

Remarks by, on
Bill No. 308, Providing that territory annexed to cities of second class shall constitute a part of the poor districts thereof, 640.

DAVIS, ALBERT, Senator from Twenty-second District, (Lackawanna County).

Amendments offered by, to
Bill No. 64, Making appropriation to Home for Friendless Women and Children, of Scranton, 996.

Bill No. 250, Amending act authorizing the establishment of county hospitals for treatment of tuberculosis, 429.

Bill No. 309, Imposing a poll tax for county purposes in all counties except counties of first class, 717.

Bills introduced by
No. 64.
Making appropriation to Home for Friendless Women and Children, Scranton, 68.

No. 79.
Establishing as a State highway a certain section of public road in Lackawanna County, 97.

No. 155.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Lackawanna County, 143.

No. 156.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Lackawanna and Susquehanna Counties, 143.

No. 157.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Lackawanna County, 143.

No. 158.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Lackawanna County, 143.

No. 159.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Lackawanna and Wyoming Counties, 143.

No. 250.
Amending act authorizing the establishment of county hospitals for treatment of tuberculosis, by changing number and composition of the board of trustees, 226.

No. 251.
Making appropriation to Lithuanian National Catholic "Vilnius" Home of the United States of America, at Overfield, 226.

DAVIS, ALBERT.—Continued.

No. 900.
Amending act of 1913, regulating primary elections, by limiting candidates filing nomination petitions to one party, 1511.

No. 1006.
Regulating transfers of real estate in cities of second class, 1958.

No. 1067.
Requiring the public selection and drawing of jurors in counties of third class, 2200.

Bills reported by
No. 29.
Amending act providing for personal registration of electors in cities of third class, with regard to form for examination of applicants, 2350.

No. 78.
Amending Insurance Company Act of 1921, by authorizing mutual fire insurance companies to insure public buildings and public property, 568.

No. 82.
Repealing act imposing a State tax on anthracite coal, 3538.

No. 85.
Authorizing counties and townships to purchase or condemn lands and property along highways so as to eliminate narrow highways and dangerous curves, 225.

No. 92.
Amending act providing for personal registration of electors in cities of first and second class, 2458.

No. 110.
Amending act of 1923, authorizing counties to organize State Association of District Attorneys, 117.

No. 136.
Repealing act of 1913, relative to the issuance of precepts to assessors to make triennial assessments, 743.

No. 144.
Amending act regulating general elections, by increasing number of specimen ballots per district, 288.

No. 145.
Amending act regulating primary elections, by increasing number of specimen ballots per district, 288.

No. 164.
To repeal act of 1921, creating a State Board for the Registration of Professional Engineers and Land Surveyors, 167.

No. 238.
Repealing act of 1869, for the prevention of forest fires in Union County, 475.

No. 250.
Amending act authorizing the establishment of county hospitals for treatment of tuberculosis, 288.

No. 309.
Imposing a poll tax for county purposes in counties of third class, 644-645, 1216, 1615.

No. 322, (House No. 297).
Authorizing counties of fourth class and cities of third class to appropriate moneys to State parks, 411.

No. 347.
Amending act providing for incorporation and government of cities of third class, by increasing the millage for general tax purposes, 3320-3321.

No. 425, (House No. 195).
Further amending act of 1874, relating to elections, by empowering associate judges to act as return board where the president judge is a candidate, 1670.

DAVIS, ALBERT.—Continued.

No. 433, (House No. 493).
Providing for the levy of a poll tax in counties of second class, 645, 1216.

No. 529.
Providing for the assignment of deputy and assistant district attorneys to appear before the grand jury in counties of third class, 1543.

No. 569, (House No. 732).
Authorizing the establishment by counties of hospitals for treatment of tuberculosis, 1191.

No. 615.
Requiring poor districts and hospitals for mental diseases to establish a pension fund for employes of the district, 2129.

No. 624, (House No. 690).
Fixing salaries of certain county officers in counties of third class, 2091, 3371.

No. 651, (House No. 727).
Amending act requiring publication of legal notices in certain counties, 2224.

No. 664, (House No. 362).
Amending act providing for appointment of assistant district attorneys in certain counties, 1669.

No. 900.
Amending act regulating primary elections, by limiting candidates filing nomination petitions to one party, 1523, 2225.

No. 906.
Authorizing the formation of a County Planning Commission in counties of third, fourth and fifth class, 1615.

No. 1001, (House No. 1041).
Providing constables' fees for service of writs in juvenile cases, 2090.

No. 1020.
Authorizing sheriffs in counties of third class to appoint a solicitor, 2091.

No. 1066.
Amending Intestate Act of 1917, by providing that a husband living apart from his wife, having committed adultery, shall not participate in wife's estate, 2458.

No. 1067.
Requiring the public selection and drawing of jurors in counties of third class, 2224.

No. 1189, (House No. 879).
Amending act establishing fee bill, by increasing coroners' fees, 2743.

No. 1195, (House No. 477).
Further amending act providing for the personal registration of electors in cities of third class, by changing compensation of registrars, 2743.

Member of conference committee, 3530, 3878.

Member of standing committees, 60-62.

Motion by, for
Recess, 2490.
Senate to adhere to non-concurrence in House amendments to Senate Bill No. 1134, regulating selection, drawing and summoning of jurors in counties of third class, 3878.

Senate to extend vote of thanks to Hon. Frank R. Croft for candy presented to the Senators, 3527.

DAVIS, ALBERT.—Continued.

Senate to non-concur in House amendments to Senate Bill No. 1134, regulating the selection, drawing and summoning of jurors in counties of third class, 3870-3871.

Motion by, to
Adjourn, 1227.
Dispense with further reading of the Journal, 875.

Drop from calendar Bill No. 12, providing for merger of moneys held in certain special funds in the State Treasury with moneys in the general fund, 481.

Postpone Bill No. 900, amending act regulating primary elections, by limiting condidates filing nomination petitions to one party, 2388.

Proceed to consideration of Bill No. 1067, requiring the public selection and drawing of jurors in counties of third class, 2649.

Recommit Bill No. 85, Authorizing counties and townships to purchase or condemn property and lands along highways so as to eliminate narrow highways and dangerous curves, 150.

Recommit Bill No. 309, Imposing a poll tax for county purposes in counties of third class, 1514.

Recommit Bill No. 615, Requiring poor districts and hospitals for mental diseases to establish pension fund for employes of district, 1654.

Recommit Bill No. 655, Amending act establishing a Board for Assessment and Revision of Taxes for State and county purposes in certain counties, 1539.

Recommit Bill No. 900, Amending act regulating primary elections, by limiting candidates filing nomination petitions to one party, 2003.

Suspend rule 21, requiring amended bills to be noted on calendar, 3735.

Point of order raised by, on
Senate Bill No. 1067, Requiring the public selection and drawing of jurors in counties of third class, 2627.

Question of personal privilege raised by, on
Bill No. 1117, (House No. 1234), Supplementing act for government of cities of second class, establishing and regulating a Department of City Transit, 2791.

Remarks by, on
Amendments to Bill No. 1134, regulating the selection, drawing and summoning of jurors in counties of third class, 3870-3871.

Bill No. 12, providing for merger of moneys held in certain special funds in the State Treasury with moneys in the general fund, 481, 573.

Bill No. 900, Amending act regulating primary elections, by limiting candidates filing nomination petitions to one party, 2371, 2388.

Bill No. 624, (House No. 690), Fixing salaries of certain county officers in counties of third class, 3878.

Bill No. 1067, Requiring the public selection and drawing of jurors in counties of third class, 2627-2628.

Bill No. 1117, (House No. 1234), Supplementing act for government of cities of second class, establishing and regulating a Department of City Transit, 2791.

Bill No. 1130, Amending act for better and more impartial selection of jurors, by providing for two additional jury commissioners and further regulation the selection of jurors in counties of third class, 2787.

Bill No. 1133, Providing that the chairmen of the Appropriations Committees of the House and Senate shall meet with the Secretary of the Commonwealth to assist in the preparation of budget information, 2483.

DAVIS, ALBERT.—Continued.

Motion to recommit Bill No. 473, (House No. 405), amending and repealing part of Game Code, with regard to open seasons, protection of deer, penalties, etc., 2381.

Motion to recommit Bill No. 1067, Requiring the public selection and drawing of jurors in counties of third class, 2386.

Resolution offered by
Congratulating Hon. Plymouth W. Snyder upon his seventy-fourth birthday, 797.

Resolutions, concurrent, offered by
Authorizing adjournment of Legislature until February second, 119.

Authorizing adjournment of Legislature until March second, 711.

Authorizing adjournment of Legislature until March ninth, 878.

DAVIS, HON. DAVID J., (see Lieutenant-Governor).

DAVIS, RAYMOND S., Representative from Luzerne County, (Seventh District)

Amendments offered by, to
Bill No. 603, Providing for annexation of adjacent land or property to cities of third class, 690.

Bills introduced by
No. 603.
Providing for annexation of adjacent or adjoining land or property to cities of third class, 254.

No. 614.
Making appropriation to Armory Board for erection of armory at Wilkes-Barre, 255.

No. 690.
Fixing salaries of county commissioners, county controller, recorder of deeds and clerk of courts in counties of third class, 383.

No. 766.
Providing for examination of custodians, engineers, their assistants and firemen of school houses in first, second and third class districts, 488.

No. 767.
Providing for care of school houses in districts of first, second and third class, and imposing certain duties upon school directors, custodians and engineers, 488-489.

No. 789.
Making appropriation to Wyoming Valley Homeopathic Hospital at Wilkes-Barre, 490.

No. 941.
Making appropriation to Mercy Hospital at Wilkes-Barre, 749.

Bills reported by
No. 355.
Amending act relating to townships, by requiring repair of township highways by persons damaging same, 296.

No. 435.
Amending act relating to the display of the United States flag, 510.

No. 583.
Enabling cities to organize Municipal Leagues, 510.

No. 666.
Authorizing a State association of township commissioners, 492.

No. 732.
Authorizing the establishment by counties of hospitals for treatment of tuberculosis, 552.

DAVIS, RAYMOND S.—Continued.

No. 809.
Amending act making it a misdemeanor to unlawfully use or wear insignia of any association, society or trade's union, 754.

No. 943, (Senate No. 91).
Amending act authorizing municipalities to appropriate annually to certain Army organizations to aid in defraying expenses of Memorial Day, by including appropriations for Armistice Day expenses, 1853.

No. 967.
Validating certain borough contracts without complying with all the requirements of act of 1921, relating thereto, 1262.

No. 986.
Authorizing municipalities to acquire plants or systems of electric light companies, 1262.

No. 1142.
Further amending Township Code, by providing reward for fifty per centum of purchase price and installation cost of culverts and drain pipes, 1681.

No. 1655, (Senate No. 1020).
Authorizing sheriffs in counties of third class to appoint a solicitor, 2676.

Election returns, 31.

Member of conference committee, 3675.

Member of standing committees, 73-78.

Motion by, for
House to adhere to non-concurrence in Senate amendments to House Bill No. 690, Fixing salaries of certain county officers in counties of third class, 3675.

House to non-cur in Senate amendments to House Bill No. 690, Fixing salaries of certain county officers in counties of third class, 3627.

Motion by, to
Dispense with further reading of Journal, 3410.
Postpone Bill No. 690, Fixing salaries of certain county officers in counties of third class, 784.

Recommit Bill No. 603, Providing for annexation of adjacent land or property to cities of third class, 870.

Oath of office administered to, 36.

Remarks by, on
Bill No. 308, Providing that territory annexed to cities of second class shall constitute a part of the poor district thereof, 929.

Bill No. 766, Providing for examination of custodians, engineers, their assistants and firemen of school houses in districts of first, second and third class, 3115-3116.

Bill No. 1098, (House No. 1029), Amending act of 1889, relating to taxation, by clarifying the provisions of the act with respect to taxation of public utilities owned and operated by municipalities, 3347.

DAVIS WILMOT MEMORIAL COMMISSION (see Wilmot Memorial Commission).

DAYLIGHT SAVING TIME (see time).

DEAD (see burial).

DEADLY WEAPONS (see firearms, pistols, weapons).

DEAF (see blind).

DEATH PENALTY (see murder).

DEATHS (see registration).

DEBTORS (see insolvent).

DEBTS not exceeding $100, repealing section 14 of act of 1810, for the recovery of

House Bill No. 645.
Read in place in House by Mr. Haas, 292.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 292.

DEBTS OF WIFE, limiting liability of husband for

House Bill No. 1586.
Read in place in House by Mr. Greeby, 2392.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 2392.
Reported without amendment, 2518.
First reading, 2740.
Second reading, 2987.
Third reading and final passage, 3285.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3621.
Signed by Speaker, 4005.

In Senate (No. 1331).
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 3186.
Reported without amendment, 3189.
First reading, 3199.
Second reading, 3391.
Third reading and final passage, 3506.
Signed by President, 3888.

"DECEASED SERVICE MEN" (see soldiers, sailors and marines).

DECEDENTTS (see intestate, taxes).

DECEDENTS' ESTATES, amending Fiduciaries Act of 1917, by extending statutes of limitations in actions against

Senate Bill No. 125.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Kunkle, 101.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 101.
Reported with amendment, 471.
First reading, 484.
Second reading, 533-534.
Over in its order, 576.
Third reading and amended, 650.
Vote on third reading reconsidered and bill recommitted, 711-712.
Re-reported without amendment, 1190.
Third reading and final passage, 1300-1301.
Returned from House without amendment, 2804.
Signed by President, 3055.

In House (No. 1294).
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 1547-1548.
Reported without amendment, 2166.
First reading, 2300.
Second reading, 2440.
Third reading and final passage, 2845-2846.
Signed by Speaker, 3202-3203.

DECEDENTS' ESTATES, by eliminating proviso disallowing rehearings on accounts of fiduciaries where balances due have been paid and discharged by fiduciaries, amending act of 1917, relating to

House Bill No. 185.
Read in place in House by Mr. Rhodes, 89.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 89.

DECEDENTS' ESTATES, by equalizing rights of males and females to letters of administration, amending act of 1917, relating to

Senate Bill No. 253.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Phipps, 226.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 226.
Reported without amendment, 2457-2458.
First reading, 2492.
Second reading, 2654-2655.
Over in its order, 2759-2760.
Third reading and amended, 2879.
Resumed and passed finally, 3040-3041.
Returned from House without amendment, 3743.
Signed by President, 3868.

In House (No. 1711).
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 3201.
Reported without amendment, 3411.
First reading, 3411-3412.
Second reading, 3613.
Third reading and final passage, 3835.
Signed by Speaker, 3975.

DECEDENTS' ESTATES, by increasing widow's and children's exemptions, and permitting widowers to claim the same from the wife's estate, amending act of 1917, relating to

House Bill No. 34.
Read in place in House by Mr. Sowers, 80.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 80.
Reported without amendment, 295.
First reading, 404-405.
Second reading, 448-450.
Recommitted, 495-496.

DECEDENTS' ESTATES, by providing for assignment and transfer of National bank stock by fiduciaries, amending act of 1917, relating to administration and distribution of

House Bill No. 851.
Read in place in House by Mr. Welty, 551-552.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 552.
Reported without amendment, 1714.
First reading, 1925.
Second reading, 1946.
Third reading and amended, 2307.
Resumed and passed finally, 2690-2691.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3457.
Signed by Speaker, 3751.

In Senate (No. 1188).
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 2623.
Reported without amendment, 3022.
First reading, 3063.
Second reading, 3156-3157.
Third reading and final passage, 3362-3363.
Signed by President pro tempore, 3681.

DECEDENTS' ESTATES, by providing for payments of property belonging to minors without appointment of guardian in estates not exceeding $200, amending act of 1917, relating to

House Bill No. 269.
Read in place in House by Mr. Neely, 128.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 128.
Reported without amendment, 305.
First reading, 408.
Second reading, 462.
Third reading and final passage, 519-520.
Returned from Senate with amendment, in which House concurred, 1506-1507.
Signed by Speaker, 1559.
Approved by Governor, 2045.

In Senate (No. 426).
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 545-546.
Reported with amendment, 876.
First reading, 915.
Second reading and recommitted, 1019-1020.
Re-reported with amendment, 1188.
Third reading and final passage, 1305.
Returned from House with Senate amendments concurred in, 1333.
Signed by President, 1542.

DECISION AND DECISIONS (see boxing, court).

DEEDS AND CONVEYANCES defectively executed, to validate

House Bill No. 1598.
Read in place in House by Mr. McKim, 2393.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 2393.
Reported without amendment, 2722.
First reading, 2833.
Second reading, 3006.
Third reading and final passage, 3306-3307.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3621.
Signed by Speaker, 4005.

In Senate (No. 1335).
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 3187.
Reported without amendment, 3189.
First reading, 3199.
Second reading, 3391.
Third reading and final passage, 3507.
Signed by President, 3888.

DEEDS AND WILLS, when real and personal property is donated or bequeathed, repealing act of 1923, declaring the construction to be given

House Bill No. 1028.
Read in place in House by Mr. McKim, 922.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 922.
Reported without amendment, 2516.
First reading, 2736.
Second reading, 2819.
Dropped from calendar, 3237.

DEEDS, by photographic process, authorizing the recording of

House Bill No. 112.
Read in place in House by Mr. Stadtlander, 85.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 85.
Reported with amendment, 305.
First reading, 408.
Recommitted to Committee on Judiciary Special, 445.
Vote reconsidered and bill recommitted to Committee on Judiciary General, 446.

DEEDS containing illegible matter, regulating the recording of

House Bill No. 114.
Read in place in House by Mr. Stadtlander, 85.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 85.
Reported with amendment, 305.
First reading, 408.
Recommitted, 446.

DEEDS for conveying or releasing lands, by prescribing with more particularity the interest conveyed and abolishing personal seal thereon, amending act of 1909, relating to

House Bill No. 784.
Read in place in House by Mr. Stadtlander, 490.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 490.
Reported with amendment, 2289.
First reading, 2423.
Second reading and amended, 2538-2539.
Third reading and final passage, 3222-3223.
Returned from Senate with amendments in which House concurred, 3843-3844.
Signed by Speaker, 3999-4000.

Remarks on, by
Rhodes, 3223.
Stadtlander, 3223.

In Senate (No. 1275).
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 3167.
Reported with amendment, 3352.
First reading, 3407-3408.
Second reading, 3520-3521.
Third reading and final passage, 3695.
Returned from House with Senate amendments concurred in, 3744.
Signed by President, 3890.

DEEDS from photostatic copies, providing for the registration of

House Bill No. 113.
Read in place in House by Mr. Stadtlander, 85.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 85.
Reported with amendment, 305.
First reading, 408.
Motion to recommit to Judiciary Special Committee made and withdrawn and bill recommitted to Committee on Judiciary General, 445-446.

DEEDS (see also lands, real estate, recorder, recording, tax, taxation).

DEER AND ELK, providing for payment of certain claims for damage done to private property by

Senate Bill No. 964.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Baldwin, 1748.
Referred to Committee on Game and Fisheries, 1748.
Reported without amendment, 1823.
First reading, 1825.
Second reading, and recommitted, 2023-2024.

DEER (see also game).

DEER, WILD, and making appropriation, amending act of 1923, providing method through which the Commonwealth may cooperate with individuals in building fences to protect crops and orchards against damage from

House Bill No. 675.
Read in place in House by Mr. Haines, 294.
Referred to Committee on Agriculture, 294.
Reported without amendment, 492.
First reading, 561.
Second reading, and amended, 610-611.
Third reading and final passage, 684-686.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 1745.
Signed by Speaker, 2042.
Approved by Governor, 2515.

In Senate (No. 511.)
Referred to Committee on Agriculture, 747.
Reported without amendment, 1294.
First reading, 1330.
Second reading, 1532-1533.
Third reading and final passage, 1651.
Signed by President, 1970.

DEFENDANT, DEFENDANTS AND DEFENSE (see actions, bail, court, corporations, executions, insanity, parole, trial, trials.

DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION BILL (see appropriation for expenses, etc.)

DeFREHN, CHARLES H., Representative from Cambria County, (First District)

Amendments offered by, to
Bill No. 67, Making appropriation to Christian Home, of Johnstown, 1138-1139.

Bill introduced by
No. 67.
Making appropriation to Christian Home, of Johnstown, 82.

Election returns, 29.

Leave of absence granted, 604.

Member of standing committees, 73-78.

Motion by, to
Dispense with further reading of Journal, 3568.

Oath of office administered to, 36.

DEIBLER, OLIVER M., Representative from Westmoreland County, (Third District)

Bill introduced by
No. 404.
Making appropriation to Westmoreland Hospital Association, of Greensburg, 162.

Bill reported by
No. 921, (Senate No. 242).
Repealing act for better protection of timber lands against fire, 1264.

Election returns, 33.

Leave of absence granted, 2033.

Member of standing committees, 73-78.

Motion by, to
Dispense with further reading of Journal, 3746.

Oath of office administered to, 36.

DELAWARE COUNTY (see Chadds Ford, highway).

DELAWARE RIVER and its navigable tributaries, making appropriation to Board of Commissioners of Navigation for

House Bill No. 376.
Read in place in House by Mr. Edmonds, 160.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 160.
Reported without amendment, 950.
First reading, 961.
Second reading, 1164.
Third reading and final passage, 1443-1444.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 1856.
Signed by Speaker, 2040.
Approved by Governor, 3582.

DELAWARE RIVER.—Continued.

In Senate (No. 803).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1339.
Reported without amendment, 1348.
First reading, 1360.
Over in its order, 1539.
Second reading, 1637.
Third reading and final passage, 1787-1788.
Signed by President, 1967.

DELAWARE RIVER and its tributaries, by requiring permit for construction, extension or alteration of any bridge wholly within the State, amending act of 1907, establishing Board of Commissioners of Navigation for

House Bill No. 394.
Read in place in House by Mr. Haws, 162.
Referred to Committee on Municipal Corporations, 162.
Reported without amendment, 1233.
First reading, 1499.
Second reading, 1571.
Third reading and final passage, 1711-1712.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 2498.
Signed by Speaker, 2718.
Approved by Governor, 2924.

In Senate (No. 952.)
Referred to Committee on Municipal Affairs, 1663.
Reported without amendment, 2130.
First reading, 2139.
Second reading, 2229.
Third reading and final passage, 2372-2373.
Signed by President pro tempore, 2601.

DELAWARE RIVER AT DAMASCUS TOWNSHIP, and making appropriation, authorizing the building of a wall for protection of roads and property along

House Bill No. 619.
Read in place in House by Mr. Gilchrist, 255.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 255.

DELAWARE RIVER AT MATAMORAS, making appropriation for repair of dyke along

House Bill No. 790.
Read in place in House by Mr. Labar, 490.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 490.
Reported without amendment, 1260.
First reading, 1267.
Second reading, 1493.
Third reading and final passage, 1693.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 2154.
Signed by Speaker, 2253.
Approved by Governor, 2925.

In Senate (No. 934.)
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1662.
Reported without amendment, 1671.
First reading, 1675.
Second reading, 1818.
Third reading and final passage, 2009.
Signed by President pro tempore, 2240.

DELAWARE RIVER AT MATAMORAS, transferring and reappropriating to Department of Forests and Waters the unexpended balance of appropriation made to the Water Supply Commission for repair of dyke along

House Bill No. 54.
Read in place in House by Mr. McCaig, 81.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 81.
Reported without amendment, 112-113.
First reading, 113.
Second reading, 138.
Recommitted, 164.
Re-reported without amendment, 1265.
Third reading and final passage, 1478.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 1854.
Signed by Speaker, 2037.
Concurrent resolution recalling bill from Governor, 2854.
Resolution returned from Senate concurred in, 3069.
Resolution approved by Governor, vote on final passage and on third reading reconsidered and bill passed third reading with amendments, 3238.
Resumed and passed finally, 3418-3419.

DELAWARE RIVER AT MATAMORAS.—Continued.

Returned from Senate with House amendments concurred in, 3458.
Signed by Speaker, 3750.

In Senate (No. 683.)
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1334.
Reported without amendment, 1342-1343.
First reading, 1352.
Over in its order, 1539.
Second reading, 1624.
Third reading and final passage, 1758.
Signed by President, 1963-1964.
Resolution recalling bill from Governor concurred in, 2911.
Bill returned from House with amendments in which Senate concurred, 3349.
Signed by President pro tempore, 3680.

DELAWARE RIVER, BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS OF NAVIGATION FOR, by providing for a permit for erection and improvement of bridges wholly within the State, amending act of 1907, establishing

House Bill No. 1580.
Read in place in House by Mr. Craig, 2391.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 2391.
Reported without amendment, 2722.
First reading, 2833-2834.
Second reading, 3006-3007.
Recommitted to Committee on Municipal Corporations, 3073.

DELAWARE RIVER, BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS OF NAVIGATION FOR, making appropriation to

House Bill No. 377.
Read in place in House by Mr. Edmonds, 161.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 161.
Reported without amendment, 950.
First reading, 961.
Second reading and amended, 1164.
Third reading and final passage, 1444.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 1856.
Signed by Speaker, 2040.
Approved by Governor, 3582.

In Senate (No. 804).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1339.
Reported without amendment, 1348.
First reading, 1360.
Over in its order, 1539.
Second reading, 1637.
Third reading and final passage, 1788.
Signed by President, 1967.

DELAWARE RIVER BRIDGE between Philadelphia and Camden, amending act of 1919, providing for a Joint Commission of Pennsylvania and New Jersey for the erection of a

House Bill No. 1265.
Read in place in House by Mr. Behney, 1545-1546.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 1546.
Reported without amendment, 2516.
First reading, 2736.
Second reading, 2820.
Third reading and final passage, 2945.

In Senate (No. 1223).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 2916.

DELAWARE RIVER BRIDGE between Philadelphia and Camden, by providing for additional bridge and tunnel commission and making appropriation, supplement to act of 1919, creating commission for construction by Pennsylvania and New Jersey of

House Bill No. 770.
Read in place in House by Mr. Perry, 489.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 489.

DELAWARE RIVER BRIDGE between Philadelphia and Camden, by providing that the Commonwealth shall bear equally with Philadelphia the expenses of grading, etc., highways and approaches thereto, supplementing and amending act of 1919, providing for erection by Pennsylvania and New Jersey of a

House Bill No. 907.
Read in place in House by Mr. Sterling, 748.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 748.

DELAWARE RIVER BRIDGE.—Continued.

Re-referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1259.
Re-referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 1828-1829.
Reported with amendment, 2165.
First reading, 2298.
Second reading and amended, 2437-2438.
Third reading and amended, 2842-2844.
Special order, 3232.
Resumed and passed finally, 3235-3236.
Signed by Speaker, ——
Returned from Senate with amendments in which House concurred, 3752-3753.
Signed by Speaker, 4000.

In Senate (No. 1294).
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 3178-3179.
Reported without amendment, 3189.
First reading, 3196.
Second reading and amended, 3384-3386.
Over in its order, 3499-3500.
Third reading and final passage, 3542-3543.
Returned from House with Senate amendments concurred in, 3737.
Signed by President, 3890.

DELAWARE RIVER BRIDGE between Philadelphia and Camden, by substituting the Governor, Auditor General and State Treasurer as members of Commission in lieu of Board of Commissioners of Public Grounds and Buildings, amending act of 1919, for erection of

Senate Bill No. 596.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Buckman, 993-994.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads and Highways, 994.
Reported without amendment, 1027.
First reading, 1037.
Second reading, 1214-1215.
Third reading and final passage, 1312.
Returned from House without amendment, 3531.
Signed by President pro tempore, 3679.

In House (No. 1322).
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 1550.
Reported without amendment, 2250.
First reading, 2424.
Second reading, 2565.
Third reading and final passage, 3632.
Signed by Speaker, 3749.

DELAWARE RIVER BRIDGE between Philadelphia and Camden, making appropriation to carry into effect provisions of act for erection of

Senate Bill No. 170.
Read in place in Senate by Mrs. Vare, 144.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 144.
Reported without amendment, 792.
First reading, 841.
Second reading, 900.
Third reading and final passage, 1000.
Returned from House without amendment, 2604.
Signed by President pro tempore, 2620.
Approved by Governor, 3165.

In House (No. 1196).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1372.
Reported without amendment, 2032-2033.
First reading, 2194.
Second reading, 2260.
Third reading and final passage, 2576-2577.
Signed by Speaker, 2720.

DELAWARE RIVER BRIDGE COMMISSION AND JOINT COMMISSION of Pennsylvania since June 15, 1923, ratifying and confirming actions of members of

Senate Bill No. 595.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Buckman, 993.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads and Highways, 993.
Reported without amendment, 1027.
First reading, 1037.
Second reading, 1214.
Third reading and final passage, 1311-1312.
Returned from House without amendment, 3530-3531.
Signed by President pro tempore, 3679.

DELAWARE RIVER BRIDGE COMMISSION AND JOINT COMMISSION.—Continued.

In House (No. 1321).
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 1549.
Reported without amendment, 2250.
First reading, 2424.
Second reading, 2565.
Third reading and final passage, 3631-3632.
Signed by Speaker, 3748-3749.

DELAWARE RIVER BRIDGE COMMISSION, report of, presented to House, 163; to Senate, 174; appendix, 4512.

DELAWARE RIVER BRIDGES between Pennsylvania and New York, making appropriation to Board of Commissioners of Public Grounds and Buildings for acquisition and maintenance of

House Bill No. 742.
Read in place in House by Mr. Gilchrist, 442.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 442.
Reported without amendment, 952.
First reading, 964-965.
Second reading, 1175-1176.
Third reading and final passage, 1465.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 1858.
Signed by Speaker, 2041.
Concurrent resolution recalling bill from Governor, 3207.
Resolution returned from Senate concurred in, 3256.
Resolution approved by Governor, vote on final passage and on third reading reconsidered and bill passed third reading with amendment, 3412-3413.
Resumed and passed finally, 3653-3654.
Returned from Senate with House amendments concurred in, 3757.
Signed by Speaker, 3999.

In Senate (No. 849.)
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1341.
Reported without amendment, 1350.
First reading, 1363.
Over in its order, 1539.
Second reading, 1641.
Third reading and final passage, 1798-1799.
Signed by President, 1968.
Resolution recalling bill from Governor concurred in, 3166.
Bill returned from House with amendments in which Senate concurred, 3560-3561.
Signed by President, 3889.

DELAWARE RIVER, concurrent resolution, (Senate) by Buckman, relative to continuation of commission of Pennsylvania to act with similar commissions of New York and New Jersey to report on conservation and utilization of resources of, 3745-3746; ret. from House conc. in, 3882; conc. in by House, 3974.

Remarks on, by Sterling, 3974.

DELAWARE RIVER, report of Commission to negotiate compact relating to flow of, presented to Senate, 176; to House, 200; appendix, 4686.

DELAWARE RIVER TOLL-BRIDGE between Center Bridge and Stockton, making appropriation to joint commission of Pennsylvania and New Jersey for the acquisition of a site and rebuilding of

Senate Bill No. 352.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Buckman, 414.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 414.
Reported without amendment, 1293.
First reading, 1329.
Second reading, 1528.
Third reading and final passage, 1645.
Returned from House without amendment, 2604.
Signed by President pro tempore, 2620.
Concurrent resolution recalling bill from Governor, 2901.
Resolution returned from House concurred in, 3053.
Resolution approved by Governor, vote on final passage and on third reading reconsidered and bill passed third reading with amendment, 3056-3057.
Over in its order, 3128.
Resumed and passed finally, 3171-3172.
Returned from House with Senate amendments concurred in, 3352.
Signed by President, 3479.

DELAWARE RIVER TOLL BRIDGE.—Continued.

In House (No. 1406.)
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1829.
Reported without amendment, 2033.
First reading, 2194.
Second reading, 2260.
Third reading and final passage, 2577.
Signed by Speaker, 2720.
Resolution recalling bill from Governor concurred in, 3068.
Returned from Senate with amendments in which House concurred, 3414.
Signed by Speaker, 3618.

DELAWARE RIVER TOLL-BRIDGE COMMISSION of Pennsylvania and New Jersey, by constituting Auditor General, State Treasurer and Secretary of Highways as members thereof, amending act of 1919, creating joint

Senate Bill No. 198.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Buckman, 146.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads and Highways, 146.
Reported without amendment, 203.
First reading, 214.
Second reading, 237.
Third reading and final passage, 280.
Returned from House without amendment, 544.
Signed by President pro tempore, 570.
Approved by Governor, 798.

In House (No. 728.)
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 303.
Reported without amendment, 306.
First reading, 409.
Second reading, 466.
Third reading and final passage, 524.
Signed by Speaker, 619.

DELAWARE RIVER TOLL-BRIDGE COMMISSION of Pennsylvania and New York, by providing that the Auditor General, State Treasurer and Secretary of Highways shall be members of said commission, amending act of 1917, creating

Senate Bill No. 358.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Huffman, 414.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 414.
Reported without amendment, 475.
First reading, 487.
Second reading, 541-542.
Third reading and final passage, 582.
Returned from House without amendment, 2347.
Signed by President pro tempore, 2459.
Approved by Governor, 2908.

In House (No. 929.)
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 752.
Reported without amendment, 1716.
First reading, 1928.
Second reading, 1950.
Third reading and final passage, 2310-2311.
Signed by Speaker, 2503.

DELAWARE RIVER TOLL-BRIDGES, making appropriation to commission for acquisition and maintenance by Pennsylvania and New Jersey of

Senate Bill No. 353.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Buckman, 414.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 414.
Reported without amendment, 792.
First reading, 842.
Second reading, 909.
Third reading and final passage, 1004.
Returned from House with amendments, in which Senate concurred, 1978-1979.
Signed by President.
Concurrent resolution recalling bill from Goverior, 2901.
Resolution returned from House concurred in, 3053.
Resolution approved by Governor, vote on final passage and on third reading reconsidered and bill passed third reading with amendments, 3057.
Over in its order, 3128.
Resumed and passed finally, 3172.

DELAWARE RIVER TOLL BRIDGE.—Continued.

Returned from House with Senate amendments concurred in, 3352.
Signed by President, 3479.

In House **(No. 1214.)**
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1373.
Reported without amendment, 1553.
First reading, 1556.
Second reading and amended, 1735.
Third reading and final passage, 1918.
Returned from Senate with House amendments concurred in, 2085.
Signed by Speaker, 2154.
Resolution recalling bill from Governor concurred in, 3069.
Bill returned from Senate with amendments in which House concurred, 3414-3415.
Signed by Speaker, 3618.

DELAWARE RIVER TRI-STATE COMPACT (see Delaware River Water Resources).

DELAWARE RIVER WATER RESOURCES, to ratify a compact of the Commission of Pennsylvania, New York and New Jersey for apportionment of

House Bill No. 598.
Read in place in House by Mr. Sterling, 254.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 254.

DELAWARE RIVER WATER RESOURCES, to ratify a compact of the Commission of Pennsylvania, New York and New Jersey for apportionment of

Senate Bill No. 230.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Buckman, 176.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 176.
Reported without amendment, 203.
First reading, 214.
Second reading, and amended, 238-244.
Third reading and final passage, 281-286.
Returned from House with amendments, in which Senate non-concurred, 2344.
Returned from House with amendments adhered to and notice of appointment of conference committee, 2487-2488.
Senate appoints conference committee, 2488.

In House (No. 725).
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 303.
Reported with amendment, 511.
First reading, 564.
Second reading, 633-639.
Third reading and amended, 781-782.
Resumed and passed finally, 862-868.
Returned from Senate with non-concurrence adhered to and House appoints conference committee, 2502.
Returned from Senate with notice of appointment of conference committee, 2677-2678.

DENGLER, ROBERT, Representative from Berks County, (Second District)

Election returns, 29.

Member of standing committees, 73-78.

Motion by, to
Dispense with further reading of Journal, 3951.

Oath of office administered to, 36.

DENTAL COUNCIL AND EXAMINING BOARD, State, members of, nominated, 14; nominations laid upon table, 23. referred to Committee on Finance, 60; reported with favorable recommendation, 3538; nominations confirmed, 3559.

DENTISTRY, by conferring additional powers upon State Dental Society regarding violations of act, amending act of 1921, defining and regulating practice of

Senate Bill No. 1014.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Miller, 1959.
Referred to Committee on Public Health and Sanitation, 1959.

DENTISTRY, providing for licensing and registration by the Dental Council of certain persons to practice

Senate Bill No. 1038.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Stites, 2123.
Referred to Committee on Public Health and Sanitation, 2123.
Reported without amendment, 2484.
First reading, 2493.
Second reading, 2659.
Over in its order, 2782.
Third reading and final passage, 2893.
Returned from House without amendment, 3734.
Signed by President, 3869.

In House (No. 1699).
Referred to Committee on Public Health and Sanitation, 3068.
Re-referred to Committee on Education, 3066.
Reported without amendment, 3095.
First reading, 3212.
Second reading, 3609.
Third reading and final passage, 3812-3813.
Signed by Speaker, 3976.

DENTISTRY, requiring State Dental Council and Examining Board to license certain persons to practice

House Bill No. 1169.
Read in place in House by Mr. Soffel, 1232.
Referred to Committee on Public Health and Sanitation, 1232.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE (see Agriculture, cattle, corn borer, Department of Internal Affairs, liquors, milk).

DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT GENERAL (see armory, civil war records).

DEPARTMENT, AUDITOR GENERAL (see Auditor General, civil war records, printing refunding).

DEPARTMENT OF CITY TRANSIT (see cities of second class).

DEPARTMENT OF FORESTS AND WATERS (see Chadds Ford, Delaware River, Department of Internal Affairs, flood control, forests, forestry, French Creek, Giant Power Board, Pymatuning Swamp Reservoir).

DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAYS (see bridges, highways).

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH (see Home, registration).

DEPARTMENT OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS, and abolishing existing Department of Agriculture, creating a Bureau of Agriculture in

House Bill No. 5.
Read in place in House by Mr. Alexander, 78.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 78.

DEPARTMENT OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS, and abolishing existing Department of Forests and Waters, creating a Bureau of Forests in

House Bill No. 10.
Read in place in House by Mr. Alexander, 78.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 78.

DEPARTMENT OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS, and abolishing existing Department of Labor and Industry, creating a Bureau of Labor and Industry in

House Bill No. 7.
Read in place in House by Mr. Alexander, 78.
Referred to Committee on Labor and Iindustry, 78.

DEPARTMENT OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS, and abolishing existing Department of Welfare, creating Bureau of Welfare in

House Bill No. 11.
Read in place in House by Mr. Alexander, 78.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 78.

DEPARTMENT OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS, and abolishing present board in the Department of Forests and Waters, creating a Geographic Board in

House Bill No. 1.
Read in place in House by Mr. Alexander, 78.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 78.
Reported without amendment, 1712.
First reading, 1924.
Second reading, 2255.
Third reading and final passage, 2507-2510.

DEPARTMENT OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS—Continued.

Remarks on, by
Wheeler, 2507.
Alexander, 2507-2510.
Edmonds, 2509.

In Senate (No. 1148).
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 2488.
Reported without amendment, 3021.
First reading, 3062.
Second reading and recommitted to committee on Finance, 3154.

DEPARTMENT OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS, creating a Bureau of Topographic and Geological Survey in

House Bill No. 3.
Read in place in House by Mr. Alexander, 78.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 78.
Reported without amendment, 1712.
First reading, 1924.
Second reading, 2255-2256.
Third reading and final passage, 2510.

In Senate (No. 1150).
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 2488.
Reported without amendment, 3022.
First reading, 3062.
Second reading and recommitted to Committee on Finance, 3154.

DEPARTMENT OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS, creating Bureau of Waters, in

House Bill No. 4.
Read in place in House by Mr. Alexander, 78.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 78.

DEPARTMENT OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS, creating the Public Service Commission in

House Bill No. 6.
Read in place in House by Mr. Alexander, 78.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 78.

DEPARTMENT OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS over State Parks, providing for supervision by

House Bill No. 8.
Read in place in House by Mr. Alexander, 78.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 78.

DEPARTMENT OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS (see also printing).

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY (see boiler inspection, Department of Internal Affairs, mattresses, motion pictures).

DEPARTMENT OF MILITARY AFFAIRS (see Milittary, National Guard).

DEPARTMENT OF MINES (see mine, miners' certificates, mines).

DEPARTMENT OF PROPERTY AND SUPPLIES (see Cramer, game commissioners, Gettysburg Memorial Commission, Insurance Commissioner, lands, Marcus Hook, Meade Memorial Commission, Morris Monument Commission, normal school, Pennypacker Monument Commission, Property and Supplies, Treasury Department, Wayne).

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION (see histories, mines, normal schools, notary public, Public Instruction, retirement, school system).

DEPARTMENT OF STATE POLICE (see police).

DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLIES (see cities of first class).

DEPARTMENT OF WELFARE (see Department of Internal Affairs, hospital infants, penitentiary, prison industries, revolving fund, solicitation, Welfare).

DEPARTMENT OF WHARVES, DOCKS AND FERRIES (see cities of first class).

DEPARTMENT, TREASURY, (see funds printing, Treasury).

DEPOSITORIES, DEPOSITORS AND DEPOSITS (see bank, banks, county funds, school districts).

DEPUTY PROTHONOTARY (see prothonotary).

DEPUTY PROTHONOTARY (see prothonotary)

DERBY, FRED K., Representative from Lackawanna County, (Second District).

Bills introduced by
No. 445.
Amending act of 1911, establishing public school system, by providing for collection of per capita school taxes from male residents, 180-181.

No. 780.
Making appropriation to Scranton, State Hospital, 489.

No. 1131.
Amending act of 1913, regulating primary elections, by prohibiting persons from being candidates for more than one party nomination, 1229.

No. 1597.
Making appropriation to Scranton, State Hospital, 2393.

Bill reported by
No. 183.
Further amending act for government of cities of second class, by providing for division of such cities into councilmanic districts, 927.

Election returns, 30.

Member of standing committees, 73-78.

Oath of office administered to, 36.

DERMATRICHOLOGISTS (see hairdressers).

DERRICK, GEORGE W., Senator from Thirty-sixth District, (Bedford, Fulton and Somerset Counties).

Amendments offered by, to
Bill No. 36, Authorizing employment of stenographers by district attorneys in certain counties, 279.

Bills introduced by
No. 36.
Authorizing employment of stenographers by district attorneys of certain counties, 66.

No. 80.
Establishing as a State highway a certain section of public road in Bedford and Fulton Counties, 97.

No. 81.
Establishing as State highway, a certain section of public road in Somerset County, 97.

No. 233.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Bedford County, 203.

No. 479.
Establishing an emergency fund for use of Department of Agriculture for outbreaks of pests, plant and animal diseases, and making appropriation, 710.

No. 480.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Bedford and Fulton Counties, 710.

No. 586.
Authorizing acquisition of land for, and the construction of the Somerset County State Normal School, and making appropriation, 992.

No. 893.
Providing for transfer of books of record of sheriff's and coroner's deeds from office of prothonotary to office of recorder of deeds, 1511.

No. 894.
Providing for a rebate of taxes levied upon forested land, 1511.

No. 895.
To repeal act of 1915, requiring prothonotaries of courts of common pleas to provide an adsectum judgment index, 1511.

No. 960.
Making it unlawful to indicate any other than standard time on any public building or thoroughfare, 1748.

DERRICK, GEORGE W.—Continued.

Bills reported by
No. 394.
Amending act establishing public school system, with regard to issuance of farm or domestic service permit for employment of children during term of compulsory attendance, 644.

No. 401.
Amending School Code, by making further provision against fire hazards in school buildings, 1614.

No. 586.
Authorizing the acquisition of land for, and construction of a normal school in Somerset County, 1614.

No. 1106 (House No. 890).
Further amending School Code, by providing for reassignment of children when transportation is not provided in district, 2485.

No. 1116, (House No. 1228).
Giving assent of Commonwealth to Act of Congress authorizing the more complete endownment of agricultural experiment stations, 2457.

No. 1137.
Amending act defining commodities, by changing legal weight of apples, 2457.

No. 1172, (House No. 1130).
Further amending School Code, by changing valuation per teacher in districts of fourth class, 3023.

Member of special committee, 5.

Member of standing committees, 60-62, 70.

Motion by, to
Suspend rule 21, requiring amended bills to be noted on calendar, 3531.

DETECTIVES, COUNTY, amending act of 1921, authorizing district attorneys in counties of third class to appoint county detectives, by increasing the salary of said

House Bill No. 872.
Read in place in House by Mr. Davies, 668.
Referred to Committee on Counties and Townships, 668.

DETECTIVES, COUNTY, authorizing district attorneys in counties of sixth class to appoint

House Bill No. 1276.
Read in place in House by Mr. Bidelspacher, 1546.
Referred to Committee on Counties and Townships, 1546.
Reported without amendment, 1830.
First reading, 1951.
Second reading, 2078.
Third reading and final passage, 2318.
Returned from Senate with amendments in which House concurred, 3813-3814.
Signed by Speaker, 4000-4001.

In Senate (No. 1120).
Referred to Committee on New Counties and County Seats, 2343.
Reported without amendment, 3123.
First reading, 3192.
Second reading, 3377.
Over in its order, 3489.
Third reading and amended, 3515.
Resumed and passed finally, 3686.
Returned from House with Senate amendments concurred in, 3737.
Signed by President, 3891.

Remarks on, by
Weingartner, 3489.

DETECTIVES, COUNTY, by extending act to counties of first class and increasing number and salaries thereof, amending act of 1919, providing for appointment by district attorneys in certain counties of

House Bill No. 1109.
Read in place in House by Mr. Bromley, 1040.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 1040.

DETECTIVES, COUNTY.—Continued.

Reported without amendment, 1233.
First reading, 1500.
Second reading, 1573-1574.
Third reading and final passage, 1740.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 2195.
Signed by Speaker, 2719.
Concurrent resolution recalling bill from Governor, 2930.
Resolution returned from Senate concurred in, 3069.
Resolution approved by Governor, vote on final passage and on third reading reconsidered and bill passed third reading with amendments, 3256.
Resumed and passed finally, 3422-3423.
Returned from Senate with House amendments concurred in, 3458.
Signed by Speaker, 3751.

In Senate (No. 975).
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 1823-1824.
Reported without amendment, 1823.
First reading, 1826.
Second reading, 2026.
Third reading and final passage, 2106.
Signed by President pro tempore, 2602.
Resolution recalling bill from Governor concurred in, 2911.
Bill returned from House with amendments in which Senate concurred, 3351-3352.
Signed by President pro tempore, 3682.

DETECTIVES, COUNTY, in counties of first class, by authorizing appointment of additional county detectives, amending act of 1919, providing for appointment by district attorney of

House Bill No. 221.
Read in place in House by Mr. Sowers, 94.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 94.

DETECTIVES, SPECIAL, in counties of fifth class, providing for the appointment of

House Bill No. 1497.
Read in place in House by Mr. Marshall, 2144.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 2144.
Reported without amendment, 2398.
First reading, 2567.
Second reading, 2679.
Third reading and final passage, 3245.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3620.
Signed by Speaker, 4005.

In Senate (No. 1297.)
Referred to Committee on New Counties and County Seats, 3179.
Reported without amendment, 3185.
First reading, 3196.
Second reading, 3386.
Third reading and final passage, 3500.
Signed by President, 3887.

DETOURS (see highways).

DeWITT, ASA K., Senator from Twentieth District, (Luzerne County, part of).

Bills introduced by
No. 295.
Prohibiting the use of trolley locomotives and requiring attendants at certain ventilating fans in anthracite coal mines, 276.

No. 494.
Making appropriation to State Hospital of Nanticoke, 743.

No. 522.
Making appropriation to Hazleton State Hospital, 795.

No. 579.
Making appropriation to Nanticoke Hospital, 920.

Member of special committees, 5.

Member of standing committees, 60-62.

DIAGNOSTIC HOSPITAL (see appropriation).

DIEHM, G. GRAYBILL, Representative from Lancaster County, (Second District)

Bills introduced by
No. 403.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Lancaster and Berks Counties, 162.

No. 729.
Making appropriation to Pennsylvania State College, for making experiments in tobacco at the agricultural experiment station, 385.

No. 1089.
Making appropriation to carry out provisions of act for the encouragement of agriculture and the holding of agricultural exhibitions, 1038.

No. 1382.
Validating certain proceedings and elections of counties and municipalities held pursuant to act regulating manner of increasing indebtedness of municipalities, and bonds issued in pursuance thereof, 1827.

Bills reported by
No. 306.
Consolidating and amending the law relating to fish, 1484.

No. 621.
Making appropriation to Board of Finance and Revenue out of Motor License Fund to redeem highway road bonds, 525.

No. 916, (Senate No. 175).
Regulating opening of township highways, 1264.

No. 1063.
Making appropriation to Locust Mountain State Hospital, 1261.

No. 1722, (Senate No. 479).
Establishing emergency fund for use of Department of Agriculture for outbreaks of pests, plant and animal diseases, 3474.

No. 1774, (Senate No. 1300).
Authorizing Secretary of Highways to accept roads heretofore ceded to United States within Gettysburg National Park to be maintained as State, county, township or borough highways, 3628.

Election returns, 31.

Member of standing committees, 73-78.

Oath of office administered to, 36.

DIETZ, SHARPLESS M., Representative from Montour County

Bill introduced by
No. 190.
Making appropriation to State Hospital for Insane, at Danville, for improvement and purchase of equipment, 90.

Bill reported by
No. 1176, (Senate No. 43).
Making appropriation to Allentown Hospital, 1551.

Election returns, 31.

Leave of absence granted, 2923.

Member of standing committees, 73-78.

Oath of office administered to, 36.

DILSHEIMER, HERMAN, SR., Representative from Philadelphia County, (Ninth District)

Bills introduced by
No. 634.
Making appropriation to Northern Hebrew Day Nursery of Philadelphia, 291.

DILSHEIMER, HERMAN, SR.—Continued.

No. 760.
Supplement to act of 1919, regulating operation of motor vehicles, providing for local registration and licensing of operators in counties of first class, 488.

Bills reported by
No. 385.
Making appropriation to Greenville Hospital, 950.

No. 395.
Making appropriation to Sewickley Valley Hospital Association, Incorporated, of Allegheny County, 950-951.

No. 396.
Making appropriation to Suburban General Hospital, of Bellevue, 951.

No. 397.
Making appropriation to Rush Hospital for Consumption and Allied Diseases, of Philadelphia, 951 .

No. 399.
Making appropriation to Good Samaritan Hospital, at Westfield, 951.

No. 596.
Amending act for the incorporation and government of cities of third class, by providing for printing and publishing of ordinances, 510.

No. 603.
Providing for annexation of adjacent land or property to cities of third class, 510, 1376.

No. 608.
Further amending act creating State Board of Undertakers in cities of the first, second and third class, 754.

No. 627.
Making appropriation to Temple University, of Philadelphia, 1260.

No. 696.
Regulating the occupation of hairdressers, cosmeticians, cosmetologists and dermatrichologists, 511.

No. 1194, (Senate No. 140).
Making appropriation to Eagleville Sanitorium for Consumptives, 1552.

No. 1233.
Authorizing cities of second class to construct and maintain sub-surface walks under streets and sidewalks, 1713.

No. 1282, (Senate No. 446).
For the promotion of maritime service between cities of first class and other ports, 1483.

No. 1302, (Senate No. 466).
Supplementing act regulating practice of pharmacy, 2165.

No. 1455.
Providing for the State registration of osteopathic nurses, 2165.

Election returns, 32.

Leave of absence granted, 114.

Member of standing committees, 73-78-91.

Motion by, for

Previous question on Bill No. 589, Permitting fishing on Sunday with one rod and two hooks, 2152.

Motion by, to

Adjourn, 1289.

DILSHEIMER, HERMAN, SR.—Continued.

Recommit Bill No. 760, Supplement to act regulating operation of motor vehicles, providing for registration thereof and licensing of operators by county commissioners in counties of first class, 686-1479.

Recommit Bill No. 1455, Providing for the State registration of osteopathic nurses, 2298.

Oath of office administered to, 36.

Point of order raised by, on

Report of Judiciary General Committee relative to charges against Hon. John A. Berkey, President Judge of the Sixteenth Judicial District, 2414-2415.

Remarks by, on

Bill No. 584, Regulating and determining what weight shall make a ton of coal, 3439.

Bill No. 760, Supplement to act regulating operation of motor vehicles, providing for registration thereof and licensing of operators by county commissioners in counties of first class, 1706-1708.

Bill No. 1425, Making it unlawful to indicate any other than standard time on any public building or thoroughfare, 3091.

Bill No. 1591, Amending act for assignment of judges to districts other than their own, by limiting the power of judges assigned to civil business, 3282.

House concurrent resolution authorizing Chief Clerk of House to borrow money to defray expenses of Berkey Impeachment proceedings, 988.

DIRECTOR AND DIRECTORS (see Legislative Reference Bureau, poor, school).

DIRT ROADS (see township).

DISABLED EMERGENCY OFFICERS (see retirement)

DISABLED VETERANS' COMMISSION, by creating a new commission, and making appropriation, amending act of 1923, establishing

House Bill No. 1635.
Read in place in House by Mr. Wheeler, 2395.
Referred to Committee on Military, 2395.
Reported without amendment, 2519.
First reading, 2740.
Re-reported without amendment, ——.
Second reading, 2932-2933.
Dropped from calendar, 3080.

Remarks, on, by

DISABLED VETERANS' COMMISSION, making appropriation to continue

House Bill No. 280.
Read in place in House by Mr. Lynch, 129.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 129.
Reported with amendment, 1260.
First reading, 1266.
Second reading, 1490-1491.
Postponed for present, 1689.
Time of postponement extended, 2284.
Resumed and passed third reading and amended, 2727.
Resumed and passed finaally, 2948-2949.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3251.
Signed by Speaker, 3434.

In Senate (No. 1219).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 2915.
Reported without amendment, 2917.
First reading, 2921.
Second reading, 3049.
Third reading and final passage, 3141.
Signed by President, 3323.

DISEASE AND DISEASES (see agriculture, hospitals).

DISTRICT ATTORNEYS, ASSISTANT, in certain counties, by extending act to counties of second class, and increasing number and salaries thereof, amending act of 1919, providing for appointment of

House Bill No. 362.
Read in place in House by Mr. McBride, 160.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 160.
Reported without amendment, 755-756.
First reading, 848.
Second reading, 984.
Third reading and final passage, 1284.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 2195.
Signed by Speaker, 2717.
Approved by Governor, 3416.

In Senate (No. 664).
Referred to Committee on New Counties and County Seats, 1328.
Reported without amendment, 1669.
First reading, ——.
Second reading, 1814.
Over in its order, 2002.
Third reading and final passage, 2102-2103.
Signed by President pro tempore, 2600.

DISTRICT ATTORNEYS, ASSISTANT, in counties of first class, by increasing number and salaries thereof, amending act of 1919, fixing number and salaries of

House Bill No. 1067.
Read in place in House by Mr. Bromley, 925.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 925.
Reported withou amendment, 1233.
First reading, 1500.
Second reading, 1573.
Third reading and final passage, 1739-1740.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 2195.
Signed by Speaker, 2719.
Concurrent resolution recalling bill from Governor, 2930.
Resolution returned from Senate concurred in, 3069.
Resolution approved by Governor, vote on final passage and on third reading reconsidered and bill passed third reading with amendments, 3106-3107.
Resumed and passed finally, 3267.
Returned from Senate with House amendments concurred in, 3283.
Signed by Speaker, 3435.

In Senate (No. 973).
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 1823.
Reported without amendment, 1823.
First reading, 1826.
Second reading, 2026.
Third reading and final passage, 2106.
Signed by President pro tempore, 2602.
Resolution recalling bill from Governor concurred in, 2911.
Bill returned from House with amendments in which Senate concurred, 3175,
Signed by President, 3324.

DISTRICT ATTORNEYS, DEPUTY AND ASSISTANT, to appear before the grand jury in counties of third class, providing for the assignment of

Senate Bill No. 529.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Joyce, 796.
Referred to Committee on New Counties and County Seats, 796.
Reported without amendment, 1543.
First reading, 1544.
Second reading, 1616.
Third reading and final passage, 1752-1753.

In House (No. 1441).
Referred to Committee on Counties and Townships, 1931.
Reported without amendment, 2146.
First reading, 2301.
Second reading, 2446.
Third reading and defeated on final passage, 3631.

Remarks on, by
Alexander, 3631.

DISTRICT ATTORNEYS IN COUNTIES OF SIXTH CLASS, with offices and supplies, authorizing county commissioners to provide

Senate Bill No. 520.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Phipps, 795.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 795.
Reported without amendment, 876.
First reading, 916.
Second reading and amended, 1023-1024.
Recommitted to Committee on Military Affairs, 1200.

DISTRICT ATTORNEYS (see also detectives, stenographers).

DISTRICT ATTORNEYS, STATE ASSOCIATION OF, by fixing time and number of meetings thereof, amending act of 1923, authorizing counties to organize

Senate Bill No. 110.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Buckman, 100.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 100.
Reported with amendment, 117.
First reading, 126.
Second reading and amended, 153.
Third reading and final passage, 173.

Correction of vote, by Snyder, 176.

In House (No. 579).
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 202.
Reported without amendment, 1264.
First reading, 1504.
Second reading, 1593.
Third reading and defeated on final passage, 2049-2050.

Remarks on, by
Edmonds, 2049.
Haines, 2049.
Alexander, 2049.
North, 2049-2050.
Sowers, 2050.

DISTRICT ATTORNEYS to sit within the bar of the court in counties of first class, making it unlawful for

House Bill No. 1000.
Read in place in House by Mr. Millar, 921.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 921.
Reported without amendment, 1233.
First reading, 1500.
Second reading and amended, 1573.
Third reading and final passage, 1739.
Vote on third reading and final passage reconsidered and bill postponed for present, 1742.
Time of postponement extended, 2293.
Resumed vote on final passage and on third reading reconsidered and bill passed third reading with amendments, 2698.
Resumed and passed finally, 3436-3437.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3457.
Returned from Senate with amendments in which House concurred, 3824-3825.
Signed by Speaker, 4000.

Remarks on, by
Rhodes, 3436-3437.
Millar, 3436-3437.
Alexander, 3437.

In Senate (No. 1363).
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 3401.
Reported without amendment, 3403.
First reading, 3409.
Second reading and amended, 3524-3526.
Third reading and final passage, 3701-3702.
Returned from House with Senate amendments concurred in, 3738.
Signed by President, 3890.

Remarks on, by
Woodward, 3702.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA (see corporations).

DISTRICT REGISTRARS (see cities of first class).

DISTRICTS (see Congressional, election, industrial farms, poor, school).

DIVISION OF ECONOMIC RESEARCH (see Legislative Reference Bureau).

DIVISION OF TOWNSHIP HIGHWAYS (see highways).

DIVORCE, making incurable insanity a cause for

Senate Bill No. 19.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. MacDade, 64.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 64.
Reported with amendment, 168.
First reading, 177.
Second reading, 208.
Third reading and defeated on final passage, 228-229.
Vote on final passage reconsidered and bill postponed, 320.
Resumed and passed finally, 483-484.

Remarks on, by
MacDade, 483.
Woodward, 483-484.
Miller, 483-484.

In House (No. 841).
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 512.
Reported with amendment, 2724.
First reading, 2836.
Second reading, 3016-3017.
Third reading and defeated on final passage, 3664-3665.
Motion to reconsider vote on final passage defeated, 3831-3832.

Remarks on, by
Goehring, 3664.
Sowers, 3664.
Peelor, 3664-3665.
Whitehouse, 3665.
Alexander, 3665.

DIVORCE PROCEEDINGS, amending act of 1921, relating to service of process, by extending act to

House Bill No. 40.
Read in place in House by Mr. Storer, 80.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 80.

DIVORCE PROCEEDINGS, further amending act of 1915, concerning divorces, by making it mandatory in certain cases for the court to appoint a master in

Senate Bill No. 530.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Joyce, 796.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 796.

DIVORCE, providing for disposal of property by entireties in case of

House Bill No. 52.
Read in pleace in House by Mr. Sowers, 81.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 81.
Reported without amendment, 295.
First reading, 405.
Second reading, 450.
Recommitted, 496.
Re-reported with amendment, 2250.
Third reading and final passage, 2577-2578.
Returned from Senate with amendments in which House concurred, 3650-3651.
Signed by Speaker, 4007.

In Senate (No. 1168.)
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 2621.
Reported without amendment, 3053.
First reading, 3062.
Second reading, 3155.
Third reading and amended, 3353.
Resumed and passed finally, 3481.
Returned from House with Senate amendments concurred in, 3535.
Signed by President, 3884.

DIVORCE to courts of common pleas, by eliminating alias and pluries subpoena from act, amending act of 1905, providing for the presentation of libels in

House Bill No. 1391.
Read in place in House by Mr. Sowers, 1827-1828.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 1828.

DIVORCE to courts of common pleas, providing for the presentation of libels in

Senate Bill No. 49.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Schantz, 67.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 67.

DIVORCES.—Continued.

Reported without amendment, 118.
First reading, 125.
Second reading, 149-150.
Third reading and final passage, 171.
Returned from House without amendment, 3533.
Signed by President pro tempore, 3677.

In House (No. 572.)
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 201.
Reported without amendment, 2289.
First reading, 2425.
Second reading, 2566.
Third reading and final passage, 3634-3635.
Signed by Speaker, 3746.

Remarks on, by
Alexander, 3634-3635.
Welty, 3634-3635.

DIVORCES, by authorizing prothonotary to sign subpoenas, and validating proceedings in which the subpoena was not signed by a judge, amending act of 1815, concerning

House Bill No. 1349.
Read in place in House by Mr. Peelor,
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 1679.
Reported without amendment, 2163.
First reading, 2296.
Second reading, 2427-2428.
Third reading and final passage, 2582.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3619.
Signed by Speaker, 4006.

In Senate (No. 1180.)
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 2622.
Reported without amendment, 3124.
First reading, 3193.
Second reading, 3378.
Third reading and final passage, 3491.
Signed by President, 3886.

DIVORCES, by eliminating alias subpoenas in divorce actions, amending act of 1815, concerning

House Bill No. 1279.
Read in place in House by Mr. Burke, 1546.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 1546.
Reported without amendment, 2164.
First reading, 2297.
Second reading, 2433.
Third reading and final passage, 2587-2588.

Remarks on, by
Rhodes, 2587.
Sowers, 2587-2588.

In Senate (No. 1179.)
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 2622.

DIVORCES, by taking away right of support or alimony in certain cases, further amending act of 1854, concerning

House Bill No. 630.
Read in place in House by Mr. Mathay, 290-291.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 291.
Reported without amendment, 510.
First reading, 562.
Second reading, 614-615.
Third reading and final passage, 700.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 1746.
Signed by Speaker, 2043.
Approved by Governor, 2924.

In Senate (No. 504.)
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 746-747.
Reported without amendment, 876.
First reading, 916.
Second reading, 1023.
Recommitted, 1200.
Re-reported without amendment, 1292.
Third reading and defeated on final passage, 1518.
Vote on final passage reconsidered and bill passed finally, 1648-1649.
Signed by President, 1970.

DIVORCE.—Continued.

Remarks on, by
Stites, 1648.
Griswold, 1648.
Buckman, 1648.
Culbertson, 1648.
Leslie, 1648.

DIVORCES when either party is non compos mentis, authorizing the courts to grant

Senate Bill No. 889.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Phipps, 1510.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 1510.

DIXMONT HOSPITAL (see appropriation).

DOCTORS (see medicine and surgery).

"DOG FUND" for the two fiscal years commencing June 1, 1925, further amending act of 1921, providing for the licensing of dogs, by making an appropriation of the money in the

House Bill No. 1584.
Read in place in House by Mr. Haines, 2391.
Referred to Committee on Agriculture, 2391.
Reported without amendment, 2808.
First reading, 2949.
Second reading and amended, 3085-3086.
Third reading and final passage, 3312-3313.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3621.
Signed by Speaker, 4005.

In Senate (No. 1339.)
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 3187.
Reported without amendment, 3189.
First reading, 3199.
Second reading, 3391.
Third reading and final passage, 3507-3508.
Signed by President, 3888.

DOG FUND (see also agriculture).

DOGS, by extending provisions of act to cities of first and second class, amending act of 1921, relating to

House Bill No. 861.
Read in place in House by Mr. Bagshaw, 602.
Referred to Committee on Municipal Corporations, 602.

DOGS, by fixing fee of county treasurer for issuing kennel licenses, amending act of 1921, relating to

House Bill No. 187.
Read in place in House by Mr. Rhodes, 89-90.
Referred to Committee on Counties and Townships, 90.
Reported with amendment, 186.
First reading, 222.
Second reading, 262-263.
Third reading and final passage, 297.
Returned from Senate without ameidment, 1745.
Signed by Speaker, 2042.
Approved by Governor, 2925.

In Senate (No. 304.)
Referred to Committee on New Counties and County Seats, 288.
Reported without amendment, 1189.
First reading, 1217.
Second reading and recommitted, 1315.
Re-reported without amendment, 1509-1510.
Third reading and final passage, 1644.
Signed by President, 1969-1970.

DOGS, by making county treasurers agents of Commonwealth, and authorizing them to retain certain fees for issuing said licenses, amending act of 1921, providing for licensing of

House Bill No. 1326.
Read in place in House by Mr. McBride, 1677.
Referred to Committee on Agriculture, 1677.

DOGS, by providing for the collection of license fees by county treasurers, amending act of 1921, relating to

House Bill No. 361.
Read in place in House by Mr. McBride, 159-160.
Referred to Committee on Agriculture, 160.
Reported without amendment, 296.

DOGS.—Continued.

First reading, 405-406.
Second reading and amended, 452-453.
Third reading and final passage, 506.
Returned from Senate with amendments in which House concurred, 1832-1833.
Signed by Speaker, 2044.
Concurrent resolution recalling bill from Governor, 2283.
Resolution returned from Senate concurred in, 2302.
Resolution approved by Governor, vote on final passage and on third reading reconsidered and bill passed third reading with amendments, 3204.
Resumed and passed finally, 3421-3422.
Returned from Senate with House amendments concurred in, 3458.
Signed by Speaker, 3750.

In Senate (No. 438).
Referred to Committee on Agriculture, 547.
Reported with amendment, 1293.
First reading, 1330.
Second reading, 1530.
Third reading and final passage, 1647.
Returned from House with Senate amendments, concurred in, 1820.
Signed by President, 1970.
Resolution recalling bill from Governor concurred in, 2242.
Bill returned from House with amendments in which Senate concurred, 3349-3350.
Signed by President pro tempore, 3680-3681.

DOGS, by providing for the disposition of license fees, amending act of 1921, relating to

House Bill No. 254.
Read in place in House by Mr. Haines, 96.
Referred to Committee on Agriculture, 96.

DOGS, by providing for the return to counties of part of license fees, amending act of 1921, requiring the licensing of

House Bill No. 1474.
Read in place in House by Mr. Metzger, 2143.
Referred to Committee on Agriculture, 2143.

DOGS (see also game).

DOMESTIC (see building and loan associations).

DOMESTIC ANIMALS (see corporations).

DOMICILE (see married women).

DONEHOO, REVEREND GEORGE P. (see Chaplain of House).

DONNELL, CLEVELAND Y., Representative from Venango County

Bills introduced by
No. 197.
Making appropriation to Franklin Hospital, 91.

No. 253.
Making appropriation to Oil City Hospital, 96.

No. 458.
Making appropriation to Grand View Institution for Care and Treatment of Poor Consumptives, Oil City, 181.

No. 557.
Relating to depositories of county funds in counties of sixth class, 218,

No. 1033.
Making appropriation to Venango County Children's Home, at Oil City, 923.

Bill reported by
No. 443.
Providing that the cost of moving the household effects and families of State employes shall be deemed expenses under certain circumstances, 552.

Election returns, 33.

Leave of absence granted, 1929.

DONNELL, CLEVELAND Y.—Continued.

Member of standing committees, 73-78.

Oath of office administered, 36.

DOUGLASS MEMORIAL HOSPITAL AND TRAINING SCHOOL (see appropriation to Frederick Douglass, etc.)

DOWNINGTOWN INDUSTRIAL AND AGRICULTURAL SCHOOL, and making appropriation, providing for acquisition by the Commonwealth of

Senate Bill No. 1013.
Read inplace in Senate by Mr. Eyre, 1959.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1959.
Reported without amendment, 2026.
First reading, 2031.
Second reading, 2113-2114.
Third reading and final passage, 2222.

In House (No. 1621).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 2397.

DOWNINGTOWN INDUSTRIAL AND AGRICULTURAL SCHOOL (see also appropriation).

DRAINAGE (see sewage).

DRAINAGE CHANNELS (see highways).

DRESS (see school districts of first class).

DRIED FRUITS (see food).

DRINKHOUSE, JOHN H., Representative from Philadelphia County, (Twentieth District)

Amendments offered by, to
Bill No. 300, Making appropriation to Northeastern Hospital of Philadelphia, 1159.

Bill No. 1398, Providing for examination, licensing and registration of undertakers, 2432.

Bills introduced by
No. 295.
Making appropriation to Woman's Hospital of Philadelphia, 129.

No. 407.
Making appropriation to Bereau Manual Training and Industrial School, 162.

No. 408.
Making appropriation to Women's College of Philadelphia, for Hospital maintenance, 162.

No. 632.
Making appropriation to National Stomach Hospital of Philadelphia, 291.

No. 1036.
Making appropriation to Nazarene Home for the Aged, at Philadelphia, 923.

No. 1398.
Providing for the licensing and registration of undertakers and creating a State Board therefor, 1828.

Bills reported by
No. 307.
Making appropriation to University of Pennsylvania for Medico-Chirurgical Hospital Hospital, 949-950.

No. 310.
Making appropriation to Brownsville General Hospital, 950.

No. 315.
Making appropriation to Titusville Hospital, 950.

No. 317.
Making appropriation to Meadville City Hospital, 950.

No. 318.
Making appropriation to Spencer Hospital, of Meadville, 950.

No. 988.
Making appropriation to Saint Christopher's Hospital for Children, of Philadelphia, 1042.

DRINKHOUSE, JOHN H.—Continued.

No. 990, (Senate No. 342).
Further amending Pure Food Act, by permitting the use of saccharin in food for invalids, 3276.

No. 1185, (Senate No. 77).
Making appropriation to Philadelphia School of Design for Women, 1552.

No. 1296, (Senate No. 280).
Making appropriation to Woman's Medical College, of Philadelphia, for maintenance, 1716.

No. 1312, (Senate No. 536).
Making appropriation to Coaldale State Hospital, 1683.

Bill returned by
No. 1106, (Senate No. 246).
Amending Inheritance Tax Act of 1919, by reducing rate of collateral inheritance taxes, 1681.

Election returns, 32.

Leave of absence granted, 443, 845, 1853.

Member of standing committees, 73-78.

Motion by, to
Reconsider vote on Bill No. 1283, Relating to practice of naturopathy, 3437.

Oath of office administered to, 36.

Question of personal privilege raised by, on
Vote on motion to place upon calendar House Bill No. 655, Full Crew Bill, 2035.

DRINKS, NON-ALCOHOLIC, and creating a special fund in the State Treasury, regulating the manufacture, sale and registration of

Senate Bill No. 329.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Salus, 412.
Referred to Committee on Public Health and Sanitation, 412.
Reported without amendment, 529.
First reading, 548.
Second reading and amended, 589-591.
Third reading and final passage, 654-655.
Concurrent resolution recalling bill from House, 1332.
Resolution returned from House concurred in, vote on final passage and on third reading reconsidered and bill recommitted, 1543.
Re-reported with amendment, 2027.
Over in its order, 2099.
Third reading and final passage, 2136.
Returned from House without amendment, 3684.
Signed by President pro tempore, 3740.

Remarks on, by
Woodward, 655.

In House (No. 955.)
Referred to Committee on Public Health and Sanitation, 753.
Resolution recalling bill from House, postponed for present, 1506.
Resolution recalling bill concurred in, 1559-1560.
Re-referred to Committee on Public Health and Sanitation, 2398.
Re-reported without amendment, 2929.
First reading, 3082.
Second reading, 3216-3217.
Third reading and final passage, 3668.
Signed by Speaker, 3847.

DRINKS, NON-INTOXICATING, for use in private dwellings, amending act of 1923, prohibiting manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors, with regard to manufacture of

House Bill No. 568.
Read in place in House by Mr. Sowers, 219.
Referred to Committee on Law and Order, 219.

DRUMBOR, CHARLES E., Representative from Northampton County, (First District)

Bills reported by
No. 82.
Amending act providing that cash deposits may be accepted by courts of record in lieu of bail, 201.

No. 322.
Making appropriation to Pennsylvania Museum and School of Industrial Art, of Philadelphia, 950.

No. 377.
Making appropriation to Board of Commissioners of Navigation for the Delaware River, 950.

No. 481.
Authorizing the Governor, by proclamation, to regulate hunting or fishing in counties, 2724.

No. 501.
Making it unlawful to give tips, 295.

No. 559.
Prohibiting public service companies from imposing any ready to serve, meter or meter rental charges, 2250-2251.

No. 569.
Providing that negligence of a servant or employe of a municipality shall be attributable to the municipality responsible for his compensation or wages, 604.

No. 742.
Making appropriation to Board of Commissioners of Public Grounds and Buildings for acquisition and maintenance of bridges over the Delaware River between Pennsylvania and New York, 952.

No. 745.
Making appropriation to National Farm School, at Doylestown, 952.

No. 812.
Amending act relating to husband and wife, by authorizing married women to mortgage real property without joinder of husband, 604.

No. 1138.
Making appropriation to Aged Colored Women's Home, at Williamsport, 1261.

No. 1151.
Regulating sale of tickets to theaters and other places of amusement, 2165.

No. 1184, (Senate No. 76).
Making appropriation to Pennsylvania Memorial Home, of Brookville, 1552.

No. 1226.
Making report of board of viewers prima facie evidence of benefits assessed, 2165.

Election returns, 31.

Member of standing committees, 73-78.

Oath of office administered to, 36.

DRUNKARDS (see married persons, trials).

DUDDY, CHARLES A., Representative from Luzerne County, (Third District)

Bills introduced by
No. 91.
Making appropriation to Pittston Hospital Association, 84.

No. 511.
Validating certain elections of counties and municipalities held pursuant to act regulating manner of increasing indebtedness of municipalities, and bonds issued pursuant thereto, 215.

No. 693.
Requiring the forwarding in certain cases of anthracite coal miners' certificates to the Department of Mines, 384.

DUDDY, CHARLES A.—Continued.

No. 733.
Relating to depositories of county funds excepting in counties of first class, 386.

No. 1127.
Amending act of 1907, increasing pay of jurors and witnesses, by increasing pay of jurors, 1228.

No. 1638.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Luzerne County, 2395.

Bill reported by
No. 690.
Fixing salaries of certain county officers in counties of third class, 553.

Election returns, 31.

Member of standing committees, 73-78.

Oath of office administered to, 36.

DUQUESNE UNIVERSITY OF THE HOLY GHOST (see appropriation).

DYKE (see Delaware River).

EACHES, PARIS E., Representative from Berks County, (First District).

Amendments offered by, to
Bill No. 296, Making appropriation to Medical and Surgical Hospital of Reading, 1158-1159.

Bills introduced by
No. 296.
Making appropriation to Homeopathic Medical and Surgical Hospital of Reading, 129.

No. 589.
Permitting fishing on Sunday with one rod and two hooks, 220.

No. 880.
Amending act of 1911, establishing public school system, by further regulating the dismissal of principals and teachers, and repealing provision limiting contracts with teachers to three years, 669.

Bills reported by
No. 206.
Making appropriation to Old Ladies' Home, at Wissinoming, Philadelphia, 948.

No. 245.
Making appropriation to Union Home for Old Ladies, of West Philadelphia, 949.

No. 261.
Making appropriation to Philadelphia Association for Protection of Colored Women, 949.

No. 270.
Making appropriation to Pennsylvania Home Teaching Society and Free Circulating Library for the Blind, at Philadelphia, 949.

No. 289.
Supplement to act making appropriation to State Hospital for Injured Persons of the Middle Coal Field, Hazleton, 1260.

No. 880.
Amending School Code, by further regulating the dismissal of principals and teachers, and repealing provision limiting contracts with teachers to three years, 2250.

No. 1027.
Amending Game Code, with regard to hunting of wild turkeys at night, and time for training dogs on certain game, 2724.

EACHES, PARIS E.—Continued.

No. 1205, (Senate No. 228).
Making appropriation to Beulah Anchorage, of Reading, 1552.

No. 1314, (Senate No. 538).
Making appropriation to Allentown State Hospital, 1683.

Election returns, 29.

Member of standing committees, 73, 78, 91.

Motion by, to
Adjourn, 2198.

Extend time of postponement on Bill No. 940, appropriating certain license fees to Department of Highways for payment of township rewards, 2292.

Have printed 1500 extra copies of Bill No. 710, revising and consolidating the law relating to assessment and collection of taxes in all excepting counties of first class, 1717.

Oath of office administered to, 36.

Remarks by, on
Bill No. 589, Permitting fishing on Sunday with one rod and two hooks, 1725, 2151-2152.

Bill No. 732, Authorizing the establishment by counties of hospitals for treatment of tuberculosis, 873.

Bill No. 880, Amending School Code, by further regulating the dismissal of principals and teachers, and repealing provision limiting contracts with teachers to three years, 3119.

EAGLEVILLE SANATORIUM FOR CONSUMPTIVES (see appropriation).

EARLEY, HERMAN A., Representative from Dauphin County, (First District).

Amendments offered by, to
Bill No. 142, Making appropriation to Messiah Rescue and Benevolent Home of Harrisburg, 1146-1147.

Bill No. 148, Making appropriation to Harrisburg Hospital, 1147.

Bill No. 266, Amending act exempting public property, places of religious worship, certain burial places and institutions of purely public charity from taxation, 269.

Bill No. 268, Further amending act authorizing municipalities to appropriate annually to certain War organizations to aid in defraying expenses of Memorial Day, 695.

Bill No. 303, Amending act providing for the organization, maintenance and regulation of the Pennsylvania National Guard, 270-272.

Bill No. 608, Further amending act creating State Board of Undertakers in cities of first, second and third class, 972-973.

Bill No. 879, Amending act of 1814, establishing a fee bill, by increasing coroners' fees, 2317-2318.

Bill No. 1124, Providing for sale of certain armories, 2081.

Bill No. 1310, (Senate No. 533), Amending Township Code, by providing for establishment of lights along streets in townships of first class, 2699.

Bills introduced by
No. 141.
Making appropriation to Florence Crittenton Home of Harrisburg, 86.

No. 142.
Making appropriation to Messiah Rescue and Benevolent Home of Harrisburg, 86.

EARLEY, HERMAN A.—Continued.

No. 144.
Amending act of 1917, establishing county tubercular hospitals, by removing restrictions as to location, 86.

No. 148.
Making appropriation to Harrisburg Hospital, 87.

No. 150.
Making appropriation to Sylvan Heights Home for Orphan Girls at Harrisburg, 87.

No. 266.
Amending act of 1919, exempting from taxation public property, places of religious worship, certain burial places and institutions of purely public charity, by extending act to camps or posts of honorably discharged soldiers, sailors, and marines, 128.

No. 268.
Further amending act of 1921, authorizing certain municipalities to appropriate annually to certain War organizations to aid in defraying expenses of Memorial Day, 128.

No. 303.
Amending act of 1921, providing for organization, maintenance and regulation of the Pennsylvania National Guard, with regard to retirement of enlisted men and pay prescribed, 130.

No. 304.
Joint resolution proposing amendment to Constitution, authorizing bond issue of five millions of dollars for erection of Pennsylvania National Guard buildings, 130.

No. 608.
Further amending act of 1895, Creating State Board of Undertakers in cities of first, second and third third class, by requiring assistant and licensed undertakers to register annually with said Board, 255.

No. 782.
Amending act of 1921, Authorizing erection by counties of memorial halls in memory of soldiers, sailors and marines, by providing that members of board of control shall include Veterans of Foreign Wars, 490.

No. 930.
Further amending act of 1915, regulating business of loaning money in sums of $300 or less, by increasing sums of money permitted to be loaned under act, 748.

No. 982.
Providing medals for certain soldiers, sailors and marines of Pennsylvania who served in World War, and making appropriation, 843.

No. 1124.
Providing for sale of certain armories and expenditure of moneys therefrom for other armories, 1228.

No. 1125.
Authorizing issue and sale of bonds to amount of $5,000,000 for purpose of acquiring and erecting buildings for Pennsylvania National Guard, 1228.

No. 1365.
For the adjustment and payment of certain claims for injury to and sickness of officers and enlisted men of the National Guard, 1680.

No. 1583.
Fixing pay of election officers and clerks in counties of third and fourth class, 2391.

Bills reported by
No. 266.
Amending act exempting public property, places of religious worship, certain burial places and institutions of purely public charity from taxation, 553.

No. 419.
Amending act relating to State quarantine, 304.

No. 794.
Authorizing the Board of Game Commissioners to refund fines collected from members of hunting camps, 2398.

No. 814.
Further amending act of 1889, Relating to taxation, by extending time for returns for fiscal year, 1681.

No. 913, (Senate No. 160).
Authorizing health boards in cities of third class, boroughs and first class townships to organize State and county health associations, 1853.

No. 1072.
Amending act providing for organization, discipline and maintenance of the Pennsylvania National Guard, 2929.

No. 1735, (Senate No. 963).
Amending Game Code, by increasing the resident hunters' license fee, 3302.

Bill returned by
No. 1461.
Creating a commission for erection of a statute to commemerate the services of the colored soldiers, 2290.

Election returns, 30.

Member of special committees, 689-4009.

Member of standing committees, 73-78.

Motion by, for
Previous question on House Bill No. 743, Amending act establishing State Industrial Home for Women, at Muncy, by changing procedure of transfer, sentence, committment, etc., 2705.

Motion by, to
Accept challenge of Senate to play a Foursome of Golf, 689.

Adjourn, 410-3475.

Drop from calendar House Bill No. 1583, Fixing pay of election officers and clerks in counties of third and fourth class, 3073.

Drop from calendar House Bill No. 1590, Requiring operators of motor vehicles to give warning signals by hand or certain devices before stopping or changing their course, 3275.

Extend time of postponement on Bill No. 436, Providing for the compensation of county solicitors, 2293.

Grant leave of absence to ex-service men to visit Scotland Orphan School, 1234.

Postponed Bill No. 477, Further amending act providing for the personal registration of electors in cities of third class, by changing compensation of registrars, 2318.

Recommit, Bill No. 144, Amending act establishing county hospitals for treatment of tuberculosis, 297.

Recommit Bill No. 266, Amending act exempting public property, places of religious worship, certain burial places and institutions of purely public charity from taxation, 314.

Recommit Bill No. 903, Further amending act regulatign small loans, by increasing amount of money permitted to be loaned, 2931.

Recommit Bill No. 1083, (Senate No. 378), Fixing pay of election officers and clerks in counties of second class, 2058.

EARLEY, HERMAN A.—Continued.

Recommit Bill No. 1418, (Senate No. 108), Making appropriation for purchase of copies of History of Twenty-eighth Division, 2329.

Reconsider vote on Bill No. 477, Further amending act providing for personal registration of electors in cities of third class, by changing compensation of registrars, 2318.

Oath of office administered to, 36.
Points of order raised by, on
House Bill No. 181, Revising and consolidating the law relating to the United States flag and other flags, 3316.

Question of personal priviledge raised by, on
Time for holding golf foursome between members of Senate and House, 2735.

Remarks by, on
Bill No. 182, To restrain certain sports and parades on Memorial Day, 1745.

Resolution offered by
Thanking Hon. Frank B. Wickersham for administering oath of office to Members of House, 37.

EARNEST, WILLIAM H., Senator from Fifteenth District, (Dauphin County)

Amendments offered by, to
Bill No. 96, Amending Pure Food Act of 1909, by eliminating statement required on packages of food containing sodium benzoate or sulphur dioxide in dried fruits or molasses, 151.

Bill No. 450, Making appropriation to Department of Property and Supplies to reimburse David Cramer for moneys erroneously paid into the State Treasury, 1010.

Bill No. 451, Further amending act of 1874, relating to corporations, by providing for merger of trust funds of real estate insurance companies, 1010-1011.

Bills introduced by
No. 39.
Providing for one collector for State and county taxes in cities of third class, 66.

No. 40.
Establishing as a State highway, a certain section of public road in Dauphin County, 66.

No. 41.
Authorizing counties to build improved highways for townships at joint expense of county and township, 66.

No. 42.
Authorizing the building or rebuilding of county bridges in cases of emergency, 66.

No. 96.
Amending Pure Food Act of 1909, by eliminating sodium benzoate or sulphur dioxide therefrom, 99.

No. 97.
Creating State Hospital for Crippled Children, 99.

No. 326.
Amending act of 1923, defining osteopathy, and further regulating the practice thereof, 383.

No. 346.
Specifying additional securities in which trustees or directors of savings banks may invest moneys deposited therein, 413.

No. 347.
Amending act of 1913, providing for the incorporation and government of cities of third class, by increasing the millage for general tax purposes, 413.

No. 348.
Amending act of 1901, providing for the examination and licensing of plumbers, by authorizing

EARNEST, WILLIAM H.—Continued.

health authorities of cities of second and third class to prescribe rules regulating plumbing and house drainage, 413.

No. 349.
Concerning the marking of graves of soldiers and marines of the Revolutionary War, 413.

No. 398.
Creating the Camp Meade Memorial Commission, and making an appropriation, 529.

No. 450.
Making appropriation to Department of Property and Supplies to reimburse David Cramer for moneys erroneously paid into the State Treasury, 569.

No. 451.
Further amending act of 1874, to provide for the incorporation and regulation of certain corporations, by providing for merger of trust funds of real estate insurance companies, 569.

No. 481.
Amending act of 1917, consolidating the law relative to townships, by authorizing townships of first class to contract with private water companies for supply of water, 710.

No. 514.
Making appropriation to Harisburg State Hospital, 794.

No. 533.
Amending act of 1917, consolidating the law relating to townships, by providing for lights along streets in townships of first class, 796.

No. 600.
Amending act of 1915, relating to sale of goods, by including within said act choses in action as well as goods, 994.

No. 601.
Making a deficiency appropriation to the Harrisburg Polyclinic Hospital, 994.

No. 602.
Amending act of 1911, establishing public school system, with regard to establishment of kindergartens, 994.

No. 616.
Making appropriation for purchase of certain Indian relics for the Museum Division of the State Library and Mesuem, 1216.

No. 1031.
Providing method of annexation of parts of townships of second class to boroughs, 2027.

No. 1128.
Amending act of 1911, establishing a State Highway Department, by changing route 41, from Carlisle to Gettysburg, 2351.

No. 1129.
Amending Public Service Company Act of 1913, by changing time to three years for recovery of overcharges, 2352.

No. 1141.
Joint resolution proposing amendment to Constitution, authorizing bond issue of one hundred millions of dollars for erection of State buildings, State institutions and Memorial Bridge at Harrisburg, 2459.

No. 1151.
Joint resolution creating a commission to study question of the increase of State indebtedness, and making appropriation, 2491.

Bills reported by
No. 91.
Amending act of 1921, authorizing municipalities to appropriate annually to certain Army organiza-

EARNEST, WILLIAM H.—Continued.

tions to aid in defraying expenses of Memorial Day, 471-472.

No. 96.
Amending the Pure Food Act of 1909, 411.

No. 160.
Authorizing health boards in cities of third class, boroughs and first class townships to organize State and county health associations, 411.

No. 299.
Defining Chiropractic and creating a Board of Chiropractic Examiners, 991-992.

No. 444.
Amending act establishing public school employes' retirement system, with regard to reimbursement of employes of Department of Public Instruction withdrawing therefrom, 876.

No. 504, (House No. 630).
Further amending act concerning divorces, 876.

No. 509, (House No. 667).
Amending act relating to wills, by changing time within which a surviving spouse must elect to take under or against will of deceased spouse, 1190-1191.

No. 512, (House No. 687).
Authorizing cities of third class to acquire water supply facilities, 1189.

No. 607, (House No. 98).
Amending act regulating operation of motor vehicles, by extending jurisdiction of magistrates in civil actions, 3021.

No. 627, (House No. 50).
Amending act relative to protection of the insane, 1292.

No. 639, (House No. 798).
Relating to adoption, 1614.

No. 1005, (House No. 1110).
Amending act authorizing foreign corporations to hold necessary real estate, 2090.

No. 1293, (House No. 835).
Amending act empowering courts of common pleas to discharge certain lands bound by liens, 3478.

Election returns, 2.

Member of special committee, 745.

Member of standing committees, 60-62.

Motion by, to
Postpone Bill No. 96, Amending Pure Food Act of 1909, by eliminating statement required on packages of food containing sodium benzoate or of sulphur dioxide in dried fruits or molasses, 2909.

Postpone Bill No. 661, Amending Township Code, by providing for the establishment of lights along streets in townships of first class, 2219.

Postpone consideration of veto of Bill No. 450, making appropriation to Department of Property and Supplies to reimburse David Cramer for moneys erroneously paid into the State Treasury, 3325.

Recommit Bill No. 347, Amending act providing for incorporation and government of cities of third class, by increasing the millage for general tax purposes, 1645.

Recommit Bill No. 348, Amending act providing for examination and licensing of plumbers, 1514-1515.

Recommit Bill No. 989, (Senate No. 883), Amending School Code, by making further provisions for the certification of supervisory officials employed by school districts, 2471-2472.

EARNEST, WILLIAM H.—Continued.

Reconsider vote on Bill No. 96, Amending Pure Food Act of 1909, by eliminating statement required on packages of food containing sodium benzoate or of sulphur dioxide in dried fruits or molasses, 2909.

Suspend Rule 21, Requiring amended bills to be noted on calendar, 2346, 3368, 3402.

Oath of office administered to, 4.

Remarks by, on
Bill No. 39, Providing for one collector for State and county taxes in cities of third class, 649.

Resolutions offered by
Thanking Hon. John E. Fox and Hon. William M. Hargest for administering oath of office to Senators and President pro tempore, 6.

Thanking Hon. John E. Fox for administering oath of office newly elected President pro tempore, Hon. Samuel W. Salus, 3900.

EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA STATE PSYCHOPATHIC HOSPITAL (see Hospital).

EASTERN STATE PENITENTIARY (see parole, penitentiary).

EASTON HOME FOR FRIENDLESS CHILDREN (see appropriation).

EASTON HOSPITAL (see appropriation).

EAST STROUDSBURG (see armory).

EDE, FRANCIS H. S., Representative from Northampton County, (Second District).

Amendments offered by, to
Bill No. 292, Supplement to act establishing county board of viewers, 869.

Bill No. 1443, Requiring officers making arrests without warrants to take prisoners before nearest justice of peace or similar officer, 2433, 2588, 2839.

Bills introduced by
No. 259.
Amending act of 1921, providing for the salaries of court criers and tipstaves in counties of fourth class, 112.

No. 292.
Supplement to act of 1911, Establishing county board of viewers, providing for compensation to be paid members of board in counties of fourth class, 129.

No. 803.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Northampton County, 491.

No. 1443.
Requiring officers making arrest without a warrant to take the prisoner before the nearest justice of the peace or similar officer, 1930.

Bills reported by
No. 490.
Validating acts done before granting of charter by court of common pleas to corporations of first class, 200.

No. 1094.
Supplement to Public Service Company Act of 1913, providing as to how and when contracts between public service companies and municipalities may be modified and abrogated, 1714.

No. 1095.
Supplement to Public Service Company Act of 1913, providing as to when public service companies increases in rates fares or tolls shall become effective, 1714-1715.

No. 1096.
Supplement to Public Service Company Act of 1913, providing for reparation of public service companies' illegal excess of rates, fare or tolls, 1715.

EDE, FRANCIS H. S.—Continued.

Bill returned by
No. 1043.
Creating Giant Power Board within the Department of Forests and Waters , 3205.

Election returns, 31.

Members of standing committees, 73-78.

Motion by, to
Lay upon table veto of House Bill No. 292, supplementing act establishing county board of viewers, increasing mileage allowance and per diem pay of members of board in counties of fourth class, 3019.

Reconsider vote on Bill No. 1443, requiring officers making arrests without warrants to take prisoners before nearest justice of peace or similar officer, 2839.

Oath of office administered to, 36.

Remarks by, on
Bill No. 292, supplement to act establishing county board of viewers, 932-933.

EDMONDS, FRANKLIN SPENCER, Representative from Philadelphia County, (Fifteenth District).

Amendments offered by, to
Bill No. 377, Making appropriation to Board of Commissioners of Navigation for the Delaware River, 1164.

Bill No. 533, Joint resolution proposing amendment to Constitution, limiting debt of county to per centum of assessed value of taxable realty, 2441.

Bill No. 869, Further amending School Code, by providing payments for teachers added and for schools closed in the second year of the biennium, 1844.

Bill No. 965, Amending act of 1893, relating to mandamus, 1591.

Bill No. 1078, Amending School Code, by repealing proviso authorizing the advance of minimum and maximum salary for high school teachers in school districts of first class, 2970.

Bill No. 1626, Amending act regulating solicitation of moneys for charitable and patriotic purposes, 3083.

Bill No. 1640, Amending Inheritance Tax Act, by providing for reciprocity with other States in taxation of transfer of property of non-resident decedents, 3305.

Bills introduced by
No. 26.
Making deficiency appropriation to Pennsylvania Institution for the Deaf, at Mt. Airy, Philadelphia, 79.

No. 326.
Further amending act of 1919, for the imposition and collection of certain inheritance taxes, by fixing basis for clear values, 131.

No. 376.
Making appropriation to Board of Commissioners of Navigation for the Delaware River and its navigable tributaries, 160.

No. 377.
Making appropriation to Board of Commissioners of Navigation for the Delaware River, 161.

No. 533.
Amending act of 1919, providing for imposition and collection of certain inheritance taxes, by discontinuing collection of tax on personal property of non-resident decedents, 216-217.

No. 534.
Repealing act of 1923, exempting property of charitable institutions from taxation, 217.

No. 535.
Amending act of 1919, exempting from taxation public property, places of religious worship, certain

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burial places and institutions of purely public charity, by restricting the classes of property exempted, 217.

No. 536.
Joint resolution proposing amendment to Constitution, limiting debt of county to percentum of assessed value of taxable realty, 217.

No. 537.
Joint resolution proposing amendment to Constitution, granting exemptions in cases of inheritance and income taxes, 217.

No. 538.
Regulating collection of county taxes in cities, 217.

No. 539.
Amending act of 1987, providing revenue by taxation, by eliminating the provision for taxation of bank stock on par value thereof, 217.

No. 540.
Amending act of 1913, imposing taxes upon certain classes of personal property, with regard to taxation of foreign corporations for State and county purposes, 217.

No. 600.
Imposing tax on marine insurance underwriting profits, 254.

No. 812.
Amending act of 1893, relating to husband and wife, by authorizing a married woman to mortgage her real property without the joinder of her husband, 491.

No. 813.
Further amending act of 1874, for the incorporation and regulation of certain corporations, by permitting corporations not for profit to designate number of trustees or managers to constitute a quorum, 491-492.

No. 814.
Further amending act of 1889, relating to taxation, extending time of corporations for returns for fiscal year, 492.

No. 864.
Joint resolution proposing amendment to Constitution, providing for a budget system, 603.

No. 865.
Fixing salary of clerks of courts of common pleas in counties of first class, 603.

No. 869.
Further amending act of 1911, establishing public school system, by providing payments for teachers added and for schools closed in the second year of the biennium, 668.

No. 870.
Regulating the issuance of municipal improvement bonds, and providing that said bonds shall not be considered an increase of municipal indebtedness, 668.

No. 871.
Authorizing municipalitties to impose a penalty on all municipal assessments not paid within ninety days from date of assessment, 668.

No. 965.
Amending act of 1893, relating to mandamus, by making same applicable to all State officers, commissions and bureaus, excepting the Governor, 750.

No. 980.
Permitting and regulating the relocation of lines of street passenger railway companies, 843.

No. 981.
Further supplementing and amending act of 1887, for incorporation and regulation of motor power

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companies for operating passenger railways by electrical or other means, by granting to such corporations the power to operate motor busses, 843.

No. 997.
Amending act of 1911, providing for licensing and regulating private banking, by providing exceptions to which this act shall not apply, 843-844.

No. 1077.
Amending act of 1919, relating to registration of motor vehicles, and licensing of operators thereof, by extending act to all common carriers, 1038.

No. 1078.
Amending act of 1911, establishing public school system, by repealing proviso authorizing the advance of the minimum and maximum salary for high school teachers in districts of first class, 1038.

No. 1120.
Amending act of 1923, fixing compensation of members of board of viewers in counties of second class, by providing for compensation of members in counties of first class, 1228.

No. 1145.
Amending act of 1919, providing for personal registration of electors in cities of first class, so as to provide a system of permanent registration in such cities, 1230.

No. 1171.
Amending act of 1893, regulating nomination and election of public officers, so as to require electors in cities of first class to sign the ballot check list, 1232.

No. 1334.
Further amending act of 1889, relating to taxation, by exempting corporations of first class having no capital stock from filing report with Auditor General, 1678.

No. 1347.
Making appropriation to cover deficiency of primary election expenses in Philadelphia County, 1679.

No. 1626.
Amending act of 1919, regulating the solicitation of moneys and property for charitable and patriotic purposes, with regard to the powers and duties of Department of Public Welfare, 2394.

No. 1627.
Further amending act of 1907, to provide revenue by levying a tax upon stock of certain corporations, by exempting from taxation the capital stock of corporations when invested in real estate, 2394.

No. 1628.
Joint resolution proposing amendment to Constitution, authorizing General Assembly to enact laws for the taxation of mineral and timber lands, 2394.

No. 1629.
Making appropriation to cover deficiency in expenses of primary election in Philadelphia County, 2394.

No. 1631.
Further amending act of 1913, establishing Philadelphia Municipal Court, by giving said court concurrent jurisdiction with courts of common pleas, 2395.

No. 1632.
Amending act of 1911, establishing a public school system, by including payments for certain part-time teachers in extension schools and classes, 2395.

No. 1634.
Abolishing the incident of survivorship of estates by entireties except in the case of homesteads, 2395.

EDMONDS, FRANKLIN SPENCER.—Continued.

No. 1640.
Amending act of 1919, providing for the imposition and collection of certain inheritance taxes, by providing for reciprocity with other States in the taxation of transfer of property of non-resident decedents, 2395.

No. 1641.
Amending act of 1919, providing for imposition and collection of certain inheritance taxes, by increasing rate of tax imposed by this act in certain cases, 2395.

No. 1644.
Amending act of 1919, providing for the imposition and collection of certain inheritance taxes, by fixing time for transfers and for register to make return and payment to Auditor General, 2396.

Bills reported by

No. 46.
Making appropriation to Lancaster General Hospital, 946.

No. 87.
Making appropriation to Hamot Hospital Association, of Erie, 946.

No. 118.
Making appropriation to Reading Hospital, 947.

No. 410.
Providing for appointment of Board of Physicians to determine the mental condition of defendants claiming immunity because of insanity, 2033.

No. 411.
Further amending act relating to lunatics and habitual drunkards, by providing for summoning of expert witnesses to testify at trials thereof, 2033.

No. 574, (Senate No. 54).
Validating certain proceedings and elections of counties and municipalities, 387.

No. 635.
Making appropriation to Warren General Hospital, 952.

No. 798.
Relating to adoption, 754.

No. 863.
Further amending School Code, by providing payments for teachers added and for schools closed in the second year of the biennium, 1550.

No. 959.
Making appropriation to Stetson Hospital, of Philadelphia, 953.

No. 987.
Making appropriation to Kensington Hospital for Women, of Philadelphia, 1042.

No. 1084, (Senate No. 400).
Authorizing the Superintendent of Public Instruction to fix and collect reasonable fees for certain services rendered by the Department of Public Instruction, 1682.

No. 1219, (Senate No. 370).
Making appropriation to Florence Crittenton Home, of Germantown, Philadelphia, 1553.

No. 1220, (Senate No. 371).
Making appropriation to Germantown Dispensary and Hospital, 1553.

No. 1377, (Senate No. 579).
Making appropriation to Nanticoke Hospital, 1716.

No. 1405, (Senate No. 346).
Specifying additional securities in which trustees or directors of savings banks may invest moneys deposited therein, 3095.

EDMONDS, FRANKLIN SPENCER.—Continued.

Bills returned by
No. 533.
Amending act providing for imposition and collection of inheritance taxes, 387.

No. 536.
Joint resolution proposing amendment to Constitution, limiting debt of county to percentum of assessed value of taxable realty, 1712.

No. 1644.
Amending Inheritance Tax Act of 1919, by making estates of entirety and joint estates with right of survivorship taxable, and fixing time for transfers and returns and payments to Auditor General and Treasurer, 2808.

Election returns, 32.

Leave of absence granted, 1853, 2498.

Member of special committees, 163, 4009.

Member of standing committees, 73-78.

Motion by, for
Special order on House Bill No. 997, Amending act providing for licensing and regulating of private banks, by providing exceptions to which this act shall not apply, 2809.

Motion by, to
Adopt House concurrent resolution urging Congress to vote against the diversion of waters from the Great Lakes into the Chicago Drainage Canal, 112.

Drop from calendar House Bill No. 1644, Amending Inheritance Tax Act, by making estates of entirety and joint estates with right of survivorship taxable, 3631.

Postpone Bill No. 504, (Senate No. 17), Amending act establishing an intermediate court of appeal, 781.

Recommit Bill No. 382, Authorizing departmental administrative boards and commissions to sell surplus products of the Commonwealth, 1045.

Recommit Bill No. 812, Amending act relating to husband and wife, by authorizing married women to mortgage real property without joinder of husband, 846.

Recommit Bill No. 870, Regulating issuance of municipal improvement bonds, 3291.

Recommit Bill No. 997, Amending act providing for licensing and regulating of private banks, 2033-2034.

Reconsider vote on Bill No. 382, Authorizing departmental administrative boards and commissions to sell surplus products of the Commonwealth, 1045.

Reconsider vote on Bill No. 1644, Amending Inheritance Tax Act, by making estates of entirety and joint estates with right of survivorship taxable, 3599.

Oath of office administered to, 36.

Point of order raised by, on
House resolution requesting the Governor to furnish to the House of Representatives the minutes and data of the Executive Board relative to classification of salaries and employes of the State, 187-188.

Presentation of testimonial to Harry Berger, Sergeant-at-Arms of House, from Members of House, 3994.

Questions of personal privilege raised by, on
Report of Penn Charter Exercise Committee, 2254.
Report of Tax Law Commission, 163-164.

Remarks by, on
Bill No. 1, creating a Geographic Board in Department of Internal Affairs, 2509.

EDMONDS, FRANKLIN SPENCER.—Continued.

Bill No. 2, Amending Administrative Code, by providing for the personnel, powers and duties of the Executive Board, 2513.

Bill No. 61, Exempting from jury duty women over sixty-five years of age and mothers of children under five years, 516.

Bill No. 266, Amending act exempting public property, places of religious worship, certain burial places and institutions of purely public charity from taxation, 640-641.

Bill No. 290, Making appropriation to Saint John's Hospital of Pittsburgh, 3074.

Bill No. 382, Authorizing departmental administrative boards and commissions to sell surplus products of the Commonwealth, 939, 1045.

Bill No. 392, General Appropriation Bill for two years beginning June 1, 1925, 2276-2279, 2850-2853.

Bill No. 453, Authorizing the Department of Property and Supplies to exchange unserviceable personal property of the Commonwealth, 1184.

Bill No. 523, Amending act providing for registration of births, deaths or marriages, 935.

Bill No. 526, Authorizing boards of health in cities of the third class, boroughs and first class townships to organize State and county health associations, 699.

Bill No. 536, Joint resolution proposing amendment to Constitution, limiting debt of county to per centum of assessed value of taxable realty, 3089.

Bill No. 537, Joint resolution proposing amendment to Constitution, granting exemptions in cases of inheritance and income taxes, 2575.

Bill No. 539, Amending act of 1897, relating to taxation, by eliminating the provisions for taxation of bank stock on par value thereof, 1481.

Bill No. 540, amending act imposing taxes upon certain classes of personal property, with regard to taxation of foreign corporations for State and county purposes, 3599.

Bill No. 579, (Senate No. 110), Amending act authorizing counties to organize a State Association of District Attorneys, 2049.

Bill No. 583, Enabling cities to organize Municipal Leagues, 687-688.

Bill No. 600, Imposing a tax on marine insurance underwriting profits, 2184.

Bill No. 624, Authorizing county treasurers, registers of wills, recorders of deeds, clerks of courts, sheriffs of courts, sheriffs and prothonotaries of counties of fifth class to employ attorneys, 682.

Bill No. 666, Authorizing a State association of township commissioners, 684.

Bill No. 680, (Senate No. 32), Amending the Insurance Company Act of 1921, by providing for the investment of surplus of domestic stock casualty insurance companies, 785.

Bill No. 760, Supplement to act regulating operation of motor vehicles, providing for registration thereof and licensing of operators by county commissioners in counties of first class, 1707.

Bill No. 814, Further amending act of 1889, relating to taxation, by extending time of corporations for returns for fiscal year, 2180.

Bill No. 827, Amending School Code, by providing that pupils may attend religious instruction, 2841.

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Bill No. 869, Further amending School Code, by providing payments for teachers added and for schools closed in the second year of the biennium, 2174.

Bill No. 927, (Senate No. 334), Further amending act of 1874, relating to corporations, by providing that a quorum of trustees or managers may be less than a majority in corporations not for profit, 3969.

Bill No. 997, Amending act providing for licensing and regulating of private banks, 3078.

Bill No. 1029, Amending act of 1889, relating to taxation, by clarifying act with respect to taxation of public utilities owned and operated by municipalities, 2292.

Bill No. 1071, (Senate No. 300), United Dry Bill, 1837.

Bill No. 1078, Amending School Code, by repealing proviso authorizing advance of minimum and maximum salary for highway school teachers in districts of first class, 3260.

Bill No. 1082, (Senate No. 182), Omnibus Road Bill, 2714-2715.

Bill No. 1101, (Senate No. 381), Authorizing the Auditor General, State Treasurer and Secretary of Internal Affairs to employ attorneys to conduct the legal affairs of their respective departments, 2592-2593.

Bill No. 1120, Amending act relating to compensation of members of board of viewers in counties of second class, by providing compensation therefor in counties of first class, 2585.

Bill No. 1334, Further amending act of 1189, relating to taxation, by exempting corporations of first class having no capital stock from filing report with Auditor General, 3600.

Bill No. 1371, Amending act for better government of cities of first class, by providing that a person must be a citizen of the United States five years to hold office of mayor, 3448-3449.

Bill No. 1421, (Senate No. 565), Authorizing Department of Welfare to sell surplus products of prison industries to any governmental agency of United States, 2591-2592.

Bill No. 1514, (Senate No. 902), Amending act prescribing time and manner of submitting to electors proposed amendments to Constitution, 3661.

Bill No. 1555, Amending act imposing State tax on liquid fuels, by changing the duration of rate from two to four years, 3240.

Bill No. 1640, Amending Inheritance Tax Act, by providing for reciprocity with other States, 3447.

Bill No. 1641, Amending Inheritance Tax Act, by increasing rate of tax in certain cases, 3601-3602.

Bill No. 1644, Amending Inheritance Tax Act, by making estates by entirety and joint estates with right of survivorship taxable, 3598.

House concurrent resolution petitioning the Federal Government not to levy any inheritance taxes, 493.

House resolution requesting the Governor to furnish to the House of Representatives the minutes and data of the Executive Board relative to classification of salaries and employes of the State, 187-188.

Motion to drop from calendar Bill No. 1732, (Senate No. 1134), regulating the selection, drawing and summoning of jurors in counties of third class, 3760.

Penn Charter exercises, 2265.

Senate concurrent resolution authorizing appointment of commitee of members of House and Senate to represent Pennsylvania at the Presidential Inauguration, 618.

EDMONDS, FRANKLIN SPENCER.—Continued.

Report of Penn Charter Exercise Committee presented by, 2254-2255.

Resolution offered by
Granting use of Hall of House to Committee for receiving Penn's Charter, 1044.

Resolution, concurrent, offered by
Petitioning the Federal Government not to levy any inheritance taxes, 470.

EDUCATIONAL NEEDS and resources of the Commonwealth, to investigate the cost of education, concurrent resolution (Senate) by Eyre, authorizing commission appointed to examine into, 3744; referred to Committee on Education, 3745.

Remarks on, by Barr, 3745; by Eyre, 3745.

EDUCATIONAL NEEDS of Commonwealth, to recommend a unified State policy, and making appropriation, Joint resolution providing for a legislative commission to investigate the

Senate Bill No. 1092.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Schantz for Mr. Barr, 2241.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 2241.
Reported without amendment, 2388.
First reading, 2390.
Second reading, 2482-2483.
Third reading and final passage, 2650.
Returned from House with amendments in which Senate concurred, 3531.
Signed by President pro tempore, 3680.

In House (No. 1672).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 2924.
Reported without amendment, 3120.
First reading, 3120-3121.
Second reading, 3209.
Third reading and amended, 3418.
Resumed and passed finally, 3591-3592.
Returned from Senate with House amendments concurred in, 3673.
Signed by Speaker, 3749.

EDUCATION (see blind, school, schools).

EDUCATION, STATE COUNCIL OF, member of, nominated, 14; nominations laid upon table, 23; referred to Committee on Finance, 60; reported with favorable recommendation, 3538; nominations confirmed, 3559.

EIGHTEENTH AMENDMENT (see prohibition).

EINSTEIN, MORRIS, Senator from Forty-second District, (Allegheny County, part of).

Amendments offered by, to
No. 378, fixing pay of election officers and clerks in counties of second class, 660, 3051.

Bills introduced by
No. 104.
Making appropriation to Allegheny General Hospital, 99.

No. 105.
Making appropriation to Woods Run Settlement Association, North Side, Pittsburgh, 100.

No. 180.
Making appropriation to Christian Home for Women, North Side, Pittsburgh, 145.

No. 343.
Making appropriation to First Allegheny Day Nursery and Temporary Home for Children, Pittsburgh, 413.

No. 378.
Fixing pay of election officers and clerks in counties of second class, 473.

Bill reported by
No. 1011.
Providing for paving, maintenance and repair of street railway roadbeds on highways, 2090.

Leave of absence granted, 53-225-791.

EINSTEIN, MORRIS.—Continued.

Member of standing committees, 60-62.

Motion by, to
Open returns of election of Senators, 1.

Reconsider vote on Bill No. 378, Fixing pay of election officers and clerks in counties of second class, 3051.

Resolution, concurrent, offered by
Regulating preparation of copy for, and printing and binding of, Journals of Senate and House, 3901.

EJECTMENT SUITS (see actions, testimony).

ELECTION DISTRICTS in townships and wards of cities and boroughs, providing for the division, consolidation and rearrangement of

Senate Bill No. 578.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Patton, 920.
Referred to Committee on Elections, 920.

ELECTION, ELECTIONS AND ELECTORS (see cities of first class, Constitution, indebtedness, judges, registered persons, township commissioners, vote).

ELECTION OFFICERS and clerks in counties of second class, fixing pay of

Senate Bill No. 378.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Einstein, 473.
Referred to Committee on Elections, 473.
Reported with amendment, 569.
First reading, 601.
Second reading and amended, 660.
Over in its order, 714.
Third reading and final passage, 831.
Returned from House without amendment, 2347.
Signed by President, 2459.
Concurrent resolution recalling bill from Governor, 2791.
Resolution returned from House concurred in, 2803.
Resolution approved by Governor, vote on final passage and on third reading reconsidered and bill passed third reading with amendments, 3051-3052.
Resumed and passed finally, 3128.
Returned from House with Senate amendments concurred in, 3181.
Signed by President pro tempore, 3183.

In House (No. 1083).
Referred to Committee on Elections, 1041.
Reported without amendment, 1265.
First reading, 1506.
Second reading, 1596.
Recommitted, 2058.
Re-reported without amendment, 2146.
Third reading and final passage, 2334.
Signed by Speaker, 2503.
Resolution recalling bill from Governor concurred in, 2858.
Bill returned from Senate with amendments in which House concurred, 3256.
Signed by Speaker, 3617.

ELECTION OFFICERS and clerks in counties of third and fourth class, fixing pay of

House Bill No. 1583.
Read in place in House by Mr. Earley, 2391.
Referred to Committee on Elections, 2391.
Reported without amendment, 2807.
First reading, 2949.
Dropped from calendar, 3073.

ELECTION OFFICERS, by increasing pay of election judges, insepctors and clerks, amending act of 1917, fixing pay of

House Bill No. 821.
Read in place in House by Mr. Frank D. Evans, 550.
Referred to Committee on Elections, 550.

ELECTION OFFICERS, inspectors and clerks, amending act of 1917, fixing pay of election officers, by decreasing number of electors required before additional compensation is paid to

House Bill No. 1331.
Read in place in House by Mr. Horn, 1678.
Referred to Committee on Elections, 1678.

ELECTION OFFICERS.—Continued.

Reported without amendment, 2807.
First reading, 2949.
Dropped from calendar, 3082.

ELECTION OFFICERS, inspectors and clerks except in counties of first class, amending act of 1917, fixing pay of election officers, by increasing compensation of

House Bill No. 1340.
Read in place in House by Mr. Bray, 1678.
Referred to Committee on Elections, 1678.
Reported without amendment, 2807.
First reading, 2949.
Second reading, 3082.
Third reading and final passage, 3309-3310.
Returned from Senate with amendments in which House concurred, 3757-3758.
Signed by Speaker, 4001.

In Senate (No. 1347).
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 3188.
Reported without amendment, 3190.
First reading, 3200.
Second reading and amended, 3392.
Over in its order, 3509.
Third reading and final passage, 3545.
Returned from House with Senate amendments concurred in, 3737.
Signed by President, 3891.

ELECTION OF MEMBERS OF HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, presentation and opening of returns of, 28-35.

ELECTION OF MEMBERS OF HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, resolution (House) by Craig, authorizing opening of returns of, 28.

ELECTION OF PUBLIC OFFICERS, by regulating assistance to voters, amending act of 1893, regulating nomination and

House Bill No. 931.
Read in place in House by Miss Thomas, 748.
Referred to Committee on Elections, 748.

ELECTION OF SENATORS, presentation and opening of returns of, 1-4.

ELECTION, PRIMARY, in Philadelphia County, making appropriation to cover deficiency in expenses of

House Bill No. 1347.
Read in place in House by Mr. Edmonds, 1679.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1679.

ELECTION, PRIMARY, in Philadelphia County, making appropriation to cover deficiency in expenses of

House Bill No. 1629.
Read in place in House by Mr. Edmonds, 2394.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 2394.
Reported without amendment, 2497.
First reading, 2497.
Second reading, 2683.
Third reading and final passage, 2940.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3252.
Signed by Speaker, 3436.

In Senate (No. 1237).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 2917.
Reported without amendment, 2918.
First reading, 2922.
Second reading, 3050-3051.
Third reading and final passage, 3145.
Signed by President, 3325.

ELECTIONS, by abolishing the December assessment of voters, amending act of 1874, relating to

Senate Bill No. 598.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Woodward, 994.
Referred to Committee on Elections, 994.

ELECTIONS, by abolishing the December assessment of voters, amending act of 1874, relating to

Senate Bill No. 1147.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Woodward, 2486.
Referred to Committee on Elections, 2486.

ELECTIONS, by authorizing the opening of ballot boxes upon filing of allegations of fraud or error, amending act of 1874, relating to

House Bill No. 14.
Read in place in House by Mr. Alexander, 79.
Referred to Committee on Elections, 79.

ELECTIONS, by fixing time for return of registry list, amending act of 1874, relating to

House Bill No. 779.
Read in place in House by Mr. Griffith, 489.
Referred to Committee on Elections, 489.

ELECTIONS, GENERAL, by increasing the number of specimen ballots per district, amending act of 1893, regulating

Senate Bill No. 144.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Steele, 118.
Referred to Committee on Elections, 118.
Reported without amendment, 288.
First reading, 289.
Second reading, 320-321.
Third reading and amended, 416.
Resumed and passed finally, 477-478.

In House (No. 842.)
Referred to Committee on Elections, 512.
Reported without amendment, 3071.
First reading, 3211.
Second reading, 3606.
Dropped from calendar, 3759.

ELECTIONS, GENERAL, with regard to candidates for Presidential electors and marking of ballots, further amending act of 1893, regulating

Senate Bill No. 597.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Woodward, 994.
Referred to Committee on Elections, 994.

ELECTIONS, GENERAL, with regard to candidates for Presidential electors and marking of ballots, further amending act of 1893, regulating

Senate Bill No. 1146.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Woodward, 2486.
Referred to Committee on Elections, 2486.

ELECTIONS IN CITIES OF SECOND AND THIRD CLASS, regulating the conduct of policemen and firemen at

House Bill No. 384.
Read in place in House by Mr. Marcus, 161.
Referred to Committee on Elections, 161.
Reported without amendment, 255.
First reading, 303.
Second reading and amended, 402-403.
Third reading and final passage, 469.

In Senate (No. 366.)
Referred to Committee on Municipal Affairs, 442.

ELECTIONS IN COUNTIES OF SECOND CLASS the ballot boxes shall be deposited with the prothonotary, providing that at the close of

Senate Bill No. 397.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Harris, 529.
Referred to Committee on Elections, 529.
Reported with amendment, 1660.
First reading, 1672.
Second reading, 1805.
Third reading and final passage, 1994.

In House (No. 1504.)
Referred to Committee on Elections, 2145.
Reported without amendment, 3752.
First reading, 3752.

ELECTIONS, PRIMARY, by increasing the number of specimen ballots per district, amending act of 1913, regulating

Senate Bill No. 145.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Steele, 118-119.
Referred to Committee on Elections, 119.
Reported without amendment, 288.
First reading, 289.
Second reading, 321-322.
Third reading and amended, 416.
Resumed and passed finally, 478-479.

ELECTIONS, PRIMARY.—Continued.

In House (No. 843.)
Referred to Committee on Elections, 512.
Reported without amendment, 3071.
First reading, 3211.
Second reading, 3606.
Dropped from calendar, 3759.

ELECTIONS, PRIMARY, by limiting candidates filing nomination petitions to one party, amending act of 1913, regulating

Senate Bill No. 900.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Davis, 1511.
Referred to Committee on Elections, 1511.
Reported without amendment,
First reading, 1544.
Second reading, 1621-1622.
Over in its order, 1754.
Recommitted, 2003.
Re-reported with amendment, 2225.
Third reading and defeated on final passage, 2369-2372.
Vote on final passage reconsidered and bill postponed for present, 2388.
Resumed, vote on third reading reconsidered and bill recommitted, 3327-3328.

Remarks on, by
Woodward, 2371-2372.
Barr, 2371.
Davis, 2371, 2388.
Weingartner, 2371-2372.
Leslie, 2371-2372.
Kunkle, 2372.

ELECTIONS, PRIMARY, by prohibiting persons from being candidates for more than one party nomination, amending act of 1913, regulating

House Bill No. 1131.
Read in place in House by Mr. Derby, 1229.
Referred to Committee on Elections, 1229.

ELECTIONS, PRIMARY, by regulating political party officers at Spring and Fall primaries, further amending act of 1913, regulating

House Bill No. 1478.
Read in place in House by Mr. Rhodes, 2143.
Referred to Committee on Elections, 2143.

ELECTIONS, PRIMARIES, so as to change time for filing nomination petitions, amending act of 1913, regulating

Senate Bill No. 564.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Norton, 913.
Referred to Committee on Elections, 913.
Reported without amendment, 1613.
First reading, 1672.
Second reading, 1806.
Third reading and amended, 1996.
Over in its order, 2098.
Resumed and passed finally, 2131.
Returned from House with amendments in which Senate concurred, 3734-3735.
Signed by President, 3868.

In House (No. 1561.)
Referred to Committee on Elections, 2396.
Reported with amendment, 3072.
First reading, 3211-3212.
Second reading and amended, 3606-3608.
Third reading and final passage, 3806-3807.
Returned from Senate with House amendments concurred in, 3951.
Signed by Speaker, 3976.

ELECTORS IN CITIES OF FIRST AND SECOND CLASS, by abolishing Spring registration and changing system thereof, amending act of 1913, providing for personal registration of

Senate Bill No. 92.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Harris, 98-99.
Referred to Committee on Elections, 99.
Reported with amendment, 1749.
First reading, 1824.
Second reading and recommitted, 2013-2018.
Re-reported with amendment, 2458.

ELECTORS IN CITIES OF FIRST AND SECOND CLASS.—Continued.

Over in its order, 2607.
Third reading and amended, 2626-2627.
Over in its order, 2747.
Resumed and passed finally, 2861-2866.

In House (No. 1687).
Referred to Committee on Elections, 3067.
Reported without amendment, 3252.
First reading, 3291.
Second reading, 3610.
Third reading and defeated on final passage, 3828.

ELECTORS IN CITIES OF FIRST AND SECOND CLASS, by eliminating declaration of age, amending act of 1913, providing for personal registration of

House Bill No. 235.
Read in place in House by Mr. Goehring, 95.
Referred to Committee on Elections, 95.

ELECTORS IN CITIES OF FIRST AND SECOND CLASS, with regard to form for examination of applicants, amending act providing for the personal registration of

Senate Bill No. 28.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. MacDade, 65.
Referred to Committee on Elections, 65.

ELECTORS IN CITIES OF FIRST CLASS, by fixing salaries of clerks, messenger, stenographers and inspectors, amending act of 1919, providing for the personal registration of

House Bill No. 884.
Read in place in House by Mr. Mathay, 669-670.
Referred to Committee on Elections, 670.

ELECTORS IN CITIES OF FIRST CLASS, so as to provide a system of permanent registration in such cities, amending act of 1919, providing for personal registration of

House Bill No. 1145.
Read in place in House by Mr. Edmonds, 1230.
Referred to Committee on Elections, 1230.

ELECTORS IN CITIES OF FIRST CLASS, to sign ballot check list, amending act of 1893, regulating nomination and election of public officers, so as to require

House Bill No. 1171.
Read in place in House by Mr. Edmonds, 1232.
Referred to Committee on Elections, 1232.

ELECTORS IN CITIES OF FIRST CLASS, with regard to form for examination of applicants, amending act providing for the personal registration of

Senate Bill No. 27.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. MacDade, 65.
Referred to Committee on Elections, 65.

ELECTORS IN CITIES OF SECOND CLASS, further amending and amending part of act of 1913, providing for the personal registration of electors in cities of first and second class, with regard to re-registration of

House Bill No. 463.
Read in place in House by Mr. Goehring, 182.
Referred to Committee on Elections, 182.

ELECTORS IN CITIES OF THIRD CLASS, by changing compensation of registrars, further amending act of 1906, providing for the personal registration of

House Bill No. 477.
Read in place in House by Mr. Munley, 183.
Referred to Committee on Elections, 183.
Reported without amendment, 1830.
First reading, 1951.
Second reading, 2078.
Postponed for present, 2318.
Resumed and passed third reading and final passage, 2730.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3093.
Signed by Speaker, 3218.

In Senate (No. 1195).
Referred to Committee on Elections, 2670.
Reported without amendment, 2743.
First reading, 2806.
Second reading, 2906.

ELECTORS IN CITIES OF THIRD CLASS.—Continued.

Third reading and final passage, 3038.
Signed by President, 3125.

ELECTORS IN CITIES OF THIRD CLASS, with regard to form for examination of applicants, amending act providing for the personal registration of

Senate Bill No. 29.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. MacDade, 65.
Referred to Committee on Elections, 65.
Reported without amendment, 2350.
First reading, 2388.
Second reading, 2476.
Third reading and final passage, 2606.

In House (No. 1664).
Referred to Committee on Elections, 2923.
Reported without amendment, 3752.
First reading, 3752.

ELECTRIC DISTRICT (see giant power companies).

ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANIES, authorizing municipalities to acquire plants or systems of

House Bill No. 986.
Read in place in House by Mr. Neely, 843.
Referred to Committee on Municipal Corporations, 843.
Reported without amendment, 1262.
First reading, 1501.
Second reading, 1580.
Recommitted, 1611.

ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY (see also police force, trees).

ELECTRIC LIGHT, HEAT AND POWER (see corporations, giant power).

ELECTRIC RAILWAYS (see railway companies).

ELECTRIC UTILITIES (see corporations, giant power).

ELEVATED RAILWAYS (see railways).

ELEVATOR SHAFTS (see buildings).

ELEVATOR, PASSENGER, by requiring automatic locking devices thereon to be approved by the Department of Labor and Industry, amending act of 1895, providing for safety guards upon

Senate Bill No. 279.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Daix, 228.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 228.
Reported without amendment, 412.
First reading, 441-442.
Second reading, 482-483.
Recommitted, 531-532.
Re-reported with amendment, 662.
Third reading and final passage, 712-713.
Returned from House with amendments in which Senate concurred, 1542-1543.
Signed by President pro tempore, 1658.
Approved by Governor, 1961.

In House (No. 989).
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 844.
Reported without amendment, 927.
First reading, 1047.
Second reading, 1279.
Third reading and amended, 1488.
Resumed and passed finally, 1564.
Returned from Senate with House amendments concurred in, 1703.
Signed by Speaker, 1717.

ELK COUNTY (see highway).

ELK COUNTY GENERAL HOSPITAL (see appropriation).

ELK (see deer, game).

ELLWOOD CITY HOSPITAL (see appropriation).

ELMWOOD HOME FOR BOYS (see appropriation).

EMERGENCY FUND (see agriculture).

EMERGENCY GASOLINE TAX BILL (see tax).

EMHARDT, EDWIN C., Representative from Philadelphia County, (Fifteenth District).

Bills introduced by
No. 595.
Providing for filling of vacancies in certain county offices in counties of first class, 220.

No. 740.
Supplementing and repealing part of act of 1899, imposing a mercantile license tax, by providing method of collecting said tax in cities of first and second class, 386.

No. 741.
Supplementing act of 1899, imposing a mercantile license tax, providing for assessment of said tax for parts of a year, 386.

No. 1011.
Supplement to act of 1899, imposing a mercantile license tax, fixing said tax for dealers beginning business on or after May first, 921.

No. 1013.
Amending act of 1899, imposing a mercantile license tax, by fixing time for city and county treasurers to sue for recovery of licenses returned by appraisers, 922.

No. 1132.
Establishing an advisory council of judges, 1229.

No. 1388.
Amending act of 1919, for the better government of cities of first class, by providing that no councilmen shall be appointed to any city office, 1827.

Bills reported by
No. 43.
Amending act fixing salaries of judges, 1550.

No. 52.
Providing for the disposal of property by entireties in case of divorce, 2250.

No. 279.
Fixing salaries of judges, 304-2166.

No. 761.
Amending act making it a misdemeanor to unlawfully wear the American Legion insignia, by extending act to Veterans of Foreign Wars, 603.

No. 837.
Amending act providing for licensing of transient retail merchants in cities, boroughs and townships, 1233.

No. 1101, (Senate No. 381).
Authorizing the Auditor General, State Treasurer and Secretary of Internal Affairs to employ attorneys to conduct the legal affairs of their respective departments, 2165.

No. 1293, (Senate No. 123).
Amending act regulating employment of labor, by appropriating boiler inspection fees to Department of Labor and Industry, 2520-3275-3276.

No. 1384.
Authorizing married women to appoint attorenys-in-fact to mortgage or convey real estate, 2163.

No. 1469.
Fixing salary of chief deputy sheriff in counties of first class, 2517.

No. 1489.
Providing for payment of traveling expenses to sheriffs and their deputies in counties of fourth cltss, 2517.

No. 1499.
Further regulating construction, maintenance and insepction of buildings in cities of first class, 2517.

No. 1512, (Senate No. 892).
Repealing act authorizing the more prompt collection of taxes in Cumberland County, 2519.

EMHARDT, EDWIN C.—Continued.

Bill returned by
No. 537.
Joint resolution proposing amendment to Constitution, granting exemptions in cases of inheritance and income taxes, 1712.

Election returns, 32.

Member of standing committees, 73-78.

Motion by, to
Adjourn, 1928.

Recommit Bill No. 740, Supplementing and repealing part of act imposing a mercantile license tax, 845.

Recommit Bill No. 741, Supplementing act imposing a mercantile license tax, 846.

Oath of office administered to, 36.

EMINENT DOMAIN (see corporations, highway, real estate).

EMPLOYES, and permitting all forms of amusement to be held on Sundays or holidays, providing for one day of rest in seven for all

House Bill No. 746.
Read in place in House by Mr. Stavitski, 443.
Referred to Committee on Law and Order, 443.

EMPLOYES RETIREMENT BOARD, State, member of, nominated, 14; nomination laid upon table, 23; referred to Committee on Finance, 60; reported with favorable recommendation, 3538; nomination confirmed, 3559.

EMPLOYES (see also classification, corporations, county, court, House, municipality, officers, pension fund, retirement, Senate, school, taxes, workmen's compensation).

EMPLOYMENT OF FEMALES in certain establishing, by reducing hours of labor to forty-eight per week and eight per day, and allowing a longer period on five days to shorten period of one other day, amending act of 1913, regulating

House Bill No. 1553.
Read in place in House by Mr. Stavitski, 2247.
Referred to Committee on Labor and Industry, 2247.
Reported without amendment, 2496.
First reading, 2736.
Recommitted, 2818-2819.

EMPLOYMENT (see also boiler inspection, contracts, insane, school, stenographers, wage contracts).

ENGINEERS AND LAND SURVEYORS, by requiring the records of the board to be open to public inspection, and changing qualifications and examination of applicants, amending act of 1921, creating State Board for Registration of Professional

House Bill No. 1605.
Read in place in House by Mr. Burke, 2393.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Local, 2393.

ENGINEERS AND LAND SURVEYORS, members of Board for Registration of Professional, nominated, 17; nominations laid upon table, 23; referred to Committee on Finance, 60; reported with favorable recommendation, 3538; nominations confirmed, 3559.

ENGINEERS AND LAND SURVEYORS, to repeal act of 1921, creating State Board for the Registration of Professional

House Bill No. 846.
Read in place in House by Mr. Memolo, 551.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 551.
Reported without amendment, 927.
First reading, 1046.
Second reading and recommitted, 1277.

ENGINEERS AND LAND SURVEYORS, to repeal act of 1921, creating a State Board for the Registration of Professional

Senate Bill No. 164.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Homsher, 144.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 144.
Reported without amendment, 167.
First reading, 178.
Second reading, 211.
Recommitted, 230.
Re-reported without amendment, 2090.
Third reading and final passage, 2212-2213.

ENGINEERS AND LAND SURVEYORS.—Continued.

Remarks on, by
Homsher, 2212.

In House (No. 1615).
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Local, 2397.

ENGINEERS (see also county, school houses).

ENGINEERS, STEAM BOILER AND STEAM ENGINE, providing for the examination and licensing of

House Bill No. 1402.
Read in place in House by Mr. Parkinson, 1828.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 1828.

ENGINES (see locomotives, railroad companies).

EPILEPTICS (see insane, Selinsgrove State Colony).

EQUITY (see court).

ERIE (see armory, Pennsylvania State Park and Harbor Commission).

ERIE COUNTY (see highway).

ERIE HOME FOR FRIENDLESS (see appropriation).

ERIE INFANTS' HOME AND HOSPITAL (see appropriation).

ERRATA in Senate, 253, 3410.

ESCHEAT (see banks).

ESTATES BY ENTIRETIES, except in the case of homesteads, abolishing the incident of survivorship of

House Bill No. 1634.
Read in place in House by Mr. Edmonds, 2395.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 2395.

ESTATES (see decendents' estates).

EUROPEAN CORN BORER (see corn borer).

EVANS, BURD P., Representative from Montgomery County, (Third District)

Amendments offered by, to

Bill No. 640, Regulating practice of chiropractic, 2186-2189-2332-2694.

Bills introduced by
No. 76.
Further amending act of 1917, consolidating law relating to townships, by increasing compensation of supervisor, 83.

No. 77.
Amending act of 1919, regulating operation of motor vehicles, by dedicating a portion of the license fee money for payment of rewards to townships of second class for road and bridge improvements, 83.

No. 78.
Amending act of 1911, establishing State Highway Department, by providing for division of cost of maintaining State-aid roads, and for preference to local materials, 83.

No. 251.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Montgomery County, 96.

No. 640.
Regulating the practice of Chiropractic and to provide for the appointment and maintenance of a Board of Chiropractic Examiners, 291.

No. 903.
Further amending act of 1911, establishing State Highway Department, by changing route 178, from Doylestown to Norristown, 670-671.

No. 1153.
Authorizing Department of Highways to provide for repair and maintenance of highways in Valley Forge Park, and making appropriation, 1231.

No. 1460.
Further amending act of 1911, establishing State Highway Department, by providing that the Secretary of Highways shall perform duties of the former State Highway Commissioner, 2142.

No. 1473.
Amending act of 1915, providing system of government for boroughs, by requiring written consent of majority of freeholders before township may be annexed to borough, 2143.

Bill reported by
No. 537.
Joint resolution proposing amendment to Constitution, granting exemptions in cases of inheritance and income taxes, 2086.

Election returns, 31.

Member of special committees, 256, 297.

Member of standing committees, 73-78.

Motion by, for
Special order on Bill No. 640, Regulating practice of chiropractic, 2697.

Motion by, to
Adjourn, 142.

Postpone Bill No. 76, Further amending Township Code, by increasing compensation of township supervisors, 1487.

Reconsider vote on Bill No. 640, regulating practice of chiropractic, 2694.

Oath of office administered to, 36.

Remarks by, on
Bill No. 76, Further amending Township Code, by increasing compensation of township supervisors, 1564-1566.

Bill No. 640, Regulating the practice of Chiropractic, 2955.

Bill No. 1547, (Senate No. 965), Repealing section 11 of act creating a Division of Township Highways in State Highway Department, 3810.

EVANS, FRANK D., Representative from Allegheny County, (Twelfth District)

Bills introduced by

No. 821.
Amending act of 1917, fixing pay of election officers, by increasing pay of election judges, inspectors and clerks, 550.

No. 1333.
Regulating the selling or leasing of furniture and household articles on the installment plan, 1678.

No. 1337.
Regulating the sale or exchange of second hand furniture, 1678.

No. 1426.
Declaring null and void certain contracts executed in foreign countries and prohibiting entry of judgment thereon, 1929.

No. 1648.
Making appropriation to Department of Military Affairs for athletic field on Mt. Gretna Military Reservation, 2396.

Bill reported by
No. 106.
Amending act requiring banks and trust companies to file of record names of persons authorized to make entries on records of mortgages, 186.

Election returns, 28.

Leave of absence granted, 845.

Member of standing committees, 73-78-91.

Oath of office administered to, 36.

EVENING SCHOOLS (see school system).

EVIDENCE (see trials).

EXAMINING BOARDS (see Public Instruction).

EXECUTIONS upon unliquidated claims due defendants in judgments, supplement to act of 1836, relating to executions, providing for

Senate Bill No. 272.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Salus, 227.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 227.

EXECUTIVE BOARD, amending the Administrative Code of 1923, by providing for the personnel, powers and duties of

House Bill No. 2.
Read in place in House by Mr. Alexander, 78.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 78.
Reported without amendment, 2032.
First reading, 2193.
Second reading, 2256-2257.
Third reading and final passage, 2510-2513.

Remarks on, by
Alexander, 2511-2513.
Ludlow, 2512.
Sarig, 2512-2513.
Edmonds, 2513.
Williams, 2513.

In Senate (No. 1149.)
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 2488.
Reported without amendment, 3022-3023.
First reading, 3062.
Second reading and recommitted to Committee on Finance, 3154.

EXECUTIVE BOARD (see also classification).

EXECUTORS AND ADMINISTRATORS to apply to orphans' court for leave to pay into court the distributive shares of any person or persons named as distributees in such reasonable search, authorizing

House Bill No. 1531.
Read in place in House by Mr. Marcus, 2246.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 2246.
Reported without amendment, 2722.
First reading, 2833.
Second reading, 3003-3004.
Third reading and final passage, 3304-3305.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3621.
Signed by Speaker, 4005.

In Senate (No. 1327.)
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 3186.
Reported without amendment, 3189.
First reading, 3198-3199.
Second reading, 3390.
Third reading and final passage, 3506.
Signed by President, 3888.

EXHIBITIONS (see agricultural, agriculture, corporations, tax).

EXPLOSIVES without coming to a stop, prohibiting the crossing of railroad or street railway tracks by persons transporting

Senate Bill No. 456.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Baldwin, 569.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 569.
Reported without amendment, 1190.
First reading, 1218.
Second reading, 1319.
Third reading and amended, 1517.
Over in its order, 1644.
Resumed and passed finally, 1665-1666.

In House (No. 1423.)
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 1830.
Reported with amendment, 2165.
First reading, 2299.
Recommitted, 2420.

EXTENSION EDUCATION (see schools).

EYE AND EAR HOSPITAL (see appropriation).

EYRE, T. L., Senator from Nineteenth District, (Chester County)

Bills introduced by
No. 33.
Amending act reorganizing the Department of State Police, by regulating appointment of Superintendent, and salary of Police Force, 66.

No. 34.
Making appropriation to Homeopathic Hospital, of West Chester, 66.

No. 35.
Making appropriation to Phoenixville Hospital, 66.

No. 94.
Validating obligations of school districts issued prior to January 1, 1924, 99.

No. 95.
Making appropriation to Liberty Fire Company No. 1, of Spring City, for loss sustained while fighting fire at Pennhurst State School, 99.

No. 141.
Making appropriation to Department of Forests and Waters for acquisition of certain property at Chadds Ford, Delaware County, for public park, 118.

No. 203.
Further amending act relative to the incorporation of certain corporations, by providing for the incorporation of associations for encouraging and promoting the breeding, protection and exhibition of domestic animals, 146.

No. 1013.
Providing for the acquisition by the Commonwealth of the Downingtown Industrial and Agricultural School, and making appropriation, 1959.

Bills reported by
No. 980, (House No. 531).
Amending act of 1889, relating to taxation, by providing for taxation of gross receipts of persons or corporations engaged in freight, passenger, oil and motor transportation, etc., 3060.

No. 985, (House No. 757).
Amending act of 1874, relating to corporations, by changing the effect of by-laws, 2090.

No. 1044, (House No. 773).
Amending act empowering railroad companies to employ a police force, by extending act to water, electric, mining and quarrying, 2129-2130.

No. 1100, (House No. 267).
Authorizing corporations to issue stock to employes at par value, 2596.

No. 1170, (House No. 537).
Joint resolution proposing amendment to Constitution, granting exemptions in caces of inheritance and income taxes, 3537.

Election returns, 2.

Leave of absence granted, 4, 102.

Member of conference committee, 2919, 3738.

Member of standing committees, 60-62.

Motion by, for
Executive Session to rise, 1542, 2098.

Recess, 2123, 2125, 3053, 3741, 3743.

Senate to go into committee of whole on Bill No. 1087, (House No. 392), General Appropriation Bill for two years beginning June 1, 1925, 2640, 2643.

Motion by, to
Adjourn, 2390.

Consent to Executive nominations, 1541, 2098.

Read certain bills for first time, 2029, 2138, 3061.

EYRE, T. L.—Continued.

Recommit Bill No. 944, (House No. 1022), Making appropriation to Downingtown Industrial and Agricultural School, 2888.

Recommit Bill No. 1148, (House No. 1), Creating a Geographic Board in Department of Internal Affairs, 3154.

Recommit Bill No. 1149, (House No. 2), Amending Administrative Code, by providing for the personnel, powers and duties of the Executive Board, 3154.

Recommit Bill No. 1150, (House No. 3), Creating a Bureau of Topographic and Geological Survey in Department of Internal Affairs, 3154.

Recommit Bill No. 1175, (House No. 1151), Regulating sale of tickets to theaters and other places of amusement, 3378.

Recommit Bill No. 1350, (House No. 1382), Validating certain proceedings and elections of counties and municipalities, 3399.

Recommit Bill No. 1353, (House No. 1571), Relating to bonus in all cases where corporations provide for shares without nominal or par value, 3400, 3509.

Suspend Rule 38, relative to Executive nominations, 1541, 2098.

Oath of office administered to, 53.

Presentation of testimonial to Hon. Horace W. Schantz, 3896.

Question of personal privilege raised by, on
Appointment of conference committee on General Appropriation Bill, 2902.

Remarks by, on
Bill No. 1079, (House No. 600), Imposing a tax on marine insurance underwriting profits, 3715.

Bill No. 1185, (House No. 279), Fixing salaries of judges, 3355.

Bill No. 1353, (House No. 1571), Relating to bonus in all cases where corporations provide for shares without nominal or par value, 3510-3511.

Motion for Senate to go into committee of whole on Bill No. 1087, (House No. 392), General Appropriation Bill for two years beginning June 1, 1925, 2642-2643.

Motion to recommit Bill No. 1353, (House No. 1571), Relating to bonus in all cases where corporations provide for shares without nominal or par value, 3400.

Senate concurrent resolution authorizing commission appointed to examine into the educational needs and resources of the Commonwealth to investigate the cost of education, 3745.

Resolution offered by
Tendering thanks of Senate to Chaplain, Reverend Edward S. Ninde, 3901.

Resolutions, concurrent, offered by
Authorizing adjournment of Legislature until March thirtieth, 2200.

Authorizing commission appointed to examine into the educational needs and resources of the Commonwealth to investigate the cost of education, 3744.

FARM LABOR CONDITIONS, and making appropriation, Joint resolution continuing commission to consider ways and means to aid in alleviating unfavorable

Senate Bill No. 1142.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Culbertson, 2486.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 2486.
Reported without amendment, 2597.
First reading, 2674.
Second reading, 2800.
Third reading and final passage, 2899.

FARM LABOR CONDITIONS.—Continued.

Returned from House with amendments in which Senate concurred, 3369.
Signed by President, 3480.

In House (No. 1704).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3068.
Reported with amendment, 3094.
First reading, 3096.
Second reading, 3209.
Third reading and final passage, 3430-3431.
Returned from Senate with House amendments concurred in, 3456.
Signed by Speaker, 3617.

FARVIEW STATE HOSPITAL, members of Board of Trustees of, nominated, 17; nominations laid upon table, 23; referred to Committee on Finance, 60; reported with favorable recommendation, 3538; nominations confirmed, 3559.

FARVIEW STATE HOSPITAL (see also appropriation).

FARVIEW STATE HOSPITAL, to utilize for maintenance certain moneys now in its possession, authorizing the Board of Trustees of

Senate Bill No. 357.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Huffman, 414.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 414.
Reported without amendment, 792.
First reading, 842.
Second reading, 909.
Third reading and final passage, 1004-1005.
Returned from House without amendment, 1976.
Signed by President, 1972.
Approved by Governor, 2908.

In House (No. 1215).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1373.
Reported without amendment, 1553.
First reading, 1556.
Second reading, 1735.
Third reading and final passage, 1918.
Signed by Speaker, 2154.

FAYETTE COUNTY (see highway, judge).

FEEBLE-MINDED (see insane).

FEES OF CLERKS OF COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS, in counties excepting those of first and second class, regulating

House Bill No. 686.
Read in place in House by Mr. Lorenzo D. Thomas, 294.
Referred to Committee on Counties and Townships, 294.
Reported without amendment, 755.
First reading, 847.
Second reading and amended, 978-979.
Postponed for present, 1253-1254.
Resumed and passed third reading and final passage, 1379-1380.
Returned from Senate with amendments, in which House non-concurred, 3104-3105.
Returned from Senate with amendments adhered to and notice of appointment of conference committee, 3415.
House appoints conference committee, 3415.
Report of conference committee presented and adopted, 3785-3786.
Returned from Senate with notice of adoption of conference committee report, 3846.
Signed by Speaker, 3999.

Remarks on, by
Bidelspacher, 1254.
Thomas, 1254, 1380.
Alexander, 1254.
Brewster, 1379-1380.

In Senate (No. 885).
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 1366.
Reported with amendment, 2491.
First reading, 2495.
Second reading, 2658.
Over in its order, 2772.
Third reading and final passage, 2887.

FEES OF CLERKS OF COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS.—Continued.

Returned from House with Senate amendments non-curred in, and Senate appoints conference committee, 3170.
Returned from House with non-concurrence adhered to and notice of appointment of conference committee, 3406.
Returned from House with notice of adoption of report of conference committee, and Senate adopts report, 3728.
Signed by President, 3889.

FEES OF CONSTABLES, amending act of 1917, regulating and establishing

Senate Bill No. 56.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Culbertson, 67.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 67.

FEES OF JUSTICES OF PEACE, ALDERMEN AND MAGISTRATES, regulating and establishing

House Bill No. 607.
Read in place in House by Mr. Horn, 255.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 255.
Reported without amendment, 1233.
First reading, 1501.
Second reading and amended, 1575-1576.
Third reading and postpone for present, 1742-1744.
Time of postponement extended, 2292.
Resumed and passed finally, 2729-2730.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3457.
Signed by Speaker, 3750.

Remarks on, by
Sterling, 1743-1744.
Horn, 1743-1744.
Sowers, 1744.
Alexander, 1744.

In Senate (No. 1196).
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 2670.
Reported without amendment, 3061.
First reading, 3065.
Second reading, 3158.
Third reading and final passage, 3365-3366.
Signed by President pro tempore, 3681.

FEES OF NOTARIES PUBLIC, repealing all acts imposing State tax on

House Bill No. 543.
Read in place in House by Mr. Wheeler, 217.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 217.
Reported without amendment, 304.
First reading, 406.
Second reading, 454.
Third reading and final passage, 508.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 1258.
Signed by Speaker, 1271.
Approved by Governor, 2045.

In Senate (No. 441).
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 547.
Reported without amendment, 913.
First reading, 915.
Second reading, 1020.
Third reading and final passage, 1197.
Signed by President, 1327.

FEES OF PROTHONOTARIES AND CLERKS OF COURTS, providing for the taxation, remission, modification and collection of all

Senate Bill No. 898.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Aron, 1511.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 1511.

FEES (see also boiler inspection, building and loan associations, constables, coroners, dogs, game, highways, Insurance Department, loans, marriage licenses, motor vehicles, prothonotaries, Public Instruction, registration).

FENCE VIEWS IN CITIES OF THIRD CLASS, by members of council, amending act of 1905, regulating method of procedure in the execution of line or partition fences, by providing for

Senate Bill No. 261.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Steele, 226-227.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 227.

FENCE VIEWS IN CITIES OF THIRD CLASS.—Continued.

Reported with amendment, 527.
First reading, 547-548.
Second reading, 585.
Over in its order, 650.
Third reading and amended, 712.
Resumed and passed finally, 819-820.
Returned from House without amendment, 3533.
Signed by President pro tempore, 3677.

In House (No. 1080).
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 1040.
Reported without amendment, 2723.
First reading, 2835.
Second reading, 3014.
Third reading and final passage, 3649-3650.
Signed by Speaker, 3746.

FENCES (see also deer).

FENCES, SNOW, conferring authority upon Department of Highways and any county or township to enter upon private property adjacent to a highway for erection of

House Bill No. 1429.
Read in place in House by Mr. Hess, 1929.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 1929.
Reported without amendment, 2249.
First reading, 2421.
Second reading, 2525.
Third reading and final passage, 3109-3110.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3619-3620.
Signed by Speaker, 4007.

In Senate (No. 1273).
Referred to Committee on Public Roads and Highways, 3167.
Reported without amendment, 3184.
First reading, 3195.
Second reading, 3383.
Third reading and final passage, 3497.
Signed by President, 3887.

FERTIG, JOHN H., ESQ., Assistant Director of Legislative Reference Bureau, concurrent resolution (Senate) by Woodward, granting leave of absence to, 228; conc. in by House, 273; ret. from House conc. in, 276.

FERTILIZERS, COMMERCIAL, by further defining same, amending act of 1909, regulating the manufacture and sale of

House Bill No. 484.
Read in place in House by Mr. Hess, 183.
Referred to Committee on Manufactures, 183.
Reported without amendment, 305-306.
First reading, 408-409.
Second reading, 465.
Third reading and final passage, 522-523.
Returned from Senate with amendments in which House concurred, 1833-1834.
Signed by Speaker, 2043.
Approved by Governor, 2925.

In Senate (No. 432).
Referred to Committee on Agriculture, 546.
Reported without amendment, 1222.
First reading, 1225.
Second reading, 1318-1319.
Third reading and amended, 1516-1517.
Over in its order, 1644.
Resumed and passed finally, 1665.
Returned from House with Senate amendments concurred in, 1821.
Signed by President, 1970.

FERTILIZERS, COMMERCIAL, by requiring fertilizers offered for sale to be marked showing the kind of filler contained therein, further amending act of 1909, regulating the manufacture and sale of

Senate Bill No. 146.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Steele, 119.
Referred to Committee on Agriculture, 119.

FIDUCIARIES, and providing for certificates of approval by the Secretary of Banking, relating to investments of

House Bill No. 1642.
Read in place in House by Mr. Ludlow, 2395.
Referred to Committee on Banks and Banking, 2395.
Reported without amendment, 2496.
First reading, 2735.
Second reading, 2814.
Third reading and final passage, 3230.

In Senate (No. 1286).
Referred to Committee on Banks and Building and Loan Associations, 3167.

FIDUCIARIES (see also decedents' estates).

FILMS (see motion picture).

FINES (see borough treasurers).

FINGER PRINTS (see infants).

FIRE AND FIRES (see bridges, forest, insurance, school buildings, wardens).

FIREARMS (see also pistols, weapons).

FIREARMS without a license, prohibiting the having, carrying and sale of certain

House Bill No. 498.
Read in place in House by Mr. Voltz, 185.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 185.
Re-referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 671.

FIRE BOSSES (see mines).

FIRE COMPANIES, of Harrisburg, making appropriation to the several

House Bill No. 888.
Read in place in House by Mr. Hall, 670.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 670.
Reported with amendment, 953.
First reading, 965.
Second reading, 1179.
Third reading and final passage, 1472.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 1858.
Signed by Speaker, 2042.
Approved by Governor, 3583.

In Senate (No. 864).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1341.
Reported without amendment, 1350.
First reading, 1364.
Over in its order, 1539.
Second reading, 1643.
Third reading and final passage, 1802.
Signed by President, 1969.

FIRE COMPANIES (see also townships).

FIRE ESCAPES and exits on certain buildings not in cities of first and second class, with regard to emergency lighting system in public halls of townships of second class, amending act of 1909, providing

House Bill No. 188.
Read in place in House by Mr. Weamer, 90.
Referred to Committee on Labor and Industry, 90.
Reported without amendment, 1852.
First reading, 1952.
Second reading and recommitted, 2185-2186.

FIRE MARSHALS, DEPUTIES AND ASSISTANTS, and providing for their office, supplies and assistance, fixing salaries of

House Bill No. 383.
Read in place in House by Mr. Marcus, 161.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 161.
Reported with amendment, 671.
First reading, 787.
Recommitted, 852.

FIRE MARSHALS, in counties of second class, defining powers and duties of

House Bill No. 1156.
Read in place in House by Mr. Marcus, 1231.
Referred to Committee on Insurance, 1231.
Reported without amendment, 2164.
First reading, 2298.
Second reading and amended, 2434-2435.
Third reading and final passage, 2589-2590.

FIRE MARSHALS.—Continued.

In Senate (No. 1176).
Referred to Committee on Municipal Affairs, 2622.

FIREMEN (see also elections, insurance, school houses).

FIREMEN, VOLUNTEER, or their dependents, supplementing Workmen's Compensation Act of 1915, providing for payment of compensation to

House Bill No. 1281.
Read in place in House by Mr. McKim, 1546.
Referred to Committee on Insurance, 1546.
Reported with amendment, 2722.
First reading, 2833.
Second reading, 3006.
Third reading and final passage, 3306.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3621.
Signed by Speaker, 4006.

In Senate (No. 1325).
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 3185.
Reported without amendment, 3189.
First reading, 3198.
Second reading, 3390.
Third reading and final passage, 3505.
Signed by President, 3886.

FIRE PLUGS (see motor vehicles).

FIRST ALLEGHENY DAY NURSERY AND TEMPORARY HOME FOR CHILDREN (see appropriation).

FISH AND FISHING (see also hunting, wardens, waters).

FISH, by providing for the collection of license fees by county treasurers, amending act of 1921, requiring license to

House Bill No. 360.
Read in place in House by Mr. McBride, 159.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 159.
Reported without amendment, 304.
First reading, 407.
Second reading and amended, 459-460.
Third reading and final passage, 518-519.
Returned from Senate with amendments in which House concurred, 1710-1711.
Signed by Speaker, 1718.
Concurrent resolution recalling bill from Governor, 2283-2284.
Resolution returned from Senate concurred in, 2302.
Resolution approved by Governor, vote on final passage and on third reading reconsidered and bill passed third reading with amendments, 3203-3204.
Resumed and passed finally, 3419-3420.
Returned from Senate with House amendments concurred in, 3458.
Signed by Speaker, 3750.

In Senate (No. 428).
Referred to Committee on Game and Fisheries, 546.
Reported without amendment, 1222.
First reading and recommitted, 1224-1225.
Second reading, 1318.
Recommitted, 1516.
Vote by which bill was recommitted reconsidered and bill passed third reading and final passage, 1524.
Signed by President pro tempore, 1660.
Resolution recalling bill from Governor concurred in, 2242.
Bill returned from House with amendments in which Senate concurred, 3349.
Signed by President pro tempore, 3680.

FISH COMMISSIONERS, members of Board of, nominated, 15; nominations laid upon table, 23; referred to Committee on Finance, 60; reported with favorable recommendation, 3538; nominations confirmed, 3559.

FISH, consolidating and amending the law relating to

House Bill No. 306.
Read in place in House by Mr. Huber, 130.
Referred to Committee on Fisheries, 130.
Reported without amendment, 511.
First reading, 564.
Recommitted, 691.
Re-reported with amendment, 1484.
Second reading, 1596-1608.
Third reading and final passage, 2059-2060.

FISH.—Continued.

Returned from Senate with amendments in which House concurred, 3568.
Signed by Speaker, 3750.

Remarks on, by
Horn, 3284.

In Senate (No. 1040).
Referred to Committee on Game and Fisheries, 2123.
Reported with amendment, 2225.
First reading, 2244.
Second reading and recommitted, 2384.
Re-reported with amendment, 3124.
Third reading and final passage, 3332-3344.
Returned from House with Senate amendments concurred in, 3513.

FISH, by limiting number of rods, hooks, size of dip nets and seines, amending act of 1917, consolidating the law relating to

House Bill No. 69.
Read in place in House by Mr. Stock, 82.
Referred to Committee on Fisheries, 82.

FISH, by making county treasurers agents of Commonwealth, and authorizing them to retain certain fees for issuing said licenses, amending act of 1921, requiring license to

House Bill No. 1327.
Read in place in House by Mr. McBride, 1677.
Referred to Committee on Fisheries, 1677.

FISH FUNDS, consolidating the

House Bill No. 281.
Read in place in House by Mr. Wells, 129.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 129.
Reported without amendment, 296.
First reading, 406.
Second reading, 454.
Third reading and final passage, 507.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 2195.
Signed by Speaker, 2717.
Approved by Governor, 2924.

Remarks on, by
Wells, 507.

In Senate (No. 436.)
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 546-547.
Reported without amendment, 1191.
First reading, 1218.
Second reading, 1319.
Recommitted to Committee on Game and Fisheries, 1517.
Re-reported without amendment, 1958.
Third reading and final passage, 2100.
Signed by President pro tempore, 2600.

FISH HATCHERIES, making appropriation to board of fish commissioners for erection of

House Bill No. 1643.
Read in place in House by Mr. Wheeler, 2395-2396.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 2396.

FISHING ON SUNDAY with one rod and two hooks, permitting

House Bill No. 589.
Read in place in House by Mr. Eaches, 220.
Referred to Committee on Fisheries, 220.
Reported without amendment, 1482.
First reading, 1561.
Second reading, 1725.
Third reading and defeated on final passage, 2150-2152.

Remarks on, by
Eaches, 1725, 2151-2152.
Peelor, 2150-2151.
Goehring, 2151.
Sarig, 2151.
Sowers, 2151.
Williams, 2152.
North, 3284.

FITCHTHORN, JOSEPH A., of Lewistown, resolution (Senate) by Culbertson, relative to death of, 1365.

FLAGMEN (see railroad companies).

FLAG, UNITED STATES, and others, revising and consolidating the law relative to

House Bill No. 181.
Read in place in House by Mr. Horn, 89.
Referred to Committee on Federal Relations, 89.
Reported with amendment, 2146.
First reading, 2301.
Second reading and amended, 2444-2446.
Recommitted 2854-2856.
Re-reported without amendment, 3072.
Third reading and final passage, 3315-3316.

Remarks on, by
Horn, 3315-3316.
Harding, 3315-3316.

In Senate (No. 1354.)
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 3188.
Reported without amendment, 3190.
First reading, 3200.
Second reading, 3400.
Recommitted to Committee on Military Affairs, 3511.

FLAG, UNITED STATES, at the head of all public parades, amending act of 1921, relating to the display of the United States flag, by requiring the display of

House Bill No. 435.
Read in place in House by Mr. Fred W. Patterson, 180.
Referred to Committee on Military, 180.
Reported without amendment, 510.
First reading, 563.
Second reading, 622.
Third reading and final passage, 703-704.

Remarks on, by
Harding, 703.
Patterson, Fred W., 703.

In Senate (No. 498.)
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 746.

FLINCHBAUGH, JACOB M., Representative from York County, (Third District)

Amendments offered by, to
Bill No. 674, Amending act defining optometry, by further regulating practice thereof, 2079-2080.

Bills introduced by
No. 486.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in York County, 184.

No. 491.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in York County, 184.

No. 671.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in York County, 293.

No. 674.
Amending act of 1917, defining optometry, by further regulating practice thereof, 294.

No. 933.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in York County, 749.

No. 934.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in York County, 749.

No. 1352.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in York County, 1679.

No. 1359.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in York County, 1680.

No. 1475.
Providing for appointment of Boards of Prison Director in counties of third, fourth and fifth classes, 2143.

No. 1524.
Amending act of 1913, establishing certain public roads as State highways, by changing route 332, in Lancaster County, 2246.

FLINCHBAUGH, JACOB M.—Continued.

Bills reported by
No. 532.
Proposing amendment to Constitution, with regard to tax exemption of public property, places of religious worship, certain burial places and institutions of purely public charity, 1682.

No. 559.
Prohibiting public service companies from imposing any ready to serve, meter or meter rental charges, 1233.

No. 834.
Amending Insurance Department Act of 1921, by providing for appropriation of fees collected by said Department for administration purposes, 1482-1483.

No. 1132.
Establishing a judges advisory council, 1682.

No. 1528.
Providing for the fixing of salaries of court criers and tipstaves in counties by judges appointing them, 2518.

Election returns, 33.

Member of standing committees, 73-78.

Motion by, to
Postpone Bill No. 806, Amending act relating to practice in courts of common pleas in actions of assumpsit and trespass, 1885.

Oath of office administered to, 36.
Remarks by, on

Bill No. 182, To restrain certain sports and parades on Memorial Day, 1741.

Bill No. 624, Relating to the employment of attorneys in counties of fifth class, 683.

FLOOD CONTROL at Lock Haven, authorizing Department of Forests and Waters to make survey and plans for

Senate Bill No. 909.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Quigley, 1512.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1512.
Reported without amendment, 1749.
First reading, 1825.
Second reading, 2021.
Third reading and final passage, 2104.
Returned from House with amendments in which Senate concurred, 3369.
Signed by President, 3480.

In House (No. 1546.)
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 2248.
Reported without amendment, 3071.
First reading, 3079.
Second reading, 3208.
Third reading and final passage, 3428-3429.
Returned from Senate with House amendments concurred in, 3456.
Signed by Speaker, 3617.

FLOOD CONTROL (see also Delaware River, water conservation).

FLOOD CONTROL, transferring and reappropriating to Department of Forests and Waters certain unexpended balances of appropriations heretofore made to Water Supply Commission for plans and estimates for

House Bill No. 60.
Read in place in House by Mr. McCaig, 82.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 82.
Reported without amendment, 113.
First reading, 114.
Second reading, 141-142.
Recommitted, 164.

FLORENCE CRITTENTON CIRCLE (see appropriation).

FLORENCE CRITTENTON HOME (see appropriation).

FLORENCE CRITTENTON MISSION (see appropriation).

FLORENCE CRITTENTON MISSION FOR HOMELESS AND FRIENDLESS GIRLS (see appropriation).

FLYNN, JOHN M., Representative from Elk County.

Amendments offered by, to

Bill No. 1136, Authorizing boroughs to sue out writs of scire facias on certain municipal claims where more than five years has elapsed since filing of claims, 2185, 3107.

Bills introduced by
No. 348.
Providing for lapsing of unexpended or unencumbered balances of appropriations, 132.

No. 804.
Making appropriation to Elk County General Hospital of Ridgway, 491.

No. 805.
Making appropriation to Andrew Kaul Memorial Hospital at St. Mary's, 491.

No. 847.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Elk County, 551.

No. 1136.
Authorizing boroughs to sue out writs of scire facias on certain municipal claims where more than five years has elapsed since such claims were filed, 1229.

Bills reported by
No. 190.
Making appropriation to State Hospital for Insane, at Danville, 1260.

No. 203.
Making appropriation to Corry Hospital Association, 948.

No. 205.
Making appropriation to Carbondale Emergency Hospital, 948.

No. 207.
Making appropriation to Waynesburg Hospital, 948.

No. 209.
Making appropriation to Chester Hospital, 948.

No. 213.
Making appropriation to Coudersport General Hospital, 948.

No. 1012.
Making appropriation to Auditor General's Department to reimburse Roebrt E. Lamberton, 1261.

No. 1201, (Senate No. 193).
Making appropriation to Wills Eye Hospital, of Philadelphia, 1552.

No. 1438.
Further amending act of 1889, relating to taxation, by changing rate of taxation on capital stock and removing exemption granted laundering and manufacturing corporations, 2167.

Election returns, 30.

Member of conference committee, 3233, 3570.

Member of Rules Committee, 134.

Member of special committee, 3987.

Member of standing committees, 73, 78.

Motion by, to
Adjourn, 165.
Postpone Bill No. 1136, authorizing boroughs to sue out writs of scire facias on certain municipal claims where more than five years has elapsed since such claims were filed, 2330.

Oath of office administered to, 36.

FLYNN, JOHN N.—Continued.

Remarks by, on
Bill No. 392, General Appropriation Bill for two years beginning June 1, 1925, 2277-2279, 2851.

Remarks by, on
Bill No. 1438, Further amending act of 1889, relating to taxation, by changing rate of taxation on capital stock, and removing exemption granted laundering and manufacturing corporations, 2285-2286.

FOCKLER, GEORGE S., Representative from Cambria County, (First District).

Bills introduced by
No. 285.
Making appropriation to Conemaugh Valley Memorial Hospital, at Johnstown, 129.

No. 286.
Making appropriation to Mercey Hospital, of Johnstown, 129.

No. 287.
Making appropriation to Lee Homeopathic Hospital of Johnstown, 129.

No. 373.
Making appropriation to Conemaugh Valley Memorial Hospital at Johnstown, 160.

No. 979.
Amending act of 1911, establishing State Highway Department, by changing route 62, from Ebensburg to Clearfield, 750-751.

No. 1154.
Amending act of 1911, establishing State Highway Department, by changing route 52, from Somerset to Ebensburg, 1231.

Bills reported by
No. 919, (Senate No. 239).
Repealing act to protect timber lands from fire, 1264.

No. 920, (Senate No. 241).
Repealing act making constables of townships and boroughs ex-officio fire, game and fish wardens, 1264.

Election returns, 29.

Member of standing committees, 73-78.

Oath of office administered to, 36.

Remarks by, on
Bill No. 285, Making appropriation to Conemaugh Valley Memorial Hospital, at Johnstown, 1430-1431.

FOOD ACT OF 1909, by eliminating statement required on packages of food containing sodium benzoate or of sulphur dioxide in dried fruits or molasses, amending the Pure

Senate Bill No. 96.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Earnest, 99.
Referred to Committee on Public Health and Sanitation, 99.
Reported without amendment, 118.
First reading, 126.
Second reading and amended, 151.
Over in its order, 172.
Recommitted, 177.
Re-reported without amendment, 411.
Third reading and final passage, 480.
Returned from House without amendment, 2094.
Signed by President pro tempore, 2127.
Vetoed by Governor, 2908-2909.

In House (No. 845).
Referred to Committee on Public Health and Sanitation, 512.
Reported without amendment, 1264.
First reading, 1504.
Second reading, 1593.
Third reading and final passage, 2048.
Signed by Speaker, 2196.

FOOD (see also fruit syrups, oysters).

FOODS, ADULTERATED, MISBRANDED OR DELETERIOUS, by permitting the use of saccharin in foods for invalids, further amending act of 1909, prohibiting the manufacture or sale of

Senate Bill No. 342.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Miller, 413.
Referred to Committee on Public Health and Sanitation, 413.
Reported without amendment, 527.
First reading, 548.
Second reading and amended, 591-592.
Over in its order, 655-656.
Third reading and final passage, 713-714.

Remarks on, by
Miller, 713.

In House (No. 990).
Referred to Committee on Public Health and Sanitation, 844.
Reported without amendment, 1483.
First reading, 1562.
Second reading, 1729.
Recommitted, 2084-2085.
Re-reported without amendment, 3276.
Third reading and dropped from calendar, 3672-3673.

Remarks on, by
Alexander, 3672.

FOOTBALL (see bribery, Sunday).

FOOT PRINTS (see infants).

FOREIGN (see building and loan associations, insurance companies).

FOREIGN CORPORATIONS (see corporations, taxation).

FOREMAN (see mines).

FOREST COMMISSION, State, members of, nominated, 15; nominations laid upon table, 23; referred to Committee on Finance, 60; reported with favorable recommendation, 3538; nominations confirmed, 3559.

FOREST COUNTY (see highway).

FOREST FIRES, authorizing the Commonwealth to recover expenses incurred by

Senate Bill No. 262.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Steele, 227.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 227.
Reported without amendment, 877.
First reading, 914.
Second reading and recommitted to Committee on Forestry, 1017.
Re-reported without amendment, 1188.
Recommitted to Committee on Forestry, 1301.

FOREST FIRES, in any county of the Commonwealth, to repeal act of 1879, to prevent

Senate Bill No. 491.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Bonbrake, 710.
Referred to Committee on Forestry, 710.
Reported without amendment, 2596.
First reading, 2671.
Second reading, 2793.
Third reading and final passage, 2884.
Returned from House without amendment, 3874.
Signed by President, 3880.

In House (No. 1694).
Referred to Committee on Forestry, 3067.
Reported without amendment, 3206.
First reading, 3604.
Second reading, 3775.
Third reading and final passage, 3957.
Signed by Speaker, 3985.

FOREST FIRES, in Union County, to repeal act of 1869, for the prevention of

Senate Bill No. 238.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Bonbrake, 204.
Referred to Committee on Forestry, 204.
Reported without amendment, 475.
First reading, 485.
Second reading, 535.
Third reading and final passage, 578.
Returned from House without amendment, 2094.

FOREST FIRES.—Continued.

Signed by President pro tempore, 2127.
Approved by Governor, 2489.

In House (No. 918).
Referred to Committee on Forestry, 751.
Reported without amnedment, 1264.
First reading, 1504.
Second reading, 1594.
Third reading and final passage, 2052-2053.
Signed by Speaker, 2196.

FOREST FIRES, making appropriation for adjusting claims against the Commonwealth for injury or death of persons while fighting

House Bill No. 200.
Read in place in House by Mr. Christian Miller, 91.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 91.
Reported with amendment, 1716.
First reading, 1716.
Second reading, 1850.
Third reading and amended, 2070.
Resumed and passed finally, 2260-2261.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 2514.
Signed by Speaker, 2716.
Approved by Governor, 3584.

In Senate (No. 1072).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 2236.
Reported without amendment, 2243.
First reading, 2245.
Second reading, 2386.
Third reading and final passage, 2474.
Signed by President pro tempore, 2599.

FOREST FIRES, to repeal act of 1794, for the prevention of

Senate Bill No. 237.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Bonbrake, 204.
Referred to Committee on Forestry, 204.
Reported without amendment, 2743.
First reading, 2805.
Second reading, 2903.
Third reading and final passage, 3034.
Returned from House without amendment, 3743.
Signed by President, 3868.

In House (No. 1720).
Referred to Committee on Forestry, 3202.
Reported without amendment, 3411.
First reading, 3411.
Second reading, 3613.
Third reading and final passage, 3835.
Signed by Speaker, 3975.

FOREST FIRES, to repeal act of 1870, to protect timber lands from

Senate Bill No. 239.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Bonbrake, 204.
Referred to Committee on Forestry, 204.
Reported without amendment, 476.
First reading, 485.
Second reading, 535.
Third reading and final passage, 578.
Returned from House without amendment, 2095.
Signed by President pro tempore, 2127.
Approved by Governor, 2489.

In House (No. 919).
Referred to Committee on Forestry, 751.
Reported without amendment, 1264.
First reading, 1505.
Second reading, 1594.
Third reading and final passage, 2053.
Signed by Speaker, 2196.

FOREST FIRES, to repeal act of 1897, relative to appointment of persons by county commissioners for purpose of fighting

Senate Bill No. 240.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Bonbroke, 204.
Referred to Committee on Forestry, 204.
Reported without amendment, 476.
First reading, 485.
Second reading, 535.
Third reading and amended, 578-579.

FOREST FIRES.—Continued.

Resumed and passed finally, 648.
Returned from House without amendment, 2095.
Signed by President pro tempore, 2127.
Approved by Governor, 2489.

In House (No. 946).
Referred to Committee on Forestry, 753.
Reported without amendment, 1264.
First reading, 1505.
Second reading, 1594.
Third reading and final passage, 2053-2054.
Signed by Speaker, 2196.

FOREST FIRES, to repeal act of 1901, for the better protection of timber lands against

Senate Bill No. 242.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Bonbrake, 204.
Referred to Committee on Forestry, 204.
Reported without amendment, 476.
First reading, 485.
Second reading. 535.
Third reading and final passage, 579.
Returned from House without amendment, 2095.
Signed by President pro tempore, 2127.
Approved by Governor, 2489.

In House (No. 921).
Referred to Comittee on Forestry, 752.
Reported without amendment, 1264.
First reading, 1505.
Second reading, 1594.
Third reading and final passage, 2054-2055.
Signed by Speaker, 2196.

FOREST FIRES, to repeal section 1 of act of 1911, for protection of trees and woodlands from

Senate Bill No. 244.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Bonbrake, 204.
Referred to Committee on Forestry, 204.
Reported without amendment, 476.
First reading, 485.
Second reading, 536.
Third reading and final passage, 579.
Returned from House without amendment, 2095.
Signed by President pro tempore, 2127-2128.
Approved by Governor, 2489.

In House (No. 923).
Referred to Committee on Forestry, 752.
Reported without amendment, 1265.
First reading, 1505.
Second reading, 1595.
Third reading and final passage, 2055.
Signed by Speaker, 2196.

FOREST FIRES, to repeal act of 1915, permitting Department of Forestry to enter into co-operative agreements with municipal and private agencies for prevention of

Senate Bill No. 245.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Bonbrake, 204.
Referred to Committee on Forestry, 204.
Reported without amendment, 476.
First reading, 485.
Second reading, 536.
Third reading and final passage, 580.
Returned from House without amendment, 2095.
Signed by President pro tempore, 2128.
Approved by Governor, 2488.

In House (No. 924).
Referred to Committee on Forestry, 752.
Reported without amendment, 1375.
First reading, 1560.
Second reading, 1720.
Third reading and final passage, 2061.
Signed by Speaker, 2196.

FOREST LAND, providing for a rebate of taxes levied upon

Senate Bill No. 894.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Derrick, 1511.
Referred to Committee on Forestry, 1511.

FOREST LAND, STATE, and for expense thereof, providing for repair by Department of Highways of roads or highways within

Senate Bill No. 1210.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Baldwin, 2860.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 2860.
Reported without amendment, 2861.
First reading, 2921.
Second reading, 3048.
Third reading and final passage, 3140.
Returned from House without amendment, 3743.
Signed by President, 3870.

In House (No. 1749).
Referred to Committee on Forestry, 3255.
Reported without amendment, 3410.
First reading, 3411.
Second reading, 3612-3613.
Third reading and final passage, 3834.
Signed by Speaker, 3977.

FOREST NURSERY, on land now owned by the United States Government in Pennsylvania, concurrent resolution (House) by Lukehart, relative to development of, 845.

FOREST RESERVES, STATE, by prohibiting the injuring of shrubs or trees, amending act of 1911, to protect

House Bill No. 633.
Read in place in House by Mr. Peelor, 291.
Referred to Committee on Forestry, 291.
Reported with amendment, 1262.
First reading, 1501.
Second reading, 1581.
Third reading and final passage, 1887.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3020.
Signed by Speaker, 3218.

In Senate (No. 982).
Referred to Committee on Forestry, 1956.
Reported without amendment, 2596.
First reading, 2672.
Second reading, 2796.
Third reading and final passage, 2890.
Signed by President, 3126.

FOREST RESERVES, STATE, to repeal section 1 of act of 1911, for protection of

Senate Bill No. 243.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Bonbrake, 204.
Referred to Committee on Forestry, 204.
Reported without amendment, 476.
First reading, 485.
Second reading, 536.
Third reading and final passage, 579.
Returned from House without amendment, 2095.
Signed by President pro tempore, 2127.
Approved by Governor, 2489.

In House (No. 922).
Referred to Committee on Forestry, 752.
Reported without amendment, 1265.
First reading, 1505.
Second reading, 1594.
Third reading and final passage, 2055.
Signed by Speaker, 2196.

FOREST RESERVES, to townships and school districts by Commonwealth or counties, providing for distribution of money from

House Bill No. 1357.
Read in place in House by Mr. Wheeler, 1679.
Referred to Committee on Counties and Townships, 1679.
Reported without amendment, 2146.
First reading, 2300.
Second reading, 2441.
Third reading and final passage, 2847-2848.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3251.
Signed by Speaker, 3435.

In Senate (No. 1208).
Referred to Committee on New Counties and County Seats, 2803.
Reported without amendment, 2860.
First reading, 2921.
Second reading, 3048.
Third reading and final passage, 3140.
Signed by President, 3324.

FOREST TREE SEEDLINGS, authorizing the purchase by the Commonwealth of agricultural lands suited to growing

Senate Bill No. 585.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Norton, 992.
Referred to Committee on Agriculture, 992.
Reported with amendment, 1222.
First reading, 1225.
Second reading and recommitted to Committee on Appropriations, 1324.
Re-reported with amendment, 1749.
Recommitted to Committee on Appropriations, 1997.
Re-reported with amendment, 2123.
Third reading and final passage, 2216.
Returned from House without amendment, 3734.
Signed by President, 3868-3869.

In House (No. 1625).
Referred to Committee on Agriculture, 2398.
Reported without amendment, 3072.
First reading, 3212.
Second reading, 3608.
Third reading and final passage, 3807.
Signed by Speaker, 3976.

FOREST TREE SEEDLINGS, by inmates of penal and correctional institutions, and for their purchase by the Department of Forests and Waters, relating to raising

Senate Bill No. 1056.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Mansfield, 2130.
Referred to Committee on Forestry, 2130.
Reported without amendment, 2458.
First reading, 2493.
Second reading, 2660.
Third reading and final passage, 2783-2784.
Returned from House without amendment, 3874.
Signed by President, 3881.

In House (No. 1680).
Referred to Committee on Forestry, 3066.
Reported without amendment, 3206.
First reading, 3603.
Second reading, 3775.
Third reading and final passage, 3956.
Signed by Speaker, 3985.

FORESTRY, DEPARTMENT OF, by making it unlawful to interfere with notices posted by said Department, amending act of 1915, establishing a Bureau of Forest Protection in

House Bill No. 470.
Read in place in House by Mr. Irvin, 182-183.
Referred to Committee on Forestry, 183.
Reported without amendment, 305.
First reading, 408.
Second reading, 464.
Third reading and final passage, 521-522.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 2085.
Signed by Speaker, 2253.
Approved by Governor, 3106.

In Senate (No. 430).
Referred to Committee on Forestry, 546.
Reported without amendment, 1669.
First reading, ——.
Second reading, 1805.
Third reading and final passage, 1995.
Signed by President pro tempore, 2239.

FORESTRY PURPOSES, authorizing issue and sale of bonds to amount of twenty-five millions of dollars for

House Bill No. 592.
Read in place in House by Mr. Craig, 220.
Referred to Committee on Forestry, 220.
Reported without amendment, 304-305.
First reading, 407.
Second reading and recommitted to Committee on Appropriations, 460-462.

FORESTRY, purposes, authorizing issue and sale of bonds to the amount of twenty-five millions of dollars for

Senate Bill No. 224.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Steele, 169.
Referred to Committee on Forestry, 169.
Reported with amendment, 2457.

FORESTRY.—Continued.

First reading, 2492.
Second reading, 2653-2654.
Over in its order, 2759.
Third reading and amended, 2879.
Resumed and passed finally, 3039-3040.
Returned from House without amendment, 3738.
Signed by President, 3868.

In House (No. 1710).
Referred to Committee on Forestry, 3201.
Reported without amendment, 3253.
First reading, 3255.
Second reading, 3610-3611.
Third reading and final passage, 3828.
Signed by Speaker, 3975.

FORESTRY (see also Constitution).

FORESTS AND WATERS, DEPARTMENT OF, for acquisition of lands for forestry purposes, making appropriation to

Senate Bill No. 1016.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Quigley, 1959.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1959.
Reported without amendment, 2123.
First reading, 2140.
Second reading, 2233.
Over in its order, 2376.
Third reading and final passage, 2472.

In House (No. 1661).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 2516.

FORESTS AND WATERS, DEPARTMENT OF, to accept gifts, donations or contributions under certain circumstances, authorizing

Senate Bill No. 236.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Bonbrake, 204.
Referred to Committee on Forestry, 204.
Reported without amendment, 476.
First reading, 485.
Second reading, 534-535.
Third reading and final passage, 578.
Returned from House without amendment, 2094.
Signed by President pro tempore, 2127.
Approved by Governor, 2348.

In House (No. 917).
Referred to Committee on Forestry, 751.
Reported without amendment, 1264.
First reading, 1504.
Second reading, 1594.
Third reading and final passage, 2052.
Signed by Speaker, 2196.

FORESTS AND WATERS, SECRETARY OF, nomination of Robert Y. Stuart as, 13; nomination laid upon table, 23; referred to Committee on Finance, 60; reported with favorable recommendation, 3538; nomination confirmed, 3559.

FORT WASHINGTON PARK, and making appropriation, authorizing acquisition of land to be laid out as

Senate Bill No. 1007.
Read in place in Senate by Mrs. Vare, 1958-1959.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1959.
Reported without amendment, 2744.
First reading, 2805.
Second reading, 2904.
Third reading and final passage, 3036.

In House (No. 1725).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3202.

FOX, HON. JOHN E., for administering oath of office to newly elected President pro tempore, Hon. Samuel W. Salus, resolution (Senate) by Earnest, thanking, 3900.

FOX, HON. JOHN E., for administering oath of office to President pro tempore, resolution (Senate) by Earnest, thanking, 3900.

FOX, HON. JOHN E., for administering oath of office to Senators-elect, resolution (Senate) by Earley, thanking, 6.

FOX, HON. JOHN E., oath of office administered to newly elected President pro tempore, Hon. Samuel W. Salus, by, 3900.

FOX, HON. JOHN E., oath of office administered to Senators-elect by, 4.

FOXES (see game).

FRANCE (see Battlefield Commission).

FRANKFORD DAY NURSERY (see appropriation).

FRANKLIN COUNTY (see highway).

FRANKLIN HOSPITAL (see appropriation).

FRATERNAL ORGANIZATION (see workmen's compensation).

FRATT, GEORGE M., Representative from Montgomery County, (Second District).

Amendments offered by, to
Bill No. 262, Making appropriation to Norristown State Hospital, 3413.

Bills introduced by
No. 260.
Making appropriation to Montgomery Hospital, at Norristown, 112.

No. 262.
Making appropriation to Norristown State Hospital, 112.

No. 776.
Amending act of 1917, establishing nine county industrial farms and dividing the State into districts for such purposes, by providing for additional districts, and imposing duties on county commissioners, 489.

No. 862.
Amending act of 1814, establishing a fee bill, by increasing coroners' fees, 602.

Election returns, 31.

Member of standing committees, 73-78.

Motion by, to
Reconsider vote on Bill No. 262, Making appropriation to Norristown State Hospital, 3413.

Oath of office administered to, 36.

Resolution, concurrent, offered by
Recalling from Governor House Bill No. 262, making appropriation to Norristown State Hospital, 3235.

FREDERICK DOUGLASS MEMORIAL HOSPITAL AND TRAINING SCHOOL (see appropriation).

FREE EXHIBITIONS (see tax).

FREEMAN, WILLIAM C., Senator from Seventeenth District, (Lebanon and Lancaster Counties, part of).

Amendments offered by, to
Bill No. 1066, Amending the Interstate Act of 1917, by providing that a husband living apart from his wife, having committed adultery, shall not participate in wife's estate, 2895.

Bill No. 1348, (House No. 1637), Regulating manner of increasing indebtedness of certain counties, cities and municipalities, 3392-3398.

Bill introduced by
No. 1053.
Making appropriation to Department of Military Affairs for purchase of additional lands in connection with the State Military Reservation at Mt. Gretna, 2129.

Bills reported by
No. 17.
Amending act of 1895, establishing intermediate court of appeals, by eliminating exception prohibiting said court from enforcing any short or hour list, 109.

No. 85.
Authorizing counties and townships to purchase or condemn by right of eminent domain property and lands along highways so as to eliminate narrow highways and dangerous crossings, 117.

FREEMAN, WILLIAM C.—Continued.

No. 98.
Further amending act of 1915, relative to salary of deputies in certain offices of counties of third class, by fixing salary of deputy prothonotary, 117.

No. 232.
Validating ordinances and proceedings by councils in boroughs for paving and curbing of public highways, 1188.

No. 319, (House No. 170).
Providing for and regulating the validation of certain borough ordinances, 528.

No. 380.
Concerning conditional sales, 876.

No. 390.
Abolishing the publication of mercantile appraisers' lists, 644.

No. 426, (House No. 269).
Amending act relating to decedents' estates, by providing for payments of property belonging to minors without appointment of guardian in estates not exceeding two hundred dollars, 876, 1188.

No. 453.
Amending act providing for employment of insane in State and semi-State institutions, 644.

No. 564.
Amending act regulating primary elections, so as to change time for filing nomination petitions, 1613.

No. 956.
Authorizing municipalities to appropriate and borrow money for use by the Commonwealth for conservation of water and control of floods, 1747.

No. 992, (House No. 965).
Amending act relating to mandamus, 3477.

No. 1033.
Joint resolution proposing amendment to Constitution, authorizing bond issue for care and maintenance of penal offenders and mental defectives, 2199.

No. 1105, (House No. 825).
Validating certain proceedings and elections of counties and municipalities, 2595.

No. 1154.
Validating certain contracts of counties and poor districts made without advertising for competitive bids, 3021.

Election returns, 2.

Leave of absence granted, 143, 225.

Member of standing committees, 60-62.

Motion by, to
Recommit Bill No. 426, (House No. 269), amending act relating to decedents' estates, with regard to appointment of guardians, 1020.

Oath of office administered to, 4.

Question of personal privilege raised by, on
Presentation of birthday gift from Transcribing Room employes to W. Harry Baker, Secretary of the Senate, 2341.

Remarks by, on
Bill No. 992, (House No. 965), Amending act relating to mandamus, by making same applicable to all State officers, commissions and bureaus, excepting the Governor, 3689.

Senate concurrent resolution recalling from House, House Bill No. 1089, making appropriation to carry out provisions of act for the encouragement of agriculture, 3372.

FREEMAN, WILLIAM C.—Continued.

Resolution offered by
Tendering thanks of Senate to President pro tempore John G. Homsher for able performance of his duties, 3901.

FREIGHT COMPANIES (see taxation).

FREILER, R. A., Assistant Desk Clerk of House, presentation of testimonial from Members of House to, 3994.

FRENCH CREEK, transferring and reappropriating to Department of Forests and Waters certain unexpended balances of appropriations heretofore made to the Water Commission for deepening and improving

House Bill No. 59.
Read in place in House by Mr. McCaig, 82.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 82.
Reported without amendment, 113.
First reading, 114.
Second reading, 140-141.
Recommitted, 164.

FRIEND'S HOME FOR CHILDREN (see appropriation).

FRUIT JUICES (see liquors).

FRUIT SYRUPS, prohibiting the sale of adulterated or misbranded

Senate Bill No. 48.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Schantz, 67.
Referred to Committee on Public Health and Sanitation, 67.
Reported with amendment, 176.
First reading, 177.
Second reading, 209-210.
Third reading and final passage, 229.
Returned from House without amendment, 544.
Approved by Governor, 920.

In House (No. 681).
Referred to Committee on Public Health and Sanitation, 294.
Reported without amendment, 306.
First reading, 409.
Second reading, 467.
Third reading and final passage, 525.
Signed by Speaker, 618.

FRYE, JOHN H., Representative from York County, (Second District).

Amendments offered by, to
Bill No. 977, Amending act authorizing employment of stenographers by district attorneys in certain counties, 2443.

Bills introduced by
No. 413.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in York, Adams and Cumberland Counties, 179.

No. 414.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in York County, 179.

No. 415.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in York County, 179.

No. 416.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in York County, 179.

No. 417.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in York County, 179.

No. 418.
Authorizing boroughs to acquire and operate water systems, 179.

No. 747.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in York County, 443.

No. 829.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in York County, 550.

FRYE, JOHN H.—Continued.

No. 830.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in York County, 550.

No. 831.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in York County, 550.

No. 875.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in York County, 669.

No. 876.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in York County, 669.

No. 877.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in York County, 669.

No. 977.
Amending act of 1909, Authorizing employment of stenographers by district attorneys in certain counties, by fixing salaries thereof, 750.

No. 1002.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in York County, 921.

No. 1003.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in York County, 921.

No. 1015.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Adams and York Counties, 922.

No. 1240.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in York County, 1371.

No. 1325.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in York County, 1677.

No. 1459.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in York County, 2142.

No. 1481.
For the protection of stockholders of and depositors in banks and trust companies by requiring notice of sale of securities to officers and employes thereof, 2143.

No. 1559.
Amending act of 1911, Establishing public school system, regulating the notice and acceptance of construction bids, 2247-2248.

Bills reported by
No. 339.
Amending act providing for appointment of boards of examiners for mine foremen, assistants and fire bosses in anthracite coal mines, 690.

No. 655.
Requiring railroad companies to properly man their trains, 1265.

No. 881.
Further amending Workmen's Compensation Act, by changing the weakly rates, and directing how the statute of limitations shall run in certain cases, 2929-2930.

No. 1108, (Senate No. 470).
Authorizing certain municipalities to make contracts of insurance with mutual fire insurance companies, 1716.

No. 1156.
Defining powers and duties of fire marshals in counties of second class, 2164.

Election returns, 33.

Member of standing committees, 73-78.

EYRE, JOHN H.—Continued.

Motion by, to
Postpone Bill No. 418, Authorizing boroughs to acquire and operate water systems, 1284.

Reconsider vote on Bill No. 418, Authorizing boroughs to acquire and operate water systems, 1284.

Oath of office administered to, 36.

FUELS (see tax).

FULL CREW BILL (see railroad companies).

FULLER, WILLIAM H., Representative from Philadelphia County, (Seventh District)

Bills introduced by
No. 261.
Making appropriation to Philadelphia Association for Protection of Colored Women, 112.

No. 1573.
Amending act of 1911, Establishing public school system, by providing for the election of school directors in districts of third class, 2391.

Bills reported by
No. 436.
Providing for the compensation of county solicitors, 754.

No. 637.
Amending Penal Code, by fixing penalty for murder of first degree, 1482.

No. 736.
Defining and regulating the business of auctioneers, 754.

No. 806.
Amending act relating to practice in courts of common pleas in actions of assumpsit and trespass, 1261.

No. 835.
Empowering courts of common pleas to discharge certain lands bound by liens, 1712-1713.

No. 928, (Senate No. 340).
Amending act establishing State employes' retirement system, by permitting employes of the Department of Public Instruction to join same, 1715-1716.

No. 1110.
Amending act authorizing foreign corporations to hold necessary real estate, 1261-1262.

No. 1379, (Senate No. 600).
Amending Sales' Act of 1915, by including therein choses in action, 2723.

No. 1505, (Senate No. 517).
Validating ordinances and proceedings by councils in boroughs for paving and curbing public highways, 2723.

No. 1537.
Relating to the dissolution of corporations, 2721.

No. 1647.
Providing for sale of property against which a common law lien may exist for repairs and material, 2721-2722.

No. 1760, (Senate No. 1209).
Amending Penal Code, by providing that false pretense shall include act of officer or agent of corporation obtaining money or property for the corporation, 3628.

No. 1766, (Senate No. 1154).
Validating certain contracts of counties and poor districts made without advertising for competitive bids, 3628.

No. 1771, (Senate No. 1239).
Further amending act relating to replevin, 3628.

Election returns, 32.

FULLER, WILLIAM H.—Continued.

Leave of absence granted, 256.

Member of standing committes, 73-78.

Motion by, to
Recommit Bill No. 1503, (Senate No. 359), Changing the name of the Cheyney Training School for Teachers to the Cheyney Normal and Technical Institute, 2931.

Oath of office administered to, 36.

FULTON COUNTY (see highway).

FUMIGATION (see mattresses).

FUND AND FUNDS (see also agriculture, budget, building and loan associations, county, dogs, drinks, fish, game, moneys, mothers' assistance, motor license, pension, revolving, saving, school building aid, schools, Valley Forge).

FUNDS, SPECIAL, in the State Treasury, regulating expenditures from

Senate Bill No. 917.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Schantz, 1658.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1658.
Reported without amendment, 1749.
First reading, 1825.
Re-reported without amendment, ——.
Second reading, 2021.
Recommitted, 2104.

FUNGICIDES (see insecticides).

FURNITURE, or household articles on the installment plan, regulating the selling or leasing of

House Bill No. 1333.
Read in place in House by Mr. Frank D. Evans, 1678.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 1678.
Reported without amendment, 3094-3095.
First reading, 3210.
Dropped from calendar, 3587.

FURNITURE, SECOND HAND, regulating the sale or exchange of

House Bill No. 1337.
Read in place in House by Mr. Frank D. Evans, 1678.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 1678.
Reported without amendment, 3094.
First reading, 3210.
Dropped from calendar, 3587.

GALLAGHER, WILLIAM P., as Chief Clerk of Senate, resolution (Senate) by Baldwin, authorizing election of, 6.

GAMBLING MACHINES, prohibiting the manufacture of

House Bill No. 856.
Read in place in House by Mr. Burke, 552.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 552.
Reported without amendment, 927.
First reading, 1047.
Second reading, 1279.
Third reading and final passage, 1488.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3457.
Signed by Speaker, 3751.

In Senate (No. 877).
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 1365.
Reported without amendment, 2597.
First reading, 2671.
Second reading, 2796.
Postponed for present, 2886-2887.
Resumed and passed third reading and final passage, 3370-3371.
Signed by President pro tempore, 3681.

GAMBLING PLACES, amending act of 1860, consolidating the penal laws, by fixing penalty for conducting

House Bill No. 1270.
Read in place in House by Mr. Whitehouse, 1371.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 1371.
Reported without amendment, 1483.
First reading, 1561.
Second reading and amended, 1727-1728.
Third reading and final passage, 2168.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 2514.

GAMBLING PLACES.—Continued.

Signed by Speaker, 2719.
Approved by Governor, 3234.

In Senate (No. 1063).
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 2138.
Reported without amendment, 2199.
First reading, 2244.
Second reading, 2385.
Third reading and final passage, 2474.
Signed by President pro tempore, 2602.

GAME COMMISSIONERS, BOARD OF, for furniture, office and supplies ordered through the Department of Supplies, making appropriation to

Senate Bill No. 1259.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Schantz, 3058.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3058.
Reported without amendment, 3059.
First reading, 3065.
Second reading, 3163-3164.
Third reading and final passage, 3368.
Returned from House without amendment, 3875.
Signed by President, 3882.

In House (No. 1762).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3456.
Reported without amendment, 3569.
First reading, 3569.
Second reading, 3766.
Third reading and final passage, 3952.
Signed by Speaker, 3986.

GAME COMMISSIONERS, BOARD OF, to refund fines collected from members of hunting camps, authorizing

House Bill No. 794.
Read in place in House by Mr. Stock, 490.
Referred to Committee on Game, 490.
Reported without amendment, 2398.
First reading, 2567.
Second reading, 2678.
Third reading and final passage, 3241-3242.

In Senate (No. 1292).
Referred to Committee on Game and Fisheries, 3178.
Reported without amendment, 3179-3180.
First reading, 3196.
Second reading and recommitted, 3384.

GAME COMMISSIONERS, members of Board of, nominated, 15; nominations laid upon table, 23; referred to Committee on Finance, 60; reported with favorable recommendation, 3538; nominations confirmed, 3559.

GAME FUND, amending act of 1923, consolidating the game laws, by regulating expenditure of

House Bill No. 231.
Read in place in House by Mr. Wells, 95.
Referred to Committee on Game, 95.
Reported without amendment, 492.
First reading, 561.
Second reading and amended, 606.
Third reading and final passage, 676-677.
Returned from Senate with amendments in which House concurred, 3101-3102.
Signed by Speaker, 3434.

Remarks on, by
Wells, 874.

In Senate (No. 471).
Referred to Committee on Game and Fisheries, 665.
Reported with amendment, 2225.
First reading, 2243.
Second reading and recommitted, 2378-2379.
Re-reported with amendment, 2597.
Over in its order, 2771.
Third reading and amended, 2881-2882.
Resumed and passed finally, 3024-3025.
Returned from House with Senate amendments concurred in, 3127.
Signed by President, 3323.

GAME (see also, deer, hunting, wardens, woodchuck).

GAME, WILD BIRDS AND WILD ANIMALS, by changing open season, protecting quail, and providing no game protector shall have power to enforce any laws excepting game laws, amending act of 1923, consolidating law relating to

House Bill No. 265.
Read in place in House by Mr. Nicholson, 112.
Referred to Committee on Game, 112.
Reported with amendment, 1550-1551.
First reading, 1737.
Second reading, 1846-1847.
Third reading and final passage, 2176-2177.
Returned from Senate with amendments in which House concurred, 3816.
Signed by Speaker, 3998.

In Senate (No. 1076).
Referred to Committee on Game and Fisheries, 2236.
Reported with amendment, 3123.
First reading, 3192.
Second reading and recommitted, 3374-3375.
Re-reported with amendment, 3515.
Third reading and final passage, 3689-3690.
Returned from House with Senate amendments concurred in, 3736.
Signed by President, 3889.

Remarks on, by
Barr, 3690.

GAME, WILD BIRDS AND WILD ANIMALS, by closing the season for ruffed grouse during 1925, amending act of 1923, consolidating the law relating to

House Bill No. 1368.
Read in place in House by Mr. Sterling, (by request), 1680.
Referred to Committee on Game, 1680.

GAME, WILD BIRDS AND WILD ANIMALS, by establishing Auxiliary State Game Refuges, amending act of 1923, consolidating and revising the laws relating to

House Bill No. 662.
Read in place in House by Mr. Bidelspacher, 293.
Referred to Committee on Game, 293.
Reported without amendment, 604.
First reading, 697.
Second reading and amended, 762-763.
Third reading and amended, 936-937.
Resumed and passed finally, 1181-1182.
Returned from Senate with amendments in which House concurred, 2950-2951.
Signed by Speaker, 3218.

In Senate (No. 623).
Referred to Committee on Game and Fisheries, 1220.
Reported with amendment, 2224-2225.
First reading, 2243.
Second reading, 2381-2382.
Recommitted, 2469.
Re-reported without amendment, 2597.
Third reading and final passage, 2772.
Returned from House with Senate amendments concurred in, 2912.
Signed by President, 3125.

GAME, WILD BIRDS AND WILD ANIMALS, by increasing the hunting license fees, and providing limited hunting licenses, amending act of 1923, consolidating the law relating to

House Bill No. 836.
Read in place in House by Mr. Behney, 551.
Referred to Committee on Game, 551.

GAME, WILD BIRDS AND WILD ANIMALS, by increasing the resident hunters' license fee, and making appropriations, amending act of 1923, consolidating the law relating to

Senate Bill No. 963.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Baldwin, 1748.
Referred to Committee on Game and Fisheries, 1748.
Reported without amendment, 1823.
First reading, 1825.
Second reading and recommitted, 2022-2023.
Re-reported with amendment, 2351.
Recommitted, 2471.
Re-reported with amendment, 2620.

GAME, WILD BIRDS AND WILD ANIMALS.—Continued.
Over in its order, 2773.
Third reading and amended, 2888-2889.
Over in its order, 3027.
Resumed and passed finally, 3128-3130.

In House (No. 1735).
Referred to Committee on Game, 3254.
Reported without amendment, 3302.
First reading, 3302.
Second reading, 3611.
Dropped from calendar, 3759.
Motion to reconsider vote by which bill was dropped from calendar agreed to, 3771.
Third reading and defeated on final passage, 3832-3833.

Remarks on, by
Rhodes, 3832.
Alexander, 3832.
Bidelspacher, 3832.
Armstrong, 3832.

GAME, WILD BIRDS AND WILD ANIMALS, by increasing bounties on certain noxious animals, amending act of 1923, consolidating the law relating to

House Bill No. 42.
Read in place in House by Mr. Williston P. Wood, 80.
Referred to Committee on Game, 80.

GAME, WILD BIRDS AND WILD ANIMALS, by increasing the nonresident hunter's license fee, amending act of 1923, consolidating the law relating to

House Bill No. 156.
Read in place in House by Mr. Nicholson, 87.
Referred to Committee on Game, 87.

GAME, WILD BIRDS AND WILD ANIMALS, by providing a non-resident small game hunter's license, and increasing fees for unrestricted non-resident hunter's license, amending act of 1923, consolidating the law relating to

House Bill No. 1336.
Read in place in House by Mr. Nicholson, 1678.
Referred to Committee on Game, 1678.
Reported without amendment, 2929.
First reading, 3081-3082.
Second reading, 3213-3214.
Third reading and defeated on final passage, 3451.

GAME, WILD BIRDS AND WILD ANIMALS, by removing from skunks the protection afforded them as fur-bearing animals, amending act of 1923, consolidating the law relating to

House Bill No. 454.
Read in place in House by Mr. Irvin, 181.
Referred to Committee on Game, 181.
Reported without amendment, 1042.
First reading, 1282.
Second reading, 1376.
Third reading and final passage, 1568.

In Senate (No. 913).
Referred to Committee on Game and Fisheries, 1544-1545.

GAME, WILD BIRDS AND WILD ANIMALS, with regard to hunting of wild turkeys at night and time for training dogs on certain game, amending act of 1923, consolidating the law relating to

House Bill No. 1027.
Read in place in House by Mr. Phillips, 922.
Referred to Committee on Game, 922.
Reported without amendment, 1682.
First reading, 1923.
Second reading, 1936-1937.
Recommitted, 2183-2184.
Re-reported without amendment, 2724.
Third reading and defeated on final passage, 3258-3259.
Motions to reconsider vote on final passage, defeated, 3445-3450.

Remarks on, by
Marcus, 3258.
Phillips, 3258-3259.
Stadtlander, 3258-3259-3450.

GAME, WILD BIRDS AND WILD ANIMALS, with regard to open seasons, protection of deer, penalties, etc., amending and repealing part of act of 1923, consolidating the law relating to

House Bill No. 405.
Read in place in House by Mr. Haines, 162.
Referred to Committee on Game, 162.
Reported with amendment, 492.
First reading, 561.
Second reading and amended, 607-609.
Third reading and final passage, 678-681.
Returned from Senate with amendments in which House concurred, 3102.
Signed by Speaker, 3434.

Remarks on, by
Marshall, 680.
Haines, 680-681.

In Senate (No. 473).
Referred to Committee on Game and Fisheries, 665.
Reported with amendment, 2224.
First reading, 2243.
Second reading and recommitted, 2379-2381.
Re-reported with amendment, 2597.
Over in its order, 2771.
Third reading and amended, 2882-2884.
Resumed and passed finally, 3025-3027.
Returned from House with Senate amendments concurred in, 3128.
Signed by President, 3323.

Remarks on, by
North, 2381.
Davis, 2381.
Baldwin, 2381.

GAME, WILD BIRDS AND WILD ANIMALS, with regard to permits for dogs hunting foxes or wild cats, amending act of 1923, consolidating law relating to

House Bill No. 731.
Read in place in House by Mr. Shambach, 385.
Referred to Committee on Game, 385.
Reported without amendment, 689.
First reading, 786.
Second reading, 850.
Third reading and final passage, 942.
Returned from Senate with amendments in which House concurred, 2570.
Signed by Speaker, 2809.
Approved by Governor, 3416.

In Senate (No. 610).
Referred to Committee on Game and Fisheries, 1033.
Reported without amendment, 1222.
First reading, 1225.
Second reading, 1325.
Recommitted, 1523.
Re-reported with amendment, 2224.
Third reading and amended, 2367-2368.
Resumed and passed finally, 2463-2464.
Returned from House with Senate amendments concurred in, 2604.
Signed by President pro tempore, 2746.

GAMES OF CHANCE (see agricultural exhibitions).

GARAGEMEN (see motor vehicles).

GARBAGE (see townships of first class).

GARBAGE PLANTS (see boroughs).

GARRETSON HOSPITAL (see appropriation).

GARVIN, THOMAS H., as Chief Clerk of House, resolution (House) by Alexander, authorizing election of, 37.

GARVIN, THOMAS H., Chief Clerk of House, remarks, by Turner, on the presentation of a radio to, 3423. Letter of appreciation received from, 3758, Remarks on, by Turner, 3991.

GARVIN, THOMAS H., Chief Clerk of House, upon the birth of a granddaughter, resolution (House) by Baldi, congratulating, 57.

GAS COMPANIES (see public service companies).

GAS WELLS (see boroughs).

GAVELS, from Massachusetts to Lieutenant-Governor and Speaker of House, communication relative to presentation of, presented to Senate, 3629; to House.

GELDER, FREDERICK T., Senator from Twenty-third District, (Bradford, Susquehanna and Wyoming Counties)

Bills introduced by
No. 83.
Defining private waters, and the ownership of fish therein, 97.

No. 84.
Making appropriation to the State Highway Department for payment of rewards to townships of second class, 97.

No. 323.
Validating ordinances and proceedings by councils in boroughs for paving and curbing of public highways, and municipal liens therefor, 177.

No. 335.
Making appropriation to Robert Packer Hospital, of sayre, 412.

No. 336.
Making appropriation to Simon H. Barnes Memorial Hospital, of Susquehanna, 412.

No. 382.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Susquehanna County, 477.

No. 395.
Providing for rebuilding of county bridges over two hundred feet in length on improved State highways in counties of seventh and eighth class, 529.

No. 396.
Amending act of 1911, establishing public school system, by requiring reports in regard to employment of minors, 529.

No. 605.
Establishing as a State highway a certain section of public road in Wyoming, Bradford and Susquehanna Counties, 1028.

No. 1260.
Repealing act of 1869, conferring upon township and borough authorities in Bradford and Sullivan Counties rights and powers over the Susquehanna and Tioga Turnpike, 3060.

Bills reported by
No. 162.
Prescribing sanitary regulations and standards for tenement and boarding houses in cities of second and third class, boroughs, towns and townships, 2199.

No. 165.
Authorizing county commissioners to appropriate moneys for health work in counties, 203.

No. 200.
Amending act establishing public school employes' retirement system, by providing for payment of annuity to employes separated from service prior to establishment of retirement system, 167.

No. 243.
Repealing section 1 of act of 1911, to protect the State Forest Reserves, 476.

No. 299.
Defining chiropractic, 3537.

No. 342.
Further amending act prohibiting the manufacture or sale of adulterated, misbranded or deleterious foods, 527.

No. 418, (House No. 449).
Authorizing Department of Public Instruction annually to fix fees to be charged for the professional examining boards, 644.

No. 439, (House No. 419).
Amending act to discontinue the State quarantine 991.

GELDER, FREDERICK T.—Continued.

No. 465.
Amending act regulating practice of pharmacy, with regard to credit for experience in drug dispensaries of hospitals, and registration of drug stores and pharmacists, 1351.

No. 547.
Amending act enabling incorporated hospital associations to acquire by lease or purchase certain State hospitals, 1747.

No. 592.
Amending act of 1913, imposing taxes upon certain classes of personal property, by exempting indebtedness of school districts from taxation, 1615.

No. 955, (House No. 811).

Amending act relating to practice of medicine and surgery, by providing for annual registration of persons qualified to practice medicine or any of the allied branches thereof, 2129.

No. 1099, (House No. 1139).
Amending act for prevention and treatment of mental diseases, with regard to admission, detention and right of mental defectives and insane in institutions, 2624.

No. 1107, (House No. 893).
Amending act defining and regulating consolidated schools, by further defining said schools, and fixing Commonwealth's share of cost of transportation, 2596.

No. 1182, (House No. 1398).
Providing for examination, licensing and registration of undertakers, 3123.

No. 1204, (House No. 827).
Amending School Code, by providing that pupils may attend religious instruction, 3022.

No. 1248, (House No. 1425).
Making it unlawful to indicate any other than standard time on any public building or thoroughfare, 3059.

No. 1265, (House No. 1367).
Amending School Code, by permitting school boards to assign pupils to schools in other States and to pay their tuition therein, 3478.

Election returns, 2.

Member of standing committees, 60-62.

Motion by, to
Adjourn, 2245.
Recommit Bill No. 232, validating ordinances and proceedings by councils in boroughs for paving and curbing public highways, 1526.

Recommit Bill No. No. 396, amending School Code, by requiring reports in regard to employment of minors, 833.

Oath of office administered to, 4.

GELNETT, AMOS L., Representative from Perry County.

Amendments offered by, to
Bill No. 1130, Further amending School Code, by changing the valuation per teacher in school districts of fourth class, 2427.

Bills introduced by
No. 133.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Perry County, 86.

No. 184.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Perry and Juniata Counties, 89.

No. 428.
Providing that all county and township bridges on State highway routes shall be taken over by the Commonwealth, 180.

GELNETT, AMOS L.—Continued.

No. 429.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Perry County, 180.

No. 1130.
Further amending act of 1911, establishing public school system, by changing the valuation per teacher in school districts of fourth class, 1229.

Bills reported by

No. 471.
Providing for the quarantine and control of the European corn borer, 296.

No. 1649.
Providing for notification of friends of persons committed to jail awaiting hearings, of charges preferred against them and time of trial, 2722.

Bill returned by
No. 973.
Validating certain municipal contracts, claims and liens in boroughs, 1233.

Election returns, 32.

Member of standing committees, 73-78, 91.

Motion by, to
Drop from calendar Bill No. 1678, (Senate No. 414), repealing route 305, from Landisburg to Carlisle, of act establishing certain public roads as State highways, 3965.

Recommit Bill No. 428, providing that all county and township bridges on State highway routes shall be taken over by the Commonwealth, 1044.

Reconsider vote dropping from calendar Bill No. 948, (Senate No. 13), providing for ratification of proposed amendments to Constitution of United States by referendum vote, 3977-3978.

Oath of office administered to, 36.

GENERAL ALBERT J. LOGAN ARMORY (see Armory).

GENERAL ANTHONY WAYNE (see Wayne).

GENERAL APPROPRIATION BILL (see appropriation for expenses, etc).

GENERAL ELECTIONS (see elections).

GENERAL GALUSHA PENNYPACKER MONUMENT COMMISSION, member of, nominated, 20; nominations laid upon table, 23. referred to Committee on Finance, 60; reported with favorable recommendation, 3538; nomination confirmed, 3559.

GENERAL GEORGE GORDON MEADE STATUE COMMISSION, members of, nominated, 20; nominations laid upon table, 23; referred to Committee on Finance, 60; reported with favorable recommendation, 3538; nomination confirmed, 3559.

GENERAL HOSPITAL (see appropriation).

GEOGRAPHIC BOARD (see Department of Internal Affairs).

GEORGE JUNIOR REPUBLIC ASSOCIATION (see appropriation).

GERMANTOWN DISPENSARY AND HOSPITAL, (see appropriation).

GETTYSBURG BATTLEFIELD MEMORIAL COMMISSION, transferring and reappropriating to Department of Property and Supplies certain unexpended balances of appropriations heretofore made to

House Bill No. 56.
Read in place in House by Mr. McCaig, 81.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 81.
Reported without amendment, 113.
First reading, 113.
Second reading, 139.
Recommitted, 164.

GETTYSBURG NATIONAL PARK (see highways).

GIANT POWER BOARD, of land strips for occupancy and use by giant power transmission lines, concerning the designation by

House Bill No. 1048.
Read in place in House by Mr. Goodnough, 924.
Referred to Committee on Manufactures, 924.

GIANT POWER BOARD, of supply of electricity to public in rural districts, providing for investigation and report to

House Bill No. 1049.
Read in place in House by Mr. Goodnough, 924.
Referred to Committee on Manufactures, 924.

GIANT POWER BOARD, of voltage and frequency and form of current therefor, imposing on operators of public service major transmission systems the duty of common carriers of electric current, and providing for the fixing by

House Bill No. 1057.
Read in place in House by Mr. Goodnough, 925.
Referred to Committee on Manufactures, 925.

GIANT POWER BOARD, to license interstate public service transmission lines for the regulation of interstate and foreign transmission and delivery of electric current, authorizing

House Bill No. 1044.
Read in place in House by Mr. Goodnough, 923.
Referred to Committee on Manufacturers, 923.

GIANT POWER BOARD, to negotiate with other States and Canada for interstate and foreign transmission and delivery of electric current, authorizing

House Bill No. 1046.
Read in place in House by Mr. Goodnough, 924.
Referred to Committee on Manufacturers, 924.

GIANT POWER BOARD, within the Department of Forests and Waters, defining its powers and duties, and making appropriation, creating

House Bill No. 1043.
Read in place in House by Mr. Goodnough, 923.
Referred to Committee on Manufacturers, 923.
Re-referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3205.

GIANT POWER COMPANIES, and common carrier transmission companies to serve them on equal terms with other distribution systems, creating incorporated electric districts for purchase and distribution of electricity to the public, and requiring

House Bill No. 1361.
Read in place in House by Mr. Goodnough, 1680.
Referred to Committee on Manufacturers, 1680.

GIANT POWER COMPANIES, concerning electric utilities, establishing rate-base therefor, and amending Public Service Company Law to include

House Bill No. 1047.
Read in place in House by Mr. Goodnough, 924.
Referred to Committee on Manufacturers, 924.

GIANT POWER COMPANIES, holding giant power permits, authorizing condemnation and appropriation of lands and other property of

House Bill No. 1051.
Read in place in House by Mr. Goodnough, 924.
Referred to Committee on Manufacturers, 924.

GIANT POWER COMPANIES, holding giant power permits, of the right to mine coal on specific lands, authorizing condemnation and appropriation by

House Bill No. 1362.
Read in place in House by Mr. Goodnough, 1680.
Referred to Committee on Manufacturers, 1680.

GIANT POWER PERMITS, by the Giant Power Board, concerning the issuance of

House Bill No. 1054.
Read in place in House by Mr. Goodnough, 924.
Referred to Committee on Manufacturers, 924.

GIANT POWER (see also corporations, hydroelectric, island, water).

GIANT POWER, steamdriven minemouth electric generating stations, and for common carriage of electric current for light, heat and power, supplement to act of 1874, for incorporation and regulation of certain corporations, authorizing incorporation of corporations for operation of

House Bill No. 1056.
Read in place in House by Mr. Goodnough, 924.
Referred to Committee on Manufacturers, 924.

GIANT POWER TRANSMISSION LINES, of lands servient or adjacent to rights of way for railroads or highways, concerning the occupancy and use for

House Bill No. 1052.
Read in place in House by Mr. Goodnough, 924.
Referred to Committee on Manufacturers, 924.

GILCHRIST, GEORGE E., Representative from Wayne County, Amendments offered by, to

Bill No. 742, Making appropriation to Board of Commissioners of Public Grounds and Buildings for acquisition and maintenance of Delaware River bridges between Pennsylvania and New York, 3413.

Bills introduced by
No. 343.
Making appropriation to Wayne County Memorial Hospital, at Honesdale, 132.

No. 619.
Authorizing the building of a wall for protection of roads and property along the Delaware River in Damascus Townships, and making appropriation, 255.

No. 628.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Susquehanna and Wayne Counties, 290.

No. 742.
Making appropriation to Board of Commissioners of Public Grounds and Buildings for acquisition and maintenance of bridges over Delaware River between Pennsylvania and New York, 442.

No. 1367.
Amending act of 1911, establishing public school system, by permitting school boards to assign pupils to schools in other States and pay their tuitioon in such schools, 1680.

Bills introduced by
No. 1578.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Wayne and Lackawanna Counties, 2391.

Bill reported by
No. 675.
Amending act providing method through which the Commonwealth may cooperate with individuals in building fences to protect crops and orchards against damage from wild deer, 492.

Election returns, 33.

Member of standing committees, 73-78.

Motion by, to
Reconsider vote on Bill No. 742, Making appropriation to Board of Commissioners of Public Grounds and Buildings for acquisition and maintenance of Delaware River bridges between Pennsylvania and New York, 3412-3413.

Oath of office administered to, 36.

Resolution, concurrent, offered by
Recalling from Governor House Bill No. 742, Making appropriation to Board of Commissioners of Public Grounds and Buildings for acquisition and maintenance of bridges over Delaware River between Pennsylvania and New York, 3207.

GLEN MILLS SCHOOLS (see appropriation).

GOEHRING, EDWARD B., Representative from Allegheny County, (Fourth District)

Amendments offered by, to
Bill No. 82, Amending act providing that cash deposits may be accepted by courts of record in lieu of bail, 303-468-469.

Bill No. 215, Making appropriation to Pittsburgh Homeopathic Hospital, 1152.

GOEHRING, EDWARD B.—Continued.

Bill No. 384, Regulating the conduct of policemen and firemen at elections in cities of second and third class, 402.

Bill No. 493, Providing for levy of a poll tax in counties of second class, 403-404.

Bills introduced by
No. 61.
Exempting from jury duty women over sixty-five years of age and mothers of children under five years, 82.

No. 82.
Amending act of 1921, providing that cash deposits may be accepted by courts of record in lieu of bail, authorizing the depositing of cash bail by others than defendants, 83.

No. 214.
Making appropriation to Western Pennsylvania Hospital, of Pittsburgh, 94.

No. 215.
Making appropriation to Pittsburgh Homeopathic Hospital, 94.

No. 235.
Amending act of 1913, providing for personal registration of electors in cities of first and second class, by eliminating declaration of age, 95.

No. 461.
Making appropriation to Pittsburgh Newsboy's Home, 182.

No. 463.
Further amending and amending part of act of 1913, provide for the personal registration of electors in cities of first and second class, with regard to re-registration in cities of second class, 182.

No. 1030.
Relating to the printing and binding for the elective departments of the State Government, 923.

No. 1328.
Providing for adoption of illegitimate children in certain cases, 1677.

No. 1522.
Limiting the operation of by-laws of corporations, and providing for the execution of contracts, mortgages, etc., by such corporations, 2246.

Bills reported by
No. 34.
Amending act relating to decedents' estates, by increasing widow's and children's exemptions, 295.

No. 112.
Authorizing the recording of deeds by photographic process, 305.

No. 113.
Providing for the registration of deeds from photostatic copies, 305.

No. 114.
Regulating the recording of deeds containing illegible matter, 305.

No. 181.
Revising and consolidating the law relating to the flag of the United States and other flags, 2146, 3072.

No. 269.
Amending act relating to decedents' estates, by providing for payments of property belonging to minors without appointment of guardian in estates not exceeding $200, 305.

No. 383.
Fixing salaries of fire marshals and the deputies and assistants, 671.

GOEHRING, EDWARD B. —Continued.

No. 489.
For the protection from exorbitant charges for rooms in hotels and other places of public accommodation, 754.

No. 504, (Senate No. 17).
Amending act establishing an intermediate court of appeals, 511.

No. 715.
Amending act relating to verdicts and judgments in actions of ejectment, 671.

No. 736.
Defining and regulating the business of auctioneers, 1831.

No. 799.
Regulating licensing, operation and maintenance of infants' boarding houses, 754.

No. 1279.
Amending act concerning divorces, by eliminating alias subpoenas in divorce acttions, 2164.

No. 1416, (Senate No. 566).
Authorizing Department of Welfare to pay wages to inmates of penitentiaries and other correctional institutions, 2165.

Election returns, 28.

Leave of absence granted, 1853, 2390, 3114.

Member of special committees, 556.

Member of standing committees, 73-78-91.

Motion by, for
Appointment of conference committee on House Bill No. 61, exempting from jury duty women over sixty-five years of age and mothers of children under five years, 2953.

House to concur in Senate amendments to House Bill No. 61, exempting from jury duty women over sixty-five years of age and mothers of children under five years, 2952.

House to recede from non-concurrence in Senate amendments to House Bill No. 61, exempting from jury duty women over sixty-five years of age and mothers of children under five years, 2952.

Motion by, to
Drop from calendar Bill No. 1764, (Senate No. 135), further amending act constituting the Allegheny Court the juvenile court, by requiring salary board to fix salaries of all employes, 3971.

Grant privilege of House to Hon. Harry Smith to sing a few selected songs, 3970.

Reconsider vote on Bill No. 82, amending act providing that cash deposit may be accepted in lieu of bail, 468.

Oath of office administered to, 36.

Question of information raised by, on
Question of amending title of bill by striking out, 3599.

Reasons for vote on
Bill No. 1071, (Senate No. 300), United Dry Bill, 1840-1841.

Remarks by, on
Bill No. 61, Exempting from jury duty women over sixty-five years of age and mothers of children under five years, 516,2952.

Bill No. 82, Amending act providing that cash deposits may be accepted by courts of record in lieu of bail, 555.

Bill No. 589, Permitting fishing on Sunday with one rod and two hooks, 2151.

APPROPRIATION TO CHESTER HOSPITAL,—Continued.

Bill No. 637, Amending the Penal Code, by providing that the penalty for murder of first degree shall be either death or life imprisonment at the discretion of the jury or court, 2148-2149.

Bill No. 841, (Senate No. 19), Making incurable insanity a cause for divorce, 3664.

GOLDER, HON. BENJAMIN M., on Senate Bill No. 232, validating ordinances and proceedings by borough councils for paving public highways, remarks in House by, 3666-3667.

GOLF, challenge of Senate to play a Foursome, accepted by House, 689; House committee appointed, 689; Senate notified of acceptance of challenge by House, 797; time fixed for game, 2735;

GOODNOUGH, C. J., Representative from Cameron County.

Amendments offered by, to

Bill No. 378, Amending act relating to sale of Paris greens, etc., by requiring the registration of insecticides and fungicides, 607.

Bill No. 389, Making appropriation for care, treatment and maintenance of indigent insane, 3617.

Bills introduced by

No. 378.
Amending act of 1917, preventing the manufacture or sale of adulterated or misbranded Paris greens, etc., by requiring the registration of insecticides and fungicides, 161.

No. 379.
Making appropriation to pay for treatment of indigent sick or injured in medical and surgical hospitals not owned by the Commonwealth, 161.

No. 380.
To prevent deception in and to regulate sale of paint, putty, naval stores (turpentine and rosin), or any substitutes therefor, 161.

No. 409.
Providing for payment of advances against appropriations for maintenance of certain State-owned institutions, 162.

No. 443.
Providing that cost of moving household effects of State employes shall be deemed expenses under certain circumstances, 180.

No. 748.
Making appropriation to pay for treatment of indigent sick or injured in medical and surgical hospitals not owned by State, 443.

No. 1043.
Creating a Giant Power Board within the Department of Forests and Waters, defining its power and duties, and making appropriations, 923.

No. 1044.
Authorizing Giant Power Board to license interstate public service transmission lines for the regulation of interstate and foreign transmission and delivery of electric current, 923.

No. 1045.
Requiring the Water and Power Resources Board to make orders designating reservoir sites, 923.

No. 1046.
Authorizing the Giant Power Board to negotiate with other States and Canada for interstate and foreign transmission and delivery of electric current, 924.

No. 1047.
Concerning electric utilities, establishing rate-base therefor, and amending Public Service Company Law to include Giant Power Companies, 924.

No. 1048.
Concerning the designation by the Giant Power Board of land strips for occupancy and use by giant power transmission lines, 924.

GOODNOUGH, C. J.—Continued.

No. 1049.
Providing for investigation and report by Giant Power Board of supply of electricity to public in rural districts, 924.

No. 1050.
Amending act of 1923, relating to power permits from the Water Supply Commission, by appropriating the annual charges paid by permittees, 924.

No. 1051.
Authorizing condemnation and appropriation of lands and other property by giant power companies holding giant power permits, 924.

No. 1052.
Concerning the occupancy and use for giant power transmission lines of lands servient or adjacent to rights of way for railroads and highway purposes, 924.

No. 1053.
Concerning the taxation of lands owned or taken by corporations for the development of hydroelectric power for use or used in public service, 924.

No. 1054.
Concerning the issuance of giant power permits by the Giant Power Board, 924.

No. 1055.
Prohibiting receipt of applications and the issue of warrants and patents for islands owned by the Commonwealth, 924.

No. 1056.
Supplement to act of 1874, providing for incorporation and regulation of certain corporations, authorizing incorporation of corporations for operation of giant power steam driven minemouth electric generating stations, and for common carriage of electric current for light, heat and power, 924.

No. 1057.
Imposing on operators of public service major transmission systems the duty of common carriers of electric current, and providing for fixing by Giant Power Board of voltage and frequency and form of current therefor, 925.

No. 1360.
Declaring the use of prime movers in the generation of electric current by light, heat and power corporations shall not render unlawful the merger of such corporations, 1680.

No. 1361.
Creating incorporated electric districts for purchase and distribution of electricity to the public, and requiring giant power companies and common carrier transmission companies to serve them on equal terms with other distribution systems, 1680.

No. 1362.
Authorzing condemnation and appropriation by giant power companies holding giant power permits of the right to mine coal on specific lands, 1680.

No. 1363.
Supplement to Corporation Act of 1874, providing for incorporation and regulation of corporations for distribution of electric current for light, heat and power, 1680.

Bills reported by

No. 547.
Joint resolution proposing amendment to Constitution, providing that taxation laws may grant exemptions and rebates, 1682.

No. 991, (Senate No. 411).
Amending Insurance Company Act of 1921, by fixing contents of declaration to be filed with Commissioner and increasing amount of required re-

GOODNOUGH, C. J.—Continued.

serve fund in reciprocal and inter-insurance exchanges, 1716.

Election returns, 29.

Member of special committee, 37, 38, 133, 163.

Member of standing committees, 73-78.

Motion by, for
House to concur in Senate concurrent resolution recalling from House, Senate Bill No. 329, regulating manufacture and sale of non-alcoholic drinks, 1559.

Motion by, to
Accept invitation of Governor for Joint Session to hear address, 1550.

Postpone Senate concurrent resolution recalling from House, Senate Bill No. 329, regulating manufacture and sale of non-alcoholic drinks, 1506.
Recommit Bill No. 443, providing that the cost of moving the household effects and families of certain State employes shall be deemed expenses under certain circumstances, 783.

Recommit Bill No. 928, (Senate No. 340), amending act establishing State employes' retirement system, by permitting employes of the Department of Public Instruction to join same, 2033.

Reconsider vote on Bill No. 389, making appropriation for care, treatment and maintenance of indigent insane, 3617.

Reconsider vote on Bill No. 443, providing that the cost of moving the household effects and families of certain State employes shall be deemed expenses under certain circumstances, 783.

Oath of office administered to, 36.

Presentation of Speaker to the House of Representatives, made by, 37.

Presentation of testimonial to Mr. James N. Moore, Director of the Legislative Reference Bureau, 3991.

Remarks by, on

Bill No. 279, Fixing salaries of judges, 2696.

Bill No. 443, Providing that the cost of moving the household effects and families of certain State employes shall be deemed expenses under certain circumstances, 782-783.

Bill No. 1082, (Senate No. 182), Omnibus Road Bill, 2715.

Bill No. 1688, (Senate No. 337), Revising and consolidating the law relating to poor relief excepting in counties of first and second class, 3827.

Motion to recommit Bill No. 1293, (Senate No. 123), amending act regulating employment of labor, by appropriating boiler inspection fees to Department of Labor and Industry, 2304.

Resolution offered by
Authorizing appointment of committee to wait upon the Governor and inform him that Senate and House will meet him in Joint Session, 133.

Tendering thanks of House to Speaker Bluett for efficient manner in which he performed his duties, 3989.

GOOD SAMARITAN HOSPITAL (see appropriation).

GOODS (see chattels, merchandise, storage).

GOSS, WILLIAM I., Representative from Allegheny County, (Fifth District).

Amendments offered by, to
Bill No. 609, Authorizing townships of first class to create fire and water districts, 693.

Bill No. 638, Making appropriation to Belvedere General Hospital of Pittsburgh, 1173.

GOSS, WILLIAM I.—Continued.

Bills introduced by
No. 433.
Making appropriation to Colored Women's Relief Association of Western Pennsylvania, 180.

No. 460.
Making deficiency appropriation to Pittsburgh Hospital Association, 182.

No. 462.
Making appropriation to Pittsburgh Hospital Association, 182.

No. 581.
Making appropriation to Home for Aged and Infirm Colored Women, at Pittsburgh, 219.

No. 638.
Making appropriation to Belvedere General Hospital of Pittsburgh, 291.

No. 704.
Providing for the licensing and regulation of hotels and restaurants, 384.

No. 978.
Joint resolution proposing amendment to Constitution, providing that General Assembly may authorize Pittsburgh to levy special assessment of property owners for public improvement, 750.

Bills reported by
No. 453.
Authorzing the Department of Property and Supplies to exchange unserviceable personal property of the Commonwealth, 552.

No. 493.
Providing for levy of poll tax in counties of second class, 255.

No. 664.
Amending act establishing public school system, with regard to eligibility of county superintendents, 511.

No. 687.
Authorizing cities of third class to acquire water supply facilities, 511.

No. 766.
Providing for examination of custodians, engineers, their assistants and firemen of school houses in districts of first, second and third class, 2249.

Election returns, 28.

Leave of absence granted, 114.

Member of special committees, 444.

Member of standing committees, 73-78.

Oath of office administered to, 36.

GOVERNOR, presentation of biennial message of, 39-51.

GOVERNOR (see also highways, hunting, old age assistance commission, police).

GOVERNOR'S invitation for Joint Session of Senate and House to hear address, read and accepted by Senate, 106; by House, 111; Senate proceeds to Hall of House, 127; Joint Session held and address by Governor, 134-138.

GOVERNOR'S invitation for Joint Session of Senate and House to hear address, read and accepted by Senate, 253; by House, 256; Senate proceeds to Hall of House, 287; Joint Session held and address by Governor, 299-302.

GOVERNOR'S invitation for Joint Session of Senate and House to hear address, read and accepted by Senate, 431-432; by House, 444; Senate proceeds to Hall of House, 475; Joint Session held and address by Governor, 498-502.

GOVERNOR'S invitation for Joint Session of Senate and House to hear address, read and accepted by Senate, 1539-1540; by House, 1550; Senate proceeds to Hall of House, 1622; Joint Session held and address by Governor, 1703-1704.

GRADE CROSSINGS (see crossings).

GRAND ARMY OF REPUBLIC (see appropriation to Ladies of).

GRAND JURY (see district attorneys).

GRAND VIEW HOSPITAL (see appropriation).

GRAND VIEW INSTITUTION FOR CARE AND TREATMENT OF POOR CONSUMPTIVES (see appropriation).

GRAVES (see soldiers).

GREAT LAKES (see waters).

GREEBY, HARRY, Representative from Philadelphia County, (Eighteenth District).

Bills introduced by
No. 1586.
Limiting the liability of a husband for debts contracted by his wife, 2392.

No. 1587.
Providing for continuance of criminal cases and the granting of new trials to defendants by reason of comments made by judge or other persons adverse to or commendatory of the verdict of any jury, 2392.

Election returns, 32.

Member of standing committees, 73-78.

Oath of office administered to, 36.

GREENE COUNTY (see highway).

GREENSTEIN, L. ARTHUR, Representative from Philadelphia County, (First District).

Amendments offered by, to
Bill No. 757, Amending act for incorporation and regulation of certain corporations, by changing the effect of by-laws, 1590.

Bill No. 852, Making appropriation to reimburse Josephine Wrucina, for overpayments to the State Treasurer, 1178-1179.

Bills introduced by
No. 199.
Making appropriation to Mount Sinai Hospital of Philadelphia, 91.

No. 344.
Requiring owners or proprietors of any storage or warehouse to notify title holders of intended removal of same, 132.

No. 374.
Requiring owners or proprietors of storage warehouses to notify title holders of intended removal or sale of goods therein, 160.

No. 852.
Making appropriation to reimburse Josephine Wrucina for overpayments to the State Treasurer, 552.

No. 1231.
Classifying building and loan associations, 1370.

Bills reported by
No. 3.
Creating a Bureau of Topographic and Geological Survey in the Department of Internal Affairs, 1712.

No. 267.
Authorizing corporations to issue stock to employes at par value, 510.

No. 421.
Making unlawful the bribery of professional baseball players, boxers or wrestlers, 200.

No. 455.
Further amending act establishing public school system, with regard to advertisement for competitive bids for construction and repairs exceeding three hundred dollars, 387.

No. 505, (Senate No. 37).
Amending act relating to appeals in cases of summary convictions, 1483.

GREENSTEIN, L. ARTHUR.—Continued.

No. 785.
Providing for publication and distribution of reports of examinations of building and loan associations, 2163.

No. 1013.
Amending act imposing a mercantile license tax, by fixing time for city and county treasurers to sue for recovery of licenses returned by appraisers, 1681.

No. 1251, (Senate No. 410).
Amending act establishing State employes' retirement system, by imposing certain duties upon recipients of State annuities thereunder, 1715.

No. 1283.
Relating to practice of naturopathy, 2516.

No. 1403.
Making it unlawful for municipalities to levy license fees or taxes upon manufacturers when not levied upon non-resident manufacturers, 3121.

Bill returned by
No. 43.
Amending act fixing salaries of judges, 202.

Election returns, 32.

Leave of absence granted, 845.

Member of standing committees, 73-78.

Motion by, to
Adjourn, 2087.

Recommit Bill No. 736, Defining and reguating the business of auctioneers, 2085.

Oath of office administered to, 36.

GREENVILLE HOSPITAL (see appropriation).

GRIFFITH, CHARLES R., Representative from Indiana County

Bills introduced by
No. 313.
Amending act of 1923, imposing State tax on liquid fuels, by increasing rate, changing manner of distribution and use of revenue derived therefrom, 130.

No. 314.
Amending act of 1919, exempting from taxation public property, places of religious worship, certain burial places and institutions of purely public charity, by exempting public parks used for amusement purposes, 130.

No. 779.
Amending act of 1874, relating to elections, by fixing time for return of registry list, 489.

No. 896.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Indiana County, 670.

No. 987.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Armstrong and Indiana Counties, 670.

No. 898.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Indiana County, 670.

No. 1140.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Indiana County, 1229.

No. 1345.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Indiana County, 1679.

No. 1467.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Indiana County, 2142.

GRIFFITH, CHARLES R.—Continued.

Bills reported by
No. 380.
To prevent deception in and to regulate sale of paint, putty and naval stores, 927.

No. 573, (Senate No. 52).
Making appropriation to State Highway Department for rebuilding of certain intercounty bridges destroyed by fire, 306.

Election returns, 30.

Leave of absence granted, 163.

Member of standing committees, 73-78.

Oath of office administered to, 36.

GRIMES, MISS HELEN, Representative from Allegheny County, (Twelfth District)

Amendments offered by, to
Bill No. 696, Regulating the occupation of hairdressers, etc., 627-631.

Bill No. 1232, Empowering counties to take, purchase or condemn property for erection of public buildings, 1935-1936.

Bill No. 1235, Empowering cities and counties authorized to take, purchase or condemn property for erection of public buildings to do so jointly, 2182.

Bill No. 1527, Creating salary board to fix salaries of all county employes, 2974.

Bills introduced by
No. 136.
Making appropriation to Ohio Valley General Hospital, at McKees Rocks, 86.

No. 696.
Regulating the occupation of hairdressers, cosmeticians, cosmetologists and dermatrichologists, and creating a State Board of Examiners for the licensing thereof, 384.

No. 783.
Supplementing act of 1923, creating county planning commission requiring certain plans of streets and plots to be submitted to and approved by said commission, and creating presumption of law, 490.

No. 1094.
Supplement to Public Service Company Act of 1913, providing as to how and when contracts between public service companies and municipalities may be modified or abrogated, 1039.

No. 1095.
Supplement to Public Service Company Act of 1913, providing as to when increase in rates, fares or tolls of public service companies shall become effective, 1039.

No. 1096.
Supplement to Public Service Company Act of 1913, providing for reparation of illegal excess of rates, charges or tolls of public service companies, 1039-1040.

No. 1232.
Empowering counties to take, purchase or condemn property for erection of public buildings, 1370.

No. 1235.
Empowering cities and counties authorized to condemn property for erection of public buildings to do so jointly, 1371.

No. 1425.
Making it unlawful to indicate any other than standard time on any public building or thoroughfare, 1929.

No. 1527.
Creating a salary board to fix salaries of all county employes, 2246.

GRIMES, MISS HELEN.—Continued.

No. 1528.
Providing for the fixing of the salaries of court criers and tipstaves by the judges appointing them, 2246.

Bills reported by
No. 412.
Amending Insurance Company Act of 1921, by requiring fire insurance companies to notify policy holders to file proof of loss, 553.

No. 670.
Amending the School Code, by providing for the opening of evening schools in citizenship upon petition therefor, 1262.

No. 686.
Regulating fees of clerks of court of quarter sessions in counties excepting those of first and second class, 755.

No. 749.
Amending act establishing State Highway Department, by changing route 49, from Bedford to Somerset, 1713.

No. 879.
Amending act establishing a fee bill, by increasing coroners' fees, 1830.

No. 1099, (Senate No. 15).
Requiring sale of bottled milk for drinking purposes, 1483.

No. 1446.
Further regulating the construction, maintenance and inspection of buildings in cities of first class, 2198.

No. 1527.
Creating a salary board to fix salaries of all county employes, 3317.

No. 1528.
Providing for the fixing of salaries of court criers and tipstaves in counties by the judges appointing them, 3317.

No. 1574.
Amending act creating office of county controller in counties of fourth class, 2496.

No. 1619, (Senate No. 615).
Requiring poor districts and hospitals for mental diseases to establish pension fund for employes of district, 2676.

No. 1724, (Senate No. 961).
Fixing salary of jail warden and jail physician in counties of second class, 3267.

Congratulating Miss M. Olive Barnett, Stenographer to Chief Clerk of House, for able performance of duties, 3996.

Election returns, 28.

Member of standing committees, 73-78-91.

Motion by, to
Adjourn, 874.

Drop from calendar House Bill No. 1528, Providing for the fixing of the salaries of court criers and tipstaves in counties by the judges appointing them, 3595.

Recommit Bill No. 696, Regulating the occupation of hairdressers, cosmeticians, etc., 781.

Recommit Bill No. 1094, Supplement to Public Service Company Act, providing as to how and when contracts between public service companies and municipalities may be modified or abrogated, 2034.

Recommit Bill No. 1095, Supplement to Public Service Company Act, providing as to when public service companies' increases in rates, fares or tolls shall become effective, 2034-2035.

GRIMES, MISS HELEN.—Continued.

Recommit Bill No. 1096, Supplement to Public Service Company Act, providing for reparation of illegal excess of rates, fares or tolls of public service companies, 2035.

Recommit Bill No. 1527, Creating salary board to fix salaries of all county employes, 3265.

Recommit Bill No. 1528, Providing for the fixing of the salaries of court criers and tipstaves in counties by the judges appointing them, 3280.

Oath of office administered to, 36.

Presentation of testimonial to Miss Catherine Campbell, Postmistress of House, 3994.

Remarks by, on
Bill No. 827, Amending School Code, by providing that pupils may attend religious instruction, 2841.

Bill No. 1425, Making it unlawful to indicate any other than standard time on any public building or thoroughfare, 3091.

Bill No. 1652, (Senate No. 960), Making it unlawful to indicate any other than standard time on any public building or thoroughfare, 3668.

Resolution offered by
Recommending that the clock presented to Speaker Bluett be set according to legal standard time, 3991.

GRISWOLD, MARVIN E., Senator from Forty-ninth District, (Erie County)

Amendments offered by, to
Bill No. 392, Amending act establishing public school system, by providing for county school boards, 832.

Bill No. 443, Making appropriation to Pennsylvania State Park and Harbor Commission of Erie for purpose of building retaining walls and dredging canal basin, 1517.

Bill No. 525, Further amending the School Code, with regard to crediting of Commonwealth on amounts due districts for teachers' salaries, 1025.

Bills introduced by
No. 85.
Authorizing counties and townships to purchase or condemn by right of eminent domain property and lands along highways so as to eliminate dangerous curves and widen narrow highways, 98.

No. 86.
Amending School Code, of 1911, by changing penalty to be added to delinquent school taxes and providing for rebates in districts of second class, 98.

No. 87.
Amending School Code of 1911, by providing for audit of accounts of second class school districts by auditors appointed by court, 98.

No. 88.
Amending School Code, of 1911, by providing for appointment of tax collectors in second class school districts, 98.

No. 89.
Further amending act of 1901, relative to collection of city, school and poor taxes in cities of third class, by exempting city treasurer from collection of school taxes in school districts of second class, 98.

No. 163.
Establishing as State highway, a certain section of public road in Erie County, 144.

No. 332.
Making appropriation to Armory Board to complete the erection of an armory at Erie, 412.

No. 390.
Abolishing the publication of mercantile appraisers' lists, 529.

GRISWOLD, MARVIN E.—Continued.

No. 391.
Amending act of 1913, providing for establishment and regulation of vocational schools, by changing manner of disbursement of State and Federal funds for furtherance of vocational education, 529.

No. 392.
Amending act of 1911, establishing public school system, by providing for county school boards, 529.

No. 443.
Making appropriation to Pennsylvania State Park and Harbor Commission of Erie, for purpose of building retaining walls and dredging canal basin, 568.

No. 523.
Amending act of 1917, relating to township, by providing for the creation of townships of first class in certain cases, 795.

No. 524.
Further amending act of 1911, establishing public school system, by authorizing school districts of the second class to employ certified public accountants in certain cases, 795.

No. 525.
Further amending act of 1911, establishing public school system, with regard to crediting of Commonwealth on amounts due districts for teachers' salaries, for payments thereon from Federal or State funds, 795.

Bills reported by
No. 86.
Amending School Code, by changing penalty to be added to delinquent school taxes, and providing for rebates in school districts of second class, 412, 1221.

No. 182.
Establishing certain public roads as State higways, 203.

No. 270.
Regulating discharge of industrial wastes into State waters, 3059.

No. 290.
Supplementing act authorizing State Highway Commissioner to combine sections of State highways under a common name or designation, 476.

No. 329.
Regulating manufacture, sale and registration of non-alcoholic drinks, 2027.

No. 391.
Amending act providing for establishment and regulation of vocational schools, 1188.

No. 392.
Amending act establishing public school system, by providing for county school boards, 644.

No. 495.
Authorizing municipalities to expend money for the insurance of volunteer firemen, 1755.

No. 510, (House No. 673).
Further amending act providing for incorporation and government of cities of third class, by changing salaries of councilmen and mayors, 991,2350.

No. 524.
Further amending the School Code, by authorizing school districts of second class to employ certified public accountants in certain cases, 875-876.

No. 525.
Further amending the School Code, with regard to crediting of Commonwealth on amounts due districts for teachers' salaries, for payments thereon from Federal or State funds, 876.

GRISWOLD, MARVIN E.—Continued.

No. 590.
Amending School Code, by providing for biennial enumeration of illiterates and aliens, 1613-1614.

No. 984, (House No. 670).
Amending School Code, by providing for the opening of evening schools in citizenship on petition therefor, 2090.

No. 989, (House No. 883).
Amending School Code, by making further provisions for the certification of supervisory officials employed by school districts, 3021.

No. 1107, (House No. 893).
Amending act defining and regulating consolidated schools, 3022.

Election returns, 4.

Leave of absence granted, 709.

Member of standing committees, 60-62, 125.

Motion by, to
Recommit Bill No. 86, amending act establishing public school system, by changing penalty to be added to delinquent school taxes, 229, 479-480.

Recommit Bill No. 270, Regulating discharge of industrial wastes into State waters, 3403.

Recommit Bill No. 279, Amending act providing for safety guards upon passenger elevators, 531-532.

Recommit Bill No. 355, Amending act establishing public school employes' retirement system, with regard to term and reinstatement of county superintendents, 594.

Recommit Bill No. 384, (House No. 271), Allowing a rebate and imposing a penalty in collection of county taxes assessed in cities of third class in counties of fifth class, 2366.

Recommit Bill No. 443, Making appropriation to Pennsylvania State Park and Harbor Commission, of Erie, for building retaining walls and dredging canal basin, 1665.

Recommit Bill No. 590, Amending School Code, by providing for the biennial enumeration of illiterates and aliens, 1997.

Recommit Bill No. 648, (House No. 585), Amending act for incorporation and government of cities of third class, by providing for construction and maintenance of gutters, 3330.

Recommit Bill No. 941, (House No. 1018), Making appropriation to Lake Erie and Ohio River Canal Board for printing reports and maps, 2010.

Recommit Bill No. 960, Making it unlawful to indicate any other than standard time on any public building or thoroughfare, 2022.

Recommit Bill No. 972, (House No. 837), Amending act providing for licensing of transcient retail merchants, 2112.

Recommit Bill No. 1084, (House No. 1039), Empowering boroughs to purchase, own and operate any natural gas wells within the borough limits for municipal purposes, 2895.

Recommit Bill No. 1153, Joint resolution proposing amendment to Constitution, authorizing General Assembly to make appropriations for assistance to aged indigent persons, 2905.

Recommit Bill No. 1155, providing for construction of county highways and bridges by contract or by the county commissioners without contract, 3692.

Recommit Bill No. 1156, Authorizing city assessor in cities of third class to make assessmet for county purposes, 3692.

GRISWOLD, MARVIN E.—Continued.

Reconsider vote on Bill No. 443, making appropriation to Pennsylvania State Park and Harbor Commission of Erie, for building retaining walls and dredging canal basin, 1665.

Suspend rule 21, requiring amended bills to be noted on calendar, 2914, 3873.

Oath of office administered to, 4.

Remarks by, on
Bill No. 504, (House No. 630), Further amending act concerning divorces, by taking away right of support of alimony in certain cases, 1648.

Resolution, concurrent, offered by
Recalling from House, Senate Bill No. 329, regulating manufacture and sale of non-alcoholic drinks, 1332.

GROSS RECEIPTS (see taxation).

GROUNDHOG (see woodchuck).

GROUSE (see game).

GROVE CITY HOSPITAL (see appropriation).

GUARDIAN (see child, insane).

GUERIN, JOHN J., Representative from Philadelphia County, (Fifth District).

Amendments offered by, to
Bill No. 160, Further amending act requiring cities of first class to establish pension fund for employes, 3009.

Bills introduced by
No. 159.
Further amending act of 1919, regulating operation of motor vehicles, providing for return to counties and cities of part of registration and license fees, 88.

No. 160.
Further amending act of 1915, requiring cities of first class to establish a pension fund for employes, by providing a pension at fifty-five years for employes discharged after twenty-five years' service, 88.

No. 161.
Making it a felony to possess or carry deadly weapons or firearms under certain conditions, 88.

No. 162.
Making it unlawful for masked persons to gather in public places, 88.

No. 163.
Further amending act of 1919, providing for the imposition and collection of inheritance taxes, by imposing additional tax upon tax exempt securities of decedents' estates, 88.

No. 173.
Amending act of 1893, relating to husband and wife, by authorizing a married woman to mortgage her real property without the joinder of her husband, 89.

No. 174.
Making appropriation to Saint Agnes' Hospital of Philadelphia, 89.

No. 502.
Providing for settlement, registration, transfer and assurance of title to land and establishing court of land registration, 185.

No. 637.
Amending act of 1860, consolidating the Penal Laws, by providing that the penalty for murder of first degree shall be either death or life imprisonment at discretion of the jury or court, 291.

No. 1065.
Further amending act of 1891, relating to incorporation of building and loan associations, by chang-

GUERIN, JOHN J.—Continued.

ing aggregate amounts such associations are permitted to borrow, 925.

No. 1066.
Amending act of 1919, permitting building and loan associations to make temporary loans, by changing aggregate amount of such loans such associations are permitted to make, 925.

No. 1393.
Joint resolution proposing amendment to Constitution, providing that appropriations for charitable and educational purposes shall not be made to a person or community, 1828.

No. 1596.
Making appropriation to Columbia Hospital, at Philadelphia, 2393.

Bills reported by
No. 422.
Making appropriation to Butler County Memorial Hospital, at Butler, 951.

No. 466.
Making appropriation to Memorial Hospital, at Mount Pleasant, 951.

No. 474.
Making appropriation to Mid-Valley Hospital Association, at Blakely, 951.

No. 478.
Making appropriation to Homestead Hospital, 951.

No. 480.
Making appropriation to Taylor Hospital, at Ridley Park, 951.

No. 1058.
Making appropriation to Western State Penitentiary, 1261.

No. 1182, (Senate No. 73).
Making appropriation to Punxsutawney Hospital Association, 1551.

Election returns, 32.

Member of standing committees, 73-78.

Oath of office administered to, 36.

Remarks by, on
Bill No. 637, Amending the Penal Code, by providing that the penalty for murder of first degree shall be either death or life imprisonment at the discretion of the jury or court, 2149-2150.

GUTTERS (see cities of third class, townships of first class).

GYMNASIUMS (see boroughs, school building).

HAAS, ROBERT E., Representative from Lehigh County, (First District)

Acting Speaker, 2168.

Amendments offered by, to
Bill No. 124, Amending act relating to surety of the peace, by regulating imposition of costs and return of cases to court in certain cases, 2987.

Bill No. 583, Enabling cities to organize Municipal Leagues, 613.

Bill No. 644, Amending act creating a City Planning Commission in cities of third class, 619-620, 1705.

Bill No. 773, Amending act empowering railroad companies to employ a police force, by extending act to water, electric, mining and quarrying companies, 1719.

Bill No. 775, Amending act authorizing cities of third class to regulate location of business and industries, 979, 3019.

Bill No. 809, Amending act making it a misdemeanor to unlawfully wear insignia of any association, society or trade's union, 970.

HAAS, ROBERT E.—Continued.

Bill No. 971, Authorizing municipalities to acquire plants of water companies, 1582.

Bill No. 973, Validating certain municipal contracts, claims and liens in boroughs, 3017.

Bill No. 974, Repealing act empowering boroughs to grade and pave streets without petition of property owners, 1592.

Bill No. 975, Amending Borough Code, by providing for assessment and collection for street improvements, 2540.

Bill No. 985, Amending Workmen's Compensation Act, by fixing date compensation shall start when disability extends over four weeks, 3469-3471.

Bills introduced by
No. 124.
Amending act of 1909, relating to surety of the peace, by regulating the imposition of costs and return of cases to court in certain cases, 85-86.

No. 126.
Amending act of 1923, regulating compensation of court criers and tipstaves in certain counties, 86.

No. 521.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Carbon County, 215.

No. 582.
Supplementing act of 1923, authorizing cities of third class to regulate the location of business and industries, providing for board of appeals to review divisions of officer in charge of zoning ordinances, 219.

No. 583.
Enabling cities to organize Municipal Leagues, 219.

No. 644.
Amending act of 1913, creating a City Planning Commission in cities of third class, with regard to establishment of streets and roads and providing penalties, 291-292.

No. 645.
Repealing section 14 of act of 1810, for recovery of debts not exceeding one hundred dollars, 292.

No. 691.
Further regulating the appointment and commission of police by the Governor, 383.

No. 692.
Amending act of 1865, empowering railroad companies to employ police force, 383-384.

No. 773.
Amending act of 1866, empowering railroad companies to employ police force, by extending act to water, electric, mining and quarrying companies, 489.

No. 775.
Amending act of 1923, authorizing cities of third class to regulate location of business and industries, by extending zoning provisions thereof, 489.

No. 809.
Amending act of 1903, making it a misdemeanor to unlawfully use or wear insignia of any association, society or trade's union, 491.

No. 855.
Amending Workmen's Compensation Act of 1915, with regard to payment even if work is in violation of law and to children after remarriage of widow, 552.

No. 967.
Validating certain borough contracts without complying with all the requirements of the act of 1921, relating to borough contracts, where such contracts have been either in whole or in part performed by contractor, 750.

HAAS, ROBERT E.—Continued.

No. 968.
Regulating the levying, collection and payment of taxes in boroughs, 750.

No. 969.
Providing that borough records may be typewritten, and validating records heretofore typewritten, 750.

No. 970.
Amending act of 1915, providing system of government for boroughs, by providing for construction of new water mains, and for assessment of cost against abutting property owners, 750.

No. 971.
Authorizing municipalities to acquire plants of water companies, 750.

No. 972.
Amending act of 1915, providing system of government for boroughs, by making State party with boroughs in street improvement, 750.

No. 973.
Validating certain municipal contracts, claims and liens in boroughs, 750.

No. 974.
Repealing act of 1923, empowering boroughs, without petition of property owners, to grade, pave and improve streets and assess part of cost against abutting property owners, 750.

No. 975.
Amending act of 1915, providing system of government for boroughs, by providing for assessment and collection for street improvements, 750.

No. 985.
Amending Workmen's Compensation Act of 1915, by fixing date compensation shall start when disability extends over four weeks, 843.

No. 1093.
Amending act of 1913, for incorporation and government of cities of third class, by providing for a charge on property for use of sewers and sewage disposals plants, 1038.

No. 1258.
Validating certain municipal ordinances, assessments, claims and liens in boroughs, 1371.

No. 1261.
Regulating the rate of interest on contracts for payment of interest by individuals and corporations, 1545.

Bills reported by
No. 459.
Repealing act imposing State tax on anthracite coal, 689.

No. 539.
Amending act of 1897, relating to taxation, by eliminating the provisions for taxation of bank stock on par value thereof, 927.

No. 541.
Further amending act of 1889, relating to taxation, by authorizing deductions for purpose of State tax imposed upon insurance companies of amount of policies returned, 1713-1714.

No. 773.
Amending act empowering railroad companies to employ police force, by extending act to water, electric, mining and quarrying companies, 1375.

No. 975.
Amending Borough Code, by providing for assessment and collection for street improvement, 2289.

No. 1166.
Providing method of annexation of boroughs and townships to cities of third class, 1483.

HAAS, ROBERT E.—Continued.

No. 1637.
Regulating manner of increasing indebtedness of certain counties, cities and municipalities, 2807.

No. 1662, (Senate No. 1052).
Setting apart from lands at New Cumberland a certain tract for the erection of a Home for Treatment and Vocational Training of Crippled Children, 3071.

No. 1758, (Senate No. 1129).
Amending Public Service Company Act, by changing time for recovery of overcharges to three years, 3629.

Bills returned by
No. 426.
Amending act providing for the collection of city, school and poor taxes by the city treasurer in cities of third class, 552.

No. 590.
Relieving municipal bonds and other evidences of indebtedness from taxation, 552.

No. 1435.
Supplementing act creating commission to study subject of consolidation of municipalities, 2398.

Election returns, 31.

Member of standing committees, 73-78.

Motion by, to
Adjourn, 115, 318.

Drop from calendar Bill No. 1261, regulating rate of interest on contracts for payment of interest by individuals and corporations, 3450.

Lay upon table veto of Bill No. 967, validating certain borough contracts, 3434.

Postpone Bill No. 644, amending act creating a City Planning Commission in cities of third class, 702.

Read certain bills for first time, 3587.

Recommit Bill No. 308, Providing that territory annexed to cities of second class shall constitute a part of the poor districts thereof, 260.

Recommit Bill No. 644, Amending act creating a City Planning Commission in cities of third class, 942.

Recommit Bill No. 968, Regulating levying, collection and payment of taxes in boroughs, 1611.

Recommit Bill No. 986, Authorizing municipalities to acquire plants of electric light companies, 1611.

Recommit Bill No. 1093, Amending act for incorporation and government of cities of third class, by providing for a charge on property for use of sewers and sewage disposal plants, 1883.

Reconsider vote by which certain bills were recommitted or dropped from calendar, 3765.

Reconsider vote on Bill No. 775, amending act authorizing cities of third class to regulate location of business and industries, 3019.

Oath of office administered to, 36.

Presentation of testimonial to David Hopkins, Custodian of Hall of House from Members of House, 3994.

Question of personal privilege raised by, on
Motion to recommit or drop from calendar bills without consulting the sponsors thereof, 3765.

Vote on Bill No. 61, excusing from jury duty women over sixty-five years of age and mothers of children under the age of five, 560.

Remarks by, on
Bill No. 539, Amending act of 1897, relating to taxation, by eliminating the provisions for taxation of bank stock on par value thereof, 1481.

HAAS, ROBERT E.—Continued.

Bill No. 583, Enabling cities to organize Municipal Leagues, 687.

Bill No. 973, Validating certain municipal contracts, claims and liens in boroughs, 3593.

Bill No. 983, Amending School Code, with regard to payment of per capita school tax in school districts of second, third and fourth class, 3114.

Bill No. 985, Amending Workmen's Compensation Act, by fixing date compensation shall start when disability extends over four weeks, 3110.

Report of Judiciary General Committee of House relative to charges against Hon. John A. Berkey, President Judge of Sixteenth Judicial District, 2417-2418.

Resolution, concurrent, offered by
Recalling from Governor House Bill No. 775, amending authorizing cities of third class to regulate location of busines and industries, by extending zoning provisions thereof, 2726-2727.

HABITUAL DRUNKARDS (see married person, trials).

HAHNEMANN HOSPITAL (see appropriation).

HAHNEMANN MEDICAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL (see appropriation).

HAINES, W. ALBERTSON, Representative from Bucks County.

Amendments offered by ,to
Bill No. 405, Amending and repealing part of the Game Code of 1923, with regard to open seasons, protection of deer, penalties, etc., 608.

Bill No. 675, Amending act providing method through which the Commonwealth may cooperate with individuals in building fences to protect crops and orchards against damage from wild deer, 611.

Bill No. 1584, Further amending act providing for licensing of dogs, by making appropriation of the "Dog Fund", 3086.

Bills introduced by
No. 254.
Amending act of 1921, relating to dogs, by providing for the disposition of license fees, 96.

No. 405.
Amending and repealing part of act of 1923, consolidating the laws relating to game, wild birds and wild animals, with regard to open seasons, protection of deer, penalties, etc., 162.

No. 530.
Amending General Appropriation Act of 1923, by making appropriation to Department of Agriculture, 216.

No. 675.
Amending act of 1923, providing method through which Commonwealth may cooperate with individuals in building fences to protect farm crops and orchards against damage from wild deer, 294.

No. 895.
Making appropriation to Department of Agriculture for paying indemnities for animals inflicted with dangerous, contagious or infectious diseases, 670.

No. 994.
Making appropriation to Department of Agriculture, 843.

No. 995.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Bucks County, 843.

No. 996.
Making appropriation to Department of Agriculture from the Dog Fund, 843.

No. 1584.
Further amending act of 1921, providing for the licensing of dogs, by making appropriation of money in the "Dog Fund" for the two fiscal years commencing June 1, 1925, 2391.

HAINES, W. ALBERTSON.—Continued.

Bills reported by
No. 233.
Making appropriation to Pottstown Hospital, 948.

No. 234.
Making appropriation to West Side Hospital Association, of Scranton, 948.

No. 237.
Making appropriation to Diagnostic Hospital, of Philadelphia, 948.

No. 239.
Making appropriation to Christian H. Buhl Hospital, of Sharon, 948.

No. 240.
Making appropriation to Grove City Hospital, 948-949.

No. 990, (Senate No. 342).
Further amending the Pure Food Act, by permitting use of saccharin in goods for invalids, 1483.

No. 1204, (Senate No. 214).
Making appropriation to Grand View Hospital, near Sellersville, 1552.

No. 1214, (Senate No. 353).
Making appropriation to commission for acquisition and maintenance by Pennsylvania and New Jersey of toll-bridges over the Delaware River, 1553.

No. 1410, (Senate No. 465).
Amending act regulating practice of pharmacy, with regard to credit for experience acquired in drug dispensaries of hospitals, and registration of pharmacists and drug stores, 2166.

Election returns, 29.

Member of conference committee, 3286.

Member of standing committees, 78-78.

Oath of office administered to, 36.

Remarks by, on
Bill No. 405, Amending and repealing part of the Game Code of 1923, with regard to open seasons, protection of deer, penalties, etc., 680-681.

Bill No. 579, (Senate No. 110), Amending act authorizing counties to organize a State Association of District Attorneys, 2049.

HAIRDRESSERS, COSMETICIANS, COSMETOLOGISTS AND DERMATRICHOLOGISTS, and creating a State Board of Examiners for the licensing thereof, regulating the occupation of

House Bill No. 696.
Read in place in House by Miss Grimes, 384.
Referred to Committee on Public Health and Sanitation, 384.
Reported without amendment, 511.
First reading, 564.
Second reading and amended, 627-631.
Recommitted, 779-781.
Re-reported with amendment, 2166-2167.
Third reading and final passage, 2336-2339.

In Senate (No. 1104).
Referred to Committee on Public Health and Sanitation, 2342.

HALL, JOHN A. F., Representative from Dauphin County, (First District).

Acting Speaker, 1446.

Amendments offered by, to

Bill No. 94, Making appropriation to Children's Industrial Home, at Harrisburg, 1142.

Bill No. 529, Providing for payment by counties and poor districts of salaries of county officers pending settlement of a dispute, 983.

HALL, JOHN A. F.—Continued.

Bill No. 687, Authorizing cities of third class to acquire water supply facilities, 624.

Bill No. 709, Amending act regulating practice of osteopathy, 981.

Bill No. 808, Making appropriation to Appleby Brothers and Whitaker, of Harrisburg, for refund of mercantile license tax, 1178.

Bill No. 879, Amending act establishing a fee bill, by increasing coroners' fees, 2077-2078.

Bills introduced by

No. 31.
Providing for construction of Soldiers' and Sailors' Memorial Bridge at Harrisburg, and making appropriation, 80.

No. 33.
Making appropriation to Board of Commissioners of Public Grounds and Buildings for improvements to certain plots of Capitol Park, 80.

No. 84.
Making appropriation to Nursery Home, of Harrisburg, 83.

No. 94.
Making appropriation to Children's Industrial Home, at Harrisburg, 84.

No. 95.
Making appropriation to Home for Friendless, of Harrisburg, 84.

No. 127.
Making appropriation to Harrisburg Polyclinic Hospital, 86.

No. 436.
Providing for compensation of county solicitors, 180.

No. 529.
Providing for payment by counties and poor districts of the salaries of officers pending settlement of a dispute,, 216.

No. 687.
Authorizing cities of third class to acquire water supply facilities, 294.

No. 709.
Amending act of 1909. regulating practice of osteopathy, by requiring osteopathic physicians to register annually, 384.

No. 736.
Defining and regulating the business of auctioneers, and providing for State and local licensing thereof, 386.

No. 808.
Making appropriation to Appleby Brothers and Whitaker, of Harrisburg, for refund of mercantile license tax, 491.

No. 878.
Further amending act of 1876, to carry into effect section 5 of article 14 of the Constitution, relative to salaries of county officers, by increasing salary of coroners in counties of fourth class, 669.

No. 879.
Amending act of 1814, establishing a fee bill, by increasing the fees of coroners, 669.

No. 888.
Making appropriation to the several fire companies, of Harrisburg, 670.

No. 1323.
Making appropriation for payment of interest on certain overdue bills of the Commonwealth, 1547.

No. 1344.
Authorizing Board of Trustees of Harrisburg State Hospital and Department of Property and Supplies to agree with municipalities upon taking of land for municipal purposes, 1678-1679.

No. 1434.
Amending act of 1911, establishing public school system, by making further provisions for kindergartens, 1930.

No. 1572.
Amending act of 1909, relative to operation of motion pictures, by providing for the promulgation of rulings and inspection by the Department of Labor and Industry, 2391.

No. 1576.
Providing for the licensing of motion picture projectionists and apprentice projectionists, and imposing certain duties upon Department of Labor and Industry, 2391.

Bills reported by

No. 132.
Making appropriation to Miners' Hospital, of Northern Cambria, at Spangler, 947.

No. 134.
Making appropriation to Howard Hospital, of Philadelphia, 947.

No. 135.
Making appropriation to Women's Homeopathic Hospital, of Philadelphia, 947.

No. 136.
Making appropriation to Ohia Valley General Hospital, at McKees Rocks, 947.

No. 139.
Making appropriation to Robert Packer Hospital, at Sayre, 947.

No. 363.
Amending act regulating fees of clerks of courts in certain counties, 304.

No. 575, (Senate No. 94).
To validate obligations of school districts issued prior to January, 1924, 756.

No. 576, (Senate No. 98).
Further amending act relative to salary of deputies in certain offices of counties of third class, 756.

No. 736.
Defining and regulating the business of auctioneers, 2676.

No. 797.
Supplement to act providing for appointment of commission to revise the laws relating to children, 1260.

No. 1028.
Repealing act declaring the construction to be given deeds and wills when real and personal property is donated or bequeathed, 2516.

No. 1181, (Senate No. 67).
Making appropriation to Clearfield Hospital, 1551.

No. 1244, (Senate No. 451).
Further amending act of 1874, Relating to corporations, by providing for merger of trust funds of real estate insurance companies, 1716.

No. 1305, (Senate No. 514).
Making appropriation to Harrisburg State Hospital, 1683.

No. 1366.
Amending act relating to parole of convicts, by authorizing courts to require defendants places on probation to pay money for use of county, 2516.

No. 1616, (Senate No. 203).
Further amending act of 1874, Relating to corporations, by providing for incorporation of asocia-

HALL, JOHN A. F.—Continued.

tions to promote and encourage the breeding and exhibition of domestic animals, 3279.

No. 1683, (Senate No. 1094).
Amending act creating office of county controller in certain counties, 3092-3094.

Election returns, 30.

Member of Rules Committee, 134.

Member of special committees, 163,-556.

Member of standing committees, 73-78.

Motion by, for
House to adhere to amendments to Senate Bill No. 117, Making appropriation to Laurelton State Village, 3233.

Motion by, to
Drop from calendar Bill No. 1652, (Senate No. 960), Making it unlawful to indicate any other than standard time on any public building or thoroughfare, 3668.

Lay upon table motion to recommit Bill No. 949, (Senate No. 39), Providing for one collector for State and county taxes in cities of third class, 1611.

Postpone Bill No. 51, Amending act of 1895, creating office of county controller in certain counties, 553-554.

Postpone Bill No. 436, Providing for compensation of county solicitors, 1250.

Postpone Bill No. 1310, (Senate No. 533), Amending Township Code, by providing for the establishment of lights along streets in townships of first class, 2294.

Read certain bills for first time, 406.

Recommit Bill No. 31, Authorizing Board of Commissioners of Public Grounds and Buildings to erect a soldiers' and sailors' memorial bridge at Harrisburg, 406.

Recommit Bill No. 736, Defining and regulating the business of auctioneers, 1250.

Recommit Bill No. 1420, (Senate No. 478), Making it unlawful for any telephone, telegraph or electric light company to trim trees along public highways other than in cities of first class, without first notifying owners of land, 2440.

Recommit Bill No. 1681, (Senate No. 1071), Providing for the audit of accounts of probation officers by controllers and county auditors, 3668.

Reconsider vote on Bill No. 841, (Senate No. 19), Making incurable insanity a cause for divorce, 3831-3832.

Reconsider vote on Bill No. 949, (Senate No. 39), Providing for one collector for State and county taxes in cities of third class, 1610-1611.

Oath of office administered to, 36.

Presentation of testimonial to I. Dale Meals, Assistant Resident Clerk of House, 3991-3992.

Point of order raised by, on
House Bill No. 949, (Senate No. 39), Providing for one collector for State and county taxes in cities of third class, 1611.

Question of personal privilege raised by, on
House Bill No. 949, (Senate No. 39), Providing for one collector for State and county taxes in cities of third class, 1611.

Remarks by, on
Bill No. 687, Authorizing cities of third class to acquire water supply facilities, 706.

HALL, JOHN A. F.—Continued.

Bill No. 709, Amending act regulating practice of osteopathy, 1257-1258.

Bill No. 736, Defining and regulating the business of auctioneers, 3248-3249.

Bill No. 949, (Senate No. 39), Providing for one collector for State and county taxes in cities of third class, 1611-1685.

Bill No. 1071, (Senate No. 300), United Dry Bill, 1838-1839.

Bill No. 1652, (Senate No. 960), Making it unlawful to indicate any other than standard time on any public building or thoroughfare, 3668.

Resolutions offered by
Granting use of Hall of House to a joint committee of citizens of Harrisburg for holding a World's Court Mass Meeting, 444.

Requesting Hon. Frank B. Wickersham to administer oath of office to Members of House of Representatives, 36.

Tendering thanks of House to Press for faithful reporting of proceedings, 3989.

Resolution, concurrent, offered by
Petitioning Congress to provide for the retirement of disabled emergency officers, 111.

HAMOT HOSPITAL ASSOCIATION (see appropriation).

HANTZ, L. B., Representative from York County, (First District)

Bills introduced by
No. 97.
Amending act of 1919, regulating operation of motor vehicles, by providing other penalties, 84.

No. 101.
Making apropriation to York Society to Protect Children and Aged Persons, 84.

No. 103.
Making appropriation to York Hospital, 84.

No. 656.
Amending act of 1911, regulating compensation of court criers and tipstaves, in certain counties, by increasing salaries of tipstaves in counties of fifth class, 292.

No. 1341.
Providing for the building of certain bridges on State highway routes by Department of Highways, 1678.

Election returns, 33.

Member of standing committees, 73-78.

Oath of office administered to, 36.

Remarks by, on
Bill No. 949, (Senate No. 39), Providing for one collector for State and county taxes in cities of third class, 1685.

Resolution, concurrent, offered by
Protesting against erection of a toll bridge over the Susquehanna River between York and Lancaster counties, 845.

HARDING, CURTIS M., Representative from Bradford County

Bills introduced by
No. 139.
Making appropriation to Robert Packer Hospital, of Sayre, 86.

No. 143.
Making appropriation to Department of Property and Supplies for erection of a monument in honor of David Wilmot, and creating a David Wilmot Memorial Commission, 86.

HARDING, CURTIS M.—Continued.

No. 165.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Bradford and Tioga Counties, 88.

No. 166.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Bradford County, 88.

No. 170.
Providing for and regulating the validation of certain borough ordinances, 88.

No. 171.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Bradford County, 88.

No. 172.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Bradford County, 88.

No. 212.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Bradford County, 94.

No. 1024.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Bradford and Susquehanna Counties, 922.

No. 1037.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Bradford County, 923.

No. 1160.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Wyoming, Bradford and Susquehanna Counties, 1232.

Bill reported by
No. 231.
Amending Game Code of 1923, by regulating expenditures of Game Fund, 492.

Election returns, 29.
Leave of absence granted, 2923.

Member of standing committees, 73-78.

Motion by, to
Postpone Bill No. 686, Regulating fees of clerks of court of quarter sessions in counties excepting those of first and second class, 1254.

Oath of office administered to, 36.

Remarks by, on
Bill No. 181, Revising and consolidating the law relating to the United States flag and other flags, 3315-3316.
Bill No. 435, Amending act relating to the display of the United States flag, 703.

Bill No. 880, Amending School Code, by further regulating the dismissal of principals and teachers, and repealing provision limiting contracts with teachers to three years, 3119.

Motion for House to recede from its amendments to Senate Bill No. 1134, Regulating the selection, drawing and summoning of jurors in counties of third class, 3988.

Resolution offered by
Extending vote of thanks to Chairman of the Inaugural Committee, 1557.

HARER, WARREN CLYDE, Representative from Lycoming County

Amendments offered by, to
Bill No. 827, Amending School Code, by providing that pupils may attend religious instruction, 2436.

Bills introduced by
No. 391.
Amending act of 1917, Relating to practice of optometry, by eliminating the provision prohibiting establishment of temporary offices by optometrists, 161.

HARER, WARREN CLYDE.—Continued.

No. 558.
Making appropriation to Williamsport Hospital, 218.

No. 559.
Prohibiting public service companies from imposing any ready to serve, meter or meter rental charges, 218.

No. 560.
Making appropriation to Williamsport Training Home for Girls, 218.

No. 827.
Amending act of 1911, Establishing public school system, by providing that pupils may attend religious instruction, 550.

No. 1138.
Making appropriation to Aged Colored Women's Home, at Williamsport, 1229.

No. 1278.
Repealing act of 1873, Relating to legal advertisements in Lycoming County, 1546.

No. 1476.
Amending act of 1919, for the imposition and collection of certain inheritance taxes, by changing percentage of taxation on property of decedents, 2143.

No. 1477.
Repealing act of 1899, imposing a mercantile license tax, 2143.

Bills reported by
No. 509.
Making appropriation to Bloomsburg Hospital, 951.

No. 510.
Making appropriation to Berwick Hospital, 951.

No. 556.
Making appropriation to Kittanning General Hospital, 951.

No. 560.
Making appropriation to Williamsport Training Home for Girls, 951.

No. 599.
Making appropriation to Frederick Douglass Memorial Hospital and Training School, of Philadelphia, 952.

No. 994.
Making appropriation to Department of Agriculture, 1261.

No. 1016.
Making appropriation to Bethesda Home, of Pittsburgh, 1042.

No. 1092.
Making appropriation to Julia White Priscilla Home for Aged Colored People, at LaMott, 1261.

No. 1243, (Senate No. 450).
Making appropriation to Department of Property and Supplies to reimburse David Cramer, 1553.

Election returns, 31.

Member of conference committee, 2572-3093.

Member of special committee, 37-256-297.

Member of standing committees, 73-78.

Motion by, for
House to join in signing "Pennsylvania", 3675.

Motion by, to
Accept invitation of Governor for Joint Session of Senate and House, and appoint committee to act in conjunction with Senate committee to notify the Governor, 256.

HARER, WARREN CLYDE.—Continued.

Recommit Bill No. 559, Prohibiting public service companies from imposing any ready to serve, meter or meter rental charges, 1559.

Recommit Bill No. 1758, (Senate No. 1129), Amending Public Service Company Act, by changing time for the recovery of overcharges, 3758-3759.

Oath of office administered to, 36.

Presentation of testimonial to Mrs. Anna Hower Schafer, Desk Clerk of House, 3992-3993.

Remarks by, on
Bill No. 392, General Appropriation Bill, 3802.

Bill No. 459, Repealing act imposing State tax on anthracite coal, 2500.

Bill No. 539, Amending act of 1897, relating to taxation, by eliminating the provisions for taxation of bank stock on par value thereof, 1481.

Bill No. 559.
Prohibiting public service companies from imposing any ready to service, meter or meter rental charges, 3099-3100.

Bill No. 655, Requiring railroad companies to properly man their trains, 1557.

Bill No. 827, Amending School Code, by providing that pupils may attend religious instruction, 2840.

Bill No. 1438, Further amending act of 1889, relating to taxation, by changing rate of taxation on capital stock and removing exemption granted laundering and manufacturing corporations, 2286-2287.

Resolution offered by
Authorizing election of Speaker of House, 36.

Resolution, concurrent, offered by
Authorizing appointment of committee to act in conjunction with Senate committee to wait upon the Governor and inform him that the Senate and House will meet him in Joint Session, 296-297.

HARGEST, HON. WILLIAM M., for administering oath of office to President pro tempore, resolution (Senate) by Earnest, thanking, 6.

HARGEST, HON. WILLIAM M., oath of office administered to President pro tempore by, 5.

HARRISBURG (see fire companies).

HARRISBURG HOSPITAL (see appropriation).

HARRISBURG POLYCLINIC HOSPITAL (see appropriation).

HARRISBURG STATE HOSPITAL, members of Board of Trustees of, nominated, 1723; nominations laid upon table, 23; referred to Committee on Finance, 60; reported with favorable recommendation, 3538; nominations confirmed, 3559.

HARRISBURG STATE HOSPITAL (see also appropriation, lands).

HARRIS, JOHN P., Senator from Forty-fifth District, (Allegheny County, part of).

Amendments offered by, to
Bill No. 1097, (House No. 978), Joint resolution proposing amendment to Constitution, providing that General Assembly may authorize Pittsburgh to levy special assessment of property owners for public improvements, 2896.

Bills introduced by
No. 92.
Amending act of 1913, providing for personal registration of electors in cities of first and second class, by abolishing Spring registration and changing system thereof, 98-99.

No. 397.
Providing that at the close of an election in counties of second class the ballot box shall be deposited with the prothonotary, 529.

HARRIS, JOHN P.—Continued.

No. 1015.
Joint resolution proposing amendment to Constitution, so as to permit the use of voting machines at elections in Allegheny County, 1959.

No. 1054.
Establishing as a State highway a certain section of public road in Allegheny County, 2129.

Bills reported by
No. 378.
Fixing pay of election officers and clerks in counties of the second class, 569.

No. 413.
To provide for encouragement of the study of citizenship by recognition of extension education as a function of the public schools, 2130.

No. 635, (House No. 608).
Further amending act creating State Board of Undertakers in cities of first, second and third class, 1510.

No. 1037.
Creating a commission to investigate the situation with regard to normal schools, 3179.

Election returns, 3.

Leave of absence granted, 53, 143, 225, 791.

Member of conference committee, 3514.

Member of special committee, 70.

Member of standing committee, 60-62.

Motion by, to
Postpone Bill No. 1324, (House Bill No. 503), Further amending act regulating operation of motor vehicles, by providing for return of fifty per cent of license fees to counties from which they originate, 3857.

Recommit Bill No. 1098, (House No. 1029), amending act of 1889, relating to taxation, by clarifying provisions of act with respect to taxation of public utilities owned and operated by municipalities, 2896.

Oath of office administered to, 4.

Remarks by, on
Bill No. 216, Joint resolution ratifying proposed amendment to Constitution of United States relative to child labor, 422.

Bill No. 1185, (House No. 279), Fixing salaries of judges, 3355.

Bill No. 1324, (House No. 503), Further amending act regulating operation of motor vehicles, by providing for return of fifty per cent of license fees to counties from which they originate, 3857.

Resolution offered by
Authorizing printing of interim appointments, 6.

HART, SAMUEL B., Representative from Philadelphia County, (Sixth District).

Bills introduced by
No. 322.
Making appropriation to Pennsylvania Museum and School of Industrial Art of Philadelphia, 131.

No. 599.
Making appropriation to Frederick Douglass Memorial Hospital and Training School, of Philadelphia, 254.

No. 1395.
Amending act of 1915, requiring cities of first class to establish a pension fund for employes, by extending the benefits thereof to employes who have left the employment of the city and are employed by the school district, 1828.

HART, SAMUEL B.—Continued.

No. 1461.
Creating a Colored Soldiers' Statue Commission, and making appropriation, 2142.

Bills reported by
No. 782.
Amending act authorizing erection by counties of memorial halls in memory of soldiers, sailors and marines, 1233.

No. 1124.
Providing for sale of certain armories, 1852.

No. 1139.
Amending act for the prevention and treatment of mental diseases, 1712.

No. 1456.
Amending act fixing appropriations by cities and counties to National Guard, with regard to appropriations to Units of United States Naval Reserve Officers, 2289.

Election returns, 32.

Member of standing committees, 73-78.

Oath of office administered to, 36.

Remarks by, on
Bill No. 743, Amending act establishing State Industrial Home for Women, at Muncy, by changing procedure of transfer, sentence, commitment, etc., 2705.

Resolution offered by
Congratulating Quay R. Hewitt, Reading Clerk of House, on anniversary of his birth, 3760.

HAWS, EDWARD, Representative from Philadelphia County, (Nineteenth District).

Acting Speaker, 615, 1249, 2959, 3017.

Amendments offered by, to
Bill No. 130, Making appropriation to Samaritan Hospital, of Philadelphia, 1145.

Bill No. 1448, Amending Workmen's Compensation Act, by exempting fraternal organizations and mutual beneficial societies from provisions of act, 2979.

Bill No. 1466, Authorizing cities of first class to acquire land for purpose of holding public expositions celebrating the Sesqui-Centennial, 2523-2525.

Bills introduced by
No. 130.
Making appropriation to Samaritan Hospital, of Philadelphia, 86.

No. 394.
Amending act of 1907, establishing Board of Commissioners of Navigation for the Delaware River and its tributaries, by requiring permit for construction, extension or alteration of any bridge wholly within the State, 162.

No. 857.
Amending act of 1923, regulating manufacture and sale of mattresses, pillows, upholstered furniture, etc., with regard to the labels to be attached thereto, 552.

No. 1149.
Regulating practice of chiropractic, and providing for appointment and maintenance of a Board of Chiropractic Examiners, 1231.

No. 1226.
Making report of board of viewers prima facie evidence of benefits assessed therein, 1370.

No. 1448.
Amending Workmen's Compensation Act of 1915, by exempting faternal organizations and mutual beneficial associations from provisions of act, 2032.

HAWS, EDWARD.—Continued.

No. 1466.
Authorizing cities of first class to acquire land for purpose of holding public expositions celebrating the Sesqui-Centennial, 2142.

No. 1639.
Creating a commission to have charge of a building and the exhibits therein at the Sesqui-Centennial Exposition in Philadelphia, and making appropriation, 2395.

Bills reported by
No. 17.
Amending act providing for payment of expense of maintenance and instruction of children committed to Houses of Refuge, 672.

No. 47.
Making appropriation to Thaddeus Stevens Industrial School, at Lancaster, 1259.

No. 144.
Amending act establishing county tubercular hospitals, 163.

No. 175.
Making appropriation to Mercy Hospital, of Philadelphia, 947.

No. 179.
Making appropriation to Easton Hospital, 948.

No. 186.
Making appropriation to General Hospital of East Stroudsburg, 948.

No. 189.
Making appropriation to Indiana Hospital, 948.

No. 191.
Making appropriation to Nason Hospital Association, of Roaring Spring, 948.

No. 340.
Amending act for the health and safety of persons employed in and about bituminous coal mines, 756.

No. 384.
Regulating conduct of policemen and firemen at elections in cities of second and third class, 255.

No. 511.
Validating certain elections of counties and municipalities, 2808.

No. 513.
Regulating sale of certified milk, 304.

No. 991, (Senate No. 411).
Amending Insurance Company Act, by fixing contents of declaration to be filed with Commissioner, and increasing amount of required reserve fund, 2521.

No. 1247, (Senate No. 59).
Making appropriation to Lewistown Hospital, 1551.

No. 1543, (Senate No. 899).
Providing for identification by finger or foot prints of infants born in places where maternity cases are handled, 2520.

Election returns, 32.

Member of special committees, 556.

Member of standing committees, 73-78.

Motion by, for
Special order on House Bill No. 1466, Authorizing cities of first class to acquire land for purpose of holding public expositions celebrating the Sesqui-Centennial, 2966.

Motion by, to
Adjourn, 224.

Drop certain bills from calendar, 3291.

HAWS, EDWARD.—Continued.

Recommit Bill No. 391, Amending act relating to practice of optometry, by eliminating provision prohibiting establishment of temporary offices by optometrists, 2540.

Reconsider vote on Bill No. 880, Amending School Code, by further regulating the dismissal of principals and teachers, and repealing provision limiting contracts with teachers to three years, 3651.

Spread upon the Journal the Washington's Birthday memorial services, 617.

Oath of office administered to, 36.

Petition presented by
Against adoption of proposed 20th Amendment to Constitution of United States relative to Child Labor, 111.

Points or order raised by, on
House Bill No. 985, Amending Workmen's Compensation Act, by fixing date compensation shall start when disability extends over four weeks, 3110.

Presentation of testimonials to House Pages, 3995.

Remarks by, on
Bill No. 1466, Authorizing cities of first class to acquire land for purpose of holding public expositions celebrating the Sespui-Centennial, 3079.

Bill No. 1591, Amending act for the assignment of Judges to districts other than their own, by limiting the power of judges assigned to civil business, 3281.

Resolutions offered by
Authorizing adoption of standing rules used in House during Session of 1923, 38.

Authorizing appointment of committee to arrange for Washington's Birthday Celebration, 556.

Resolution, concurrent, offered by
Relative to participation of Pennsylvania in the Sesqui-Centennial Celebration, and the erection of a building upon the Exposition Grounds, 556.

HAY AND STRAW, regulating the pressing, sale and shipment of baled

House Bill No. 1498.
Read in place in House by Mr. Edward Brown, 2144.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 2144.
Reported without amendment, 3094.
First reading, 3210.
Dropped from calendar, 3587.

HAZLETON STATE HOSPITAL, members of Board of Trustees of, nominated, 19; nominations laid upon table, 23. referred to Committee on Finance, 60; reported with favorable recommendation, 3538; nominations confirmed, 3559.

HAZLETON STATE HOSPITAL (see also appropriation).

HEALTH ASSOCIATIONS, STATE AND COUNTY, authorizing boards of health in cities of third class, boroughs and first class townships to organize

House Bill No. 526.
Read in place in House by Mr. Critchfield, 216.
Referred to Committee on Public Health and Sanitation, 216.
Reported without amendment, 304.
First reading, 407.
Second reading, 460.
Third reading and postponed, 519.
Resumed and passed finally, 699-700.

Remarks on, by
Edmonds, 699.
Critchfield, 699.
Thomas, Lorenzo D., 699.

In Senate (No. 500).
Referred to Committee on Public Health and Sanitation, 746.

HEALTH ASSOCIATIONS, STATE AND COUNTY, authorizing health boards in cities of third class, boroughs and first class townships to organize

Senate Bill No. 160.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Miller, 143.
Referred to Committee on Public Health and Sanitation, 143.
Reported with amendment, 411.
First reading, 441.
Second reading, 481-482.
Third reading and amended, 531.
Final passage, 571.
Returned from House without amendment, 2670.
Signed by President pro tempore, 2746.
Approved by Governor, 3322.

In House (No. 913).
Referred to Committee on Public Health and Sanitation, 751.
Reported without amendment, 1853.
First reading, 1952.
Second reading, 2083.
Postponed for present, 2325.
Resumed and passed third reading and final passage, 2727-2728.
Signed by Speaker, 2848.

HEALTH BOARD, ADVISORY, members of, nominated, 14; nominations laid upon table, 23. referred to Committee on Finance, 60; reported with favorable recommendation, 3538; nominations confirmed, 3559.

HEALTH INSURANCE (see insurance).

HEALTH OFFICERS (see cities of third class).

HEALTH, SECRETARY OF, nomination of Charles H. Miner as, 13; laid upon table, 23. referred to Committee on Finance, 60; reported with favorable recommendation, 3538; nomination confirmed, 3559.

HEALTH WORK, and to appropriate moneys therefor, authorizing counties to engage in

House Bill No. 553.
Read in place in House by Mr. Critchfield, 218.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 218.
Re-referred to Committee on Public Health and Sanitation, 844.

HEALTH WORK, in counties, authorizing county commissioners to appropriate moneys for

Senate Bill No. 165.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Joyce, 144.
Referred to Committee on Public Health and Sanitation, 144.
Reported without amendment, 203.
First reading, 214.
Second reading and amended, 232.
Third reading and final passage, 280.
Returned from House without amendment, 1327.
Signed by President, 1366.
Approved by Governor, 1664.

In House (No. 722).
Referred to Committee on Public Health and Sanitation, 303.
Reported without amendment, 756.
First reading, 849.
Second reading, 986.
Third reading and final passage, 1288.
Signed by Speaker, 1508.

HEATING (see motion pictures).

HEATON, ROBERT D., Senator from Twenty-ninth District, (Schuylkill County).

Bills introduced by
No. 82.
Repealing Act of 1921, imposing State tax on anthracite coal, 97.

No. 655.
Amending act of 1905, establishing a Board for the Assessment and Revision of Taxes for State and county purposes in certain counties, by extending act to counties of third and fourth class, 1294.

HEATON, ROBERT D.—Continued.

No. 1011.
Providing for repair, paving and maintenance of roadbeds of street railway lines in streets and highways, 1959.

Bill reported by
No. 863.
Amending act relating to construction of lateral railroads from iron, ore or coal mines, 2026.

Election returns, 3.

Member of conference committee, 2488.

Member of standing committees, 60-62.

Motion by, to
Recommit Bill No. 82, repealing act imposing State tax on anthracite coal, 2212.

Recommit Bill No. 1011, providing for paving, maintenance and repair of street railway roadbeds, 2472.

Oath of office administered to, 4.

HEFFERNAN, JAMES J., Representative from Philadelphia County, (Seventeenth District).

Acting Speaker, 3990.

Amendments offered by, to
Bill No. 599, Making appropriation to Frederick Douglass Memorial Hospital and Training School, of Philadelphia, 3287.

Bill No. 750, Making appropriation to Department of Welfare to pay for treatment of indigent sick or injured in medical and surgical hospitals not owned by State, 2810.

Bills introduced by
No. 244.
Making appropriation to Philadelphia Home for Infants, 95.

No. 245.
Making appropriation to Union Home for Old Ladies, of West Philadelphia, 95.

No. 488.
Making appropriation to Home for Veterans of Grand Army of the Republic and Wives, of Philadelphia, 184.

No. 646.
Empowering cities of first class to acquire lands for purposes of establishing municipal airdromes or aviation landing fields, 292.

No. 750.
Making appropriation to Department of Welfare to pay for treatment of indigent sick or injured in medical and surgical hospitals not owned by State, 443.

No. 1455.
Providing for registration of osteopathic nurses, and creating in Department of Public Instruction a State Board of Examiners for the Registration thereof, 2141.

Bills reported by
No. 84.
Making appropriation to Nursery Home, of Harrisburg, 946.

No. 94.
Making appropriation to Children's Industrial Home, at Harrisburg, 946.

No. 95.
Making appropriation to Home for Friendless, of Harrisburg, 946.

No. 127.
Making appropriation to Harrisburg Polyclinic Hospital, 947.

HEFFERNAN, JAMES J.—Continued.

No. 891.
Making appropriation to Philadelphia toward the celebration of the Sesqui-Centennial Anniversary of American Independence, 1261.

No. 925, (Senate No. 277).
Amending act for better government of cities of first class, by abolishing office of Purchasing Agent and creating Department of Supplies, 1042.

No. 1174, (Senate No. 6).
Making deficiency appropriation to Home for Training in Speech of Deaf Children before they are of School Age, at Philadelphia, 1551.

No. 1175, (Senate No. 7).
Making appropriation to Home for Training in Speech of Deaf Children before they are of School Age, at Philadelphia, 1551.

No. 1191, (Senate No. 114).
Making appropriation to University of Pennsylvania, for Hospital, 1552.

No. 1224, (Senate No. 448).
Making appropriation to Robert Wood Home, of Philadelphia, 1553.

No. 1288, (Senate No. 2).
Making appropriation to Pennsylvania Institution for Instruction of the Blind, 1682.

Bills returned by
No. 1698, (Senate No. 1033).
Joint resolution proposing amendment to Constitution, authorizing bond issue for care and maintenance of penal offenders and mental defectives, 3093.

No. 1699, (Senate No. 1038).
Providing for licensing and registration of persons to practice denistry, 3066.

Election returns, 32.

Member of conference committee, 3951.

Member of special committee, 37,4009.

Member of standing committees, 73-78.

Motion by, to
Close nominations for Speaker of House of Representatives, 36.

Recommit Bill No. 990, (Senate No. 342), further amending Pure Food Act of 1909, by permitting use of saccharin in foods for invalids, 2084-2085.

Reconsider vote dropping from calendar Bill No. 1735, (Senate No. 963), amending Game Code, by increasing the resident hunters' license fee, 3771.

Reconsider vote on Bill No. 599, making appropriation to Frederick Douglass Memorial Hospital and Training School, of Philadelphia, 3287.

Reconsider vote on Bill No. 750, making appropriation to Department of Welfare to pay for treatment of indigent sick or injured in medical and surgical hospitals not owned by State, 2810.

Oath of office administered to, 36.

Presentation of testimonial to Hon. Thomas Bluett, Speaker of House, 3990.

Questions of personal privilege raised by, on
Final arrangements for Pennsylvania Legislative Sons of St. Patrick dinner, 2147.
Invitation to Legislative Sons of St. Patrick dinner, 1559.

Remarks by, on
Bill No. 655, Requiring railroad companies to properly man their trains, 1558.

Resolutions offered by
Authorizing appointment of committee to notify Senate that House is organized, and to invite Senate to

HEFFERNAN, JAMES J.—Continued.

Hall of House for Joint Session to hear address of Governor, 37.

Authorizing appointment of committee to notify Senate that House is ready to adjourn sine die, 4009.

Resolution, concurrent, offered by
Recalling from Governor House Bill No. 750, making appropriation to Department of Welfare to pay for treatment of indigent sick or injured in medical and surgical hospitals not owned by the State, 2698.

HEFFRAN, JAMES T., Representative from Washington County, (Second District)

Amendments offered by, to
Bill No. 339, Amending act providing for appointment of boards of examiners of applicants for mine foremen, assistants and fire bosses in bituminous coal mines, 850-851.

Bill No. 340, Amending act for the health and safety of persons employed in and about bituminous coal mines, 985-986.

Bill No. 342, Amending act for the health and safety of persons employed in and about the bituminous coal mines, 980-981-1256.

Bills introduced by
No. 63.
Making appropriation to Charleroi-Monessen Hospital, at Charleroi, 82.

No. 325.
For the protection of persons working in bituminous coal mines, and providing for appointment of Minors' Examining Boards, 131.

No. 338.
Amending act of 1911, for the health and safety of persons employed in and about the bituminous coal mines, by regulating storage battery locomotives, 132.

No. 339.
Amending act of 1923, providing for appointment of boards of examiners of applicants for mine foremen, assistant mine foremen and fire bosses in bituminous coal mines, by changing qualifications therefor, 132.

No. 340.
Amending act of 1911, for the health and safety of persons employed in and about bituminous coal mines, with regard to use of safety lamps and moistening of dust therein, 132.

No. 341.
Amending act of 1921, for the health and safety of persons employed in and about the anthracite coal mines, with regard to registration and examination of persons employed therein, 132.

No. 342.
Amending act of 1911, for the health and safety of persons employed in and about bituminous coal mines, by requiring maps of seams under or over another mine, 132.

No. 1274.
Amending act of 1911, to provide for the health and safety of persons employed in and about the bituminous coal mines, by regulating blasting in gaseous and non-gaseous portions, 1546.

Election returns, 33.

Leave of absence granted, 2252.

Member of standing committees, 73-78.

Motion by, to
Reconsider vote on Bill No. 382, Authorizing departmental administrative boards and commissions to sell surplus products of the Commonwealth, 1044.

Oath of office administered to, 36.

HEFFRAN, JAMES T.—Continued.

Remarks by, on
Bill No. 182, to restrain certain sports and parades on Memorial Day, 1741.

Bill No. 392, General Appropriation Bill for two years beginning June 1, 1925, 2278.

Bill No. 736, Defining and regulating the business of auctioneers, 3249.

HENDERSON, JOSEPH B., Representative from Fayette County, (Second District)

Amendments offered by, to
Bill No. 909, Transferring and reappropriating to Department of Public Instruction certain unexpended balance of appropriation to Department of Mines, 2177.

Bills introduced by
No. 908.
Amending General Appropriation Act of 1923, by making appropriation to Department of Mines, 748.

No. 909.
Transferring and re-appropriating to Department of Public Instruction certain unexpended balance of appropriation to Department of Mines, 748.

No. 1401.
Transferring and re-appropriating certain moneys heretofore appropriated to Department of Mines, 1828.

No. 1479.
To protect the woodchuck, commonly called groundhog, declaring woodchuck a game animal and fixing an open season, 2143.

Bill reported by
No. 633.
Amending act to protect State forest reserves, by prohibiting the injuring of shrubs or trees, 1262.

Election returns, 30.

Member of standing committees, 73-78.

Oath of office administered to, 36.

HESS, AARON B., Representative from Lancaster County, (First District)

Amendments offered by, to
Bill No. 45, Amending act dividing cities into three classes, 261.

Bill No. 618, (Senate No. 1), authorizing issue and sale of bonds for highway purposes, 781.

Bill No. 623, Amending act regulating operation of motor vehicles, by providing for distribution of registration and license fees from motor license fund, 1048.

Bill No. 623, Amending act regulating operation of motor vehicles, with regard to distribution of motor license fund, and payment of medical attendance for employes of Department of Highways, 1383.

Bill No. 1069, Supplement to act empowering State Highway Department to rebuild certain inter-county bridges destroyed by fire, 1593.

Bill No. 1082, (Senate No. 182), Omnibus Road Bill, 2712-2713.

Bill No. 1166, Providing method of annexation of boroughs and townships to cities of third class, 2968-2969.

Bill No. 1414, (Senate No. 534), Authorizing county commissioners to make contracts for improvement or maintenance of certain highways, 2194.

Bill No. 1432, Amending act regulating closing of public highways, 2971-2972.

HESS, AARON B.—Continued.

Bill No. 1549, (Senate No. 967), Further amending Township Code, by providing for the Department of Highways to decentralize to townships of first class, 3609.

Bill No. 1558, Amending act providing system of registering titles to motor vehicles, with regard to issuance of licenses to manufacturers to remove engine numbers from second-hand cars, 2992-2995.

Bills introduced by

No. 44.
Making appropriation to Home for Friendless Children, of Lancaster, 81.

No. 45.
Amending act of 1874, dividing cities of this state into three classes, by providing for acceptance of third class city act by cities operating under special act, 81.

No. 46.
Making appropriation to Lancaster General Hospital, 81.

No. 47.
Making appropriation to Thaddeus Stevens Industrial School, at Lancaster, 81.

No. 48.
Making appropriation to Columbia Hospital, 81.

No. 465.
Further amending act of 1919, regulating operation of motor vehicles, by making an appropriation of a part of registration and license fees for payment of township rewards, 182.

No. 484.
Amending act of 1909, regulating the manufacture and sale of commercial fertilizers, by further defining commercial fertilizers, 183.

No. 620.
Relating to the allocation of moneys to counties by the Department of Highways for the construction of highways, 290.

No. 621.
Making appropriation to Board of Finance and Revenue out of Motor License Fund to redeem highway road bonds, 290.

No. 622.
Amending act of 1923, imposing State tax on liquid fuels, by providing for payment of Commonwealth's share of said tax into the Motor License Fund, 290.

No. 623.
Amending act of 1919, regulating operation of motor vehicle, by providing for distribution of registration and license fees from Motor License Fund, 290.

No. 730.
Further amending act of 1913, requring county commissioners to advertise for sealed proposals before contracting to build or repair certain county bridges by excepting contracts to build or repair bridges costing less than $1,000, 385.

No. 791.
Making appropriation for erection and equipment of an armory at Lancaster, 490.

No. 1068.
Providing for payment out of motor license fund of all unexpended ablances of appropriations made for State-aid highways and for maintenance and replacements on State highways, 925.

No. 1069.
Supplement to act of 1923, empowering State Highway Department to rebuild certain inter-county bridges destroyed by fire, providing that the unexpended balance of said appropriation shall be paid out of motor license fund, 925.

HESS, AARON B.—Continued.

No. 1141.
Joint resolution proposing amendment to Constitution, authorizing bond issue of one hundred fifty millions of dollars for improvement of highways, 1229.

No. 1142.
Further amending act of 1917, consolidating law relating to townships, by providing reward for fifty per centum of purchase price and installation cost of culverts and drain pipes, 1230.

No. 1148.
Amending act of 1917, consolidating the law relating to townships, by eliminating as collector's compensation the penalties for non-payment of taxes in townships of second class, 1231.

No. 1166.
Providing method of annexation of boroughs and townships to cities of third class, 1232.

No. 1273.
Authorizing the issue and sale of bonds to amount of eight millions of dollars for erection and equipment at Pennsylvania State College, 1546.

No. 1428.
Prohibiting the placing of any sign, banner or advertisement on or across any public road or highway without written consent of authorities responsible for such highway, 1929.

No. 1429.
Conferring authority upon Department of Highways and any county or township to enter upon private property adjacent to a highway for erection of snow fences, 1929.

No. 1430.
Providing that the maintenance of abandoned State highway routes shall revert to the original maintainers, 1929.

No. 1431.
Prohibiting discharge of sewage and drainage, except surface drainage, on or within the legal limits of any public road, 1930.

No. 1432.
Amending act of 1921, regulating the closing of public highways, by making it unlawful to close highways or roads when designated as detours without written consent of Department of Highways, 1930.

No. 1433.
Authorizing Department of Highways to remove any structures or encroachments within the legal limits of any State or State-aid highway and charge expense of such removal to owners thereof, 1930.

No. 1554.
Authorizing the use of certain moneys in the Motor License Fund for township rewards and State-aid construction, 2247.

No. 1558.
Amending act of 1923, providing system of registering titles to motor vehicles, with regard to issuance of licenses to manufacturers to remove engine numbers from second hand motor vehicles, 2247.

No. 1675.
Amending act of 1925, establishing certain public roads as State highways, by changing route 435, from Rossiter Station to Hamill, 2854.

No. 1676.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Mercer County, 2854.

HESS, AARON B.—Continued.

Bills reported by

No. 44.
Making appropriation to Home for Friendless Children, of Lancaster, 946.

No. 48.
Making appropriation to Columbia Hospital, 946.

No. 93.
Making appropriation to Erie Infants' Home and Hospital, 946.

No. 402.
Making appropriation to Blossburg State Hospital, 1260.

No. 503.
Further amending act regulating operation of motor vehicles, by providing for return of fifty per cent of license fees to counties from which they originate, 2724.

No. 508.
Making appropriation to United Charities, of Hazleton, 951.

No. 522.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Greene County, 2516.

No. 525.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Greene and Washington Counties, 2516.

No. 618, (Senate No. 1).
Authorizing issue and sale of bonds for highway purposes, 511.

No. 620.
Relating to the allocation of moneys by the Department of Highways for the construction of county highways, 304.

No. 804.
Making appropriation to Elk County General Hospital, of Ridgway, 953.

No. 805.
Making appropriation to Andrew Kaul Memorial Hospital, at St. Mary's, 953.

No. 847.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Elk County, 1262.

No. 867.
Making appropriation to Florence Crittenton Home, of Erie, 953.

No. 1077.
Amending act relating to registration of motor vehicles, and licensing of operators thereof, by extending act to all common carriers, 3252.

No. 1082, (Senate No. 182).
Omnibus Road Bill, 2301, 2520.

No. 1126.
Providing for widening, altering or vacating of highways heretofore laid out under special acts and known as State roads, 2289.

No. 1141.
Joint resolution proposing amendment to Constitution, authorizing bond issue for improvement of highways, 1830.

No. 1148.
Amending Township Code, by eliminating as collector's compensation the penalties for non-payment of taxes in townships of second class, 2807.

No. 1200, (Senate No. 186).
Making appropriation to University of Pennsylvania for general maintenance and purchase of equipment, 1552.

HESS, AARON B.—Continued.

No. 1245, (Senate No. 462).
Further amending act of 1836, relating to roads, highways and bridges, by authorizing such bridges to be located wherever necessary, in proceedings pending or hereafter begun, 2519.

No. 1414, (Senate No. 534).
Authorizing county commissioners to make contracts for the improvement or maintenance of certain highways, 1931.

No. 1432.
Amending act regulating the closing of public highways, by making it unlawful to close highways when designated as detours without written consent of Department of Highways, 2517.

No. 1442.
Amending act regulating operation of motor vehicles, by providing other penalties, 2249-2250.

No. 1460.
Further amending act establishing State Highway Department, by providing that the Secretary of Highways shall perform duties of former State Highway Commissioner, 3094.

No. 1463.
Providing for construction and maintenance of State highways to connect borough and township thorough-fares, 2807.

No. 1506, (Senate No. 549).
Regulating opening of private roads, 2520.

No. 1534.
Amending act establishing State Highway Department, by changing route 248, from Brookville to Tionesta, 2722.

No. 1547, (Senate No. 965).
Repealing section 11 of act creating Division of Township Highways in State Highway Department, 3095.

No. 1548, (Senate No. 966).
Repealing section 9, of act creating Division of Township Highways in State Highway Department, 3095.

No. 1549, (Senate No. 967).
Further amending Township Code, by providing for the Department of Highways to decentralize to townships of first class, 3095.

No. 1552, (Senate No. 970).
Conferring the right upon the Department of Highways to change existing stream channels on private lands adjacent to highways, 2808.

No. 1554.
Authorizing use of certain moneys in Motor License Fund for township rewards and State-aid construction, 2516.

No. 1558.
Amending act providing system of registering titles to motor vehicles, with regard to issuances of licenses to manufacturers to remove engine numbers from second-hand cars, 2519.

No. 1592.
Amending act establishing State Highway Department, by changing route 282, from West Chester to Chadds Ford, 2720-2721.

No. 1593.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Delaware County, 2721.

No. 1594.
Amending act establishing State Highway Department, by changing route 131, from Philadelphia to the Maryland State line, 2721.

HESS, AARON B.—Continued.

No. 1622, (Senate No. 1025).
Authorizing Secretary of Highways, with approval of the Governor, to establish the width and lines of State highways for future construction, 2520.

No. 1623, (Senate No. 1027).
Providing for clerk of court of quarter sessions to certify to Department of Highways the establishment of all new townships and boroughs, 2520.

No. 1624, (Senate No. 1028).
Conferring upon Department of Highways the right to enter upon private property and open and maintain drainage channels, 2520.

No. 1666, (Senate No. 42).
Authorizing county commissioners in cases of emergency to build or rebuild county bridges upon approval of court of quarter sessions, 3095.

No. 1675.
Amending Omnibus Road Bill, by changing route 435, from Rossiter Station to Hamill, 3094.

No. 1676.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Mercer County, 3094.

No. 1678, (Senate No. 414).
Repealing route 305, from Landisburg to Carlisle, of act establishing certain public roads as State highways, 3586.

No. 1729, (Senate No. 1200).
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Mercer County, 3279.

No. 1731, (Senate No. 1030).
Amending act establishing certain public roads as State highways, by changing route 359, from Beech Creek to Renovo in Clinton County, 3279.

No. 1745, (Senate No. 1018).
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Luzerne County, 3279.

No. 1750, (Senate No. 1214).
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Washington and Greene Counties, 3279.

No. 1751, (Senate No. 1029).
Amending act regulating operation of motor vehicles, with regard to rules, definition of motor bus, use of registration plates, and requiring officers to be in uniform when inspecting motor vehicles, 3279.

No. 1752, (Senate No. 1091).
Amending act relating to the examination and licensing of osteopathic physicians and surgeons, 3474.

No. 1759, (Senate No. 1192).
Amending act establishing State Highway Department, by changing route 120, from Greensburg to Pittsburgh, 3474.

No. 1775, (Senate No. 1262).
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Allegheny and Washington Counties, 3652.

Election returns, 31.

Member of conference committee, 3093, 3433.

Member of standing committees, 73-78.

Motion by, for
House to adhere to non-concurrence in Senate amendments to House Bill No. 1554, authorizing use of certain moneys in the Motor License Fund for township rewards and State-aid construction, 3433.

House to non-concur in Senate amendments to House Bill No. 1554, authorizing the use of certain moneys in the Motor License Fund for township rewards and State-aid construction, 3283.

HESS, AARON B.—Continued.

Special order on Bill No. 1082, (Senate No. 182), Omnibus Road Bill, 2701.

Special order on Bill No. 1166, providing method of annexation of boroughs and townships to cities of third class, 2969.

Motion by, to
Drop from calendar Bill No. 1300, (Senate No. 395), providing for rebuilding of county bridges over two hundred feet in length on improved State highways in counties of seventh and eighth class, 3955.

Extend time of postponement on Bill No. 465, further amending act regulating operation of motor vehicles, by making appropriation of part of registration and license fees for payment of township rewards, 2288.

Extend time of postponement on Bill No. 1069, supplement to act empowering the State Highway Department to rebuild certain inter-county bridges destroyed by fire, 2292.

Postpone Bill No. 465, further amending act regulating operation of motor vehicles, by making appropriation of part of registration and license fees for payment of township rewards, 2180.

Postpone Bill No. 1068, providing for payment of the motor license fund of unexpended balances of appropriations made for State-aid highways and for maintenance and replacement on State highways, 1891.

Postpone Bill No. 1290, (Senate No. 84), making appropriation to Department of Highways for payment of rewards to townships of second class, 2084.

Recommit Bill No. 1082, (Senate No. 182), Omnibus Road Bill, 2452.

Recommit Bill No. 1166, providing method of annexation of boroughs and townships to cities of third class, 1610.

Reconsider vote on Bill No. 1290, (Senate No. 84), making appropriation to Department of Highways for payment of rewards to townships of second class, 2084.

Reconsider vote on Bill No. 1414, (Senate No. 534), authorizing county commissioners to make contracts for the improvement or maintenance of certain highways, 2194.

Oath of office administered to, 36.

Presentation of testimonial to Oliver E. Martin, Assistant Reading Clerk of House, 3992.

Remarks by, on
Bill No. 459, repealing act imposing State tax on anthracite coal, 2499-2500.

Bill No. 618, (Senate No. 1), Authorizing issue and sale of bonds for highway purposes, 861.

Bill No. 1082, (Senate No. 182), Omnibus Road Bill, 2713-2715.

Bill No. 1320, (Senate No. 594), Amending section 10, relating to improvement of borough roads, of act establishing State Highway Department, and changing name of head and department in conformity with Code, 3633.

Bill No. 1431, Prohibiting the discharge of sewage and drainage, except surface drainage, on or within the legal limits of any public road, 3116.

Bill No. 1678, (Senate No. 414), Repealing route 305, from Landisburg to Carlisle, of act establishing certain public roads as State highways, 3965.

HESS, AARON B.—Continued.

Bill No. 1751, (Senate No. 1029), Amending act regulating operation of motor vehicles, with regard to rules and regulations, definition of motor bus, use of registration plates, and requiring officers to be in uniform when inspecting cars, 3831.

Resolution, concurrent, offered by
Recalling from Governor House Bill No. 1554, authorizing use of certain moneys in the Motor License Fund for township rewards and State-aid construction, 3280.

HEWITT, QUAY R., Reading Clerk of House, on anniversary of his birth, resolution (House) by Hart, congratulating, 3760.

HEWITT, QUAY R., Reading Clerk of House, presentation of testimonial from Members of House to, 3992.

HIGH SCHOOLS (see school system).

HIGHWAY AND HIGHWAYS (see bonds, boroughs, bridges, cities, Constitution, Cornplanter, crossings, Delaware River, fences, forest land, giant power, motor license fund, private roads, public service companies, railway roadbeds, trees, Valley Forge Park).

HIGHWAY PATROL, from Department of Highways to Pennsylvania State Police, transferring the supervision, direction and control of

Senate Bill No. 1202.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Painter, 2792.
Referred to Committee on Law and Order, 2792.

HIGHWAY ROAD BONDS (see bonds, motor license fund).

HIGHWAY ROUTE 17, from Laporte to Towanda, amending act of 1911, establishing State Highway Department, by changing State

House Bill No. 1630.
Read in place in House by Mr. Holcombe, 2394-2395.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 2395.

HIGHWAY ROUTE 41, from Carlisle to Gettysburg, amending act of 1911, establishing State Highway Department, by changing State

Senate Bill No. 1128.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Earnest, 2351-2352.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads and Highways, 2352.

HIGHWAY ROUTE 49, from Bedford to Somerset, amending act of 1911, establishing State Highway Department, by changing State

House Bill No. 749.
Read in place in House by Mr. Shaffer, 443.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 443.
Reported without amendment, 1713.
First reading, 1924-1925.
Second reading, 1942-1943.
Third reading and amended, 2304.
Resumed and passed finally, 2687-2688.
Returned from Senate with amendments in which House concurred, 3814-3815.
Signed by Speaker, 3999.

In Senate (No. 1166).
Referred to Committee on Public Roads and Highways, 2621.
Reported without amendment, 2744.
First reading, 2806.
Second reading and recommitted, 2905-2906.
Re-reported with amendment, 3478.
Third reading and final passage, 3692-3693.
Returned from House with Senate amendments concurred in, 3736.
Signed by President, 3889-3890.

HIGHWAY ROUTE 52, from Somerset to Ebensburg, amending act of 1911, establishing State Highway Department, by changing State

House Bill No. 1154.
Read in place in House by Mr. Fockler, 1231.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 1231.

HIGHWAY ROUTE 62, from Ebensburg to Clearfield, amending act of 1911, establishing State Highway Department, by changing State

House Bill No. 979.
Read in place in House by Mr. Fockler, 750-751.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 751.

HIGHWAY ROUTE 85, from Meadville to the Ohio State line, amending act of 1911, establishing State Highway Department, by changing State

House Bill No. 469.
Read in place in House by Mr. Blair, 182.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 182.

HIGHWAY ROUTE 86, from Erie to Ohio State line, amending act of 1911, establishing State Highway Department, by changing State

House Bill No. 1146.
Read in place in House by Mr. Blair, 1230-1231.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 1231.

HIGHWAY ROUTE 102, from Coudersport to Wellsboro, amending act of 1911, establishing State Highway Department, by changing State

Senate Bill No. 61.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Baldwin, 68.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads and Highways, 68.
Reported without amendment, 109.
First reading, 110.
Second reading, 122-123.
Third reading and final passage, 148-149.
Returned from House without amendment, 544.
Signed by President pro tempore, 570.
Concurrent resolution recalling bill from Governor, 918.
Resoultion returned from House concurred in, 919-920.
Resolution approved by Governor, vote on final passage and on third reading reconsidered and bill amended, 1032.
Resumed and passed finally, 1191-1192.
Returned from House with Senate amendments concurred in, 1327.
Signed by President, 1366.
Approved by Governor, 1960-1961.

In House (No. 507).
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 185-186.
Reported without amendment, 306.
First reading, 409.
Second reading, 466.
Third reading and final passage, 523-524.
Signed by Speaker, 618-619.
Resolution recalling bill from Governor concurred in, 941.
Bill returned from Senate with amendments in which House concurred, 1258-1259.

HIGHWAY ROUTE 105, from Emporium to Lock Haven, amending act of 1911, establishing State Highway Department, by changing State

Senate Bill No. 908.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Quigley, 1512.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads and Highways, 1512.

HIGHWAY ROUTE 117, from Uniontown to Greensburg, amending act of 1911, establishing State Highway Department, by changing State

Senate Bill No. 618.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Brown, 1216.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads and Highways, 1216.

HIGHWAY ROUTE 120, from Greensbuarg to Pittsburgh, amending act of 1911, establishing State Highway Department, by changing State

Senate Bill No. 1192.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Kunkle, 2625.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads and Highways, 2625.
Reported without amendment, 3051.
First reading, 3063-3064.
Second reading, 3158.
Third reading and final passage, 3365.

HIGHWAY ROUTE 120.—Continued.

Returned from House without amendment, 3742.
Signed by President, 3869-3870.

In House (No. 1759).
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 3455-3456.
Reported without amendment, 3474.
First reading, 3475.
Second reading, 3615-3616.
Third reading and final passage, 3842.
Signed by Speaker, 3977.

HIGHWAY ROUTE 131, from Philadelphia to the Maryland State line, amending act of 1911, establishing State Highway Department, by changing State

House Bill No. 1594.
Read in place in House by Mr. Alexander, 2392-2393.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 2393.
Reported without amendment, 2721.
First reading, 2725.
Second reading and amended, 2997-2998.
Third reading and final passage, 3297-3298.

In Senate (No. 1334).
Referred to Committee on Public Roads and Highways,, 3187.

HIGHWAY ROUTE 135, from West Chester to Delaware State line, amending act of 1911, establishing State Highway Department, by changing State

Senate Bill No. 24.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. MacDade, 64.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads and Highways, 64.

HIGHWAY ROUTE 161, from Pottsville to Sunbury, amending act of 1911, establishing State Highway Department, by changing State

House Bill No. 639.
Read in place in House by Mr. Watson, 291.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 291.

HIGHWAY ROUTE 178, from Doylestown to Norristown, further amending act of 1911, establishing State Highway Department, by changing State

House Bill No. 903.
Read in place in House by Mr. Burd P. Evans, 670-671.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 671.

HIGHWAY ROUTE 180, from Philadelphia to Delaware State line, amending act of 1911, establishing State Highway Department, by changing State

Senate Bill No. 25.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. MacDade, 64-65.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads and Highways, 65.

HIGHWAY ROUTE 193, from McConnellsburg to Mifflintown, amending act of 1911, establishing State Highway Department, by changing State

House Bill No. 602.
Read in place in House by Mr. Brewster, 254.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 254.

HIGHWAY ROUTE 219, from Clearfield to Lock Haven, further amending act of 1911, establishing State Highway Department, by changing State

Senate Bill No. 461.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Quikley, 645.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads and Highways, 645.

HIGHWAY ROUTE 248, from Brookville to Tionesta, amending act of 1911, establishing State Highway Department, by changing State

House Bill No. 1534.
Read in place in House by Mr. MacMillan, 2246-2247.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 2247.
Reported without amendment, 2722.
First reading, 2832-2833.
Second reading, 3003.
Third reading and final passage, 3303-3304.

In Senate (No. 1328).
Referred to Committee on Public Roads and Highways, 3186.

HIGHWAY ROUTE 268, from Greensburg to Waynesburg, amending act of 1911, establishing State Highway Department, by changing State

House Bill No. 524.
Read in place in House by Mr. Parkinson, 216.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 216.

HIGHWAY ROUTE 282, from West Chester to Chadds Ford, amending act of 1911, establishing State Highway Department, by changing State

House Bill No. 1592.
Read in place in House by Mr. Alexander, 2392.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 2392.
Reported without amendment, 2720-2721.
First reading, 2725.
Second reading, 2996.
Third reading and final passage, 3295-3296.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3979.
Signed by Speaker, 4003-4004.

Remarks on, by
Alexander, 3296.

In Senate (No. 1332).
Referred to Committee on Public Roads and Highways, 3186.
Reported without amendment, 3478-3479.
First reading, 3565.
Second reading, 3707.
Third reading and final passage, 3858-3859.
Signed by President, 3894.

HIGHWAY ROUTE 302, in Westmoreland and Indiana, Counties, amending act of 1913, establishing certain public roads as State highways, by changing State

House Bill No. 1229.
Read in place in House by Mr. George A. Smith, 1370.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 1370.

HIGHWAY ROUTE 302, in Westmoreland and Indiana, Counties, amending act of 1913, establishing certain public roads as State highways, by changing State

Senate Bill No. 619.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Kunkle, 1216.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads and Highways, 1216.

HIGHWAY ROUTE 305, from Landisburg, Perry County, to Carlisle, Cumberland County, of act of 1913, establishing certain public roads as State highways, to repeal State

Senate Bill No. 414.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Culbertson, 5431.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads and Highways, 531.
Reported without amendment, 2351.
First reading, 2389.
Second reading, 2477.
Over in its order, 2608.
Third reading and final passage, 2770-2771.

In House (No. 1678).
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 3066.
Reported without amendment, 3586.
First reading, 3587.
Second reading, 3782.
Dropped from calendar, 3965.
Remarks on, by
Hess, 3965.

HIGHWAY ROUTE 305, from Landisburg to Dromgold, amending act of 1913, establishing certain public roads as State highways, by changing State

Senate Bill No. 1127.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Culbertson, 2351.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads and Highways, 2351.

HIGHWAY ROUTE 326, in Philadelphia, Bucks and Northampton Counties, amending act of 1913, establishing certain public roads as State highways, by changing

Senate Bill No. 286.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Buckman, 252.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads and Highways, 253.

HIGHWAY ROUTE 330, in Westmoreland County, amending act of 1913, establishing certain public roads as State highways, by changing State

House Bill No. 597.
Read in place in House by Mr. Howe, 220.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 220.

HIGHWAY ROUTE 332, in Lancaster County, amending act of 1913, establishing certain public roads as State highways, by changing State

House Bill No. 1524.
Read in place in House by Mr. Flinchbaugh, 2246.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 2246.

HIGHWAY ROUTE 359, from Beeck Creek to Renovo in Clinton County, amending act of 1913, establishing certain public roads as State highways, by changing State

Senate Bill No. 1030.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Quigley, 2026.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads and Highways, 2027.
Reported without amendment, 2860.
First reading, 2920.
Second reading, 3046.
Third reading and final passage, 3135.
Returned from House without amendment, 3739.
Signed by President, 3869.

In House (No. 1731.)
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 3236.
Reported without amendment, 3279.
First reading, 3279.
Second reading, 3611.
Third reading and final passage, 3830.
Signed by Speaker, 3976.

HIGHWAY ROUTE 362, in Philadelphia, Montgomery and Bucks Counties, amending act of 1913, establishing certain public roads as State highways, by changing

Senate Bill No. 287.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Buckman, 253.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads and Highways, 253.

HIGHWAY ROUTE 433, from Punxsutawney to Rossiter, and route 435, from Rossiter Station to Hamill, amending act of 1913, establishing certain public roads as State highways, by changing State

Senate Bill No. 1198.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. North, 2745.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads and Highways, 2745.
Reported without amendment, 3177.
First reading, 3193.
Second reading and amended, 3379-3380.
Over in its order, 3491.
Third reading and final passage, 3541.

In House (No. 1778.)
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 3673.

HIGHWAY ROUTE 435, from Rossiter Station to Hamill, amending the Omnibus Road Bill of 1925, by changing State

House Bill No. 1675.
Read in place in House by Mr. Hess, 2854.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 2923.
Reported without amendment, 3094.
First reading, 3209.
Second reading, 3462.
Third reading and final passage, 3596.
Returned from Senate with amendments in which House concurred, 3983.
Signed by Speaker, 4004.

In Senate (No. 1379.)
Referred to Committee on Public Roads and Highways, 3536.
Reported with amendment, 3560.
First reading, 3567.
Second reading, 3714.
Third reading and final passage, 3866-3867.
Returned from House with Senate amendments concurred in, 3883.
Signed by President, 3895.

HIGHWAY ROUTE without approval of Department of Highways, prohibiting the naming or numbering of, or placing of signs or markers along any State

Senate Bill No. 969.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Buckman, 1749.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads and Highways, 1749.
Reported without amendment, 1755.
First reading, 1826.
Second reading, 2025.
Third reading and final passage, 2106.

In House (No. 1551.)
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 2249.

HIGHWAY ROUTES, ABANDONED STATE, shall revert to the original maintainers, providing that the maintenance of

House Bill No. 1430.
Read in place in House by Mr. Hess, 1929.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 1929.

HIGHWAY ROUTES, amending act of 1911, establishing State Highway Department, with regard to the diverging of

House Bill No. 1010.
Read in place in House by Mr. Stock, 921.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 921.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Adams and York Counties, establishing as

House Bill No. 1015.
Read in place in House by Mr. Frye, 922.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 922.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Adams County, establishing as

House Bill No. 68.
Read in place in House by Mr. Stock, 82.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 82.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Adams County, establishing as

House Bill No. 546.
Read in place in House by Mr. Stock, 217.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 217.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Adams County, establishing as

House Bill No. 792.
Read in place in House by Mr. Stock, 490.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 490.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Adams County, establishing as

House Bill No. 793.
Read in place in House by Mr. Stock, 490.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 490.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Adams County, establishing as

House Bill No. 910.
Read in place in House by Mr. Stock, 748.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 748.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Adams County, establishing as

House Bill No. 1157.
Read in place in House by Mr. Stock, 1232.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 1232.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Adams County, establishing as

House Bill No. 1439.
Read in place in House by Mr. Stock, 1930.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 1930.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Allegheny and Beaver Counties, establishing as

House Bill No. 1436.
Read in place in House by Mr. Neely, 1930.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 1930.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Allegheny and Washington Counties, establishing as

Senate Bill No. 1262.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Sprowls, 3060.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads and Highways, 3060.
Reported without amendment, 3124.
First reading, 3195.
Second reading, 3383.
Third reading and final passage, 3496.
Returned from House without amendment, 3877.
Signed by President, 3882.

In House (No. 1775.)
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 3649.
Reported without amendment, 3652.
First reading, 3652.
Second reading, 3784.
Third reading and final passage, 3973.
Signed by Speaker, 3986.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of pulbic road in Allegheny County, establishing as

Senate Bill No. 1054.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Harris, 2129.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads and Highways, 2129.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Armstrong and Butler Counties, establishing as

Senate Bill No. 1012.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Painter, 1959.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads and Highways, 1959.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Armstrong and Indiana Counties, establishing as

House Bill No. 897.
Read in place in House by Mr. Griffith, 670.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 670.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Armstrong and Jefferson Counties, establishing as

House Bill No. 464.
Read in place in House by Mr. Armstrong, 182.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 182.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Armstrong County, establishing as

House Bill No. 439.
Read in place in House by Mr. Himes, 180.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 180.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Armstrong County, establishing as

House Bill No. 800.
Read in place in House by Mr. Himes, 491.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 491.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Beaver and Butler Counties, establishing as

House Bill No. 1262.
Read in place in House by Mr. Fred W. Patterson, 1545.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 1545.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Beaver and Lawrence Counties, establishing as

House Bill No. 1259.
Read in place in House by Mr. Fred W. Patterson, 1545
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 1545.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Bedford and Cambria Counties, establishing as

House Bill No. 230.
Read in place in House by Mr. Wright, 95.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 95.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Bedford and Fulton Counties, establishing as

Senate Bill No. 80.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Derrick, 97.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads and Highways, 97.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Bedford and Fulton Counties, establishing as

Senate Bill No. 480.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Derrick, 710.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads and Highways, 710.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Bedford County, establishing as

House Bill No. 227.
Read in place in House by Mr. Wright, 94.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 94.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Bedford County, establishing as

House Bill No. 229.
Read in place in House by Mr. Wright, 95.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 95.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Bedford County, establishing as

House Bill No. 1354.
Read in place in House by Mr. Wright, 1679.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 1679.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Bedford County, establishing as

Senate Bill No. 233.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Derrick, 203.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads and Highways, 203.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Berks and Lehigh County, establishing as

Senate Bill No. 259.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Norton, 226.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads and Highways, 226.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Berks County, establishing as

Senate Bill No. 210.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Norton, 168.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads and Highways, 168.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Berks County, establishing as

Senate Bill No. 211.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Norton, 168.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads and Highways, 168.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Berks County, establishing as

Senate Bill No. 260.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Norton, 226.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads and Highways, 226.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Berks County, establishing as

Senate Bill No. 360.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Norton, 441.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads and Highways, 441.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Blair and Cambria Counties, establishing as

House Bill No. 282.
Read in place in House by Mr. Lotz, 129.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 129.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Blair County, establishing as

House Bill No. 283.
Read in place in House by Mr. Bagshaw, 129.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 129.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Blair County, establishing as

Senate Bill No. 288.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Snyder, 253.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads and Highways, 253.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Bradford and Susquehanna Counties, establishing as

House Bill No. 1024.
Read in place in House by Mr. Harding, 922.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 922.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Bradford and Tioga Counties, establishing as

House Bill No. 165.
Read in place in House by Mr. Harding, 88.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 88.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Bradford County, establishing as

House Bill No. 166.
Read in place in House by Mr. Harding, 88.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 88.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Bradford County, establishing as

House Bill No. 171.
Read in place in House by Mr. Harding, 88.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 88.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Bradford County, establishing as

House Bill No. 172.
Read in place in House by Mr. Harding, 88.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 88.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Bradford County, establishing as

House Bill No. 212.
Read in place in House by Mr. Harding, 94.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 94.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Bradford County, establishing as

House Bill No. 1037.
Read in place in House by Mr. Harding, 923.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 923.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Bradford, Lycoming and Sullivan Counties, establishing as

House Bill No. 263.
Read in place in House by Mr. Bidelspacher, 112.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 112.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Bucks and Montgomery Counties, establishing as

House Bill No. 902.
Read in place in House by Mr. Weamer, 670.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 670.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Bucks County, establishing as

House Bill No. 138.
Read in place in House by Mr. Weamer, 86.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 86.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Bucks County, establishing as

House Bill No. 995.
Read in place in House by Mr. Haines, 843.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 843.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Bucks County, establishing as

Senate Bill No. 284.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Buckman, 252.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads and Highways, 252.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Bucks County, establishing as

Senate Bill No. 285.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Buckman, 252.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads and Highways, 252.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Butler County, establishing as

House Bill No. 367.
Read in place in House by Mr. Cross, 160.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 160.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Butler County, establishing as

Senate Bill No. 588.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Painter, 992.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads and Highways, 992.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Carbon and Schuylkill Counties, establishing as

House Bill No. 734.
Read in place in House by Mr. Scott, 386.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 386.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Carbon County, establishing as

House Bill No. 521.
Read in place in House by Mr. Haas, 215.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 215.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Carbon County, establishing as

House Bill No. 699.
Read in place in House by Mr. Bray, 384.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 384.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Carbon County, establishing as

Senate Bill No. 213.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Schantz, 168.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads and Highways, 168.
Reported without amendment, 3403.
First reading, 3406.
Second reading, 3515.
Third reading and final passage, 3687.

In House (No. 1780).
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 3813.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Centre County, establishing as

House Bill No. 649.
Read in place in House by Mr. Holmes, 292.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 292.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Centre County, establishing as

Senate Bill No. 1068.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Betts, 2200.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads and Highways, 2200.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Centre County, establishing as

Senate Bill No. 1382.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Betts, 3537.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads and Highways, 3537.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Chester and Berks Counties, establishing as

Senate Bill No. 212.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Norton, 168.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads and Highways, 168.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Chester County, establishing as

House Bill No. 672.
Read in place in House by Mr. North, 293.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 293.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Clarion County, establishing as

House Bill No. 1468.
Read in place in House by Mr. MacMillan, 2142.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 2142.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Clearfield and Centre Counties, establishing as

Senate Bill No. 375.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Betts, 473.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads and Highways, 473.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Clearfield County, establishing as

House Bill No. 146.
Read in place in House by Mr. Jones, 87.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 87.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Clearfield County, establishing as

Senate Bill No. 1381.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Betts, 3537.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads and Highways, 3537.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Clearfield County, establishing as

Senate Bill No. 1383.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Betts, 3537.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads and Highways, 3537.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Clearfield, Elk and Cameron Counties, establishing as

House Bill No. 225.
Read in place in House by Mr. Lukehart, 94.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 94.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Clinton County, establishing as

House Bill No. 1452.
Read in place in House by Mr. Critchfield, 2032.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 2032.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Cumberland and Franklin Counties, establishing as

House Bill No. 1133.
Read in place in House by Mr. Pryor, 1229.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 1229.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Cumberland County, establishing as

Senate Bill No. 415.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Culbertson, 531.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads and Highways, 531.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Dauphin and Lancaster Counties, establishing as

House Bill No. 32.
Read in place in House by Mr. Metzger, 80.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 80.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Dauphin County, establishing as

House Bill No. 695.
Read in place in House by Mr. Metzger, 384.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 384.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Dauphin County, establishing as

Senate Bill No. 40.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Earnest, 66.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads and Highways, 66.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Dauphin, Schuylkill and Northumberland Counties, establishing as

House Bill No. 49.
Read in place in House by Mr. Holtzman, 81.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 81.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Delaware County, establishing as

House Bill No. 587.
Read in place in House by Mr. Turner, 219.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 219.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Delaware County, establishing as

House Bill No. 1593.
Read in place in House by Mr. Alexander, 2392.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 2392.
Reported without amendment, 2721.
First reading, 2725.
Second reading, 2996-2997.

HIGHWAY, STATE.—Continued.

Third reading and final passage, 3296-3297.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3979.
Signed by Speaker, 4001.

In Senate (No. 1333).
Referred to Committee on Public Roads and Highways, 3187.
Reported without amendment, 3479.
First reading, 3565.
Second reading, 3708.
Third reading and final passage, 3859.
Signed by President, 3892.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Delaware County, establishing as

Senate Bill No. 23.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. MacDade, 64.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads and Highways, 64.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Delaware County, establishing as

Senate Bill No. 26.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. MacDade, 65.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads and Highways, 65.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Delaware County, establishing

Senate Bill No. 128.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. MacDade, 101.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads and Highways, 101.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Delaware County, establishing as

Senate Bill No. 183.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. MacDade, 145.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads and Highways, 145.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Elk County, establishing as

House Bill No. 847.
Read in place in House by Mr. Flynn, 551.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 551.
Reported without amendment, 1262.
First reading, 1501.
Second reading, 1582.
Third reading and final passage, 1888.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 2926.
Signed by Speaker, 3218.
Approved by Governor, 3630-3631.

In Senate (No. 987.)
Referred to Committee on Public Roads and Highways, 1956.
Reported without amendment, 2458.
First reading, 2493.
Second reading, 2658.
Third reading and final passage, 2773.
Signed by President, 3126.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Erie County, establishing as

House Bill No. 882.
Read in place in House by Mr. Blair, 669.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 669.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Erie County, establishing as

Senate Bill No. 163.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Griswold, 144.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads and Highways, 144.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Fayette and Westmoreland Counties, establishing as

Senate Bill No. 1036.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Brown, 2091.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads and Highways, 2091.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Forest and Jefferson Counties, establishing as

House Bill No. 860.
Read in place in House by Mr. Wheeler, 602.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 602.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Franklin County, establishing as

Senate Bill No. 1241.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Bonbrake, 3043.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads and Highways, 3043.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Fulton County, establishing as

House Bill No. 802.
Read in place in House by Mr. Hoover, 491.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 491.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Fulton County, establishing as

House Bill No. 905.
Read in place in House by Mr. Hoover, 671.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 671.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Greene and Washington Counties, establishing as

House Bill No. 525.
Read in place in House by Mr. Parkinson, 216.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 216.
Reported without amendment, 2516.
First reading, 2737.
Second reading, 2825.
Third reading and final passage, 3241.

In Senate (No. 1288.)
Referred to Committee on Public Roads and Highways, 3178.
Reported without amendment, 3403.
First reading, 3408.
Second reading, 3521.
Recommitted, 3696.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Greene County, establishing as

House Bill No. 522.
Read in place in House by Mr. Parkinson, 215.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 215.
Reported without amendment, 2516.
First reading, 2737.
Second reading, 2824-2825.
Third reading and amended, 3017-3018.
Special order, 3241.
Resumed and passed finally, 3249-3250.

In Senate (No. 1287.)
Referred to Committee on Public Roads and Highways, 3178.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Greene County, establishing as

House Bill No. 885.
Read in place in House by Mr. Parkinson, 670.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 670.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Greene County, establishing as

House Bill No. 886.
Read in place in House by Mr. Parkinson, 670.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 670.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Greene County, establishing as

House Bill No. 887.
Read in place in House by Mr. Parkinson, 670.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 670.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Huntingdon County, establishing as

House Bill No. 703.
Read in place in House by Mr. Brewster, 384.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 384.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Huntingdon County, establishing as

House Bill No. 1121.
Read in place in House by Mr. Brewster, 1228.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 1228.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Huntingdon County, establishing as

Senate Bill No. 563.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Snyder, 878.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads and Highways, 878.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Indiana County, establishing as

House Bill No. 896.
Read in place in House by Mr. Griffith, 670.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 670.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Indiana County, establishing as

House Bill No. 898.
Read in place in House by Mr. Griffith, 670.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 670.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Indiana County, establishing as

House Bill No. 1140.
Read in place in House by Mr. Griffith, 1229.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 1229.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Indiana County, establishing as

House Bill No. 1345.
Read in place in House by Mr. Griffith, 1679.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 1679.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Indiana County, establishing as

House Bill No. 1467.
Read in place in House by Mr. Griffith, 2142.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 2142.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Jefferson County, establishing as

House Bill No. 440.
Read in place in House by Mr. Irvin, 180.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 180.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Juniata County, establishing as

House Bill No. 701.
Read in place in House by Mr. Lauver, 384.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 384.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Juniata County, establishing as

House Bill No. 854.
Read in place in House by Mr. Lauver, 552.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 552.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Juniata County, establishing as

Senate Bill No. 255.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Culbertson, 226.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads and Highways, 226.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Juniata, Snyder and Perry Counties, establishing as

House Bill No. 853.
Read in place in House by Mr. Lauver, 552.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 552.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Lackawanna and Susquehanna Counties, establishing as

House Bill No. 517.
Read in place in House by Mr. Memolo, 215.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 215.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Lackawanna and Susquehanna Counties, establishing as

Senate Bill No. 156.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Davis, 143.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads and Highways, 143.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Lackawanna and Wayne Counties, establishing as

House Bill No. 330.
Read in place in House by Mr. Hricko, 131.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 131.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Lackawanna and Wyoming Counties, establishing as

House Bill No. 519.
Read in place in House by Mr. Memelo, 215.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 215.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Lackawanna and Wyoming Counties, establishing as

Senate Bill No. 159.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Davis, 143.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads and Highways, 143.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Lackawanna County, establishing as

House Bill No. 255.
Read in place in House by Mr. Memolo, 96.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 96.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Lackawanna County, establishing as

House Bill No. 256.
Read in place in House by Mr. Memolo, 96.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 96.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Lackawanna County, establishing as

House Bill No. 468.
Read in place in House by Mr. Memolo, 182.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 182.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Lackawanna County, establishing as

House Bill No. 483.
Read in place in House by Mr. Munley, 183.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 183.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Lackawanna County, establishing as

House Bill No. 518.
Read in place in House by Mr. Memolo, 215.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 215.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Lackawanna County, establishing as

House Bill No. 520.
Read in place in House by Mr. Memolo, 215.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 215.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Lackawanna County, establishing as

House Bill No. 834.
Read in place in House by Mr. Memolo, 550.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 550.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Lackawanna County, establishing as

House Bill No. 1518.
Read in place in House by Mr. Hricko, 2245.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 2245.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Lackawanna County, establishing as

Senate Bill No. 79.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Davis, 97.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads and Highways, 97.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Lackawanna County, establishing as

Senate Bill No. 155.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Davis, 143.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads and Highways, 143.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Lackawanna County, establishing as

Senate Bill No. 157.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Davis, 143.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads and Highways, 143.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Lackawanna County, establishing as

Senate Bill No. 158.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Davis, 143.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads and Highways, 143.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Lancaster and Berks Counties, establishing as

House Bill No. 403.
Read in place in House by Mr. Diehm, 162.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 162.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Lancaster and Chester Counties, establishing as

House Bill No. 337.
Read in place in House by Mr. Norman Wood, 132.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 132.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Lancaster and Chester Counties, establishing as

House Bill No. 752.
Read in place in House by Mr. Norman Wood, 443.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 443.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Lancaster County, establishing as

Senate Bill No. 1009.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Homsher, 1959.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads and Highways, 1959.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Lawrence County, establishing as

House Bill No. 643.
Read in place in House by Mr. Bickett, 291.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 291.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Lebanon and Berks Counties, establishing as

House Bill No. 284.
Read in place in House by Mr. Schoener, 129.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 129.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Lehigh and Northampton Counties, establishing as

House Bill No. 552.
Read in place in House by Mr. Welty, 218.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 218.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Lehigh County, establishing as

House Bill No. 329.
Read in place in House by Mr. Welty, 131.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 131.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Lehigh County, establishing as

House Bill No. 906.
Read in place in House by Mr. Welty, 671.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 671.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Lehigh County, establishing as

Senate Bill No. 173.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Kutz, 145.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads and Highways, 145.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Lehigh County, establishing as

Senate Bill No. 174.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Kutz, 145.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads and Highways, 145.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Luzerne County, establishing as

House Bill No. 152.
Read in place in House by Mr. Lorenzo D. Thomas, 87.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 87.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Luzerne County, establishing as

House Bill No. 1638.
Read in place in House by Mr. Duddy, 2395.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 2395.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Luzerne County, establishing as

Senate Bill No. 1017.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Joyce, 1959.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads and Highways, 1959.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Luzerne County, establishing as

Senate Bill No. 1018.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Joyce, 1959.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads and Highways, 1959.
Reported without amendment, 2860.
First reading, 2920.
Second reading, 3046.
Third reading and final passage, 3134.
Returned from House without amendment, 3739.
Signed by President, 3869.

In House (No. 1745).
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 3254.
Reported without amendment, 3279.
First reading, 3279.
Second reading, 3611.
Third reading and final passage, 3829-3830.
Signed by Speaker, 3976.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Luzerne County, establishing as

Senate Bill No. 1019.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Joyce, 1959
Referred to Committee on Public Roads and Highways, 1959.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Lycoming and Tioga Counties, establishing as

House Bill No. 939.
Read in place in House by Mr. Bidelspacher, 749.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 749.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Lycoming County, establishing as

House Bill No. 935.
Read in place in House by Mr. Bidelspacher, 749.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 749.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Lycoming County, establishing as

House Bill No. 936.
Read in place in House by Mr. Bidelspacher, 749.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 749.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Lycoming County, establishing as

House Bill No. 937.
Read in place in House by Mr. Bidelspacher, 749.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 749.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Lycoming County, establishing as

House Bill No. 938.
Read in place in House by Mr. Bidelspacher, 749.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 749.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Mercer County, establishing as

House Bill No. 149.
Read in place in House by Mr. Nicholson, 87.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 87.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Mercer County, establishing as

House Bill No. 1676.
Read in place in House by Mr. Hess, 2854.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 2923.
Reported without amendment, 3094.
First reading, 3210.
Second reading, 3462.
Third reading and final passage, 3596.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3980.
Signed by Speaker, 4002.

In Senate (No. 1380).
Referred to Committee on Public Roads and Highways, 3536.
Reported without amendment, 3537.
First reading, 3567.
Second reading, 3714.
Third reading and final passage, 3867.
Signed by President, 3892.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Mercer County, establishing as

Senate Bill No. 1200.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Miller, 2790.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads and Highways, 2790.
Reported without amendment, 2792.
First reading, 2806.
Second reading, 2906-2907.
Third reading and final passage, 3038.
Returned from House without amendment, 3739.
Signed by President, 3870.

In House (No. 1729).
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 3202.
Reported without amendment, 3279.
First reading, 3279.
Second reading, 3611.
Third reading and final passage, 3830.
Signed by Speaker, 3977.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Mifflin County, establishing as

House Bill No. 771.
Read in place in House by Mr. Sheffer, 489.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 489.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Mifflin County, establishing as

Senate Bill No. 341.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Culbertson, 413.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads and Highways, 413.
Reported without amendment, 3023.
First reading, 3061.
Second reading, 3149.
Third reading and final passage, 3329.

In House (No. 1754).
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 3440.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Monroe, Pike and Wayne Counties, establishing as

House Bill No. 437.
Read in place in House by Mr. Labar, 180.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 180.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Montgomery and Bucks Counties, establishing as

House Bill No. 735.
Read in place in House by Mr. Orr, 386.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 386.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Montgomery, Bucks and Lehigh Counties, establishing as

House Bill No. 1035.
Read in place in House by Mr. Weamer, 923.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 923.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Montgomery County, establishing as

House Bill No. 251.
Read in place in House by Mr. Burd P. Evans, 96.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 96.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Northampton County, establishing as

House Bill No. 606.
Read in place in House by Mr. Horn, 255.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 255

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Northampton County, establishing as

House Bill No. 803.
Read in place in House by Mr. Ede, 491.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 491.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Northampton County, establishing as

House Bill No. 815.
Read in place in House by Mr. Henry A. Miller, 492.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 492.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Northampton County, establishing as

House Bill No. 816.
Read in place in House by Mr. Henry A. Miller, 492.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 492.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Northumberland and Schuylkill Counties, establishing as

House Bill No. 473.
Read in place in House by Mr. Staudenmeier, 183.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 183.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Northumberland and Schuylkill Counties, establishing as

Senate Bill No. 147.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Steele, 119.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads and Highways, 119.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Northumberland and Union Counties, establishing as

Senate Bill No. 138.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Steele, 102.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads and Highways, 102.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Northumberland County, establishing as

House Bill No. 147.
Read in place in House by Mr. Berkheiser, 87.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 87.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Northumberland County, establishing as

Senate Bill No. 121.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Steele, 101.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads and Highways, 101.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Northumberland County, establishing as

Senate Bill No. 234.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Steele, 203.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads and Highways, 203.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Perry and Juniata Counties, establishing as

House Bill No. 184.
Read in place in House by Mr. Gelnett, 89.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 89.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Perry County, establishing as

House Bill No. 133.
Read in place in House by Mr. Gelnett, 86.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 86.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Perry County, establishing as

House Bill No. 429.
Read in place in House by Mr. Gelnett, 180.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 180.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Perry Juniata and Snyder Counties, establishing as

House Bill No. 1445.
Read in place in House by Mr. Lauver, 1930.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 1930.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Perry County, establishing as

Senate Bill No. 179.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Culbertson, 145.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads and Highways, 145.

HIGGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Philadelphia and Chester Counties, establishing as

House Bill No. 961.
Read in place in House by Mr. Talbot, 749.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 749.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Potter County, establishing as

House Bill No. 500.
Read in place in House by Mr. Wells, 185.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 185.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Schuylkill and Carbon Counties, establishing as

House Bill No. 833.
Read in place in House by Mr. Whitehouse, 551.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 551.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Schuylkill and Columbia Counties, establishing as

House Bill No. 551.
Read in place in House by Mr. Watson, 218.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 218.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Schuylkill County, establishing as

House Bill No. 223.
Read in place in House by Mr. Whitehouse, 94.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 94.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Schuylkill County, establishing as

House Bill No. 700.
Read in place in House by Mr. Scott, 384.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 384.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Schuylkill County, establishing as

House Bill No. 1437.
Read in place in House by Mr. Watson, 1930.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 1930.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Snyder and Union counties, establishing as

Senate Bill No. 51.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Steele, 67.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads and Highways, 67.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Snyder County, establishing as

House Bill No. 739.
Read in place in House by Mr. Shambach, 386.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 386.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Snyder County, establishing as

House Bill No. 1399.
Read in place in House by Mr. Shambach, 1828.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 1828.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Snyder County, establishing as

Senate Bill No. 235.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Steele, 203.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads and Highways, 203.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Somerset County, establishing as

Senate Bill No. 81.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Derrick, 97.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads and Highways, 97.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Sullivan and Bradford Counties, establishing as

House Bill No. 333.
Read in place in House by Mr. Holcombe, 131.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 131.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Sullivan County, establishing as

House Bill No. 96.
Read in place in House by Mr. Holcombe, 84.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 84.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Susquehanna and Wayne Counties, establishing as

House Bill No. 628.
Read in place in House by Mr. Gilchrist, 290.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 290.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Susquehanna County, establishing as

House Bill No. 512.
Read in place in House by Mr. Edwin P. Brown, 215.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 215.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Susquehanna County, establishing as

House Bill No. 819.
Read in place in House by Mr. Edwin P. Brown, 549.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 549.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Susquehanna County, establishing as

Senate Bill No. 382.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Gelder, 477.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads and Highways, 477.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Tioga and Bradford Counties, establishing as

House Bill No. 706.
Read in place in House by Mr. Williams, 384.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 384.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Tioga County, establishing as

House Bill No. 312.
Read in place in House by Mr. Williams, 130.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 130.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Tioga County, establishing as

House Bill No. 705.
Read in place in House by Mr. Williams, 384.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 384.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Tioga County, establishing as

House Bill No. 707.
Read in place in House by Mr. Williams, 384.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 384.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Tioga County, establishing as

House Bill No. 708.
Read in place in House by Mr. Williams, 384.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 384.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Tioga County, establishing as

House Bill No. 1113.
Read in place in House by Mr. Williams, 1227.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 1227.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Union County, establishing as

Senate Bill No. 197.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Steele, 146.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads and Highways, 146.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Venango and Mercer Counties, establishing as

Senate Bill No. 654.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Phipps, 1294.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads and Highways, 1294.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Venango County, establishing as

Senate Bill No. 38.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Phipps, 66.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads and Highways, 66.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Venango County, establishing as

Senate Bill No. 888.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Phipps, 1510.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads and Highways, 1510.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Washington and Greene Counties, establishing as

Senate Bill No. 1214.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Sprowls, 2861.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads and Highways, 2861.
Reported without amendment, 2861.
First reading, 2921.
Second reading, 3048.
Third reading and final passage, 3140.
Returned from House without amendment, 3739.
Signed by President, 3870.

In House (No. 1750).
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 3255.
Reported without amendment, 3279.
First reading, 3279.
Second reading, 3611.
Third reading and final passage, 3829.
Signed by Speaker, 3977.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Wayne and Lackawanna Counties, establishing as

House Bill No. 1578.
Read in place in House by Mr. Gilchrist, 2391.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 2391.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Westmoreland County, establishing as

House Bill No. 1646.
Read in place in House by Mrs. Trescher, 2396.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 2396.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Wyoming and Luzerne Counties, establishing as

House Bill No. 1116.
Read in place in House by Mr. Stark, 1228.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 1228.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Wyoming, Bradford and Susquehanna Counties, establishing as

House Bill No. 1160.
Read in place in House by Mr. Harding, 1232.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 1232.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Wyoming, Bradford and Susquehanna Counties, establishing as

Senate Bill No. 605.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Gelder, 1028.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads and Highways, 1028.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Wyoming County, establishing as

House Bill No. 273.
Read in place in House by Mr. Stark, 128.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 128.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Wyoming County, establishing as

House Bill No. 275.
Read in place in House by Mr. Stark, 128.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 128.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Wyoming County, establishing as

House Bill No. 894.
Read in place in House by Mr. Stark, 670.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 670.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Wyoming County, establishing as

House Bill No. 1462.
Read in place in House by Mr. Stark, 2142.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 2142.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in Wyoming County, establishing as

House Bill No. 1579.
Read in place in House by Mr. Stark, 2391.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 2391.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in York, Adams and Cumberland Counties, establishing as

House Bill No. 413.
Read in place in House by Mr. Frye, 179.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 179.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in York County, establishing as

House Bill No. 414.
Read in place in House by Mr. Frye, 179.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 179.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in York County, establishing as

House Bill No. 415.
Read in place in House by Mr. Frye, 179.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 179.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in York County, establishing as

House Bill No. 416.
Read in place in House by Mr. Frye, 179.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 179.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in York County, establishing as

House Bill No. 417.
Read in place in House by Mr. Frye, 179.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 179.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in York County, establishing as

House Bill No. 486.
Read in place in House by Mr. Flinchbaugh, 184.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 184.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in York County, establishing as

House Bill No. 491.

Read in place in House by Mr. Flinchbaugh, 184.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 184.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in York County, establishing as

House Bill No. 671.
Read in place in House by Mr. Flinchbaugh, 293.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 293.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in York County, establishing as

House Bill No. 747.
Read in place in House by Mr. Frye, 443.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 443.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in York County, establishing as

House Bill No. 829.
Read in place in House by Mr. Frye, 550.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 550.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in York County, establishing as

House Bill No. 830.
Read in place in House by Mr. Frye, 550.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 550.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in York County, establishing as

House Bill No. 831.
Read in place in House by Mr. Frye, 550.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 550.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in York County, establishing as

House Bill No. 875.
Read in place in House by Mr. Frye, 669.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 669.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in York County, establishing as

House Bill No. 876.
Read in place in House by Mr. Frye, 669.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 669.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in York County, establishing as

House Bill No. 877.
Read in place in House by Mr. Frye, 669.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 669.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in York County, establishing as

House Bill No. 933.
Read in place in House by Mr. Flinchbaugh, 749.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 749.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in York County, establishing as

House Bill No. 934.
Read in place in House by Mr. Flinchbaugh, 749.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 749.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in York County, establishing as

House Bill No. 1002.
Read in place in House by Mr. Frye, 921.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 921.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in York County, establishing as

House Bill No. 1003.
Read in place in House by Mr. Frye, 921.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 921.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in York County, establishing as

House Bill No. 1240.
Read in place in House by Mr. Frye, 1371.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 1371.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in York County, establishing as

House Bill No. 1325.
Read in place in House by Mr. Frye, 1677.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 1677.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in York County, establishing as

House Bill No. 1352.
Read in place in House by Mr. Flinchbaugh, 1679.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 1679.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in York County, establishing as

House Bill No. 1359.
Read in place in House by Mr. Flinchbaugh, 1680.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 1680.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in York County, establishing as

House Bill No. 1459.
Read in place in House by Mr. Frye, 2142.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 2142.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in York County, establishing as

Senate Bill No. 485.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Lanius, 710.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads and Highways, 710.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in York County, establishing as

Senate Bill No. 486.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Lanius, 710.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads and Highways, 710.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in York County, establishing as

Senate Bill No. 487.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Lanius, 710.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads and Highways, 710.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in York County, establishing as

Senate Bill No. 488.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Lanius, 710.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads and Highways, 710.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in York County, establishing as

Senate Bill No. 489.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Lanius, 710.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads and Highways, 710.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in York County, establishing as

Senate Bill No. 490.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Lanius, 710.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads and Highways, 710.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in York County, establishing as

Senate Bill No. 559.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Lanius, 878.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads and Highways, 878.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in York County, establishing as

Senate Bill No. 560.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Lanius, 878.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads and Highways, 878.

HIGHWAY, STATE, a certain section of public road in York County, establishing as

Senate Bill No. 561.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Lanius, 878.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads and Highways, 878.

HIGHWAY, STATE-AID, in Westmoreland County, making appropriation to Department of Highways for construction of certain

House Bill No. 1645.
Read in place in House by Mrs. Trescher, 2396.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 2396.

HIGHWAY without written consent of authorities responsible for such highway, prohibiting the placing of any sign, banner or advertisement on or across any public road or

House Bill No. 1428.
Read in place in House by Mr. Hess, 1929.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 1929.
Reported without amendment, 2398.
First reading, 2567.
Second reading, 2678-2679.
Third reading and final passage, 3242.
Returned from Senate with amendments in which House concurred, 3980.
Signed by Speaker, 4002.

In Senate (No. 1296).
Referred to Committeee on Public Roads and Highways, 3179.
Reported with amendment, 3478.
First reading, 3564.
Second reading, 3707.
Third reading and final passage, 3855.

HIGHWAY.—Continued.

Returned from House with Senate amendments concurred in, 3883.
Signed by President, 3894.

HIGHWAYS AND BRIDGES, COUNTY, by contract or by the county commissioners without contract, providing for construction of

Senate Bill No. 1155.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Brown, 2597.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads and Highways, 2597.
Reported without amendment, 3403.
First reading, 3407.
Second reading, 3519.
Recommitted to Committee on Municipal Affairs, 3692.

HIGHWAYS, authorizing county commissioners to make contracts for the improvement or maintenance of certain

Senate Bill No. 534.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Schantz, 796.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads and Highways, 796.
Reported without amendment, 1292.
First reading, 1330.
Second reading, 1534.
Third reading and final passage, 1652.
Returned from House with amendments in which Senate concurred, 2488.
Signed by President pro tempore, 2620.
Approved by Governor, 3165.

In House (No. 1414).
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 1829.
Reported without amendment, 1931.
First reading, 2036.
Second reading, 2192.
Vote on second reading reconsidered and bill passed second reading with amendments, 2194.
Third reading and final passage, 2507.
Returned from Senate with House amendments concurred in, 2677.
Signed by Speaker, 2720.

HIGHWAYS, by making provisions of act apply to all counties, amending act of 1921, for the assessment of benefits and award of damages in counties of second class for the construction of

House Bill No. 64.
Read in place in House by Mr. Metzger, 82.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 82.

HIGHWAYS, COUNTY, relating to the allocation of moneys by the Department of Highways for the construction of

House Bill No. 620.
Read in place in House by Mr. Hess, 290.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 290.
Reported without amendment, 304.
First reading, 406-407.
Second reading, 457.
Third reading and final passage, 515.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 927.
Signed by Speaker, 1045.
Approved by Governor, 1717.

In Senate (No. 435).
Referred to Committee on Public Roads and Highways, 546.
Reported without amendment, 665.
First reading, 667.
Second reading, 729.
Third reading and final passage, 834.
Signed by President, 1032.

HIGHWAYS, DEPARTMENT OF, and changing name of head and department in conformity with Code, amending section 10, relative to improvement of borough roads, of act of 1911, establishing

Senate Bill No. 594.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Buckman, 993.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads and Highways, 993.
Reported without amendment, 1027.
First reading, 1037.

HIGHWAYS, DEPARTMENT OF.—Continued.

Second reading, 1213-1214.
Third reading and final passage, 1311.
Returned from House without amendment, 3530.
Signed by President pro tempore, 3679.

In House (No. 1320).
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 1549.
Reported without amendment, 2250.
First reading, 2424.
Second reading, 2565.
Third reading and final passage, 3632-3633.
Signed by Speaker, 3748.

Remarks on, by
Alexander, 3633.
Hess, 3633.

HIGHWAYS, DEPARTMENT OF, by making the State liable for damages due to changes of width and location of State highways, amending act of 1911, establishing

Senate Bill No. 283.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Leslie, 252.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads and Highways, 252.

HIGHWAYS, DEPARTMENT OF, for payment of rewards to townships of second class, making appropriation to

House Bill No. 276.
Read in place in House by Mr. Stark, 128.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 128.

HIGHWAYS, DEPARTMENT OF, for payment of rewards to townships of second class, making appropriation to

Senate Bill No. 84.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Gelder, 97.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 97.
Reported with amendment, 990.
First reading, 1034.
Second reading, 1202.
Third reading and final passage, 1298.

In House (No. 1290).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1547.
Reported without amendment, 1682.
First reading, 1683-1684.
Second reading, 1849.
Third reading and final passage, 2063-2064.
Vote on final passage and third reading reconsidered and bill postponed for present, 2084.
Time of postponement extended, 2293, 2734.

HIGHWAYS, DEPARTMENT OF, for payment of township rewards, appropriating certain license fees to

House Bill No. 940.
Read in place in House by Mr. Posey, 749.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 749.
Reported without amendment, 1262.
First reading, 1502.
Dropped from calendar, 3587.
Second reading and amended, 1585-1586.
Postponed for present, 1891-1893.
Time of postponement extended, 2292.
Dropped from calendar, 3587.

HIGHWAYS, DEPARTMENT OF, for purpose of receiving bids on highway construction projects, resolution (House) by Morrison, granting use of Hall of House to, 58.

HIGHWAYS, DEPARTMENT OF, the establishment of all new townships and boroughs, providing for the clerk of court of quarter sessions to certify to

Senate Bill No. 1027.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Buckman, 1960.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads and Highways, 1960.
Reported without amendment, 2027.
First reading, 2031.
Second reading, 2114-2115.
Third reading and final passage, 2223.
Returned from House without amendment, 3535.
Signed by President pro tempore, 3680.

In House (No. 1623).
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 2398.

HIGHWAYS, DEPARTMENT OF.—Continued.

Reported without amendment, 2520.
First reading, 2742.
Second reading, 2827.
Third reading and final passage, 3643.
Signed by Speaker, 3749.

HIGHWAYS, DEPARTMENT OF, the right to enter upon private property and open and maintain drainage channels, conferring upon

Senate Bill No. 1028.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Buckman, 1960.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads and Highways, 1960.
Reported without amendment, 2027.
First reading, 2031.
Second reading, 2115.
Third reading and final passage, 2223-2224.
Returned from House without amendment, 3535.
Signed by President pro tempore, 3680.

In House (No. 1624).
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 2398.
Reported without amendment, 2520.
First reading, 2742.
Second reading, 2827.
Third reading and final passage, 3643-3644.
Signed by Speaker, 3749.

HIGHWAYS, DEPARTMENT OF, to change existing stream channels on private lands adjacent to highways, with the approval of the Department of Forests and Waters and consent of property owners, conferring the right upon

Senate Bill No. 970.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Buckman, 1749.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads and Highways, 1749.
Reported without amendment, 1755.
First reading, 1826.
Second reading, 2025.
Third reading and final passage, 2106.
Returned from House with amendments in which Senate concurred, 3562-3563.
Signed by President pro tempore, 3680.

In House (No. 1552).
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 2249.
Reported with amendment, 2808.
First reading, 2949.
Second reading, 3088.
Third reading and final passage, 3665-3666.
Signed by Speaker, 3749.
Returned from Senate with House amendments concurred in, 3757.

HIGHWAYS, DEPARTMENT OF, to correct errors made in allocating proportion of appropriation to Butler County, and making appropriation, authorizing

House Bill No. 368.
Read in place in House by Mr. Bartley, 160.
Referred to Committe on Appropriations, 160.
Reported without amendment, 1042.
First reading, 1043.
Second reading, 1280.
Third reading and final passage, 1474.
Returned from Senate with amendments in which House concurred, 2264.
Signed by Speaker, 2717.
Approved by Governor, 3576.

In Senate (No. 800).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1339.
Reported without amendment, 1348.
First reading, 1360.
Over in its order, 1539.
Second reading and recommitted, 1636.
Re-reported with amendment, 1958.
Over in its order, 2103.
Third reading and final passage, 2137.
Returned from House with Senate amendments concurred in, 2235.
Signed by President pro tempore, 2600.

HIGHWAYS, DEPARTMENT OF, to decentralize to townships of first class and when so authorized township to collect and retain fees, further amending act of 1917, consolidating the law relating to townships, by providing for

Senate Bill No. 967.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Buckman, 1749.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads and Highways, 1749.
Reported without amendment, 1755.
First reading, 1826.
Second reading, 2024-2025.
Third reading and final passage, 2105.
Returned from House with amendments in which Senate concurred, 3741.
Signed by President, 3869.

In House (No. 1549).
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 2248-2249.
Reported without amendment, 3095.
First reading, 3212.
Re-reported without amendment, ——.
Second reading and amended, 3608-3609.
Over in its order, 3810.
Resumed and passed third reading and fianl passage, 3811.
Vote on final passage and on third reading reconsidered, 3812.
Third reading and final passage, 3834.
Returned from Senate with House amendments concurred in, 3975.
Signed by Speaker, 3976.

HIGHWAYS, DEPARTMENT OF, to purchase material and sell same to contractors for construction of State and State-aid highways, authorizing

Senate Bill No. 1026.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Buckman, 1960.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads and Highways, 1960.
Reported without amendment, 2027.
First reading, 2031.
Second reading, 2114.
Postponed for present, 2222-2223.
Resumed on third reading and recommitted, 2476.

Remarks on, by
Barr, 2222-2223.
Buckman, 2222-2223.
Leslie, 2223.

HIGGHWAYS, DEPARTMENT OF, to remove any structures or encroachments within the legal limits of any State or State-aid highway and charge the expense of such removal to owners thereof, authorizing

House Bill No. 1433.
Read in place in House by Mr. Hess, 1930.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 1930.

HIGHWAYS, DIVISION OF TOWNSHIP, by depriving the Department of Highways of the right to supervise township highways and bridges, further amending act of 1919, creating

Senate Bill No. 526.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Weingartner, 795.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads and Highways, 795.

HIGHWAYS, DIVISION OF TOWNSHIP, in State Highway Department, by limiting power of said Department, amending act of 1919, creating

House Bill No. 479.
Read in place in House by Mr. Lockhart, 183.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 183.

HIGHWAYS, DIVISION OF TOWNSHIP, in State Highway Department, repealing section 9, requiring supervisors to make statement of money expended, of act of 1919, creating

Senate Bill No. 966.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Buckman, 1748-1749.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads and Highways, 1749.
Reported without amendment, 1755.
First reading, 1826.
Second reading, 2024.
Third reading and final passage, 2105.
Returned from House without amendment, 3734.
Signed by President, 3869.

In House (No. 1548).
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 2248.
Reported without amendment, 3095.
First reading, 3212.
Second reading, 3608.
Third reading, 3809.
Resumed and passed finally, 3810-3811.
Signed by Speaker, 3976.

Remarks on, by
Marshall, 3809-3810.

HIGHWAYS, DIVISION OF TOWNSHIP, in State Highway Department, repealing section 11, requiring certification of names and addresses of township supervisors and commissioners by court of quarter sessions, of act of 1919, creating

Senate Bill No. 965.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Buckman, 1748.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads and Highways, 1748.
Reported without amendment, 1755.
First reading, 1825-1826.
Second reading, 2024.
Third reading and final passage, 2105.
Returned from House without amendment, 3734.
Signed by President, 3869.

In House (No. 1547).
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 2248.
Reported without amendment, 3095.
First reading, 3212.
Second reading, 3609.
Third reading, 3810.
Resumed and passed finally, 3811-3812.
Signed by Speaker, 3976.

Remarks on, by
Evans, B. P., 3810.
Alexander, 3810.

HIGHWAYS heretofore laid out under special acts and known as State roads, providing for widening, altering or vacating of

House Bill No. 963.
Read in place in House by Mr. Lauver, 749.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 749.

HIGHWAYS heretofore laid out under special acts and known as State roads, providing for widening, altering or vacating of

House Bill No. 1126.
Read in place in House by Mr. Lauver, 1228.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 1228.
Reported without amendment, 2289.
First reading, 2423.
Second reading, 2539.
Third reading and final passage, 3224.
Returned from Senate with amendments in which House concurred, 3843.
Signed by Speaker, 4000.

In Senate (No. 1277).
Referred to Committee on Public Roads and Highways, 3167.
Reported without amendment, 3180.
First reading, 3195.
Second reading, 3384.
Recommitted, 3498.
Re-reported with amendment, 3536.
Third reading and final passage, 3695.
Returned from House with Senate amendments concurred in, 3744.
Signed by President, 3891.

Remarks on, by
Leslie, 3498.
Buckman, 3498.
Culbertson, 3498.

HIGHWAYS, NARROW, and dangerous curves, authorizing counties and townships to purchase or condemn by right of eminent domain property and lands along highways so as to eliminate

Senate Bill No. 85.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Griswold, 98.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 98.
Reported without amendment, 117.
First reading, 126.
Recommitted to Committee on New Counties and County Seats, 150.
Re-reported without amendment, 225.
Second reading, 286-287.
Over in its order, 320.
Third reading and final passage, 416.
Returned from House without amendment, 1327.
Signed by President, 1366.
Approved by Governor, 1961.

In House (No. 818).
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 492.
Reported without amendment, 756.
First reading, 849.
Second reading, 986.
Third reading and final passage, 1287-1288.
Signed by Speaker, 1507.

HIGHWAYS ON BOUNDARY LINES of cities, boroughs and townships, and assessment of abutting property owners, providing for the improvement of certain streets, alleys and

Senate Bill No. 518.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Miller, 794-795.
Referred to Committee on New Counties and County Seats, 795.
Reported without amendment, 1747-1748.
First reading, 1824.
Second reading, 2019.
Third reading and final passage, 2101.
Returned from House without amendment, 3534.
Signed by President pro tempore, 3678.

In House (No. 1541).
Referred to Committee on Counties and Townships, 2248.
Reported without amendment, 2496.
First reading, 2741.
Second reading, 2825.
Third reading and final passage, 3637-3638.
Signed by Speaker, 3747.

HIGHWAYS, providing for the naming of roads and

Senate Bill No. 405.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. MacDade, 530.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads and Highways, 530.

HIGHWAYS, SECRETARY OF, for certifying certain conviction, amending act of 1915, regulating fees of clerks of courts in certain counties, by fixing fee to

House Bill No. 363.
Read in place in House by Mr. McBride, 160.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 160.
Reported without amendment, 304.
First reading, 406.
Second reading and amended, 455-457.
Third reading and final passage, 513-515.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 926-927.
Signed by Speaker, 1045.
Approved by Governor, 1881.

In Senate (No. 429).
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 546.
Reported without amendment, 643.
First reading, 667.
Second reading, 727-729.
Third reading and final passage, 834.
Signed by President, 1032.

HIGHWAYS, SECRETARY OF, nomination of Paul D. Wright as, 13; laid upon table, 23; referred to Committee on Finance, 60; reported with favorable recommendation, 3538; nomination confirmed, 3559.

HIGHWAY, SECRETARY OF, shall perform duties of the former State Highway Commissioner, further amending act of 1911, establishing State Highway Department, by providing that

House Bill No. 1460.
Read in place in House by Mr. Fred P. Evans, 2142.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 2142.
Reported without amendment, 3094.
First reading, 3210.
Second reading, 3462-3463.
Third reading and final passage, 3597.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3979-3980.
Signed by Speaker, 4003.

In Senate (No. 1377).
Referred to Committee on Public Roads and Highways, 3536.
Reported without amendment, 3537-3538.
First reading, 3566-3567.
Second reading, 3712.
Third reading and final passage, 3866.
Signed by President, 3894.

HIGHWAYS, SECRETARY OF, to accept roads heretofore ceded to United States within Gettysburg National Park to be maintained as State, county, township or borough highways, authorizing

Senate Bill No. 1300.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Buckman, 3179.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads and Highways, 3179.
Reported without amendment, 3177.
First reading, 3196.
Second reading, 3387.
Third reading and final passage, 3500.
Returned from House without amendment, 3873.
Signed by President, 3882.

In House (No. 1774).
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 3616.
Reported without amendment, 3628.
First reading, 3629.
Second reading, 3783.
Third reading and final passage, 3966.
Signed by Speaker, 3986.

HIGHWAYS, STATE-AID, and for preference to local materials, amending act of 1911, establishing State Highway Department, by providing for division of cost of maintaining

House Bill No. 78.
Read in place in House by Mr. Burd P. Evans, 83.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 83.

HIGHWAYS, STATE-AID, by the Commonwealth, providing for the maintenance and repair of

Senate Bill No. 457.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Baldwin, 569.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads and Highways, 569.
Reported without amendment, 1033.
First reading, 1035.
Second reading, 1207.
Third reading and final passage, 1306.

In House (No. 1301).
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 1548.

HIGHWAYS, STATE-AID, in townships of second class, providing for maintenance by Commonwealth of

House Bill No. 228.
Read in place in House by Mr. Wright, 94.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 94.

HIGHWAYS, STATE-AID, where existing lines are dangerous, authorizing Secretary of Highways, with the approval of the Governor, to make relocations of

Senate Bill No. 968.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Buckman, 1749.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads and Highways, 1749.
Reported without amendment, 1755.
First reading, 1826.
Second reading, 2025.
Third reading and final passage, 2105.
Concurrent resolution recalling bill from House, 2241.

HIGHWAYS, STATE-AID.—Continued.

Resolution returned from House concurred in, vote on final passage and third reading reconsidered and bill recommitted, 2486-2487.

In House (No. 1550).
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 2249.
Resolution recalling bill from House concurred in, 2303.

HIGHWAYS, STATE AND STATE-AID, by eliminating necessity of approval of the Highway Department, further amending act of 1919, permitting counties to appropriate and expend moneys and issue bonds for the improvement and maintenance of

Senate Bill No. 528.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Weingartner, 795.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads and Highways, 795.

HIGHWAYS, STATE, amending act of 1911, establishing State Highway Department, by placing upon the State the payment of damages due to changes of width and location of

House Bill No. 832.
Read in place in House by Mr. Blair, 550.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 550.

HIGHWAYS, STATE, amending act of 1911, establishing State Highway Department, by placing upon the State the payment of damages due to changes of width and location of

House Bill No. 1128.
Read in place in House by Mr. Pryor, 1228-1229.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 1229.

HIGHWAYS, STATE, certain roads leading from State institutions to State highways or railroad stations, authorizing Secretary of Highways to take over as

Senate Bill No. 139.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Steele, 102.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads and Highways, 102.
Reported with amendment, 253.
First reading, 253.
Second reading and recommitted, 287.

HIGHWAYS, STATE, certain sections of public roads in Jefferson County, establishing as

Senate Bill No. 1199.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. North, 2745.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads and Highways, 2745.
Reported without amendment, 3177.
First reading, 3193.
Second reading and amended, 3380.
Over in its order, 3491.
Third reading and final passage, 3541-3542.

In House (No. 1777).
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 3673.

HIGHWAYS, STATE, establishing certain public roads as

Senate Bill No. 182.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. MacDade, 145.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads and Highways, 145.
Reported without amendment, 203.
First reading, 214.
Second reading and recommitted, 233-237.
Re-reported with amendment, 742-743.
Third reading and final passage, 820-825.
Returned from House with amendments in which Senate concurred, 2652.
Signed by President pro tempore, 2791.
Approved by Governor, 3178.

Remarks on, by
Buckman, 658-659.
Buckman, 2652.
Steele, 2652.

In House (No. 1082).
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 1041.
Reported with amendment, 2301.
First reading, 2301.
Second reading and recommitted, 2446-2452.

HIGHWAYS, STATE.—Continued.

Re-reported with amendment, 2520.
Special order, 2701.
Third reading with amendments and final passage, 2706-2715.
Returned from Senate with House amendments concurred in, 2831.
Signed by Speaker, 2858.

Remarks on, by
Wheeler, 2713-2714.
Hess, 2713-2715.
Sterling, 2713.
Armstrong, 2713-2715.
Edmonds, 2714-2715.
Goodnough, 2715.
Rhodes, 2715.

HIGHWAYS, STATE, for future construction, authorizing the Secretary of Highways, with the approval of the Governor, to establish the width and lines of

Senate Bill No. 1025.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Buckman, 1960.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads and Highways, 1960.
Reported without amendment, 2027.
First reading, 2031.
Second reading, 2114.
Third reading and final passage, 2222.
Returned from House without amendment, 3535.
Signed by President pro tempore, 3680.

In House (No. 1622).
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 2398.
Reported without amendment, 2520.
First reading, 2741-2742.
Second reading, 2827.
Third reading and final passage, 3642-3643.
Signed by Speaker, 3749.

HIGHWAYS, STATE, House concurrent resolution, from North Dakota, relating to Federal aid for, 1187-1188; referred to Committee on Public Roads and Highways in Senate, 1187-1188.

HIGHWAYS, STATE, to connect borough and township thorough-fares, providing for construction and maintenance of

House Bill No. 1463.
Read in place in House by Mr. Stark, 2142.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 2142.
Reported without amendment, 2807.
First reading, 2949.
Second reading, 3083.
Third reading and final passage, 3310-3311.

In Senate (No. 1345).
Referred to Committee on Public Roads and Highways, 3188.

HIGHWAYS, STATE, under a common name or designation, including township roads in such routes, supplementing act of 1923, authorizing State Highway Commissioner to combine sections of

Senate Bill No. 290.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Phipps, 275.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads and Highways, 275.
Reported without amendment, 476.
First reading, 486.
Second reading, 537.
Third reading and final passage, 580.
Returned from House without amendment, 2095.
Signed by President pro tempore, 2128.
Concurrent resolution recalling bill from Governor, 2467.
Resolution returned from House concurred in, 2487.
Resolution approved by Governor, vote on final passage and on third reading reconsidered and bill passed third reading with amendments, 3056.
Over in its order, 3128.
Resumed and passed finally, 3174-3175.
Returned from House with Senate amendments concurred in, 3352.
Signed by President, 3479.

HIGHWAYS, STATE.—Continued.

Concurrent resolution recalling bill from Governor, 3480.
Resolution returned from House concurred in, 3513.
Resolution approved by Governor, vote on final passage and on third reading reconsidered and bill passed third reading with amendment, 3528-3529.
Resumed and passed finally, 3686.
Returned from House with Senate amendments concurred in, 3736.
Signed by President, 3868.

In House (No. 926).
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 752.
Reported without amendment, 1265.
First reading, 1505.
Second reading, 1595.
Third reading and final passage, 2056.
Signed by Speaker, 2196-2197.
Resolution recalling bill from Governor concurred in, 2513-2514.
Returned from Senate with amendments in which House concurred, 3415.
Resolution recalling bill from Governor concurred in, 3584.
Signed by Speaker, 3617-3618.
Returned from Senate with amendments in which House concurred, 3820.
Signed by Speaker, 3975.

HIGHWAYS, TOWNSHIP, and bridges, amending act of 1923, providing for the reorganization of the State government, by depriving the Highway Department of the right to supervise

Senate Bill No. 527.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Weingartner, 795.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads and Highways, 795.

HIGHWAYS, TOWNSHIP, at joint expense of county and township, authorizing counties to build

Senate Bill No. 41.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Earnest, 66.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads and Highways, 66.
Reported without amendment, 2350.
First reading, 2389.
Second reading, 2476-2477.
Third reading and final passage, 2607.

In House (No. 1665).
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 2923.

HIGHWAYS, TOWNSHIP, by persons damaging same, amending act of 1917, consolidating the law relating to townships, by requiring the repair of

House Bill No. 355.
Read in place in House by Mr. Fred W. Patterson, 159.
Referred to Committee on Counties and Townships, 159.
Reported without amendment, 296.
First reading, 406.
Second reading, 453.
Third reading and final passage, 506-507.

In Senate (No. 437).
Referred to Committee on New Counties and County Seats, 547.
Reported with amendment, 1189.
First reading, 1218.
Second reading and recommitted to Committee on Public Roads and Highways, 1319.

HIGHWAYS, TOWNSHIP, regulating opening of

Senate Bill No. 175.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Kunkle, 145.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads and Highways, 145.
Reported without amendment, 441.
First reading, 441.
Second reading, 482.
Over in its order, 531.
Third reading and final passage, 576.
Returned from House without amendment, 2094.
Signed by President pro tempore, 2127.
Approved by Governor, 2792.

HIGHWAYS, TOWNSHIP.—Continued.

In House (No. 916).
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 751.
Reported without amendment, 1264.
First reading, 1504.
Second reading, 1593.
Third reading and final passage, 2051.
Signed by Speaker, 2196.

HIGHWAYS WHEN DESIGNATED AS DETOURS without written consent of Department of Highways, amending act of 1921, regulating the closing of public highways, by making it unlawful to close

House Bill No. 1432.
Read in place in House by Mr. Hess, 1930.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 1930.
Reported with amendment, 2517.
First reading, 2737.
Second reading and amended, 2971-2972.
Third reading and final passage, 3261-3262.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3620.
Signed by Speaker, 4007.

In Senate (No. 1309).
Referred to Committee on Public Roads and Highways, 3181-3182.
Reported without amendment, 3185.
First reading, 3197.
Second reading, 3389.
Third reading and final passage, 3502.
Signed by President, 3887.

HIMES, HARRY E., Representative from Armstrong County

Amendments offered by, to
Bill No. 120, Amending act prohibiting superintendents, principals and other school employes from being members of school boards, 612.

Bill No. 1134, Further amending School Code, so as to insure equal school privileges to certain dependent children, 2425-2426.

Bills introduced by
No. 120.
Amending act of 1923, making superintendents, principals, et cetera, ineligible as members of school board, by making them eligible therefor, 85.

No. 121.
Providing for the turning over to certain public non-sectarian libraries moneys of non-functioning educational, charitable or religious institutions, 85.

No. 154.
Amending Public Service Company Act of 1913, by providing for meeting of the Commission at the county seat in which the matter pending arose, 87.

No. 439.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Armstrong County, 180.

No. 556.
Making appropriation to Kittanning General Hospital, 218.

No. 800.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Armstrong County, 491.

No. 801.
To encourage the breeding of pure bred dairy cattle, and providing for registration and licensing of pure bred bulls by the Department of Agriculture, 491.

No. 1134.
Further amending act of 1911, establishing public school system, so as to insure equal school privileges to certain dependent children, 1229.

HIMES, HARRY E.—Continued.

Bills reported by
No. 39.
Regulating compensation of sheriffs in counties of sixth, seventh and eighth class for boarding prisoners, 296.

No. 332.
Amending act providing for county poor districts in counties of seventh class, 552.

No. 334.
Amending act relating to townships, by relieving township auditors of townships of first and second class from attending conventions, 186.

No. 663.
Amending act relating to townships, by authorizing township commissioners in townships of first class to maintain separate associations, 492.

No. 1134.
Further amending School Code, so as to insure equal school privileges to certain dependent children, 2163.

No. 1539, (Senate No. 447).
Amending act relating to certain county officers in counties of fifth class, by fixing salaries of certain clerks of court, 2496.

No. 1632.
Amending School Code, by including payments for certain part-time teachers in extension schools and classes, 3093.

Election returns, 28.

Member of special committees, 444.

Member of standing committees, 73-78.

Oath of office administered to, 36.

HISTORICAL COMMISSION, PENNSYLVANIA, members of, nominated, 16; nominations laid upon table, 23; referred to Committee on Finance, 60; reported with favorable recommendation, 3538; nominations confirmed, 3559.

HISTORICAL SOCIETY (see appropriation).

HISTORY (see Twenty-eighth Division).

HISTORY TEXT BOOKS, in the public schools, concurrent resolution, (Senate) by Snyder, creating a commission to investigate, 3177; ret. from House conc. in, 3180; conc. in by House, 3276-3277; approved by Governor,

HISTORY TEXT BOOKS used in public schools, report of commission to investigate, presented to House, 1853; to Senate, 2028; appendix, 4877.

HOLCOMBE, VELL B., Representative from Sullivan County

Bills introduced by
No. 96.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Sullivan County, 84.

No. 333.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Sullivan and Bradford Counties, 131.

No. 1630.
Amending act of 1911, establishing State Highway Department, by changing route 17, from Laporte to Towanda, 2394-2395.

Bill reported by
No. 182.
To restrain certain sports and parades on Memorial Day, 1233.

Election returns, 32.

Leave of absence granted, 2033-2390.

Member of standing committees, 73-78.

Oath of office administered to, 36.

HOLMES, JOHN L., Representative from Centre County

Amendments offered by, to
Bill No. 659, Validating certain proceedings and elections of counties and municipalities, 2305.

Bills introduced by
No. 168.
Making appropriation to Cottage State Hospital of Philipsburg, 88.

No. 169.
Making appropriation to Centre County Hospital at Bellefonte, 88.

No. 242.
Amending act of 1913, relative to cost of return, maintenance and trial of escaped prisoners, by providing that cost thereof shall be borne by county originally committing them, 95.

No. 243.
Making appropriation to Philipsburg State Hospital, 95.

No. 293.
Further supplement to act of 1863, to accept grant of public lands by the United States for the endowment of agricultural colleges, making appropriation to carry same into effect, 129.

No. 649.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Centre County, 292.

No. 659.
Validating certain proceedings and elections of counties and municipalities held pursuant to act regulating manner of increasing indebtedness of municipalities, 292.

No. 858.
Making appropriation to Philipsburg State Hospital, 602.

No. 1392.
Making appropriation to Philipsburg State Hospital-1828.

Bills reported by
No. 917, (Senate No. 236).
Authorizing Department of Forests and Waters to accept gifts, donations or contributions under certain circumstances, 1264.

No. 1680, (Senate No. 1056).
Relating to raising forest tree seedlings by inmates of penal and correctional institutions, 3206.

Election returns, 29.
Member of standing committees, 73-78.

Oath of office administered to, 36.

HOLTZMAN, LESTER G., Representative from Dauphin County, (Second District).

Amendments offered by, to
Bill No. 51, Amending act creating office of county controller in certain counties, 868-869.

Bill No. 247, Making appropriation to Williams Valley Hospital of Williamstown, 1155-1156.

Bills introduced by
No. 49.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Dauphin, Schuylkill and Northumberland Counties, 81.

No. 51.
Amending act of 1895, creating office of county controller in certain counties, by changing amount at which contracts must be advertised, 81.

No. 66.
Requiring disclosure of exact location of real estate as a prerequisite to recording the deed thereof, 82.

HOLTZMAN, LESTER G.—Continued.

No. 247.
Making appropriation to Williams Valley Hospital, of Williamstown, 95.

Election returns, 30.

Member of standing committees, 73-78.

Motion by, for
House to non-concur in Senate amendments to House Bill No. 51, amending act creating office of county controller in certain counties, 2952.

Motion by, to
Postpone Bill No. 51, amending act creating office of county controller in certain counties, 261.

Oath of office administered to, 36.

HOME FOR AGED (see appropriation).

HOME FOR AGED AND INFIRM COLORED WOMEN (see appropriation).

HOME FOR AGED AND INFIRM WOMEN (see appropriation).

HOME FOR COLORED CHILDREN (see appropriation).

HOME FOR CRIPPLED CHILDREN, and making appropriation, providing for appointment of trustees for the proposed State

House Bill No. 305.
Read in place in House by Mr. Huber, 130.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 130.

HOME FOR FRIENDLESS (see appropriation).

HOME FOR FRIENDLESS CHILDREN (see appropriation).

HOME FOR TRAINING IN SPEECH OF DEAF CHILDREN, members of Board of Trustees of, nominated, 20; nominations laid upon table, 23; referred to Committee on Finance, 60; reported with favorable recommendation, 3538; nominations confirmed, 3559.

HOME FOR TRAINING IN SPEECH OF DEAF CHILDREN (see also appropriation).

HOME FOR TREATMENT AND VOCATIONAL TRAINING OF CRIPPLED CHILDREN, said tract to be under the control of the State Department of Health, setting apart from lands at New Cumberland a certain tract for the erection of a

Senate Bill No. 1052.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Salus, 2129.
Referred to Committee on Municipal Affairs, 2129.
Reported without amendment, 2199.
First reading, 2244.
Second reading, 2385.
Third reading and final passage, 2473.
Returned from House without amendment, 3734.
Signed by President, 3869.

In House (No. 1662).
Referred to Committee on Municipal Corporations, 2516.
Reported without amendment, 3071.
First reading, 3211.
Second reading, 3606.
Third reading and final passage, 3805-3806.
Signed by Speaker, 3976.

HOME FOR VETERANS OF GRAND ARMY OF REPUBLIC AND WIVES (see appropriation).

HOME FOR WIDOWS AND SINGLE WOMEN (see appropriation).

HOME (see State Industrial, etc.).

HOMEOPATHIC HOSPITAL (see appropriation).

HOMEOPATHIC MEDICAL AND SURGICAL HOSPITAL (see appropriation).

HOME RULE COMMISSION to examine and change laws to make effective article 15 of the Constitution, and making appropriation, creating

House Bill No. 679.
Read in place in House by Mr. Craig, 294.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 294.

HOME RULE (see cities of third class).

HOMESTEADS (see estates by entireties).

HOMICIDE (see motor vehicles).

HOMSHER, JOHN G., Senator from Thirteenth District (Lancaster County, part of).

Address by, in appreciation of election as President pro tempore, 5.

Bills introduced by
No. 164.
Repealing act of 1921, creating State Board for the registration of professional engineers and land surveyors, 144.

No. 661.
Amending act of 1917, relating to townships, by providing for the establishment of lights along village streets in townships of first class, 1326.

No. 1009.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Lancaster County, 1959.

No. 1010.
Authorizing registers of wills in counties of fourth class to appoint a solicitor, 1959.

Election returns, 2.

Member of standing committees, 60-62.

Motion by, to
Read certain bills for first time, 1351.
Recommit Bill No. 164, repealing act creating State Board for the Registration of Professional Engineers and Land Surveyors, 230.

Oath of office administered to, as Senator, 4; as President pro tempore, 5.

President pro tempore, nomination and election as, 4-5.

President pro tempore of Senate, Senate resolution of thanks for able performance of duties as, 3901.

Question of personal privilege raised by, on
Appointment of conference committee on General Appropriation Bill, 2902.

Remarks by, on
Bill No. 164, Repealing act creating a State Board for the Registration of Professional Engineers and Land Surveyors, 2212.

Testimonials, presentation to and acceptance of, 3899.

HOOVER, NORRIS E., Representative from Fulton County.
Bills introduced by

No. 802.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Fulton County, 491.

No. 905.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Fulton County, 671.

Election returns, 30.

Leave of absence granted, 57, 114, 256.

Member of standing committees, 73-78.

Oath of office administered to, 36.

HORN, SAMUEL S., Representative from Northampton County, (Second District).

Amendments offered by, to
Bill No. 181, Revising and consolidating the law relating to flag of United States and other flags, 2446.

Bill No. 585, Amending act for incorporation and government of cities of third class, by providing for construction and maintenance of gutters, 968.

No. 586, amending act for incorporation and government of cities of third class, by authorizing construction of house connections from sewers to curbs, 984.

Bill No. 607, Regulating and establishing fees of justices of peace, aldermen and magistrates, 1575-1576.

HORN, SAMUEL S.—Continued.

Bill No. 1085, (Senate No. 402), To prevent fraudulent procedure in obtaining credentials from the Department of Public Instruction, 1845.

Bills introduced by
No. 176.
Regulating the sale, possession and use of pistols and revolvers, 89.

No. 177.
Making appropriation to Home for Aged and Infirm Women, of Easton, 89.

No. 178.
Making appropriation to Easton Home for Friendless Children, 89.

No. 179.
Making appropriation to Easton Hospital, 89.

No. 180.
Making deficiency appropriation to Easton Hospital, 89.

No. 181.
Consolidating and revising the law relating to flags, 89.

No. 182.
To restrain certain sports and parades on Memorial Day, 89.

No. 585.
Amending act of 1913, for government of cities of third class, by providing for construction and maintenance of gutters, 219.

No. 586.
Amending act of 1913, for government of cities of third class, by authorizing cities to construct house connections from sewers to curbs, 219.

No. 606.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Northampton County, 255.

No. 607.
Regulating and establishing fees to be charged by justices of peace, aldermen and magistrates, 255.

No. 1331.
Amending act of 1917, fixing pay of election officers, by decreasing number of electors required before additional compensation is paid to election officers, inspectors and clerks, 1678.

No. 1494.
Joint resolution proposing amendment to Constitution, providing that laws may be enacted authorizing assessments by municipalities against properties benefited by public improvements, 2144.

No. 1495.
Joint resolution proposing amendment to Constitution, providing that laws may be enacted authorizing assessments by municipalities against property benefited by public improvements, 2144.

Bills reported by
No. 194.
Further amending act of 1874, regulating manner of increasing indebtedness of municipalities, 163.

No. 413.
To provide for encouragement of the study of citizenship by recognition of extension education as a function of the public schools, 3095.

No. 431.
Amending act regulating manufacture and sale of mattresses, pillows, upholstered furniture, etc., 305.

No. 640.
Regulating the practice of chiropractic, 1852-1853.

HORN, SAMUEL S.—Continued.

No. 716.
Amending act authorizing erection by counties of memorial halls in memory of soldiers, sailors and marines, 756.

No. 726, (Senate No. 47).
Requiring sale of oysters by count, 756.

No. 827.
Amending School Code, by providing that pupils may attend religious instruction, 2164.

No. 845, (Senate No. 96).
Amending the Pure Food Act of 1909, 1264.

No. 870.
Regulating issuance of municipal improvements bonds, 2519.

No. 890.
Further amending School Code, by providing for reassignment of children when transportation is not provided in district, 1715.

No. 893.
Amending act defining and regulating consolidated schools, 1715.

No. 970.
Amending Borough Code, by providing for construction of new water mains, and assessment of cost against abutting property owners, 1263.

No. 1075.
Amending Borough Code, by regulating markets whether for individual use or resale, 2519.

No. 1085, (Senate No. 402).
To prevent fraudulent procedure in obtaining credentials from the Department of Public Instruction, 1550.

No. 1129.
Amending Borough Code, by authorizing boroughs to erect, establish and maintain markets, 1852.

No. 1238.
Repealing act authorizing boroughs to sell certain real estate for non-payment of taxes, 1483.

No. 1255, (Senate No. 524).
Further amending School Code, by authorizing school districts of second class to employ certified public accountants in certain cases, 2675-2676.

Bills reported by
No. 1344.
Authorizing the Harrisburg State Hospital and Department of Property and Supplies to agree with municipalities upon the taking of lands of the Commonwealth for municipal purposes, 1852.

Election returns, 31.

Member of standing committees, 73-78.

Motion by, to
Adjourn, 2594.

Drop from calendar House Bill No. 1331, Amending act fixing pay of election officers, 3082.

Extend time of postponement on Bill No. 607, Regulating and establishing fees of justices of peace, aldermen and magistrates, 2292.

Recommit Bill No. 181, Revising and consolidating the law relating to flag of United States and other flags, 2856.

Oath of office administered to, 36.

Question of personal privilege raised by, on
Vote on House Bill No. 306, Consolidating and amending the fish laws, 3284.

HORN, SAMUEL S.—Continued.

Remarks by, on
Bill No. 181, Revising and consolidating the law relating to the United States flag and other flags, 3315-3316.

Bill No. 182, To restrain certain sports and parades on Memorial Day, 1740-1741.

Bill No. 335, Amending act regulating operation of motor vehicles, by making it unlawful to park within fifteen feet of any fire plug, 3290.

Bill No. 607, Regulating and establishing fees of justices of peace, aldermen and magistrates, 1743-1744.

Bill No. 1494, Joint resolution proposing amendment to Constitution, providing that laws may be enacted authorizing assessments by municipalities against properties benefited by public improvements, 3263.

Bill No. 1495, Joint resolution proposing amendment to Constitution, providing that laws may be enacted authorizing assessments by municipalities against properties benefited by public improvements, 3263-3264.

HOSPITAL AND HOSPITALS (see also Farview, foods, infants, institutions, Locust Mountain, Mercer, pension fund, Psychopathic, Wernersville).

HOPKINS, DAVIS, Custodian of Hall of House, presentation of testimonial from Members of House to, 3994.

HOSPITAL, STATE, for Crippled Children, and making appropriation, creating

Senate Bill No. 97.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Earnest, 99.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 99.
Reported with amendment, 1215.
First reading, 1216.
Second reading and recommitted, 1312.
Re-reported without amendment, 2670.
Third reading and final passage, 2759.
Returned from House without amendment, 3512.
Signed by President pro tempore, 3677.

In House (No. 1677).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3066.
Reported without amendment, 3206.
First reading, 3206.
Second reading, 3424.
Third reading and final passage, 3589-3590.
Signed by Speaker, 3746.

HOSPITALS, CONTAGIOUS DISEASE, in counties, providing for establishment of said hospitals by two or more counties jointly, supplement to act of 1917, authorizing establishment of

House Bill No. 220.
Read in place in House by Mr. Talbot, 94.
Referred to Committee on Public Health and Sanitation, 94.
Reported without amendment, 200.
First reading, 223.
Second reading, 268.
Third reading and final passage, 298.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 509.
Signed by Speaker, 554.
Approved by Governor, 874.

In Senate (No. 305).
Referred to Committee on Public Health and Sanitation, 288.
Reported without amendment, 380.
First reading, 381.
Second reading, 431.
Third reading and final passage, 481.
Signed by President pro tempore, 527.

HOSPITALS, COUNTY TUBERCULAR, authorizing the establishment of

House Bill No. 732.
Read in place in House by Mr. Marshall, 385-386.
Referred to Committee on Counties and Townships, 386.
Reported without amendment, 552.

HOSPITALS, COUNTY TUBERCULAR.—Continued.

First reading, 604.
Second reading and amended, 691-693.
Third reading and final passage, 870-873.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 1610.
Signed by Speaker, 1718.
Approved by Governor, 2147.

Remarks on, by
Alexander, 872-873.
Marshall, 872.
Eaches, 873.
Staudenmeier, 873.

In Senate (No. 569).
Referred to Committee on New Counties and County Seats, 918.
Reported without amendment, 1191.
First reading, 1219.
Second reading, 1324.
Third reading and final passage, 1521-1522.
Signed by President pro tempore, 1661.

HOSPITALS, COUNTY TUBERCULAR, by changing number and composition of the board of trustees, amending act of 1921, authorizing the establishment of

Senate Bill No. 250.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Davis, 226.
Referred to Committee on New Counties and County Seats, 226.
Reported without amendment, 250.
First reading, 289.
Second reading, 380.
Third reading and amended, 429.
Resumed and passed finally, 479.

In House ,(No. 844).
Referred to Committee on Counties and Townships, 512.

HOSPITALS, COUNTY TUBERCULAR, by removing restrictions as to location, amending act of 1917, establishing

House Bill No. 144.
Read in place in House by Mr. Earley, 86.
Referred to Committee on Public Health and Sanitation, 86.
Reported without amendment, 163.
First reading, 199.
Recommitted, 297.

HOSPITALS, MEDICAL AND SURGICAL, not owned by State, making appropriation to pay for treatment of indigent sick or injured in

House Bill No. 748.
Read in place in House by Mr. Goodnough, 443.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 443.

HOSPITALS, MEDICAL AND SURGICAL, not owned by State, making appropriation to Department of Welfare to pay for treatment of indigent sick or injured in

House Bill No. 750.
Read in place in House by Mr. Heffernan, 443.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 443.
Reported with amendment, 1260.
First reading, 1266-1267.
Second reading, 1493.
Third reading and final passage, 1692.
Returned from Senate with amendments in which House concurred, 2326-2327.
Concurrent resolution recalling bill from Governor, 2698.
Resolution returned from Senate concurred in, 2716.
Signed by Speaker, 2718.
Resolution approved by Governor, vote on final passage and on third reading reconsidered and bill passed third reading with amendments, 2810.
Resumed and passed finally, 2931-2932.
Returned from Senate with House amendments concurred in, 3069.
Signed by Speaker, 3218.
Approved by Governor, 3577.

In Senate (No. 931).
Referred to Committee on Appropriation, 1662.
Reported without amendment, 1671.
First reading, 1675.

HOSPITALS, MEDICAL AND SURGICAL.—Continued.

Second reading and recommitted, 1818.
Re-reported without amendment, 1822.
Recommitted, 2008-2009.
Re-reported with amendment, 2026.
Over in its order, 2104.
Third reading and final passage, 2137.
Returned from House with Senate amendments concurred in, 2345.
Signed by President pro tempore, 2601.
Resolution recalling bill from Governor concurred in, 2603.
Bill returned from House with amendments in which Senate concurred, 2911-2912.
Signed by President, 3125.

HOSPITALS, MEDICAL AND SURGICAL, not owned by the Commonwealth, making appropriation to pay for treatment of indigent sick or injured in

House Bill No. 379.
Read in place in House by Mr. Goodnough, 161.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 161.

HOSPITALS, STATE MEDICAL AND SURGICAL, amending act of 1923, enabling incorporated hospital associations to acquire by lease or purchase certain State hospitals, by authorizing the closing of certain

Senate Bill No. 547.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Woodward, 797.
Referred to Committee on Public Health and Sanitation, 797.
Reported without amendment, 1747.
First reading, 1825.
Second reading and recommitted, 2019-2020.
Re-reported with amendment, 2130.
Recommitted to Committee on Education, 2215.

HOTELS and other places of public accommodation, for protection from exorbitant charges for rooms in

House Bill No. 489.
Read in place in House by Mr. Marcus, 184.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 184.
Reported without amendment, 754.
First reading, 847.
Second reading and recommitted, 975.

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS, providing for the licensing and regulation of

House Bill No. 704.
Read in place in House by Mr. Goss, 384.
Referred to Committee on Public Health and Sanitation, 384.

HOURS of payment of negotiable papers, making it unlawful to change the hours for certain purposes during any period of a year, and prescribing the

House Bill No. 1603.
Read in place in House by Mr. Fred W. Patterson, 2393.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 2393.

HOUSE OFFICERS AND EMPLOYES for faithful performance of their duties, resolution (House) by H. T. Smith, tendering thanks of House to, 3989.

HOUSE OFFICERS AND EMPLOYES, resolution (House) by Alexander, authorizing election of certain, 37.

HOUSE OFFICERS AND EMPLOYES, resolution (House) by McCaig, providing for election of certain, 92-93.

HOUSE OFFICERS, appointments made by, 37, 93-94.

HOUSE OF INDUSTRY FOR DISCHARGED PRISONERS (see appropriation).

HOUSES OF REFUGE, by changing time of payment by counties, amending act of 1903, providing for payment of expense of maintenance and instruction of children committed to

House Bill No. 17.
Read in place in House by Mr. Alexander, 79.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 79.
Reported without amendment, 672.
First reading, 789.
Second reading, 857.
Third reading and final passage, 1241.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 1746.

HOUSES OF REFUGE.—Continued.

Signed by Speaker, 2043.
Approved by Governor, 3106.

In Senate (No. 642).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1226.
Reported without amendment, 1293.
First reading, 1331.
Second reading, 1538.
Third reading and final passage, 1657.
Signed by President, 1969.

HOUSES (see also infants, school, tenement).

HOUSING AND SANITATION (see plumbing, tenement).

HOWARD HOSPITAL (see appropriation).

HOWE, GEORGE F., Representative from Allegheny County, (Eleventh District)

Amendments offered by, to
Bill No. 1102, (Senate No. 392), Amending School Code, by providing for county school boards, 2191.

Bills introduced by
No. 597.
Amending act of 1913, establishing certain public roads as State highways, by changing route 330, in Westmoreland County, 220.

No. 1230.
Regulating effect of wage contracts for work and labor in construction or repair of buildings, 1370.

No. 1285.
Amending act of 1911, establishing public school system, by providing for annexation of lands acquired by school districts in adjacent districts, 1547.

Bills reported by
No. 428.
Providing that all county and township bridges on State highway routes shall be taken over by the Commonwealth, 672.

No. 609.
Authorizing townships of first class to create fire and water districts, 552.

No. 731.
Amending the Game Code, of 1923, with regard to permits for dogs hunting foxes or wild cats, 689.

No. 997.
Amending act providing for licensing and regulating of private banks, by providing exceptions to which this act shall not apply, 2497.

No. 1161.
Validating certain assessments in townships of first class for cost of construction and extension of sewers, 2146.

No. 1545, (Senate No. 906).
Authorizing the formation of a county planning commission in counties of third, fourth and fifth class, 2496.

Election returns, 28.

Member of standing committees, 73-78.

Motion by, to
Postpone Bill No. 1030, Relating to printing and binding for use of Department of Internal Affairs, Department of Auditor General and Treasury Department, 1894.

Oath of office administered to, 36.

Remarks by, on
Bill No. 182, To restrain certain sports and parades on Memorial Day, 1740.

Resolution offered by
Authorizing adjournment of House in memory of the Hon. J. Denny O'Neil, of McKeesport, former Insurance and State Highway Commissioner, 256.

HRICKO, GEORGE A., Representative from Lackawanna County, (Fourth District)

Bills introduced by
No. 75.
Making appropriattion to Pennsylvania State Oral School for the Deaf, at Scranton, 83.

No. 330.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Lackawanna and Wayne Counties, 131.

No. 1079.
Further amending act of 1915, providing system of government for boroughs, by authorizing two or more boroughs to act jointly in the acquisition and maintenance of recreation centers, 1038.

No. 1518.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Lackawanna County, 2245.

Bills reported by
No. 53.
Amending act relative to the establishment of Pymatuning Swamp Reservoir, 2724.

No. 391.
Amending act relating to the practice of optometry, 2289.

No. 924, (Senate No. 245).
Repealing act permitting Department of Forestry to enter into cooperative agreements with municipal and private agencies for prevention of forest fires, 1375.

No. 956, (Senate No. 351).
Amending act regulating practice of medicine and surgery, 1716.

No. 1350.
Amending act relative to use of unclaimed human bodies for scientific purposes, by authorizing burial thereof in cities of first and second class at public expense in certain cases, 2518.

No. 1427.
Increasing the powers of certain stock, health and accident insurance companies, 2518.

Election returns, 30.

Leave of absence granted, 673.

Member of standing committees, 73-78.

Oath of office administered to, 36.

HUBER, W. EDWIN, Representative from Lackawanna County, (Third District)

Amendments offered by, to
Bill No. 70, Making appropriation to Hahnemann Hospital, of Scranton, 1139.

Bills introduced by
No. 70.
Making appropriation to Hahnemann Hospital of Scranton, 82.

No. 305.
Providing for appointment of trustees for a proposed State Home for Crippled Children, and making appropriation, 130.

No. 306.
Consolidating and amending the law relatting to fish, 130.

No. 459.
Repealing act of 1921, imposing State tax on anthracite coal, 182.

No. 1026.
Making appropriation to Florence Crittenton Mission for Homeless and Friendless Girls, of Scranton, 922.

HUBER, W. EDWIN.—Continued.

No. 1465.
Regulating transfers of real estate in cities of second class which have not established a Bureau of Deed Registry, 2142.

Bills reported by
No. 75.
Making appropriation to Pennsylvania State Oral School for Deaf, at Scranton, 1259-1260.

No. 433.
Making appropriation to Colored Women's Relief Association of Western Pennsylvania, 951.

No. 441.
Making appropriation to Pennsylvania Working Home for Blind Men, of Philadelphia, 951.

No. 458.
Making appropriation to Grand View Institution for Care and Treatment of Poor Consumptives, of Oil City, 951.

No. 461.
Making appropriation to Pittsburgh Newsboys' Home, 951.

No. 600.
Imposing a tax on marine insurance underwriting profits, 1682.

No. 780.
Making appropriation to Scranton State Hospital, 1260.

No. 1178, (Senate No. 45).
Making appropriation to Children's Home of Bethlehem, 1551.

No. 1311, (Senate No. 535).
Making appropriation to Farview State Hospital, 1683.

No. 1595.
Amending act exempting estates in property, books, works of art, etc., for free exhibition purposes from collateral inheritance tax, 2518.

Election returns, 30.

Member of conference committee, 3415, 3675.

Member of standing committees, 73-78.

Motion by, to
Lay upon table motion to recommit Bill No. 1671, (Senate No. 1067), Requiring the public selection and drawing of jurors in counties of third class, 3473.

Place on calendar House Bill No. 459, Repealing act imposing State tax on anthracite coal, 2499.

Postpone Bill No. 183, Further amending act for government of cities of second class, by providing for division into councilmanic districts, 1487.

Recommit Bill No. 306, consolidating and amending the law relating to fish, 691.

Recommit Bill No. 459, repealing act imposing State tax on anthracite coal, 2502.

Reconsider vote on Bill No. 1287, (Senate No. 475), Amending act regulating compensation of poor directors, 3772.

Oath of office administered to, 36.

Remarks by, on
Bill No. 459, repealing act imposing State tax on anthracite coal, 2499.

Bill No. 1287, (Senate No. 475), Amending act regulating compensation of poor directors, 3772.

Bill No. 1671, (Senate No. 1067), Requiring the public selection and drawing of jurors in counties of third class, 3473.

HUFFMAN, HARVEY, Senator from Fourteenth District, (Carbon, Monroe, Pike and Wayne Counties)

Amendments offered by, to

Bill No. 650, (House No. 669), Validating titles to real estate of foreign corporations without known place of business, 1668.

Bill No. 1022, further amending School Code, by providing that directors may incur indebtedness to refund obligations outstanding since December 1921, and thereafter renewed, 2892.

Bills introduced by

No. 357.
Authorizing the Board of Trustees of Farview State Hospital to utilize for maintenance certain moneys now in its possession, 414.

No. 358.
Amending act of 1917, providing for the joint acquisition and maintenance by Pennsylvania and New York of certain bridges over the Delaware River, by providing that the Auditor General, State Treasurer and Secretary of Highways shall be members of said commission, 414.

No. 453.
Amending act of 1907, providing for employment of insane, feeble-minded and epileptic persons confined in State and semi-State institutions, by providing for disposition of products and use of proceeds thereof, 569.

No. 1022.
Further amending act of 1911, establishing public school system, by providing that directors may incur indebtedness to refund obligations outstanding since December 1921, and thereafter renewed, 1960.

Leave of absence granted, 53, 143, 225.

Member of special committee, 5.

Member of standing committees, 60-62.

Motion by, to
Proceed to consideration of Bill No. 650, (House No. 669), Validating titles to real estate of foreign corporations without known place of business, 1668.

Reconsider vote on Bill No. 102, Providing it shall not be a defense in an action against a corporation to prove a negotiable instrument was issued contrary to its by-laws, 657-658.

Presentation of testimonial to Hon. John G. Homsher, President pro tempore of the Senate, 3899.

President pro tempore, nomination and vote for, as, 4, 3900.

Remarks by, on
Bill No. 102, Providing it shall not be a defense in an action against a corporation to prove a negotiable instrument was issued contrary to its by-laws. 658.

Bill No. 540, Regulating issuance of negotiable instruments by corporations, 1520.

HUNTINGDON COUNTY (see highway).

HUNTING OR FISHING in counties, authorizing the Governor, by proclamation, to regulate

House Bill No. 481.
Read in place in House by Mr. Irvin, 183.
Referred to Committee on Game, 183.
Reported without amendment, 603.
First reading, 696.
Second reading, 759-760.
Third reading and amended, 933-934.
Postponed for present, 1180-1181.
Resumed on final passage and postponed for present, 1378-1379.
Resumed, vote on third reading reconsidered and bill recommitted to Committee on Forestry, 1711.
Re-reported with amendment, 2724.

HUNTING OR FISHING.—Continued.

Third reading and final passage, 3257-3258.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3978.
Signed by Speaker, 4004.

In Senate (No. 1303.)
Referred to Committee on Game and Fisheries, 3181.
Reported without amendment, 3560.
First reading, 3567.
Second reading, 3707.
Third reading and final passage, 3855.
Signed by President, 3893.

HUNTERS' LICENSE FEE (see game).

HUNTING CAMPS (see game commissioners).

HUSBAND AND WIFE (see adoption, children, debts, married women).

HYDROELECTRIC COMPANIES ,see taxation).

HYDROELECTRIC POWER CORPORATIONS when used for public service, concerning the taxation of lands owned or taken by

House Bill No. 1053.
Read in place in House by Mr. Goodnough, 924.
Referred to Committee on Manufactures, 924.

IDENTIFICATION (see infants).

ILLEGITIMATE CHILDREN (see adoption).

ILLITERATES (see school system).

IMPEACHMENT (see Berkey).

INAUGURAL CEREMONIES, PRESIDENTIAL, luncheon invitation of Governor and Mrs. Pinchot to Senators and Members attending, presented to Senate, 791.

INAUGURAL CEREMONIES, PRESIDENTIAL, of Calvin Coolidge, concurrent resolution (House) by Alexander, appointing delegates to represent Pennsylvania at, 675; adopted by House, 675-676; referred to Committee on Appropriations in Senate, 664;

Remarks on, by Alexander, 675-676.

INAUGURAL CEREMONIES, PRESIDENTIAL, of Calvin Coolidge, concurrent resolution (Senate) by Schantz, authorizing appointment of committee of members of House and Senate to represent Pennsylvania at, 571; laid over for printing in House, 618; ret. from House with amendments in which Senate conc., 664; resumed, amended and adopted by House, 673-675; ret. from Senate with House amendments conc in, 689; House committee appointed, 689; approved by Governor, 745; Senate committee appointed, 745.

Remarks on, by Edmonds, 618; by Alexander, 618, 674; by Barr, 658; by Snyder, 658; by Sprowls, 659; by Leslie, 659; by Schantz, 659; by Ludlow, 674-675; by Sterling, 674; by Sowers, 674-675.

INAUGURAL COMMITTEE, resolution (House) by Harding, extending thanks to Chairman of, 1557.

INCOME TAXES (see Constitution).

INDEBTEDNESS of certain counties, cities and municipalities, regulating manner of increasing

House Bill No. 1637.
Read in place in House by Mr. Behney, 2395.
Referred to Committee on Municipal Corporations, 2395.
Reported without amendment, 2807.
First reading, 2808.
Second reading, 3010-3013.
Third reading and final passage, 3309.
Returned from Senate with amendments in which House concurred, 3754-3756.
Signed by Speaker, 4001-4002.

Remarks on, by
Alexander, 3309.
Behney, 3309.

In Senate (No. 1348.)
Referred to Committee on New Counties and County Seats, 3188.
Reported without amendment, 3190.
First reading, 3200.
Second reading and amended, 3392-3398.
Over in its order, 3509.
Third reading and final passage, 3545-3548.

INDEBTEDNESS.—Continued.

Returned from House with Senate amendments concurred in, 3737.
Signed by President, 3892.

INDEBTEDNESS OF CITIES OF SECOND CLASS, concurrent resolution, (House) by H. A. Little, limiting, 3784; adopted by House, 3784-3785; conc. in by Senate, 3727-3728; ret. from Senate conc. in, 3845;

INDEBTEDNESS OF COMMONWEALTH, and making appropriation, Joint resolution creating a commission to study the question of the increase of

Senate Bill No. 1151.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Earnest, 2491.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 2491.
Reported without amendment, 2597.
First reading, 2674.
Second reading, 2800-2801.
Third reading and final passage, 2899-2900.
Returned from House without amendment, 3733.
Signed by President pro tempore, 3740.

In House (No. 1706.)
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3068.
Reported without amendment, 3417.
First reading, 3417.
Second reading, 3588.
Third reading and final passage, 3768.
Signed by Speaker, 3848.

INDEBTEDNESS OF COMMONWEALTH, relating to destruction of cancelled or unused bonds or other evidence of

Senate Bill No. 1213.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Barr, 2860.
Referred to Committee on Education, 2860.
Reported without amendment, 3021.
First reading, 3064.
Second reading, 3160.
Third reading and final passage, 3366-3367.
Returned from House without amendment, 3743.
Signed by President, 3870.

In House (No. 1761.)
Referred to Committee on Education, 3456.
Reported without amendment, 3474.
First reading, 3475.
Second reading, 3616.
Third reading and final passage, 3842-3843.
Signed by Speaker, 3977.

INDEBTEDNESS OF MUNICIPALITIES, and bonds issued pursuant thereto, validating certain elections of counties and municipalities held pursuant to act regulating manner of increasing

House Bill No. 511.
Read in place in House by Mr. Duddy, 215.
Referred to Committee on Elections, 215.
Reported without amendment, 2808.
First reading, 2949.
Second reading, 3084-3085.
Third reading and final passage, 3312.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3621-3622.
Signed by Speaker, 4007-4008.

In Senate (No. 1343.)
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 3188.
Reported without amendment, 3190.
First reading, 3199.
Second reading, 3391-3392.
Third reading and final passage, 3508.
Signed by President, 3885.

INDEBTEDNESS OF MUNICIPALITIES, and bonds issued pursuant thereto, validating certain proceedings and elections of counties and municipalities held pursuant to act regulating manner of increasing

House Bill No. 210.
Read in place in House by Mr. Craig, 92.
Referred to Committee on Elections, 92.
Reported without amendment, 255.
First reading, 303.
Second reading, 403.
Third reading and final passage, 469-470.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 1610.

INDEBTEDNESS OF MUNICIPALITIES.—Continued.

Signed by Speaker, 1718.
Approved by Governor, 2044.

In Senate (No. 365.)
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 442.
Reported with amendment, 1189.
First reading, 1217.
Second reading, 1315-1316.
Third reading and final passage, 1515.
Signed by President pro tempore, 1660.

INDEBTEDNESS OF MUNICIPALITIES, and bonds issued pursuant thereto, validating certain proceedings and elections of counties and municipalities held pursuant to act regulating manner of increasing

House Bill No. 659.
Read in place in House by Mr. Holmes, 292.
Referred to Committee on Elections, 292.
Reported without amendment, 1713.
First reading, 1925.
Second reading, 1944.
Third reading and amended, 2305.
Resumed and passed finally, 2688-2689.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3619.
Signed by Speaker, 4008.

In Senate (No. 1164).
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 2621.
Reported without amendment, 3124.
First reading, 3193.
Second reading, 3377.
Third reading and final passage, 3490.
Signed by President, 3885.

INDEBTEDNESS OF MUNICIPALITIES, and bonds issued pursuant thereto, validating certain proceedings and elections of counties and municipalities held pursuant to act regulating manner of increasing

House Bill No. 825.
Read in place in House by Mr. Sarig, 550.
Referred to Committee on Elections, 550.
Reported without amendment, 1713.
First reading, 1925.
Second reading, 2072.
Third reading and final passage, 2312.

In Senate (No. 1105).
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 2342.
Reported without amendment, 2595.
First reading, 2673.
Second reading, 2798.
Dropped from calendar, 2897.

INDEBTEDNESS OF MUNICIPALITIES, and bonds issued pursuant thereto, validating certain proceedings and elections of counties and municipalities held pursuant to act regulating manner of increasing

House Bill No. 1382.
Read in place in House by Mr. Diehm, 1827,
Referred to Committee on Municipal Corporations, 1827.
Reported without amendment, 2724.
First reading, 2834.
Second reading, 3008.
Third reading and final passage, 3308.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3622.
Signed by Speaker, 4007.

In Senate (No. 1350).
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 3188.
Reported without amendment, 3190.
First reading, 3200.
Second reading, 3399.
Third reading and final passage, 3509.
Signed by President, 3887.

INDEBTEDNESS OF MUNICIPALITIES, and bonds issued pursuant thereto, validating certain proceedings and elections of counties and municipalities held for purpose of increasing

House Bill No. 1520.
Read in place in House by Mr. Turner, 2245.
Referred to Committee on Municipal Corporations, 2245.
Reported without amendment, 2517.
First reading, 2737.
Second reading, 2972.

INDEBTEDNESS OF MUNICIPALITIES.—Continued.

Third reading and final passage, 3262.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3620.
Signed by Speaker, 4005.

In Senate (No. 1316).
Referred to Commitee on Judiciary Special, 3182.
Reported without amendment, 3184.
First reading, 3197-3198.
Second reading, 3389.
Third reading and final passage, 3503-3504.
Signed by President, 3888.

INDEBTEDNESS OF MUNICIPALITIES, and bonds issued pursuant thereto, validating certain proceedings and elections of counties and municipalities held pursuant to act regulating manner of increasing

Senate Bill No. 54.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Culbertson, 67.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 67.
Reported without amendment, 108.
First reading, 110.
Second reading, 123.
Third reading and amended, 148.
Resumed and passed finally, 169-170.
Returned from House without amendment, 544.
Signed by President pro tempore, 570.
Approved by Governor, 1031-1032.

In House (No. 574).
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 201.
Reported without amendment, 387.
First reading, 446.
Second reading, 505.
Third reading and final passage, 559-560.
Signed by Speaker, 618.

INDEBTEDNESS OF MUNICIPALITIES, and bonds issued pursuant thereto, validating certain proceedings and elections of counties and municipalities held pursuant to act regulating manner of increasing

Senate Bill No. 109.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Buckman, 100.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 100.
Reported without amendment, 118.
First reading, 126.
Second reading and amended, 152-153.
Third reading and final passage, 172-173.
Returned from House without amendment, 544.
Signed by President pro tempore, 570.
Approved by Governor, 1032.

In House (No. 578).
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 202.
Reported without amendment, 306.
First reading, 409.
Second reading, 466-467.
Third reading and final passage, 525.
Signed by Speaker, 618.

INDEBTEDNESS OF MUNICIPALITIES, and bonds issued pursuant thereto, validating certain proceedings and elections of counties and municipalities held pursuant to act regulating manner of increasing

Senate Bill No. 310.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Betts, 319.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 319.
Reported without amendment, 528.
First reading, 548.
Second reading, 585.
Third reading and final passage, 650.
Returned from House without amendment, 2347.
Signed by President, 2459.
Concurrent resolution recalling bill from Governor, 2486.
Resolution returned from House concurred in, 2603.
Resolution approved by Governor, vote on final passage and on third reading reconsidered and bill recommitted, 3165-3166.

In House (No. 950).
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 753.
Reported without amendment, 1716.
First reading, 1928.
Second reading, 1950.
Third reading and final passage, 2311.
Signed by Speaker, 2503.
Resolution recalling bill from Governor concurred in, 2677.

INDEBTEDNESS OF MUNICIPALITIES, by providing that the vote shall be counted by court of quarter sessions, further amending act of 1874, regulating manner of increasing

House Bill No. 194.
Read in place in House by Mr. Rhodes, 90.
Referred to Committee on Municipal Corporations, 90.
Reported without amendment, 163.
First reading, 199.
Second reading and amended, 262.
Third reading and final passage, 307-308.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 2195.
Signed by Speaker, 2716.
Approved by Governor, 3234.

In Senate (No. 321).
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 382.
Reported without amendment, 1747.
First reading, 1824.
Second reading, 2018.
Third reading and final passage, 2099.
Signed by President pro tempore, 2599.

INDEBTEDNESS OF MUNICIPALITIES, regulating issuance of municipal improvement bonds, and providing that said bonds shall not be considered as increasing the

House Bill No. 870.
Read in place in House by Mr. Edmonds, 668.
Referred to Committee on Municipal Corporations, 668.
Reported without amendment, 2519.
First reading, 2740.
Second reading, 2990-2991.
Recommitted, 3291.

INDEBTEDNESS (see also Constitution, school, taxation).

INDEPENDENCE CELEBRATION (see Sesqui-Centennial).

INDIANA COUNTY (see highway).

INDIANA HOSPITAL (see appropriation).

INDIAN RELICS (see Museum Division).

INDICES, in county record books, authorizing the discontinuance of

House Bill No. 111.
Read in place in House by Mr. Stadtlander, 85.
Referred to Committee on Counties and Townships, 85.
Reported without amendment, 133.
First reading, 165.
Second reading, 199.
Third reading and final passage, 260.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 618.
Signed by Speaker, 176.
Approved by Governor, 874.

In Senate (No. 289).
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 253.
Reported without amendment, 412.
First reading, 442.
Second reading, 483.
Third reading and final passage, 532.
Signed by President pro tempore, 664.

INDIGENT INSANE (see insane, Wernersville).

INDIGENT SICK (see hospital).

INDUSTRIAL BOARD, members of, nominated, 14; nominations laid upon table, 23; referred to Committee on Finance, 60; reported with favorable recommendation, 3538; nominations confirmed, 3559.

INDUSTRIAL FARMS, and dividing the State into districts for such purpose, by providing for additional districts, and imposing duties on county commissioners, amending act of 1917, establishing nine county

House Bill No. 776.
Read in place in House by Mr. Fratt, 489.
Referred to Committee on Counties and Townships, 489.

INDUSTRIAL HOME FOR CRIPPLED CHILDREN (see appropriation).

INDUSTRIAL WASTES, into State waters, regulating discharge of

Senate Bill No. 270.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Joyce, 227.
Referred to Committee on Public Health and Sanitation, 227.
Reported with amendment, 3059.
First reading, 3064.
Second reading, 3147-3149.
Recommitted, 3328.

INDUSTRIES (see churches, cities, prison).

INEBRIATES (see State Institution).

INFANTS' BOARDING HOUSES, regulating licensing, operation and maintenance of

House Bill No. 799.
Read in place in House by Mr. Sterling, 491.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 491.
Reported without amendment, 754.
First reading, 847.
Second reading and amended, 975-976.
Third reading and final passage, 1250-1251.
Returned from Senate with amendments in which House concurred, 2856-2857.
Signed by Speaker, 3218.
Approved by Governor, 3676.

In Senate (No. 640).
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 1226.
Reported without amendment, 1614.
First reading, 1673.
Second reading, 1811.
Over in its order, 2000, 2102, 2218, 2368.
Third reading and amended, 2469.
Resumed and passed finally, 2605-2606.
Returned from House with Senate amendments concurred in, 2804.
Signed by President, 3126.

Remarks on, by
Woodward, 2102.
Mansfield, 2102.

INFANTS born in places where maternity cases are handled, providing for the identification by finger or foot prints of

Senate Bill No. 899.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Aron, 1511.
Referred to Committee on Public Health and Sanitation, 1511.
Reported without amendment, 1747.
First reading, 1825.
Second reading, 2020.
Third reading and final passage, 2103.
Returned from House without amendment, 3534-3535.
Signed by President pro tempore, 3680.

In House (No. 1543).
Referred to Committee on Public Health and Sanitation, 2248.
Reported without amendment, 2520.
First reading, 2742.
Second reading, 2827.
Third reading and final passage, 3644-3645.
Signed by Speaker, 3749.

INHERITANCE TAXES (see Constitution, Koch, taxes).

INMATES OF PENITENTIARIES and other correctional institutions who perform labor necessary to maintenance of the institution, authorizing Department of Welfare to pay wages to

Senate Bill No. 566.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Woodward, 913.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 913.
Reported without amendment, 1188.
First reading, 1219.
Second reading and recommitted to Committee on Appropriations, 1322-1323.
Re-reported with amendment, 1510.
Third reading and final passage, 1653.
Returned from House without amendment, 2805.
Signed by President, 3055.

INMATES OF PENITENTIARIES.—Continued.

In House (No. 1416).
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 1829-1830.
Reported without amendment, 2165.
First reading, 2299.
Second reading, 2439.
Third reading and final passage, 2844.
Signed by Speaker, 3203.

INSANE and acquisition of all county hospitals for insane, providing for appointment of a commission to investigate and make report on care of

Senate Bill No. 1021.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Steele, 1959.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1960.
Reported without amendment, 2744.
First reading, 2805.
Second reading, 2904-2905.
Third reading and final passage, 3037.

In House (No. 1726).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3202.

INSANE AND FEEBLE MINDED having access to public highways or permitted to ride on trains or cars, providing for attendants for inmates of institutions for

Senate Bill No. 21.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. MacDade, 64.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 64.

INSANE AND INSANITY (see also Constitution, divorce, divorces, Wernersville).

INSANE, by providing that a debtor may petition to have guardian appointed, amending act of 1907, relative to the protection of the

House Bill No. 50.
Read in place in House by Mr. Sowers, 81.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 81.
Reported without amendment, 672.
First reading, 788.
Second reading, 853.
Third reading and final passage, 1234.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 1745.
Signed by Speaker, 2043.
Approved by Governor, 2926.

In Senate (No. 627).
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 1221.
Reported without amendment, 1292.
First reading, 1331.
Second reading, 1537.
Third reading and final passage, 1655.
Signed by President, 1969.

INSANE, INDIGENT, by fixing the maximum amount for maintenance weekly per capita, amending and supplementing act of 1889, relating to the care and treatment of

House Bill No. 495.
Read in place in House by Miss Thomas, 184.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 184.
Reported without amendment, 672.
First reading, 789.
Second reading and amended, 855-856.
Third reading and final passage, 1239.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 1745-1746.
Signed by Speaker, 2043.
Approved by Governor, 2924.

In Senate (No. 632.)
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1221.
Reported without amendment, 1293.
First reading, 1331.
Second reading, 1538.
Third reading and final passage, 1656.
Signed by President, 1970.

INSANE, INDIGENT, in county and local institutions, by increasing weekly payments and extending provisions of act to poor districts, further amending act of 1897, to provide for maintenance, care and treatment of

House Bill No. 848.
Read in place in House by Mr. Marcus, 551.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 551.

INSANE, INDIGENT, making appropriation for care, treatment and maintenance of

House Bill No. 389.
Read in place in House by Miss Martha G. Thomas, 161.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 161.
Reported with amendment, 950.
First reading, 962.
Second reading and amended, 1166.
Third reading and final passage, 1446.
Returned from Senate with amendments, in which House concurred, 1877.
Concurrent resolution recalling bill from Governor, 2809.
Signed by Speaker, 2809.
Resolution returned from House concurred in, 2848.
Resolution approved by Governor, vote on final passage and on third reading reconsidered and bill passed third reading with amendments, 3616-3617.
Resumed and passed finally, 3764-3765.
Returned from Senate with House amendments concurred in, 3846.
Signed by Speaker, 3999.

In Senate (No. 808.)
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1339.
Reported without amendment, 1348.
First reading, 1360.
Over in its order, 1539.
Second reading and recommitted, 1637.
Re-reported without amendment, 1659.
Third reading and final passage, 1789.
Signed by President, 1971.
Resolution recalling bill from Governor concurred in, 2745.
Bill returned from House with amendments in which Senate concurred, 3731.
Signed by President, 3889.

INSANE, INDIGENT, making deficiency appropriation for care, treatment and maintenance of

House Bill No. 388.
Read in place in House by Miss Martha G. Thomas, 161.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 161.
Reported without amendment, 672.
First reading, 789.
Second reading, 856-857.
Third reading and final passage, 1240.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 1746.
Signed by Speaker, 2043.
Approved by Governor, 3583.

In Senate (No. 645.)
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1226.
Reported without amendment, 1294.
First reading, 1332.
Second reading, 1538.
Third reading and final passage, 1657.
Signed by President, 1970.

INSANE IN INSTITUTIONS, amending act of 1923, for the prevention and treatment of mental diseases, with regard to admission, detention and rights of mental defectives and

House Bill No. 1139.
Read in place in House by Miss Thomas, 1229.
Referred to Committee on Public Health and Sanitation, 1229.
Reported without amendment, 1712.
First reading, 1924.
Second reading, 1940-1941.
Third reading and final passage, 2294.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3020.
Signed by Speaker, 3219.

In Senate (No. 1099.)
Referred to Committee on Public Health and Sanitation, 2342.
Reported without amendment, 2624.
First reading, 2673.
Second reading, 2798.
Third reading and final passage, 2896.
Signed by President, 3127.

INSANE IN STATE AND SEMI-STATE INSTITUTIONS, by providing for disposition of products and use of proceeds thereof, amending act of 1907, providing for employment of

Senate Bill No. 453.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Huffman, 569.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 569.
Reported without amendment, 644.
First reading, 667-668.
Second reading, 730-731.
Third reading and final passage, 835.
Returned from House without amendment, 3561.
Signed by President pro tempore, 3678.

In House (No. 1087.)
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 1041.
Reported without amendment, 2723.
First reading, 2835.
Second reading, 3015.
Third reading and final passage, 3660-3661.
Signed by Speaker, 3747.

INSANITY, providing for appointment of Board of Physicians to determine mental condition of defendants claiming immunity because of

House Bill No. 410.
Read in place in House by Mr. Sterling, 162-163.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 163.
Reported with amendment, 2033.
First reading, 2193.
Second reading, 2258.
Postponed for present, 2575.
Resumed and passed third reading and finally, 2699-2700.

In Senate (No. 1186.)
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 2623.

INSECTICIDES AND FUNGICIDES, amending act of 1917, preventing the manufacture or sale of adulterated or misbranded Paris greens, etc., by requiring the registration of

House Bill No. 378.
Read in place in House by Mr. Goodnough, 161.
Referred to Committee on Agriculture, 161.
Reported without amendment, 492.
First reading, 561.
Second reading and amended, 606-607.
Third reading and final passage, 677-678.
Returned from Senate with amendments in which House concurred, 2328.
Signed by Speaker, 2717-2718.
Approved by Governor, 2924.

In Senate (No. 472.)
Referred to Committee on Agriculture, 665.
Reported without amendment, 1221.
First reading, 1225.
Re-reported without amendment.
Second reading, 1320.
Over in its order, 1517, 1650.
Third reading and amended, 1668.
Resumed, vote on third reading reconsidered and bill passed third reading with amendments, 1750-1751.
Resumed, vote on third reading reconsidered and bill recommitted, 1979-1980.
Re-reported with amendment, 2089.
Third reading and final passage, 2214-2215.
Returned from House with Senate amendments concurred in, 2345.
Signed by President pro tempore, 2600-2601.

INSECTS (see agriculture).

INSIGNIA of any association, society or trade's union, amending act of 1903, making it a misdemeanor to unlawfully use or wear

House Bill No. 809.
Read in place in House by Mr. Haas, 491.
Referred to Committee on Municipal Corporations, 491.
Reported without amendment, 754.
First reading, 846.
Second reading and amended, 970.
Third reading and final passage, 1246.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3820.
Signed by Speaker, 4000.

INSIGNIA.—Continued.

In Senate (No. 641).
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 1226.
Reported without amendment, 3371.
First reading, 3406.
Second reading, 3515.
Third reading and final passage, 3687.
Signed by President 3890.

INSIGNIA (see also Veterans of Foreign Wars).

INSOLVENT DEBTORS, repealing section 15 of act of 1730, relative to

Senate Bill No. 215.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Buckman, 168.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 168.

INSPECTORS (see election officers, mine).

INSTALLMENT PLAN (see furniture).

INSTITUTE OF PRACTICAL ARTS (see appropriation).

INSTITUTE (see school system).

INSTITUTIONS, EDUCATIONAL, CHARITABLE OR RELIGIOUS, which have failed to function for ten years, providing for the turning over to certain public non-sectarian libraries the moneys of

House Bill No. 121.
Read in place in House by Mr. Himes, 85.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 85.

INSTITUTIONS (see also highways, insane, revolving fund, scholarships, taxes).

INSTITUTIONS, STATE-OWNED, and making appropriation, creating a commission to investigate the situation with regard to

House Bill No. 1486.
Read in place in House by Mr. Alexander, 2144.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 2144.
Reported without amendment, 2251.
First reading, 2251.
Second reading, 2455.
Third reading and final passage, 2934.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3251.
Signed by Speaker, 3436.

In Senate (No. 1230).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 2916.
Reported without amendment, 2917.
First reading, 2922.
Second reading, 3050.
Third reading and final passage, 3143.
Signed by President, 3325.

INSTITUTIONS, STATE, providing for payment of advances against appropriations for maintenance of certain

House Bill No. 409.
Read in place in House by Mr. Goodnough, 162.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 162.

INSTITUTIONS, STATE, to treat non-indigent patients on a pay basis, authorizing

House Bill No. 442.
Read in place in House by Mr. Long, 180.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 180.

INSURANCE CLAIM ADJUSTERS, repealing act of 1921, requiring licensing of

House Bill No. 912.
Read in place in House by Mr. Critchfield, 748.
Referred to Committee on Insurance, 748.
Reported without amendment, 1482.
First reading, 1560.
Second reading and amended, 1723-1724.
Third reading and final passage, 2061-2062.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 2926.
Signed by Speaker, 3219.

In Senate (No. 1045).
Referred to Committee on Insurance, 2124.
Reported without amendment, 2485.
First reading, 2493.
Second reading, 2659.
Third reading and final passage, 2782-2783.
Signed by President, 3126.

INSURANCE COMMISSIONER, nomination of Samuel W. McCulloch, as, 13; laid upon table, 23; referred to Committee on Finance, 60; reported with favorable recommendation, 3538; nomination confirmed, 3559.

INSURANCE COMMISSIONER to Department of Property and Supplies, amending Insurance Department Act of 1921, by providing for transmission of report of

House Bill No. 838.
Read in place in House by Mr. Behney, 551.
Referred to Committee on Insurance, 551.
Reported without amendment, 1482.
First reading, 1561.
Second reading, 1725-1726.
Third reading and final passage, 2161.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 2927.
Signed by Speaker, 3218.

In Senate (No. 1051).
Referred to Committee on Insurance, 2124.
Reported without amendment, 2485.
First reading, 2493.
Second reading, 2660.
Third reading and final passage, 2783.
Signed by President, 3126.

INSURANCE COMPANIES, DOMESTIC STOCK CASUALTY, amending the Insurance Company Act of 1921, by providing for the investment of surplus of

Senate Bill No. 32.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Norton, 65-66.
Referred to Committee on Insurance, 66.
Reported with amendment, 175.
First reading, 253-254. (Errata).
Second reading, 208-209.
Third reading and final passage, 229.
Returned from House without amendment, 837.
Signed by President pro tempore, 878.
Approved by Governor, 1328.

In House (No. 680).
Referred to Committee on Insurance, 294.
Reported without amendment, 553.
First reading, 605.
Second reading, 696.
Third reading and final passage, 784-785.
Signed by Speaker, 934.

Remarks on, by
Peelor, 784-785.
Alexander, 785.
Edmonds, 785.

INSURANCE COMPANIES, FIRE AND MARINE, amending Insurance Company Act of 1921, with regard to investment of surplus of

House Bill No. 1227.
Read in place in House by Mr. Sterling, 1370.
Referred to Committee on Insurance, 1370.
Reported with amendment, 2163.
First reading, 2296.
Second reading, 2427.
Third reading and final passage, 2581.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3457.
Signed by Speaker, 3752.

In Senate (No. 1178).
Referred to Committee on Insurance, 2622.
Reported without amendment, 3023.
First reading, 3063.
Second reading, 3155.
Third reading and final passage, 3354.
Signed by President pro tempore, 3682.

INSURANCE COMPANIES, FOREIGN, amending Insurance Company Act of 1921, by regulating the writing of casualty insurance by

House Bill No. 1386.
Read in place in House by Mr. Behney, 1827.
Referred to Committee on Insurance, 1827.

INSURANCE COMPANIES, MUTUAL FIRE, authorizing certain municipalities to make contracts of insurance with

Senate Bill No. 470.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Buckman, 662.
Referred to Committee on Insurance, 662.

INSURANCE COMPANIES, MUTUAL FIRE.—Continued.

Reported without amendment, 709.
First reading, 743.
Second reading, 836.
Third reading and final passage, 895.
Returned from House with amendments in which Senate concurred, 3164-3165.
Signed by President pro tempore, 3183.

In House (No. 1108).
Referred to Committee on Insurance, 1042.
Reported without amendment, 1716.
First reading, 1928.
Second reading, 1950.
Third reading and postponed for present, 2309-2310.
Resumed on third reading and amended, 2698-2699.
Special order, 3207.
Resumed and passed finally, 3223-3224.
Returned from Senate with House amendments concurred in, 3255.
Signed by Speaker, 3617.

Remarks on, by
Alexander, 2310, 3223.
Weamer, 2310.
Behney, 2310.

INSURANCE COMPANIES, STOCK, HEALTH AND ACCIDENT, increasing the powers of certain

House Bill No. 1427.
Read in place in House by Mr. Sterling, 1929.
Referred to Committee on Insurance, 1929.
Reported without amendment, 2518.
First reading, 2739.
Second reading, 2983.
Third reading and final passage, 3275.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3620.
Signed by Speaker, 4007.

In Senate (No. 1308).
Referred to Committee on Insurance, 3181.
Reported without amendment, 3189.
First reading, 3197.
Second reading, 3388.
Third reading and final passage, 3502.
Signed by President, 3887.

INSURANCE COMPANY ACT, of 1921, by authorizing mutual fire insurance companies to insure public buildings and public property, amending

Senate Bill No. 78.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Buckman, 73.
Referred to Committee on Insurance, 73.
Reported with amendment, 568.
First reading, 601.
Second reading, 659.
Recommitted, 664-665.

INSURANCE COMPANY ACT of 1921, by fixing contents of declaration to be filed with Commissioner, and increasing amount of required reserve fund to $100,000 in reciprocal and inter-insurance exchanges, amending

Senate Bill No. 411.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Buckman, 531.
Referred to Committee on Insurance, 531.
Reported without amendment, 568.
First reading, 602.
Second reading, 660-661.
Third reading and final passage, 714.
Returned from House with amendments in which Senate concurred, 3531-3532.
Signed by President pro tempore, 3678.

In House (No. 991).
Referred to Committee on Insurance, 844.
Reported with amendment, 1716.
First reading, 1928.
Second reading, 1949-1950.
Recommitted, 2309.
Re-reported with amendment, 2521.
Third reading and final passage, 3635-3636.
Returned from Senate with House amendments concurred in, 3673-3674.
Signed by Speaker, 3747.

INSURANCE COMPANY ACT.—Continued.

Remarks on, by
Alexander, 3636.
Behney, 3636.

INSURANCE COMPANY ACT of 1921, by regulating investment of surplus of stock companies, amending

Senate Bill No. 620.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Aron, 1220.
Referred to Committee on Insurance, 1220.

INSURANCE COMPANY ACT of 1921, by requiring fire insurance companies to notify policy holders to file proof of loss, amending

House Bill No. 412.
Read in place in House by Mr. Whitehouse, 179.
Referred to Committee on Insurance, 179.
Reported without amendment, 553.
First reading, 605.
Re-reported without amendment, ——.
Second reading, 759.
Third reading and final passage, 932.

In Senate (No. 573).
Referred to Committee on Insurance, 919.

INSURANCE COMPANY ACT of 1921, excepting from incontestability benefits for total and permanent disability and provisions which grant additional insurance against death by accident, amending

Senate Bill No. 368.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Norton, 472.
Referred to Committee on Insurance, 472.
Reported without amendment, 597.
First reading, 601.
Second reading, 659-660.
Recommitted, 714.
Re-reported with amendment, 1291-1292.
Recommitted, 1515.
Re-reported without amendment, 2129.
Recommitted, 2214.
Re-reported without amendment, 2485.
Third reading and final passage, 2607-2608.
Returned from House without amendment, 3874.
Signed by President, 3880.

In House (No. 1667).
Referred to Committee on Insurance, 2923.
Reported without amendment, 3252.
First reading, 3604.
Second reading, 3777.
Third reading and final passage, 3959.
Signed by Speaker, 3984.

INSURANCE DEPARTMENT ACT of 1921, by providing for appropriation of fees collected by said Department for the Department's administration purposes, amending

House Bill No. 834.
Read in place in House by Mr. Behney, 551.
Referred to Committee on Insurance, 551.
Reported with amendment, 1482-1483.
First reading, 1561.
Second reading, 1726.
Third reading and final passage, 2162.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 2926-2927.
Signed by Speaker, 3218.

In Senate (No. 1050).
Referred to Committee on Insurance, 2124.
Reported without amendment, 2485.
First reading, 2493.
Second reading, 2660.
Third reading and final passage, 2783.
Signed by President, 3126.

INSURANCE, FIRE, as Public Service Companies, classifying Underwriter's Associations, Corporations of Bureaus fixing rates for

Senate Bill No. 1090.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. North for Mr. Buckman, 2241.
Referred to Committee on Insurance, 2241.
Reported without amendment, 2490.
First reading, 2494.

INSURANCE, FIRE.—Continued.

Second reading, 2661.
Over in its order, 2785, 2896.
Recommitted, 3037.

INSURANCE OF VOLUNTEER FIREMEN against death or injuries while going to, returning from or attending fires, authorizing municipalities to expend money for the

Senate Bill No. 495.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Miller, 743.
Referred to Committee on Municipal Affairs, 743.
Reported without amendment, 1755.
First reading, 1824.
Second reading, 2019.
Third reading and final passage, 2101.
Returned from House without amendment, 3684.
Signed by President pro tempore, 3740.

In House (No. 1540).
Referred to Committee on Municipal Corporations, 2248.
Reported without amendment, 2520.
First reading, 2742.
Second reading, 2828.
Third reading and dropped from calendar, 3645-3646.
Vote by which bill was dropped from calendar reconsidered, and bill passed third reading and finally, 3674.
Signed by Speaker, 3847.

Remarks on, by
Alexander, 3645-3646, 3674.
Blair, 3646.

INSURANCE (see also corporations, motor vehicles, tax, taxation).

INTEREST (see bills, contracts, loans).

INTERMEDIATE COURT OF APPEAL (see court).

INTERNAL AFFAIRS (see Department of, etc.)

INTERPRETERS, by regulating appointment and compensation thereof, amending act of 1919, authorizing appointment in each county of

House Bill No. 1167.
Read in place in House by Mr. Sowers, 1232.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 1232.
Reported without amendment, 2163.
First reading, 2296.
Second reading, 2521.
Third reading and final passage, 3107-3108.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3619.
Signed by Speaker, 4006.

In Senate (No. 1269.)
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 3166.
Reported without amendment, 3183.
First reading, 3195.
Second reading, 3383.
Third reading and final passage, 3497.
Signed by President, 3886.

INTERPRETERS (see also court).

INTER-STATE (see bridges).

INTERSTATE ACT of 1917, by providing that a husband living apart from his wife, having committed adultery, shall not participate in wife's estate, amending

Senate Bill No. 1066.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Bonbrake, 2200.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 2200.
Reported without amendment, 2458.
First reading, 2494.
Second reading, 2661.
Over in its order, 2784.
Third reading and amended, 2895.
Resumed and passed finally, 3029.

In House (No. 1715.)
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 3201.
Reported without amendment, 3411.
First reading, 3412.
Second reading, 3614.
Third reading and final passage, 3837-3838.
Vote on final passage reconsidered and bill defeated on final passage 3838-3839.

INTERSTATE ACT.—Continued.

Remarks on, by
Alexander, 3838.

INTOXICATING LIQUORS (see liquors).

INVALIDS (see foods).

INVESTMENTS (see insurance companies).

IRVIN, CHARLES H., Representative from Jefferson County

Amendments offered by, to
Bill No. 98, Amending act regulating operation of motor vehicles, by extending jurisdiction of magistrates in civil actions, 851.

Bill No. 99, Validating proceedings and ordinances of borough councils for grading and curbing of public highways, 263.

Bill No. 481, Authorizing the Governor, by proclamation, to regulate hunting or fishing, 934.

Bills introduced by
No. 98.
Amending act of 1919, regulating operation of motor vehicles, by extending jurisdiction of magistrates in civil actions, 84.

No. 99.
Validating proceedings and ordinances by councils in boroughs for paving and curbing of public highways, and municipal liens therefor, 84.

No. 105.
Making appropriation to Pennsylvania Memorial Home of Brookville, 85.

No. 110.
Making appropriation to Adrian Hospital Association, of Punxsutawney, 85.

No. 117.
Making appropriation to Punxsutawney Hospital Association, 85.

No. 122.
Joint resolution proposing amendment to Constitution, providing for absent voting, 85.

No. 123.
Amending act of 1815, relative to the selling of unseated lands for taxes, by requiring a description of the land sold to be included in treasurer's deed therefor, 85.

No. 208.
Making appropriation to Brookville Hospital, 92.

No. 440.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Jefferson County, 180.

No. 454.
Amending act of 1923, consolidating the law relating to game, wild birds and wild animals, by removing from skunks the protection afforded them as fur-bearing animals, 181.

No. 470.
Amending act of 1915, establishing a Bureau of Forest Protection in the Department of Forestry, by making it unlawful to interfere with notices posted by said Department, 182-183.

No. 481.
Authorizing the Governor, through proclamation, to close any county or section of county to hunting or fishing, 183.

Bills reported by
No. 265.
Amending Game Code, by changing open season, and protecting quail, 1550-1551.

No. 405.
Amending the Game Code of 1923, with regard to open seasons, protection of deer, penalties, etc., 492.

IRVIN, CHARLES H.—Continued.

No. 481.
Authorizing the Governor, by proclamation, to regulate hunting or fishing in counties, 603.

No. 507, (Senate No. 61).
Amending act establishing State Highway Department, by changing route 102, from Coudersport to Wellsboro, 306.

No. 1431.
Prohibiting the discharge of sewage and drainage, except surface drainage, on or within the legal limits of any public road, 2249.

Election returns, 30.

Member of special committees, 133, 1685, 4009.

Member of standing committees, 73-78-91.

Motion by, to
Postpone Bill No. 481, Authorizing the Governor, by proclamation, to regulate hunting or fishing in counties, 1181, 1379.

Recommit Bill No. 481, Authorizing the Governor, by proclamation, to regulate hunting or fishing in counties, 1711.

Reconsider vote on Bill No. 481, Authorizing the Governor, by proclamation, to regulating hunting or fishing in counties, 1711.

Oath of office administered to, 36.

ISLANDS owned by Commonwealth, prohibiting receipt of applications and the issue of warrants and patents for.

House Bill No. 1055.
Read in place in House by Mr. Goodnough, 924.
Referred to Committee on Manufactures, 924.

JAIL awaiting hearings, of charges preferred against them and time of trial, providing for notification of friends of persons committed to

House Bill No. 1649.
Read in place in House by Mr. Sowers, 2396.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 2396.
Reported without amendment, 2722.
First reading, 2833.
Second reading, 3005.
Third reading and final passage, 3305.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3621.
Signed by Speaker, 4006.

In Senate (No. 1338.)
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 3187.
Reported without amendment, 3189.
First reading, 3199.
Second reading, 3391.
Third reading and final passage, 3507.
Signed by President, 3889.

JAIL MATRON in counties of sixth, seventh and eighth class, providing for employment of

House Bill No. 37.
Read in place in House by Mr. Storer, 80.
Referred to Committee on Counties and Townships, 80.

JAIL PHYSICIAN in counties of second class, fixing salary of

House Bill No. 1280.
Read in place in House by Mr. McKim, 1546.
Referred to Committee on Counties and Townships, 1546.
Reported without amendment, 2675.
First reading, 2832.
Second reading, 3001.
Dropped from calendar, 3301.

JAIL WARDEN AND JAIL PHYSICIAN in counties of second class, fixing salary of

Senate Bill No. 961.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Coyne, 1748.
Referred to Committee on New Counties and County Seats, 1748.

JAIL WARDENS AND JAIL PHYSICIANS.—Continued.

Reported without amendment, 1755.
First reading, 1825.
Second reading and recommitted, 2022.
Re-reported without amendment, 2918.
Third reading and final passage, 3036.
Returned from House without amendment, 3739.
Signed by President, 3869.

In House (No. 1724.)
Referred to Committee on Counties and Townships, 3202.
Reported without amendment, 3267.
First reading, 3267.
Second reading, 3611.
Third reading and final passage, 3829.
Signed by Speaker, 3976.

JAILS, COUNTY, providing for commutation of sentences for good behavior of certain convicts in

House Bill No. 900.
Read in place in House by Mr. Williston P. Wood, 670.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 670.

JAUSS, EDWIN E., Official Reporter of House, presentation of testimonial from Members of House to, 3995-3996.

J. C. BLAIR MEMORIAL HOSPITAL (see appropriation).

JEFFERSON COUNTY (see highway, highways)

JEFFERSON MEDICAL COLLEGE (see appropriation).

JOHES BAKERY, of Wilkinsburg, for moneys erroneously paid into the State Treasury, making appropriation to Auditor General's Department for purpose of reimbursing

House Bill No. 1599.
Read in place in House by Mr. Benj. H. Patterson, 2393.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 2393.
Reported without amendment, 2497.
First reading, 2497.
Second reading, 2683.
Third reading and final passage, 2940-2941.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3252.
Signed by Speaker, 3436.

In Senate (No. 1236.)
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 2916-2917.
Reported without amendment, 2918.
First reading, 2922.
Second reading, 3055.
Third reading and final passage, 3144-3145.
Signed by President, 3325.

JOINT SESSIONS (see Sessions).

JONES, CHARLES B., Representative from Clearfield County, (First District)

Bills introduced by
No. 146.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Clearfield County, 87.

No. 1612.
Relating to defenses in actions brought in Courts of Common Pleas, Municipal Courts, before magistrates, etc., by landlords to recover unjust and unreasonable rents, 2394.

Bills reported by
No. 306.
Consolidating and amending the law relating to fish, 511.

No. 591.
Joint resolution proposing amendment to Constitution, authorizing bond issue of $25,000,000 for forest purposes, 304.

No. 631.
Amending act for protection of trees, woodlands and shrubs, 1261.

No. 1322, (Senate No. 596).
Amending act for erection of a bridge over the Delaware River between Philadelphia and Camden,

JONES, CHARLES B.—Continued.

by making the Governor, Auditor General and State Treasurer members of commission, 2250.

No. 1396.

Authorizing counties and municipalities to appropriate for construction of projects for water conservation and flood control, 1852.

Election returns, 29.

Member of standing committees, 73-78-91.

Oath of office administered to, 36.

JOURNALS of Senate and House, concurrent resolution (Senate) by Einstein, regulating preparation of copy for, and printing and binding of, 3901; ret. from House conc. in, 3901-3902; conc. in by House, 3997.

JOYCE, P. F., Senator from Twenty-first District, (Luzerne County, part of)

Amendments offered by, to

No. 165.

Authorizing county commissioners to appropriate moneys for health work in counties, 232.

Bills introduced by

Authorizing county commissioners to appropriate moneys for health work in counties, 144.

No. 270.

Regulating discharge of industrial wastes into the waters of the State, 227.

No. 301.

Making appropriation to Mercy Hospital, at Wilkes-Barre, 287.

No. 303.

Making appropriation to Armory Board for erection of an Armory at Wilkes-Barre, 287.

No. 308.

Making appropriation to Wilkes-Barre General Hospital, 319.

No. 309.

Imposing a poll tax for county purposes in counties of third class, and abolishing the occupation tax, 319.

No. 383.

Making appropriation to Wyoming Valley Homeopathic Hospital, at Wilkes-Barre, 477.

No. 529.

Providing for the assignment of deputy and assistant district attorneys to appear before the grand jury in third class counties, 796.

No. 530.

Further amending act of 1915, concerning divorces, by making it mandatory in certain cases for the court to appoint a master in divorce proceedings, 796.

No. 531.

Making appropriation to Department of Mines for payment of salaries and expenses due anthracite and bituminous mine inspectors, 796.

No. 615.

Requiring poor districts and hospitals for mental diseases to establish a pension fund for employes of district, 1191.

No. 658.

Fixing salary of Secretary of Mines, 1294-1295.

No. 957.

Fixing salary of county commissioners in counties of fourth class, 1669.

No. 1017.

Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Luzerne County, 1959.

JOYCE, P. F.—Continued.

No. 1018.

Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Luzerne County, 1959.

No. 1019.

Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Luzerne County, 1959.

No. 1020.

Authorizing sheriffs in counties of third class to appoint a solicitor, 1959.

No. 1152.

To quiet title to real estate formerly held by corporations not authorized to hold same, 2491.

No. 1154.

Validating certain contracts of counties and poor districts made without advertising for competitive bids, 2597.

No. 1194.

Amending act of 1836, relating to roads, highways and bridges, by providing for payment of joint county bridges, 2651.

No. 1240.

Validating certain temporary indebtedness of school districts of second, third and fourth class incurred for teachers' salaries, supplies and services, 3023.

Bills reported by

No. 39.

Providing for one collector for State and county taxes in cities of third class, 528.

No. 92.

Amending act of 1913, providing for personal registration of electors in cities of first and second class, by abolishing Spring registration, 1749.

No. 102.

Providing it shall not be a defense in an action against a corporation to prove a negotiable instrument was issued by an officer thereof contrary to the by-laws of said corporation, 118.

No. 310.

Validating certain proceedings and elections of counties and municipalities, 528.

No. 315, (House No. 15).

Amending act regulating appeals to Supreme and Superior Court, 644.

No. 320, (House No. 193).

Validating acts done by corporations before recording of their charters, 471.

No. 348.

Amending act providing for examination and licensing of plumbers, 1190.

No. 389, (House No. 595).

Providing for filling of vacancies in certain county offices in counties of first class, 3191.

No. 397.

Providing that at the close of elections in counties of second class the ballot boxes shall be deposited with the prothonotary, 1660.

No. 467.

Amending act regulating construction, maintenance and inspection of buildings used for exhibition of motion pictures, 876.

No. 468.

Providing for a second additional law judge of court of common pleas of the Fourteenth Judicial District, 876.

No. 551, (House No. 456).

Amending act of 1923, relating to salaries, offices and supplies of certain county officers, deputies and clerks in counties of sixth class, 3191.

JOYCE, P. F.—Continued.

No. 622, (House No. 51).
Amending act creating office of county controller in certain counties, 3185.

No. 655.
Amending act establishing a Board for Assessment and Revision of Taxes for State and county purposes in certain counties, 1294.

No. 669, (House No. 762).
Amending Township Code, by making misfeasance of township supervisors a misdemeanor, 3191.

No. 957.
Fixing salary of county commisioners in counties of fourth class, 1670.

No. 961.
Fixing salary of jail warden and physician in counties of second class, 1755.

No. 1049, (House No. 344).
Requiring owners or proprietors or storage warehouses to notify title holders of intended removal of goods therein, 2199.

No. 1149, (House No. 2).
Amending Administrative Code, by providing for the personnel, powers and duties of the Executive Board, 3022-3023.

No. 1274, (House No. 314).
Amending act exempting from taxation public property, places of religious worship, etc., by exempting public amusement parks, 3537.

No. 1276, (House No. 975).
Amending Borough Code, by providing for assessment and collection for street improvements, 3191.

No. 1281, (House No. 1480).
Providing for quarterly payments by counties of expenses of keeping convicts in penitentiaries, 3191.

No. 1283, (House No. 1557).
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Read in place in Senate by Mr. Brown, 657.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 657.
Reported without amendment, 876.
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Second reading, 1022.
Recommitted, 1199.
Re-reported with amendment, 1215-1216.
Third reading and final passage, 1306-1307.
Returned from House without amendment, 2804.

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Signed by President, 3055.
Approved by Governor, 3191.

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Signed by Speaker, 3203.

JUDGES ADVISORY COUNCIL, establishing a

House Bill No. 1132.
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Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 1229.
Reported without amendment, 1682.
First reading, 1923.
Second reading, 2071.
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JUDGES, ASSOCIATE, amending act of 1913, establishing Philadelphia County Court, by providing for additional

House Bill No. 1275.
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Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 90.
Reported without amendment, 305.
First reading, 408.
Second reading and amended, 462-464.
Third reading and final passage, 520-521.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 2085.
Signed by Speaker, 2253.
Approved by Governor, 2926.

In Senate (No. 425).
Referred to Committee on Elections, 545.
Reported without amendment, 1670.
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Third reading and final passage, 1994-1995.
Signed by President pro tempore, 2239.

JUDGES, fixing salaries of

House Bill No. 279.
Read in place in House by Mr. Neely, 128.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 128.
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First reading, 407.
Second reading and amended, 459.
Recommitted, 518.
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Re-reported with amendment, 3180.
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Returned from House with Senate amendments concurred in, 3514.
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JUDGES OF COURT OF COMMON PLEAS, numbers one and two of Philadelphia County, providing for the election of additional

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JUDGES OF COURTS OF COMMON PLEAS having a separate judicial district, amending act of 1919, fixing salaries of judges, by increasing salaries of

House Bill No. 43.
Read in place in House by Mr. Williston P. Wood, 80-81.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 81.
Re-referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 202.
Reported without amendment, 1550.
First reading, 1736.
Second reading, 1842.
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JUDGES OF PHILADELPHIA COUNTY COURT, further amending act of 1913, establishing court for Philadelphia County, by increasing salaries of

House Bill No. 1267.
Read in place in House by Mr. Sowers, 1546.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 1546.

JUDGES OF PHILADELPHIA MUNICIPAL COURT, to fix salaries of

Senate Bill No. 614.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Aron, 1191.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1191.
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First reading, 2030.
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House Bill No. 1591.
Read in place in House by Mr. Schilling, 2392.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 2392.
Reported without amendment, 2518.
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JURORS, amending act of 1907, relating to pay of jurors and witnesses, by increasing pay of

House Bill No. 1127.
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Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 1228.

JURORS in counties of second class, providing for the organization of a commission for the selection of

House Bill No. 1144.
Read in place in House by Mr. Marcus, 1230.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 1230.
Reported without amendment, 2249.
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Second reading and amended, 2528-2534.
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Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 3053.
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Second reading, 3160-3163.
Third reading and amended, 3367.
Resumed and passed finally, 3481-3484.
Returned from House with Senate amendments concurred in, 3529.
Signed by President, 3886.

JURORS in counties of second class, regulating the selection and qualifications of

House Bill No. 444.
Read in place in House by Mr. McKim, 180.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 180.
Re-referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 296.
Reported with amendment, 1263-1264.
First reading, 1504.
Recommitted, 1842.
Re-reported with amendment, 2290.
Second reading, 2810-2813.
Dropped from calendar, 3226-3230.

JURORS in counties of third class, amending act of 1867, for the better and more impartial selection of jurors, by providing for two additional jury commissioners and further regulating the selection of

Senate Bill No. 1130.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Kunkle, 2352.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 2352.
Reported without amendment, 2484.
First reading, 2495.
Second reading, 2664.
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Third reading and defeated on final passage, 3836-3837.

JURORS in counties of third class, creating a jury board and defining its powers and procedure, regulating the selection, drawing and summoning of

Senate Bill No. 1134.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Woodward, 2352-2353.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Elections, 2353.
Reported without amendment, 2484.
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Postponed for present, 2788-2789.
Resumed on third reading and recommitted to Committee on Judiciary General, 2901-2902.
Re-reported with amendment, 3022.
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Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 3253.
Reported with amendment, 3278-3279.
First reading, 3604.
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Second reading and amended, 3779-3781.
Third reading and final passage, 3961-3963.
Returned from Senate with non-concurrence adhered to and notice of appointment of conference committee, 3987.
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JURORS in counties of third class, regulating selection, drawing, summoning and serving of all

Senate Bill No. 190.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Woodward, 146.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 146.
Reported with amendment, 275.
First reading, 289.
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Over in its order, 416.
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JURORS in counties of third class, requiring the public selection and drawing of

Senate Bill No. 1067.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Davis, 2200.
Referred to Committee on Elections, 2200.
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Referred to Committee on Elections, 2924.
Reported with amendment, 3071.
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Third reading and final passage, 3805.
Signed by Speaker, 3985.
Returned from Senate with House amendments concurred in, 3951.

Remarks on, by
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JURY COMMISSIONERS, in counties of fifth class, fixing salary of

House Bill No. 434.
Read in place in House by Mr. Reader, 180.
Referred to Committee on Counties and Townships, 180.
Reported with amendment, 3071.
First reading, 3209.
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JURY DUTY, women over sixty-five years of age and mothers of children under five years, exempting from

House Bill No. 61.
Read in place in House by Mr. Goehring, 82.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 82.
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Returned from Senate with amendments in which House non-concurred, 2503.
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Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 545.
Reported with amendment, 1747.
First reading, 1824.
Second reading, 2018.
Over in its order, 2100.
Third reading and amended, 2214.
Resumed and passed finally, 2363-2364.
Returned from House with Senate amendments non-curred in and notice of appointment of conference committee, 2912.
Report of conference committee presented and adopted, 3511-3512.
Signed by President pro tempore, 3682.

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JUSTICES OF THE PEACE, providing that certificates of association and articles of incorporation may be acknowledged or affirmed to before

House Bill No. 964.
Read in place in House by Mr. Turner, 749.
Referred to Committee on Corporations, 749.
Reported without amendment, 1263.
First reading, 1503.
Second reading, 1590.
Third reading and amended, 1882.
Resumed and passed finally, 2047-2048.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 2514.
Signed by Speaker, 2719.
Approved by Governor, 3234.

In Senate (No. 1046).
Referred to Committe on Judiciary General, 2124.
Reported without amendment, 2199.
First reading, 2244.
Second reading, 2384.
Third reading and final passage, 2473.
Signed by President pro tempore, 2602.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE (see also arrests, fees, seals).

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE, who were elected but failed to receive commission, validating official actions of

Senate Bill No. 553.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Betts, 877-878.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 878.
Reported without amendment, 1188.
First reading, 1219.
Second reading, 1321-1322.
Third reading and amended, 1520-1521.
Over in its order, 1644.
Resumed and passed finally, 1666-1667.
Returned from House without amendment, 3562.
Signed by President pro tempore, 3678.

In House (No. 1417).
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 1830.
Reported without amendment, 2723.
First reading, 2835.
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Third reading and final passage, 3659.
Signed by Speaker, 3748.

JUVENILE CASES (see constables).

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KANE SUMMIT HOSPITAL ASSOCIATION (see appropriation).

KAUFFMAN, J. ROBERT, Messenger, House Library, presentation of testimonial from Members of House to, 3996.

KELLY, CLIFTON L., Representative from Allegheny County, (Ninth District).

Bills introduced by
No. 1004.
Making appropriation for purchase of copies of history of Twenty-eighth Division during the World War, 921.

No. 1332.
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KINSLEY, MRS. ANNA, of Philadelphia, for moneys erroneously paid into the State Treasury, making appropriation to

House Bill No. 1601.
Read in place in House by Mr. Mathay, 2393.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 2393.

KITTANNING GENERAL HOSPITAL (see appropriation).

KOCH, HORATIO B., late of Allentown, for refund of transfer inheritance taxes, making appropriation to estate of

Senate Bill No. 1125.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Schantz, 2351.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 2351.
Reported without amendment, 2364.
First reading, 2390.
Second reading, 2483.
Third reading and final passage, 2650-2651.
Returned from House without amendment, 3369.
Signed by President, 3480.

In House (No. 1673).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 2924.
Reported without amendment, 3094.
First reading, 3095.
Second reading, 3209.
Third reading and final passage, 3429-3430.
Signed by Speaker, 3617.

KRAUSE, THADDEUS S., Senator from Eighth District. (Philadelphia County).

Amendments offered by, to
Bill No. 307, Amending act providing when, how, upon what property and to what extent liens shall be allowed for taxes and municipal improvements, 831.

Bill No. 467, Amending act regulating buildings used for exhibition of motion pictures in cities of first class, 1021.

Bills introduced by

No. 16.
To validate ordinances and proceedings by councils in cities for paving and curbing of public highways, and municipal liens therefor, 63.

No. 307.
Amending act of 1923, providing when, how, upon what property and to what extent liens shall be allowed for taxes and for municipal improvements, 319.

No. 467.
Amending act of 1911, regulating construction, maintenance and inspection of buildings used for exhibition of moving pictures in all cities of first class, by providing for heating by means of mechanical warm air, 657.

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No. 20.
Providing for preservation in office of county commissioners of names and records of soldiers, sailors, marines and war nurses of the World War, 117.

No. 167.
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No. 295.
Prohibiting use of trolley locomotives and requiring attendants at certain ventilating fans in anthracite coal mines, 3059.

No. 406.
To validate certain municipal assessments, claims and liens in boroughs, 643.

No. 409.
Amending act establishing State employes' retirement system, by changing time during which State employes shall have option of membership in the retirement association, 876.

No. 430, (House No. 470).
Amending act establishing Bureau of Forest Protection in Department of Forestry, by making it unlawful to interfere with notices posted by said Department, 1669.

No. 472, (House No. 378).
Amending act preventing the manufacture or sale of adulterated or misbranded Paris greens, etc., 1221.

No. 567.
Amending act fixing salaries of officers and employes in the office of recorder of deeds in counties of first class, 1188.

Member of standing committees, 60-62.

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KUNKLE, JOHN E., Senator from Thirty-ninth District, (Westmoreland County)

Amendments offered by, to
Bill No. 125, Amending Fiduciaries' Act of 1917, by extending the statutes of limitations in actions against decedents' estates, 650.

Bill No. 337, Revising and consolidating the law relating to poor relief excepting in counties of first and second class, 2770.

Bill No. 1168, (House No. 52), Providing for disposal of property by entireties in case of divorce, 3353.

Bills introduced by
No. 98.
Further amending Act of 1915, relative to salary of deputies in certain offices of counties of third class, by fixing salary of deputy prothonotary, 99.

No. 99.
Amending Act of 1915, relative to actions of assumpsit and trespass in courts of common pleas, by prescribing procedure when new matter is pleaded, 99.

No. 124.
Making appropriation to Westmoreland Hospital Association, of Greensburg, 101.

No. 125.
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No. 175.
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No. 176.
Making appropriation to Latrobe Hospital, 145.

No. 177.
Making appropriation to Home for Aged of Westmoreland County, at Greensburg, 145.

KUNKLE, JOHN E.—Continued.

No. 178.
Making appropriation to Citizens General Hospital, of New Kensington, 145.

No. 338.
Amending act of 1909, relative to the operation of motion pictures, by regulating projection rooms excepting in cities of the first and second class, 412.

No. 339.
Providing for licensing of motion picture projectionists and apprentices, 412-413.

No. 532.
Making appropriation to Torrance State Hospital, 796.

No. 549.
Regulating the opening of private roads, and invalidating proceedings for opening such roads unopened within the prescribed time, 797.

No. 619.
Amending act of 1913, establishing certain public roads as State highways, by changing route 302, in Westmoreland and Indiana Counties, 1216.

No. 1070.
Amending act of 1911, establishing public school system, relative to acquisition of playgrounds or buildings in another district, 2226.

No. 1130.
Amending act of 1867, for the better and impartial selection of persons to serve as jurors, by providing for two additional jury commissioners and further regulating the selection of jurors in counties of third class, 2352.

No. 1131.
Making it unlawful to enter for certain purposes upon land posted as private property, 2352.

No. 1132.
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No. 1192.
Amending act of 1911, establishing State Highway Department, by changing route 120, from Greensburg to Pittsburgh, 2625.

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No. 49.
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No. 102.
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No. 107.
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No. 196.
Ratifying the actions of the Department of Welfare in classifying Wernersville State Hospital for care and treatment of indigent insane, 168.

No. 232.
Validating ordinances and proceedings by councils in boroughs for paving and curbing of public highways, 1747.

No. 240.
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No. 365, (House No. 210).
Validating certain proceedings and elections of counties and municipalities, 1189.

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No. 416, (House No. 82).
Amending act providing that cash deposits may be accepted by courts of record in lieu of bail, 875.

No. 517.
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No. 557.
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No. 633, (House No. 676).
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No. 643, (House No. 126).
Amending act relating to court criers and tipstaves, 1614.

No. 881, (House No. 514).
Amending act authorizing courts to certify evidence and enter judgment upon the whole record under certain circumstances, 2225.

No. 883, (House No. 562).
Further amending act requiring licenses to sell steamship tickets, 2458.

No. 885, (House No. 686).
Regulating fees of clerks of court of quarter sessions excepting in counties of first class, 2491.

No. 992, (House No. 965).
Amending act of 1893, relating to mandamus, by making same applicable to all State officers, commissions and bureaus, 2090.

No. 1088, (House No. 1001).
Ascertaining the fees to be received by prothonotaries of courts of common pleas in counties of fifth class, 2605.

No. 1163, (House No. 323).
Amending act relating to parents of minor children, by giving mother equal rights with father, 3124.

No. 1188, (House No. 851).
Amending act relating to estates of decedents, by providing for assignment and transfer of National bank stock by fiduciaries, 3022.

No. 1192.
Amending act establishing State Highway Department, by changing route 120, from Greensburg to Pittsburgh, 3051.

No. 1240.
Validating temporary indebtedness of school districts of second, third and fourth class incurred for teachers' salaries, 3124.

No. 1290, (House No. 646).
Authorizing cities of first class to acquire lands for purpose of establishing municipal airdromes or aviation landing fields, 3478.

Election returns, 3.

Member of conference committee, 3170, 3530.

Member of standing committees, 60-62.

Motion by, for
Special order on Senate Bill No. 1067, Requiring the public selection and drawing of jurors in counties of third class, 2628.

Motion by, to
Postpone for present Bill No. 1374, (House No. 1403), Making it unlawful for municipalities to levy license fees or taxes upon manufacturers when not levied upon non-resident manufacturers, 3865.

KUNKLE, JOHN E.—Continued.

Recommit Bill No. 338, Amending act relative to the operation of motion pictures, by regulating projection rooms excepting in cities of first and second class, 1003-1004.

Recommit Bill No. 339, Providing for licensing of motion picture projectionists and apprentices, 1004.

Recommit Bill No. 637, (House No. 712), Providing for compensation of county solicitor and solicitor of county controller in counties of third class, 2110.

Recommit Bill No. 881, (House No. 514), Amending act authorizing courts to certify evidence and enter judgment upon the whole record under certain circumstances, 2103.

Recommit Bill No. 1067, Requiring public selection and drawing of jurors in counties of third class, 2627. (Withdrawn, 2628)

Recommit Bill No. 1130, Amending act for better and more impartial selection of jurors, by providing for two additional jury commissioners and further regulating selection of jurors in counties of third class, 2901.

Refer to Committee on Finance, nomination of M. S. Hochhauser to be a Notary Public, 819.

Resume consideration of Bill No. 1130, Amending act for better and more impartial selection of jurors, by providing for two additional jury commissioners and further regulating selection of jurors in counties of third class, 2901.

Oath of office administered to, 4.

Remarks by, on

Bill No. 333, Amending Borough Code, with regard to annexation of townships to boroughs, 2213.

Bill No. 377, Amending Township Code, by providing that plans of new roads shall be approved by supervisors or commissioners, 3024, 3145-3146.

Bill No. 624, (House No. 690), Fixing salaries of certain county officers in counties of third class, 3878.

Bill No. 900, Amending act regulating primary elections, by limiting candidates filing nomination petitions to one party, 2372.

Bill No. 1067, Requiring the public selection and drawing of jurors in counties of third class, 2627-2628, 2650.

Bill No. 1130, Amending act for better and more impartial selection of jurors, by providing for two additional jury commissioners and further regulation the selection of jurors in counties of third class, 2787-2788.

Bill No. 1134, Regulating the selection, drawing, and summoning of jurors in counties of third class, 2789, 3137-3138.

Bill No. 1358, (House No. 1443), Requiring officers making arrests without warrants to take prisoners before nearest justice of peace or similar officer, 3860.

Bill No. 1374, (House No. 1403), Making it unlawful for municipalities to levy license fees or taxes upon manufacturers when not levied upon non-resident manufacturers, 3879.

Motion to recommit Bill No. 1067, Requiring the public selection and drawing of jurors in counties of third class, 2386.

KUTZ, HARRY D., Senator from Eighteenth District, (Northampton County)

Bills introduced by

No. 171.
Fixing compensation of tipstaves in counties of third class, 144.

KUTZ, HARRY D.—Continued.

No. 172.
Further amending act of 1915, relative to actions of assumpsit and trespass in courts of common pleas, by providing that same shall not apply to cases appealed from subordinate courts, 144-145.

No. 173.
Establishing as a State highway a certain section of public road in Lehigh County, 145.

No. 174.
Establishing as a State highway a certain section of public road in Lehigh County, 145.

Bills reported by

No. 18.
Allowing appeals from orders of court discharging motions and rules to set aside extra territorial service in equity cases, 109.

No. 30.
Fixing salary of sheriffs in counties of sixth class, 1292.

No. 171.
Fixing compensation of tipstaves in counties of third class, 2597.

No. 172.
Further amending act relative to actions of assumpsit and trespass in courts of common pleas, 167.

No. 207.
To consolidate and revise the law relating to penal proceedings and pleadings, 275.

No. 208.
To consolidate and revise the penal laws, 275.

No. 229.
Amending act regulating police pension funds in cities of third class, 1190.

No. 316, (House No. 45).
Amending act dividing cities into three class, 472.

No. 429, (House No. 363).
Amending act regulating fees of clerks of courts in certain counties, 643.

No. 518.
Providing for the improvement of certain streets, alleys and highways on boundary lines of cities, boroughs and townships, 1747-1748.

No. 571, (House No. 292).
Supplement to act establishing county board of viewers, providing for compensation to be paid members of board in counties of fourth class, 1958.

No. 572, (House No. 332).
Amending act providing for county poor districts in counties of seventh class, 1669.

No. 574, (House No. 457).
Providing for the conduct of business in orphans' court in case of vacancy in office of judge, 1190.

No. 617.
Relating to retirement of certain employes in counties of fourth class, 1292.

No. 897.
Further regulating the construction, maintenance and inspection of buildings in cities of first class, 1669-1670.

No. 1150, (House No. 3).
Creating a Bureau of Topographic and Geological Survey in the Department of Internal Affairs, 3022.

No. 1268, (House No. 785).
Providing for publication and distribution of reports of examination of building and loan associations, 3191.

Leave of absence granted, 527.

KUTZ, HARRY D.—Continued.

Member of conference committee, 2344, 2488, 3179.

Member of standing committees, 60-62.

Motion by, to
Drop from calendar Bill No. 1105, (House No. 825), validating certain proceedings and elections of counties and municipalities, 2897.

Suspend rule 21, requiring amended bills to be noted on calendar, 3875.

LaBAR, EDWARD B., Representative from Pike County.

Bills introduced by
No. 437.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Monroe, Pike and Wayne Counties, 180.

No. 790.
Making appropriation for repair of dyke along the Delaware River at Matamoras, 490.

No. 1162.
Amending act of 1911, establishing public school system, by providing that county superintendents shall receive notice of amounts due and paid by the Commonwealth to school districts, 1232.

No. 1381.
Validating certain seated tax sales held by county treasurer in counties of eighth class, and treasurer's deeds delivered in pursuance of such sale, 1827.

Bill reported by
No. 580, (Senate No. 133).
Amending act establishing public school system, by requiring the Superintendent of Public Instruction to send to every school director a copy of each new edition of the school code, 387.

Bill returned by

No. 1563, (Senate No. 592).
Amending act imposing taxes upon certain classes of personal property, by exempting indebtedness of school districts from taxation, 2675.

Election returns, 32.

Member of standing committees, 73-78.

Oath of office administered to, 36.

LABOR AND INDUSTRY, SECRETARY OF, nomination of Richard H. Lansburg as, 14; laid upon table, 23; referred to Committee on Finance, 60; reported with favorable recommendation, 3538; nomination confirmed, 3559.

LABOR AND MATERIAL-MEN, in erection of public buildings, amending act of 1917, authorizing municipalities to require a bond to protect

House Bill No. 1470.
Read in place in House by Mr. McKim, 2143.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 2143.
Reported without amendment, 2518.
First reading, 2739.
Second reading, 2986.
Third reading and final passage, 3280-3281.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3826.
Signed by Speaker, 4001.

In Senate (No. 1311).
Referred to Commitee on Judiciary General, 3182.
Reported without amendment, 3320.
First reading, 3408.
Second reading, 3523.
Third reading and final passage, 3698.
Signed by President, 3891.

LABOR (see also boiler inspection, employes, employment, wage contracts).

LACKAWANNA COUNTY (see highway).

LADIES OF GRAND ARMY OF REPUBLIC HOME (see appropriation).

LAFFERTY, JAMES V., Representative from Philadelphia County, (Fourth District).

Amendments offered by, to
Bill No. 1590, Requiring operators of motor vehicles to give warning signals by hand or certain devices before stopping or changing their course, 2981.

Bills introduced by

No. 270.
Making appropriation to Pennsylvania Home Teaching Society and Free Circulating Library for the Blind, at Philadelphia, 128.

No. 277.
Making appropriation to Jefferson Medical College, of Philadelphia, 128.

No. 777.
Making appropriation to Jefferson Medical College, of Philadelphia, for Medical Education, 489.

No. 778.
Making appropriation to Jefferson Medical College, of Philadelphia, for maintenance of Hospital, 489.

No. 1163.
Making appropriation to State Industrial Home for Women, at Muncy, for grading and building drives and walks, and laying out grounds of said Home, 1232.

No. 1364.
Amending act of 1893, relating to husband and wife, by authorizing married women to become bail, 1680.

No. 1529.
Making appropriation to the Auditor General to pay claim of contractor employed by commission appointed in 1913 to select a site for State Industrial Home for Women, 2246.

No. 1590.
Requiring operators of motor vehicles to give warning signals by hand or certain devices before stopping or changing their course, 2392.

Bills reported by
No. 83.
Making appropriation to Bradford Hospital, 946.

No. 89.
Making appropriation to Saint Vincent's Hospital Association, of Erie, 946.

No. 91.
Making appropriation to Pittston Hospital Association, 946.

No. 103.
Making appropriation to York Hospital, 946.

No. 110.
Making appropriation to Adrian Hospital Association, of Punxsutawney, 947.

No. 610.
Requiring railroad companies to maintain suitable and sanitary wash and sleeping rooms for employes, 3278.

No. 611.
Requiring railroad companies to maintain suitable sidewalks and walks between tracks on bridges and viaducts, 3278.

No. 863.
Amending act with regard to construction of later railroads from iron, ore or coal mines, 1262.

No. 1019.
Making appropriation to Mary E. Mumper, of Gettysburg, for damage to car while in service of Highway Department, 1261.

No. 1202, (Senate No. 194).
Making appropriation to Hahnemann Medical College and Hospital, Philadelphia, for use of Hospital, 1552.

LAFFERTY, JAMES V.—Continued.

No. 1217, (Senate No. 364).
Making appropriation to Children's Homeopathic Hospital, of Philadelphia, 1553.

No. 1292, (Senate No. 118).
Making appropriation to State Hospital for Injured Persons of the Trevorton, Shamokin and Mount Carmel Coal Fields, 1683.

No. 1297, (Senate No. 330).
Making appropriation to Jefferson Medical College, of Philadelphia, for Medical Education, 1683.

Election returns, 32.

Leave of absence granted, 114, 163.

Member of standing committees, 73-78.

Oath of office administered to, 36.

Point of order raised by, on
Bill No. 182, To restrain certain sports and parades on Memorial Day, 1741.

Remarks by, on
Bill No. 1364, Amending act of 1893, relating to husband and wife, by authorizing married women to become bail, 3288.

Bill No. 1591, Amending act for assignment of judges to districts other than their own, by limiting the power of judges assigned to civil business, 3282.

LAKE ERIE AND OHIO RIVER CANAL BOARD for printing of reports and maps, and for payment of office expenses, salaries and fees, making appropriation to

House Bill No. 1018.
Read in place in House by Mr. McCaig, 922.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 922.
Reported without amendment, 1261.
First reading, 1267.
Second reading, 1496.
Third reading and final passage, 1696-1697.
Returned from Senate with amendments in which House concurred, 3111-3112.
Signed by Speaker, 3435.

In Senate (No. 941).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1663.
Reported without amendment, 1671.
First reading, 1676.
Second reading, 1819.
Recommitted, 2010.
Re-reported with amendment, 2651-2652.
Over in its order, 2773.
Third reading and final passage, 2887-2888.
Returned from House with Senate amendments concurred in, 3127.
Signed by President, 3324.

LAKE ERIE AND OHIO RIVER CANAL BOARD, members of, nominated, 14; nominations laid upon table, 23; referred to Committee on Finance, 60; reported with favorable recommendation, 3538; nominations confirmed, 3559.

LAKE ERIE, BATTLE, of members of Centennial Anniversary Commission, nominated, 21; nominations laid upon table, 23; referred to Committee on Finance, 60; reported with favorable recommendation, 3538; nominations confirmed, 3559.

LAMBERTON, ROBERT E., for moneys erroneously paid into the State Treasury, making appropriation to Auditor General's Department to reimburse

House Bill No. 1012.
Read in place in House by Mr. Conner, 921-922.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 922.
Reported without amendment, 1261.
First reading, 1267.
Second reading, 1495-1496.
Third reading and amended, 1567-1568.
Resumed and passed finally, 1859-1860.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 2303.
Signed by Speaker, 2719.
Approved by Governor, 3581.

LAMBERTON, ROBERT E.—Continued.

In Senate (No. 999).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1957.
Reported without amendment, 2028.
First reading, 2031.
Second reading, 2112.
Third reading and final passage, 2221.
Signed by President pro tempore, 2602.

LANCASTER (see armory).

LANCASTER COUNTY (see highway).

LANCASTER GENERAL HOSPITAL (see appropriation).

LAND AND LANDS (see also annexation, armory, deeds, giant power, Home, hydroelectric, islands, military reservation, poor house, private property, Sesqui-Centennial, taxes).

LAND SURVEYORS (see engineers).

LAND TITLES, and establishing court of land registration, providing for settlement, registration, transfer and assurance of

House Bill No. 502.
Read in place in House by Mr. Guerin, 185.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 185.

LAND TITLES, establishing a court of land registration for settlement, registration, transfer and assurance of

House Bill No. 1164.
Read in place in House by Mr. Burke, 1232.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 1232.

LANDS BOUND BY LIENS, by extending power of court to discharge liens for support of churches, congregations and ministers, amending act of 1911, empowering courts of common pleas to discharge certain

House Bill No. 835.
Read in place in House by Mr. Behney, 551.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 551.
Reported without amendment, 1712-1713.
First reading, 1924.
Second reading, 1941.
Third reading and amended, 2294-2295.
Resumed, vote on third reading reconsidered and bill passed third reading as amended, 2686-2687.
Special order, 3236.
Resumed and passed finally, 3240-3241.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3978.
Signed by Speaker, 4003.

In Senate (No. 1293).
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 3178.
Reported without amendment, 3478.
First reading, 3564.
Second reading, 3706.
Third reading and final passage, 3854.
Signed by President, 3893.

LANDS of Commonwealth for municipal purposes, authorizing Harrisburg State Hospital and Department of Property and Supplies to agree with municipalities upon the taking of

House Bill No. 1344.
Read in place in House by Mr. Hall, 1678-1679.
Referred to Committee on Municipal Corporations, 1679.
Reported without amendment, 1852.
First reading, 1952.
Second reading, 2083.
Third reading and final passage, 2324-2325.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3618-3619.
Signed by Speaker, 4006.

In Senate (No. 1121).
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 2343-2344.
Reported without amendment, 3176.
First reading, 3192.
Second reading, 3377.
Third reading and final passage, 3490.
Signed by President, 3886.

LANDS, UNSEATED, by providing that notice of sale shall be published once a week for three consecutive weeks, amending act of 1847, relating to sales of

House Bill No. 369.
Read in place in House by Mr. Williams, 160.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 160.

LANDS, UNSEATED.—Continued.

Reported with amendment, 553.
First reading, 605.
Second reading, 695.
Third reading and final passage, 784.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 1610.
Signed by Speaker, 1718.
Approved by Governor, 2420.

In Senate (No. 550).
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 838.
Reported without amendment, 1190.
First reading, 1219.
Second reading, 1321.
Third reading and final passage, 1520.
Signed by President pro tempore, 1660.

LANE, DAVID H., of Philadelphia, resolution (House) by Sowers, authorizing adjournment of House in memory of the late, 133; House adjourned, 142.

LANE, DAVID H., of Philadelphia, resolution (Senate) by Aron, authorizing adjournment of Senate in memory of of the late, 120; Senate adjourned, 127.

LANIUS, HENRY E., Senator from Twenty-eighth District, (York County),

Amendments offered by, to
Bill No. 311, Amending act establishing public school system, by providing that special education shall be given certain children to be designated by mental clinics, 587.

Bill No. 312, Amending act establishing public school system, by providing for assistance to blind or deaf students in certain schools and institutions, 587-588.

Bill No. 442, Further amending School Code, by fixing payments on account of special classes, 835.

Bills introduced by
No. 311.
Amending act of 1911, establishing public school system, by providing that special education shall be given certain children to be designated by mental clinics, 319.

No. 312.
Amending act of 1911, establishing public school system, by providing for assistance to blind and deaf students in certain schools and institutions, 320.

No. 313.
Amending act of 1919, fixing period of instruction in institutions for instruction of the blind, by extending act to include schools for instruction of deaf or blind, 320.

No. 314.
Further amending act of 1911, establishing public school system, by providing for the education of blind, deaf or crippled children, 320.

No. 442.
Further amending act of 1911, establishing public school system, by fixing payments on account of special classes, 549.

No. 485.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in York County, 710.

No. 486.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in York County, 710.

No. 487.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in York County, 710.

No. 488.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in York County, 710.

No. 489.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in York County, 710.

LANIUS, HENRY E.—Continued.

No. 490.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in York County, 710.

No. 559.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in York County, 878.

No. 560.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in York County, 878.

No. 561.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in York County, 878.

No. 659.
Creating State Council for the Blind as a departmental administrative board within the Department of Welfare, 1326.

No. 662.
Making appropriation to Department of Welfare for the State Council for the Blind, 1326.

Member of special committee, 5.

Member of standing committees, 60-62, 381.

Motion by, for
Senate to go into committee of Whole on Bill No. 1087, (House No. 392), General Appropriation Bill for two years beginning June 1, 1925, 2648.

Motion by, to
Suspend rule 21, requiring amended bills to be noted on calendar, 2093.

Remarks by, on
Amendments to Bill No. 312, Amending School Code, by providing for assistance to blind or deaf students in certain schools, 2093.

Amendments to Bill No. 1134, Regulating the selection, drawing and summoning of jurors in counties of third class, 3870-3871.

Bill No. 39, Providing for one collector for State and county taxes in cities of third class, 649.

Bill No. 311, Amending act establishing public school system, by providing that special education shall be given certain children to be designated by a mental clinic, 652-653.

Report of Commissioners for the Blind, presented by, 3746.

LARCENY to steal or carry away any property growing on land of another, declaring it to be

Senate Bill No. 1242.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Norton, 3043.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 3043.
Reported without amendment, 3124.
First reading, 3194.
Second reading, 3381.
Third reading and final passage, 3492.
Returned from House without amendment, 3877.
Signed by President, 3882.

In House (No. 1773.)
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 3616.
Reported without amendment, 3628.
First reading, 3630.
Second reading, 3783.
Third reading and final passage, 3970-3971.
Signed by Speaker, 3986.

Remarks on, by
Sterling, 3970-3971.
Sarig, 3970-3971.
Marshall, 3971.

LATERAL RAILROADS (see railroads).

LAUNDERING CORPORATIONS (see taxation).

LATROBE HOSPITAL (see appropriation).

LAUREL DAM in Michaux State Forest Reserve, making appropriation to Department of Forests and Waters for repairs to and dredging of

Senate Bill No. 257.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Bonbrake, 226.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 226.
Reported with amendment, 1749.
First reading, 1824.
Second reading, 2018.
Recommitted, 2099.
Re-reported with amendment, 2123.
Third reading and final passage, 2213.
Returned from House without amendment, 3369.
Signed by President, 3479.

In House (No. 1617.)
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 2397.
Reported without amendment, 3071.
First reading, 3072.
Second reading, 3208.
Third reading and final passage, 3427.
Signed by Speaker, 3617.

LAURELTON STATE VILLAGE, members of Board of Trustees of, nominated, 18; nominations laid upon table, 23; referred to Committee on Finance, 60; reported with favorable recommendation; 3538; nominations confirmed, 3559.

LAURELTON STATE VILLAGE (see also appropriation, state Industrial Home for Women).

LAUVER, HENRY I., Representative from Juniata County

Bills introduced by
No. 701.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Juniata County, 384.

No. 853.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Juniata, Snyder and Perry Counties, 552.

No. 854.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Juniata County, 552.

No. 963.
Providing for widening, altering or vacating of highways heretofore laid out under special acts and known as State roads, 749.

No. 1126.
Providing for widening, altering or vacating of roads heretofore laid out under special acts and known as State roads, 1228.

No. 1445.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Perry, Juniata and Snyder Counties, 1930.

Bill reported by

No. 1472.
Providing for the restoration of the historic name of Valley Forge Cantonment to the camp ground of the American Army at Valley Forge, 2289.

Election returns, 30.

Member of standing committees, 73-78.

Oath of office administered to, 36.

LAW ENFORCEMENT (see Liquors).

LAWRENCE COUNTY (see highway).

LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS, address on February twenty-seventh, before, 879-880.

LEASED (see motor vehicles).

LEAVES OF ABSENCE in House

Adam, 845.
Bagshaw, 256.
Bickett, 604.
Blair, 756, 1853.
Calhoun, 2033.
Canon, 114.

LEAVES OF ABSENCE.—Continued.

DeFrehn, 604.
Deibler, 2033.
Dietz, 2923.
Dilsheimer, 114.
Donnell, 1929.
Drinkhouse, 443, 845, 1853.
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Evans, F. D., 845.
Ex-service men to visit Scotland Orphan School, 1234.
Fuller, 256.
Goehring, 1853, 2390, 3114.
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Greenstein, 845.
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Hoover, 57, 114, 256.
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Marshall, 114, 1929.
McBride, 57.
McCann, 256.
McLaughlin, 163.
Miller, C., 845.
Moffatt, 1234, 1853.
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Patterson, B. H., 2390, 2923.
Pennock, Mrs., 845.
Rhodes, 163.
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Storb, 443.
Thomas, L. D., 201, 3207.
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Trescher, Mrs., 845.
Wells, 3412.
Williams, 756.
Wilson, 604.
Wood, W., 443, 3568.

LEAVES OF ABSENCE, in Senate

Baldwin, 143.
Betts, 2457, 2743, 2859.
Bonbrake, 2341, 2457, 2595, 2859.
Brown, 53, 1955.
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Daix, 568.
Einstein, 53, 225, 791.
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Woodward, 4, 97.

LEBANON COUNTY (see highway).

LEE HOMEOPATHIC HOSPITAL (see appropriation).

LEGAL ADVERTISEMENTS (see Lycoming County).

LEGISLATIVE DIRECTORY, REVISED, question of personal privilege raised by Barr, on delay in printing, 1215.

LEGISLATIVE JOURNAL, concurrent resolution (Senate) by Steele, authorizing payment of postage on, 5-6; ret. from House conc. in, 7; conc. in by House, 38; approved by Governor, 53.

LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE BUREAU, appointment of staff by Director of, 52.

LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE BUREAU, concurrent resolution (House), by Talbot, authorizing joint session for election of Director of, 38; conc. in by Senate, 7; Senate proceeds to Hall of House, 24; ret. from Senate conc. in, 38-39; Joint session held, and James N. Moore elected as, 51-52.

LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE BUREAU, concurrent resolution (Senate) by Woodward, granting leave of absence to John H. Fertig, Esq., Assistant Director of, 228; conc. in by House, 273; ret. from House conc. in, 276.

LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE BUREAU, creating Division of Economic Research in

Senate Bill No. 14.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Woodward, 63.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 63.

LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE BUREAU, resolution (Joint Session), by Daix, authorizing re-election of James N. Moore as Director of, 51-52.

LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE BUREAU (see also borough code).

LEGISLATURE (see retirement).

LEGS (see stage).

LEHIGH COAL AND NAVIGATION COMPANY, report of for 1923, presented to Senate, 23; appendix, 4234.

LEHIGH COAL AND NAVIGATION COMPANY, report of, for 1924, presented to Senate, 3319; appendix, 4235.

LEHIGH COUNTY (see highway).

LEIDICH, RAY D., Representative from Schuylkill County, (Fourth District)

Bills introduced by
No. 291.
Making appropriation to Pottsville Hospital, 129.

No. 1123.
Amending act of 1913, empowering county commissioners, the county solicitor and the chief clerk to organize a State Association, extending the provision thereof to county engineers, 1228.

Election returns, 32.

Member of standing committees, 73-78.

Oath of office administered to, 36.

LITTLE, HARRY A., Representative from Allegheny County, (Eighth District)

Amendments offered by, to

Bill No. 299, Further amending act regulating operation of motor vehicles, by providing for disposition of fines, penalties and forfeited bail, 2976.

Bill No. 1233, Authorizing cities of second class to construct and maintain sub-surface walks under streets and sidewalks, 2295.

Bills introduced by
No. 290.
Making appropriation to Saint John's General Hospital of Pittsburgh, 129.

No. 298.
Making appropriation to Home for Colored Children, at Pittsburgh, 129.

No. 299.
Further amending act of 1919, regulating operation of motor vehicles, by providing for disposition of fines, penalties and forfeited bail, 129-130.

LITTLE, HARRY A.—Continued.

No. 301.
Making appropriation to Curtis Home, North Side, Pittsburgh, or its successor, 130.

No. 786.
Making appropriation to First Allegheny Day Nursery and Temporary Home for Children at Pittsburgh, 490.

No. 960.
Amending act of 1855, relating to certain rights of husband and wife and parents and children, by providing for the adoption of illigimate children, 749.

No. 1233.
Authorizing cities of second class to construct and maintain sub-surface walks under streets and sidewalks, 1371.

No. 1234.
Suppelment to act of 1901, for government of cities of second class, establishing and regulating a Department of City Transit, 1371.

No. 1482.
Joint resolution proposing amendment to Constitution, regulating increase of indebtedness in cities of second class, 2143.

No. 1483.
Making appropriation to widow and children of John T. Coax, former guard of the Western Penitentiary who was killed by rebellious prisoners, 2143-2144.

No. 1484.
Making appropriation to widow and children of John A. Pieper, former Assistant Deputy Warden of the Western Penitentiary who was killed by rebellious prisoners, 2144.

No. 1607.
Further amending act of 1911, establishing public school system, by increasing compensation of attendance officers and district supervisors in school districts of first class, 2393-2394.

Bills reported by
No. 477.
Further amending act providing for personal registration of electors in cities of third class, 1830.

No. 644.
Amending act creating a City Planning Commission in cities of third class, 1483-1484.

No. 825.
Validating certain proceedings and elections of counties and municipalities, 1713.

No. 826.
Providing for the enumeration of registered persons, 2724.

No. 972.
Amending Borough Code, by making State party with boroughs in street improvement, 1263.

No. 1234.
Supplement to act for government of cities of second class, establishing and regulating a Department of City Transit, 1713.

Bill returned by
No. 1097.
Prohibiting exposure of bare legs or uncovered body on the stage, 2398.

Election returns, 28.

Leave of absence granted, 57.

Member of conference committee, 3675.

Member of standing committees, 73-78.

LITTLE, HARRY A.—Continued.

Motion by, to
Drop from calendar House Bill No. 960, amending act relating to certain rights of husband and wife, by providing for adoption of illegitimate children, 3084.

Oath of office administered to, 36.

Remarks by, on
Bill No. 299, Further amending act regulating operation of motor vehicles, by providing for disposition of fines, penalties and forfeited bail, 3268.

Bill No. 1482, Joint resolution proposing amendment to Constitution, regulating increase of indebtedness of cities of second class, 3221.

Resolution, concurrent, offered by
Limiting indebtedness of cities of second class, 3784.

LITTLE, JOSIAH T., Representative from Columbia County.

Bills introduced by
No. 509.
Making appropriation to Bloomsburg Hospital, 215.

No. 510.
Making appropriation to Berwick Hospital, 215.

Bills reported by
No. 456.
Amending act relating to salaries, offices and supplies of certain county officers in counties of sixth class, 553.

No. 866.
Fixing salaries of county poor directors and directors of homes for destitute in certain counties, 2249.

No. 922, (Senate No. 243).
Repealing section 1 of act, for protection of State Forest Reserves, 1265.

No. 1310, (Senate No. 533).
Amending the Township Code, by providing for the establishment of lights along streets in townships of first class, 1682.

No. 1458.
Amending Township Code, by equalizing division of tax for fire companies in townships of first class, 2496.

No. 1692, (Senate No. 171).
Fixing compensation of tipstaves in counties of third class, 3206.

Election returns, 29.

Member of standing committees, 73-78.

Oath of office administered to, 36.

LESLIE, M. G., Senator from Thirty-eighth District (Allegheny County, part of).

Amendments offered by, to
Bill No. 433, (House No. 493), Providing for the levy of a poll tax in counties of second class, 1661.

Bill No. 1055, Regulating solicitation of moneys for charitable, religious and patriotic purposes, 3152.

Bill No. 1117, (House No. 1234), Supplementing act for government of cities of second class, establishing Department of City Transit, 3370.

Bill No. 1171, (House No. 1120), Amending act providing for compensation of members of board of viewers in certain counties, 3145.

Bill No. 1243, (House No. 1144), Providing for the organization of a commission for the selection of jurors in counties of second class, 3367.

Motion to print address of State Treasurer in Appendix of Legislative Journal, 248.

LITTLE, HARRY A.—Continued.

Bills introduced by
No. 68.
Amending act of 1911, establishing public school system, by providing for collection of per capita school taxes from male residents, 68.

No. 142.
Making appropriation to South Side Hospital, Pittsburgh, 118.

No. 274.
Making appropriation to Historical Society of Western Pennsylvania, 227.

No. 275.
Making appropriation to Saint Francis Hospital, of Pittsburgh, 227.

No. 283.
Amending act of 1911, establishing a State Highway Department, by making the State liable for damages due to changes of width and location of State highways, 252.

No. 356.
Amending act of 1921, to apportion the State into Congressional Districts, by changing the thirty-fourth and thirty-fifth districts in Allegheny County, 414.

No. 460.
Making appropriation to Western Pennsylvania School for the Blind, at Pittsburgh, for deficiency in maintenance and education of State pupils, 597.

No. 477.
Making appropriation to Duquesne University of the Holy Ghost, at Pittsburgh, 709.

No. 1055.
Regulating solicitation of moneys and property for charitable, religious and patriotic purposes, 2129.

Bills reported by
No. 318, (House No. 106).
Amending act requiring banks and trust companies to file of record names of persons authorized to make entries on records of mortgages, 1326.

No. 890.
Amending act of 1874, relating to corporations, by reducing period within which building and loan associations may proceed against securities of stockholders neglecting to pay instalments, 1670.

No. 1206, (House No. 1090).
Prohibiting establishment of certain industries within five hundred feet of churches in cities of second class, 3060.

No. 1245, (House No. 997).
Amending act providing for licensing of private banks, by providing exceptions to which this act shall not apply, 3060.

No. 1275, (House No. 784).
Amending act relating to deeds for conveying or releasing lands, 3352.

Congratulations extended to on anniversary of sixty-first birthday, 2859.

Leave of absence granted, 471, 527.

Member of conference committee, 3532, 3878.

Member of special committee, 127.

Member of standing committee, 60-62.

Motion by, for
Executive Session to rise, 57, 597, 918, 3683.

Recess, 108, 127, 918, 1660, 2028, 3560, 3733.

Senate to accept invitation of Senator Woodward to attend dinner party at Penn-Harris Hotel, 3685.

LITTLE, HARRY A.—Continued.

Motion by, to
Accept invitation of Governor for Joint Session of Senate and House, 253, 432.

Adjourn, 73, 254, 289, 602, 668, 842, 920, 2031.

Consent to Executive nominations, 56, 106, 597, 918, 3683.

Dispense with further reading of the Journal, 59, 275, 1613, 2743, 3677.

Extend vote of thanks to Hon. Fletcher W. Stites for his eloquent address at the Washington's Birthday memorial exercises, 601.

Lay upon table certain nominations of the Governor, 23.

Postpone Bill No. 992, (House No. 965), amending act of 1893, relating to mandamus, 3689.

Postpone Bill No. 1117, (House No. 1234), Supplementing act for government of cities of second class, establishing and regulating a Department of City Transit, 2791.

Postpone Bill No. 1171, (House No. 1120), Amending act relating to compensation of board of viewers in certain counties, 3139.

Print address of State Treasurer in Appendix of Legislative Journal, 245.

Read certain bills for first time, 125.

Recommit Bill No. 92, amending act providing for personal registration of electors in cities of first and second class, by abolishing the Spring registration, 2018.

Recommit Bill No. 356, Amending the Congressional Apportionment Act, by changing the 34th and 35th districts in Allegheny County, 657.

Recommit Bill No. 407, Joint resolution providing for the continuation of the Tax Law Commission, 1009.

Recommit Bill No. 420, (House No. 455), Further amending School Code, with regard to advertisement for competitive bids for construction and repairs, 1516.

Recommit Bill No. 433, (House No. 493), Providing for the levy of a poll tax in counties of second class, 895.

Recommit Bill No. 454, the Building Association Act, 835.

Recommit Bill No. 961, Fixing salary of jail warden and jail physician in counties of second class, 2022.

Recommit Bill No. 995, (House No. 970), Amending Borough Code, by providing for construction of new water mains, 2892.

Recommit Bill No. 996, (House No. 971), Authorizing municipalities to acquire plants of water companies, 2892.

Recommit Bill No. 980, (House No. 531), Amending act of 1889, relating to taxation, by providing for taxation of gross receipts of persons or corporations engaged in freight, passenger, oil and motor transportation, etc., 3151.

Recommit Bill No. 1026, Authorizing the Department of Highways to purchase material and sell same to contractors for construction of State and State-aid highways, 2476.

Recommit Bill No. 1033, Joint resolution proposing amendment to Constitution, authorizing bond issue for care and maintenance of penal offenders and mental defectives, 2479.

Recommit Bill No. 1171, (House No. 1120), Amending act of 1923, relating to board of viewers, by providing for compensation of members thereof in counties of first class, 2906.

Reconsider motion to print address of State Treasurer in Appendix of Legislative Journal, 248.

Reconsider vote on Bill No. 433, (House No. 493), Providing for the levy of a poll tax in counties of second class, 1661.

Resume consideration of Bill No. 992, (House No. 965), Amending act of 1893, relating to mandamus, 3733.

Resume consideration of Bill No. 1026, Authorizing the Department of Highways to purchase material and sell same to contractors for construction of State and State-aid highways, 2476.

Resume consideration of Bill No. 1117, (House No. 1234), Supplementing act for government of cities of second class, establishing Department of City Transit, 3370.

Resume consideration of Bill No. 1171, (House No. 1120), Amending act providing for compensation of members of board of viewers in certain counties, 3145.

Suspend Rule 38, relative to Executive nominations, 56, 106, 596-597, 917, 3683.

Suspend Rule 39, requiring concurrent resolutions to be referred to committee, 107.

Question of personal privilege raised by, on
Senate concurrent resolution authorizing appointment of a committee of members of the House and Senate to represent Pennsylvania at the Inauguration of Calvin Coolidge as President of the United States, 659.

Remarks by, on
Appreciation of birthday congratulations, 2859.

Bill No. 189, Joint resolution proposing amendment to Constitution, regulating State contracts for printing and supplies, 231.

Bill No. 216, Joint resolution ratifying proposed amendment to Constitution of United States relative to child labor, 417, 421.

Bill No. 294, Further amending act of 1889, to provide revenue by taxation, by removing exemption of part of capital stock of building and loan associations, 1754-1755.

Bill No. 377, Amending Township Code, by providing that plans of new roads shall be approved by supervisors or commissioners, 3146-3147.

Bill No. 504, (House No. 630), Further amending act concerning divorces, by taking away right of support or alimony in certain cases, 1648.

Bill No. 900, Amending act regulating primary elections, by limiting candidates filing nomination petitions to one party, 2371-2372.

Bill No. 992, (House No. 965), Amending act relating to mandamus, by making same applicable to all State officers, commissions and bureaus, excepting the Governor, 3688, 3733.

Bill No. 1026, Authorizing the Department of Highways to purchase material and sell same to contractors for construction of State and State-aid highways, 2223.

Bill No. 1079, (House No. 600), Imposing a tax on marine insurance underwriting profits, 3714.

Bill No. 1098, (House No. 1029), Amending act of 1889, relating to taxation, by clarifying provisions of act with respect to taxation of public utilities owned and operated by municipalities, 3348.

Bill No. 1117, (House No. 1234), Supplementing act for government of cities of second class, establishing and regulating a Department of City Transit, 2791.

LITTLE, HARRY A.—Continued.

Bill No. 1324, (House Bill No. 503), Further amending act regulating operation of motor vehicles, by providing for return of fifty per cent or license fees to counties from which they originate, 3857.

Motion to recommit Bill No. 1033, Joint resolution proposing amendment to Constitution, authorizing bond issue for care and maintenance of penal offenders and mental defectives, 2479.

Motion to recommit Bill No. 1277, (House No. 1126), Providing for the widening, altering or vacating of highways heretofore laid out under special acts and known as State roads, 3498.

Motion to recommit Bill No. 1365, (House No. 1283), Relating to the practice of Naturopathy, 3526.

Report of Secretary of Internal Affairs from November, 1922, to May, 1924, presented by, 169.

Resolution offered by
Tendering thanks of Senate to Lieutenant-Governor David J. Davis for able performance of his duties, 3900.

Resolutions, concurrent, offered by
Authorizing adjournment of Legislature until March twenty-third, 1750.

Authorizing joint convention to compute vote for Auditor General and State Treasurer, 6.

Recalling from Governor Senate Bill No. 290, Supplement to act authorizing State Highway Commissioner to combine sections of State highways under a common name or designation, 2467.

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION (see decedents' estates).

LEWISTOWN HOSPITAL (see appropriation).

LIABILITY INSURANCE (see motor vehicles).

LIBELS (see divorce).

LIBERTY FIRE COMPANY (see appropriation to).

LIBRARIES AND LIBRARY (see institutions, Museum Division, State).

LICENSE, LICENSES AND LICENSING (see amusements, auctioneers, banks, brokers, carnivals, cattle, chiropractic, dance halls, dentistry, dog, dogs, engineers, firearms, fish, game, Giant Power Board, hairdressers, hotels, infants' boarding houses, insurance claim adjusters, liquor, marriage, merchants, motion picture, merchants, naturopathy, optometry, osteopathy, peddlers, tickets, trees, undertakers, weapons).

LIEN AND LIENS (see boroughs, cities, lands, motor vehicles, municipal, property, taxes).

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR, presentation of gavel from State of Massachusetts to, 3529.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR DAVID J. DAVIS for able performance of his duties, resolution (Senate) by Leslie, tendering thanks of Senate to, 3900.

LIGHT, HEAT AND POWER (see corporations, giant power).

LIGHTS (see counties, townships of first class).

LIQUID FUELS (see motor license fund, motor vehicles, tax).

LIQUOR LICENSE OWNERS as provided for in act of 1923, making appropriation for purpose of reimbursing county treasurers for moneys refunded to

House Bill No. 1633.
Read in place in House by Mr. Whitehouse, 2395.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 2395.

LIQUORS, INTOXICATING, before closing of buildings, amending Prohibition Enforcement Act of 1923, by requiring affirmative proof of unlawful sale, etc., of

House Bill No. 218.
Read in place in House by Mr. Sowers, 94.
Referred to Committee on Law and Order, 94.

LIQUORS, INTOXICATING, by declaring places for the sale thereof a nuisance, amending act of 1923, prohibiting the manufacture and sale of

House Bill No. 564.
Read in place in House by Mr. Sowers, 218-219.
Referred to Committee on Law and Order, 219.
Reported with negative recommendation, 673.

LIQUORS, INTOXICATING, by making lawful natural cider and fruit juices and the manufacture of vinegar therefrom, amending act of 1923, prohibiting the manufacture and sale of

House Bill No. 772.
Read in place in House by Mr. Sowers, 489.
Referred to Committee on Law and Order, 489.

LIQUORS, INTOXICATING, creating and regulating an Alcohol Permit Board in Department of Agriculture, supplement to act of 1923, prohibiting manufacture and sale of

House Bill No. 728.
Read in place in House by Mr. Armstrong, 385.
Referred to Committee on Law and Order, 385.

LIQUORS, INTOXICATING, for beverage purposes, supplement to act of 1923, prohibiting the manufacture and sale of

Senate Bill No. 300.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Snyder, 287.
Referred to Committee on Law and Order, 287.
Reported with amendment, 475.
First reading, 486.
Second reading and recommitted, 537-539.
Re-reported with amendment, 709.
Motion to recommit to Committee on Appropriations defeated, and bill passed third reading and final passage, 826-830.

Remarks on, by
Schantz, 539, 826-827.
Snyder, 539, 826-827, 829-830.
Barr, 826-827.

In House (No. 1071.)
Referred to Committee on Law and Order, 873-874.
Reported with amendment, 1375.
First reading, 1560.
Second reading and amended, 1720-1723.
Special order, 1736.
Third reading and defeated on final passage, 1834-1842.
Motion to reconsider vote by which bill was defeated on final passage defeated, 1841-1842.

Remarks on, by
Armstrong, 1720, 1836-1837.
Wilson, 1720-1721.
Sowers, 1721.
Wells, 1721.
Long, 1837.
Williams, 1837.
Edmonds, 1837.
Moore, 1837-1838.
Perry, 1838.
Hall, 1838-1839.
Stadtlander, 1839-1840.
Goehring, 1840-1841.
Pitts, Mrs., 1841.

LITHUANIAN NATIONAL CATHOLIC "VILNIUS" HOME (see appropriation).

LOANS of $300 and not exceeding $1000, either with or without security, regulating

Senate Bill No. 297.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Miller, 276.
Referred to Committee on Banks and Building and Loan Associations, 276.

LOANS of $300 or less, by changing rate of interest chargeable, further amending act of 1915, regulating

House Bill No. 570.
Read in place in House by Mr. Burke, 219.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 219.
Reported without amendment, 671.
First reading, 787.
Second reading, 966.
Recommitted, 1044.

LOANS of $300 or less, by increasing amount of money permitted to be loaned under act, further amending act of 1915, regulating

House Bill No. 930.
Read in place in House by Mr. Earley, 748.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 748.
Reported without amendment, 2289.

LOANS.—Continued.

First reading, 2423.
Second reading, 2540-2541.
Recommitted, 2931.

LOAN of $300 or less, by reducing rate of interest allowed, further amending act of 1915, regulating

Senate Bill No. 265.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Miller, 227.
Referred to Committee on Banks and Building and Loan Associations, 227.

LOANS or purchases of negotiable instruments, making it a misdemeanor to stipulate or receive fees or commissions for procuring

House Bill No. 1447.
Read in place in House by Mr. F. A. Bell, 1931.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 1931.
Reported without amendment, 2163.
First reading, 2296.
Second reading, 2428.
Third reading and amended, 2582.
Recommitted, 2734.

LOANS (see also Berkey, building and loan associations).

LOCKE, BENJAMIN O., Chief Official Reporter of House, presentation of testimonial from Members of House to 3996.

LOCKHART, W. S., Representative from Washington County, (First District).

Bills introduced by
No. 354.
Making appropriation to Canonsburg General Hospital Association, 133.

No. 472.
Amending act of 1917, consolidating the law relating to townships, prescribing the purchase of power-rollers and road machinery, 183.

No. 479.
Amending act of 1919, creating a Division of Township Highways in the State Highway Department, by limiting the power of the State Highway Department, 183.

No. 485.
Amending act of 1911, establishing State Highway Department, by extending act to include all bridges not exceeding 300 feet in length forming part of State highways, 183-184.

Bills reported by
No. 1093.
Amending act for incorporation and government of cities of third class, by providing for a charge on property for use of sewers and sewage disposal plants, 2166.

No. 1147.
Authorizing construction and maintenance of elevated or underground railways in cities of second class, 1852.

Election returns, 33.

Leave of absence granted, 2498.

Member of standing committees, 73-78.

Oath of office administered to, 36.

LOCK HAVEN (see flood control).

LOCK HAVEN HOSPITAL (see appropriation).

LOCKUPS (see prisons).

LOCOMOTIVES (see also railroad companies).

LOCOMOTIVES without automatic fire doors, power bell ringer and power shaker grates, and providing for enforcement of act by Public Service Commission, prohibiting the running of

House Bill No. 601.
Read in place in House by Mr. Washington, 254.
Referred to Committee on Railroads, 254.

LOCUST MOUNTAIN MEMORIAL HOSPITAL of Shenandoah, members of Board of Trustees of, nominated, 19; nominations laid upon table, 23; referred to Committee on Finance, 60; reported with favorable recommendation, 3538; nominations confirmed, 3559.

LOCUST MOUNTAIN MEMORIAL HOSPITAL of Shenandoah, with regard to appointment and duties of board of trustees, amending act of 1923, providing for transfer to Commonwealth of

House Bill No. 840.
Read in place in House by Mr. Watson, 551.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 551.
Reported without amendment, 1260.
First reading, 1267.
Second reading, 1494.
Third reading and final passage, 1694.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 2154.
Signed by Speaker, 2254.
Approved by Governor, 2925.

In Senate (No. 936).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1662.
Reported without amendment, 1671.
First reading, 1675.
Second reading, 1818.
Third reading and final passage, 2009.
Signed by President pro tempore, 2240.

LOCUST MOUNTAIN MEMORIAL HOSPITAL (see also appropriation).

LOCUST MOUNTAIN STATE HOSPITAL (see appropriation).

LOGAN ARMORY (see Armory).

LONG, WILLIAM W., Representative from Chester County, (First District).

Bills introduced by
No. 328.
Making appropriation to Coatesville Hospital, 131.

No. 442.
Authorizing State institutions to treat non-indigent patients on a pay basis, 180.

No. 1472.
Providing for the restoration of the historic name "Valley Forge Cantonment" to camp ground of American Army at Valley Forge, 2143.

No. 1557.
Amending act of 1917, consolidating the law relating to townships, by authorizing townships of second class to accept as part of township road system the roads dedicated to public use, 2247.

Bills reported by
No. 488.
Making appropriation to Home for Veterans of Grand Army of the Republic and Wives of Philadelphia, 951.

No. 548.
Making appropriation to Pittsburgh and Allegheny Home for Friendless, at Pittsburgh, 951.

No. 558.
Making appropriation to Williamsport Hospital, 951.

No. 565.
Making appropriation to Florence Crittenton Mission, of Williamsport, 951.

No. 1022.
Making appropriation to Downingtown Industrial and Agricultural School, 1261.

No. 1503, (Senate No. 359).
Changing the name of the Cheyney Training School for Teachers to the Cheyney Normal and Technical Institute, 2520.

Election returns, 29.

Member of special committee, 38, 163.

Member of standing committees, 73-78.

Motion by, for
Special order on Bill No. 1108, (Senate No. 470), authorizing certain municipalities to make contracts

LONG, WILLIAM W.—Continued.

of insurance with mutual fire insurance companies, 3207.

Motion by, to
Drop from calendar House Bill No. 1472, providing for the restoration of the historic name of "Valley Forge Cantonment", to camp ground of American Army at Valley Forge, 3224.

Oath of office administered to, 36.

Presentation of testimonial to Edwin E. Jauss, Official Reporter of House, 3995-3996.

Remarks by, on
Bill No. 459, Repealing act imposing State tax on anthracite coal, 2501.

Bill No. 1071, (Senate No. 300), United Dry Bill, 1837.

Bill No. 1438, Further amending act of 1889, relating to taxation, by changing rate of taxation on capital stock and removing exemption granted laundering and manufacturing corporations, 2287.

LOTZ, WALTER EDWARD, Representative from Blair County, (Second District).

Amendments offered by, to
Bill No. 727, Amending act requiring publication of legal notices in certain counties, 970.

Bill No. 1521, Providing for a separate assessment of property in boroughs for borough and school tax purposes, 3214-3215.

Bills introduced by
No. 191.
Making appropriation to Nason Hospital Association of Roaring Spring, 90.

No. 282.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Blair and Cambria Counties, 129.

No. 727.
Amending act of 1909, requiring publication of legal notices in certain counties, by extending act to include counties of fifth class, 385.

No. 1521.
Providing for a separate assessment of property in boroughs for borough and school tax purposes, 2245-2246.

Bills reported by
No. 484.
Amending act regulating the manufacture and sale of commercial fertilizers, 305-306.

No. 680, (Senate No. 32).
Amending Insurance Company Act of 1921, by providing for the investment of surplus of domestic stock casualty insurance companies, 553.

No. 889.
Providing for maintenance by municipalities of soldiers' monuments and memorials where there is no organization to care for same, 2033.

No. 1635.
Amending act establishing commission to investigate condition of disabled World War Veterans, 2519.

Election returns, 29.

Leave of absence granted, 1929.

Member of standing committees, 7378.

Motion by, to
Reconsider vote on Bill No. 292, Supplement to act establishing county board of viewers, 869.

Oath of office administered to, 36.

Resolution offered by
Authorizing adjournment of House in memory of the late Hon. George Patterson, former Member of House, 604.

LUCAS, SAMUEL, Representative from Philadelphia County, (Nineteenth District)

Amendments offered by, to
Bill No. 1542, (Senate No. 897), Further regulating construction, maintenance and inspection of buildings in cities of first class, 2969.

Bills introduced by
No. 135.
Making appropriation to Women's Homeopathic Hospital of Philadelphia, 86.

No. 881.
Further amending Workmen's Compensation Act of 1915, by changing the weekly rates, and directing how the statute of limitations shall run in certain cases, 669.

No. 1446.
Further regulating the construction, maintenance and inspection of buildings in cities of first class, 1930.

No. 1608.
Providing for the burial of soldiers, sailors and marines designated as "deceased service men" at county expense, and providing for the burial of the widows thereof, 2394.

Bills reported by
No. 949, (Senate No. 39).
Providing for one collector for State and county taxes in cities of third class, 1042.

No. 978.
Joint resolution proposing amendment to Constitution, providing that General Assembly may authorize Pittsburgh to levy special assessment of property owners for public improvement, 1719.

No. 1462.
Relating to investments of fiduciaries, 2496.

No. 1482.
Joint resolution proposing amendment to Constitution, regulating increase of indebtedness in cities of second class, 2289.

No. 1494.
Joint resolution proposing amendment to Constitution, providing that laws may be enacted authorizing assessments by municipalities against properties benefited by public improvements, 2517.

No. 1495.
Joint resolution proposing amendment to Constitution, providing that laws may be enacted authorizing assessments once in twenty-five years by municipalities against property benefited by public improvements, 2517.

No. 1508, (Senate No. 582).
Authorizing cities of first class to make contracts with adjoining counties for maintenance and construction of meadow banks, 2289.

No. 1542, (Senate No. 897).
Further regulating construction, maintenance and inspection of buildings in cities of first class, 2520.

Election returns, 32.

Member of conference committee, 2953.

Member of standing committees, 73-78.

Motion by, for
Previous question of House Bill No. 710, Revising and consolidating the law relating to assessment and collection of taxes excepting in counties of first class, 2962.

Previous question on report of House Judiciary General Committee relative to charges against Hon. John A. Berkey, President Judge of Sixteenth Judicial District, 2419.

Recess, 3674.

LUCAS, SAMUEL—Continued.

Motion by, to
Adjourn, 58, 96, 2456, 2742.

Drop from calendar House Bill No. 1446, Further regulating the construction, maintenance and inspection of buildings in cities of first class, 2591.

Drop from calendar House Bill No. 1543, (Senate No. 897), Further regulating construction, maintenance and inspection of buildings in cities of first class, 3450.

Recommit Bill No. 1293, (Senate No. 123), Amending act regulating employment of labor, by appropriating boiler inspection fees to the Department of Labor and Industry, 2930-2931.

Oath of office administered to, 36.

Presentation of testimonial to George Offenbacher, Message Clerk of House, 3995.

Question of personal privilege raised by, on
Resolution requesting Mr. Schoener to recite "The Kokomo Railroad", 3665.

Remarks by, on
Bill No. 1151, Regulating sale of tickets to theaters and other places of amusement, 2591.

Resolution offered by
Granting use of Hall of House to the Yellow Jacket Band, of Frankford, Philadelphia, 57.

LUDLOW, BENJAMIN H., Representative from Montgomery County, (First District)

Amendments offered by, to
Bill No. 140, Amending act relating to townships, by providing for the removal of ashes and garbage in townships of first class, 469.

Bill No. 711, Amending Inheritance Tax Act of 1919, by fixing rate of taxation on property passing to or for use of places of religious worship and charitable institutions, 2291.

Bill No. 1032, Amending act providing proper exits and fire-escapes in certain buildings not in cities of first and second class, by excepting school building gymnasiums of fire-proof construction from seating regulations, 2680.

Bill No. 1562, (Senate No. 591), Amending act establishing public school employes' retirement system, by providing for reinstatement of persons separated from school service for more than five years, 3774.

Bills introduced by
No. 140.
Amending act of 1917, relating to townships, by providing for the collection of ashes and garbage, 86.

No. 651.
Authorizing the Valley Forge Park Commission to make use of moneys known as the "Wood Fund", 292.

No. 710.
Revising and consolidating law relative to assessment and collection of taxes in all counties excepting those of first class, 384.

No. 711.
Amending act of 1919, providing for imposition and collection of certain inheritance taxes, by fixing rate for taxation of property passing to or for use of places of religious worship and charitable instiuttions, 384-385.

No. 1032.
Amending act of 1909, providing proper exits and fire escapes in certain buildings not in cities of first and second classes, by excepting gymnasiums of fire-proof construction in school buildings from seating regulations, 923.

LUDLOW, BENJAMIN. H.—Continued.

No. 1535.
Amending act of 1919, regulating operation of motor vehicles, by authorizing incorporated towns and townships to enact certain laws, 2247.

No. 1642.
Relating to investment by fiduciaries, 2395.

No. 1650.
Amending act of 1919, reorganizing the Department of State Police, by regulating the appointment and salaries of superintendent and enlisted men, 2396.

Bills reported by
No. 88.
Joint resolution proposing amendment to Constitution, authorizing bond issue of $35,000,000 for soldiers' bonus, 305.

No. 449.
Authorizing Department of Public Instruction annually to fix fees to be charged for the professional examining boards, 387.

No. 514.
Amending act authorizing courts to certify evidence and enter judgment upon the whole record under certain circumstances, 754.

No. 626.
Permitting and regulating Sunday sports, amusements and entertainments, 673.

No. 667.
Amending act of 1917, relating to wills, 510.

No. 1256, (Senate No. 525).
Further amending School Code, with regard to crediting of Commonwealth on amounts due districts for teachers' salaries, for payments thereon from Federal or State funds, 2675.

No. 1286, (Senate No. 463).
Providing for compensation of certain county officers and employes in counties of second class, 2496.

No. 1380, (Senate No. 606).
To validate acts of persons acting as deputy prothonotaries who may not have been actually appointed, 2520.

No. 1574.
Amending act creating office of county controller in counties of fourth class, 3253.

No. 1589.
Amending Township Code, by regulating construction of curbs and gutters in townships of first class connecting municipalities, 2496.

No. 1699, (Senate No. 1038).
Providing for the licensing and registration of certain persons to practice dentistry, 3095.

No. 1701, (Senate No. 1136).
Amending Township Code, with regard to classification and construction of bulildings in townships of first class, 3205.

No. 1705, (Senate No. 1144).
Authorizing and regulating police pension funds in townships of first class, 3205.

No. 1761, (Senate No. 1213).
Relating to the destruction of cancelled or unused bonds or other evidence of indebtedness of the Commonwealth, 3474.

Bills returned by
No. 545.
Requiring tax collectors of county, borough, township, school and poor taxes to give notice to taxables, 318.

LUDLOW, BENJAMIN. H.—Continued.

No. 547.
Joint resolution proposing amendment to Constitution, providing that taxation laws may grant exemptions and rebates, 386.

No. 1697, (Senate No. 586).
Authorizing the acquisition of land for, and construction of a Somerset County State Normal School, 3253.

Election returns, 31.

Member of standing committees, 73-78.

Motion by, for
Special order on House Bill No. 710, Revising and consolidating the law relating to assessment and collection of taxes in all counties excepting those of first class, 2677.

Unanimous vote on Senate concurrent resolution authorizing appointment of committee of members of House and Senate to represent Pennsylvania at the Coolidge Inauguration, 675.

Motion by, to
Drop from calendar Bill No. 927, (Senate No. 334), Further amending act of 1874, relating to corporations, by providing that a quorum may be less than a majority in corporations not for profit, 3969.

Postpone Bill No. 584, Regulating and determining what weight shall make a ton of coal, 2325.

Recommit Bill No. 140, Amending act relating to townships, by providing for removal of ashes and garbage in townships of first class, 260.

Recommit Bill No. 651, Authorizing the Valley Forge Park Commission to make use of moneys known as the "Wood Fund," 686.

Recommit Bill No. 1338, Authorizing recorder of deeds in counties of fourth class to appoint a solicitor, 3284.

Recommit Bill No. 1503, (Senate No. 359), Changing the name of the Cheyney Training School for Teachers to the Cheyney Normal and Technical Institute, 3418.

Reconsider vote on Bill No. 182, to restrain certain sports and parades on Memorial Day, 1744.

Reconsider vote on Bill No. 1562, (Senate No. 591), amending act establishing public school employes' retirement system, by providing for reinstatement of persons separated from school service for more than five years, 3774.

Suspend rule 8, relative to order of business of house, 941.

Suspend rule requiring unanimous consent for consideration of a resolution, 941.

Oath of office administered to, 36.

Point of order raised by, on
Motion for report of Secretary of Internal Affairs to be made part of Journal, 188.

Presentation of testimonial to Eugene E. Moyer, House Official Reporter, 3996.

Question of information raised by, on
House concurrent resolution authorizing Chief Clerk of House to borrow money to defray expenses of Berkey Impeachment proceedings, 941.

Reason for vote on Bill No. 88, Joint resolution proposing amendment to Constitution, authorizing bond issue for soldiers' bonus, 523.

Remarks by, on
Bill No. 2, Amending Administrative Code, by providing for the personnel, powers and duties of the Executive Board, 2512.

LUDLOW, BENJAMIN. H.—Continued.

Bill No. 35, Regulating issuance, execution and return of search warrants, 1235-1236.

Bill No. 140, Amending act relating to townships, by providing for the removal of ashes and garbage in townships of first class, 526.

Bill No. 182, To restrain certain sports and parades on Memorial Day, 1744.

Bill No. 292, Supplement to act establishing county board of viewers, 932-933.

Bill No. 392, General Appropriation Bill for two years beginning June 1, 1925, 2280-2281.

Bill No. 710, Revising and consolidating the law relating to assessment and collection of taxes excepting in counties of first class, 2956-2959.

Bill No. 827, Amending School Code, by providing that pupils may attend religious instruction, 2840.

Bill No. 927, (Senate No. 334), Further amending act of 1874, relating to corporations, by providing that a quorum of trustees or managers may be less than a majority in corporations not for profit, 3969.

Bill No. 1101, (Senate No. 381), Authorizing the Auditor General, State Treasurer and Secretary of Internal Affairs to employ attorneys to conduct the legal affairs of their respective departments, 2593-2594.

Bill No. 1514, (Senate No. 902), Amending act prescribing time and manner of submitting to electors proposed amendments to Constitution, 3661.

Bill No. 1591, Amending act for the assignment of judges to districts other than their own, by limiting the power of judges assigned to civil business, 3281.

Bill No. 1663, (Senate No. 333), Amending Borough Code, with regard to annexation of townships to boroughs, 3606.

Bill No. 1688, (Senate No. 337), Revising and consolidating the law relating to poor relief excepting in counties of first and second class, 3827.

Bill No. 1768, (Senate No. 449), Amending act providing for licensing and regulating of dance halls in cities, by extending act to include boroughs and townships of first and second class, 3972.

Report of Judiciary General Committee of House relative to charges against Hon. John A. Berkey, President Judge of Sixteenth Judicial District, 2416-2417.

Senate concurrent resolution authorizing appointment of committee of members of House and Senate to represent Pennsylvania at the Coolidge Inauguration, 674-675.

LUKEHART, GEORGE A., Representative from Clearfield County, (Second District).

Bills introduced by
No. 225.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Clearfield, Elk and Cameron Counties, 94.

No. 226.
Making appropriation to Maple Avenue Hospital Association, of Du Bois, and providing for a deficiency, 94.

No. 1647.
Providing for sale of property against which a common law lien may exist for repairs and material, 2396.

Election returns, 29.

Member of standing committees, 73-78, 91.

Motion by, to
Adjourn, 1953.

LUKEHART, GEORGE A.—Continued.

Oath of office administered to, 36.

Resolution, concurrent, offered by
Relative to reforesting land now owned by the United States Government in Pennsylvania, 845.

LUNATICS (see insane, married person, trials).

LUNCH ROOM in Capitol Building, resolution (Senate) by Barr, authorizing appointment of a committee to investigate why there has not been established a, 70; committee appointed, 70;

LUZERNE COUNTY (see highway).

LYCOMING COUNTY, repealing act of 1873, relating to legal advertisements in

House Bill No. 1278.
Read in place in House by Mr. Harer, 1546.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 1546.
Reported without amendment, 2145.
First reading, 2300.
Second reading, 2441.
Third reading and final passage, 2847.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3619.
Signed by Speaker, 4006.

In Senate (No. 1207).
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 2803.
Reported without amendment, 3169.
First reading, 3193.
Second reading, 3380.
Third reading and final passage, 3491-3492.
Signed by President, 3886.

LYCOMING COUNTY (see also highway).

LYING-IN-CHARITY HOSPITAL (see appropriation).

LYNCH, JOSEPH R., Representative from Allegheny County, (First District).

Amendments offered by, to
Bill No. 280, Making appropriation to continue commission to investigate condition of disabled World War veterans, 2727.

Bill introduced by
No. 280.
Continuing commission to investigate condition of disabled World War veterans, and making appropriation, 129.

Bill reported by
No. 543.
Repealing all acts imposing State tax on fees of notaries public, 304.

Election returns, 28.

Leave of absence granted, 443.

Member of standing committees, 73-78.

Motion by, to
Extend time of postponement on Bill No. 280, making appropriation to continue commission to investigate condition of disabled World War Veterans, 2284.

Oath of office administered to, 36.

LYNCH, ROBERT J., Journal Clerk of House, presentation of testimonial from Members of House to, 3995.

MacDADE, ALBERT DUTTON, Senator from Ninth District, (Delaware County).

Amendments offered by, to
Bill No. 20, Providing for the preservation in the office of county commissioners of names and records of soldiers, sailors, marines and war nurses of the World War, 149.

Bill No. 202, Relating to procedure in certain cases where question is raised as to jurisdiction of court over defendant, 232.

Bill No. 377, Amending Township Code, by providing that plans of new roads shall be approved by the supervisors or commissioners, 2881.

MacDADE, ALBERT DUTTON—Continued.

Bill No. 907, Repealing act relating to return of taxes on seated lands and for the sale of such lands for taxes, 2003.

Bill No. 1191, (House No. 743), Amending act establishing State Industrial Home for Women, at Muncy, 3157, 3364-3365.

Bills introduced by
No. 17.
Amending act establishing intermediate court of appeal, by eliminating the exception prohibiting said court from enforcing any short or hour list, 63-64.

No. 18.
Allowing appeals from orders of court, discharging motions and rules to set aside extra territorial service in equity cases, 64.

No. 19.
Making incurable insanity a cause for divorce, 64.

No. 20.
Providing for the presentation in the office of county commissioners of names and records of soldiers, sailors, marines and nurses of the World War, 64.

No. 21.
Providing for attendants for inmates of institutions for insane and feeble minded having access to public highways or permitted to ride on trains or cars, 64.

No. 22.
Authorizing appointment of commission for erection of a monument at Chester in memory of John Morton, 64.

No. 23.
Establishing as a State highway, a certain section of public road in Delaware County, 64.

No. 24.
Amending act establishing State Highway Department, by changing route 135, from West Chester to the Delaware State line, 64.

No. 25.
Amending act establishing State Highway Department, by changing route 180, from Philadelphia to Delaware State line, 64.

No. 26.
Establishing as a State highway, a certain section of public road in Delaware County, 65.

No. 27.
Amending act to provide for the personal registration of electors in cities of first class, by changing form for examination of applicants, 65.

No. 28.
Amending act providing for the personal registration of electors in cities of first and second class, with regard to form for examination of applicants, 65.

No. 29.
Amending act providing for the personal registration of electors in cities of third class, with regard to form for examination of applicants, 65.

No. 128.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Delaware County, 101.

No. 182.
Establishing certain public roads as State highways, 145.

No. 183.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Delaware County, 145.

No. 184.
Making appropriation to Chester Day Nursery and Children's Home, at Chester, 145.

MacDADE, ALBERT DUTTON—Continued.

No. 202.
Relating to procedure in certain cases where question is raised as to jurisdiction of court over defendant, 146.

No. 354.
Further amending act of 1917, consolidating law relative to townships, relative to alteration of street plans in townships of first and second class, 414.

No. 355.
Amending act of 1917, establishing public school employes' retirement system, with regard to term and reinstatement of county superintendents, 414.

No. 359.
Changing the name of the Cheyney Training School for Teachers to Cheyney Normal and Technical Institute, 440.

No. 377.
Amending act of 1917, consolidating the law relating to townships, by providing that plans of new roads shall be approved by supervisors or commissioners, 473.

No. 403.
Amending act of 1913, establishing a State Industrial Home for Women, by changing procedure of transfer, sentence and commitment, 530.

No. 404.
Requiring plans for real estate development in townships to be approved by township commissioners, county commissioners and county or State engineers, 530.

No. 405.
Providing for the naming of roads and highways, 530.

No. 906.
Authorizing formation of county planning commission in counties of third, fourth and fifth class, 1512.

No. 907.
To repeal act of 1913, providing for return of taxes on seated lands, 1512.

Bills reported by
No. 94.
To validate obligations of school districts issued prior to January 1, 1924, 118.

No. 230.
To ratify a compact of the Commission of Pennsylvania, New York and New Jersey for apportionment of the Delaware River water resources, 203.

No. 277.
Amending act for better government of cities of first class, by abolishing office of Purchasing Agent and creating Department of Supplies, 472.

No. 354.
Further amending act relating to townships, by providing that street plans shall not be altered without approval of commissioners or supervisors in townships of first and second class, 476, 2351.

No. 355.
Amending act establishing public school employes' retirement system, with regard to term and reinstatement of county superintendents, 527, 1190.

No. 356.
Amending the Congressional Apportionment Act of 1921, by changing the 34th and 35th districts in Allegheny County, 547.

No. 359.
Changing the name of the Cheyney Training School for Teachers to the Cheyney Normal and Technical Institute, 547.

MacDADE, ALBERT DUTTON—Continued.

No. 377.
Amending Township Code, by providing that plans of new roads shall be approved by the supervisors or commissioners, 2351.

No. 388, (House No. 430).
Authorizing register of wills and ex-officio clerk of orphans' court in counties of second class to fix salaries of assistant clerks, 1190.

No. 501, (House No. 583).
Enabling cities to organize Municipal Leagues, 2091.

No. 648, (House No. 585).
Amending act for government of cities of third class, by providing for construction and maintenance of gutters, 3042-3043.

No. 649, (House No. 660).
Amending act creating Department of Wharves, Docks and Ferries in cities of first class, by requiring permit for construction, alteration or extension of bridges, 2596.

No. 666, (House No. 586).
Amending act for government of cities of third class, by authorizing construction of house connections from sewers to curbs, 3043.

No. 1010.
Authorizing register of wills in counties of fourth class to appoint a solicitor, 2091.

No. 1041, (House No. 453).
Authorizing the Department of Property and Supplies to exchange unserviceable personal property of the Commonwealth, 2199.

No. 1048, (House No. 637).
Amending the Penal Code, by providing that penalty for murder of first degree shall be either death or life imprisonment, 2199.

No. 1063, (House No. 1270).
Amending the Penal Code, by fixing penalty for conducting gambling places, 2199.

No. 1064.
Joint resolution disapproving proposed amendment to Constitution of United States relative to child labor, 2457.

No. 1109, (House No. 1088).
Providing for notification of defendant in criminal cases where accused is held for want of bail, 3022.

No. 1191, (House No. 743).
Amending act establishing State Industrial Home for Women, at Muncy, 3022.

No. 1284, (House No. 1588).
Amending Township Code, by regulating grading and construction of curbs and gutters in townships of first class, 3176.

No. 1285, (House No. 1589).
Amending Township Code, by regulating construction of curbs and gutters in townships of first class connecting municipalities, 3177.

No. 1332, (House No. 1592).
Amending act establishing State Highway Department, by changing route 282, from West Chester to Chadds Ford, 3478-3479.

No. 1333, (House No. 1593).
Establishing as a State highway a certain section of public road in Delaware County, 3479.

Election returns, 2.

Leave of absence granted, 319.

Member of conference committee, 3403.

Member of special committees, 5, 127.

MacDADE, ALBERT DUTTON—Continued.

Member of standing committees, 60-62.

Motion by, to
Postpone Bill No. 377, Amending Township Code, by providing that plans of new roads shall be approved by supervisors or commissioners, 3024.

Recommit Bill No. 20, Providing for the preservation in the office of county commissioners of names and records of soldiers, sailors, marines and war nurses of the World War, 2908.

Reconsidered vote on Bill No. 20, Providing for the preservation in the office of county commissioners of names and records of soldiers, sailors, marines and war nurses of the World War, 2908.

Resume consideration of Bill No. 19, Making incurable insanity a cause for divorce, 483.

Resume consideration of Bill No. 377, Amending Township Code, by providing that plans of new roads shall be approved by supervisors or commissioners, 3145.

Suspend Rule 21, requiring amended bills to be noted in calendar, 1542, 3744.

Suspend Rule 39, requiring concurrent resolutions to be referred to committee, 60.

Oath of office administered to, 4.

Petitions presented by
Against adoption of proposed 20th Amendment to Constitution of United States, 97.

Against bills lessening restrictions on Sabbath employment, sports or amusements, 1509.

Against House Bill No. 646, For establishment and maintenance of aviation landing fields in cities of first class, 1291.

Against House Bill No. 677, Authorizing cities of first class to appoint a Commission and Bureau of Zoning, 3123.

Against House Bill No. 710, Revising and consolidating the law relating to assessment and collection of taxes in all excepting counties of first class, 1509.

Against passage of Reform Jury Service Bill for Allegheny County, 1291.

Against repeal of legislation for registration of professional engineers and land surveyors, 1509.

Against Senate Bill No. 12, Providing for merger of moneys held in certain special funds in the State Treasury with moneys in the general fund, 225.

Against Senate Bill No. 216, Joint resolution ratifying proposed amendment to Constitution of United States relative to child labor, 411.

Favoring appropriation for Eastern Penitentiary, 1291.

Favoring appropriation for erection of memorial to John Morton, 1291.

Favoring appropriation for memorial to John Morton, 2089.

Favoring bill relative to State taking over certain roads, 1509.

Favoring House Bill No. 710, Revising and consolidating the laws relating to the assessment and collection of taxes in all counties excepting first class, 1291.

Favoring increase in Judges' salaries, 527.

Favoring passage of Teachers' Tenure Bill, 225, 411.

Favoring reappointment of present Tax Law Commission, 1509.

MacDADE, ALBERT DUTTON—Continued.

Favoring removal of Eastern Penitentiary, 411.

Favoring Senate Bill No. 182, Omnibus Road Bill, 411.

Favoring Senate Bill No. 300, Supplement to Prohibition Enforcement Act of 1923, 1291.

Favoring Senate Bill No. 403, Amending act establishing State Industrial Home for Women, by changing procedure of transfer, sentence and commitment, 1291.

Remarks by, on
Bill No. 19, Making incurable insanity a cause for divorce, 483.

Bill No. 202, Relating to procedure in certain cases where question is raised as to jurisdiction of court over defendant, 279.

Bill No. 216, Joint resolution ratifying proposed amendment to Constitution of United States relative to child labor, 420-421.

Bill No. 355, Amending act establishing public school employes' retirement system, with regard to term and reinstatement of county superintendents, 1302-1303.

Bill No. 377, Amending Township Code, by providing that plans of new roads shall be approved by supervisors or commissioners, 3024, 3146.

Bill No. 434, (House No. 591), Joint resolution proposing amendment to Constitution, authorizing bond issue for forestry purposes, 2615-2619.

Bill No. 1185, (House No. 279), Fixing salaries of judges, 3355, 3361.

Resolutions offered by
Authorizing appointment of committee to notify House that Senate is organized, 5.

Relative to holding of Washington's Birthday Celebration, 475.

Resolutions, concurrent, offered by
Authorizing adjournment of Legislature until January twenty-sixth, 59.

Recalling from Governor Senate Bill No. 20, providing for the preservation in the office of county commissioners of names and records of soldiers, sailors, marines and war nurses of the World War, 2745.

Relative to transfer of State flag and painting of Samuel W. Pennypacker from U. S. Quarantine Station, at Marcus Hook, to the State Library and Museum, 2598.

Thanking the Public Ledger for its patriotic movement in saving William Penn's Charter of Liberties, 60.

MacMILLAN, JOSEPH G., Representative from Clarion County.

Bills introduced by
No. 820.
Amending act of 1917, consolidating law relating to townships, with regard to publication of statement of auditors by typewritten handbill, 549-550.

No. 1335.
Requiring public service corporations having right of eminent domain to pay cost of relocation of bridges and highways in municipalities, 1678.

No. 1339.
Validating proceedings and ordinances of borough councils for grading, paving and curbing of public highways, 1678.

No. 1468.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Clarion County, 2142.

MacMILLAN, JOSEPH G.—Continued.

No. 1534.
Amending act of 1911, establishing State Highway Department, by changing route 248, from Brookville to Tionesta, 2246.

Election returns, 29.

Member of standing committees, 73-78.

Motion by, to
Reconsider vote on Bill No. 1027, amending Game Code, with regard to hunting of wild turkeys at night and time for training dogs on certain game, 3450.

Oath of office administered to, 36.

MAGISTRATES (see courts, fees, motor vehicles, seals).

MAJOR GENERAL, PENNSYLVANIA NATIONAL GUARD, nomination of William G. Price, Jr., as, 13; laid upon table, 23, referred to Committee on Finance, 60; reported with favorable recommendation, 3538; nomination confirmed, 3559.

MALIE, DANIEL A., Representative from Allegheny County, (Seventh District).

Election returns, 28.

Member of standing committees, 73-78.

Oath of office administered to, 36.

MANDAMUS, by making same applicable to all State officers, commissions and bureaus, excepting the Governor, amending act of 1893, relating to

House Bill No. 965.
Read in place in House by Mr. Edmonds, 750.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 750.
Reported without amendment, 1263.
First reading, 1503.
Second reading and amended, 1590-1591.
Third reading and final passage, 1895-1896.
Returned from Senate with amendments in which House concurred, 3845.
Signed by Speaker, 4000.

In Senate (No. 992).
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 1956.
Reported without amendment, 2090.
First reading, 2140.
Second reading and recommitted to Committee on Banks and Building and Loan Associations, 2231-2232.
Re-reported with amendment, 2624.
Over in its order, 2773.
Recommitted to Committee on Banks and Building and Loan Associations, 2891.
Re-reported with amendment, 3477.
Postponed for present, 3687-3689.
Resumed and passed third reading and finally, 3733.
Returned from House with Senate amendments concurred in, 3744.
Signed by President, 3890.

Remarks on, by
Sones, 2891.
Barr, 2891, 3688-3689.
Freeman, 3689.
Woodward, 3688.
Leslie, 3688, 3733.
Steele, 3689.

MANGAN, WILLIAM J., Representative from Allegheny County, (Sixth District).

Amendments offered by, to
Bill No. 584, Regulating and determining what weight shall make a ton of coal, 2730.

Bill introduced by
No. 584.
Regulating and determining what weight of coal shall make a ton, 219.

Member of standing committees, 73-78.

Election returns, 28.

MANGAN, WILLIAM J.—Continued.

Oath of office administered to, 36.

Remarks by, on
Bill No. 584, Regulating and determining what weigh shall make a ton of coal, 3439.

MANSFIELD, WILLIAM D., Senator from Forty-fourth District, (Allegheny County, part of).

Amendments offered by, to
Bill No. 91, Amending act authorizing municipalitie to appropriate annually to aid in defraying expense of Memorial Day, by including appropriations fo Armistice Day expenses, 574.

Bill No. 143, Further amending act constituting th Allegheny County Court the Juvenile Court of sai county, 230.

Bill No. 422, (House No. 61), exempting from jur duty women over sixty-five years of age and mother of children under five years, 2214.

Bill No. 463, Providing for compensation of certai county officers and employes in counties of secon class, 1198.

Bill No. 570, (House No. 268), Further amending ac authorizing certain municipalities to appropriate t War organizations to aid in defraying expenses o Memorial Day, 1668.

Bill No. 640, (House No. 799), Regulating licensing operation and maintenance of infants' boardin houses, 2469.

Bill No. 1243, (House No. 1144), Providing for th organization of a commission for the selection o jurors in counties of second class, 3367.

Bills introduced by
No. 90.
Making appropriation to Industrial Home for Crippl ed Children, Pittsburgh, 98.

No. 91.
Amending act of 1921, authorizing municipalities t appropriate annually to certain Army organiza tions to aid in defraying expenses of Memoria Day, by including appropriation for Armistice Da expenses, 98.

No. 143.
Further amending act of 1915, constituting the Alle gheny County Court the Juvenile Court of sai county, by requiring salary board to fix salarie of all employes, 118.

No. 181.
Making appropriation to Home for Aged and Infirm Colored Women, of Pittsburgh, 145.

No. 327.
Making appropriation to McKeesport Hospital, 383

No. 463.
Providing for the compensation of certain officer and employes in counties of second class, 645.

No. 1056.
Relating to raising forest tree seedlings by inmate of penal and correctional institutions, and fo their purchase by the Department of Forests an Waters, 2130.

No. 1071.
Providing for the audit of accounts of probatio officers by controllers and county auditors, 2226.

No. 1143.
Fixing fee to be charged for issuing marriage li censes, 2486.

Bills reported by
No. 120.
Further amending act relating to appointment o persons to the police department in cities of thir class, 1189.

MANSFIELD, WILLIAM D.—Continued.

No. 304, (House No. 187).
Amending act relating to dogs, by fixing fee of county treasurer for issuing kennel licenses, 1189.

No. 305, (House No. 220).
Supplement to act authorizing the establishment of contagious disease hospitals, 380.

No. 379.
Regulating expenses of county commissioners in counties of seventh class, 570.

No. 385, (House No. 390).
Amending act relating to poor houses and lands, 1189.

No. 388, (House No. 430).
Authorizing the register of wills and ex-officio clerk of orphans' court in counties of second class to fix salaries of assistant clerks, 1958.

No. 401.
Amending act establishing public school system, by making further provision against fire hazard in school buildings, 644.

No. 419, (House No. 450).
Requiring payment into the State Treasury of all fees received by professional examining boards in the Department of Public Instruction, 644.

No. 424, (House No. 140).
Amending the Township Code, by providing for the removal of ashes and garbage in townships of first class, 2199.

No. 427, (House No. 319).
Authorizing cities of second class to regulate sales of merchandise at public auction, 792.

No. 437, (House No. 355).
Amending the Township Code, by requiring the repair of township highways by persons damaging same, 1189.

No. 447.
Amending act relating to certain county officers in counties of fifth class, 1749.

No. 471, (House No. 231).
Amending Game Code, by regulating expenditure of Game Fund, 2225.

No. 473, (House No. 405).
Amending and repealing part of the Game Code, with regard to open seasons, protection of deer, penalties, etc., 2224.

No. 481.
Amending the Township Code, by authorizing townships of first class to contract with private water companies for supply of water, 992.

No. 497, (House No. 365).
Amending act relating to county and township officers, by making county treasurers agents of the Commonwealth, 1189.

No. 499, (House No. 467).
Authorizing mayors of all cities to appoint a committee to investigate certain applications for peddlers' licenses, 1222.

No. 505, (House No. 647).
Amending Township Code, by providing for election of township commissioners in townships of first class not divided into wards, 3123.

No. 506, (House No. 663).
Amending the Township Code, by authorizing township commissioners in townships of first class to maintain separate associations, 1189.

No. 508, (House No. 666).
Authorizing a State Association of Township Commissioners, 1189.

MANSFIELD, WILLIAM D.—Continued.

No. 523.
Amending Township Code, by providing for creation of townships of first class in certain cases, 1294.

No. 570, (House No. 268).
Further amending act authorizing certain municipalities to appropriate annually to War organizations to aid in defraying expenses of Memorial Day, 1189.

No. 575, (House No. 563).
Enabling tax collectors to collect taxes for payment of which they have become personally liable without having collected same, 1958.

No. 576, (House No. 609).
Authorizing townships of first class to create fire and water districts, 1660.

No. 610, (House No. 731).
Amending Game Code, with regard to permits for dogs hunting foxes or wild cats, 2224.

No. 622, (House No. 51).
Amending act creating office of county controller in certain counties, 2484.

No. 623, (House No. 662).
Amending the Game Code, by establishing Auxiliary State Game Refuges, 2224-2225.

No. 637, (House No. 712).
Providing for compensation of county solicitor and solicitor of county controller in counties of third class, 1958, 2225.

No. 656.
Amending School Code, by defining "Cost of tuition", 1615.

No. 661.
Amending Township Code, by providing for establishment of lights along streets in townships of first class, 1510.

No. 667, (House No. 788).
Amending Township Code, by permitting establishment of lights along county highways in townships of first class, 3123.

No. 903.
Prohibiting the use of live pigeons for trap shooting, 3478.

No. 905.
Amending Borough Code, with regard to assessment of property owners for grading and paving streets, 1670.

No. 961.
Fixing salary of jail warden and jail physician in counties of second class, 2918.

No. 989, (House No. 883).
Amending School Code, by making further provisions for certification of supervisory officials employed by school districts, 2090.

No. 995, (House No. 970).
Amending Borough Code, by providing for construction of new water mains, 2596.

No. 997, (House No. 972).
Amending Borough Code, by making State party with boroughs in street improvement, 2597.

No. 1008.
Amending Borough Code, by increasing appropriation of money for municipal music, 2090.

No. 1040, (House No. 306).
Consolidating and amending the laws relating to fish, 2225, 3124.

No. 1061, (House No. 1236).
Amending act authorizing boroughs to redeem outstanding bonds, 3124.

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No. 1062, (House No. 1238).
Repealing act authorizing boroughs to sell certain real estate for non-payment of taxes, 3320.

No. 1074, (House No. 1235).
Empowering cities and counties authorized to take, purchase or condemn property for erection of public buildings to do so jointly, 2388.

No. 1076, (House No. 265).
Amending Game Code, by changing open season, and protecting quail by putting same on song bird list, 3123.

No. 1084, (House No. 1039).
Empowering boroughs to purchase, own and operate any natural gas wells within the borough limits for municipal purposes, 2596, 3058.

No. 1086, (House No. 1232).
Empowering counties to take, purchase or condemn property for erection of public buildings, 2388.

No. 1108, (House No. 1079).
Further amending Borough Code, by authorizing two or more boroughs to act jointly in acquisition and maintenance of recreation certers, 2596.

No. 1113, (House No. 1129).
Amending Borough Code, by authorizing boroughs to erect, establish and maintain markets, 2596.

No. 1117, (House No. 1234).
Supplement to act for government of cities of second class, establishing and regulating a Department of City Transit, 2484.

No. 1120, (House No. 1276).
Autorizing district attorneys in counties of sixth class to appoint county detectives, 3123.

No. 1144.
Authorizing and regulating police pension funds in townships of first class, 2596.

No. 1167, (House No. 1233).
Authorizing cities of second class to construct and maintain sub-surface walks under streets and sidewalks, 2860.

No. 1183, (House No. 1450).
Authorizing State departments and agencies, counties and municipalities to include in all contracts an agreement to arbitrate under the Arbitration Act of 1836, 3320.

No. 1298, (House No. 1525).
Amending act prohibiting the location of prisons close to public school buildings in cities of third class, 3320.

No. 1326, (House No. 1424).
Further amending School Code, with regard to blanks establishing residence of inmates of orphans' homes attending public schools, 3477-3478.

Leave of absence granted, 53.

Member of conference committee, 3514, 3532.

Member of standing committees, 60-62, 125.

Motion by, for
Senate to adhere to non-concurrence in amendments to House Bill No. 365, Amending act of 1834, relating to county and township officers, by making county treasurers agents of the Commonwealth in collecting and transmitting money, 3514.

Senate to adhere to non-concurrence in House amendments to Senate Bill No. 463, Providing for compensation of certain county officers and employes in counties of second class, 3532.

Motion by, to
Proceed to consideration of Bill No. 570, (House No. 268), Further amending act authorizing certain municipalities to appropriate to War organizations to aid in defraying expenses of Memorial Day, 1668.

Recommit Bill No. 91, Amending act authorizing municipalities to appropriate annually to certain Army organizations to aid in defraying expenses of Memorial Day, by including Armistice Day, 2792.

Recommit Bill No. 388, (House No. 430), Authorizing register of wills and ex-officio clerk of orphans' court in counties of second class to fix salaries of assistant clerks, 1514-1515.

Recommit Bill No. 1061, (House No. 1236), Amending act authorizing boroughs to redeem outstanding bonds, 2894.

Reconsider vote on Bill No. 91, Amending act authorizing municipalities to appropriate annually to certain Army organizations to aid in defraying expenses of Memorial Day, by including Armistice Day, 2792.

Suspend Rule 21, requiring amended bills to be noted on calendar, 2345, 3532.

Remarks by, on
Amendments to Bill No. 1134, Regulating the selection, drawing and summoning of jurors in counties of third class, 3871.

Bill No. 640, (House No. 799), Regulating licensing, operation and maintenance of infants' boarding houses, 2102.

Bill No. 1358, (House No. 1443), Requiring officers making arrests without warrants to take prisoners before nearest justice of peace or similar officers, 3860.

Resolution offered by
Authorizing adjournment of Senate in memory of the late Hon. J. Denny O'Neil, of McKeesport, former Insurance and State Highway Commissioner, 228.

Resolutions, concurrent, offered by
Recalling from Governor Senate Bill No. 91, Amending act authorizing municipalities to appropriate annually to certain Army organizations toward Memorial Day expenses, by including appropriations for Armistice Day, 2485.

Recalling from Governor Senate Bill No. 310, Validating certain proceedings and elections of counties and municipalities, 2486.

Recalling from Governor Senate Bill No. 378, Fixing pay of election officers and clerks in counties of second class, 2791.

MANUFACTURE, MANUFACTURER AND MANUFACTURING (see drinks, fertilizers, gambling machines, insecticides, liquors, mattresses, merchandise, milk products, motion picture films, oleomargarine, paint, platinum, taxation, thermometers).

MANUFACTURERS when not levied upon non-resident manufacturers, making it unlawful for municipalities to levy license fees or taxes upon

House Bill No. 1403.
Read in place in House by Mr. Sterling, 1828.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 1828.
Reported without amendment, 3121.
First reading, 3211.
Second reading, 3468.
Third reading and fianl passage, 3601.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3983.
Signed by Speaker, 4002.

In Senate (No. 1374).
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 3527.
Reported without amendment, 3528.
First reading, 3566.
Second reading, 3711-3712.
Third reading and postponed for present, 3865.
Resumed and passed finally, 3879.
Signed by President, 3892.

Remarks on, by
Buckman, 3879.
Kunkle, 3879.

MAPLE AVENUE HOSPITAL ASSOCIATION (see appropriation).

MAPS (see flood control, Lake Erie, mines).

MARCUS HOOK QUARANTINE STATION, and providing for lease thereof to United States Government, amending act of 1919, relating to State quarantine, by vesting in Department of Property and Supplies the title to property at

House Bill No. 419.
Read in place in House by Mr. Turner, 179.
Referred to Committee on Public Health and Sanitation, 179.
Reported without amendment, 304.
First reading, 406.
Second reading, 455.
Third reading and final passage, 508-509.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 1506.
Signed by Speaker, 1559.
Approved by Governor, 2045.

In Senate (No. 439).
Referred to Committee on Public Health and Sanitation, 547.
Reported without amendment, 991.
First reading, 1035.
Second reading, 1207.
Third reading and final passage, 1306.
Signed by President, 1542.

MARCUS, JOSEPH C., Representative from Allegheny County, (First District)

Acting Speaker, 1468.

Amendments offered by, to
Bill No. 493, Providing for levy of a poll tax in counties of the second class, 470.

Bill No. 1144, Providing for organization of a commission for the selection of jurors in counties of second class, 2529-2534.

Bill No. 1156, Defining powers and duties of fire marshals in counties of second class, 2435.

Bill No. 1574, amending act creating office of county controller in certain counties, by making controller party defendant to actions against the county, 2817.

Bills introduced by
No. 19.
Making appropriation to Coleman Industrial Home for Colored Boys, of Pittsburgh, 79.

No. 20.
Amending act of 1923, regulating sale of securities, by changing provisions of act, providing exemptions, the appointment of additional deputies and the maintenance of offices in Philadelphia and Pittsburgh, 79.

No. 21.
Requiring owners of motor vehicles to carry liability insurance, 79.

No. 22.
Making appropriation to Roselia Foundling Asylum and Maternity Hospital, of Pittsburgh, 79.

No. 311.
Making appropriation to Montefiore Hospital Association of Western Pennsylvania, at Pittsburgh, 130.

No. 319.
Authorizing cities of second class to regulate by ordinance sales of merchandise at public auction, 131.

No. 320.
Making appropriation to Dixmont Hospital, 131.

No. 383.
Fixing salaries of fire marshals, deputies and assistants, and providing for their office, supplies and assistance, 161.

MARCUS, JOSEPH C.—Continued.

No. 384.
Regulating the conduct of policemen and firemen at elections in cities of second and third class, 161.

No. 487.
Repealing act of 1919, fixing salary of county engineer in certain counties, 184.

No. 489.
For protection from exorbitant charges for rooms in hotels and other places of public accommodation, 184.

No. 493.
Providing for a levy of poll tax in counties of second class, and abolishing occupation tax, 184.

No. 494.
Making appropriation to the United Baking Company of Pittsburgh for refund of mercantile license tax, 184.

No. 657.
Making appropriation to Pennsylvania Association for the Blind, Inc., at Pittsburgh, 292.

No. 714.
Making appropriation to Tuberculosis League of Pittsburgh, 385.

No. 755.
Regulating the sentencing of persons convicted of crimes other than murder in first degree where such persons shall have been twice convicted, 488.

No. 756.
Authorizing Board of Trustees of Western and Eastern Penitentiaries to parole prisoners who are aliens for deportation, 488.

No. 787.
Making appropriation to Eye and Ear Hospital, of Pittsburgh, 490.

No. 826.
Providing for enumeration of registered persons, 550.

No. 848.
Further amending act of 1897, to provide for maintenance, care and treatment of indigent insane in county and local institutions, by increasing weekly payments and extending provisions of act to poor districts, 551.

No. 892.
Making appropriation to Duquesne University of the Holy Ghost, at Pittsburgh, 670.

No. 904.
Amending act of 1907, regulating and improving the civil service in cities of second class, by providing for trial of charges made against policemen by the Civil Service Commission, 671.

No. 1143.
Regulating construction of stairways and elevator shafts in certain buildings, 1230.

No. 1144.
Providing for the organization of a commission for the selection of jurors in counties of second class, 1230.

No. 1147.
Authorizing construction and maintenance of elevated and underground railways in cities of second class, 1231.

No. 1156.
Defining powers and duties of fire marshals in counties of second class, 1231.

No. 1350.
Amending act of 1883, relative to use of unclaimed human bodies for scientific purposes, by authorizing burial at public expense in cities of first and

MARCUS, JOSEPH C.—Continued.

second class where relatives are unable to pay for same, 1679.

No. 1464.
Conferring upon cities of second class the power to construct and maintain overhead and underground passageways, 2142.

No. 1531.
Authorizing executors and administrators to apply to orphans' court for leave to pay into court the distributive shares of any person or persons named as distributees in such reasonable search, 2246.

No. 1533.
To provide for the selection of sites and erection of buildings for two State psychopathic hospitals to be known as the Western and Eastern Pennsylvania State Psychopathic Hospitals, and making appropriation, 2246.

Bills reported by
No. 842, (Senate No. 144).
Amending act regulating general elections, by increasing number of specimen ballots per district, 3071.

No. 843, (Senate No. 145).
Amending act regulating primary elections, by increasing the number of specimen ballots per district, 3071.

No. 1083, (Senate No. 378).
Fixing pay of election officers and clerks in counties of second class, 2146.

No. 1504, (Senate No. 397).
Providing that at the cost of elections in counties of second class the ballot boxes shall be deposited with the prothonotary, 3752.

No. 1664, (Senate No. 29).
Amending act providing for the personal registration of electors in cities of third class, with regard to form for examination of applicants, 3752.

No. 1757, (Senate No. 1055).
Regulating the solicitation of money for charitable, religious and patriotic purposes, 3475.

No. 1763, (Senate No. 1263).
Joint resolution proposing amendment to Constitution, providing that courts of quarter sessions may change election districts, 3622.

Election returns, 28.

Member of conference committee, 3570, 3675.

Member of Rules Committee, 134.

Member of special committee, 37, 689, 3987.

Member of standing committees, 73-78.

Motion by, for
House to non-concur in Senate amendments to House Bill No. 61, exempting from jury duty women over sixty-five years of age and mothers of children under five years, 2503.

House to non-concur in Senate amendments to House Bill No. 493, providing for the levy of a poll tax in counties of second class, 1717.

Special order on Bill No. 1144, providing for organization of a commission for selection of jurors in counties of second class, 2726.

Motion by, to
Extend time of postponement on certain appropriation bills, 2284, 2734.

Lay upon table House Bill No. 493, Providing for levy of a poll tax in counties of second class, 3106.

Recommit Bill No. 383, Fixing salaries of fire marshals and the deputies and assistants, 852.

MARCUS, JOSEPH C.—Continued.

Recommit Bill No. 489, For protection from exorbitant charges for rooms in hotels and other places of public accommodation, 975.

Recommit Bill No. 826, Providing for enumeration of registered persons, 1044.

Recommit Bill No. 1350, Amending act relative to use of unclaimed human bodies for scientific purposes, 3073.

Recommit Bill No. 1464, Conferring upon cities of second class the power to construct and maintain overhead and underground passageways, 3073.

Recommit Bill No. 1574, Amending act creating office of county controller in certain counties, 3072-3073.

Recommit Bill No. 1696, (Senate No. 552), Regulating manufacture, use and sale of motion picture films, 3765.

Reconsider vote by which House concurred in Senate amendments to House Bill No. 493, Providing for the levy of a poll tax in counties of second class, 1717.

Nomination of Hon. Thomas E. Bluett as Speaker of House, presented by, 36.

Oath of office administered to, 36.

Points of order raised by, on
Amendment to Report of House Committee on Rules, a standard Parliamentary Manual for use in the House, 3987.

Presentation of testimonial to Milton K. Burgner, Resident 3460.

Remarks by, on
Bill No. 279, fixing salaries of judges, 2696.

Bill No. 493, Providing for levy of a poll tax in counties of second class, 513.

Bill No. 710, Revising and consolidating the law relating to assessment and collection of taxes excepting in counties of first class, 2959-2960.

Bill No. 763, Amending School Code, by requiring school districts to select depositories, 2047.

Bill No. 1027, Amending Game Code, with regard to hunting of wild turkeys at night and time for training dogs on certain game, 3258.

Bill No. 1144, Providing for the organization of a commission for the selection of jurors in counties of second class, 2965-2966.

Motion for House to recede from its amendments to Senate Bill No. 1134, regulating the selection, drawing and summoning of jurors in counties of third class, 3988.

Report of Committee on Rules presented by, 2033, 2572, 3459, (Withdrawn, 3460).

Resolutions offered by
Authorizing appointment of Rules Committee to prepare a new edition of House Rules and recommend Clerk of House, 3991.

Fixing March twenty-sixth as last day for introduction of bills in House, 1234.

Resolution, concurrent, offered by
Recalling from Governor House Bill No. 493, Providing for levy of poll tax in counties of second class, 2573.

MARINE INSURANCE (see insurance, tax).

MARINES (see soldiers, sailors and marines).

MARINE SERVICE (see cities of first class).

MARITIME (see port facilities).

MARKERS (see soldiers).

MARKETS (see boroughs).

MARRIAGEABLE AGE, at fifteen years, establishing the minimum.

Senate Bill No. 612.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Woodward, 1191.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 1191.
Reported with amendment, 1614.
First reading, 1673.
Second reading, 1811.
Third reading and amended, 1998.
Over in its order, 2099.
Resumed and passed finally, 2134.

In House (No. 1564).
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 2396.

MARRIAGE LICENSES, amending act of 1913, regulating the issuance of

Senate Bill No. 613.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Woodward, 1191.

Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 1191.

MARRIAGE LICENSES, amending act of 1917, relating to the organization and procedure of the orphans' court, by authorizing said courts to establish a bill of costs for issuing

House Bill No. 432.
Read in place in House by Mr. Neely, 180.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 180.
Reported without amendment, 305.
First reading, 408.
Second reading and amended, 464-465.
Recommitted, 522.
Re-reported with amendment, 1375-1376.
Third reading and final passage, 1701.
Signed by Speaker, ——.

In Senate (No. 953).
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 1663.
Reported without amendment, 2090.
First reading, 2139.
Second reading, 2229.
Recommitted to Committee on Judiciary Special, 2373.

MARRIAGE LICENSES, fixing fee to be charged for issuing

Senate Bill No. 1143.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Mansfield, 2486.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 2486.
Reported without amendment, 2490.
First reading, 2495.
Second reading, 2667.
Third reading and final passage, 2789-2790.
Returned from House without amendment, 3742.
Signed by President, 3869.

In House (No. 1685).
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 3066.
Reported without amendment, 3287.
First reading, 3287.
Second reading, 3611.
Third reading and final passage, 3833.
Signed by Speaker, 3977.

MARRIAGES (see registration).

MARRIED PERSON whose spouse is a lunatic, habitual drunkard or mentally defective to dispose of property under the direction of the court, authorizing any

House Bill No. 1122.
Read in place in House by Mr. Neely, 1228.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 1228.
Reported without amendment, 1712.
First reading, 1924.
Second reading, 2071-2072.
Third reading and final passage, 2311-2312.

In Senate (No. 1111.)
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 2343.

MARRIED PERSONS, and making appropriation, Joint resolution constituting a commission to examine the laws relating to rights of

House Bill No. 1073.
Read in place in House by Mr. Turner, 1038.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 1038.
Reported without amendment, 1233.
First reading, 1500.
Second reading, 1574.
Third reading and final passage, 1742.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3020.
Signed by Speaker, 3219.

In Senate (No. 974.)
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1823.
Reported without amendment, 2597.
First reading, 2672.
Second reading, 2796.
Third reading and final passage, 2889.
Signed by President, 3126-3127.

MARRIED WOMEN, by extending purposes of act, amending act of 1923, concerning the domicile of

House Bill No. 345.
Read in place in House by Mr. Sowers, 132.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 132.

MARRIED WOMEN'S EARNINGS shall be their own property, providing that

Senate Bill No. 252.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Phipps, 226.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 226.

MARRIED WOMEN (see also debts).

MARRIED WOMEN to appoint attorneys-in-fact to mortgage or convey real estate, authorizing

House Bill No. 1384.
Read in place in House by Mr. Sowers, 1827.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 1827.
Reported without amendment, 2163.
First reading, 2296.
Second reading, 2522.
Recommitted, 3108.

MARRIED WOMEN to become bail, amending act of 1893, relating to husband and wife, by authorizing

House Bill No. 1364.
Read in place in House by Mr. Lafferty, 1680.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 1680.
Reported without amendment, 2519.
First reading, 2740.
Second reading, 2988.
Third reading and defeated on final passage, 3288-3289.

Remarks on, by
Lafferty, 3288.
Rhodes, 3288.
Sowers, 3288-3289.

MARRIED WOMEN to mortgage and convey real estate to same extent as married men, amending act of 1893, relating to husband and wife, by authorizing

House Bill No. 594.
Read in place in House by Mr. Sowers, 220.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 220.

MARRIED WOMEN to mortgage real property without joinder of husband, amending act of 1893, relating to husband and wife, by authorizing

House Bill No. 173.
Read in place in House by Mr. Guerin, 89.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 89.
Re-referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 386.

MARRIED WOMEN to mortgage real property without joinder of husband, amending act of 1893, relating to husband and wife, by authorizing

House Bill No. 812.
Read in place in House by Mr. Edmonds, 491.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 491.
Reported without amendment, 604.
First reading, 697.
Second reading, 761-762.
Recommitted, 846.

MARSHALL, JOHN G., Representative from Beaver County, (Second District)

Amendments offered by, to
Bill No. 667, Amending act relating to wills, by changing time within which a surviving spouse must elect to take under or against a will of deceased spouse, 621.

Bill No. 732, Authorizing the establishment by counties of hospitals for treatment of tuberculosis, 691-692.

Bill No. 1613, (Senate No. 30), Fixing salary of sheriffs in counties of sixth class, 3639.

Bills introduced by
No. 446.
Amending act of 1921, relating to parole of prisoners, by conferring power to parole upon judges instead of courts, 181.

No. 452.
Further amending act of 1911, relating to parole of prisoners, by changing manner thereof, 181.

No. 455.
Further amending act of 1911, establishing public school system, with regard to advertisement for competitive bids for construction and repairs exceeding $300, 181.

No. 647.
Amending act of 1917, consolidating the law relating to townships, by providing for election of township commissioners in townships of first class not divided into wards, 292.

No. 661.
Amending act of 1919, to provide for the removal or retirement of judges, by requiring that judges shall have reached the age of sixty-five years before eligible to retirement, 293.

No. 667.
Amending act of 1917, relating to wills, by changing time within which a surviving spouse must elect to take under or against will of deceased spouse, 293.

No. 732.
Authorizing the establishment of county tubercular hospitals, 385-386.

No. 1039.
Empowering boroughs to purchase, own and operate any natural gas wells for municipal purposes within borough limits, 923.

No. 1165.
Making appropriation to reimburse banks for loans made to pay expenses of the Berkey trial, 1232.

No. 1497.
Providing for the appointment of special detectives in counties of fifth class, 2144.

Bills reported by
No. 29.
Amending act regulating cross-examination of a defendant in criminal trials, 510.

No. 434.
Fixing salary of jury commissioners in counties of fifth class, 3071.

No. 561.
Regulating recording of deeds, 2290.

No. 630.
Further amending act relating to divorces, by taking away the right of alimony in certain cases, 510.

No. 710.
Revising and consolidating the law relating to assessment and collection of taxes in all counties excepting those of first class, 2289.

MARSHALL, JOHN G.—Continued.

No. 966.
Validating certain consolidations and mergers of telephone companies, 1483.

No. 1291, (Senate No. 86).
Amending School Code, by changing penalty to be added to delinquent school taxes, and providing for rebates in school districts of second class, 3586.

No. 1342.
Making it unlawful for mutual savings fund or building and loan associations to charge a withdrawal or membership fee in excess of certain amount, 2721.

No. 1348.
Amending act regulating sale of securities, by exempting building and loan associations, banks and trust companies from provisions of act, 2146.

No. 1408, (Senate No. 391).
Amending act providing for establishment and regulation of vocational schools, with regard to disbursement of State and Federal funds, 2519.

No. 1424.
Further amending School Code, with regard to blanks establishing residence of inmates of orphans' homes attending public schools, 2721.

No. 1440.
Amending School Code, by regulating adoption and purchase of text-books, 2808.

No. 1492.
Further amending act providing for the sale of property for non-payment of taxes, 2966-2967.

No. 1507, (Senate No. 581).
Further amending School Code, by allowing additional compensation to teachers for attendance at institutes, 2808.

No. 1559.
Amending School Code, by regulating notice and acceptance of construction bids, 2808.

Election returns, 29.

Leave of absence granted, 114, 1929.

Member of special committees, 163.

Member of standing committees, 73-78.

Minority Report of Judiciary General Committee relative to charges against Hon. John A. Berkey, President Judge of the Sixteenth Judicial District presented by, 2400-2411.

Motion by, to
Drop from calendar House Bill No. 452, further amending act relating to parole of prisoners, by changing manner thereof, 2177.

Postpone Bill No. 446, amending act relating to parole of prisoners, by conferring power to parole upon judges instead of court, 2177.

Oath of office administered to, 36.

Remarks by, on
Bill No. 27, Validating certain municipal assessments, claims and liens in boroughs, 311.

Bill No. 271, Allowing a rebate and imposing a penalty in the collection of county taxes assessed in cities of third class in counties of fifth class, 496.

Bill No. 335, Amending act regulating operation of motor vehicles, by making it unlawful to park within fifteen feet of any fire plug, 3290.

Bill No. 405, Amending and repealing part of the Game Code of 1923, with regard to open seasons, protection of deer, penalties, etc., 680.

MARSHALL, JOHN G.—Continued.

Bill No. 583, Enabling cities to organize Municipal Leagues, 687-688.

Bill No. 732, Authorizing the establishment by counties of hospitals for treatment of tuberculosis, 872.

Bill No. 973, Validating certain municipal contracts, claims and liens in boroughs, 3593.

Bill No. 1310, (Senate No. 533), Amending Township Code, by providing for the establishment of lights along streets in townships of first class, 2294.

Bill No. 1489, Providing for payment of traveling expenses to sheriffs and their deputies in counties of fourth class, 3269-3270.

Bill No. 1521, Providing for a separate assessment of property in boroughs for borough and school tax purposes, 3453.

Bill No. 1548, (Senate No. 966), Repealing section 9, of act creating Division of Township Highways in State Highway Department, 3809, 3810.

Bill No. 1773, (Senate No. 1242), Declaring it to be larceny to steal or carry away any property growing on land of another, 3971.

House concurrent resolution authorizing Chief Clerk of House to borrow money to defray expenses of Berkey Impeachment proceedings, 940-941, 987.

Report of Judiciary General Committee relative to charges against Hon. John A. Berkey, President Judge of the Sixteenth Judicial District, 2412-2417.

Resolution, concurrent, offered by
Authorizing the Chief Clerk of the House of Representatives to borrow money to defray expenses of the Berkey impeachment proceedings, 940.

MARTIN, OLIVER E., Assistant Reading Clerk of House, presentation of testimonial from Members of House to, 3993.

MARTZ, CLARENCE C., Representative from Philadelphia County, (Fifth District).

Election returns, 32.

Member of standing committees, 73-78.

Oath of office administered to, 36.

MARY M. PACKER HOSPITAL (see appropriation).

MASKED PERSONS, to gather in public places, making it unlawful for

House Bill No. 162.
Read in place in House by Mr. Guerin, 88.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 88.

MATAMORAS (see Delaware River).

MATERNITY HOSPITAL (see appropriation).

MATHAY, JACOB, Representative from Philadelphia County, (Twenty-first District).

Amendments offered by, to
Bill No. 490, Validating acts done before granting of charter by court of common pleas to corporations of first class, 267-268.

Bill No. 503, Further amending act regulating operation of motor vehicles, by providing for return of fifty per cent of license fees to counties from which they originate, 3000.

Bill No. 1658, (Senate No. 580), concerning conditional sales of chattels attached to realty, 3776-3777.

Bills introduced by
No. 85.
Allowing appeals from orders of court discharging motions and rules to set aside extra-territorial services in equity cases, 83.

No. 119.
Making appropriation to Philadelphia Museums, 85.

MATHAY, JACOB—Continued.

No. 175.
Making appropriation to Mercy Hospital of Philadelphia, 89.

No. 307.
Making appropriation to Medico-Chirurgical Hospital of University of Pennsylvania, 130.

No. 490.
Validating acts done before granting of charter by court of common pleas to corporations of first class, 184.

No. 503.
Further amending act of 1919, regulating operation of motor vehicles, by providing for return of fifty per cent of license fees to counties from which they originate, 185.

No. 630.
Further amending act of 1854, concerning divorces, by taking away right of support or alimony in certain cases, 290-291.

No. 884.
Amending act of 1919, providing for personal registration of electors in cities of first class, by fixing salaries of clerks, stenographers and inspectors, 669-670.

No. 1601.
Making appropriation to Mrs. Anna Kinsley of Philadelphia, for moneys erroneously paid into the State Treasury, 2393.

Bills reported by
No. 216.
Defining crime of negligent homicide when committed by the operation of motor vehicles, 754.

No. 531.
Amending act of 1889, relating to taxation, by providing for taxation of gross receipts of freight, passenger, oil and motor transportation companies, 1233.

No. 536.
Joint resolution proposing amendment to Constitution, limiting debt of county to per centum of assessed value of taxable property, 2146.

No. 1032.
Amending act providing proper exits and fire-escapes in certain buildings not in cities of first and second class, 2398.

No. 1090.
Prohibiting establishment of certain industries within five hundred feet of churches in cities of second class, 2033.

No. 1250, (Senate No. 409).
Amending act establishing State employes' retirement system, by changing time during which employes shall have option of membership in the retirement association, 1715.

No. 1265.
Amending act providing for a joint commission of Pennsylvania and New Jersey for erection of a bridge over Delaware River between Philadelphia and Camden, 2516.

No. 1571.
Relating to bonus in all cases where corporations provide for shares without nominal or par value, 2807, 3121.

No. 1658, (Senate No. 580).
Concerning conditional sales of chattels attached to realty, 3206.

No. 1732, (Senate No. 1134).
Regulating selection, drawing and summoning of jurors in counties of third class, 3278-3279.

MATHAY, JACOB—Continued.

Election returns, 32.

Member of conference committees, 3433.

Member of standing committees, 73-78.

Motion by, for
Special order on House Bill No. 503, Further amending act regulating operation of motor vehicles, by providing for return of fifty per cent of license fees to counties from which they originate, 3250.

Motion by, to
Postpone Bill No. 721, (Senate No. 202), Relating to procedure in certain cases where question is raised as to jurisdiction of court over defendant, 524.

Oath of office administered to, 36.

Remarks by, on
Bill No. 503, Further amending act regulating operation of motor vehicles, by providing for return of fifty per cent of license fees to counties from which they originate, 3300-3301.

MATRON (see jail).

MATTRESSES, PILLOWS, UPHOLSTERED FURNITURE, etc., by changing method of fumigation, amending act of 1923, regulating manufacture and sale of

House Bill No. 613.
Read in place in House by Mr. Metzger, 255.
Referred to Committee on Public Health and Sanitation, 255.

MATTRESSES, PILLOWS, UPHOLSTERED FURNITURE, etc., by further regulating the filling, tags and adhesive stamps required, amending act of 1923, regulating the manufacture and sale of

House Bill No. 1496.
Read in place in House by Mr. Parkinson, 2144.
Referred to Committee on Public Health and Sanitation, 2144.
Reported without amendment, 2516.
First reading, 2736-2737.
Second reading, 2821-2822.
Third reading and amended, 3017.
Resumed and passed finally, 3443-3445.

In Senate (No. 1366).
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 3401.

MATTRESSES, PILLOWS, UPHOLSTERED FURNITURE, etc., by requiring mnufacturers thereof to register with Department of Labor and Industry, amending act of 1923, regulating manufacture and sale of

House Bill No. 431.
Read in place in House by Mr. Neely, 180.
Referred to Committee on Public Health and Sanitation, 180.
Reported without amendment, 305.
First reading, 409.
Second reading and recommitted, 465-466.

MATTRESSES, PILLOWS, UPHOLSTERED FURNITURE, etc., with regard to the labels to be attached thereto, amending act of 1923, regulating manufacture and sale of

House Bill No. 857.
Read in place in House by Mr. Haws, 552.
Referred to Committee on Public Health and Sanitation, 552.
Reported without amendment, 755.
First reading, 848.
Second reading, 982.
Third reading and final passage, 1269-1270.
Returned from Senate with amendment in which House concurred, 3242-3245.
Signed by Speaker, 3435.
Approved by Governor, 3653.

In Senate (No. 670).
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 1329.
Reported with amendment, 2596.
First reading, 2671.
Second reading, 2794-2796.

MATTRESSES, PILLOWS UPHOLSTERED FURNITURE.—Continued.

Recommitted to Committee on Public Health and Sanitation, 2886.
Re-reported without amendment, 3059.
Third reading and final passage, 3132.
Returned from House with Senate amendments concurred in, 3169.
Signed by President, 3323.

MATTRESSES, PILLOWS, UPHOLSTERED FURNITURE, etc., with regard to the use of shoddy and an official adhesive stamp, amending act of 1923, regulating manufacture and sale of

House Bill No. 689.
Read in place in House by Mr. McKim, 383.
Referred to Committee on Public Health and Sanitation, 383.

MAYOR AND MAYORS (see cities, peddlers).

MAYOR KENDRICK, to address the House of Representatives, invitation extended to, 1560.

McBRIDE, C. J., Representative from Allegheny County, (Eleventh District)

Amendments offered by, to
Bill No. 360, Amending act requiring license to fish, by providing for the collection of license fees by county treasurers, 460, 3204.

Bill No. 361, Amending act relating to dogs, by providing for the collection of license fees by county treasurers, 453, 3204.

Bill No. 363, Amending act regulating fees of clerks of courts in certain counties, 456-457.

Bill No. 365, Amending act relating to county and township officers, by making county treasurers agents in collecting and transmitting money for the Commonwealth, 458, 3205.

Bill No. 1075, Amending Borough Code, by regulating markets whether for individual use or resale, 2990.

Bill No. 1493, Joint resolution proposing amendment to Constitution, providing that General Assembly may authorize Pittsburgh to levy special assessments against property owners for public improvements, 2980.

Bills introduced by
No. 360.
Amending act of 1921, requiring license to fish, by providing for the collection of license fees by county treasurers, 159.

No. 361.
Amending act of 1921, relating to dogs, by providing for the collection of license fees by county treasurers, 159-160.

No. 362.
Amending act of 1919, providing for appointment of assistant district attorneys in certain counties, by extending act to counties of second class, and increasing number and salaries thereof, 160.

No. 363.
Amending act of 1915, regulating fees of clerks of courts, by fixing fee for certifying certain conviction to Secretary of Highways, 160.

No. 364.
Amending act of 1911, establishing Allegheny County Court, by fixing number of judges of said court, 160.

No. 365.
Amending act of 1834, relating to counties and townships and county and township officers, by making county treasurers agents in collecting and transmitting money for the Commonwealth, 160.

No. 478.
Making appropriation to Homestead Hospital, 183.

McBRIDE, C. J.—Continued.

No. 873.
Repealing act of 1921, extending powers and eminent domain of electric light, heat and power corporations, 668.

No. 874.
Repealing act of 1921, granting additional powers and eminent domain to water power companies, 668-669.

No. 1070.
Amending act of 1917, consolidating law relating to townships, by regulating election and term of office of township commissioners, 925.

No. 1075.
Amending act of 1915, providing system of government for boroughs, by regulating markets whether for individual use or resale, 1038.

No. 1324.
Amending act of 1834, relating to counties and townships, and county and township officers, by making county treasurers agents in collecting and transmitting money, 1677.

No. 1326.
Amending act of 1921, providing for licensing of dogs, by making county treasurers agents of Commonwealth and authorizing them to retain certain fees for issuing said licenses, 1677.

No. 1327.
Amending act of 1921, requiring license to fish, by making county treasurers agents of Commonwealth and authorizing them to retain certain fees for issuing said licenses, 1677.

No. 1493.
Joint resolution proposing amendment to Constitution, providing that General Assembly may authorize Pittsburgh to levy a special assessment of of property owners for public improvements, 2144.

Bills reported by
No. 140.
Amending act relating to townships, by providing for the removal of ashes and garbage in townships of first class, 296.

No. 250.
Consolidating the law relating to counties and county officers, 133.

No. 308.
Providing that territory annexed to cities of second class shall constitute a part of the poor districts thereof, 511-512.

No. 338.
Amending act for the health and safety of persons employed in and about bituminous coal mines, 754.

No. 358.
Making appropriation to Western Pennsylvania School for Deaf, 1260.

No. 406.
Making deficiency appropriation to the Western State Penitentiary, 672.

No. 565.
Making appropriation to Home for Friendless, of Williamsport, 951.

No. 604.
Making appropriation to George Junior Republic Association of Western Pennsylvania, 952.

No. 634.
Making appropriation to Northern Hebrew Day Nursery of Philadelphia, 952.

No. 659.
Validating certain proceedings and elections of counties and municipalities, 1713.

McBRIDE, C. J.—Continued.

No. 673.
Further amending act providing for the incorporation and government of cities of third class, by changing salaries of councilmen and mayors, 510.

No. 826.
Providing for enumeration of registered persons, 672.

No. 952.
Making appropriation to Orphan Asylum of the Holy Family of Emsworth, 952.

No. 969.
Providing that borough records may be typewritten, 1262.

No. 1158.
Amending act for incorporation and government of cities of third class, with regard to arrangement of tax and assessment books as provided by ordinance, 2289.

No. 1197, (Senate No. 180).
Making appropriation to Christian Home for Women, North Side, Pittsburgh, 1552.

No. 1687, (Senate No. 92).
Amending act providing for personal registration of electors in cities of first and second class, by abolishing Spring registration, 3252.

Election returns, 28.

Leave of absence granted, 57.

Member of conference committee, 2254, 3570, 3675.

Member of standing committees, 73-78.

Motion by, for
House to adhere to amendments to House Bill No. 365, amending act relating to county and township officers, by making county treasurers agents in collecting and transmitting money for the Commonwealth, 3569-3570.

House to adhere to amendments to Senate Bill No. 463, providing for compensation of certain county officers and employes in counties of second class, 3675.

Motion by, to
Postpone Bill No. 365, Amending act relating to county and township officers, by making county treasurers agents in collecting and transmitting money for the Commonwealth, 517.

Reconsider vote on Bill No. 360, Amending act requiring license to fish, by providing for collection of license fees by county treasurers, 3204.

Reconsider vote on Bill No. 361, Amending act relating to licensing of dogs, by providing for collection of license fees by county treasurers, 3204.

Reconsider vote on Bill No. 365, Amending act relating to county and township officers, by making county treasurers agents in collecting and transmitting money for the Commonwealth, 3205.

Oath of office administered to, 36.

Resolutions, concurrent, offered by
Recalling from Governor House Bill No. 360, Amending act requiring license to fish, by providing for collection of license fees by county treasurers, 2283-2284.

Recalling from Governor House Bill No. 361, Amending act of 1921, relating to dogs, by providing for collection of license fees by county treasurers, 2283.

Recalling from Governor House Bill No. 365, Amending act of 1834, relating to county and township officers, by making county treasurers agents in collecting and transmitting money for the Commonwealth, 2283.

McCAIG, WILLIAM J., Representative from Allegheny County, (Second District)

Amendments offered by, to

Bill No. 54, Transferring and reappropriating to Department of Forests and Waters the unexpended balance of appropriation made for repair of dyke along the Delaware River at Matamoras, 3238.

Bill No. 366, Amending act for the incorporation and government of cities of third class, by providing local self government for said cities, 468.

Bill No. 393, Deficiency Appropriation Bill for 1925, 448, 2420.

Bill No. 1058, Making appropriation to Western State Penitentiary, 1566, 2698.

Bill No. 1059, Making appropriation to Polk State School, 3568-3569.

Bill No. 1060, Making appropriation to Pennsylvania Soldiers' Orphans' School, at Scotland, 1566-1567.

Bill No. 1061, Making appropriation to Pennsylvania Training School, 1567.

Bill No. 1090, Prohibiting the establishment of certain industries within five hundred feet of churches in cities of second class, 2420-2421.

Bill No. 1182, (Senate No. 73), Making appropriation to Punxsutawney Hospital Association, 1732.

Bill No. 1214, (Senate No. 353), Making appropriation to commission for acquisition and maintenance of toll-bridges over the Delaware River between Pennsylvania and New Jersey, 1735.

Bill No. 1449, Making appropriation to Home for Training in Speech of Deaf Children before they are of School Age, at Philadelphia, 2455-2456.

Bill No. 1672, (Senate No. 1092), Joint resolution providing for a legislative commission to investigate the educational needs of the Commonwealth, 3418.

Bills introduced by

No. 53.
Amending act of 1923, Relative to the establishment of Pymatuning Swamp Reservoir, by providing for sale and lease of lands, and making appropriation of proceeds thereof, 81.

No. 54.
Transferring and reappropriating to Department of Forests and Waters the unexpended balance of appropriation heretofore made to the Water Supply Commission for repairing dyke along Delaware River at Matamoras, 81.

No. 55.
Transferring and re-appropriating to Department of Property and Supplies certain unexpended balances of appropriations heretofore made to the Meade Memorial Commission, 81.

No. 56.
Transferring and re-appropriating to Department Property and Supplies certain unexpended balances of appropriations heretofore made to the Gettysburg Battlefield Memorial Commission, 81.

No. 57.
Transferring and re-appropriating to Department of Property and Supplies certain unexpended balances of appropriations heretofore made to the Pennypacker Monument Commission, 81.

No. 58.
Transferring and re-appropriating to Department of Welfare the unexpended balance of appropriation heretofore made for the erection and equipment of the Western Penitentiary, 82.

No. 59.
Transferring and re-appropriating to Department of Forests and Waters certain unexpended balances of appropriations heretofore made to Water Supply Commission for deepening and improving French Creek, 82.

McCAIG, WILLIAM J.—Continued.

No. 60.
Transferring and re-appropriating to Department of Forests and Waters certain unexpended balances of appropriations heretofore made to Water Supply Commission for plans to control flood waters, 82.

No. 211.
Making appropriation to Department of Property and Supplies for completion of Robert Morris Monument in Philadelphia, 92.

No. 392.
Making general appropriation for expenses of Executive, Judicial and Legislative Departments, interest on public debt and support of public schools for two years beginning June 1, 1925, 162.

No. 393.
Supplement to General Appropriation Act of 1923, providing for deficiencies in appropriation for expenses of Executive, Judicial and Legislative Departments, 162.

No. 516.
Making appropriation to University of Pittsburgh for general maintenance, purchase of equipment, and for maintenance of teaching facilities for students in the School of Medicine, 215.

No. 641.
Making appropriation to Orphan Asylum of the Holy Family of Emsworth, 291.

No. 642.
Making appropriation to Saint Francis Hospital of Pittsburgh, 291.

No. 751.
Authorizing Governor to appointment a commission to complete printing of report of Old Age Assistance Commission, and making appropriation, 443.

No. 781.
Making appropriation to Children's Aid Society of Western Pennsylvania, at Pittsburgh, 489.

No. 993.
Making appropriation to Children's Hospital of Pittsburgh, 843.

No. 1016.
Making appropriation to Bethesda Home of Pittsburgh, 922.

No. 1017.
Making appropriation for payment of expenses required by act providing for continuance of education and maintenance of destitute orphans of soldiers, sailors and marines, and of children admitted to Pennsylvania Soldiers' Orphan Industrial School and Soldiers' Orphans Schools, 922.

No. 1018.
Making appropriation to Lake Erie and Ohio River Canal Board for printing of reports and maps, and for payment of office expenses, salaries and fees, 922.

No. 1019.
Making appropriation to Mary E. Mumper of Gettysburg, for damage to car while in service of Highway Department, 922.

No. 1020.
Making appropriation to Western Pennsylvania School for Blind, at Pittsburgh, 922.

No. 1021.
Making appropriation to Pennsylvania State Park and Harbor Commission of Erie, 922.

No. 1022.
Making appropriation to Downingtown Industrial and Agricultural School, 922.

McCAIG, WILLIAM J.—Continued.

No. 1023.
Making appropriation to Pennsylvania Institution for Deaf and Dumb, at Mount Airy, Philadelphia, 922.

No. 1058.
Making appropriation to Western State Penitentiary, 925.

No. 1059.
Making appropriation to Polk State School, 925.

No. 1060.
Making appropriation to Pennsylvania Soldiers' Orphans' School at Scotland, 925.

No. 1061.
Making appropriation to Pennsylvania Training School, 925.

No. 1062.
Making appropriation to Pennhurst State School, 925.

No. 1063.
Making appropriation to Locust Mountain State Hospital, 925.

No. 1064.
Making appropriation to Eastern State Penitentiary, 925.

No. 1090.
Prohibiting establishment of certain industries within five hundred feet of churches in cities of second class, 1038.

No. 1449.
Making appropriation to Home for Training in Speech of Deaf Children before they are of School age, at Philadelphia, 2032.

No. 1480.
Providing for payment quarterly by counties of expenses of keeping convicts in penitentiaries, 2143.

Bills reported by

No. 13.
Making appropriation to Glen Mills Schools in the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, 945.

No. 18.
Making appropriation to Pennsylvania Training School for Feeble-Minded Children, at Elwyn, 945.

No. 53.
Amending act relative to the establishment of Pymatuning Swamp Reservoir, 112.

No. 54.
Transferring and reappropriating to Department of Forests and Waters the unexpended balance of appropriation made to the Water Supply Commission for repair of dyke at Matamoras, 112-113, 1265.

No. 55.
Transferring and reappropriating to the Department of Property and Supplies certain unexpended balances of appropriations heretofore made to the Meade Memorial Commission, 113.

No. 56.
Transferring and reappropriating to the Department of Property and Supplies certain unexpended balances of appropriations heretofore made to the Gettysburg Battlefield Memorial Commission, 113.

No. 57.
Transferring and reappropriating to Department of Property and Supplies certain unexpended balances of appropriations heretofore made to the Pennypacker Monument Commission, 113.

No. 58.
Transferring and reappropriating to Department of Welfare the unexpended balance of appropriation heretofore made for erection and equipment of the Western Penitentiary, 113.

McCAIG, WILLIAM J.—Continued.

No. 59.
Transferring and reappropriating to Department of Forests and Waters certain unexpended balances of appropriations heretofore made for improving French Creek, 113.

No. 60.
Transferring and reappropriating to Department of Forests and Waters certain unexpended balances of appropriations heretofore made for plans and estimates for flood control, 113.

No. 80.
Making appropriation to Northern Liberties Hospital, of Philadelphia, 1551.

No. 92.
Making appropriation to Pennsylvania Soldiers' and Sailors' Home, of Erie, 1260.

No. 116.
Making appropriation to Philadelphia Home for Incurables, 947.

No. 137.
Making appropriation to Mary M. Packer Hospital, of Sunbury, 1551.

No. 142.
Making appropriation to Messiah Rescue and Benevolent Home, of Harrisburg, 947.

No. 157.
Authorizing Department of Forests and Waters to complete work on Pymatuning Swamp Reservoir, 2251.

No. 200.
Making appropriation for adjusting claims against the Commonwealth for injury or death of persons while fighting forest fires, 1716.

No. 211.
Making appropriation to Department of Property and Supplies for completion of Robert Morris Monument in Philadelphia, 113.

No. 280.
Making appropriation to continue the commission to investigate disabled World War veterans, 1260.

No. 287.
Making appropriation to Lee Homeopathic Hospital, of Johnstown, 1716.

No. 311.
Making appropriation to Montefiore Hospital Association of Western Pennsylvania, at Pittsburgh, 1042.

No. 320.
Making appropriation to Dixmont Hospital, 1260.

No. 331.
Making appropriation to Monroe County Hospital, of Stroudsburg, 1441.

No. 387.
Making appropriation to carry into effect provisions of act of 1919, creating Mothers' Assistance Fund, 950.

No. 388.
Making deficiency appropriation for care, treatment and maintenance of the indigent insane, 672.

No. 389.
Making appropriation for care, treatment and maintenance of indigent insane, 950.

No. 392.
General Appropriation Bill for 1925, 673, 2084.

No. 393.
Supplement to General Appropriation Act of 1923, providing for deficiencies in appropriation for expenses of Executive, Judicial and Legislative Department, 295.

McCAIG, WILLIAM J.—Continued.

No. 438.
Making appropriation to Baby Welfare Association, of Philadelphia, 1831.

No. 451.
Empowering the Department of Highways to acquire and maintain certain toll bridges, 2032.

No. 462.
Making appropriation to Pittsburgh Hospital Association, 3416.

No. 495.
Amending and supplementing act relating to care and treatment of indigent insane, 672.

No. 682, (Senate No. 132).
Providing for a revised edition of the Borough Code by the Legislative Reference Bureau, 2251.

No. 729.
Making appropriation to Pennsylvania State College for making experiments in tobacco at the Agricultural experiment station, 952.

No. 750.
Making appropriation to Department of Welfare to pay for treatment of indigent sick or injured in medical and surgical hospitals, 1260.

No. 751.
Authorizing the Governor to appoint a commission to complete printing of report of Old Age Assistance Commission, 672.

No. 790.
Making appropriation for repair of dyke along the Delaware River, at Matamoras, 1260.

No. 796.
Creating commission to examine the parole laws of this and other States, 2676.

No. 895.
Making appropriation to Department of Agriculture for paying indemnities for animals inflicted with contagious diseases, 1551.

No. 976.
Providing for granting of State aid for building and rebuilding of school buildings in school districts of third and fourth class, 3206.

No. 992, (Senate No. 455).
Amending act continuing the Battlefield Commission of France and Belgium, 844.

No. 1026.
Making appropriation to Florence Crittenton Mission for Homeless and Friendless Girls of Scranton, 3206.

No. 1076.
Making appropriation for acquisition of a site for, and the construction of a Somerset County State Normal School, 3275.

No. 1089.
Making appropriation to carry out provisions of act for the encouragement of agriculture, 2399.

No. 1153.
Authorizing Department of Highways to provide for repair and maintenance of highways in Valley Forge Park, 2399.

No. 1180, (Senate No. 62).
Making appropriation to North Pennsylvania General Hospital and Sanatorium, at Austin, 1551.

No. 1187, (Senate No. 95).
Making appropriation to Liberty Fire Company No. 1, of Spring City, for loss while fighting fire at Pennhurst State School, 2251.

No. 1189, (Senate No. 104).
Making appropriation to Allegheny General Hospital, 1552.

McCAIG, WILLIAM J.—Continued.

No. 1196, (Senate No. 170).
Making appropriation to carry into effect provisions of act for erection of bridge over the Delaware River between Philadelphia and Camden, 2032-2033, 2251.

No. 1208, (Senate No. 281).
Making appropriation to Western Temporary Home, of Philadelphia, 1552-1553.

No. 1211, (Senate No. 327).
Making appropriation to McKeesport Hospital, 1553.

No. 1215, (Senate No. 357).
Authorizing the Board of Trustees of Farview State Hospital to utilize for maintenance certain moneys now in its possession, 1553.

N. 1249, (Senate No. 349).
Concerning the marking of graves of soldiers and sailors of the Revolutionary War, 3071.

No. 1290, (Senate No. 84).
Making appropriation to Department of Highways for payment of rewards to townships of second class, 1682.

No. 1295, (Senate No. 185).
Making appropriation to School of Horticulture for Women, at Ambler, 2251.

No. 1299, (Senate No. 374).
Making appropriation to State Industrial Home for Women, at Muncy, 1931, 2399.

No. 1313, (Senate No. 537).
Making appropriation to Ashland State Hospital, 3252.

No. 1317, (Senate No. 544).
Making appropriation to Valley Forge Park Commission, 2399.

No. 1373, (Senate No. 407).
Joint resolution providing for continuation of tax law commission, 2497.

No. 1392.
Making appropriation to Philipsburg State Hospital, 2520.

No. 1394.
Making appropriation for payment of annuities to public school employes who separated from school service prior to the establishment of school employes's retirement system, 3094.

No. 1397.
Making appropriation to Department of Agriculture for payment of salaries, 3071.

No. 1401.
Transferring and reappropriating certain moneys heretofore appropriated to the Department of Mines, 1931.

No. 1406, (Senate No. 352).
Making appropriation to commission for acquisition and maintenance of toll-bridges over the Delaware River between Pennsylvania and New Jersey, 2033.

No. 1409, (Senate No. 459).
Making appropriation to Pennsylvania Industrial Reformatory, at Huntingdon, 1931.

No. 1412, (Senate No. 516).
Making appropriation to the Department of Welfare for organization of an orthopaedic unit, 2676.

No. 1418, (Senate No. 108).
Making appropriation for purchase of copies of History of the Twenty-eighth Division, 1931.

No. 1435.
Supplementing act creating commission to study subject of consolidation of municipalities, 2676.

McCAIG, WILLIAM J.—Continued.

No. 1444.
Making appropriation for erection of new building for execution of condemned criminals upon the grounds of the Western Penitentiary in Centre County, 2251.

No. 1449.
Making appropriation to Home for Training in Speech of Deaf Children before they are of School Age, at Philadelphia, 2251.

No. 1453.
Creating a commission to investigate conditions with regard to State penitentiaries, 2399.

No. 1454.
Making appropriation to Warren State Hospital, 2251.

No. 1483.
Making appropriation to widow and children of John T. Coax, a former guard at Western Penitentiary, 3071.

No. 1484.
Making appropriation to widow and children of John A. Pieper, former Assistant Deputy Warden of Western Penitentiary, 3071.

No. 1486.
Creating a commission to investigate the situation with regard to State-owned institutions, 2251.

No. 1487.
Making appropriation to Western Penitentiary for completion of the main cell block in Centre County, 2251.

No. 1488.
Joint resolution providing for a commission to study laws of other States relating to registration and operation of motor vehicles, and imposition of gasoline and liquid fuels taxes, 2676.

No. 1490.
Making appropriation to Western Penitentiary for erection of a reservoir, 2251.

No. 1509, (Senate No. 658).
Fixing salary of Secretary of Mines, 3120.

No. 1511, (Senate No. 662).
Making appropriation to Department of Welfare for State Council for the Blind, 3417.

No. 1529.
Making appropriation to the Auditor General to pay claim of contractor employed by commission appointed to select site for State Industrial Home for Women, 2399.

No. 1546, (Senate No. 909).
Authorizing the Department of Forests and Waters to make survey and plans for control of floods, 3071.

No. 1567, (Senate No. 113).
Making appropriation to University of Pennsylvania, 2497, 2929.

No. 1568, (Senate No. 117).
Making appropriation to Laurelton State Village, 2724.

No. 1569, (Senate No. 131).
Further supplement to act for endowment of agricultural colleges, making appropriation to carry same into effect, 2497.

No. 1570, (Senate No. 443).
Making appropriation to Pennsylvania State Park and Harbor Commission, of Erie, for purpose of building retaining walls and dredging canal basin, 2676.

McCAIG, WILLIAM J.—Continued.

No. 1597.
Making appropriation to Scranton State Hospital, 2497.

No. 1599.
Making appropriation to reimburse Johes Bakery of Wilkinsburg, for moneys erroneously paid into the State Treasury, 2497.

No. 1617, (Senate No. 257).
Making appropriation to Department of Forests and Waters for repairs to and dredging of Laurel Dam in Michaux State Forest Reserve, 3071.

No. 1629.
Making appropriation to cover deficiency in expenses of primary election in Philadelphia, 2497.

No. 1669, (Senate No. 1035).
Making deficiency appropriation to Shamokin State Hospital, 3094.

No. 1670, (Senate No. 1053).
Making appropriation to Department of Military Affairs for purchase of additional lands in connection with the State Military Reservation at Mt. Gretna, 3206.

No. 1672, (Senate No. 1092).
Joint resolution providing for a legislative commission to investigate the educational needs of the Commonwealth, 3120.

No. 1673, (Senate No. 1125).
Making appropriation to estate of the late Horatio B. Koch of Allentown, for refund of transfer inheritance taxes, 3094.

No. 1674, (Senate No. 1138).
Making appropriation to Robert Morris Monument Commission, 3071.

No. 1677, (Senate No. 97).
Creating a State Hospital for Crippled Children, 3206.

No. 1686, (Senate No. 603).
Creating a commission for selection of a site for the erection of an Eastern State Penitentiary, 3206.

No. 1689, (Senate No. 1133).
Providing that the chairmen of the Appropriations Committees of the House and Senate shall meet the Secretary of the Commonwealth to assist in the preparation of budget information, 3416.

No. 1690, (Senate No. 33).
Amending act reorganizing the Department of State Police, 3417.

No. 1693, (Senate No. 273).
Making appropriation for improvement of maritime port facilities at Philadelphia, 3206.

No. 1695, (Senate No. 541).
Making appropriation to Connellsville State Hospital, 3416.

No. 1703, (Senate No. 1141).
Joint resolution proposing amendment to Constitution, authorizing bond issue for erection of State buildings, State institutions and Memorial Bridge at Harrisburg, 3416.

No. 1704, (Senate No. 1142).
Joint resolution continuing commission to consider ways and means to aid in alleviating unfavorable farm labor conditions, 3094.

No. 1706, (Senate No. 1151).
Joint resolution creating a commission to study the question of the increase of indebtedness of the Commonwealth, 3417.

McCAIG, WILLIAM J.—Continued.

No. 1707, (Senate No. 1157).
Making appropriation to Department of Public Instruction for purchase of receptacles and equipment for the State Library and Museum, 3417.

No. 1708, (Senate No. 1159).
Making additional appropriation to the Department of Military Affairs for maintenance, organization and discipline of the Pennsylvania National Guard, 3206.

No. 1709, (Senate No. 1160).
Joint resolution constituting a commission to investigate and study the development and operation of power, 3094.

No. 1710, (Senate No. 224).
Authorizing issue and sale of bonds for forestry purposes, 3253.

No. 1719, (Senate No. 149).
Making appropriation to Pennsylvania Society to protect Children from Cruelty, at Philadelphia, 3628.

No. 1730, (Senate No. 1201).
Joint resolution continuing commission to study and investigate systems of compulsory motor vehicle liability insurance, 3417.

No. 1737, (Senate No. 248).
Making appropriation to Washington Crossing Park Commission for acquisition of land and property, 3417.

No. 1741, (Senate No. 554).
Authorizing the Governor to appoint an Old Age Pension Commission, 3438.

No. 1747, (Senate No. 1153).
Joint resolution proposing amendment to Constitution, authorizing General Assembly to make appropriations of money for assistance to aged indigent persons, 3438.

No. 1753, (Senate No. 101).
Making appropriation to pay claim of William McCoach, Jr., for labor and materials furnished for plumbing and drainage at State Institution for Feeble-Minded at Spring City, 3569.

No. 1762, (Senate No. 1259).
Making appropriation to Board of Game Commissioners for furniture, office and supplies ordered through the Department of Supplies, 3569.

Bills returned by

No. 53.
Amending act relative to the establishment of Pymatuning Swamp Reservoir, by vesting power to sell and lease lands in Department of Forests and Waters, 1040.

No. 465.
Further amending regulating operation of motor vehicles, by appropriating part of registration and license fees for payment of township rewards, 220.

No. 553.
Authorizing counties to engage in health work, 844.

No. 907.
Amending and supplementing act providing for erection by Pennsylvania and New Jersey of a bridge over the Delaware River between Philadelphia and Camden, 1828-1829.

Election returns, 28.

Member of conference committee, 2254, 2572, 3093, 3233, 3286.

Member of special committees, 1560.

Member of standing committees, 73-78.

McCAIG, WILLIAM J.—Continued.

Motion by, for
House to adhere to amendments to Senate Bill No. 7, making appropriation to Home for Training in Speech of Deaf Children before they are of School Age, at Philadelphia, 2572.

House to adhere to non-concurrence in Senate amendments to House Bill No. 392, General Appropriation Bill for two years beginning June 1, 1925, 3093.

House to non-concur in Senate amendments to House Bill No. 392, General Appropriation Bill for two years beginning June 1, 1925, 2850.

Special order on Bill No. 22, making appropriation to Roselia Foundling Asylum and Maternity Hospital, of Pittsburgh, 2966.

Special order on Bill No. 392, General Appropriation Bill for two fiscal years beginning June 1, 1925, 2171.

Special order on certain appropriation bills, 2831.

Motion by, to
Dispense with further reading of the Journal, 2807.

Extend time of postponement on Bill No. 22, making appropriation to Roselia Asylum and Maternity Hospital, of Pittsburgh, 1864.

Extend time of postponement on Bill No. 290, making appropriation to Saint John's General Hospital, of Pittsburgh, 1865.

Extend time of postponement on Bill No. 318, making appropriation to Spencer Hospital, of Meadville, 1865.

Extend time of postponement on Bill No. 436, providing for the compensation of county solicitors, 1865.

Extend time of postponement on Bill No. 634, making appropriation to Northern Hebrew Day Nursery, of Philadelphia, 1865.

Extend time of postponement on Bill No. 641, making appropriation to Orphan Asylum of the Holy Family, of Emsworth, 1865.

Extend time of postponement on Bill No. 642, making appropriation to Saint Francis Hospital, of Pittsburgh, 1865.

Lay upon table motion to reconsider vote on Bill No. 311, making appropriation to Montefoire Hospital Association to Western Pennsylvania, at Pittsburgh, 1482.

Postpone Bill No. 22, making appropriation to Roselia Foundling Asylum and Maternity Hospital, of Pittsburgh, 1386.

Postpone Bill No. 290, making appropriation to Saint John's General Hospital, of Pittsburgh, 1431.

Postpone Bill No. 318, making appropriation to Spencer Hospital, of Meadville, 1437.

Postpone Bill No. 634, making appropriation to Northern Hebrew Day Nursery, of Philadelphia, 1460.

Postpone Bill No. 641, making appropriation to Orphan Asylum of the Holy Family, of Emsworth, 1461.

Postpone Bill No. 642, making appropriation to Saint Francis Hospital, of Pittsburgh, 1461.

Postpone Bill No. 1209, (Senate No. 301), making appropriation to Mercy Hospital, at Wilkes-Barre, 1881.

Read certain bills for first time, 953, 1043.

Recommit Bill No. 53, amending act of 1923, relating to the establishment of Pymatuning Swamp Reservoir, 164.

McCAIG, WILLIAM J.—Continued.

Recommit Bill No. 54, transferring and reappropriating to Department of Forests and Waters balance of appropriation for repair of dyke along Delaware River at Matamoras, 164.

Recommit Bill No. 55, transferring and reappropriating to Department of Property and Supplies certain balance of appropriations made to the Meade Memorial Commission, 164.

Recommit Bill No. 56, transferring and reappropriating to Department of Property and Supplies certain balances of appropriation made to the Gettysburg Battlefield Memorial Commission, 164.

Recommit Bill No. 57, transferring and reappropriating to Department of Property and Supplies certain balance of appropriations made to the Pennypacker Monument Commission, 164.

Recommit Bill No. 58, transferring and reappropriating to Department of Welfare the balance of appropriation made for erection and equipment of the Western Penitentiary, 164.

Recommit Bill No. 59, transferring and reappropriating to Department of Forests and Waters certain balances of appropriations made for deepening and widening French Creek, 164.

Recommit Bill No. 60, transferring and reappropriating to Department of Forests and Waters certain balances of appropriations made for plans and estimates for the control of floods, 164.

Recommit Bill No. 211, making appropriation to Department of Property and Supplies for completion of the Robert Morris Monument in Philadelphia, 164-165.

Recommit Bill No. 392, the General Appropriation Bill, 777.

Recommit Bill No. 573, (Senate No. 52), making appropriation to State Highway Department for rebuilding of certain intercounty bridges destroyed by fire, 410.

Recommit Bill No. 682, (Senate No. 132), providing for revised edition of the Borough Code by the Legislative Reference Bureau, 2456.

Recommit Bill No. 1153, authorizing Department of Highways to provide for repair and maintenance of highways in Valley Forge Park, 2034.

Recommit Bill No. 1218, (Senate No. 369), making appropriation to Midnight Mission of Philadelphia, 1883.

Recommit Bill No. 1296, (Senate No. 280), making appropriation to Woman's Medical College, of Philadelphia, 1882.

Recommit Bill No. 1299, (Senate No. 374), making appropriation to State Industrial Home for Women, at Muncy, 1898, 2034.

Recommit Bill No. 1313, (Senate No. 537), making appropriation to Ashland State Hospital, 2068.

Recommit Bill No. 1317, (Senate No. 544), Making appropriation to Valley Forge Park Commission, 1931.

Recommit Bill No. 1567, (Senate No. 113), Making appropriation to University of Pennsylvania, 2927.

Reconsider vote by which House concurred in Senate amendments to House Bill No. 1058, Making appropriation to Western State Penitentiary, 2697.

Reconsider vote on Bill No. 54, Transferring and reappropriating to Department of Forests and Waters the unexpended balance of appropriation made for repair of dyke along the Delaware River at Matamoras, 3238.

McCAIG, WILLIAM J.—Continued.

Reconsider vote on Bill No. 366, Amending act for the incorporation and government of cities of third class, by providing local self government for said cities, 468.

Reconsider vote on Bill No. 393, Deficiency Appropriation Bill, 2420.

Reconsider vote on Bill No. 1058, Making appropriation to Western State Penitentiary, 2698.

Reconsider vote on Bill No. 1059, Making appropriation to Polk State School, 3568.

Reconsider vote on Bill No. 1569, (Senate No. 131), Further supplement to act for endowment of agricultural colleges, 2697.

Oath of office administered to, 36.

Remarks by, on

Bill No. 22, Making appropriation to Roselia Foundling Asylum and Maternity Hospital, of Pittsburgh 2700-2701.

Bill No. 290, Making appropriation to Saint John's Hospital of Pittsburgh, 3074-3075.

Bill No. 392, General Appropriation Bill for two years beginning June 1, 1925, 2276-2280, 2850-2851, 3801-3808.

Bill No. 459, Repealing act of 1921, imposing State tax on anthracite coal, 787.

House concurrent resolution authorizing Chief Clerk of House to borrow money to defray expenses of Berkey Impeachment proceedings, 987.

Resolutions offered by

Authorizing appointment of J. Russell Milliken as Clerk to Committee of House, vice Frank R. Hill, resigned, 133.

Authorizing election of certain officers and employes of House, 91.

Providing for election of Assistant Journal Clerk of House, 111.

Resolutions, concurrent, offered by

Recalling from Governor House Bill No. 54, Transferring and re-appropriating to Department of Forests and Waters the unexpended balance of appropriation for repair of dyke along Delaware River at Matamoras, 2854.

Recalling from Governor House Bill No. 393, Deficiency Appropriation Bill, 2283.

Recalling from Governor House Bill No. 1059, Making appropriation to Polk State School, 3234-3235.

Recalling from Senate, House Bill No. 311, Making appropriation to Montefoire Hospital Association of Western Pennsylvania, at Pittsburgh, 1559.

McCANN, WILLIAM F., Representative from Allegheny County, (Second District)

Election returns, 28.

Leave of absence granted, 256.

Member of standing committees, 73-78.

Oath of office administered to, 36.

McCLURE, JAMES F., Representative from Union County.

Bill introduced by

No. 1575.

Providing for the transfer by the Adjutant General of land conveyed for armory purposes when unavailable for use therefor, 2391.

Election returns, 33.

Member of standing committees, 73-78.

Oath of office administered to, 36.

McCLURE, JAMES H., Representative from Allegheny County, (Tenth District)

Amendments offered by, to
Bill No. 1238, Repealing act authorizing boroughs to sell certain real estate for non-payment of taxes, 1728.

Bills introduced by
No. 697.
Making deficiency appropriation to Braddock General Hospital, 384.

No. 698.
Making appropriation to Braddock General Hospital, 384.

No. 1236.
Amending act of 1915, Authorizing boroughs to redeem outstanding bonds, 1371.

No. 1237.
Providing for return or payment to borough treasurers of all fines, penalties or forfeitures, 1371.

No. 1238.
Repealing act of 1923, Authorizing boroughs to sell certain real estate, 1371.

No. 1239.
Amending act of 1919, Relative to motor vehicles, by providing for arterial highways or main traffic boulevards and prohibiting certain left hand turns, 1371.

Bills reported by
No. 362.
Amending act providing for appointment of assistant district attorneys in certain counties, 755-756.

No. 432.
Amending act relating to organization of orphans' court, by authorizing said courts to establish a bill of costs for issuing marriage licenses, 1375-1376.

No. 717.
Authorizing county controller to bring suit on contracts upon neglect or refusal of board of commissioners so to do, 1042.

No. 760.
Supplement to act regulating operation of motor vehicles, providing for registration thereof and licensing of operators by county commissioners in counties of first class, 1484.

No. 871.
Authorizing municipalities to impose a penalty on all municipal assessments not paid within ninety days from date of assessment, 2518-2519.

No. 965.
Amending act of 1893, relating to mandamus, 1263.

No. 968.
Regulating the levying, collection and payment of taxes in boroughs, 1263.

No. 973.
Validating certain municipal contracts, claims and liens in boroughs, 2249.

No. 1136.
Authorizing boroughs to sue out writs of scire facias on certain municipal claims where more than five years has elapsed since such claims were filed, 1852.

No. 1382.
Validating certain proceedings and elections of counties and municipalities, 2724.

No. 1540, (Senate No. 495).
Authorizing municipalities to expend money for the insurance of volunteer firemen against death or injuries while going to, return from or attending fire, 2520.

McCLURE, JAMES H.—Continued.

Election returns, 28.

Member of standing committees, 73-78.

Motion by, to
Recommit Bill No. 1663, (Senate No. 333), Amending Borough Code, with regard to annexation of townships to boroughs, 3606.

Oath of office administered to, 36.

McCOACH, WILLIAM, Jr., for labor and materials furnished for plumbing and drainage of certain building for the State Institution for Feeble-Minded, at Spring City, making appropriation to pay claim of

Senate Bill No. 101.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Salus, 99.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 99.
Reported with amendment, 2859.
First reading, 2919.
Second reading and recommitted, 3044.
Re-reported with amendment, 3124.
Third reading and final passage, 3328.
Returned from House without amendment, 3875.
Signed by President, 3880.

In House (No. 1753).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3440.
Reported without amendment, 3569.
First reading, 3569.
Second reading, 3766.
Third reading and final passage, 3951-3952.
Signed by Speaker, 3984.

McCORMICK, PAUL K., Representative from Westmoreland County, (Third District)

Amendments offered by, to
Bill No. 866, Fixing salaries of county poor directors and directors of homes for destitute in certain counties, 2335.

Bills introduced by
No. 652.
Fixing salaries of county commissioners, county controller, county treasurer, recorder of deeds and clerk of courts in counties of third class, 292.

No. 653.
Making appropriation to Westmoreland Children's Aid Society at Greensburg, 292.

No. 654.
Further amending act of 1907, Fixing salaries of county poor directors in certain counties, by increasing said salaries, and fixing salaries of directors of homes for destitute in certain counties, 292.

No. 866.
Fixing salaries of county poor directors and directors of home for destitute in certain counties, 603.

No. 1385.
Amending act of 1919, fixing compensation of probation officers of courts of quarter sessions, by increasing salaries of probation officers in counties of third class, 1827.

No. 1536.
Making it unlawful in certain cases to search the property of another without a search warrant, 2247.

No. 1537.
Relating to the dissolution of corporations, and imposing certain duties on the Secretary of the Commonwealth and prothonotaries, 2247.

No. 1585.
Amending act of 1911, Establishing public school system, by providing for the acquisition of land for and the establishment of playgrounds, 2392.

McCORMICK, PAUL K.—Continued.

Bills reported by
No. 323.
Amending act relating to parents of minor children, by giving mother equal power and rights with father, 1042.

No. 1097.
Prohibiting exposure of bare legs or uncovered body on the stage, 2518.

No. 1389.
Relating to the qualifications of real estate experts and rules of evidence in proceedings arising from the exercise of the right of eminent domain, 2164.

No. 1443.
Requiring officers making arrests without warrants to take prisoners before nearest justices of peace or similar officer, 2164.

No. 1453.
Creating a commission to investigate condition with regard to State penitentiaries, 2164.

Election returns, 33.

Member of conference committee, 3415, 3675.

Member of standing committees, 73-78.

Oath of office administered to, 36.

Remarks by, on
Bill No. 866, Fixing salaries of county directors and directors of homes for destitute in certain counties, 3117.

McCURDY, HON. SAMUEL, former Representative from Blair County, resolution (House) by Sterling, authorizing adjournment of House in memory of, 96; House adjourned, 96.

McDANIEL, EMMITT J., Representative from Fayette County, (Second District)

Amendments offered by, to
Bill No. 129, Making appropriation to Uniontown Hospital, 1145.

Bill introduced by
No. 129.
Making appropriation to Uniontown Hospital, 86.

Bills reported by
No. 1122.
Authorizing any married person whose spouse is a lunatic, habitual drunkard or mentally derective to dispose of property under the direction of the court, 1712.

No. 1421, (Senate No. 565).
Authorizing the Department of Welfare to sell surplus products of prison industries to any governmental agency of the United States, 2165.

Election returns, 30.

Member of standing committees, 73-78.

Oath of office administered to, 36.

McDERMOTT, PATRICK, Representative from Cambria County, (Second District)

Bills introduced by
No. 984.
Relating to and defining contempts of court, the procedure therein, and providing for a trial by jury in certain cases with the right of appeal, 843.

No. 1034.
Authorizing recorders of deeds in counties of fourth class to appoint a solicitor, 923.

No. 1346.
Amending act of 1923, providing for appointment of bituminous mine examining boards, by empowering Secretary of Mines to appoint members thereof, 1679.

McDERMOTT, PATRICK.—Continued.

Bills reported by
No. 188.
Amending act providing fire escapes and exits on certain buildings not in cities of first and second class, 1852.

No. 584.
Regulating and determining what weight of coal shall make a ton, 1852.

No. 1553.
Amending act regulating employment of remales, by reducing hours of labor, 2496.

Election returns, 29.

Member of standing committees, 73-78.

Oath of office administered to, 36.

McGOWAN, THOMAS F., Representative from Philadelphia County, (First District).

Amendments offered by, to
Bill No. 1499, Further regulating construction, maintenance and inspection of buildings in cities of first class, 2977.

Bill introduced by
No. 1499.
Further regulating the construction, maintenance and inspection of buildings in cities of first class, 2144.

Election returns, 32.

Member of standing committees, 73-78.

Motion by, to
Drop from calendar House Bill No. 1499, further regulating the construction, maintenance and inspection of buildings in cities of first class, 3269.

Oath of office administered to, 36.

McKEESPORT HOSPITAL (see appropriation).

McKIM, SAMUEL J., Representative from Allegheny County, (Tenth District).

Amendments offered by, to
Bill No. 966, Validating certain consolidations and mergers of telephone companies, 1729.

Bill No. 1029, Amending act of 1889, relating to taxation, by clarifying provisions of act with respect to taxation of public utilities owned and operated by municipalities, 1588.

Bill No. 1732, (Senate No. 1134), Regulating selection, drawing and summoning of jurors in counties of third class, 3779-3781.

Bill No. 1746, (Senate No. 1130), Amending act of 1867, relating to jurors, by providing for two additional jury commissioners and further regulating selection of jurors in counties of third class, 3614.

Bills introduced by
No. 356.
Validating charters of certain corporations of the first class, 159.

No. 357.
Making deficiency appropriation to Western Pennsylvania School for the Deaf, 159.

No. 358.
Making appropriation to Western Pennsylvania School for Deaf, 159.

No. 359.
Making appropriation to Children's Home Society of Pennsylvania, 159.

No. 406.
Making deficiency appropriation to Western State Penitentiary, 162.

McKIM, SAMUEL J.—Continued.

No. 444.
Regulating selection and qualifications of jurors in counties of second class, 180.

No. 561.
Regulating recording of certain deeds and fixing effect thereof as to subsequent purchasers, mortgages and judgment creditors, 218.

No. 562.
Further amending act of 1919, requiring license to sell steamship tickets, by further extending the parties to whom said act shall not apply, 218.

No. 609.
Authorizing townships of first class to create fire and water districts, 255.

No. 688.
Creating by appropriation a Revolving Fund in the State Treasury, to be used by certain State-owned institutions within the Department of Welfare, 383.

No. 689.
Amending act of 1923, regulating manufacture and sale of mattresses, pillows, upholstered furniture, etc., with regard to the use of shoddy and an official adhesive stamp, 383.

No. 788.
Amending act of 1917, consolidating law relating to townships, by permitting establishment of lights along county highways in townships of first class, 490.

No. 966.
Validating certain consolidations and mergers of telephone companies, 750.

No. 1028.
Repealing act of 1923, declaring the construction to be given deeds, wills and other instruments in writing in which real and personal property is donated or bequeathed, 922.

No. 1029.
Amending act of 1889, relating to taxation, by clarifying provisions of act with respect to municipally owned and operated public utilities, 922-923.

No. 1038.
Amending act of 1915, providing system of government for boroughs, by determining method of assessment for improvement of streets dividing boroughs and other municipality, 923.

No. 1280.
Fixing salary of jail physician in counties of second class, 1546.

No. 1281.
Supplementing Workmen's Compensation Act of 1915, providing for payment of compensation to volunteer firemen or their dependents, 1546.

No. 1470.
Amending act of 1917, authorizing municipalities to require a bond to protect labor and material-men in erection of public buildings, 2143.

No. 1471.
Making appropriation to Armory Board to continue and complete the General Albert J. Logan Armory at Pittsburgh, 2143.

No. 1598.
To validate deeds and conveyance defectively executed, 2393.

Bills reported by
No. 109.
Making appropriation to Northern Tier Home of Harrison Valley, 947.

No. 141.
Making appropriation to Florence Crittenton Home, of Harrisburg, 947.

McKIM, SAMUEL J.—Continued.

No. 153.
Making appropriation to Almira Home Association, of New Castle, 947.

No. 177.
Making appropriation to Home for Aged and Infirm Women, of Easton, 947.

No. 516.
Making appropriation to University of Pittsburgh for general maintenance, etc., 1260.

No. 993.
Making appropriation to Children's Hospital, of Pittsburgh, 1042.

No. 1198, (Senate No. 181).
Making appropriation to Home for Aged and Infirm Colored Women, of Pittsburgh, 1552.

No. 1369, (Senate No. 444).
Amending act establishing public school employes' retirement system, with regard to reimbursement of employes of Department of Public Instruction withdrawing therefrom, 2086.

No. 1370, (Senate No. 408).
Amending act establishing State employes' retirement system, by extending its benefits to certain employes of the Department of Public Instruction and of the Legislature, 2086.

No. 1728, (Senate No. 1131).
Making it unlawful to enter for certain purposes upon land posted as private property, 3411.

No. 1746, (Senate No. 1130).
Amending act for the better and more impartial selection of jurors, 3411.

No. 1776, (Senate No. 1240).
Validating certain temporary indebtedness of school districts of second, third and fourth class, 3653.

Election returns, 28.

Member of special committees, 163.

Member of standing committees, 73-78.

Motion by, to
Drop from calendar House Bill No. 444, Regulating the selection and qualification of jurors in counties of second class, 3230.

Drop from calendar House Bill No. 1028, Repealing act declaring the construction to be given deeds and wills when real and personal property is donated or bequeathed, 3237.

Drop from calendar House Bill No. 1280, Fixing salary of jail physician in counties of second class, 3301.

Recommit Bill No. 444, Regulating the selection and qualifications of jurors in counties of second class, 1842.

Recommit Bill No. 561, Regulating recording of certain deeds, 849.

Oath of office administered to, 36.

Remarks by, on
Bill No. 1029, Amending act of 1889, relating to taxation, by clarifying act with respect to taxation of public utilities owned and operated by municipalities, 2292.

Bill No. 1144, Providing for the organization of a commission for the selection of jurors in counties of second class, 2966.

Bill No. 1407, (Senate No. 363), Further amending act establishing public school employes' retirement system, by giving employes certain additional service credit, changing rules relative to State annuity, etc., 2731.

McKIM, SAMUEL J.—Continued.

Bill No. 1591, Amending act for the assignment of judges to districts other than their own, by limiting power of judges assigned to civil business, 3282.

McKINLER MONUMENT COMMISSION, and making appropriation, constituting the board of trustees of Allegheny College, Meadville, the

Senate Bill No. 1034.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Miller, 2091.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 2091.
Reported without amendment, 2744.
First reading, 2805.
Second reading, 2905.
Third reading and final passage, 3037.

In House (No. 1727).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3202.

McLAUGHLIN, JOSEPH, Representative from Philadelphia County, (Tenth District)

Bills introduced by
No. 36.
Making appropriation to Garretson Hospital, of Philadelphia, 80.

No. 236.
Making appropriation to Home for Aged of Philadelphia, 95.

No. 237.
Making appropriation to Diagnostic Hospital of Philadelphia, 95.

No. 648.
Making appropriation to Garretson Hospital of Philadelphia, 292.

No. 658.
Making appropriation to American Hospital for Diseases of the Stomach, of Philadelphia, 292.

No. 665.
Making appropriation for purchase of a tract of land for erection of new, and providing for sale of old Eastern State Penitentiary, 293.

Election returns, 32.

Leave of absence granted, 163.

Member of standing committees, 73-78.

Oath of office administered to, 36.

McNICHOL, HON. THOMAS F., former Judge of Philadelphia Municipal Court, resolution (House) by Witkin, authorizing adjournment of House in memory of, 3804; House adjourned, 3849.

McNICHOL, WILLIAM J., Senator from Third District, (Philadelphia County)

Bills introduced by
No. 193.
Making appropriation to Wills Eye Hospital, of Philadelphia, 146.

No. 194.
Making appropriation to Hahnemann Medical College and Hospital, Philadelphia, for use of Hospital, 146.

No. 195.
Making appropriation to Philadelphia Orthopaedic Hospital and Infirmary for Nervous Diseases, 146.

No. 302.
Making appropriation to Pennsylvania Seamen's Friend Society, of Philadelphia, 287.

Election returns, 1.

Leave of absence granted, 53, 97, 319, 791, 990.

Member of standing committees, 60-62.

Oath of office administered to, 4.

MEADE MEMORIAL COMMISSION, transferring and reappropriating to Department of Property and Supplies certain unexpended balances of appropriations heretofore made to

House Bill No. 55.
Read in place in House by Mr. McCaig, 81.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 81.
Reported without amendment, 113.
First reading, 113.
Second reading, 138-139.
Recommitted, 164.

MEADE STATUE COMMISSION (see Commission).

MEADVILLE CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY AND HOME FOR AGED (see appropriation).

MEADVILLE CITY HOSPITAL (see appropriation).

MEADOW BANKS, authorizing cities of first class to make contracts with adjoining counties for maintenance and construction of

Senate Bill No. 582.
Read in place in Senate by Mrs. Vare, 992.
Referred to Committee on Municipal Affairs, 992.
Reported without amendment, 1660.
First reading, 1672.
Second reading, 1807.
Third reading and final passage, 1997.
Returned from House without amendment, ——
Signed by President pro tempore, ——

In House (No. 1508).
Referred to Committee on Municipal Corporations, 2145.
Reported without amendment, 2289.
First reading, 2424.
Second reading, 2566.
Third reading and final passage, 3634.
Signed by Speaker, 4009-4010.

MEALS, I. DALE, as Assistant Resident Clerk of House, appointment of, 37.

MEALS, I. DALE, Assistant Resident Clerk of House, presentation of testimonial from Members of House to, 3991-3992.

MEDALS (see soldiers, sailors and marines).

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL (see hospitals).

MEDICAL CHIRURGICAL HOSPITAL (see appropriation to University of Pennsylvania for).

MEDICAL EDUCATION AND LICENSURE, State Board of, members of, nominated, 14; nominations laid upon table, 23; referred to Committee on Finance, 60; reported with favorable recommendation, 3538; nominations confirmed, 3559.

MEDICAL PRACTICE ACT (see medicine and surgery).

MEDICINE AND SURGERY, by providing for annual registration of persons qualified and licensed to practice medicine or any of the allied branches thereof, amending act of 1911, relating to the right to practice

House Bill No. 811.
Read in place in House by Mr. Shaffer, 491.
Referred to Committee on Public Health and Sanitation, 491.
Reported without amendment, 754-755.
First reading, 847.
Second reading, 977-978.
Postponed for present, 1253.
Third reading and final passage, 1711.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 2498.
Signed by Speaker, 2718-2719.
Concurrent resolution recalling bill from Governor, 2930.
Resolution returned from Senate concurred in, 3069.
Resolution approved by Governor, and bill laid upon table, 3113.

In Senate (No. 955).
Referred to Committee on Public Health and Sanitation, 1663-1664.
Reported without amendment, 2129.
First reading, 2139.
Second reading, 2229.
Third reading and final passage, 2373.

MEDICINE AND SURGERY.—Continued.

Signed by President pro tempore, 2601-2602.
Resolution recalling bill from Governor concurred in, 2911.

MEDICINE AND SURGERY, by providing for annual registration of persons qualified to practice same, amending act of 1911, regulating practice of

Senate Bill No. 351.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Barr, 413-414.
Referred to Committee on Public Health and Sanitation, 414.
Reported without amendment, 528.
First reading, 548-549.
Second reading and amended, 592-593.
Third reading and final passage, 656-657.
Returned from House without amendment, 2347.
Signed by President, 2459.
Approved by Governor, 2908.

In House (No. 956).
Referred to Committee on Public Health and Sanitation, 753-754.
Reported without amendment, 1716.
First reading, 1928.
Second reading, 1950.
Third reading and final passage, 2309.
Signed by Speaker, 2503.

MEMBERS OF HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES (see election).

MEMOLO, MARTIN, Representative from Lackawanna County, (Sixth District).

Amendments offered by, to
Bill No. 27, Validating certain municipal assessments, claims and liens in boroughs, 265.

Bills introduced by
No. 27.
Validating certain municipal assessments, claims and liens in boroughs, 79.

No. 28.
Making appropriation to Taylor Hospital Association, 79.

No. 255.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Lackawanna County, 96.

No. 256.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Lackawanna County, 96.

No. 468.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Lackawanna County, 182.

No. 517.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Lackawanna and Susquehanna Counties, 215.

No. 518.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Lackawanna County, 215.

No. 519.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Lackawanna and Wyoming Counties, 215.

No. 520.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Lackawanna County, 215.

No. 542.
Further amending and repealing part of act of 1917, consolidating the law relating to townships, by providing for the election of a tax collector in townships of first class, 217.

No. 588.
Amending act of 1915, providing system of government for boroughs, with regard to election and compensation of councilmen in certain boroughs, 219.

MEMOLO, MARTIN.—Continued.

No. 824.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Lackawanna County, 550.

No. 846.
To repeal act of 1921, creating State Board for the Registration of Professional Engineers and Land Surveyors, 551.

No. 976.
Providing for granting State aid to school districts of third and fourth class to assist in building or rebuilding school buildings, and establishing School Building Aid Fund for such purpose, 750.

No. 1161.
Validating certain assessments in townships of first class made for cost of construction and extension of sewers, 1232.

Bills reported by
No. 846.
Repealing act of 1921, creating State Board for the Registration of Professional Engineers and Land Surveyors, 927.

No. 1001.
Ascertaining the fees to be received by prothonotaries of courts of common pleas in counties of fifth class, 1234.

No. 1041.
Providing constables' fees for service of writs in juvenile cases, 1233.

Election returns, 30.

Member of standing committees, 73-78.

Motion by, to
Postpone Bill No. 27, validating certain municipal assessments, claims and liens in boroughs, 311.

Recommit Bill No. 27, Validating certain municipal assessments, claims and liens in boroughs, 318.
Reconsider vote on Bill No. 27, Validating municipal assessments, claims and liens in boroughs, 318.

Oath of office administered to, 36.

MEMORIAL DAY, further amending act of 1921, authorizing certain muncipalities to appropriate annually to certain War organizations to aid in defraying expenses of

House Bill No. 268.
Read in place in House by Mr. Earley, 128.
Referred to Committee on Counties and Townships, 128.
Reported with amendment, 553.
First reading, 605.
Second reading and amended, 694-695.
Third reading and final passage, 930-931.
Returned from Senate with amendments in which House concurred, 2160-2161.
Signed by Speaker, 2253.
Approved by Governor, 2926.

In Senate (No. 570).
Referred to Committee on New Counties and County Seats, 918-919.
Reported without amendment, 1189.
First reading, 1219.
Second reading, 1324.
Over in its order, 1522, 1654.
Third reading and amended, 1668.
Over in its order, 1751.
Resumed and passed finally, 1980-1981.
Returned from House with Senate amendments concurred in, 2125.
Signed by President pro tempore, 2239.

MEMORIAL DAY, to restrain certain sports and parades on

House Bill No. 182.
Read in place in House by Mr. Horn, 89.
Referred to Committee on Military, 89.

MEMORIAL DAY.—Continued.

Reported with amendment, 1233.
First reading, 1500.
Second reading, 1574.
Third reading and defeated on final passage, 1740-1742.

Remarks on, by
Howe, 1740.
Horn, 1740-1741.
Heffran, 1741.
Flinchbaugh, 1741.
Ludlow, 1744.
Stadtlander, 1744.
Alexander, 1744.
Earley, 1745.

MEMORIAL HALLS, in counties of first class by city, amending act of 1921, authorizing erection by counties of memorial halls in memory of soldiers, sailors and marines, by providing for payment of

House Bill No. 716.
Read in place in House by Mr. Matthew Patterson, 385.
Referred to Committee on Municipal Corporations, 385.
Reported without amendment, 756.
First reading, 849.
Second reading and amended, 1048-1049.
Third reading and final passage, 1383-1384.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3250.
Signed by Speaker, 3434.

In Senate (No. 886).
Referred to Committee on Municipal Affairs, 1366.
Reported without amendment, 2901.
First reading, 2919.
Second reading, 3045.
Third reading and final passage, 3132.
Signed by President, 3323.

MEMORIAL HALLS, in memory of soldiers, sailors and marines, by providing that members of board of control shall include Veterans of Foreign Wars, amending act of 1921, authorizing erection by counties of

House Bill No. 782.
Read in place in House by Mr. Earley, 490.
Referred to Committee on Military, 490.
Reported without amendment, 1233.
First reading, 1499-1500.
Second reading, 1571.
Third reading and final passage, 1737-1738.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 2303.
Signed by Speaker, 2718.
Approved by Governor, 3018.

In Senate (No. 971).
Referred to Committee on Military Affairs, 1823.
Reported without amendment, 1957.
First reading, 2030.
Second reading, 2111.
Third reading and final passage, 2220.
Signed by President pro tempore, 2601.

MEMORIAL HOSPITAL (see appropriation).

MEMORIAL HOSPITAL ASSOCIATION (see appropriation).

MEMORIALS (see monuments and memorials, petitions).

MENTAL DEFECTIVES (see Constitution, insane).

MERCANTILE APPRAISERS' LISTS, abolishing the publication of

Senate Bill No. 390.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Griswold, 529.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 529.
Reported without amendment, 644.
First reading, 666.
Second reading, 721.
Recommitted to Committee on Finance, 742.

MERCANTILE LICENSE TAX (see Appleby Brothers and Whitaker, tax, United Baking Company).

MERCER COUNTY (see highway).

MERCER STATE HOSPITAL, and making appropriation, authorizing the sale and conveyance of real estate and personal property of

House Bill No. 1040.
Read in place in House by Mr. Anderson, 923.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 923.
Reported without amendment, 1261.
First reading, 1268.
Second reading, 1497.
Third reading and amended, 1567.
Resumed and passed finally, 1860.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 2303.
Signed by Speaker, 2719.
Approved by Governor, 2925.

In Senate (No. 1000).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1957.
Reported without amendment, 2028.
First reading, 2031.
Second reading, 2112-2113.
Over in its order, 2221.
Third reading and final passage, 2225.
Signed by President pro tempore, 2602.

Remarks on, by
Woodward, 2221.
Miller, 2221, 2225.

MERCER STATE HOSPITAL, members of Board of Trustees of, nominated, 18; nominations laid upon table, 23; referred to Committee on Finance, 60; reported with favorable recommendation, 3538; nominations confirmed, 3559.

MERCHANDISE, at price in excess of that marked thereof by the manufacture or purducer, making it unlawful to sell

House Bill No. 567.
Read in place in House by Mr. Baldi, 219.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 219.

MERCHANTS, TRANSIENT RETAIL, in cities, boroughs and townships, amending act of 1923, providing for licensing of

House Bill No. 837.
Read in place in House by Mr. Behney, 551.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 551.
Reported without amendment, 1233.
First reading, 1500.
Second reading, 1572.
Third reading and final passage, 1738.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3456.
Signed by Speaker, 3751.

In Senate (No. 972).
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 1823.
Reported without amendment, 1823.
First reading, 1826.
Over in its order, 2026.
Second reading and recommitted, 2111-2112.
Re-reported without amendment, 3183.
Third reading and final passage, 3332.
Signed by President pro tempore, 3681.

MERCY HOSPITAL (see appropriation).

MERGER (see moneys).

MESSAGE (see Governor).

MESSIAH RESCUE AND BENEVOLENT HOME (see appropriation).

METER CHARGES AND METERS (see public service companies, water).

METZGER, MAURICE R., Representative from Dauphin County, (Second District)

Bills introduced by
No. 32.
Establishing as a State highway a certain section of public road in Dauphin and Lancaster Counties, 80.

METZGER, MAURICE R.—Continued.

No. 64.
Amending act of 1921, relative to assessment of damages and benefits in construction of roads in counties of second class, by making provisions of act apply to all counties, 82.

No. 65.
Amending act of 1909, providing for office of county controller in certain counties, by changing amount at which contracts must be advertised, 82.

No. 612.
Amending act of 1921, providing for salaries of court criers and tipstaves in counties of fourth class, 255.

No. 613.
Amending act of 1923, regulating manufacture and sale of matteresses, pillows, upholstered furniture, etc., by changing method of fumigation, 255.

No. 695.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Dauphin County, 384.

No. 1355.
To provide for descriptions of real estate sold for delinquent taxes, 1679.

No. 1356.
Providing for patrol, maintenance and repair of township dirt roads in townships of second class, 1679.

No. 1474.
Amending act of 1921, requiring the licensing of dogs, by providing for return to counties of part of license fees, 2143.

Bill reported by
No. 1428.
Prohibiting the placing of any sign, banner or advertisement on or across any public road or highway without written consent of authorities responsible for such highway, 2398.

Election returns, 30.

Member of conference committee, 2953.

Member of standing committees, 73-78.

Motion by, to
Adjourn, 2858.

Oath of office administered to, 36.

Remarks by, on
Bill No. 1356, Providing for patrol, maintenance and repair of township dirt roads in townships of second class, 3221.

METZINGER, AUGUST C., Representative from Philadelphia County, (Twelfth District)

Amendments offered by, to
Bill No. 1532, Regulating the manufacture and sale of goods marked platinum or solid platinum, 2984.

Bills introduced by
No. 987.
Making appropriation to Kensington Hospital for Women, of Philadelphia, 843.

No. 988.
Making appropriation to Saint Christopher's Hospital for Children, of Philadelphia, 843.

No. 1532.
Regulating the manufacture and sale of goods marked platinum or solid platinum, 2246.

Bills reported by
No. 210.
Validating certain proceedings and elections of counties and municipalities, 255.

METZINGER, AUGUST C.—Continued.

No. 595.
Providing for filling of vacancies in certain county offices in counties of first class, 296.

No. 1167.
Amending act authorizing appointment in each county of interpreters, 2163.

No. 1252, (Senate No. 467).
Amending act regulating construction, maintenance and inspection of buildings used for exhibition of motion pictures in cities of first class, 1682.

No. 1331.
Amending act fixing pay of election officers, by decreasing number of electors required before additional compensation is paid to election officers, inspectors and clerks, 2807.

No. 1371.
Amending act for better government of cities of first class, by providing that a person must be a citizen of United States for five years to hold office of mayor, 2163.

No. 1447.
Making it a misdemeanor to stipulate or receive fees or commissions for procuring loans or purchases of negotiable instruments, 2163.

No. 1466.
Authorizing cities of first class to acquire land for purpose of holding public expositions celebrating the Sesqui-Centennial, 2249.

Bills returned by
No. 497.
Amending act of 1895, defining crime of train robbery, 603.

No. 499.
Amending act of 1876, relating to bank robbery, 603.

Election returns, 32.

Member of standing committees, 73-78.

Motion by, to
Recommit Bill No. 1532, regulating the manufacture and sale of goods marked platinum or solid platinum, 3073.

Oath of office administered to, 36.

MICHAUX STATE FOREST RESERVE (see Laural Dam).

MIDNIGHT MISSION (see appropriation).

MID-VALLEY HOSPITAL ASSOCIATION (see appropriation).

MIFFLIN COUNTY (see highway).

MIFFLIN, THOMAS, and making appropriation, authorizing appointment of commission for erection of monument in memory of

Senate Bill No. 56.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Culbertson, 67.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 67.
Reported without amendment, 2743.
First reading, 2805.
Second reading, 2902.
Third reading and final passage, 3033.

In House (No. 1717).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3202.

MILITARY RESERVATION at Mt. Gretna, making appropriation to Department of Military Affairs for athletic field at

House Bill No. 1648.
Read in place in House by Mr. Frank D. Evans, 2396.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 2396.

MILITARY RESERVATION at Mt. Gretna, making appropriation to Department of Military Affairs for purchase of additional lands in connection with the State

Senate Bill No. 1053.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Freeman, 2129.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 2129.
Reported without amendment, 2351.
First reading, 2389.
Second reading, 2480.
Third reading and final passage, 2627.
Returned from House without amendment.
Signed by President pro tempore, 3680.

In House (No. 1670).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 2923-2924.
Reported without amendment, 3206.
First reading, 3206.
Second reading, 3424.
Third reading and final passage, 3590.
Signed by Speaker, 3749.

MILK AND CREAM, regulating the weighing, buying, selling and testing of

Senate Bill No. 959.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Phipps, 1748.
Referred to Committee on Agriculture, 1748.
Reported without amendment, 2090.
First reading, 2139.
Second reading and recommitted, 2229-2231.
Re-reported with amendment, 2351.
Over in its order, 2471.
Recommitted to Committee on Public Health and Sanitation, 2625.
Re-reported without amendment, 3060.
Third reading and final passage, 3133.
Returned from House without amendment, 3742.
Signed by President, 3869.

In House (No. 1744).
Referred to Committee on Agriculture, 3254.
Reported without amendment, 3417.
First reading, 3418.
Second reading, 3615.
Third reading and final passage, 3840.
Signed by Speaker, 3976.

MILK, BOTTLED, for drinking purposes to patrons of hotels, restaurants and dining cars, requiring sale of

Senate Bill No. 15.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Woodward, 63.
Referred to Committee on Public Health and Sanitation, 63.
Reported with amendment, 176.
First reading, 177.
Second reading, 208.
Third reading and postponed, 228.
Over in its order, 320.
Resumed and passed third reading with amendments, 657.
Over in its order, 711, 819.
Resumed and passed finally, 879.
Returned from House without amendment, 2126.
Signed by President pro tempore, 2130.
Approved by Governor, 2348.

In House (No. 1099).
Referred to Committee on Public Health and Sanitation, 1041.
Reported without amendment, 1483.
First reading, 1562.
Second reading, 1729.
Third reading and final passage, 2171-2172.
Signed by Speaker, 2254.

MILK, CERTIFIED, and providing for appointment of commission by county medical societies or Department of Agriculture, regulating sale of

House Bill No. 513.
Read in place in House by Mr. Edwin P. Brown, 215.
Referred to Committee on Public Health and Sanitation, 215.
Reported without amendment, 304.
First reading, 407.
Recommitted, 445.

MILK PRODUCTS, may be manufactured on Sunday, amending act of 1794, for the prevention of vice and immorality, by providing that

House Bill No. 1173.
Read in place in House by Mr. Washington, 1233.
Referred to Committee on Law and Order, 1233.

MILLAR, ALBERT S. C., Representative from Philadelphia County, (Twenty-third District).

Amendments offered by, to
Bill No. 1000, Making it unlawful for district attorneys to sit within the bar of the court in counties of first class, 1573, 2698.

Bills introduced by
No. 757.
Amending act of 1874, regulating certain corporations, by changing effect of by-laws, 488.

No. 758.
Amending act of 1913, defining and regulating amusements and places used therefor, 488.

No. 1000.
Making it unlawful for district attorneys to sit within the bar of the court, in counties of first class, 921.

No. 1389.
Relating to the qualifications of real estate experts and the rules of evidence in proceedings arising from the exercise of the right of eminent domain, 1827.

No. 1469.
Fixing salary of chief deputy sheriff in counties of first class, 2142-2143.

Bills reported by
No. 1.
Creating a Geographic Board in the Department of Internal Affairs, 1712.

No. 119.
Making appropriation to Philadelphia Museums, 947.

No. 423.
Requiring building and loan associations to have a solicitor, 1233.

No. 651.
Authorizing the Valley Forge Park Commission to make use of moneys known as the "Wood Fund", 945.

No. 787.
Making appropriation to Eye and Ear Hospital, of Pittsburgh, 952.

No. 808.
Making appropriation to Appleby Brothers and Whitaker, of Harrisburg, for refund of mercantile license tax, 953.

No. 823.
Making appropriation to Simon H. Barnes Memorial Hospital, of Susquehanna, 953.

No. 999.
Making appropriation to Saint Luke's Homeopathic Hospital, of Philadelphia, 1042.

No. 1213, (Senate No. 345).
Making appropriation to House of Industry for Discharged Prisoners, of Philadelphia, 1553.

No. 1218, (Senate No. 369).
Making appropriation to Midnight Mission, of Philadelphia, 1553.

No. 1306, (Senate No. 515).
Making appropriation to Washington Crossing Park Commission for acquisition of lands and property, 1683.

No. 1374, (Senate No. 540).
Regulating issuance of negotiable instruments by corporations, 2519.

MILLAR, ALBERT S. C.—Continued.

No. 1501, (Senate No. 232).
Validating ordinances and proceedings by borough councils for paying and curbing public highways, 2929.

No. 1620, (Senate No. 890).
Amending act of 1874, relating to corporations, by reducing period within which building and loan associations may proceed against securities of stockholders neglecting to pay instalments, 2929.

No. 1716, (Senate No. 1145).
Amending and repealing part of act providing for escheat of deposits of money or property for storage or safekeeping, 3438.

Election returns, 32.

Member of special committees, 299.

Member of standing committees, 73-78.

Motion by, to
Reconsider vote on Bill No. 758, Amending act defining, regulating and requiring the licensing of public amusements and places used therefor, 3433.

Reconsider vote on Bill No. 1000, Making it unlawful for district attorenys to sit within the bar of the court in counties of the first class, 2698.

Oath of office administered to, 36.

Remarks by, on
Bill No. 443, Providing that the cost of moving the household effects and families of certain State employes shall be deemed expenses under certain circumstances, 783.

Bill No. 1000, Making it unlawful for district attorneys to sit within the bar of the court in counties of first class, 3436-3437.

Resolution, concurrent, offered by
Recalling from Governor House Bill No. 758, Amending act defining, regulating and requiring the licensing of public amusements and places used therefor, 3250.

MILLER, CHRISTIAN, Representative from Luzerne County, (First District)

Amendments offered by, to
Bill No. 200, Making appropriation for adjusting claims against the Commonwealth for injury or death of persons while fighting forest fires, 2070.

Bills introduced by
No. 200.
Making appropriation for adjusting claims against the Commonwealth for injury or death of persons while fighting forest fires, 91.

No. 289.
Supplement to act of 1923, making appropriation to State Hospital for Injured Persons of the Middle Coal Field, Hazleton, 129.

No. 508.
Making appropriation to United Charities of Hazleton, 215.

No. 655.
Requiring railroad companies to properly man their trains, 292.

No. 1117.
Making appropriation to State Hospital for Injured Persons of the Middle Coal Field, 1228.

No. 1525.
Amending act of 1923, prohibiting the location of prisons or lock-ups close to public school buildings in cities of third class, 2246.

Bills reported by
No. 290.
Making appropriation to Saint John's General Hospital, of Pittsburgh, 949.

MILLER, CHRISTIAN.—Continued.

No. 291.
Making appropriation to Pottsville Hospital, 949.

No. 295.
Making appropriation to Woman's Hospital, of Philadelphia, 949.

No. 296.
Making appropriation to Medical and Surgical Hospital, of Reading, 949.

No. 300.
Making appropriation to Northeastern Hospital, of Philadelphia, 949.

No. 302.
Making appropriation to University of Pennsylvania for Polyclinic Hospital, 949.

No. 589.
Permitting fishing on Sunday with one rod and two hooks, 1482.

No. 1036.
Making appropriation to Nazarene Home for Aged, at Philadelphia, 1043.

No. 1188, (Senate No. 100).
Making appropriation to Tabor Home for Children, of Doylestown, 1552.

No. 1153.
Authorizing the Department of Highways to provide for repair and maintenance of highways in Valley Forge Park, 1713.

No. 1308, (Senate No. 522).
Making appropriation to Hazleton State Hospital, 1683.

No. 1448.
Amending Workmen's Compensation Act, by exempting fraternal organizations and mutual beneficial societies from provisions of act, 2517.

Election returns, 31.

Leave of absence granted, 845.

Member of standing committees, 73-78.

Motion by, for
Previous question on Bill No. 624, relating to employment of attorneys in counties of fifth class, 683.

Motion by, to
Place on calendar Bill No. 655, Requiring railroad companies to properly man their trains, 1557.

Place on calendar House Bill No. 985, Amending Workmen's Compensation Act, by fixing date compensation shall start when disability extends over four weeks, 3110.

Postpone Bill No. 308, Providing that territory annexed to cities of second class shall constitute a part of the poor districts thereof, 640.

Reconsider vote on Bill No. 1732, (Senate No. 1134), Regulating the selection, drawing and summoning of jurors in counties of third class, 3968.

Oath of office administered to, 36.

Presentation of testimonial to David W. Thomas, Assistant Clerk of House, 3992.

Remarks by, on
Bill No. 308, Providing that territory annexed to cities of second class shall constitute a part of the poor districts thereof, 639-640.

Bill No. 459, Repealing act of 1921, imposing State tax on anthracite coal, 786-787.

Bill No. 583, Regulating and determining what weight shall make a ton of coal, 3439.

MILLER, CHRISTIAN.—Continued.

Bill No. 655, Requiring railroad companies to properly man their trains, 1557-1558.

Bill No. 985, Amending Workmen's Compensation Act, by fixing date compensation shall start when disability extends over four weeks, 3110.

Bill No. 1581, Amending act to provide for the health and safety of persons employed in and about the bituminous coal mines, 3299.

MILLER, FRANK P., Senator from Fiftieth District, (Crawford and Mercer Counties)

Amendments offered by, to

Bill No. 160, Authorizing health boards in cities of third class, boroughs and first class townships to organize State and county health associations, 531.

Bill No. 162, Prescribing sanitary regulations and standards for tenement and boarding houses in cities of second and third class, boroughs, towns and townships, 429-431.

Bill No. 342, Further amending act prohibiting the manufacture or sale of adulterated, misbranded or deleterious foods, 592-592.

Bill No. 462, Further amending act of 1836, relating to roads, highways and bridges, by authorizing such bridges to be located wherever necessary, in proceedings pending or hereafter begun, 1011.

Bill No. 517, Validating ordinances and proceedings by borough councils for paving and curbing public highways, 1519.

Bill No. 635, (House No. 608), Further amending act creating State Board of Undertakers in cities of first, second and third class, 1753.

Bill No. 1182, (House No. 1398), Providing for the examination and licensing of undertakers, 3379.

Bills introduced by

No. 160.
Authorizing boards in cities of third class, boroughs and first class townships to organize county health associations, 143.

No. 161.
Amending act of 1915, regulating registration of births, deaths or marriages, by requiring fees for certified copies thereof to be turned over to Department of Health, 144.

No. 162.
Prescribing sanitary regulations and standards for tenement and boarding houses in cities of second and third class, boroughs, towns and townships, 144.

No. 264.
Prohibiting the construction of crossings of railroad or street railway tracks and public highways at grade, 227.

No. 265.
Further amending act of 1915, regulating loans of $300 or less, by reducing rate of interest allowed, 227.

No. 297.
Regulating the business of loaning money in sums in excess of $300 and not exceeding $1000, 297.

No. 342.
Further amending act of 1909, prohibiting the manufacture, or sale of adulterated, misbranded or deleterious foods, by permitting the use of saccharin in foods for invalids, 413.

No. 406.
Validating certain municipal assessments, claims and liens in boroughs, 530.

MILLER, FRANK P.—Continued.

No. 462.
Further amending act of 1836, relating to roads, highways and bridges, by authorizing, in proceedings pending or hereafter begun, such bridges to be located wherever necessary, 645.

No. 469.
Requiring operators of motor vehicles who meet with an accident to report same to chief of police or nearest justice of the peace or constable, 662.

No. 495.
Authorizing municipalities to expend money for insurance volunteer firemen, 743.

No. 516.
Making appropriation to Department of Welfare for organization of orthopaedic unit, 794.

No. 517.
Validating ordinances and proceedings by councils in boroughs for paving and curbing public highways, 794.

No. 518.
Providing for the improvement of certain streets, alleys, and highways on boundary lines of cities, boroughs and townships, and assessment of abutting property owners, 794-795.

No. 581.
Further amending act of 1911, establishing public school system, by allowing additional compensation to teachers for attendance at institutes, 992.

No. 956.
Authorizing municipalities to appropriate and borrow money for use by the Commonwealth for conservation of water and flood control, 1669.

No. 1014.
Amending act of 1921, defining and regulating practice of dentistry, by conferring additional powers upon State Dental Society regarding violation of act, 1959.

No. 1034.
Constituting the board of trustees of Allegheny College, Meadville, a commission to provide a memorial to the memory of the late President McKinley, and making appropriation, 2091.

No. 1069.
Requiring Secretary of Highways to erect signs at dangerous crossings, 2224.

No. 1091.
Amending act of 1923, relating to the examination and licensing of osteopathic physicians and surgeons, 2241.

No. 1200.
Establishing as a State highway a certain section of public road in Mercer County, 2790.

No. 1238.
Making appropriation to Department of Public Instruction for use of Board of Osteopathic Examiners and the Board of Medical Education and Licensure, 3023.

Bills reported by

No. 15.
Requiring sale of bottled milk for drinking purposes to patrons of hotels, restaurants and dining cars, 176.

No. 47.
Requiring sale of oysters by count, 117.

No. 162.
Prescribing sanitary regulations and standards for tenement and boarding houses in cities of second and third class, boroughs, towns and townships, 380.

MILLER, FRANK P.—Continued.

No. 300.
Supplementing the act of 1923, prohibiting the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors for beverage purposes, 709.

No. 329.
Regulating the manufacture, sale and registration of non-alcoholic drinks, 529.

No. 363.
Further amending act establishing public school employes' retirement system, by giving employes certain additional service credit, and extending certain provisions of act, 1292.

No. 393.
Amending and repealing part of act establishing public school system, relative to reclassification of high schools, 644.

No. 402.
To prevent fraudulent procedure in obtaining credentials from the Department of Public Instruction, 644.

No. 420, (House No. 455).
Further amending the School Code, with regard to advertisement of competitive bids for construction and repairs exceeding three hundred dollars, 875.

No. 479.
Establishing emergency fund for use of Department of Agriculture for outbreaks of pests and plant and animal diseases, 1221-1222.

No. 636, (House No. 709).
Amending act regulating practice of osteopathy, 2027.

No. 1038.
Providing for licensing and registration by the Dental Council of certain persons to practice dentistry, 2484.

No. 1069.
Requiring Secretary of Highways to erect signs at dangerous crossings, 2671.

No. 1091.
Amending act relating to the examination and licensing of osteopathic physicians and surgeons, 2241-2242, 3059.

No. 1103, (House No. 674).
Amending act relating to the right to practice optometry, 3320.

No. 1213.
Relating to destruction of cancelled or unused bonds or other evidence of indebtedness of the Commonwealth, 3021.

No. 1359, (House No. 1455).
Providing for the State registration of osteopathic nurses, 3402.

No. 1365, (House No. 1283).
Relating to practice of naturopathy, 3402.

Leave of absence granted, 53.

Member of special committees, 381.

Member of standing committees, 60-62.

Motion by, to
Postpone Bill No. 1130, amending act for better and more impartial selection of jurors, by providing for two additional jury commissioners and further regulating selection of jurors in counties of third class, 2788.

Proceed to consideration of Bill No. 877, (House No. 856), prohibiting the manufacture of gambling machines, 3370-3371.

MILLER, FRANK P.—Continued.

Recommit Bill No. 162, prescribing sanitary regulations and standards for tenement and boarding houses in cities of second and third class, boroughs, towns and townships, 480.

Recommit Bill No. 278, regulating practice of chiropractic, 905.

Recommit Bill No. 299, defining chiropractic, 1206, 3687.

Recommit Bill No. 517, validating ordinances and proceedings by councils in boroughs for paving and curbing highways, 1666.

Recommit Bill No. 670, (House No. 857), amending act regulating manufacture and sale of mattresses, pillows, upholstered furniture, etc., 2886.

Recommit Bill No. 1069, requiring Secretary of Highways to erect signs at dangerous crossings, 2895.

Recommit Bill No. 1091, amending act relating to examination and licensing of osteopathic physicians and surgeons, 2475.

Recommit Bill No. 1182, (House No. 1398), providing for the examination, licensing and registration of undertakers, 3541.

Recommit Bill No. 1365, (House No. 1283), relating to the practice of Naturopathy, 3526.

Reconsider vote on Bill No. 517, validating ordinances and proceedings by councils in boroughs for paving and curbing public highways, 1666.

Suspend Rule 39, requiring concurrent resolutions to be referred to committee, 119, 1223, 3727.

Remarks by, on
Bill No. 19, Making incurable insanity a cause for divorce, 483-484.

Bill No. 342, Amending the Pure Food Act of 1909, by permitting the use of saccharin in foods for invalids, 713.

Bill No. 1000, (House No. 1040), Authorizing the sale and conveyance of real estate and personal property of the Mercer State Hospital, 2221, 2225.

Bill No. 1091, Amending act relating to the examination and licensing of osteopathic physicians and surgeons, 3174.

Bill No. 1130, Amending act for better and more impartial selection of jurors, by providing for two additional jury commissioners and further regulating selection of jurors in counties of third class, 2788.

Motion to recommit Bill No. 1365, (House No. 1283), relating to the practice of Naturopathy, 3526.

Resolution offered by
Deferring presentation of bills in Senate until after appointment of standing committees, 5.

Resolutions, concurrent, offered by
Authorizing appointment of committee to investigate advisability of printing upon calendar brief statement of purposes of object of bills, 3726-3727.

Authorizing appointment of committee to investigate method of printing and filing bills and resolutions, 119.

Endorsing the purposes of the Sesqui-Centennial and the Thomas Jefferson Centennial Commission, 3567.

Relative to new method of filing and printing bills, calendars, histories and journals, 1222-1223.

MILLER, HENRY A., Representative from Northampton County, (Second District).

Bills introduced by
No. 370.
To regulate and standardize the manufacture and sale of clinical thermometers, 160.

MILLER, FRANK P.—Continued.

No. 815.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Northampton County, 492.

No. 816.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Northampton County, 492.

Bills reported by
No. 292.
Supplement to act establishing county board of viewers, 295, 553.

No. 418.
Authorizing boroughs to acquire and operate water systems, 756.

No. 426.
Amending act of 1901, providing for collection of taxes by the city treasurer in cities of third class, 927.

No. 1069.
Supplement to act empowering the State Highway Department to rebuild certain inter-county bridges destroyed by fire, with regard to payment out of motor license fund, 1263.

No. 1557.
Amending Township Code, by authorizing townships of second class to accept as part of township road system the roads dedicated to public use, 2496.

Election returns, 31.

Member of standing committees, 73-78,

Oath of office administered to, 36.

Question of personal privilege raised by, on
Vote on House Bill No. 655, Full Crew Bill, 2735.

MILLER, HERMAN P., as Senate Librarian, resolution (Senate), by Baldwin, authorizing election of, 6.

MILLIKIN HOSPITAL (see appropriation).

MINE EXAMINING BOARDS, BITUMINOUS, by empowering Secretary of Mines to appoint members thereof in the various inspection districts, amending act of 1923, providing for appointment of

House Bill No. 1346.
Read in place in House by Mr. McDermott, 1679.
Referred to Committee on Mines and Mining, 1679.

MINE INSPECTORS, ANTHRACITE AND BITUMINOUS, making appropriation to Department of Mines for payment of salaries and expenses due

Senate Bill No. 531.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Joyce, 796.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 796.
Reported without amendment, 877.
First reading, 916.
Second reading and recommitted, 1026.

MINE INSPECTORS EXAMINING BOARD, ANTHRACITE, members of, nominated, 15; nominations laid upon table 23; referred to Committee on Finance, 60; reported with favorable recommendation, 3538; nominations confirmed, 3559.

MINERAL LANDS (see Constitution).

MINERS' CERTIFICATES, ANTHRACITE COAL, to the Department of Mines, requiring the forwarding in certain cases of

House Bill No. 693.
Read in place in House by Mr. Duddy, 384.
Referred to Committee on Mines and Mining, 384.

MINERS' HOSPITAL (see appropriation).

MINES AND MINING (see also giant power, police force, railroads, Secretary of Mines).

MINES, ANTHRACITE COAL, prohibiting use of trolly locomotives and requiring attendants at certain ventilating fans in

Senate Bill No. 295.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. DeWitt, 276.
Referred to Committee on Mines and Mining, 276.

MINES, ANTHRACITE COAL.—Continued.

Reported without amendment, 3059.
First reading, 3064.
Second reading, 3149.
Recommitted, 3329.

MINES, ANTHRACITE COAL, with regard to registration and examination of persons employed therein, amending act of 1921, for the health and safety of persons employed in and about

House Bill No. 341.
Read in place in House by Mr. Heffran, 132.
Referred to Committee on Mines and Mining, 132.

MINES, BITUMINOUS COAL, and providing for appointment of Miners' Examining Boards, for the protection of persons working in

House Bill No. 325.
Read in place in House by Mr. Heffran, 131.
Referred to Committee on Mines and Mining, 131.

MINES, BITUMINOUS COAL, by changing qualifications therefor, amending act of 1923, providing for appointment of boards of examiners of applicants for mine foremen, assistant mine foremen and fire bosses in

House Bill No. 339.
Read in place in House by Mr. Heffran, 132.
Referred to Committee on Mines and Mining, 132.
Reported with amendment, 690.
First reading, 787.
Second reading and amended, 850-851.
Third reading and final passage, 943.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 2303.
Signed by Speaker, 2717.
Approved by Governor, 3234.

In Senate (No. 608).
Referred to Committee on Mines and Mining, 1033.
Reported without amendment, 2028-2029.
First reading, 2029.
Second reading, 2109.
Third reading and final passage, 2216.
Signed by President pro tempore, 2600.

MINES, BITUMINOUS COAL, by regulating blasting in gaseous and non-gaseous portions, amending act of 1911, to provide for health and safety of persons employed in and about

House Bill No. 1274.
Read in place in House by Mr. Heffran, 1546.
Referred to Committee on Mines and Mining, 1546.

MINES, BITUMINOUS COAL, by regulating storage battery locomotives, amending act of 1911, for the health and safety of persons employed in and about

House Bill No. 338.
Read in place in House by Mr. Heffran, 132.
Referred to Committee on Mines and Mining, 132.
Reported with amendment, 754.
First reading, 847.
Second reading, 977.
Third reading and final passage, 1252-1253.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 2303.
Signed by Speaker, 2717.
Approved by Governor, 3234.

In Senate (No. 634).
Referred to Committee on Mines and Mining, 1225.
Reported without amendment, 2028.
First reading, 2030.
Second reading, 2109.
Third reading and final passage, 2218.
Signed by President pro tempore, 2600.

MINES, BITUMINOUS COAL, by regulating the ventilation of entries in non-gaseous mines, amending act of 1911, to provide for the health and safety of persons employed in and about

House Bill No. 1581.
Read in place in House by Mr. Peelor, 2391.
Referred to Committee on Mines and Mining, 2391.
Reported without amendment, 2721.
First reading, 2726.
Second reading, 2999.
Dropped from calendar, 3299.

MINES, BITUMINOUS COAL.—Continued.

Remarks on, by
Talbot, 3299.
Peelor, 3299.
Miller, Christian, 3299.

MINES, BITUMINOUS COAL, by requiring examination by foremen or assistants of all working places twice a day, amending act of 1911, to provide for the health and safety of persons employed in and about

House Bill No. 1007
Read in place in House by Mr. Munley, 921.
Referred to Committee on Mines and Mining, 921.

MINES, BITUMINOUS COAL, by requiring maps of seams under or over another mine, amending act of 1911, for the health and safety of persons employed in and about

House Bill No. 342.
Read in place in House by Mr. Heffran, 132.
Referred to Committee on Mines and Mining, 132.
Reported with amendment, 755.
First reading, 847.
Second reading and amended, 980-981.
Third reading and amended, 1256.
Resumed and passed finally, 1380-1381.
Returned from Senate with amendments in which House concurred, 2327-2328.
Signed by Speaker, 2717.
Approved by Governor, 3234.

In Senate (No. 879).
Referred to Committee on Mines and Mining, 1365.
Reported with amendment, 2029.
First reading, 2030.
Second reading, 2111.
Third reading and final passage, 2219.
Returned from House with Senate amendments concurred in, 2345.
Signed by President pro tempore, 2600.

MINES, BITUMINOUS COAL OR CLAY, to furnish maps of mines and workings along division line of such lands, by regulating procedure in case of failure to furnish such maps, amending act of 1911, requiring owners or operators of

House Bill No. 1560.
Read in place in House by Mr. Stadtlander, 2390.
Referred to Committee on Mines and Mining, 2390.

MINES, BITUMINOUS COAL, with regard to use of safety lamps and moistening of dust therein, amending act of 1911, for the health and safety of persons employed in and about

House Bill No. 340.
Read in place in House by Mr. Heffran, 132.
Referred to Committee on Mines and Mining, 132.
Reported with amendment, 756.
First reading, 849.
Second reading and amended, 984-986.
Third reading and final passage, 1285-1286.
Returned from Senate with amendments in which House concurred, 2327.
Signed by Speaker, 2717.
Approved by Governor, 3234.

In Senate (No. 663).
Referred to Committee on Mines and Mining, 1328.
Reported with amendment, 2029.
First reading, 2030.
Second reading, 2110-2111.
Third reading and final passage, 2219.
Returned from House with Senate amendments concurred in, 2345.
Signed by President pro tempore, 2600.

MINES, DEPARTMENT OF, amending General Appropriation Act of 1923, by making appropriation to

House Bill No. 908.
Read in place in House by Mr. Henderson, 748.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 748.

MINES, DEPARTMENT OF, transferring and re-appropriating certain moneys heretofore appropriated to

House Bill No. 1401.
Read in place in House by Mr. Henderson, 1828.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1828.

MINES, DEPARTMENT OF.—Continued.

Reported without amendment, 1931.
First reading, 2035.
Second reading, 2189.
Third reading and final passage, 2332-2333.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 2832.
Signed by Speaker, 3220.

In Senate (No. 1124).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 2344.
Reported without amendment, 2388.
First reading, 2389.
Second reading, 2483.
Third reading and final passage, 2650.
Signed by President, 3127.

MINES, DEPARTMENT OF, transferring and re-appropriating to Department of Public Instruction certain unexpended balance of appropriation to

House Bill No. 909.
Read in place in House by Mr. Henderson, 748.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 748.
Reported without amendment, 1682.
First reading, 1683.
Second reading, 1848.
Third reading and amended, 2177.
Resumed and passed finally, 2262-2263.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 2514.
Signed by Speaker, 2719.
Approved by Governor, 2925.

In Senate (No. 1073).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 2236.
Reported without amendment, 2243.
First reading, 2245.
Second reading, 2386.
Third reading and final passage, 2474-2475.
Signed by President pro tempore, 2602.

MINES, SECRETARY OF, nomination of Joseph J. Walsh as, 13; laid upon table, 23; referred to Committee on Finance, 60; reported with favorable recommendation, 3538; nomination confirmed, 3559.

MINISTERS (see lands).

MINOR AND MINORS (see bank deposits, child, children, decedents' estates, murder, school system).

MOFFATT, WILLIAM J., Representative from Lawrence County, (First District).

Amendments offered by, to
Bill No. 889, Providing for maintenance by municipalities of soldiers' monuments and memorials where there is no organization to care for same, 2575.

Bill No. 890, Further amending School Code, by providing for re-assignment of children when transportation is not provided in district, 2073-2074.

Bill No. 893, Amending act defining and regulating consolidated schools, 2076.

Bill No. 1366, Amending act relating to parole of convicts, by authorizing courts to require defendants places on probation to pay money for use of county, 2970.

Bills introduced by
No. 128.
Making appropriation to Shenango Valley Hospital at New Castle, 86.

No. 153.
Making appropriation to Almira Home Association of New Castle, 87.

No. 889.
Providing for maintenance by municipalities of soldiers' monuments and memorials where there is no organization to care for same, 670.

No. 890.
Further amending act of 1911, establishing public school system, by providing for re-assignment of children when transportation is not provided in district, 670.

MOFFATT, WILLIAM J.—Continued.

No. 893.
Amending act of 1919, defining consolidation of schools, by further defining said schools, and fixing Commonwealth's share of cost of transportation, 670.

No. 1042.
Amending act of 1923, empowering boroughs without petition to grade and pave streets and assess part of cost thereof against abutting property owners, so as to provide for assessment of whole cost against property owners, 923.

No. 1366.
Amending act of 1911, relating to parole of convicts, by authorizing courts to require defendants placed on probation to pay money for use of county, 1680.

Bills reported by
No. 124.
Amending act relating to surety of the peace, 2518.

No. 242.
Amending act relating to cost of return, maintenance and trial of escaped prisoners, 1483.

No. 344.
Requiring owners or proprietors of storage warehouses to notify title holders of intended removal of goods therein, 1483.

No. 374.
Requiring owners or proprietors of storage warehouses to notify title holders of intended removal or sale of goods therein, 1483.

No. 457.
Providing for the conduct of business in orphans' court in case of vacancy in office of judge, 553.

No. 529.
Providing for payment by counties and poor districts of salaries of county officers pending settlement of a dispute, 755.

No. 561.
Regulating recording of deeds, 755.

No. 562.
Further amending act requiring licenses to sell steamship tickets, 927.

No. 661.
Amending act providing for the removal or retirement of judges, 755.

No. 929, (Senate No. 358).
Amending act creating joint commission of Pennsylvania and New York for acquisition and maintenance of certain toll-bridges over the Delaware River, 1716.

No. 1338.
Authorizing recorder of deeds in counties of fourth class to appoint a solicitor, 2518.

No. 1470.
Amending act authorizing municipalities to require a bond to protect labor and material-men in erection of public buildings, 2518.

No. 1497.
Providing for the appointment of special detectives in counties of fifth class, 2398.

No. 1562, (Senate No. 591).
Amending act establishing public school employes' retirement system, by providing for reinstatement of persons separated from school service for more than five years, 2724.

No. 1682, (Senate No. 1093).
Fixing salary of county controllers in counties of sixth class, 3095.

MOFFATT, WILLIAM J.—Continued.

No. 1688, (Senate No. 337).
Revising and consolidating the law relating to poor relief excepting in counties of first and second class, 3095.

No. 1765, (Senate No. 1152).
To quiet title to real estate formerly held by corporations not authorized to hold same, 3629.

No. 1768, (Senate No. 449).
Amending act providing for licensing and regulation of dance halls and ball rooms, by extending act to include boroughs and townships of first and second class, 3629.

Bill returned by
No. 711.
Amending act providing for the imposition and collection of certain inheritance taxes, 751.

Election returns, 31.

Leave of absence granted, 1234, 1853.

Member of special committees, 444.

Member of standing committees, 73-78.

Motion by, to
Drop from calendar Bill No. 1682, (Senate No. 1093), fixing salary of county controllers in counties of sixth class, 3813.

Oath of office administered to, 36.

MOLASSES (see food).

MONEY AND MONEYS (see also bank, banks, building and loan associations, county treasurers, forest reserves, funds, highways, institutions, loans, solicitation, tax).

MONEYS held in certain special funds in the State Treasury with moneys in the general fund, providing for merger of

Senate Bill No. 12.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Woodward, 63.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 63.
Reported without amendment, 411.
First reading, 441.
Dropped from calendar, 481.
Vote reconsidered and bill placed on calendar, 542.
Second reading, 542.
Third reading and defeated on final passage, 572-574.

Remarks on, by
Schantz, 481, 573.
Davis, 481, 573.
Woodward, 481, 572-573.

MONROE COUNTY (see highway).

MONROE COUNTY HOSPITAL (see appropriation).

MONTEFIORE HOSPITAL ASSOCIATION (see appropriation).

MONTGOMERY COUNTY (see highway, highways).

MONTGOMERY HOSPITAL (see appropriation).

MONUMENTS AND MEMORIALS (see also Battlefield Commission, Beaver, Camp Meade, memorial halls, McKinley, Meade, Mifflin, Morton, Pennypacker, soldiers, Wayne, Weiser, Wilmot).

MONUMENTS AND MEMORIALS, SOLDIERS', where there is no organization to care for same, providing for maintenance by municipalities of

House Bill No. 889.
Read in place in House by Mr. Moffatt, 670.
Referred to Committee on Military, 670.
Reported without amendment, 2033.
First reading, 2193.
Second reading, 2259-2260.
Third reading and amended, 2575.
Resumed and passed finally, 2838-2839.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3457.
Signed by Speaker, 3751.

MONUMENTS AND MEMORIALS, SOLDIERS.—Continued.

In Senate (No. 1205.)
Referred to Committee on Military Affairs, 2803.
Reported without amendment, 3043-3044.
First reading, 3064.
Second reading, 3159.
Third reading and final passage, 3366.
Signed by President pro tempore, 3681.

MOORE, D. GLENN, Representative from Washington County, (First District)

Amendments offered by, to
Bill No. 457, Providing for the conduct of business in orphans' court in case of vacancy in office of judge, 696, 2857.

Bills introduced by
No. 155.
Making appropriation to Institute of Practical Arts of Old Concord, 87.

No. 386.
Constituting the board of trustees of Washington and Jefferson College the James A. Beaver Memorial Commission, 161.

No. 457.
Providing for the conduct of business in orphans' courts in cases of vacancy in office of judge, 181.

No. 694.
Making appropriation to Washington Hospital Association, 384.

No. 859.
Making it unlawful to enter for certain purposes upon land posted as private property, 602.

No. 1329.
Amending act of 1921, relating to extension of powers and eminent domain of light, heat and power companies, by eliminating the power to condemn lands and waters for transmission and distribution purposes, 1677.

Election returns, 33.

Member of standing committees, 73-78-91.

Motion by, to
Reconsider vote dropping from calendar Bill No. 1728, (Senate No. 1131). Making it unlawful to enter for certain purposes upon land posted as private property, 3805.

Reconsider vote on Bill No. 457, Providing for the conduct of business in orphans' court in case of vacancy in office of judge, 2857.

Oath of office administered to, 36.

Remarks by, on
Bill No. 859, Making it unlawful to enter for certain purposes upon land posted as private property, 2062.

Bill No. 1071, (Senate No. 300), United Dry Bill, 1837-1838.

Resolution offered by
Requesting the Auditor General to furnish information relative to exemption of capital stock of corporations from taxation, 1931.

Resolutions, concurrent, offered by
Recalling from Governor House Bill No. 457, providing for the conduct of business in orphans' court in case of vacancy in office of judge, 2677.

Requesting Director of Sesqui-Centennial to establish a radio broadcasting station at Philadelphia to be known as WCA in honor of William C. Alexander, 3987.

MOORE, JAMES N., Director of Legislative Reference Bureau, presentation of testimonial from Members of House to, 3991.

MOORE, S. EDWARD, History Clerk of House, presentation of testimonial from Members of House to, 3995.

MORRIS MONUMENT COMMISSION, members of, nominated, 20; nominations laid upon table, 23; referred to Committee on Finance, 60; reported with favorable recommendation, 3538; nominations confirmed, 3559.

MORRIS MONUMENT COMMISSION, ROBERT, for completion and erection of the Robert Morris Monument, making appropriation to

Senate Bill No. 1138.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Schantz, 2378.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 2378.
Reported without amendment, 2388.
First reading, 2390.
Second reading, 2483.
Third reading and final passage, 2651.
Returned from House without amendment, 3370.
Signed by President, 3480.

In House (No. 1674).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 2807.
Reported without amendment, 3071.
First reading, 3072.
Second reading, 3208.
Third reading and final passage, 3428.
Signed by Speaker, 3617.

MORRIS MONUMENT, in Philadelphia, making appropriation to Department of Property and Supplies for completion of Robert

House Bill No. 211.
Read in place in House by Mr. McCaig, 92.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 92.
Reported without amendment, 113.
First reading, 114.
Second reading, 142.
Recommitted, 164-165.

MORRISON, WILLIAM L., Representative from Erie County, (First District).

Amendments offered by, to
Bill No. 297, Authorizing counties of fourth class and cities of third class to appropriate moneys to State parks, 264.

Bill No. 673, Further amending act relating to government of cities of third class, by changing salaries of councilmen and mayors, 622.

Bills introduced by
No. 89.
Making appropriation to Saint Vincent's Hospital Association of Erie, 84.

No. 90.
Making appropriation to Erie Home for Friendless, 84.

No. 297.
Authorizing counties of fourth class and cities of third class to appropriate moneys to State park and State park and harbor commissions, 129.

No. 673.
Further amending act of 1913, providing for incorporation and government of cities of third class, by changing salaries of councilmen and mayors, 293-294.

No. 1338.
Authorizing recorders of deeds in counties of fourth class to appoint a solicitor, 1678.

Bills reported by
No. 564.
Amending the Prohibition Enforcement Act of 1923, by declaring places for sale of intoxicating liquor a nuisance, 673.

No. 1493.
Joint resolution proposing amendment to Constitution, providing that General Assembly may authorize Pittsburgh to levy special assessments against property owners for public improvements, 2517.

Election returns, 30.

Member of standing committees, 73-78, 91.

MORRISON, WILLIAM L.—Continued.

Oath of office administered to, 36.

Resolution offered by
Granting use of Hall of House to Department of Highways for purpose of receiving bids on highway construction projects, 58.

MORTGAGE, MORTGAGES AND MORTGAGING (see also banks, building and loan associations, chattels, married women).

MORTGAGES, shall be noted on the margin of the record of the first mortgage, providing that the address of all mortgagees of second

House Bill No. 1269.
Read in place in House by Mr. Sowers, 1546.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 1546.

MORTON, JOHN, and making appropriation, authorizing appointment of commission for erection of monument at Chester in memory of

Senate Bill No. 22.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. MacDade, 64.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 64.
Reported without amendment, 1027.
First reading, 1034.
Second reading, 1202.
Third reading and final passage, 1298.

In House (No. 1289).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1547.

MOTHERS' ASSISTANCE FUND, making appropriation to carry into effect provisions of act of 1919, creating

House Bill No. 387.
Read in place in House by Miss Martha G. Thomas, 161.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 161.
Reported with amendment, 950.
First reading, 962.
Second reading, 1165-1166.
Third reading and final passage, 1445.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 1856-1857.
Signed by Speaker, 2040.
Approved by Governor, 3582-3583.

In Senate (No. 807).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1339.
Reported without amendment, 1348.
First reading, 1360.
Over in its order, 1539.
Second reading, 1637.
Third reading and final passage, 1788-1789.
Signed by President, 1967.

MOTHERS' ASSISTANCE FUND, members of Board of Trustees of, nominated, 21-23; nominations laid upon table, 23; member of, nominated and confirmed, 56-57; referred to Committee on Finance, 60; members of, nominated, 155; confirmed, 158-159; nominated and confirmed, 175; nominated, 245; confirmed, 248; nominated and confirmed, 440; nominated and confirmed, 1031; nominated and confirmed, 1328; nominated, 1962; confirmed, 1963; nominated and confirmed, 3322; reported with favorable recommendation, 3538; nominations confirmed, 3559.

MOTION PICTURE FILMS, regulating manufacture, use and sale of

Senate Bill No. 552.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Daix, 877.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 877.
Reported without amendment, 991.
First reading, 1036.
Second reading, 1211-1212.
Over in its order, 1310, 1520, 1562, 1753, 1996.
Recommitted, 2101.
Re-reported with amendment, 2744.
Third reading and final passage, 2885-2886.

In House (No. 1696).
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 3067.
Reported with amendment, 3287.
First reading, 3287.
Second reading, 3612.
Recommitted to Committee on Elections, 3765.

MOTION PICTURE PROJECTIONISTS and apprentices, and imposing certain duties upon the Department of Labor and Industry, providing for the licensing of

House Bill No. 1576.
Read in place in House by Mr. Hall, 2391.
Referred to Committee on Labor and Industry, 2391.

MOTION PICTURE PROJECTIONISTS and apprentices, providing for licensing of

Senate Bill No. 339.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Kunkle, 412-413.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 413.
Reported with amendment, 792.
First reading, 842.
Second reading, 908-909.
Recommitted, 1004.

MOTION PICTURES, by providing for the promulgation of rulings and inspection by the Department of Labor and Industry, amending act of 1909, relative to operation of

House Bill No. 1572.
Read in place in House by Mr. Hall, 2391.
Referred to Committee on Labor and Industry, 2391.

MOTION PICTURES, by regulating projection rooms excepting in cities of the first and second class, amending act of 1909, relative to operation of

Senate Bill No. 338.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Kunkle, 412.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 412.
Reported without amendment, 791-792.
First reading, 841.
Second reading, 906-908.
Recommitted, 1003-1004.

MOTION PICTURES in cities of first class, by providing for heating by means of mechanical warm air, amending act of 1911, regulating construction, maintenance and inspection of buildings used for exhibition of

Senate Bill No. 467.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Krause, 657.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 657.
Reported without amendment, 876.
First reading, 915.
Second reading and amended, 1021-1022.
Third reading and final passage, 1198-1199.
Returned from House without amendment, 2346.
Signed by President, 2460.
Approved by Governor, 3165.

In House (No. 1252.)
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 1374.
Reported without amendment, 1682.
First reading, 1923.
Second reading, 1940.
Third reading and final passage, 2293-2294.
Signed by Speaker, 2504.

MOTOR BUSSES (see motor vehicles, railway companies, taxation).

MOTOR LICENSE FUND, amending act of 1923, imposing State tax on liquid fuels, by providing for payment of Commonwealth's share of said tax into

House Bill No. 622.
Read in place in House by Mr. Hess, 290.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 290.
Reported without amendment, 510.
First reading, 563.
Second reading, 621.
Third reading and final passage, 702.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3456.
Signed by Speaker, 3750.

In Senate (No. 502.)
Referred to Committee on Public Roads and Highways, 746.
Reported without amendment, 3059.
First reading, 3064.
Second reading, 3149.
Third reading and final passage, 3329.
Signed by President pro tempore, 3681.

MOTOR LICENSE FUND, and providing for payment of medical attendance and hospital charges for employes of the department injured in line of duty, amending act of 1919, regulating operation of motor vehicles, by providing for distribution of registration and license fees from

House Bill No. 623.
Read in place in House by Mr. Hess, 290.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 290.
Reported without amendment, 755.
First reading, 848.
Second reading and amended, 1047-1048.
Third reading and amended, 1382-1383.
Resumed and passed finally, 1562-1563.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3618.
Signed by Speaker, 4008.

In Senate (No. 914.)
Referred to Committee on Public Roads and Highways, 1545.
Reported without amendment, 3164.
First reading, 3192.
Second reading, 3374.
Third reading and final passage, 3488.
Signed by President, 3885.

MOTOR LICENSE FUND for township rewards and State-aid construction, authorizing use of certain moneys in

House Bill No. 1554.
Read in place in House by Mr. Hess, 2247.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 2247.
Reported without amendment, 2516.
First reading, 2737.
Second reading, 2825.
Third reading and final passage, 2946.
Returned from Senate with amendments in which House non-concurred, 3283.
Concurrent resolution recalling bill from Governor, 3280.
Resolution returned from Senate concurred in, 3317.
Bill returned from Senate with amendments adhered to, and House appoints conference committee, 3433.
Returned from Senate with notice of appointment of conference committee, 3572.
Report of conference committee presented, 3649.
Report of conference committee adopted, 3803-3804.
Returned from Senate with notice of adoption of conference committee report, 3846.
Signed by Speaker, 4001.

In Senate (No. 1234.)
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 2916.
Reported without amendment, 2918.
First reading, 2922.
Second reading, 3050.
Third reading and final passage, 3144.
Returned from House with Senate amendments non-concurred in, 3322.
Resolution recalling bill from Governor concurred in.
Returned from House with non-concurrence adhered to and notice of appointment of conference committee, 3403.
Senate appoints conference committee, 3403.
Returned from House with notice of adoption of report of conference committee, and Senate adopts report, 3727.
Signed by President, 3891.

MOTOR LICENSE FUND of unexpended balances of appropriations made for State-aid highways and for maintenance and replacements on State highway, providing for payment out of

House Bill No. 1068.
Read in place in House by Mr. Hess, 925.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 925.
Reported without amendment, 1262.
First reading, 1502.
Second reading, 1584-1585.
Postponed for present, 1891.
Time of postponement extended, 2293.
Dropped from calendar, 3587.

MOTOR LICENSE FUND, supplement to act of 1923, empowering State Highway Department to rebuild certain inter-county bridges destroyed by fire, providing that the unexpended balance of appropriation therefor shall be paid out of

House Bill No. 1069.
Read in place in House by Mr. Hess, 925.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 925.
Reported without amendment, 1263.
First reading, 1503.
Second reading and amended, 1592-1593.
Postponed for present, 1897.
Time of postponement extended, 2292.
Dropped from calendar, 3587.

MOTOR LICENSE FUND, to redeem highway road bonds, making appropriation to Board of Finance and Revenue out of

House Bill No. 621.
Read in place in House by Mr. Hess, 290.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 290.
Reported without amendment, 525.
First reading, 564.
Second reading, 625.
Third reading and final passage, 778.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 1234.
Signed by Speaker, 1271.
Approved by Governor, 2045.

In Senate (No. 513).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 747.
Reported without amendment, 793.
First reading, 842.
Second reading, 913.
Third reading and final passage, 1012.
Signed by President, 1327.

MOTOR LICENSE FUND, to redeem highway road bonds, making appropriation to Board of Finance and Revenue out of

Senate Bill No. 249.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Buckman, 225.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 225.

MOTOR TRANSPORTATION COMPANIES (see taxation).

MOTOR VEHICLE LIABILITY INSURANCE, COMPULSORY, report of commission to study and investigate systems of, presented to Senate, 2200; appendix, 4878.

MOTOR VEHICLE LIABILITY INSURANCE, Joint resolution continuing commission to study and investigate systems of compulsory

Senate Bill No. 1201.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Buckman, 2792.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 2792.
Reported without amendment, 2792-2793.
First reading, 2807.
Second reading, 2907.
Third reading and final passage, 3039.
Returned from House without amendment, 3733.
Signed by President pro tempore, 3740.

In House (No. 1730).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3202.
Reported without amendment, 3417.
First reading, 3417.
Second reading, 3588.
Third reading and final passage, 3769.
Signed by Speaker, 3848.

MOTOR VEHICLE LICENSE FEES, for payment of rewards to townships of second class for road and bridge improvement, amending act of 1919, regulating operation of motor vehicles, by dedicating a portion of

House Bill No. 77.
Read in place in House by Mr. Burd, P. Evans, 83.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 83.

MOTOR VEHICLE OPERATORS meeting with accidents to report same to chief of police or nearest justice of the peace or constable, requiring

Senate Bill No. 469.
Referred in place in Senate by Mr. Miller, 662.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 662.

MOTOR VEHICLE OWNERS liable in damages for injuries caused by negligence of operators, making

Senate Bill No. 201.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Barr, 146.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 146.

MOTOR VEHICLE STORAGE MEN with respect to leased motor vehicles, defining rights of

Senate Bill No. 166.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Salus, 144.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 144.

MOTOR VEHICLES and imposition of gasoline and liquid fuels' taxes, and making appropriation, Joint resolution providing for a commission to study laws of other States relating to registration and operation of

House Bill No. 1488.
Read in place in House by Mr. Alexander, 2144.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 2144.
Reported without amendment, 2676.
First reading, 2676.
Second reading, 2933.
Third reading and final passage, 3080.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3619.
Signed by Speaker, 4007.

In Senate (No. 1251).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3054.
Reported without amendment, 3124.
First reading, 3194.
Second reading, 3382.
Second reading, 3382.
Third reading and final passage, 3494.
Signed by President, 3887.

MOTOR VEHICLES, and licensing of operators thereof, by extending act to all common carriers, amending act of 1919, relating to registration of

House Bill No. 1077.
Read in place in House by Mr. Edmonds, 1038.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 1038.
Reported without amendment, 3252.
Dropped from calendar, 3587.

MOTOR VEHICLES bearing the name or license number of owner, creating a presumption with regard to

Senate Bill No. 167.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Salus, 144.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 144.
Reported without amendment, 1188.
First reading, 1217.
Second reading, 1314.
Recommitted to Committee on Municipal Affairs, 1514.

MOTOR VEHICLES, by authorizing incorporated towns and townships to regulate the stopping, parking, etc., of vehicles by ordinance, amending act of 1919, regulating the operation of

House Bill No. 1535.
Read in place in House by Mr. Ludlow, 2247.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 2247.

MOTOR VEHICLES, by changing certain rules and regulations relative to motor busses, use of registration plates, learner's permit fees, width of trucks, and requiring officers to be in uniform when inspecting motor vehicles, amending act of 1919, regulating operation of

Senate Bill No. 1029.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Buckman, 1960.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads and Highways, 1960.
Reported without amendment, 2027.
First reading, 2031.
Second reading, 2115-2123.
Recommitted, 2224.
Re-reported with amendment, 2624.
Third reading and postponed for present, 2774-2782.
Resumed on third reading and recommitted, 3033.
Re-reported with amendment, 3043.
Over in its order, 3135.
Resumed and passed finally, 3172.
Returned from House without amendment, 3877.
Signed by President, 3881.

MOTOR VEHICLES.—Continued.

Remarks on, by
Buckman, 2781-2782.
Daix, 2782.
Schantz, 2782.

In House (No. 1751).
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 3276.
Reported without amendment, 3279.
First reading, 3279-3280.
Second reading, 3611.
Third reading and defeated on final pasage, 3831.
Vote on final passage reconsidered and bill passed finally, 3969-3970.
Signed by Speaker, 3985.

Remarks on, by
North, 3831, 3969.
Hess, 3831.
Blumberg, 3969.

MOTOR VEHICLES, by extending jurisdiction of magistrates in civil actions, amending act of 1919, regulating operation of

House Bill No. 98.
Read in place in House by Mr. Irvin, 84.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 84.
Reported without amendment, 671.
First reading, 787.
Second reading and amended, 851-852.
Third reading and final passage, 943-944.
Signed by Speaker, 1717.

In Senate (No. 607).
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 1033.
Reported without amendment, 3021.
First reading, 3061.
Second reading and recommitted to Committee on Public Roads and Highways, 3149-3150.

MOTOR VEHICLES, by making appropriation of part of registration and license fees for payment of township rewards, further amending act of 1919, regulating operation of

House Bill No. 465.
Read in place in House by Mr. Hess, 182.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 182.
Re-referred to Committee on Public Roads, 220.
Reported without amendment, 511.
First reading, 564.
Second reading, 1931-1932.
Postponed for present, 2180.
Time of postponement extended, 2288.
Dropped from calendar, 3587.

MOTOR VEHICLES, by making it unlawful to park within fifteen feet of any fire plug, amending act of 1919, regulating operation of

House Bill No. 335.
Read in place in House by Mr. Blair, 131-132.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 132.
Reported without amendment, 2519.
First reading, 2740.
Second reading and amended, 2988-2990.
Third reading and defeated on final passage, 3289-3290.

Remarks on, by
Marshall, 3290.
Blair, 3290.
Horn, 3290.

MOTOR VEHICLES, by making weight instead of horsepower basis for registration fees, amending act regulating use and operation of

Senate Bill No. 71.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Sprowls, 69.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads and Highways, 69.

MOTOR VEHICLES, by prohibiting registration of motor vehicles belonging to persons against whom an unpaid judgment for damages from auto accidents is standing, further amending act of 1919, regulating operation of

Senate Bill No. 904.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Buckman, 1511-1512.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads and Highways, 1512.
Reported with amendment, 1748.
First reading, 1825.
Second reading, 2020-2021.
Third reading and final passage, 2103-2104.

In House (No. 1544).
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 2248.

MOTOR VEHICLES, by providing for arterial highways or main traffic boulevards and prohibiting certain left hand turns, amending act of 1919, relative to operation and regulation of

House Bill No. 1239.
Read in place in House by Mr. James H. McClure, 1371.
Referred to Committee on Municipal Corporations, 1371.

MOTOR VEHICLES, by providing for disposition of fines, penalties and forfeited bail, further amending act of 1919, regulating operation of

House Bill No. 299.
Read in place in House by Mr. Harry A. Little, 129-130.
Referred to Committee on Juidciary General, 130.
Reported without amendment, 2577.
First reading, 2737-2738.
Second reading and amended, 2976-2977.
Third reading and final passage, 3268-3269.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3979.
Signed by Speaker, 4002.

Remarks on, by
Little, H. A., 3268.
Turner, 3268.

In Senate (No. 1371).
Referred to Committee on Public Roads and Highways, 3527.
Reported without amendment, 3528.
First reading, 3565-3566.
Second reading, 3708.
Third reading and final passage, 3861.
Signed by President, 3892-3893.

MOTOR VEHICLES, by providing for return of fifty per cent of license fees to counties from which they originate, further amending act of 1919, regulating operation of

House Bill No. 503.
Read in place in House by Mr. Mathay, 185.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 185.
Reported with amendment, 2724-2725.
First reading, 2726.
Second reading and amended, 2999-3000.
Third reading and final passage, 3300-3301.
Returned from Senate with amendments in which House concurred, 3986-3987.
Signed by Speaker, 4002.

Remarks on, by
Whitehouse, 3300-3301.
Mathay, 3300-3301.

In Senate (No. 1324).
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 3185.
Reported without amendment, 3189.
First reading, 3198.
Second reading and recommitted to Committee on Public Roads and Highways, 3390.
Re-reported with amendment, 3741.
Third reading and postponed for present, 3855-3858.
Resumed and passed finally, 3878-3879.
Signed by President, 3892.

Remarks on, by
Buckman, 3856-3857.
Barr, 3856-3857.
Harris, 3857.
Salus, 3857.
Leslie, 3857.
Schantz, 3857-3858.

MOTOR VEHICLES, by providing for return of one-half of motor license fees to the municipalities and townships from which they originate, further amending section 12 of act of 1919, regulating operation of

Senate Bill No. 60.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Coyne, 67-68.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads and Highways, 68.

MOTOR VEHICLES, by providing for return to counties and cities of part of registration and license fees, further amending act of 1919, regulating operation of

House Bill No. 159.
Read in place in House by Mr. Guerin, 88.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 88.

MOTOR VEHICLES, by providing other penalties, amending act of 1919, regulating operation of

House Bill No. 97.
Read in place in House by Mr. Hantz, 84.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 84.

MOTOR VEHICLES, by providing other penalties, amending act of 1919, regulating operation of

House Bill No. 1442.
Read in place in House by Mr. Williston P. Wood, 1930.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 1930.
Reported without amendment, 2249-2250.
First reading, 2422.
Second reading and amended, 2535-2536.
Dropped from calendar, 3118.

MOTOR VEHICLES, defining crime of negligent homicide when committed by the operation of

House Bill No. 216.
Read in place in House by Mr. Blumberg, 94.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 94.
Reported without amendment, 754.
First reading, 846.
Second reading and recommitted, 968.

MOTOR VEHICLES, giving garage keepers and automobile repairman a lien on certain

Senate Bill No. 168.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Salus, 144.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 144.

MOTOR VEHICLES, prohibiting aliens from owning or operating

House Bill No. 115.
Read in place in House by Mr. Stadtlander, 85.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 85.

MOTOR VEHICLES, providing for registration thereof and licensing of operators by county commissioners in counties of first class, supplement to act of 1919, regulating operation of

House Bill No. 760.
Read in place in House by Mr. Dilsheimer, 488.
Referred to Committee on Municipal Corporations, 488.
Reported without amendment, 509.
First reading, 562.
Second reading, 612.
Recommitted, 686.
Re-reported without amendment, 1043.
Recommitted, 1478-1479.
Re-reported with amendment, 1484.
Third reading and defeated on final passage, 1705-1708.

Remarks on, by
Dilsheimer, 1706-1708.
Edmonds, 1707.
Armstrong, 1707.
Wheeler, 1708.

MOTOR VEHICLES, requiring one registration plate only, and providing for registration and issuing of operator's license renewals by county treasurers, supplement to act of 1919, regulating operation of

House Bill No. 158.
Read in place in House by Mr. Nicholson, 88.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 88.

MOTOR VEHICLES (see also Mumper, Public Service Commission, taxicabs).

MOTOR VEHICLES, SECOND-HAND, amending act of 1923, providing system of registering titles to motor vehicles, with regard to insuance of licenses to manufacturers to remove engine numbers from

House Bill No. 1558.
Read in place in House by Mr. Hess, 2247.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 2247.
Reported without amendment, 2519.
First reading, 2740.
Second reading and amended, 2991-2995.
Third reading and final passage, 3291-3295.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3621.
Signed by Speaker, 4005.

In Senate (No. 1323).
Referred to Committee on Public Roads and Highways, 3183.
Reported without amendment, 3184.
First reading, 3198.
Second reading, 3390.
Third reading and final passage, 3505.
Signed by President, 3888.

MOTOR VEHICLES, to carry liability insurance, requiring owners of

House Bill No. 21.
Read in place in House by Mr. Marcus, 79.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 79.

MOTOR VEHICLES, to carry liability insurance, requiring owners of

Senate Bill No. 1065.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Buckman, 2200.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads and Highways, 2200.
Reported without amendment, 2351.
First reading, 2389.
Second reading, 2480-2482.
Over in its order, 2627, 2784.
Recommitted, 2894-2895.

MOTOR VEHICLES, to give warning signals by hand or certain devices before stopping or changing their course, requiring operators of

House Bill No. 1590.
Read in place in House by Mr. Lafferty, 2392.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 2392.
Reported without amendment, 2517-2518.
First reading, 2738.
Second reading and amended, 2980-2981.
Over in its order, 3273.
Dropped from calendar, 3275.

MOUNT GRETNA (see Military Reservation).

MOUNT SINAI HOSPITAL (see appropriation).

MOVING PICTURES (see motion pictures).

MOVING the household effects and families of State employes shall be deemed expenses under certain circumstances, providing that the cost of

House Bill No. 443.
Read in place in House by Mr. Goodnough, 180.
Referred to Committee on Accounts, 180.
Reported without amendment, 552.
First reading, 604.
Second reading, 693.
Third reading, 782.
Vote on third reading reconsidered and bill recommitted, 783.

Remarks on, by
Alexander, 782-783.
Goodnough, 782-783.
North, 783.
Millar, 783.

MOYER, EUGENE E., House Official Reporter, presentation of testimonial from Members of House to, 3996.

MULDOWNEY, MICHAEL J., Representative from Allegheny County, (Third District)

Bill introduced by
No. 899.
Making appropriation to Western Pennsylvania School for Blind at Pittsburgh, for deficiency in maintenance and education of State pupils, 670.

MULDOWNEY, MICHAEL J.—Continued.

Election returns, 28.

Member of standing committees, 73-78.

Oath of office administered to, 36.

MUMPER, MARY E., of Gettysburg, for damage to car while in service of Highway Department, making appropriation to

House Bill No. 1019.
Read in place in House by Mr. McCaig, 922.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 922.
Reported without amendment, 1261.
First reading, 1267-1268.
Second reading, 1496.
Third reading and final passage, 1697.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 2154.
Signed by Speaker, 2252.
Approved by Governor, 3581.

In Senate (No. 942).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1663.
Reported without amendment, 1671.
First reading, 1676.
Second reading, 1819.
Third reading and final passage, 2010-2011.
Signed by President pro tempore, 2240.

MUNICIPAL AIRDROMES (see aviation landing fields).

MUNICIPAL ASSESSMENTS (see assessments).

MUNICIPAL BONDS (see indebtedness, taxation).

MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS (see corporations).

MUNICIPAL COURT (see court, judges).

MUNICIPAL IMPROVEMENT BONDS (see indebtedness).

MUNICIPALITIES, CONSOLIDATION OF, in counties of second class, minority report of commission to study, presented to House, 3987, appendix, 4873.

MUNICIPALITIES, CONSOLIDATION OF, in counties of second class, report of commission to study, presented to House, 1559; appendix, 4863.

MUNICIPALITIES, continuing said commission, and making appropriation, supplementing act of 1923, creating commission to study subject of consolidation of

House Bill No. 1435.
Read in place in House by Mr. Kelly, 1930.
Referred to Committee on Municipal Corporations, 1930.
Re-referred to Committee on Appropriations, 2398.
Reported with amendment, 2676.
First reading, 2676.
Second reading, 2933.
Third reading and final passage, 3080-3081.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3619.
Signed by Speaker, 4007.

In Senate (No. 1249).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3054.
Reported without amendment, 3124.
First reading, 3194.
Second reading, 3382.
Third reading and final passage, 3493.
Signed by President, 3887.

MUNICIPALITIES, continuing said commission, supplementing act of 1923, creating commission to study the consolidation of

House Bill No. 1332.
Read in place in House by Mr. Kelly, 1678.
Referred to Committee on Municipal Corporations, 1678.

MUNICIPALITIES in Allegheny County, member of commission to study consolidation of, nominated, 2349; confirmed, 2350.

MUNICIPALITIES (see also arbitration, assessments, burial grounds, comfort stations, Constitution, electric light companies, highways, indebtedness, insurance, labor, lands, Memorial Day, monuments, police power, public service companies, tenement, water companies, water conservation, water works).

MUNICIPALITY responsible for his compensation or wages, providing that negligence of a servant or employe of a municipality shall be attributable to the

House Bill No. 569.
Read in place in House by Mr. Sowers, 219.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 219.
Reported without amendment, 604.
First reading, 697.
Second reading, 966.
Recommitted, 1243.

MUNICIPAL LEAGUES (see cities).

MUNICIPAL LIENS filed by cities for removal of nuisances, validating

Senate Bill No. 557.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Baldwin, 878.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 878.
Reported without amendment, 1215.
First reading, 1219.
Second reading, 1322.
Third reading and final passage, 1521.
Returned from House without amendment, 3534.
Signed by President pro tempore, 3678.

In House (No. 1375.)
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 1681.
Reported without amendment, 2520.
First reading, 2742.
Second reading, 2828.
Third reading and final passage, 3645.
Signed by Speaker, 3748.

MUNICIPAL LIENS (see also boroughs, cities, taxes).

MUNICIPAL MUSIC (see boroughs).

MUNICIPAL TAX BOARD (see tax board).

MUNLEY, WILLIAM J., Representative from Lackawanna County, (Fifth District)

Bills introduced by
No. 204.
Making appropriation to Mid-Valley Hospital Association, at Blakely, 91.

No. 205.
Making appropriation to Carbondale Emergency Hospital, 91.

No. 474.
Making appropriation to Mid-Valley Hospital Association, at Blakely, 183.

No. 476.
Making appropriation to Mid-Valley Hospital Association at Blakely, 183.

No. 477.
Further amending act of 1906, providing for the personal registration of electors in cities of the third class, by changing compensation of registrars, 183.

No. 483.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Lackawanna County, 183.

No. 1005.
Making appropriation to Armory Board for erection of an armory at Carbondale, 921.

No. 1007.
Amending act of 1911, to provide for health and safety of persons employed in and about the bituminous coal mines, 921.

Election returns, 30.

Member of standing committees, 73-78.

Oath of office administered to, 36.

Resolution offered by
Calling upon Hon. William Cloud Alexander, Representative from Delaware County for Sesqui-Centennial address, 3977.

MURDER OF FIRST DEGREE, by providing that the death penalty shall not be imposed upon persons under sixteen years of age, amending act of 1913, fixing penalty for

House Bill No. 475.
Read in place in House by Mr. Staudenmeier, 183.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 183.
Reported without amendment, 304.
First reading, 407.
Second reading, and amended, 458-459.
Third reading and final passage, 517-518.

In Senate (No. 431.)
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 546.

MURDER OF FIRST DEGREE shall be either death or life imprisonment at discretion of the jury or court, amending act of 1860, consolidating the penal laws, by providing that the penalty for

House Bill No. 637.
Read in place in House by Mr. Guerin, 291.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 291.
Reported with amendment, 1482.
First reading, 1561.
Second reading, 1725.
Third reading and final passage, 2147-2150.
Returned from Senate with amendments in which House concurred, 3105.
Signed by Speaker, 3434.

Remarks on, by
Stadtlander, 2147.
Staudenmeier, 2147-2148.
Witkin, 2148.
Goehring, 2148-2149.
Sowers, 2149.
Guerin, 2149-2150.

In Senate (No. 1048.)
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 2124.
Reported without amendment, 2199.
First reading, 2244.
Second reading, and recommitted, 2384.
Re-reported with amendment, 2595.
Over in its order, 2783.
Third reading and final passage, 2893-2894.
Returned from House with Senate amendments concurred in, 3128.
Signed by President, 3323.

Remarks on, by
Buckman, 2893-2894.
Woodward, 2894.

MUSEUM DIVISION of the State Library and Museum, making appropriation for purchase of certain Indian relics for the

Senate Bill No. 616.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Earnest, 1216.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1216.
Reported without amendment, 2860.
First reading, 2919.
Second reading, 3045.
Third reading and final passage, 3132.

In House (No. 1742.)
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3254.

MUSIC (see boroughs).

MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANIES (see insurance).

MUTUAL SAVINGS FUND (see building and loan associations).

MYERS, PHILIP M., Representative from Philadelphia County, (Eleventh District)

Bills reported by
No. 26.
Making deficiency appropriation to Pennsylvania Institution for the Deaf, at Mt. Airy, Philadelphia, 946.

No. 31.
Authorizing the Board of Commissioners of Public Grounds and Buildings to erect a Soldiers' and Sailors' Memorial Bridge at Harrisburg, 296.

MYERS, PHILIP M.—Continued.

No. 376.
Making an appropriation to Board of Commissioners of Navigation for the Delaware River and its navigable tributaries, 950.

No. 759.
Making appropriation to Locust Mountain Memorial Hospital, 952.

No. 888.
Making appropriation to the several fire companies, of Harrisburg, 953.

No. 901.
Making appropriation to maintain public roads through the Cornplanter Indian Reservation in Elk Township, Warren County, 953.

No. 1177, (Senate No. 44).
Making appropriation to Saint Luke's Hospital, at Bethlehem, 1551.

No. 1273.
Authorizing issue and sale of bonds for erection and equipment at Pennsylvania State College, 2496.

Election returns, 32.

Member of standing committees, 73-78.

Motion by, to
Adjourn, 526.

Oath of office administered to, 36.

NAME AND NAMING (see highway, highways, Valley Forge).

NANTICOKE HOSPITAL (see appropriation).

NANTICOKE STATE HOSPITAL, members of Board of Trustees of, nominated, 19; nominations laid upon table, 23; referred to Committee on Finance, 60; reported with favorable recommndation, 3538.

NANTICOKE STATE HOSPITAL (see also appropriation).

NASON HOSPITAL ASSOCIATION (see appropriation).

NATIONAL BANKS (see banks, decedents' estates).

NATIONAL FARM SCHOOL (see appropriation).

NATIONAL GUARD, BRIGADIER GENERALS OF, nomination of, 13 laid upon table, 23; referred to Committee on Finance, 60; reported with favorable recommendation, 3538; nominations confirmed, 3559.

NATIONAL GUARD BUILDINGS, authorizing issue and sale of bonds to amount of five million dollars for acquisition, erection and equipment of

House Bill No. 1125.
Read in place in House by Mr. Earley, 1228.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1228.

NATIONAL GUARD, by regulating assignments, duties and salaries of officers thereof, amending act of 1921, providing for organization, discipline and maintenance of Pennsylvania

House Bill No. 1072.
Read in place in House by Mr. Bromley, 925.
Referred to Committee on Military, 925.
Reported without amendment, 2929.
First reading, 3081.
Second reading, 3213.
Third reading and final passage, 3450-3451.
Returned from Senate with amendments, in which House concurred, 3823.
Signed by Speaker, 4000.

In Senate (No. 1355).
Referred to Committee on Military Affairs, 3401.
Reported with amendment, 3403.
First reading, 3408.
Second reading, 3524.
Third reading and final passage, 3699-3700.
Returned from House with Senate amendments concurred in, 3738.
Signed by President, 3890.

NATIONAL GUARD, MAJOR GENERAL OF, nomination of William G. Price, Jr., as, 13; laid upon table, 23; referred to Committee on Finance, 60; reported with favorable recommendation, 3538; nomination confirmed, 3559.

NATIONAL GUARD, making additional appropriation to the Department of Military Affairs for maintenance, organization and discipline of the Pennsylvania

Senate Bill No. 1159.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Schantz, 2598.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 2598.
Reported without amendment, 2598.
First reading, 2674.
Second reading, 2801-2802.
Third reading and final passage, 2900.
Returned from House without amendment, 3512.
Signed by President pro tempore, 3512.

In House (No. 1708).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3068.
Reported without amendment, 3206.
First reading, 3206.
Second reading, 3424.
Third reading and final passage, 3590.
Signed by Speaker, 4010.

NATIONAL GUARD officers and enlisted men, for the ajjustment and payment of certain claims for injury to and sickness of

House Bill No. 1365.
Read in place in House by Mr. Earley, 1680.
Referred to Committee on Military, 1680.
Reported without amendment, 1852.
First reading, 1952.
Second reading, 2082.
Third reading and final passage, 2323.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 2927.
Signed by Speaker, 3220.

In Senate (No. 1122).
Referred to Committee on Military Affairs, 2344.
Reported without amendment, 2484.
First reading, 2495.
Second reading, 2664.
Third reading and final passage, 2786.
Signed by President, 3127.

NATIONAL GUARD (see also Constitution).

NATIONAL GUARD, with regard to retirement of enlisted men and pay prescribed, amending act of 1921, providing for organization, maintnance and regulation of the Pennsylvania

House Bill No. 303.
Read in place in House by Mr. Earley, 130.
Referred to Committee on Military, 130.
Reported without amendment, 200-201.
First reading, 223.
Second reading and amended, 270-272.
Third reading and final passage, 314-316.
Signed by Speaker, 758.
Approved by Governor, 1031.

In Senate (No. 323).
Referred to Committee on Military, 382.
Reported without amendment, 471.
First reading, 486.
Second reading, 540.
Third reading and final passage, 581.
Signed by President pro tempore, 745.

NATIONAL STOMACH HOSPITAL (see appropriation).

NATUROPATHY, and providing a Board of Naturopathic Education, Examination and Licensure, relating to practice of

House Bill No. 1283.
Read in place in House by Mr. Staudenmeier, 1547.
Referred to Committe on Public Heatlh and Sanitation, 1547.
Reported without amendment, 2516.
First reading, 2737.
Second reading, 2822-2824.
Third reading and defeated on final passage, 3238.
Vote on final passage reconsidered and bill passed finally, 3437-3438.

In Senate (No. 1365).
Referred to Committee on Public Health and Sanitation, 3401.
Reported without amendment, 3402.

NATUROPATHY.—Continued.

First reading, 3409.
Second reading and recommitted, 3526.

Remarks on, by
Leslie, 3526.
Miller, 3526.

NAVAL RESERVE OFFICERS, UNITED STATES, amending act of 1921, fixing appropriations by cities and counties to appropriate for units and divisions of

House Bill No. 1456.
Read in place in House by Mr. Neely, 2141-2142.
Referred to Committee on Military, 2142.
Reported without amendment, 2289.
First reading, 2423.
Second reading, 2537.
Third reading and final passage, 3320.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3825.
Signed by Speaker, 4001.

In Senate (No. 1279).
Referred to Committee on Military Affairs, 3167.
Reported without amendment, 3319.
First reading, 3408.
Second reading, 3521.
Third reading and final passage, 3696.
Signed by President, 3891.

NAVAL STORES (see paint).

NAZARENE HOME FOR AGED (see appropriation).

NEELY, THOMAS W., Representative from Allegheny County, (Thirteenth District)

Amendments offered by, to

Bill No. 279, fixing salaries of judges, 304.

Bill No. 279, fixing salaries of judges, 3804.
officio clerk of orphans' court in counties of second class to fix salaries of assistant clerks, 447.
Bill No. 432, amending act relating to the organization and procedure of the orphans' court, by authorizing said court to establish a bill of costs for issuing marriage licenses, 464.

Bills introduced by
No. 269.
Amending act of 1917, relating to estates of decedents and of minors and of trust estates, by providing for payments of property belonging to minors without appointment of guardian in estates of $200 or less, 128.

No. 279.
Fixing salaries of judges, 128.

No. 395.
Making appropriation to Sewickley Valley Hospital Association, Incorporated, of Allegheny County, 162.

No. 396.
Making appropriation to Suburban General Hospital, of Bellevue, 162.

No. 430.
Authorizing register of wills and ex-officio clerk of orphans' courts in counties of second class to fix salaries of assistant clerks in said court, 180.

No. 431.
Amending act of 1923, regulating the manufacture and sale of mattresses, pillows, feather beds, etc., by requiring manufacturers thereof to register with Department of Labor and Industry, 180.

No. 432.
Amending act of 1917, relating to organization and procedure of the orphans' court, by authorizing said courts to establish a bill of costs for issuing marriage licenses, 180.

No. 663.
Amending act of 1917, consolidating the law relating to townships, by authorizing township commissioners to maintain separate associations in townships of first class, 293.

NEELY, THOMAS W.—Continued.

No. 666.
Authorizing a State association of township commissioners, 293.

No. 986.
Authorizing municipalities to acquire plants or systems of electric light companies, 843.

No. 1122.
Authorizing any married person whose spouse is a lunatic, habitual drunkard or mentally defective to dispose of property under the direction of the court, 1228.

No. 1436.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Allegheny and Beaver Counties, 1930.

No. 1456.
Amending act of 1921, fixing appropriations by cities of first second and third class to National Guard, by authorizing cities and counties to appropriate for units and divisions of United States Naval Reserve officers, 2141-2142.

Bills reported by
No. 15.
Amending act regulating appeals to the Supreme and Superior Court, 200.

No. 76.
Further amending the Township Code, by increasing the compensation of township supervisors, 927.

No. 111.
Authorizing the discontinuance of indices in county record books, 133.

No. 170.
Providing for and regulating the validation of certain borough ordinances, 186.

No. 192.
Amending act authorizing the parole of prisoners, 1263.

No. 195.
Further amending act of 1874, relating to elections, by empowering associate judges to act as return board where the president judge is a candidate, 305.

No. 268.
Further amending act authorizing certain municipalities to appropriate annually to certain War organizations to aid in defraying expenses of Memorial Day, 553.

No. 335.
Amending act regulating operation of motor vehicles, by making it unlawful to park within fifteen feet of any fire plug, 2519.

No. 364.
Amending act establishing Allegheny County Court, by fixing number of judges, 673.

No. 444.
Regulating the selection and qualifications of jurors in counties of second class, 1263-1264.

No. 487.
Repealing act fixing salary of county engineers in certain counties, 1375.

No. 515.
Amending act authorizing certain corporations to issue preferred or common stock of one or more classes, 3094.

No. 578, (Senate No. 109).
Validating certain proceedings and elections of counties and municipalities, 306.

No. 624.
Authorizing county treasurers, registers of wills, recorders of deeds, clerks of courts, sheriffs and

NEELY, THOMAS W.—Continued.

prothonotaries of counties of fifth class to employ attorneys, 492.

No. 629.
Amending act for better government of cities of first class, with regard to appointments from classified service, 511.

No. 683, (Senate No. 172).
Further amending act relating to actions of assumpsit or trespass in courts of common pleas, 1716.

No. 784.
Amending act relating to deeds for conveying or releasing lands, 2289.

No. 788.
Amending the Township Code, by permitting the establishment of lights along county highways in townships of first class, 756.

No. 817, (Senate No. 36).
Authorizing employment of stenographers by district attorneys in certain counties, 1716.

No. 851.
Amending act relating to decedents' estates, by providing for assignment and transfer or National bank stock by fiduciaries, 1714.

No. 1100, (Senate No. 307).
Amending act providing when, how, upon what property and to what extent liens shall be allowed for taxes and municipal improvements, 2723-2724.

No. 1246, (Senate No. 16).
To validate ordinances and proceedings by councils in cities for paving and curbing public highways, 2723.

No. 1253, (Senate No. 492).
Amending act relating to burial grounds and cemeteries, by authorizing the removal of burial grounds when municipalities desire to open streets or establish playgrounds, 2166.

No. 1270.
Amending Penal Code, by fixing penalty for conducting gambling places, 1483.

No. 1276.
Authorizing district attorneys in counties of sixth class to appoint county detectives, 1830.

No. 1333.
Regulating the selling, or leasing of furniture or household articles on the installment plan, 3094-3095.

No. 1337.
Regulating the sale or exchange of second hand furniture, 3094.

No. 1375, (Senate No. 557).
Validating municipal liens filed by cities for removal of nuisances, 2520.

No. 1413, (Senate No. 523).
Amending Township Code, by providing for the creation of townships of first class in certain cases, 2250.

No. 1580.
Amending act establishing Board of Commissioners of Navigation for the Delaware River, by providing for a permit for erection and improvement of bridges wholly within the State, 2722.

No. 1610.
Repealing act providing for alteration in certain cases of boundaries of counties, 2722-2723.

No. 1611.
Providing for alteration in certain cases of boundaries of counties, 2723.

NEELY, THOMAS W.—Continued.

No. 1715, (Senate No. 1066).
Amending Intestate Act of 1917, by providing that a husband living apart from his wife, having committed adultery, shall not participate in wife's estate, 3411.

Election returns, 28.

Member of standing committees, 73-78.

Motion by, to
Recommit Bill No. 279, fixing salaries of judges, 518.

Recommit Bill No. 431, amending act regulating manufacture and sale of mattresses, pillows, upholstered furniture, etc., 466.

Recommit Bill No. 432, amending act relating to the organization and procedure of the orphans' court, 522.

Reconsider vote on Bill No. 279, fixing salaries of judges, 3804.

Oath of office administered to, 36.

Remarks by, on
Amendments made by Senate to House Bill No. 279, fixing salaries of judges, 3473.

Bill No. 279, fixing salaries of judges, 2696.

Bill No. 666, Authorizing a State association of township commissioners, 684.

Resolution, concurrent, offered by
Recalling from Governor House Bill No. 279, fixing salaries of judges, 3628.

NEGOTIABLE INSTRUMENTS (see corporation, corporations, hours, loans).

NEW CUMBERLAND (see Home for Treatment and Vocational Training of Crippled Children).

NEW JERSEY (see Delaware River).

NEW YORK (see Delaware River).

NEVADA (see prohibition).

NICHOLSON, H. S., Representative from Mercer County
Bills introduced by

No. 149.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Mercer County, 87.

No. 156.
Amending act of 1923, consolidating the law relating to game, wild birds and wild animals, by increasing the nonresident hunter's license fee, 87.

No. 157.
Authorizing Department of Forests and Waters to complete work on Pymatuning Swamp Reservoir, and making appropriation, 87.

No. 158.
Supplement to act of 1919, regulating operation of motor vehicles, requiring one registration plate only, and providing for registration and issuing of operator's license renewals by county treasurers, 88.

No. 239.
Making appropriation to Christian H. Buhl Hospital, of Sharon, 95.

No. 240.
Making appropriation to Grove City Hospital, 95.

No. 265.
Amending act of 1923, consolidating the game laws, by changing open season and protecting quail by putting on song bird list, 112.

No. 1336.
Amending act of 1923, consolidating the game laws, by providing a non-resident small game hunter's

NICHOLSON, H. S.—Continued.

license, and increasing fees for unrestricted non-resident hunter's license, 1678.

Bill reported by
No. 923, (Senate No. 244).
Repealing section 1 of act for protection of trees and woodlands against fire, 1265.

Election returns, 31.

Member of standing committees, 73-78.

Oath of office administered to, 36.

NINDE, REVEREND EDWARD S., (see Chaplain of Senate).

NOLTE, HENRY R., Representative from Philadelphia County, (Third District)

Bill introduced by
No. 134.
Making appropriation to Howard Hospital of Philadelphia, 86.

Bills reported by
No. 351.
Making appropriation to Homeopathic Hospital, of West Chester, 950.

No. 352.
Making appropriation to Pennsylvania Epileptic Hospital and Colony Farm of Chester County, 950.

No. 354.
Making appropriation to Canonsburg General Hospital Association, 950.

No. 371.
Making appropriation to Lock Haven Hospital, 950.

No. 375.
Making appropriation to Renovo Hospital, 950.

No. 526.
Authorizing boards of health in cities of third class, boroughs and first class townships to organize State and county health associations, 304.

No. 1064.
Making appropriation to Eastern State Penitentiary, 1261.

Election returns, 32.

Member of standing committees, 73-78.

Oath of office administered to, 36.

NON-INTOXICATING DRINKS (see drinks).

NON-RESIDENT HUNTER'S LICENSE FEE (see game).

NORMAL SCHOOL, SOMERSET COUNTY STATE, and making appropriation, authorizing acquisition of land for, and construction of

Senate Bill No. 586.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Derrick, 992.
Referred to Committee on Education, 992.
Reported without amendment, 1614.
First reading, 1672.
Second reading and recommitted, 1807.
Re-reported without amendment, 2744.
Third reading and final passage, 2886.

In House (No. 1697.)
Referred to Committee on Education, 3067.
Re-referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3253.

NORMAL SCHOOL, SOMERSET COUNTY STATE, by Department of Property and Supplies, making appropriation for acquisition of a site for, and the construction of

House Bill No. 1076.
Read in place in House by Mr. Phillips, 1038.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1038.
Reported without amendment, 3275.
First reading, 3276.
Second reading and recommitted, 3423-3424.

NORMAL SCHOOLS, and making appropriation, creating commission to investigate the situation with regard to

Senate Bill No. 1037.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Quigley, 2091.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 2091.
Reported without amendment, 2130.
First reading, 2141.
Second reading, 2234.
Recommitted to Committee on Education, 2377.
Re-reported without amendment, 3179.
Recommitted to Committee on Public Library, 3332.

NORMAL SCHOOLS, reappropriating to Department of Public Instruction a part of the unused balance of appropriation for liquidation of indebtedness of

House Bill No. 372.
Read in place in House by Mr. Rhodes, 160.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 160.
Reported without amendment, 1260.
First reading, 1266.
Second reading, 1491-1492.
Third reading and amended, 1567.
Resumed and passed finally, 1858-1859.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 2303.
Signed by Speaker, 2717.
Approved by Governor, 2924.

In Senate (No. 979.)
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1955.
Reported without amendment, 2028.
First reading, 2030.
Second reading, 2112.
Third reading and final passage, 2220.
Signed by President pro tempore, 2600.

NORRISTOWN STATE HOSPITAL, members of Board of Trustees of, nominated, 17; nominations laid upon table, 23; referred to Committee on Finance, 60; reported with favorable recommendation, 3538; nominations confirmed, 3559.

NORRISTOWN STATE HOSPITAL (see also appropriation).

NORTHAMPTON COUNTY (see highway).

NORTH DAKOTA (see highways)

NORTHEASTERN HOSPITAL (see appropriation).

NORTHERN HEBREW DAY NURSERY (see appropriation).

NORTHERN HOME FOR FRIENDLESS CHILDREN (see appropriation).

NORTHERN LIBERTIES HOSPITAL (see appropriation).

NORTHERN TIER HOME (see appropriation).

NORTH, GEORGE R., Representative from Chester County, (Second District)

Amendments offered by, to
Bill No. 51, Amending act creating office of county controller in certain counties, 221.

Bill No. 564, Amending act regulating primary elections, so as to change time for filing nomination petitions, 1996.

Bills introduced by
No. 252.
Making appropriation to Phoenixville Hospital, 96.

No. 672.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Chester County, 293.

Bills reported by
No. 382.
Authorizing departmental administrative board and commissions to sell surplus products of the Commonwealth, 295.

No. 724, (Senate No. 199).
Making it unlawful to drive over certain interstate bridges with loads of excessive weight, 1264.

No. 1429.
Conferring authority upon the Department of Highways and any county or township to enter upon private property adjacent to a highway for erection of snow fences, 2249.

NORTH, GEORGE R.—Continued.

No. 1584.
Further amending act providing for licensing of dogs, by making an appropriation of the money in the "Dog Fund" for the two fiscal years commencing June 1, 1925, 2808.

No. 1744, (Senate No. 959).
Regulating the weighing, buying, selling and testing of milk and cream, 3417.

Election returns, 29.

Leave of absence granted, 553.

Member of standing committees, 73-78-91.

Motion by, to
Recommit Bill No. 1102, (Senate No. 392), Amending School Code, by providing for county school boards, 2506-2507.

Oath of office administered to, 36.

Point of order raised by, on
Vote on House Bill No. 1751, (Senate No. 1029), Amending act regulating operation of motor vehicles, with regard to rules and regulations, etc., and requiring officers to be in uniform when insepcting cars, 3831.

Question of personal privilege raised by, on
Vote on House Bill No. 589, Permitting fishing on Sunday with one rod and two hooks, 3284.

Remarks by, on
Bill No. 443, Providing that the cost of moving the household effects and families of certain State employes shall be deemed expenses under certain circumstances, 783.

Bill No. 579, (Senate No. 110), Amending act authorizing counties to organize a State association of district attorneys, 2049-2050.

Bill No. 624, Authorizing county treasurers, registers of wills, recorders of deeds, clerks of courts, sheriffs and prothonotaries of counties of fifth class to employ attorneys, 682.

Bill No. 866, Fixing salaries of county poor directors and directors of homes for destitute in certain counties, 3117.

Bill No. 1751, (Senate No. 1029), Amending act regulating operation of motor vehicles, with regard to rules and regulations, definition of motor bus, use of registration plates, and requiring officers to be in uniform when inspecting cars, 3831, 3969.

Resolution, concurrent, offered by
Relative to transfer of certain Civil War Records from the Auditor General's Department to the Adjutant General's Department, 1718.

NORTH, L. S., Senator from Thirty-seventh District, (Indiana and Jefferson Counties)

Amendments offered by, to
Bill No. 1198, Amending act establishing certain public roads as State highways, by changing route 433, from Punxsutawney to Rossiter, and route 435, from Rossiter Station to Hamill, 3379-3380.

Bill No. 1199, Establishing as State highway certain sections of public road in Jefferson County, 3380.

Bills introduced by
No. 73.
Making appropriation to Punxsutawney Hospital Association, 69.

No. 74.
Making appropriation to Indiana Hospital, 69.

No. 75.
Making appropriation to Brookville Hospital, 69.

NORTH, L. S.—Continued.

No. 76.
Making appropriation to Pennsylvania Memorial Home, of Brookville, 69.

No. 247.
Joint resolution proposing amendment to Constitution of Pennsylvania, relative to qutlification of electors, 204.

No. 905.
Amending act of 1915, consolidating law relating to boroughs, with regard to assessment of property owners for grading and paving streets, 1512.

No. 1198.
Amending act of 1913, establishing certain public roads as State highways, by changing route, 433, from Punxsutawney to Rossiter, and route 435, from Rossiter to Hamill, 2745.

No. 1199.
Establishing as State highways, certain sections of public road in Jefferson County, 2745.

Bills reported by
No. 241.
Repealing act of 1899, making constables of townships and boroughs ex-officio fire, game and fish wardens, 476.

No. 247.
Joint resolution proposing amendment to Constitution, relative to qualification of electors, 3515.

No. 436, (House No. 281).
Consolidating the fish funds, 1958.

No. 471, (House No. 231).
Amending Game Code, by regulating expenditure of Game Fund, 2597.

No. 473, (House No. 405).
Amending and repealing part of Game Code, with regard to open seasons, protection of deer, penalties, etc., 2597.

No. 534.
Authorizing county commissioners to make contracts for improvement or maintenance of certain highways, 1292.

No. 583.
Further amending School Code, by increasing amount of expense money of county superintendents, 2130.

No. 623, (House No. 662).
Amending Game Code, by establishing Auxiliary State Game Refuges, 2597.

No. 963.
Amending Game Code, by increasing resident hunters' license fee, and making appropriation, 1823.

No. 964.
Providing for payment of certain claims for damage done to private property by deer and elk, 1823.

No. 1015.
Joint resolution proposing amendment to Constitution, so as to permit the use of voting machines at elections in Allegheny County, 3478.

No. 1076, (House No. 265).
Amending Game Code, by changing open season, and protecting quail by putting same on song bird list, 3515.

No. 1379, (House No. 1675).
Amending Omnibus Road Bill, by changing route 435, from Rossiter Station to Hamill, 3560.

Election returns, 3.

Leave of absence granted, 2859.

Member of conference committee, 2137.

NORTH, L. S.—Continued.

Member of standing committees, 60-62; 70.

Motion by, for
Senate to insist upon its amendments to House Bill No. 189, Making appropriation to Indiana Hospital, 2137.

Motion by, to
Recommit Bill No. 471, (House No. 231), Amending Game Code, by regulating expenditure of Game Fund, 2379.

Recommit Bill No. 473, (House No. 405), Amending and repealing part of the Game Code, with regard to open seasons, protection of deer, penalties, etc., 2381.

Oath of office administered to, 4.

Remarks by, on
Motion to recommit Bill No. 473, (House No. 405), Amending and repealing part of Game Code, with regard to open seasons, protection of deer, penalties, etc., 2381.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA GENERAL HOSPITAL AND SANATORIUM (appropriation to).

NORTHUMBERLAND COUNTY (see highway).

NORTHWESTERN GENERAL HOSPITAL (see appropriation).

NORTON, JAMES E., Senator from Eleventh District, (Berks County)

Bills introduced by
No. 32.
Amending Insurance Company Act of 1921, by providing for the investment of surplus of domestic stock casualty insurance companies, 65-66.

No. 129.
Making appropriation to Home for Friendless Children, of Reading, 101.

No. 209.
Joint resolution proposing an amendment to Constitution of Pennsylvania authorizing bond issue of five millions of dollars for erection of Pennsylvania National Guard buildings, 168.

No. 210.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Berks County, 168.

No. 211.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Berks County, 168.

No. 212.
Establishing as a State highway a certain section of public road in Chester and Berks Counties, 168.

No. 228.
Making appropriation to Beulah Anchorage, of Reading, 169.

No. 229.
Amending act of 1921, relating to police pension funds in cities of third class, 169.

No. 258.
Making appropriation to Home for Widows and Single Women, of Reading, 226.

No. 259.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Berks and Lehigh Counties, 226.

No. 260.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Berks County, 226.

No. 360.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Berks County, 441.

NORTON, JAMES E.—Continued.

No. 368.
Amending Insurance Company Act of 1921, excepting from incontestability benefits for total and permanent disability and provisions which grant additional insurance against death by accident, 472.

Bills introduced by
No. 543.
Making appropriation to Wernersville State Hospital, 796.

No. 564.
Amending act of 1913, regulating primary elections, so as to change time for filing nomination petitions, 913.

No. 585.
Authorizing the purchase by the Commonwealth of agricultural lands suited to growing forest tree seedlings, 992.

No. 1140.
Making appropriation to Conrad Weiser Memorial Park Association, 2459.

No. 1242.
Declaring it to be larceny to steal or carry away any property growing on land of another, 3043.

Bills reported by
No. 32.
Amending Insurance Company Act of 1921, by providing for the investment of surplus of domestic stock casualty insurance companies, 175.

No. 368.
Amending Insurance Company Act of 1921, by excepting from incontestability benefits for total and permanent disability and provisions which grant additional insurance against death by accident, 597, 1921, 2129, 2485.

No. 470.
Authorizing certain municipalities to make contracts of insurance with mutual fire insurance companies, 709.

No. 472, (House No. 378).
Amending act preventing the manufacture or sale of adulterated or misbranded Paris greens, etc., with regard to insecticides and fungicides, 2089.

No. 960.
Making it unlawful to indicate any other than standard time on any public building or thoroughfare, 2129.

No. 1045, (House No. 912).
Repealing act requiring licensing of insurance claim adjusters, 2485.

No. 1050, (House No. 834).
Amending Insurance Department Act of 1921, by providing for appropriation of fees collected by said Department for the Department's administration purposes, 2485.

No. 1051, (House No. 838).
Amending Insurance Department Act of 1921, by providing for transmission of report of Insurance Commissioner to Department of Property and Supplies, 2485.

No. 1178, (House No. 1227).
Amending Insurance Company Act, with regard to investment of surplus of fire and marine insurance companies, 3023.

No. 1310, (House No. 1448).
Amending Workmen's Compensation Act, by exempting fraternal organizations and mutual beneficial societies from provisions of act, 3329.

Election returns, 2.

NORTON, JAMES E.—Continued.

Member of standing committees, 60-62.

Motion by, to
Recommit Bill No. 209, Joint resolution proposing amendment to Constitution, authorizing bond issue of $5,000,000 for erection of Pennsylvania National Guard buildings, 281.

Recommit Bill No. 229, Amending act regulating police pension funds in cities of third class, 1514.

Recommit Bill No. 368, Amending Insurance Company Act, excepting from incontestability benefits for total and permanent disability, 1515.

Recommit Bill No. 585, Authorizing the purchase by the Commonwealth of agricultural lands suited to growing forest tree seedlings, 1997.

Suspend rule 21, requiring amended bills to be noted on calendar, 3734.

Oath of office administered to, 4.

Remarks by, on
Bill No. 1079, (House No. 600), Imposing a tax on marine insurance underwriting profits, 3540.

Resolution offered by
Authorizing adoption of standing rules used in Senate during Session of 1923, 5.

NOTARIES PUBLIC, by regulating the application therefor, amending act of 1873, relative to the appointment by the Governor of

Senate Bill No. 225.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Barr, 169.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 169.
Reported with amendment, 287.
First reading, 289.
Second reading, 379-380.
Recommitted, 429.
Re-reported with amendment, 528-529.
Recommitted to Committee on Appropriations, 595.
Over in its order, 578.

NOTARIES PUBLIC

AARON, LEO J., nominnated, 804.
Confirmed, 819.

ABERNETHY, S. C., nominated, 801.
Confirmed, 803.

ABPLANALP, MISS SARA, nominated, 12.
Confirmed, 13.

ABRAHAMS, MARK, nominated, 917.
Confirmed, 918.

ABRAMS, RICHARD H., nominated, 807.
Confirmed, 819.

ACHUFF, MISS MYRTLE D., nominated, 8.
Confirmed, 13.

ACKENHAUSEN, MRS. MAE, nominated, 814.
Confirmed, 819.

ACKER, EDWIN, nominated, 802.
Confirmed, 803.

ADAMS, ANTHONY F., nominated, 817.
Confirmed, 819.

ADAMS, JAMES L., nominated, 474.
Confirmed, 475.

ADAMS, J. HORACE, nominated, 2098.
Confirmed, 2098.

ADAMS, LAURENCE S., nominated, 815.
Confirmed, 819.

ADAMS, MISS MILDRED V., nominated, 808.
Confirmed, 819.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.—Continued.

ADAMS, P. W., nominated, 105.
Confirmed, 106.

ADAMS, RALPH S., nominated, 804.
Confirmed, 819.

ADAMSON, H. G., nominated, 56.
Confirmed, 56-57.

ADAMSON, MISS ELIZABETH M., nominated, 818.
Confirmed, 819.

ADDIS, JOS. A., nominated, 11.
Confirmed, 13.

ADDISON-SCOTT, MRS. FRANCES, nominated, 104.
Confirmed, 106.

AGNEW, MRS. CARRIE E., nominated, 9.
Confirmed, 13.

AIKEN, MISS N. S., nominated, 156.
Confirmed, 158-159.

AILEY, MONT L., nominated, 1367.
Confirmed, 1369-1370.

AKE, BOYD F., nominated, 543.
Confirmed, 543.

ALBERGA, MRS. REA, nominated, 801.
Confirmed, 803.

ALBERT, HARRY M., nominated, 105.
Confirmed, 106.

ALBERT, MATTEO G., nominated, 806.
Confirmed, 819.

ALBERTSON, HARRY P., nominated, 158.
Confirmed, 158-159.

ALBERTSON, MISS HELENE, nominated, 435.
Confirmed, 440.

ALBERT, EARL B., nominated, 817.
Confirmed, 819.

ALDERFER, B. D., nominated, 10.
Confirmed, 13.

ALDINGER, JOSEPH A., nominated, 104.
Confirmed, 106.

ALBRIGHT, EARL B., nominated, 817.
Confirmed, 440.

ALEXANDER, R. B., nominated, 800.
Confirmed, 803.

ALEXANDER, THOMPSON McC., nominated, 805.
Confirmed, 819.

ALEXANDER, WILBUR H., nominated, 435.
Confirmed, 440.

ALEXANDRE, J. E., nominated, 814.
Confirmed, 819.

ALLAN, MRS. HAZEL S., nominated, 803.
Confirmed, 819.

ALLEBACH, MISS ANNE H., nominated, 810.
Confirmed, 819.

ALLEMAN, M. RUDY, nominated, 120.
Confirmed, 120-121.

ALLEN, A. V., nominated, 818.
Confirmed, 819.

ALLEN, CLIFFORD P., nominated, 435.
Confirmed, 440.

ALLEN, E. VICTOR, nominated, 813.
Confirmed, 819.

ALLEN, JAMES, nominated, 814.
Confirmed, 819.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.—Continued.

ALLEN, J. BURNS, nominated, 246.
Confirmed, 248.

ALLEN, JOHN F. JR., nominated, 804.
Confirmed, 819.

ALLEN, RODNEY D., nominated, 3884.
Confirmed, 3884.

ALLEN, WILLIAM G., nominated, 10.
Confirmed, 13.

ALLEN, W. J., nominated, 474.
Confirmed, 475.

ALLEN W. KING, nominated, 10.
Confirmed, 13.

ALLISON, FRANKLIN D., nominated, 1367.
Confirmed, 1369-1370.

ALLISON, MISS DOROTHY E., nominated, 434.
Confirmed, 440.

ALLO, ALBERT, nominated, 435.
Confirmed, 440.

ALRICKS, JOHN H., nominated, 3171.
Confirmed, 3171.

ALT, WILLIAM, nominated, 434.
Confirmed, 440.

ALTANY, JOSEPH, nominated, 805.
Confirmed, 819.

ALTEMUS, T. L., nominated, 807.
Confirmed, 819.

ALTER, SAMUEL, nominated, 815.
Confirmed, 819.

ALTER, W. RILEY, nominated, 2238.
Confirmed, 2238.

ALTHOUSE, MISS GRACE M., nominated, 246.
Confirmed, 248.

ALTMAN, HARRY J., nominated, 812.
Confirmed, 819.

ALTZMAN, DAVID, nominated, 813.
Confirmed, 819.

AMARNEK, ABRAHAM, nominated, 439.
Confirmed, 440.

AMATO, CHARLES, nominated, 813.
Confirmed, 819.

AMBROSE, FRANK, nominated, 54.
Confirmed, 56-57.

AMERICO, PETER, nominated, 437.
Confirmed, 440.

AMERMAN, CHARLES V., nominated, 800.
Confirmed, 803.

AMES, GEORGE W., nominated, 205.
Confirmed, 205.

AMICONE, GUISEPPE, nominated, 1821.
Confirmed, 1822.

AMMENT, H. C., nominated, 805.
Confirmed, 819.

AMOND, VINTON D., nominated, 809.
Confirmed, 819.

AMOROSO, JOHN, nominated, 917.
Confirmed, 918.

ANDERSON, CLAUS J., nominated, 813.
Confirmed, 819.

ANDERSON, C. T., nominated, 818.
Confirmed, 819.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.—Continued.

ANDERSON, D. A., nominated, 802.
Confirmed, 803.

ANDERSON, FLOYD J., nominated, 810.
Confirmed, 819.

ANDERSON, GEO. B., nominated, 800.
Confirmed, 803.

ANDERSON, GORDON B., nominated, 815.
Confirmed, 819.

ANDERSON, IRA C., nominated, 120.
Confirmed, 120-121.

ANDERSON, JAMES G., nominated, 807.
Confirmed, 819.

ANDERSON, JAMES R., nominated, 10.
Confirmed, 13.

ANDERSON, LOUIS, nominated, 104.
Confirmed, 106.

ANDERSON, MISS DOROTHY M., nominated, 917.
Confirmed, 918.

ANDERSON, WILLIAM R., nominated, 811.
Confirmed, 819.

ANDERSON, WM. B., nominated, 1367.
Confirmed, 1369-1370.

ANDERS, J. ROSCOE, nominated, 812.
Confirmed, 819.

ANDREFS, THOMAS L. nominated, 805.
Confirmed, 819.

ANDREWS, HUGH B., nominated, 69.
Confirmed, 70.

ANDREWS, MRS. M. V., nominated, 70.
Confirmed, 70.

ANDREWS, RALPH B., nominated, 474.
Confirmed, 475.

ANGER, AUGUST H., nominated, 804.
Confirmed, 819.

ANGNEY, ALLAN B., nominated, 205.
Confirmed, 205.

ANKNEY, SAMUEL M., nominated, 56.
Confirmed, 56-57.

ANN, MISS SOPHIE A., nominated, 817.
Confirmed, 819.

ANNESLEY, WILLIAM, nominated, 1030.
Confirmed, 1031.

ANNIS, GEORGE, nominated, 804.
Confirmed, 819.

ANSTINE, MISS GERTRUDE C., nominated, 3322.
Confirmed, 3322.

ANTHONY, E. L., nominated, 433.
Confirmed, 440.

ANTHONY, JOHN P., nominated, 807.
Confirmed, 819.

APEL, MISS JULIA A., nominated, 804.
Confirmed, 819.

APPEL, CLARENCE F. K., nominated, 744.
Confirmed, 745.

APPLE, J. G., nominated, 105.
Confirmed, 106.

ARBUCKLE, DONALD, nominated, 2747.
Confirmed, 2747.

ARENTH, JACOB J., nominated, 805.
Confirmed, 819.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.—Continued.

ARMSTRONG, D. CURTIS, nominated, 817.
Confirmed, 819.

ARMSTRONG, JOHN JR., nominated, 156.
Confirmed, 158-159.

ARMSTRONG, MISS CATHERINE, nominated, 807.
Confirmed, 819.

ARMSTRONG, MISS ETHEL E., nominated, 1541.
Confirmed, 1541-1542.

ARMSTRONG, ULYSSES S., nominated, 70.
Confirmed, 70.

ARMSTRONG, WILLIAM S., nominated, 156.
Confirmed, 158-159.

ARNOLD C. PAUL, nominated, 817.
Confirmed, 819.

ARNOLD, MISS ANNA M., nominated, 806.
Confirmed, 819.

ARNOLD, MISS FLOSSIE C., nominated, 156.
Confirmed, 158-159.

ARNTS, VERNE, nominated, 812.
Confirmed, 819.

ARONSON, FREDERICK E., nominated, 813.
Confirmed, 819.

ARONSON, HARRY M., nominated, 53.
Confirmed, 56-57.

ARONSON, MORRIS, nominated, 9.
Confirmed, 13.

ARONOVITZ, HERMAN, nominated, 814.
Confirmed, 819.

ARTMAN, CURTIS A., nominated, 432.
Confirmed, 440.

ARTHUR, MISS KATE, nominated, 2237.
Confirmed, 2238.

ARTZBERGER, C. E., nominated, 432.
Confirmed, 440.

ARTZBERGER, MISS THELMA, nominated, 805.
Confirmed, 819.

ARVAY, LESLIE, nominated, 810.
Confirmed, 819.

ASHBAUGH, R. CLAIR, nominated, 803.
Confirmed, 819.

ASHWORTH, JAS. S., nominated, 8.
Confirmed, 13.

ASHWORTH, THOMAS G., nominated, 439.
Confirmed, 440.

ASTWOOD, JAMES G. B., nominated, 69.
Confirmed, 70.

ATKINS, FRANK J., nominated, 806.
Confirmed, 819.

ATKINSON, MISS MARY E., nominated, 814.
Confirmed, 819.

AUDOLPH, IRVING, nominated, 437.
Confirmed, 440.

AUFFINGER, MISS ETHEL E., nominated, 814.
Confirmed, 819.

AUGHENBAUGH, H. E., nominated, 2098.
Confirmed, 2098.

AULD, D. W., nominated, 245.
Confirmed, 248.

AUL, MISS MARGARET, nominated, 104.
Confirmed, 106.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.—Continued.

AULT, MRS. ZELLA E., nominated, 817.
Confirmed, 819.

AUNGST, HARVEY J., nominated, 800.
Confirmed, 803.

AUERBACH, JACOB, nominated, 813.
Confirmed, 819.

AUERBACH, MAURICE, nominated, 435.
Confirmed, 440.

AUSTEN, D. EDWIN, nominated, 432.
Confirmed, 440.

AUTENREITH, E. EARL, nominated, 1028.
Confirmed, 1031.

AVELLINO, JAMES, nominated, 812.
Confirmed, 819.

AVERY, JAMES H., nominated, 2238.
Confirmed, 2238.

AYLESWORTH, C. MINER, nominated, 810.
Confirmed, 819.

BABIS, JACOB, nominated, 1030.
Confirmed, 1031.

BABYLOR, HERBERT C., nominated, 439.
Confirmed, 440.

BACASTOW, SIMON P., nominated, 808.
Confirmed, 819.

BACHER, JULIUS A., nominated, 1030.
Confirmed, 1031.

BACHER, LOUIS G., nominated, 812.
Confirmed, 819.

BACHMANN, WALTER E., nominated, 812.
Confirmed, 819.

BACKALL, MISS BETTY, nominated, 816.
Confirmed, 819.

BADER, FRANK E., nominated, 158.
Confirmed, 158-159.

BADGER, PRESTON, nominated, 800.
Confiermed, 803.

BAER, PAUL F., nominated, 806.
Confirmed, 819.

BAER, WILBUR J., nominated, 810.
Confirmed, 819.

BAERLE, MRS. IDA, nominated, 808.
Confirmed, 819.

BAGLIN, ROBERT M., nominated, 2349.
Confirmed, 2350.

BAILEY, THOMAS R., nominated, 3514.
Confirmed, 3514.

BAILEY, WALTER W., nominated, 2097.
Confirmed, 2098.

BAILEY, HARRY F., nominated, 1367.
Confirmed, 1369-1370.

BAINBRIDGE, JOHN W., nominated, 9.
Confirmed, 13.

BAINGO, FRANK A., nominated, 1224.
Confirmed, 1224.

BAIRD, MISS ANNA E., nominated, 814.
Confirmed, 819.

BAIRD, W. H., nominated, 246.
Confirmed, 248.

BAKER, C. A., nominated, 205.
Confirmed, 205.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.—Continued.

BAKER, CHAS. E., nominated, 543.
Confirmed, 543.

BAKER, FRANK T., nominated, 805.
Confirmed, 819.

BAKER, HOMER P., nominated, 474.
Confirmed, 475.

BAKER, JOSEPH M., nominated, 10.
Confirmed, 13.

BAKER, MISS LUELLA K., nominated, 805.
Confirmed, 819.

BAKER, MISS MARY, nominated, 805.
Confirmed, 819.

BAKER, MISS STELLA M., nominated, 432.
Confirmed, 440.

BAKER, PHILIP A., nominated, 804.
Confirmed, 819.

BAKER, ROBERT L., nominated, 1821.
Confirmed, 1822.

BAKER, VICATOR L., nominated, 2489.
Confirmed, 2489-2490.

BALAITY, DAVID, nominated, 1224.
Confirmed, 1224.

BALDI, VITO M., nominated, 1028.
Confirmed, 1031.

BALDINO, BASIL F., nominated, 435.
Confirmed, 440.

BALDWIN, CHARLES W., nominated, 812.
Confirmed, 819.

BALDWIN, EDWIN D., nominated, 1369.
Confirmed, 1369-1370.

BALDWIN, O. K., nominated, 56.
Confirmed, 56-57.

BALL, CLIFFORD, nominated, 798.
Confirmed, 803.

BALLANTYNE, JOHN, nominated, 158.
Confirmed, 158-159.

BALLENTINE, J. H., nominated, 54.
Confirmed, 56-57.

BALSER, ELMER, nominated, 8.
Confirmed, 13.

BANNON, ELWOOD N., nominated, 70.
Confirmed, 70.

BARBER, EARLE, N., nominated, 10.
Confirmed, 13.

BARBER, MISS LOUISE, nominated, 438.
Confirmed, 440.

BARBOR, DELMONT A., nominated, 1821.
Confirmed, 1822.

BARCLAY, MISS LIZABETH G., nominated, 55.
Confirmed, 56-57.

BARD, JENNINGS A., nominated, 247.
Confirmed, 248.

BARD, SILAS E., nominated, 439.
Confirmed, 440.

BARDENS, MISS MARY J., nominated, 156.
Confirmed, 158-159.

BARDO, MISS ANNIE L., nominated, 1963.
Confirmed, 1963.

BARDON, MRS. ANNA C., nominated, 814.
Confirmed, 819.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.—Continued.

BARDSLEY, MISS ANNA, nominated, 437.
Confirmed, 440.

BARETT, MRS. DOLLY O'DEA, nominated, 809.
Confirmed, 819.

BARKER, MISS SARA E., nominated, 474.
Confirmed, 475.

BARLOW, MISS RENA A., nominated, 54.
Confirmed, 56-57.

BARNARD, E. I., nominated, 804.
Confirmed, 819.

BARNES, W. E., nominated, 1030.
Confirmed, 1031.

BARNETT, EDGAR A., nominated, 2097.
Confirmed, 2088.

BARNHART, F. L., nominated, 155.
Confirmed, 158-159.

BARNHART, MISS ELIZABETH C., nominated, 155.
Confirmed, 158-159.

BARON, SAMUEL A., nominated, 812.
Confirmed, 819.

BARONE, ANTHONY J., nominated, 804.
Confirmed, 819.

BAROSKY, MISS H. E., nominated, 807.
Confirmed, 819.

BARR, C. W., nominated, 809.
Confirmed, 819.

BARR, FRANK S., nominated, 438.
Confirmed, 440.

BARR, MISS RUTH, nominated, 3514.
Confirmed, 3514.

BARR, ROBERT, A., nominated, 2489.
Confirmed, 2489-2490.

BARRETT, EDWARD V., nominated, 814.
Confirmed, 819.

BARRETT, JOHN R., nominated, 812.
Confirmed, 819.

BARRETT, JOSEPH J., nominated, 817.
Confirmed, 819.

BARRETT, S. BROOKE, nominated, 434.
Confirmed, 440.

BARRICK, J. LOUIS, nominated, 8.
Confirmed, 13.

BARRON, BENJAMIN, nominated, 156.
Confirmed, 158-159.

BARRON, GEO. E., nominated, 54.
Confirmed, 56-57.

BARROW, MISS ANASTASIA M., nominated, 813.
Confirmed, 819.

BARRY, JOHN A., nominated, 157.
Confirmed, 158-159.

BARRY, JOHN W., nominated, 798.
Confirmed, 803.

BART, W. K. Jr., nominated, 1367.
Confirmed, 1369-1370.

BARTEK, JOHN, nominated, 595.
Confirmed, 597.

BARTENSCHLAGER, J. H., nominated, 1962.
Confirmed, 1963.

BARTH, JOSEPH G., nominated, 1369.
Confirmed, 1369-1370.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.—Continued.

BARTHOLD, GILBERT E., nominated, 811.
Confirmed, 819.

BARTLEY, H. J., nominated, 806.
Confirmed, 819.

BARTLOW, ROLLIN C., nominated, 811.
Confirmed, 819.

BARTOLI, PHILIP, nominated, 803.
Confirmed, 819.

BARTON, HARRY S., nominated, 1367.
Confirmed, 1369-1370.

BARTOS, JOHN J., nominated, 2598.
Confirmed, 2599.

BARTOSCH, JACOB, nominated, 54.
Confirmed, 56-57.

BASHLIN, E. H., nominated, 802.
Confirmed, 803.

BASICH, D., nominated, 1367.
Confirmed, 1369-1370.

BASILONE, ALFONSO, nominated, 800.
Confirmed, 803.

BASSETT, HENRY C., nominated, 474.
Confirmed, 475.

BASSLER, JOHN WEISER, nominated, 10.
Confirmed, 13.

BASTAR, MISS BERNICE W., nominated, 804.
Confirmed, 819.

BASTIAN, DALLAS H., nominated, 814.
Confirmed, 819.

BASTIAN, STEPHEN T., nominated, 3683.
Confirmed, 3683.

BATES, DONALD W., nominated, 807.
Confirmed, 819.

BATES, MRS. NEVA, nominated, 808.
Confirmed, 819.

BATES, RUTHERFORD S., nominated, 10.
Confirmed, 13.

BATESON, MISS CLARA T., nominated, 807.
Confirmed, 819.

BATTLE, MISS MARGARET M., nominated, 808.
Confirmed, 819.

BAUER, P. J., nominated, 245.
Confirmed, 248.

BAUM, DANILE B., nominated, 2599.
Confirmed, 2599.

BAUM, MISS A. HAZEL, nominated, 806.
Confirmed, 819.

BAUMA, MISS ANNA C., nominated, 804.
Confirmed, 819.

BAUMANN, WM. H., nominated, 9.
Confirmed, 13.

BAUMGARDNER, MAHLON J., nominated, 55.
Confirmed, 56-57.

BAUMHOLTZ, PHIL B., nominated, 1029.
Confirmed, 1031.

BAUR, HENRY, nominated, 434.
Confirmed, 440.

BAUSCHARD, PHILIP C., nominated, 3321.
Confirmed, 3322.

BAXTER, MISS MARIE L., nominated, 813.
Confirmed, 819.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.—Continued.

BAYARD, MRS. DORA F., nominated, 9.
Confirmed, 13.

BAYER, SAMUEL, nominated, 813.
Confirmed, 819.

BAYLSON, ISIDORE, nominated, 663.
Confirmed, 663.

BAYNE, MISS HELEN G., nominated, 2098.
Confirmed, 2098.

BEACOM, CHARLES D., nominated, 157.
Confirmed, 158-159.

BEACON, ROBERT Z., nominated, 818.
Confirmed, 819.

BEACH, MRS. VIOLA W., nominated, 815.
Confirmed, 819.

BEACH, WALTER E., nominated, 802.
Confirmed, 803.

BEADLING, WILFORD A., nominated, 804.
Confirmed, 819.

BEAL, JAMES H. Jr., nominated, 432.
Confirmed, 440.

BEALE, DAVID BRUCE, nominated, 800.
Confirmed, 803.

BEALE, MISS HELEN G., nominated, 435.
Confirmed, 440.

BEALOR, H. MARK, nominated, 812.
Confirmed, 819.

BEAM, MISS HELEN R., nominated, 806.
Confirmed, 819.

BEAM, CHARLES E., nominated, 1028.
Confirmed, 1031.

BEAN, CLYDE M., nominated, 807.
Confirmed, 819.

BEAN, MISS AUGUSTA A., nominated, 7[illegible].
Confirmed, 803.

BEANS, FRED W., nominated, 105.
Confirmed, 106.

BEAR, GEO. W., nominated, 1029.
Confirmed, 1031.

BEARD, HARRY J., nominated, 917.
Confirmed, 918.

BEARD, MRS. REBECCA S., nominated, 437.
Confirmed, 440.

BEARDELL, JAMES, nominated, 809.
Confirmed, 819.

BEARER, GEO. L., nominated, 155.
Confirmed, 158-159.

BEATTY, EUGENE L. V., nominated, 156.
Confirmed, 158-159.

BEATTY, JOHN M., nominated, 435.
Confirmed, 440.

BEATTY, MISS ANNA N., nominated, 3321.
Confirmed, 3322.

BEAUMONT, EDWARD, nominated, 803.
Confirmed, 819.

BEAVER, MISS LAURA E., nominated, 806.
Confirmed, 819.

BEAVER, WM. H., nominated, 798.
Confirmed, 803.

BEAVER, ZACHARY T., nominated, 1368.
Confirmed, 1369-1370.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.—Continued.

BEBY, JACOB W., nominated, 246.
Confirmed, 248.

BECHSTEIN, MRS. ALVA V., nominated, 816.
Confirmed, 819.

BECK, GEORGE, nominated, 1368.
Confirmed, 1369-1370.

BECK, HARRY, nominated, 156.
Confirmed, 158-159.

BECK, HARRY F., nominated, 814.
Confirmed, 819.

BECK, HENRY, nominated, 435.
Confirmed, 440.

BECK, JOHN L., nominated, 156.
Confirmed, 158-159.

BECK, MAURICE M., nominated, 805.
Confirmed, 819.

BECK, MISS VICTORIA, nominated, 12.
Confirmed, 13.

BECK, WILSON E., nominated, 800.
Confirmed, 803.

BECKEL, CHARLES F., nominated, 1540.
Confirmed, 1541-1542.

BECKER, MISS E. P., nominated, 2599.
Confirmed, 2599.

BECKER, MISS G., nominated, 814.
Confirmed, 819.

BECKER, MISS LULU C., nominated, 815.
Confirmed, 819.

BECKER, MISS MINNIE H., nominated, 1030.
Confirmed, 1031.

BECKER, THOMAS L., nominated, 9.
Confirmed, 13.

BECKER, W. LEONARD, nominated, 1223.
Confirmed, 1224.

BECKERS, MISS B. F., nominated, 55.
Confirmed, 56-57.

BECKFIELD, J. H., nominated, 2349.
Confirmed, 2350.

BECKMAN, ALBERT E., nominated, 804.
Confirmed, 819.

BECKMAN, MISS H. E., nominated, 595.
Confirmed, 597.

BECKWITH, MISS MARY, nominated, 917.
Confirmed, 918.

BEDILION, MISS LILY, nominated, 663.
Confirmed, 663.

BEDNAREK, MICHAEL, nominated, 156.
Confirmed, 158-159.

BEECH, DANIEL, nominated, 805.
Confirmed, 819.

BEECH, HOWARD, nominated, 805.
Confirmed, 819.

BEEDLE, JOHN M., nominated, 804.
Confirmed, 819.

BEERGER, BERNHARD, nominated, 1030.
Confirmed, 1031.

BEERS, ALLEN K., nominated, 811.
Confirmed, 819.

BEGGS, EARLE R., nominated, 247.
Confirmed, 248.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.—Continued.

BEHRHORST, H. E., nominated, 157.
Confirmed, 158-159.

BEIGLE, MISS GENEVIEVE, nominated, 806.
Confirmed, 819.

BEIL, P. L., nominated, 663.
Confirmed, 663.

BEILSTEIN, OSCAR, nominated, 2237.
Confirmed, 2238.

BELAK, JOSEPH M., nominated, 808.
Confirmed, 819.

BELL, CHARLES E., nominated, 813.
Confirmed, 819.

BELL, GUY C., nominated, 435.
Confirmed, 440.

BELL, HARRY P., nominated, 808.
Confirmed, 819.

BELL, J. HARVEY, nominated, 1821.
Confirmed, 1822.

BELL, MISS PEARL, nominated, 808.
Confirmed, 819.

BELLANO, JOSEPH M. Jr., nominated, 817.
Confirmed, 819.

BELLMAN, R. H., nominated, 277.
Confirmed, 277.

BELLOW, J. I., nominated, 816.
Confirmed, 819.

BELSITO, MISS MARY J., nominated, 596.
Confirmed, 597.

BELYEA, FRANK B., nominated, 1028.
Confirmed, 1031.

BELZ, HARRY, nominated, 439.
Confirmed, 440.

BELZ, LEONARD W., nominated, 1541.
Confirmed, 1541-1542.

BEMIS, E. L., nominated, 158.
Confirmed, 158-159.

BENCE, CHAS. L., nominated, 809.
Confirmed, 819.

BENDER, CARL L., nominated, 432.
Confirmed, 440.

BENDER, THOMAS W., nominated, 155.
Confirmed, 158-159.

BENEDICT, MRS. REBECCA, nominated, 1368.
Confirmed, 1369-1370.

BENHAM, WILLIAM J., nominated, 55.
Confirmed, 56-57.

BENJAMIN, A. P., nominated, 2747.
Confirmed, 2747.

BENJAMIN, MRS. SYRENE E., nominated, 595.
Confirmed, 597.

BENKO, JOHN M., nominated, 812.
Confirmed, 819.

BENNER, JAMES W., nominated, 813.
Confirmed, 819.

BENNETT, MISS REBECCA A., nominated, 811.
Confirmed, 819.

BENNETT, MRS. LUCY A., nominated, 816.
Confirmed, 819.

BENNETT, MRS. MARY W., nominated, 432.
Confirmed, 440.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.—Continued.

BENNETT, S. K., nominated, 155.
Confirmed, 158-159.

BENNIGHOFF, MRS. ESTELLA V., nominated, 810.
Confirmed, 819.

BENTZ, CHARLES, nominated, 1369.
Confirmed, 1369-1370.

BERARDUCCI, D. A., nominated, 434.
Confirmed, 440.

BERCHER, MISS M. B., nominated, 744.
Confirmed, 745.

BERESIN, LEO B., nominated, 2237.
Confirmed, 2238.

BERG, JOSEPH M., nominated, 54.
Confirmed, 56-57.

BERGEMAN, RICHARD C., nominated, 808.
Confirmed, 819.

BERGER, NATHAN, nominated, 246.
Confirmed, 248.

BERGER, ORLANDO F., nominated, 474.
Confirmed, 475.

BERGMAIER, JOSEPH P., nominated, 435.
Confirmed, 440.

BERGMAIER, MRS. ELIZABETH M., nominated, 2598.
Confirmed, 2599.

BERGMAN, MISS YETTA I., nominated, 813.
Confirmed, 819.

BERK, MAX, nominated, 801.
Confirmed, 803.

BERKEPILE, MISS G. D., nominated, 1367.
Confirmed, 1369-1370.

BERKHEIMER, HARRY W., nominated, 474.
Confirmed, 475.

BERKOVITZ, ALEX S., nominated, 814.
Confirmed, 819.

BERKOWITZ, TOBIAS, nominated, 801.
Confirmed, 803.

BERNABEI, JOHN, nominated, 805.
Confirmed, 819.

BERNARD, CHARLES S., nominated, 802.
Confirmed, 803.

BERNARDI, PHILIP, nominated, 807.
Confirmed, 819.

BERNATT, FRANK A., nominated, 439.
Confirmed, 440.

BERND, MISS MARY E., nominated, 812.
Confirmed, 819.

BERNER, BERTRAM E., nominated, 817.
Confirmed, 819.

BERNS, LOUIS S., nominated, 1030.
Confirmed, 1031.

BERNSTEIN, BENJAMIN, nominated, 663.
Confirmed, 663.

BERRY, MRS. IDA, nominated, 812.
Confirmed, 819.

BERZINSKI, LEOPOLD S., nominated, 815.
Confirmed, 819.

BEST, H. B., nominated, 663.
Confirmed, 663.

BEST, WILLIAM H., nominated, 248.
Confirmed, 248.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.—Continued.

BETSCH, CHRISTIAN C., nominated, 815.
Confirmed, 819.

BETZNER, WILLIAM G., nominated, 814.
Confirmed, 819.

BEUSCHER, WM. L., nominated, 434.
Confirmed, 440.

BEYER, HOWARD T., nominated, 435.
Confirmed, 440.

BEYER, MISS EMMA C., nominated, 156.
Confirmed, 158-159.

BEYER, MISS RUTH E., nominated, 804.
Confirmed, 819.

BEYNON, NELSON E., nominated, 3171.
Confirmed, 3171.

BIBEN, JOS. H., nominated, 814.
Confirmed, 819.

BIBZA, JOHN, nominated, 1540.
Confirmed, 1541-1542.

BICH, GEO. J., nominated, 803.
Confirmed, 819.

BICHOVSKY, BARNETT, nominated, 55.
Confirmed, 56-57.

BICKEL, ALFRED J., nominated, 158.
Confirmed, 158-159.

BICKERT, CARL M., nominated, 813.
Confirmed, 819.

BICKERT, MARCUS H., nominated, 247.
Confirmed, 248.

BICKHARDT, HARRY W., nominated, 814.
Confirmed, 819.

BICKLEY, ERVIN F., nominated, 3171.
Confirmed, 3171.

BICKOVSKY, JACOB B., nominated, 816.
Confirmed, 819.

BIDDLE, CHARLES H., nominated, 1030.
Confirmed, 1031.

BIDDLE, FREDERICK W., nominated, 10.
Confirmed, 13.

BIEBEL, MRS. THORA M., nominated, 3514.
Confirmed, 3514.

BIEBER, MRS. CARRIE L., nominated, 917.
Confirmed, 918.

BIEDERMAN, LOUIS, nominated, 813.
Confirmed, 819.

BIEHL, FOSTER S., nominated 1028.
Confirmed, 1031.

BIEHM, MILTON L., nominated, 813.
Confirmed, 819.

BIEN, MORRIS, nominated, 1369.
Confirmed, 1369-1370.

BIERER, S. W., nominated, 917.
Confirmed, 918.

BIESTER, HARRY L., nominated, 435.
Confirmed, 440.

BIESTER, J. ARTHUR, nominated, 917.
Confirmed, 918.

BIESTER, MISS HELEN, nominated, 156.
Confirmed, 158-159.

BIEVENOUR, MISS MARY F., nominated, 1030.
Confirmed, 1031.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.—Continued.

BIGHAM, H. R., nominated, 9.
Confirmed, 13.

BILLER, MISS EMMA, nominated, 804.
Confirmed, 819.

BILLHARTZ, WM. H., nominated, 804.
Confirmed, 819.

BINDER, J. L., nominated, 1962.
Confirmed, 1963.

BINDER, ROY, nominated, 439.
Confirmed, 440.

BINGLEY, WILLIAM J., nominated, 801.
Confirmed, 803.

BINLEY, GEORGE W., Jr., nominated, 813.
Confirmed, 819.

BINNS, MISS ALICE N., nominated, 1224.
Confirmed, 1224.

BIRCH, JOHN, nominated, 1368.
Confirmed, 1369-1370.

BISSINGER, LOUIS G., nominated, 12.
Confirmed, 13.

BITNER, CLYDE, nominated, 818.
Confirmed, 819.

BITNER, J. C., nominated, 818.
Confirmed, 819.

BITTENBENDER, HARRY R., nominated, 798.
Confirmed, 803.

BITTLE, WILLIAM S., nominated, 808.
Confirmed, 819.

BITTLER, LYNN F., nominated, 804.
Confirmed, 819.

BITTNER, FRANK C., nominated, 813.
Confirmed, 819.

BITTNER, J. E., nominated, 12.
Confirmed, 13.

BITTNER, PAYSON C., nominated, 1962.
Confirmed, 1963.

BIXLER, FLOYD, nominated, 2489.
Confirmed, 2489-2490.

BLACK, ELMER E., nominated, 12.
Confirmed, 13.

BLACK, HENRY R., nominated, 809.
Confirmed, 819.

BLACK, J. GEORGE, nominated, 813.
Confirmed, 819.

BLACK, MISS MARGARET C., nominated, 805.
Confirmed, 819.

BLACK, MISS MARY J., nominated, 803.
Confirmed, 819.

BLACK, SAMUEL A., nominated, 174.
Confirmed, 174-175.

BLACKBURN, ROBERT B., nominated, 1030.
Confirmed, 1031.

BLACKMAN, H. E., nominated, 800.
Confirmed, 803.

BLACKSTONE, FRANKLIN, nominated, 805.
Confirmed, 819.

BLAETZ, EDWARD P., nominated, 12.
Confirmed, 13.

BLAETZ, PHILIP H., nominated, 816.
Confirmed, 819.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.—Continued.

BLAHA, JULIUS, nominated, 810.
Confirmed, 819.

BLAIR, FRANK J., nominated, 801.
Confirmed, 803.

BLAIR, MISS HELEN A., nominated, 120.
Confirmed, 120-121.

BLAIR, ROBERT J., nominated, 9.
Confirmed, 13.

BLAIR, ROSS M., nominated, 2598.
Confirmed, 2599.

BLAIR, T. L., nominated, 1368.
Confirmed, 1369-1370.

BLANCHE, A. M., nominated, 435.
Confirmed, 440.

BLANKENBUEHLER, R. E., nominated, 803.
Confirmed, 819.

BLANNING, WILLIAM, nominated, 1028.
Confirmed, 1031.

BLATTENBERGER, PAUL W., nominated, 2098.
Confirmed, 2098.

BLATZ, GEORGE, nominated, 542.
Confirmed, 543.

BLAZEJEWSKI, FRANK, nominated, 596.
Confirmed, 597.

BLECHMAN, MISS JANE, nominated, 433.
Confirmed, 440.

BLEICHMER, G. J., nominated, 1540.
Confirmed, 1541-1542.

BLEICHNER, J. A., nominated, 595.
Confirmed, 597.

BLEICHNER, RAY J., nominated, 595.
Confirmed, 597.

BLEILEVENS, NICK J., nominated, 434.
Confirmed, 440.

BLEMING, GEORGE B., nominated, 1029.
Confirmed, 1031.

BLENSINGER, MISS ANNIE C., nominated, 12.
Confirmed, 13.

BLESSING, JOHN A., nominated, 813.
Confirmed, 819.

BLEW, EDWIN, nominated, 437.
Confirmed, 440.

BLIND, GEORGE G., nominated, 663.
Confirmed, 663.

BLITTERSDORF, W. C., nominated, 543.
Confirmed, 543.

BLOMBAUM, HERMAN, nominated, 247.
Confirmed, 248.

BLOOD, RUSSELL, nominated, 813.
Confirmed, 819.

BLOOM, ALBERT, nominated, 435.
Confirmed, 440.

BLOOM, BERNHARD M., nominated, 813.
Confirmed, 819.

BLOOM, MISS ELIZABETH, nominated, 473.
Confirmed, 475.

BLOOM, M. T., nominated, 917.
Confirmed, 918.

BLOOMFIELD, VICTOR, nominated, 806.
Confirmed, 819.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.—Continued.

BLOSSER, CHARLES W., nominated, 808.
Confirmed, 819.

BLOUGH, L. L., nominated, 807.
Confirmed. 819.

BLUESTONE, HARRY, nominated, 805.
Confirmed, 819.

BLUM, WILLIAM J., nominated, 798.
Confirmed, 803.

BLUMBERG, CHARLES, nominated, 813.
Confirmed, 819.

BOBB, MISS CHARLOTTE M., nominated, 435.
Confirmed, 440.

BOBBING, ERNEST J., nominated, 816.
Confirmed, 819.

BOBKOWSKI, MISS JOSEPHINE E., nominated, 812.
Confirmed, 819.

BOSTON, DORSEY F., nominated, 435.
Confirmed, 440.

BOCK, MISS MARIE, nominated, 54.
Confirmed, 56-57.

BOCK, WILLIAM E., Jr., nominated, 9.
Confirmed, 13.

BODAMER, HAROLD S., nominated, 10.
Confirmed, 13.

BODEN, JAMES, nominated, 803.
Confirmed, 819.

BOGADEK, F. A., nominated, 432.
Confirmed, 440.

BOGGS, JOHN W., nominated, 1029.
Confirmed, 1031.

BOHN, M. E., nominated, 1368.
Confirmed, 1369-1370.

BOLAND, JOSEPH E., nominated, 663.
Confirmed, 663.

BOLLINGER, THOS. F., nominated, 816.
Confirmed, 819.

BOLTON, EDWIN E., nominated, 808.
Confirmed, 819.

BOND, CADWALADER, M., nominated, 1821.
Confirmed, 1822.

BOND, DAVID R., nominated, 663.
Confirmed, 663.

BOND, URBAN S., nominated, 439.
Confirmed, 440.

BONHOFF, MRS. BESSE L., nominated, 811.
Confirmed, 819.

BONINI, LOUIS A., nominated, 1030.
Confirmed, 1031.

BONIN, JOHN H., nominated, 811.
Confirmed, 819.

BOONE, G. S., nominated, 156.
Confirmed, 158-159.

BOOTH, MISS M. MARGARET, nominated, 818.
Confirmed, 819.

BOOTH, MRS. IDA M., nominated, 818.
Confirmed, 819.

BOOTH, RALPH, nominated, 277.
Confirmed, 277.

BOOSER, W. H., nominated, 474.
Confirmed, 475.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.—Continued.

BORASKE, GEORGE G., nominated, 815.
Confirmed, 819.

BORDNER, SAMUEL T., nominated, 806.
Confirmed, 819.

BORETH, HARRY O., nominated, 813.
Confirmed, 819.

BORLAND, JAMES, nominated, 802.
Confirmed, 803.

BORN, RAYMOND, E., nominated, 54.
Confirmed, 56-57.

BORSKA, JOHN S., nominated, 2489.
Confirmed, 2489-2490.

BORZILLO, NICHOLAS R., nominated, 812.
Confirmed, 819.

BOSAK, JOHN, nominated, 1367.
Confirmed, 1369-1370.

BOSTWICK, FLOYD L., nominated, 104.
Confirmed, 106.

BOTTOMFIELD, F. L., nominated, 381.
Confirmed, 381.

BOUCEK, ANTHONY F., nominated, 1540.
Confirmed, 1541-1542.

BOUDMAN, WARREN E., nominated, 247.
Confirmed, 248.

BOUTON, MRS. GENEVIEVE H., nominated, 818.
Confirmed, 819.

BOVE FRANCIS RICHARD, nominated, 816.
Confirmed, 819.

BOWEN, DAVID L., nominated, 817.
Confirmed, 819.

BOWEN, MRS. MARY E., nominated, 1540.
Confirmed, 1541-1542.

BOWEN, SAMUEL S., nominated, 435.
Confirmed, 440.

BOWEN, W. T., nominated, 438.
Confirmed, 440.

BOWER, AARON V., nominated, 9.
Confirmed, 13.

BOWER, HARRY, nominated, 10.
Confirmed, 13.

BOWERMAN, H. EUGENE, nominated, 3168.
Confirmed, 3168.

BOWERS, B. J., nominated, 1223.
Confirmed, 1224.

BOWERS, S. H., nominated, 434.
Confirmed, 440.

BOWES, MISS EDITH K., nominated, 55.
Confirmed, 56-57.

BOWIE, F. M., nominated, 155.
Confirmed, 158-159.

BOWKLEY, R. E., nominated, 811.
Confirmed, 819.

BOWMEN, EDWARD J., nominated, 474.
Confirmed, 475.

BOWMAN, MISS ANNA F., nominated, 810.
Confirmed, 819.

BOWMAN, MISS BLANCHE I., nominated, 798.
Confirmed, 803.

BOWMAN, SIMON W., nominated, 810.
Confirmed, 819.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.—Continued.

BOWSER, HARRY M., nominated, 807.
Confirmed, 819.

BOWSER, WAYLAND S., nominated, 473.
Confirmed, 475.

BOYD, ROBERT W., Jr., nominated, 917.
Confirmed, 818.

BOYER, GEORGE F., nominated, 807.
Confirmed, 819.

BOYER, MISS JENNIE S., nominated, 1821.
Confirmed, 1822.

BOYER, LOUIS E., nominated, 1029.
Confirmed, 1031.

BOYER, MISS ALMA, nominated, 155.
Confirmed, 158-159.

BOYER, MISS ANN E., nominated, 54.
Confirmed, 56-57.

BOYER, WESLEY N., nominated, 247.
Confirmed, 248.

BOYLE, CHARLES J., nominated, 3321.
Confirmed, 3322.

BOYLE, FRANK J., nominated, 439.
Confirmed, 440.

BOYLE, GEORGE E., nominated, 55.
Confirmed, 56-57.

BOYLE, JOHN C., nominated, 156.
Confirmed, 158-159.

BOYLE, MISS D. J., nominated, 104.
Confirmed, 106.

BOYLE, MISS GERTRUDE H., nominated, 2097.
Confirmed, 2098.

BOYLE, MISS SYLVIA, nominated, 434.
Confirmed, 440.

BOYLE, PLAYFORD, nominated, 809.
Confirmed, 819.

BOZIC, FRANK, nominated, 1369.
Confirmed, 1369-1370.

BRACACCINI, JAMES PIO, nominated, 1540.
Confirmed, 1541-1542.

BRACKEN, H. A., nominated, 277.
Confirmed, 277.

BRADDOCK, MISS RUTH E., nominated, 798.
Confirmed, 803.

BRADEN, GEORGE K., nominated, 437.
Confirmed, 440.

BRADLEY, FRANK J., nominated, 816.
Confirmed, 819.

BRADLEY, MISS ALICE M., nominated, 917.
Confirmed, 918.

BRADLEY, MISS ELIZABETH K., nominated, 439.
Confirmed, 440.

BRADLEY, WILLIAM A., nominated, 815.
Confirmed, 819.

BRADSHAW, MISS ETHYLE, nominated, 805.
Confirmed, 819.

BRADSHAW, MRS. MARION S., nominated, 811.
Confirmed, 819.

BRADY, ELMER E., nominated, 815.
Confirmed, 819.

BRAESEL, ROBERT, nominated, 438.
Confirmed, 440.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.—Continued.

BRAHAM, R. R., nominated, 801.
Confirmed, 803.

BRAINARD, F. S., nominated, 3171.
Confirmed, 3171.

BRAINARD, MRS. ANNA A., nominated, 804.
Confirmed, 819.

BRANCH, WASHINGTON L., nominated, 744.
Confirmed, 745.

BRANDON, MISS ELIZABETH E., nominated, 3052.
Confirmed, 3052.

BRANDT, EMORY W., nominated, 543.
Confirmed, 543.

BRANDT, JOHN A., nominated, 156.
Confirmed, 158-159.

BRANDT, MISS GERTRUDE, nominated, 810.
Confirmed, 819.

BRASZO, MRS. ELLA L., nominated, 2349.
Confirmed, 2350.

BRAUCHLER, S., nominated, 157.
Confirmed, 158-159.

BRAVERMAN, JOSEPH, nominated, 543.
Confirmed, 543.

BREAKWELL, EDWARD, nominated, 809.
Confirmed, 819.

BEARLY, FRANCIS, nominated, 10.
Confirmed, 13.

BREBNER, MISS RUTH L., nominated, 808.
Confirmed, 819.

BRECHT, GEO. K., nominated, 156.
Confirmed, 158-159.

BRECHT, MISS V. V., nominated, 817.
Confirmed, 819.

BREDNICH, MISS MARIE A., nominated, 2910.
Confirmed, 2910-2911.

BREEN, J. F. G., nominated, 1664.
Confirmed, 1664-1665.

BREESE, MISS HAZEL A., nominated, 802.
Confirmed, 803.

BREITENSTEIN, MISS CHARLOTTE, nominated, 806.
Confirmed, 819.

BRENNAN, MISS AGNES J., nominated, 806.
Confirmed, 819.

BRENNAN, MISS DOLORES, nominated, 247.
Confirmed, 248.

BRENNAN, THOS. F., nominated, 433.
Confirmed, 440.

BRESSLER, K. W., nominated, 157.
Confirmed, 158-159.

BREUNINGER, MISS EDNA M., nominated, 812.
Confirmed, 819.

BREVILLIER, CHARLES G., nominated, 277.
Confirmed, 277.

BREVILLER, EDWIN H., nominated, 434.
Confirmed, 440.

BREYER, MARTIN, nominated, 803.
Confirmed, 819.

BRICKMAN, MISS ANNA L., nominated, 54.
Confirmed, 56-57.

BRIDESON, MISS E. S., nominated, 432.
Confirmed, 440.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.—Continued.

BRIGGS, C. RIDGWAY, nominated, 1030.
Confirmed, 1031.

BRIGGS, LEWIS V. JR., nominated, 1664.
Confirmed, 1664-1665.

BRIGHT, H. L., nominated, 10.
Confirmed, 13.

BRIGHT, MISS EDNA S., nominated, 55.
Confirmed, 56-57.

BRIGHTBILL, ROY B., nominated, 808
Confirmed, 819.

BRILLHART, WALTER, nominated, 157.
Confirmed, 158-159.

BRIMBAUGH, HOWARD, nominated, 55.
Confirmed, 56-57.

BRINING, HOMER W., nominated, 805.
Confirmed, 819.

BRINK, EDWARD E., nominated, 808.
Confirmed, 819.

BRINKMAN, FRANK A., nominated, 804.
Confirmed, 819.

BRINTON, MISS KATHRYN G., nominated, 11.
Confirmed, 13.

BRINTON, MISS VERNIE, nominated, 808.
Confirmed, 819.

BRITTAIN, A. B., nominated, 12.
Confirmed, 13.

BRITTON, MISS ELIZABETH E., nominated, 156.
Confirmed, 158-159.

BROADBENT, EDWARD C., nominated, 663.
Confirmed, 663.

BROBST, ALBERT W., nominated, 438.
Confirmed, 440.

BROCKBANK, LEO R., nominated, 2097.
Confirmed, 2098.

BROCKWAY, C. E., nominated, 1368.
Confirmed, 1369-1370.

BROD, MISS BERTHA R., nominated, 1029.
Confirmed, 1031.

BRODIE, ROBERT, nominated, 800.
Confirmed, 803.

BROGAN, DANIEL E., nominated, 917.
Confirmed, 918.

BROMUND, HERBERT W. Jr., nominated, 2489.
Confirmed, 2489-2490.

BROOK, HOWARD F., nominated, 816.
Confirmed, 819.

BROOKE, PAUL M., nominated, 10.
Confirmed, 13.

BROOKS, BASIL B., nominated, 817.
Confirmed, 819.

BROOKS, CHARLES, nominated, 158.
Confirmed, 158-159.

BROOKS, CHAS. H., nominated, 10.
Confirmed, 13.

BROOKS, J. W., nominated, 157.
Confirmed, 158-159.

BROOKS, MRS. MINNIE S., nominated, 438.
Confirmed, 440.

BROOKS, RICHARD W., nominated, 816.
Confirmed, 819.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.—Continued.

BROSIUS, L. G., nominated, 55.
Confirmed, 56-57.

BROTHERHOOD, MISS MAUD, nominated, 1030.
Confirmed, 1031.

BROWER, MISS EDITH M., nominated, 814.
Confirmed, 819.

BROWN, ALBERT F., nominated, 663.
Confirmed, 663.

BROWN, C. Ed., nominated, 810.
Confirmed, 819.

BROWN, CHAS. H., nominated, 438.
Confirmed, 440.

BROWN, CLAYTON L., nominated, 663.
Confirmed, 663.

BROWN, FRANK C., nominated, 2910.
Confirmed, 2910-2911.

BROWN, JACOB L., nominated, 595.
Confirmed, 597.

BROWN, JAMES L., nominated, 816.
Confirmed, 819.

BROWN, J. F., nominated, 3171.
Confirmed, 3171.

BROWN, MISS CARRIE E., nominated, 807.
Confirmed, 819.

BROWN, MISS EDNA G., nominated, 247.
Confirmed, 248.

BROWN, MISS ELVA M., nominated, 9.
Confirmed, 13.

BROWN, MISS FLORENCE M., nominated, 2097.
Confirmed, 2098.

BROWN, MISS L. J., nominated, 155.
Confirmed, 158-159.

BROWN, MRS. HAZEL C., nominated, 803.
Confirmed, 819.

BROWN, MRS. LILLIAN M., nominated, 120.
Confirmed, 120-121.

BROWN, NELSON T., nominated, 814.
Confirmed, 819.

BROWN, ORLO H., nominated, 3168.
Confirmed, 3168.

BROWN, ORVILLE, nominated, 810.
Confirmed, 819.

BROWN, PAUL J., nominated, 817.
Confirmed, 819.

BROWN, ROBERT, nominated, 432.
Confirmed, 440.

BROWN, ROSS R., nominated, 155.
Confirmed, 158-159.

BROWNBACK, RUSSELL J., nominated, 811.
Confirmed, 819.

BROWNFIELD, O. R., nominated, 595.
Confirmed, 597.

BROWNLEY, CHARLES E., nominated, 435.
Confirmed, 440.

BRUCKER, WILLIAM, nominated, 435.
Confirmed, 440.

BRUCKMAN, FRED, nominated, 55.
Confirmed, 56-57.

BRUCKMAN, WILMER, nominated, 663.
Confirmed, 663.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.—Continued.

BRUECK, CARL W., nominated, 432.
Confirmed, 440.

BRUESKNER, MRS. LORETTA G., nominated, 798.
Confirmed, 803.

BRUGGER, GEORGE W., nominated, 439.
Confirmed, 440.

BRUMBAUGH, H. A., nominated, 1540.
Confirmed, 1541-1542.

BRUNER, H. J., nominated, 804.
Confirmed, 819.

BRUNGART, JASPER R., nominated, 433.
Confirmed, 440.

BRUNGART, MISS CELIA V., nominated, 800.
Confirmed, 803.

BRUNING, F. L., nominated, 1029.
Confirmed, 1031.

BRUNNER, STANLEY K., nominated, 1028.
Confirmed, 1031.

BRUNO, LOUIS E., nominated, 10.
Confirmed, 13.

BRUNO, THOMAS, nominated, 812.
Confirmed, 819.

BRUNSTETTER, ROSCOE H., nominated, 595.
Confirmed, 597.

BRUNTON, MISS ANNA B., nominated, 811.
Confirmed, 819.

BRUSSTAR, GEORGE M., nominated, 435.
Confirmed, 440.

BRYAN, JOHN, nominated, 10.
Confirmed, 13.

BRYAN, JOSEPH W., nominated, 818.
Confirmed, 819.

BRYAN, MISS ORA, nominated, 437.
Confirmed, 440.

BRYAN, WM. T., nominated, 246.
Confirmed, 248.

BRYANT, WINDOM, nominated, 435.
Confirmed, 440.

BUCHER, FRANCIS E., nominated, 1030.
Confirmed, 1031.

BUCHMAN, ROY F., nominated, 804.
Confirmed, 819.

BUCHSBAUM, SIGMUND, nominated, 10.
Confirmed, 13.

BUCK, CHARLES W., nominated, 809.
Confirmed, 819.

BUCK, FRANCIS H., nominated, 807.
Confirmed, 819.

BUCK, LAWRENCE J., nominated, 1028.
Confirmed, 1031.

BUCK, MRS. ELFRIDA MOLIN, nominated, 2098.
Confirmed, 2098.

BUCK, MISS GRACE H., nominated, 438.
Confirmed, 440.

BUCKLEY, A. S., nominated, 1369.
Confirmed, 1369-1370.

BUCKLEY, MISS MARY S., nominated, 596.
Confirmed, 597.

BUCKLEY, MISS M. H., nominated, 2349.
Confirmed, 2350.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.—Continued.

BUCKLEY, WILLIAM, nominated, 10.
Confirmed, 13.

BUCKMAN, ALFRED F., nominated, 55.
Confirmed, 56-57.

BUCKREIS, J. A., nominated, 277.
Confirmed, 277.

BUCKWALTER, I. Z., nominated, 158.
Confirmed, 158-159.

BUDAY, JOHN J., nominated, 811.
Confirmed, 819.

BUDLONG, MISS DOROTHY, nominated, 816.
Confirmed, 819.

BUDNITZKY, MORRIS, nominated, 798.
Confirmed, 803.

BUELL, ROY H., nominated, 818.
Confirmed, 819.

BUERKLE, E. C., nominated, 805.
Confirmed, 819.

BUETTNER, LEO J., nominated, 807.
Confirmed, 819.

BUFANO, P., nominated, 55.
Confirmed, 56-57.

BUFFINGTON, MISS ANNA I., nominated, 808.
Confirmed, 819.

BUFFINGTON, RAY K., nominated, 104.
Confirmed, 106.

BULICK, JACOB B., nominated, 1369.
Confirmed, 1369-1370.

BULLIONS, CHARLES S., nominated, 804.
Confirmed, 819.

BULLOCK, MRS. LOIS C., nominated, 809.
Confirmed, 819.

BULMER, A. ALBERT, nominated, 917.
Confirmed, 918.

BUMER, FRANK, nominated, 155.
Confirmed, 158-159.

BUNCE, MRS. MARGARET H., nominated, 811.
Confirmed, 819.

BURCHELL, ALPHONSUS P., nominated, 10.
Confirmed, 13.

BURCHILL, JOS. M., nominated,
Confirmed,

BURCHILL, MISS M. A., nominated, 1821.
Confirmed, 1822.

BURDICK, MRS. EVELYN M., nominated, 1664.
Confirmed, 1664-1665.

BURDICK, W. E., nominated, 11.
Confirmed, 13.

BURDWISE, ADOLPH, nominated, 815.
Confirmed, 819.

BURGAN, JOHN L., nominated, 807.
Confirmed, 819.

BURGER, FRED P., nominated, 12.
Confirmed, 13.

BURGER, G. JOHN, nominated, 810.
Confirmed, 819.

BURGER, MISS HULDAH, nominated, 814.
Confirmed, 819.

BURGNER, GEORGE W., nominated, 54.
Confirmed, 56-57.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.—Continued.

BURHENN, MISS HELEN, nominated, 818.
Confirmed, 819.

BURKART, J. FREDERICK, nominated, 800.
Confirmed, 803.

BURKE, JOSEPH J., nominated, 816.
Confirmed, 819.

BURKE, LAWRENCE F., nominated, 435.
Confirmed, 440.

BURKE, MISS KATHERINE, nominated, 156.
Confirmed, 158-159.

BURKE, THOMAS J., nominated, 2599.
Confirmed, 2599.

BURKEITT, CHAS. C., nominated, 435.
Confirmed, 440.

BURKERT, GEORGE R. M., nominated, 435.
Confirmed, 440.

BURKHART, MERLE R., nominated, 432.
Confirmed, 440.

BURKHART, WILLIAM S., nominated, 917.
Confirmed, 918.

BURKHOLDER, WALTER K., nominated, 54.
Confirmed, 56-57.

BURKHOLDER, W. G., nominated, 10.
Confirmed, 13.

BURKY, HARLEIGH B., nominated, 2097.
Confirmed, 2098.

BURLEY, MRS. PAULINE H., nominated, 1540.
Confirmed, 1541-1542.

BURNETT, JOHN C. JR., nominated, 474.
Confirmed, 475.

BURNETT, WILLIAM J., nominated, 438.
Confirmed, 440.

BURNS, BURT S., nominated, 809.
Confirmed, 819.

BURNS, C. M., nominated, 916.
Confirmed, 918.

BURNS, ELMER F., nominated, 813.
Confirmed, 819.

BURNS, J. ERWIN, nominated, 817.
Confirmed, 819.

BURNS, JOHN L., nominated, 10.
Confirmed, 13.

BURNS, LEWIS J., nominated, 435.
Confirmed, 440.

BURNS, MISS ANNA M., nominated, 810.
Confirmed, 819.

BUROZZI, MISS ARMEDE, nominated, 810.
Confirmed, 819.

BURNS, M. J., nominated, 2349.
Confirmed, 2350.

BURNS, MRS. BERT F., nominated, 3884.
Confirmed, 3884.

BURNS, WILLIAM J., nominated, 804.
Confirmed, 819.

BURR, E. A., nominated, 810.
Confirmed, 819.

BURRESS, J. H., nominated, 803.
Confirmed, 819.

BURREY, JOHN C., nominated, 1367.
Confirmed, 1369-1370.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.—Continued.

BURROWS, GILBERT S., nominated, 3321.
Confirmed, 3322.

BURRY, MRS. EDITH E., nominated, 803.
Confirmed, 819.

BURSTIN, BENJAMIN, nominated, 1821.
Confirmed, 1822.

BURTON, CHARLES H., nominated, 439.
Confirmed, 440.

BURTON, HENRY, nominated, 156.
Confirmed, 158-159.

BURTON, HORACE M., nominated, 1030.
Confirmed, 1031.

BURTON, MRS. MARY L., nominated, 2910.
Confirmed, 2910-2911.

BURWELL, FRANK, nominated, 812.
Confirmed, 819.

BUSCHEK, MILTON F., nominated, 804.
Confirmed, 819.

BUSER, J. F., nominated, 3171.
Confirmed, 3171.

BUSHNELL, GEORGE I., nominated, 435.
Confirmed, 440.

BUSHNELL, W. R., nominated, 158.
Confirmed, 158-159.

BUSHONG, WILLIAM E., nominated, 807.
Confirmed, 819.

BUSKIRK, ALLEN L., nominated, 812.
Confirmed, 819.

BUSSINGER, MISS NETTIE, nominated, 812.
Confirmed, 819.

BUTERA, HARRY, nominated, 811.
Confirmed, 819.

BUTLER, COURTLAND, nominated, 1368.
Confirmed, 1369-1370.

BUTLER, E. A., nominated, 247.
Confirmed, 248.

BUTLER, GEO. A., nominated, 1963.
Confirmed, 1963.

BUTLER, JOHN A., nominated, 1962.
Confirmed, 1963.

BUTLER, JOHN J., nominated, 809.
Confirmed, 819.

BUTLER, MISS KATHERINE, nominated, 804.
Confirmed, 819.

BUTLER, MISS NELLIE B., nominated, 809.
Confirmed, 819.

BUTLER, MRS. FLORENCE W., nominated, 813.
Confirmed, 819.

BUTSON, HARRY E., nominated, 807.
Confirmed, 819.

BUTTERFIELD, MISS EDNA E., nominated, 806.
Confirmed, 819.

BUTTS, GEO. L., nominated, 810.
Confirmed, 819.

BUTZ, HAROLD A., nominated, 800.
Confirmed, 803.

BUTZ, MISS ROSENA S., nominated, 9.
Confirmed, 13.

BYERS, JOHN T., nominated, 809.
Confirmed, 819.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.—Continued.

BYERS, JOSEPH W., nominated, 595.
Confirmed, 597.

BYERS, W. ELLIS, nominated, 1029.
Confirmed, 1031.

BYKOWSKI, STNLEY J., nominated, 104.
Confirmed, 106.

BYRNE, JAMES J., nominated, 815.
Confirmed, 819.

BYRNE, MISS ANNA, nominated, 3682.
Confirmed, 3683.

BYRNE, MISS STELLA M., nominated, 803.
Confirmed, 819.

BYRNE, WILLIAM H. Jr., nominated, 105.
Confirmed, 106.

BYRNE, WILLIAM J., nominated, 435.
Confirmed, 440.

BYRNES, BRADFORD S., nominated, 816.
Confirmed, 819.

BYROM, ALBEBRT, nominated, 812.
Confirmed, 819.

BYRON, RALPH A., nominated, 798.
Confirmed, 803.

CABLE, JAMES E., nominated, 474.
Confirmed, 475.

CACARIS, MENELAS M., nominated, 158.
Confirmed, 158-159.

CAHAN, LOUIS B., nominated, 808.
Confirmed, 819.

CAHAN, MORRIS, nominated, 815.
Confirmed, 819.

CAIN, JAS. A., nominated, 804.
Confirmed, 819.

CAIN, JOHN JOSEPH, nominated, 811.
Confirmed, 819.

CALABRESE, PHILIP T., nominated, 816.
Confirmed, 819.

CALBY, MISS LILLIAN, nominated, 437.
Confirmed, 440.

CALDWELL, DAVID L., nominated, 806.
Confirmed, 819.

CALDWELL, J. BAIRD, nominated, 812.
Confirmed, 819.

CALDWELL, R. B. Jr., nominated, 1029.
Confirmed, 1031.

CALDWELL, WILLIAM J., nominated, 434.
Confirmed, 440.

CALLAHAN, C. S., nominated, 811.
Confirmed, 819.

CALLAHAN, MISS MARY A., nominated, 3052.
Confirmed, 3052.

CALLAHAN, TIMOTHY S., nominated, 816.
Confirmed, 819.

CALLANAN, THOS. J., nominated, 663.
Confirmed, 663.

CAVERLY, BENJ. F. Jr., nominated, 156.
Confirmed, 158-159.

CAMPBELL, A. B., nominated, 55.
Confirmed, 56-57.

CAMPBELL, A. V., nominated, 1368.
Confirmed, 1369-1370.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.—Continued.

CAMPBELL, EDGAR C., nominated, 917.
Confirmed, 918.

CAMPBELL, GEO. J., nominated, 595.
Confirmed, 597.

CAMPBELL, JAMES, nominated, 205.
Confirmed, 205.

CAMPBELL, JAMES B., nominated, 1223.
Confirmed, 1224.

CAMPBELL, J. H. F., nominated, 817.
Confirmed, 819.

CAMPBELL, JOSEPH, nominated, 814.
Confirmed, 819.

CAMPBELL, LOCKWOOD H., nominated, ——.
Confirmed, ——.

CAMPBELL, MISS MARY, nominated, 1028.
Confirmed, 1031.

CAMPBELL, MISS REBA, nominated, 811.
Confirmed, 819.

CAMPBELL, WALTER F., nominated, 438.
Confirmed, 440.

CAMPBELL, WILLIAM J., nominated, 744.
Confirmed, 745.

CAMERA, VINCENT LA, nominated, 1223.
Confirmed, 1224.

CAMERO, JOSEPH G., nominated, 1029.
Confirmed, 1031.

CAMERON, JAMES B., nominated, 805.
Confirmed, 819.

CAMERON, PETER Jr., nominated, 818.
Confirmed, 819.

CANAN, WILLIAM T., nominated, 806.
Confirmed, 819.

CANCELLIERE, JOSEPH C., nominated, 1540.
Confirmed, 1541-1542.

CANNING, ALBERT, nominated, 812.
Confirmed, 819.

CANNON, FRANK J., nominated, 55.
Confirmed, 56-57.

CANNON, H. A., nominated, 246.
Confirmed, 248.

CANNON, JOSEPH L., nominated, 157.
Confirmed, 158-159.

CANTNER, MISS EDNA E., nominated, 434.
Confirmed, 440.

CANTRELL, HOWARD M., nominated, 917.
Confirmed, 918.

CAPANO, SAVERIO, nominated, 9.
Confirmed, 13.

CAPORASO, JAMES D., nominated, 2238.
Confirmed, 2238.

CAPUTO, EUGENE A., nominated, 805.
Confirmed, 819.

CARE, ROGER S., nominated, 158.
Confirmed, 158-159.

CAREY, MISS CATHERINE M., nominated, 12.
Confirmed, 13.

CAREY, MISS FLORENCE, nominated, 2489.
Confirmed, 2489-2490.

CARL, CHARLES B., nominated, 55.
Confirmed, 56-57.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.—Continued.

CARLIN, LAWRENCE G., nominated, 1367.
Confirmed, 1369-1370.

CARLSON, CHARLES J., nominated, 3052.
Confirmed, 3052.

CARLSON, F. J., nominated, 804.
Confirmed, 819.

CARLSON, MRS. EMILY M., nominated, 804.
Confirmed, 819.

CARMACK, HARRY E., nominated, 438.
Confirmed, 440.

CARMER, C. T., nominated, 432.
Confirmed, 440.

CARMICHAEL, JOHN R., nominated, 803.
Confirmed, 819.

CARNEY, JOHN A., nominated, 814.
Confirmed, 819.

CARNEY, MISS BERTHA M., nominated, 434.
Confirmed, 440.

CAROTHERS, C. M., nominated, 438.
Confirmed, 440.

CARPENTER, HENRY G., nominated, 158.
Confirmed, 158-159.

CARPENTER, MRS. ELIZABETH V., nominated, 801.
Confirmed, 803.

CARP, HYMAN, nominated, 816.
Confirmed, 819.

CARR, ALOYSIUS M., nominated, 811.
Confirmed, 819.

CARR, CHARLES J., nominated, 2910.
Confirmed, 2910-2911.

CARREN, M. L., nominated, 805.
Confirmed, 819.

CARRIER, D. F., nominated, 806.
Confirmed, 819.

CARRIGAN, THOMAS J., nominated, 814.
Confirmed, 819.

CARRINGER, M. A., nominated, 156.
Confirmed, 158-159.

CARRINGTON, JOHN A., nominated, 2097.
Confirmed, 2098.

CARR, J. F., nominated, 817.
Confirmed, 819.

CARR, MISS EDNA M., nominated, 438.
Confirmed, 440.

CARR, MRS. MARY WHITE, nominated, 808.
Confirmed, 819.

CARROLL, JOHN J., nominated, 815.
Confirmed, 819.

CARROLL, JOHN T., nominated, 277.
Confirmed, 277.

CARROLL, MISS ANNA N., nominated, 1541.
Confirmed, 1541-1542.

CARROLL, MISS ELLEN A., nominated, 817.
Confirmed, 819.

CARROLL, MISS ISABELLA M., nominated, 596.
Confirmed, 597.

CARROLL, MISS LUCY, nominated, 809.
Confirmed, 819.

CARROLL, MISS MARGARET H., nominated, 816.
Confirmed, 819.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.—Continued.

CARROLL, W. S., nominated, 1367.
Confirmed, 1369-1370.

CARR, VAN C., nominated, 810.
Confirmed, 819.

CARSON, A. ROY, nominated, 438.
Confirmed, 440.

CARSON, JAMES P., nominated, 435.
Confirmed, 440.

CARSON, JOHN J., nominated, 435.
Confirmed, 440.

CARSON, ROY I., nominated, 437.
Confirmed, 440.

CARSON, WILLIAM HENRY, nominated,
Confirmed,

CARTER, GEO. R., nominated, 1541.
Confirmed, 1541-1542.

CARTER, MRS. VIOLA KEENE, nominated, 11.
Confirmed, 13.

CASACCHIA, ANGELO J., nominated, 810.
Confirmed, 819.

CASEY, EUGENE D., nominated, 1664.
Confirmed, 1664-1665.

CASEY, LAWRENCE J., nominated, 810.
Confirmed, 819.

CASHDOLLAR, GEORGE E., nominated, 1963.
Confirmed, 1963.

CASHDOLLAR, O. P., nominated, 1367.
Confirmed, 1369-1370.

CASHNER, CHAS. H., nominated, 1030.
Confirmed, 1031.

CASLEY, DAVID P., nominated, 803.
Confirmed, 819.

CASSARA, PASQUALE, nominated, 435.
Confirmed, 440.

CASSELL, IRWIN M., nominated, 1367.
Confirmed, 1369-1370.

CASSEL, Linford B., nominated, 1030.
Confirmed, 1031.

CASSIDY, FRED W. Jr., nominated, 800.
Confirmed, 803.

CASSIDY, ROBERT C., nominated, 247.
Confirmed, 248.

CASSIDY, THOMAS H. Jr., nominated, 815.
Confirmed, 819.

CASSLEBERRY, HOWARD C., nominated, 807.
Confirmed, 819.

CASSLER, PAUL N., nominated, 11.
Confirmed, 13.

CASTOR, L. NORTHROP, nominated, 800.
Confirmed, 803.

CATALANO, ARCH, nominated, 809.
Confirmed, 819.

CATHERS, M. G., nominated, 105.
Confirmed, 106.

CATILLA, MISS E. M., nominated, 812.
Confirmed, 819.

CATLIN, C. W., nominated, 3683.
Confirmed, 3683.

CATLIN, MRS. MARIE G., nominated, 806.
Confirmed, 819.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.—Continued.

CAUFIELD, JOSEPH P., nominated, 432.
Confirmed, 440.

CAVALIERE, OCTAVIUS, nominated, 3321.
Confirmed, 3322.

CAVILEER, JAS. V., nominated, 814.
Confirmed, 819.

CEALT, ISAAC E., nominated, 1363.
Confirmed, 1369-1370.

CECIL, OWEN S., nominated, 9.
Confirmed, 13.

CHADWICK, JUSTIN G., nominated, 54.
Confirmed, 56-57.

CHAIN, NORMAN W., nominated, 158.
Confirmed, 158-159.

CHALFANT, FRED J., nominated, 247.
Confirmed, 248.

CHALKER, ARTHUR A., nominated, 156.
Confirmed, 158-159.

CHALMERS, MISS HELEN, nominated, 805.
Confirmed, 819.

CHALMERS, ROBERT R., nominated, 9.
Confirmed, 13.

CHAMBERLAIN, EARL T., nominated, 809.
Confirmed, 819.

CHAMBERLIN, H. W., nominated, 798.
Confirmed, 803.

CHAMBERS, JAMES A., nominated, 156.
Confirmed, 158-159.

CHAMBOREDON, DENIS, nominated, 1540.
Confirmed, 1541-1542.

CHAMPION, WM. W., nominated, 11.
Confirmed, 13.

CHAPMAN, W. G., nominated, 1367.
Confirmed, 1369-1370.

CHANCE, E. T., nominated, 432.
Confirmed, 440.

CHANDLEY, MISS WINIFRED, nominated, 474.
Confirmed, 475.

CHANEY, EUGENE M., nominated, 804.
Confirmed, 819.

CHANTLER, MISS ALICE E., nominated, 432.
Confirmed, 440.

CHAPIN, F. H., nominated, 811.
Confirmed, 819.

CHAPMAN, ERNEST T., nominated, 2350.
Confirmed, 2350.

CHARLES, WALTER R., nominated, 815.
Confirmed, 819.

CHARNLEY, J. EVERETT, nominated, 156.
Confirmed, 158-159.

CHARLTON, EDWARD G., nominated, 10.
Confirmed, 13.

CHARLTON, THOMAS J., nominated, 817.
Confirmed, 819.

CHARLTON, WILLIAM, nominated, 808.
Confirmed, 819.

CHATTERTON, JAS. D., nominated, 812.
Confirmed, 819.

CHECKHART, JOHN J., nominated, 809.
Confirmed, 819.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.—Continued.

CHEESEMAN, S. L., nominated, 807.
Confirmed, 819.

CHESTNUT, SAMUEL H., nominated, 815.
Confirmed, 819.

CHEW, R. S., nominated, 595.
Confirmed, 597.

CHICCHIS, CAESAR D., nominated, 805.
Confirmed, 819.

CHICKERING, J. H., nominated, 439.
Confirmed, 440.

CHICK, JOHN B., nominated, 808.
Confirmed, 819.

CHIDSEY, JOHN R., nominated, 3321.
Confirmed, 3322.

CHILDS, H. O. J., nominated, 814.
Confirmed, 819.

CHIMES, JULIAN A., nominated, 813.
Confirmed, 819.

CHIODO, RALPH, nominated, 917.
Confirmed, 918.

CHIURAZZI, JOSEPH F., nominated, 12.
Confirmed, 13.

CHOPLINSKI, JOHN L., Jr., nominated, 814.
Confirmed, 819.

CHRISTAPHER, BRYAN, nominated, 809.
Confirmed, 819.

CHRISTEL, PAUL C., nominated, 806.
Confirmed, 819.

CHRISTENSEN, EARL C., nominated, 2350.
Confirmed, 2350.

CHRISTIAN, JOHN N., nominated, 818.
Confirmed, 819.

CHRISTIAN, MISS VIOLA M., nominated, 810.
Confirmed, 819.

CHRISTIAN, WILLARD A., nominated, 812.
Confirmed, 819.

CHRISTLEY, BEN, nominated, 432.
Confirmed, 440.

CHRISTMAN, STANLEY E., nominated, 156.
Confirmed, 158-159.

CHRISTY, C. CAMPBELL, nominated, 806.
Confirmed, 819.

CHRISTY, JOS. L., nominated, 3171.
Confirmed, 3171.

CHRONISTER, H. B., nominated, 55.
Confirmed, 56-57.

CHRYSTAL, W. A., nominated, 803.
Confirmed, 819.

CHUNN, S. PICKETT, nominated, 807.
Confirmed, 819.

CHURCH, HAL B., nominated, 809.
Confirmed, 819.

CHURCH, S. H., nominated, 1028.
Confirmed, 1031.

CHURH, WILLIAM L., nominated, 157.
Confirmed, 158-159.

CHUTE, ALBERT P., nominated, 156.
Confirmed, 158-159.

CIANCIARULO, JOHN B., nominated, 1664.
Confirmed, 1664-1665.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.—Continued.

CIOFALO, SALVATORE, nominated, 806.
Confirmed, 819.

CIRONDA, VITO, nominated, 474.
Confirmed, 475.

CLAIR, HARRY K., nominated, 812.
Confirmed, 819.

CLANEY, S. E., nominated, 2598.
Confirmed, 2599.

CLARK, ANDREW A., nominated, 800.
Confirmed, 803.

CLARK, C. W., nominated, 432.
Confirmed, 440.

CLARKE, FRANK J., nominated, 798.
Confirmed, 803.

CLARKE, HUGH A., nominated 803.
Confirmed, 819.

CLARKE, ISAIAH P., nominated, 435.
Confirmed, 440.

CLARKE, MISS MARGARET C., nominated, 106.
Confirmed, 106. N

CLARKE, R. C., nominated, 804.
Confirmed, 819.

CLARKE, STANLEY H., nominated, 917.
Confirmed, 918.

CLARKE, STEWART P., nominated, 808.
Confirmed, 819.

CLARK, GEO. A., nominated, 1664.
Confirmed, 1664-1665.

CLARK, GEORGE H., nominated, 798.
Confirmed, 803.

CLARK, HARRY H., nominated, 804.
Confirmed, 819.

CLARK, H. C., nominated, 433.
Confirmed, 440.

CLARK, J. H., nominated, 808.
Confirmed, 819.

CLARK, J. M., nominated, 811.
Confirmed, 819.

CLARK, MISS BERTHA, nominated, 435.
Confirmed, 440.

CLARK, MISS ELIZABETH B., nominated, 663.
Confirmed, 663.

CLARK, PAUL L., nominated, 808.
Confirmed, 819.

CLARK, SAMUEL M., nominated, 808.
Confirmed, 819.

CLARK, S. F., nominated, 798.
Confirmed, 803.

CLARKE, S. K., nominated, 432.
Confirmed, 440.

CLARK, WILLIAM A., nominated, 174.
Confirmed, 174-175.

CLASTER, JOEL, nominated, 917.
Confirmed, 918.

CLAUGHSEY, MISS EMMA, nominated, 807.
Confirmed, 819.

CLAUSER, JOHN P., JR., nominated, 812.
Confirmed, 819.

CLAWSON, CHAS. D., nominated, 596.
Confirmed, 597.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.—Continued.

CLAWSON, ROBERT A., nominated, 809.
Confirmed, 819.

CLAYTON, MRS. EMMA. R., nominated, 543.
Confirmed, 543.

CLEAVENGER, MRS. GAYNELLE E., nominated, 439.
Confirmed, 440.

CLEMENS, F. M., nominated, 2350.
Confirmed, 2350.

CLEMENS, MAURICE, nominated, 800.
Confirmed, 803.

CLEMENT, ALLEN B., nominated, 69.
Confirmed, 70.

CLEMENT, ROMULUS C., nominated, 3321.
Confirmed, 3322.

CLEMENTS, A. M., nominated, 798.
Confirmed, 803.

CLEMENT, S. Canby, nominated, 817.
Confirmed, 819.

CLEMENTS, CHARLES, nominated, 816.
Confirmed, 819.

CLEMENTS, WILLIAM N., nominated, 1368.
Confirmed, 1369-1370.

CLERICO, SAMUEL, nominated, 434.
Confirmed, 440.

CLIFFORD, JAMES S., nominated, 246.
Confirmed, 248.

CLIFTON, HARRY J., nominated, 1030.
Confirmed, 1031.

CLIFTON, ROBERT G., nominated, 10.
Confirmed, 13.

CLINE, ROBERT W., nominated, 434.
Confirmed, 440.

CLINGER, MISS A. LOUISE, nominated, 10.
Confirmed, 13.

CLOONAN, J. J., nominated, 1664.
Confirmed, 1664-1665.

CLOUD, HAROLD L., nominated, 805.
Confirmed, 819.

CLOUD, MISS ESTHER, nominated, 120.
Confirmed, 120-121.

CLOWER, MAXWELL, nominated, 433.
Confirmed, 440.

CLUTTER, MISS GRACE M., nominated, 803.
Confirmed, 819.

CLYDE, SAMUEL DYER, nominated, 2599.
Confirmed, 2599.

COAR, STANLEY F., nominated, 1028.
Confirmed, 1031.

COATES, OLIVER M., nominated, 817.
Confirmed, 819.

COATS, ROWLAND, nominated, 246.
Confirmed, 248.

COBB, G. C., nominated, 804.
Confirmed, 819.

COCKER, HENRY N., nominated, 813.
Confirmed, 819.

COCHRAN, J. H., nominated, 433.
Confirmed, 440.

COCHRAN, MISS BLANCHE, nominated, 808.
Confirmed, 819.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.—Continued.

COFFEY, MISS WINIFRED, nominated, 811.
Confirmed, 819.

COFFMAN, ERNEST E., nominated, 809.
Confirmed, 819.

COHAN, MISS RAY P., nominated, 12.
Confirmed, 13.

COHEN, ARTHUR R., nominated, 596.
Confirmed, 597.

COHEN, JACOB, nominated, 2237.
Confirmed, 2238.

COHEN, JOSEPH EDWARD, nominated, 814.
Confirmed, 819.

COHEN, LEON , nominated, 10.
Confirmed, 13.

COHEN, MICHAEL, nominated, 1541.
Confirmed, 1541-1542.

COHEN, MISS FRANCES E., nominated, 2097.
Confirmed, 2098.

COHEN, MITCHELL M., nominated, 816.
Confirmed, 819.

COHEN, MORRIS, J., nominated, 55.
Confirmed, 56-57.

COHEN, SAMUEL, nominated, 806.
Confirmed, 819.

COHICK, EARL W., nominated, 663.
Confirmed, 663.

COHN, JOSEPH M., nominated, 438.
Confirmed, 440.

COHN, SAMUEL, nominated, 435.
Confirmed, 440.

COHO, MISS BEATRICE M., nominated, 806.
Confirmed, 819.

COGLIZER, ROBERT G., nominated, 439.
Confirmed, 440.

COLAIANNI, VINCENZO, nominated, 3052.
Confirmed, 3052.

COLBERG, EDWIN, nominated, ——
Confirmed, ——

COLE, CLARENCE, nominated, 595.
Confirmed, 597.

COLEMAN, ANDERSON B., nominated, 1224.
Confirmed, 1224.

COLEMAN, DANIEL F., nominated, 802.
Confirmed, 803.

COLEMAN, MISS ISABEL, nominated, 432.
Confirmed, 440.

COLEMAN, MISS MAY FRANCIS, nominated, 54.
Confirmed, 56-57.

COLE, MRS. LAURA D., nominated, 804.
Confirmed, 819.

COLESWORTHY, GEORGE M., nominated, 813.
Confirmed, 819.

COLLINS, C. BENTLEY, nominated, 55.
Confirmed, 56-57.

COLLINS, H. A., nominated, 817.
Confirmed, 819.

COLLINS, JAMES FRANCIS, nominated, 814.
Confirmed, 819.

COLLINS, JOHN A., nominated, 815.
Confirmed, 819.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.—Continued.

COLT, WALTER S., nominated, 811.
Confirmed, 819.

COLT, WILLIAM E., nominated, 805.
Confirmed, 819.

COLWES, HAROLD, nominated, 1962.
Confirmed, 1963.

COLYER, THEODORE W., nominated, 813.
Confirmed, 819.

COMEGYS, CORNELIUS B., nominated, 2098.
Confirmed, 2098.

COMER, RUBIN, L., nominated, 816.
Confirmed, 819.

COMES, MISS NAOMI M., nominated, 811.
Confirmed, 819.

CONDRON, MISS MARY C., nominated, 814.
Confirmed, 819.

CONEY, MISS L. V., nominated, 2599.
Confirmed, 2599.

CONELOGUE, JOHN J., nominated, 812.
Confirmed, 819.

COHEN, JACOB M., nominated, 1369.
Confirmed, 1369-1370.

CONKLIN, CHARLES D., nominated, 474.
Confirmed, 475.

CONKLIN, JOHN R., nominated, 809.
Confirmed, 819.

CONLEN, JAMES M., nominated, 817.
Confirmed, 819.

CONLEY, MISS ELEANOR A., nominated, 247.
Confirmed, 248.

CONLEY, MISS MARY V., nominated, 806.
Confirmed, 819.

CONLEY, MRS. DORA W., nominated, 805.
Confirmed, 819.

CONLEY, T. JUSTUS, nominated, 156.
Confirmed, 158-159.

CONNELL, HARRY J., nominated, 813.
Confirmed, 819.

CONNELL, MISS ANNE M., nominated, 2910.
Confirmed, 2910-2911.

CONNELL, MISS ELIZABETH M., nominated, 438.
Confirmed, 440.

CONNER, MISS M. E., nominated, 798.
Confirmed, 803.

CONN, HARRY O., nominated, 1367.
Confirmed, 1369-1370.

CONNIFF, T. M., nominated, 438.
Confirmed, 440.

CONNOLLY, MISS CATHERINE E., nominated, 804.
Confirmed, 819.

CONNOR, JOHN F., nominated, 814.
Confirmed, 819.

CONNOR, MISS ANNA L., nominated, 816.
Confirmed 819.

CONNOR, MISS HELEN M., nominated, 1028.
Confirmed, 1031.

CONNOR, MISS MILDRED M., nominated, 816.
Confirmed 819.

CONNORS, J. M., nominated, 817.
Confirmed 819.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.—Continued.

CONNORS, J. RAYMOND, nominated, 805.
Confirmed 819.

CONOVER, MRS. HELEN G., nominated, 812.
Confirmed 819.

CONRAD, ARTHUR A., nominated, 804.
Confirmed 819.

CONRAD, CLARENCE A., nominated, 174.
Confirmed, 174-175.

CONRAD, ERNEST E., nominated, 10.
Confirmed, 13.

CONRAD, KARL P., nominated, 809.
Confirmed 819.

CONRAD, MRS. ZOLA M., nominated, 808.
Confirmed 819.

CONTI, JAMES V., nominated, 381.
Confirmed, 381.

CONVER, SAMUEL D., nominated, 10.
Confirmed, 13.

CONWAY, JOHN A., nominated, 811.
Confirmed 819.

CONWAY, MRS. ANNIE L., nominated, 804.
Confirmed 819.

CONWAY, MRS. HALLIE M., nominated, 816.
Confirmed 819.

COOKE, HENRY, nominated, 439.
Confirmed, 440.

COOK, EMORY C., nominated, 54.
Confirmed, 56-57.

COOKLYN, BARNETT, nominated, 381.
Confirmed, 381.

COOK, MISS GRACE E., nominated, 807.
Confirmed 819.

COOK, R. A., nominated, 432.
Confirmed, 440.

COOK, STANLEY E., nominated, 917.
Confirmed, 918.

COOK, S. WOODWARD, nominated, 1369.
Confirmed, 1369-1370.

COOK, WILLIAM S. G., nominated, 3168.
Confirmed, 3168.

COOLBAUGH, EDWARD B., nominated, 808.
Confirmed 819.

COOLEY, WILLIAM J., nominated, 439.
Confirmed, 440.

COOLING, JOHN H., nominated, 435.
Confirmed, 440.

COONEY, W. E., nominated, 817.
Confirmed 819.

COOPER, CHAS. R., nominated, 810.
Confirmed 819.

COOPER, FRANK V., nominated, 805.
Confirmed 819.

COOPER, GEORGE W., nominated, 808.
Confirmed 819.

COOPER, G. T., nominated, 434.
Confirmed, 440.

COOPER, I. N., nominated, 809.
Confirmed 819.

COOPER, J. ARTHUR, nominated, 807.
Confirmed 819.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.—Continued.

COOPER, MORRIS, nominated, 816.
Confirmed 819.

COOTE, MISS MILDRED E., nominated, 55.
Confirmed, 56-57.

CORBETT, JOSEPH I., nominated, 438.
Confirmed, 440.

CORCORAN, JOHN F., nominated, 815.
Confirmed 819.

CORCORAN, V. P., nominated, 814.
Confirmed 819.

CORELLI, FEDELE, nominated, 813.
Confirmed 819.

CORGAN, LEO. B., nominated, 811.
Confirmed 819.

CORMLEY, THOS. C., nominated, 814.
Confirmed 819.

CORNBLATT, MAURICE K., nominated, 812.
Confirmed 819.

CORNELL, JOS. M., nominated, 474.
Confirmed, 475.

CORNELL, SYDNEY L., nominated, 815.
Confirmed 819.

CORNELY, W. F., nominated, 1367.
Confirmed, 1369-1370.

CORNER, LOUIS Jr., nominated, 435.
Confirmed, 440.

CORNOG, JAMES G., nominated, 811.
Confirmed 819.

CORRISTAN, MISS MAY, nominated, 801.
Confirmed, 803.

CORSON, RUDOLF NEFF, nominated, 10.
Confirmed, 13.

CORTESE, AMERICO V., nominated, 2237.
Confirmed, 2238.

CORWIN, HARRY M., nominated, 245.
Confirmed, 248.

CORY, S. FRANK, nominated, 247.
Confirmed, 248.

CONSENTINO, ANTONIO S., nominated, 805.
Confirmed 819.

COSENTINO, MISS PAULINE, nominated, 816.
Confirmed 819.

COSTELLO, JOHN N., nominated, 800.
Confirmed, 803.

COSTELLO, MISS L. J., nominated, 435.
Confirmed, 440.

COSTELLO, MISS MARY T., nominated, 106.
Confirmed, 106.

COTTOM, MISS ANNA BLANCHE, nominated, 809.
Confirmed 819.

COUCH, G. FRANK, nominated, 800.
Confirmed, 803.

COUGHLIN, DONALD O., nominated, 1541.
Confirmed, 1541-1542.

COULSTON, H. V., nominated, 813.
Confirmed 819.

COULTER, MISS ADELAIDE S., nominated, 802.
Confirmed, 803.

COULTER, MISS ETHEL F., nominated, 2349.
Confirmed, 2350.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.—Continued.

COURTNEY, JAMES H., nominated, 11.
Confirmed, 13.

COURTRIGHT, O. H., nominated, 818.
Confirmed 819.

COURTWRIGHT, H. N., nominated, 804.
Confirmed 819.

COUSE, W. A., nominated, 438.
Confirmed, 440.

COWAN, MISS HELEN, nominated, 811.
Confirmed 819.

COWARD, ALBERT E., nominated, 104.
Confirmed, 106.

COWDRICK, ALAN, nominated, 105.
Confirmed, 106.

COWEN, WILLIAM A., nominated, 155.
Confirmed, 158-159.

COYLE, MISS CLARA, nominated, 801.
Confirmed, 803.

COYLE, MISS MARY, nominated, 439.
Confirmed, 440.

COYLE, ROBT. J. Jr., nominated, 9.
Confirmed, 13.

COX, CHARLES H., nominated, 800.
Confirmed, 803.

COXE, J. ALFRED, nominated, 744.
Confirmed, 745.

COX, JOSEPH J., JR., nominated, 813.
Confirmed, 819.

COX, MORTIMER W. H., nominated, 120.
Confirmed, 120-121.

CRAFT, JOSEPH C., nominated, 816.
Confirmed, 819.

CRAGO, MISS ANNE, nominated, 807.
Confirmed, 819.

CRAIG, J. REED, nominated, 808.
Confirmed, 819.

CRAIG, J. RHEA, JR., nominated, 69.
Confirmed, 70.

CRAIG, MISS ELIZABETH, nominated, 474.
Confirmed, 475.

CRAIG, W. F., nominated, 155.
Confirmed, 158-159.

CRAIGHEAD, W. B., nominated, 802.
Confirmed, 803.

CRAMER, MRS. ALLIE J., nominated, 596.
Confirmed, 597.

CRAMER, MISS NORA C., nominated, 811.
Confirmed, 819.

CRANE, H. E., nominated, 434.
Confirmed, 440.

CRANKSHAW, RICHARD, JR., nominated, 10.
Confirmed, 13.

CRATTY, S. O., nominated, 804.
Confirmed, 819.

CRAUMER, MISS MARGIE E., nominated, 2349.
Confirmed, 2350.

CRAVEN, FRANK, nominated, 55.
Confirmed, 56-57.

CRAVEN, MISS EDNA NOBLE, nominated, 814.
Confirmed, 819.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.—Continued.

CRAVER, ROBERT ELWOOD, nominated, 157.
Confirmed, 158-159.

CRAWFORD, CARL McM., nominated, 808.
Confirmed, 819.

CRAWFORD, D. S., nominated, 1369.
Confirmed, 1369-1370.

CRAWFORD, EDGAR G., nominated, 12.
Confirmed, 13.

Crawford, Martyn P., nominated, 381.
Confirmed, 381.

CRAWFORD, W. E., nominated, 56.
Confirmed, 56-57.

CRAWFORD, W. ROBERT, nominated, 809.
Confirmed, 819.

CRAYNE, MRS. BERTHA GARRETT, nominated, 817.
Confirmed, 819.

CREAMER, H. WILMER, nominated, 813.
Confirmed, 819.

CREDITT, JAMES A., nominated, 917.
Confirmed, 918.

CREEHAN, JOHN, nominated, 1540.
Confirmed, 1541-1542.

CRELIER, MISS ELIZABETH M., nominated, 156.
Confirmed, 158-159.

CREPS, H. D., nominated, 809.
Confirmed, 819.

CRETH, MISS NELLIE M., nominated, 815.
Confirmed, 819.

CRIBBS, MERRILL W., nominated, 245.
Confirmed, 248.

CRIDER, JOHN R., nominated, 1029.
Confirmed, 1031.

CRIDER, PAUL M., nominated, 595.
Confirmed, 597.

CRIDER, W. H., nominated, 1962.
Confirmed, 1963.

CRIDLAND, GEORGE S., nominated, 434.
Confirmed, 440.

CRIST, MISS HELEN B., nominated, 800.
Confirmed, 803.

CROAT, MARTIN F., nominated, 473.
Confirmed, 475.

CROCK, IRA W., nominated, 809.
Confirmed, 819.

CRONER, MRS. SARAH E., nominated, 817.
Confirmed, 819.

CRONIN, JOHN F., nominated, 2238.
Confirmed, 2238.

CRONMILLER, G. F., JR., nominated, 438.
Confirmed, 440.

CROSSON, JAMES J., nominated, 1962.
Confirmed, 1963.

CROUSE, MISS D. K., nominated, 807.
Confirmed, 819.

CROUTHAMEL, A. HERBERT, nominated, 1541.
Confirmed, 1541-1542.

CROWL, MISS KATHRYN M., nominated, 801.
Confirmed, 803.

CROW, WILLIAM A., nominated, 809.
Confirmed, 819.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.—Continued.

CROWL, W. SHERWOOD, nominated, 69.
Confirmed, 70.

CRUSE, ELLIS M., nominated, 434.
Confirmed, 440.

CULBERTSON, IVAN, nominated, 807.
Confirmed, 819.

CULLEN, CHARLES J., nominated, 815.
Confirmed, 819.

CULLEN, DANIEL L., nominated, 816.
Confirmed, 819.

CULP, MISS ELSIE I., nominated, 1368.
Confirmed, 1369-1370.

CUMMINGS, W. RALPH, nominated, 809.
Confirmed, 819.

CUNNINGHAM, CRAWFORD B., nominated, 803.
Confirmed, 819.

CUNNINGHAM, JNO. W., nominated, 8.
Confirmed, 13.

CUNNINGHAM, JOHN P., nominated, 435.
Confirmed, 440.

CUNNINGHAM, JOS. J., nominated, 804.
Confirmed, 819.

CUNNINGHAM, J. P., nominated, 435.
Confirmed, 440.

CUNNINGHAM, KENNETH, R., nominated, 803.
Confirmed, 819.

CUNNINGHAM, MISS BERTHA, nominated, 800.
Confirmed, 803.

CUNNINGHAM, P. C., nominated, 434.
Confirmed, 440.

CUNNINGHAM, WARREN R., nominated, 435.
Confirmed, 440.

CUNNINGHAM, W. R., nominated, 432.
Confirmed, 440.

CUPP, F. W., nominated, 809.
Confirmed, 819.

CUPP, MISS ELEANOR C., nominated, 798.
Confirmed, 803.

CURLEY, WILLIAM B., nominated, 663.
Confirmed, 663.

CURLY, WILLIAM D., nominated, 814.
Confirmed, 819.

CURRAN, THOMAS, A., nominated, 808.
Confirmed, 819.

CURRERI, PETER, nominated, ——
Confirmed, ——

CURRY, J. R., nominated, 801.
Confirmed, 803.

CURSTEAD, MISS EDITH, nominated, 434.
Confirmed, 440.

CURTO, MICHAEL, nominated, 10.
Confirmed, 13.

CURWOOD, M. BREACH, nominated, 811.
Confirmed, 819.

CUSTER, DONALD E., nominated, 1541.
Confirmed, 1541-1542.

CUSTER, HAROLD A., nominated, 1029.
Confirmed, 1031.

CUTHILL, ALEXANDER, nominated, 1030.
Confirmed, 1031.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.—Continued.

CUTILLO, LOUIS, nominated, 2237.
Confirmed, 2238.

CUTLER, MISS REBA F., nominated, 806.
Confirmed, 819.

CYPHERS, EARL T., nominated, 810.
Confirmed, 819.

CZECHOWICZ, E. S., nominated, 811.
Confirmed, 819.

D'AGOSTINO, MICHAEL, nominated, 917.
Confirmed, 918.

DAHLQUIST, FRANK G., nominated, 808.
Confirmed, 819.

DAILEY, CHAS. W., nominated, 917.
Confirmed, 918.

DAILEY, MISS MARGARET M., nominated, 817.
Confirmed, 819.

DAILEY, MISS MARIAN T., nominated, 438.
Confirmed, 440.

DALESSIO, JOSEPH P., nominated, 809.
Confirmed, 819.

DALLER, MISS DOROTHY R., nominated, 438.
Confirmed, 440.

DALLY, A. L., nominated, 803.
Confirmed, 819.

DALRYMPLE, CHARLES H., nominated, 156.
Confirmed, 158-159.

DALTON, HARRY H., nominated, 155.
Confirmed, 158-159.

DALTON, MISS HARRIETT G., nominated, 809.
Confirmed, 819.

DALY, FRANCIS M., nominated, 595.
Confirmed, 597.

DALY, HAROLD S., nominated, 1029.
Confirmed, 1031.

DALY, HUGH J., nominated, 3052.
Confirmed, 3052.

DALY, W. J., nominated, 811.
Confirmed, 819.

D'AMBROSIO, EDMUND, nominated, 55.
Confirmed, 56-57.

DAMIANO, G. V., nominated, 2237.
Confirmed, 2238.

DAMMOND, HOWARD R., nominated, 805.
Confirmed, 819.

DANIEL, CHARLES A., nominated, 156.
Confirmed, 158-159.

DANKELMANN, HARRY E., nominated, 10.
Confirmed, 13.

DANNENHAUER, GEORGE S., nominated, 812.
Confirmed, 819.

DARBAKER, L. K., nominated, 9.
Confirmed, 13.

DARBY, GRAFTON M., nominated, 12.
Confirmed, 13.

DARBY, MILTON M., nominated, 809.
Confirmed, 819.

DARBY, MISS BERTHA L., nominated, 809.
Confirmed, 819.

DARKOW, MISS FELICE E., nominated, 816.
Confirmed, 819.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.—Continued.

DARLING, HOWARD A., nominated, 801.
Confirmed, 803.

DARLINGTON, ERNEST M., nominated, 807.
Confirmed, 819.

DARMOPRAY, MICHAEL, nominated, 816.
Confirmed, 819.

DARR, WILLIAM T., nominated, 246.
Confirmed, 248.

DARRAGH, MISS CHATTIE W., nominated, 818.
Confirmed, 819.

DARRAH, ROBERT J., nominated, 10.
Confirmed, 13.

DARRAH, ROBERT J., nominated, 2489.
Confirmed, 2489-2490.

DARROCH, JAMES A., nominated, 806.
Confirmed, 819.

DARTT, ARTHUR H., nominated, 437.
Confirmed, 440.

DAUB, ALBERT R., nominated, 55.
Confirmed, 56-57.

DAUBENSPECK, CHARLES R., nominated, 809.
Confirmed, 819.

DAUBENSPECK, R. M., nominated, 804.
Confirmed, 819.

DAUGHERTY, MISS ELLEN, nominated, 1223.
Confirmed, 1224.

DAUGHERTY, MISS PEARL, nominated, 53.
Confirmed, 56-57.

DAUGHERTY, W. R., nominated, 105.
Confirmed, 106.

DAUM, MRS. IDA W., nominated, 810.
Confirmed, 819.

DAVENPORT, JOHN H., nominated, 814.
Confirmed, 819.

DAVIDSON, H. M., nominated, 804.
Confirmed, 819.

DAVIDSON, JOHN A., nominated, 808.
Confirmed, 819.

DAVIDSON, MISS HULDAH A., nominated, 1962.
Confirmed, 1963.

DAVIES, HARRY M., nominated, 805.
Confirmed, 819.

DAVIES, MISS MARY, nominated, 810.
Confirmed, 819.

DAVIES, MISS M. C., nominated, 157.
Confirmed, 158-159.

DAVIS, ARTHUR E., nominated, 803.
Confirmed, 819.

DAVIS, BURTON, nominated, 247.
Confirmed, 248.

DAVIS, C. AUGUSTUS, nominated, 595.
Confirmed, 597.

DAVIS, CHARLIE B., nominated, 595.
Confirmed, 597.

DAVIS, CHESTER T., nominated, 437.
Confirmed, 440.

DAVIS, D. R., nominated, 1029.
Confirmed, 1031.

DAVIS, EDWARD, nominated, 811.
Confirmed, 819.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.—Continued.

DAVIS, EDWARD E. Jr., nominated, 435.
Confirmed, 440.

DAVIS, E. ROBETHAN, nominated, 817.
Confirmed, 819.

DAVIS, F. R., nominated, 816.
Confirmed, 819.

DAVIS, GEO. M., nominated, 3052.
Confirmed, 3052.

DAVIS, HARRY H., nominated, 54.
Confirmed, 56-57.

DAVIS, MAURICE J. K., nominated, 818.
Confirmed, 819.

DAVIS, MISS MARY C., nominated, 818.
Confirmed, 819.

DAVIS, MISS MILDRED M., nominated, 805.
Confirmed, 819.

DAVIS, MISS MINNIE, nominated, 156.
Confirmed, 158-159.

DAVIS, MRS. B. R., nominated, 1962.
Confirmed, 1963.

DAVIS, MRS. ELIZA JONES, nominated, 246.
Confirmed, 248.

DAVIS, MRS. R. L., nominated, 804.
Confirmed, 819.

DAVIS, P. S., nominated, 277.
Confirmed, 277.

DAVIS, SAMUEL, nominated, 435.
Confirmed, 440.

DAVIS, THOMAS, nominated, 1821.
Confirmed, 1822.

DAVIS, WALTER W., nominated, 817.
Confirmed, 819.

DAVIS, WILLIAM B., nominated, 474.
Confirmed, 475.

DAVIS, WILLIAM S., nominated, 55.
Confirmed, 56-57.

DAWSON, JOHN N., nominated, 435.
Confirmed, 440.

DAY, MISS FRANSUE, nominated, 811.
Confirmed, 819.

DEADY, MISS ELLEN N., nominated, 1368.
Confirmed, 1369-1370.

DEALY, MISS KATHARINE V., nominated, 435.
Confirmed, 440.

DEAN, ARTHUR D., nominated, 663.
Confirmed, 663.

DEAN, GEORGE L., nominated, 806.
Confirmed, 819.

DEAN, HERBERT, nominated, 432.
Confirmed, 440.

DEAN, M. H., nominated, 156.
Confirmed, 158-159.

DEAN, MISS MAUDE LESLIE, nominated, 817.
Confirmed, 819.

DEAN, WILLIAM L., nominated, 432.
Confirmed, 440.

DEANE, GEORGE W., nominated, 1368.
Confirmed, 1369-1370.

DeANGELIS, RICCIARDO, nominated, 595.
Confirmed, 597.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.—Continued.

DeBAECKE, EDWARD H., nominated, 816.
Confirmed, 819.

DeBAR, C. J., nominated, 247.
Confirmed, 248.

DeBONE, CHARLES, nominated, 432.
Confirmed, 440.

DECKER, HARRY F., nominated, 807.
Confirmed, 819.

DECKER, JOSEPH A., nominated, 812.
Confirmed, 819.

DECKER, MISS CLARA E., nominated, 1029.
Confirmed, 1031.

DECKER, OLIVER J., nominated, 246.
Confirmed, 248.

DECKER, PAUL H., nominated, 12.
Confirmed, 13.

DEELY, MISS MARY, nominated, 9.
Confirmed, 13.

DEEN, FRANK S., nominated, 174.
Confirmed, 174-175.

DEETER, AARON L., nominated, 10.
Confirmed, 13.

DeFOREST, MISS JANE S., nominated, 434.
Confirmed, 440.

DeFURIA, ANTHONY, nominated, 55.
Confirmed, 56-57.

DEGENHARDT, JACOB, nominated, 9.
Confirmed, 13.

DeGEORGE, S. G., nominated, 806.
Confirmed, 819.

DeGREGORIO, ROCCO, nominated, 156.
Confirmed, 158-159.

DEIHL, RALPH I., nominated, 808.
Confirmed, 819.

DEISER, CHARLES E., nominated, 174.
Confirmed, 174-175.

DEITZEL, T. W. K., nominated, 1367.
Confirmed, 1369-1370.

deLaBRIE, PHILIP G. A., nominated, 811.
Confirmed, 819.

DeLALLO, FRANK A., nominated, 804.
Confirmed, 819.

DELANEY, MISS KATHLEEN, nominated, 120.
Confirmed, 120-121.

DELANY, MRS. NAN J., nominated, 158.
Confirmed, 158-159.

DeLAY, JOSEPH, nominated, 439.
Confirmed, 440.

DELEHANTY, MISS KATHRYN A., nominated, 805.
Confirmed, 819.

DELEHUNT, M. W., nominated, 105.
Confirmed, 106.

DELKER, GEORGE L., nominated, 814.
Confirmed, 819.

DeLUCA, ALEXANDER L., nominated, 1028.
Confirmed, 1031.

DEL VECCHIO, PASQUALE, nominated, 157.
Confirmed, 158-159.

DEMATTEIS, MRS. MARY D., nominated, 1541.
Confirmed, 1541-1542.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.—Continued.

DEMPSEY, I. F., nominated, 1962.
Confirmed, 1963.

DEMPSEY, JOSEPH E., nominated, 54.
Confirmed, 56-57.

DENCH, C. R., nominated, 9.
Confirmed, 13.

DeNINNO C. PASCAL, nominated, 432.
Confirmed, 440.

DENNY, JAMES M., nominated, 432.
Confirmed, 440.

DENTON, JAMES C., nominated, 11.
Confirmed, 13.

DENTON, MISS MARY J., nominated, 816.
Confirmed, 819.

De PALMA, ANGELO, nominated, 1369.
Confirmed, 1369-1370.

DEPPEN, MISS C. L., nominated, 55.
Confirmed, 56-57.

DERAMO, VINCENZO, nominated, 1540.
Confirmed, 1541-1542.

DERCK, IRA H., nominated, 812.
Confirmed, 819.

DERHAM, JOHN F., nominated, 70.
Confirmed, 70.

DERMITT, MISS MARGARET E., nominated, 805.
Confirmed, 819.

De RONER, MISS VIOLET E., nominated, 810.
Confirmed, 819.

DeROSE, MICHAEL, JR., nominated, 104.
Confirmed, 106.

DERR, A. BOYD, nominated, 1029.
Confirmed, 1031.

De SANTIS, CORRADO J., nominated, 2747.
Confirmed, 2747.

De SANTIS, JOHN S., nominated, 1367.
Confirmed, 1369-1370.

DESHER, J. WALTER, nominated, 813.
Confirmed, 819.

DeSIMONE, JOSEPH, nominated, 435.
Confirmed, 440.

DESSEN, ABRAHAM, nominated, 3321.
Confirmed, 3322.

DeSTEFANO, G., nominated, 817.
Confirmed, 819.

DETTMAR, MISS MARIE M., nominated, 814.
Confirmed, 819.

DETWEILER, CHAS. G., nominated, 798.
Confirmed, 803.

DETWEILER, GRANVILLE L., nominated, 158.
Confirmed, 158-159.

DETWILER, H. F., nominated, 12.
Confirmed, 13.

DEUSER, GEO. E., nominated, 813.
Confirmed 819.

DEUTSCH, WM., nominated, 805.
Confirmed 819.

DEVAN, MRS. MARY M., nominated, 809.
Confirmed 819.

DEVANNEY, MISS HARIE H., nominated, 174.
Confirmed, 174-175.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.—Continued.

DECERTS, CHARLES O., nominated, 438.
Confirmed, 440.

DeVINCENTIS, MISS MARY, nominated, 798.
Confirmed, 803.

DEVINE, JOHN H., nominated, 11.
Confirmed, 13.

DeVINEY, MISS ESTELLE, nominated, 3884.
Confirmed, 3884.

DEVLIN, CARL K., nominated, 1962.
Confirmed, 1963.

DEVLIN, J. HOWARD, nominated, 804.
Confirmed 819.

DEVLIN, JOHN F., nominated, 816.
Confirmed 819.

DEVLIN, MISS EDNA M., nominated, 798.
Confirmed, 803.

DEWAN, FRANCIS A., nominated, 104.
Confirmed, 106.

DEWEES, JOHN, nominated, 808.
Confirmed 819.

DEWEY, T. J., nominated, 817.
Confirmed 819.

DEWHIRST, MISS ANNA F., nominated, 434.
Confirmed, 440.

DeWITT, I. A., nominated, 156.
Confirmed, 158-159.

DEZORT, JOHN J., nominated, 805.
Confirmed 819.

DIAMOND, JOHN S., nominated, 811.
Confirmed 819.

DIBLE, WILLIAM J., nominated, 1369.
Confirmed, 1369-1370.

DIBLE, WILLIAM T., nominated, 1369.
Confirmed, 1369-1370.

DICE, MISS ALICE B., nominated, 155.
Confirmed, 158-159.

DICKIE, S. FOSTER, nominated, 9.
Confirmed, 13.

DICKSON, E. W., nominated, 805.
Confirmed, 819.

DICKSON, THOMAS I., nominated, 55.
Confirmed, 56-57.

DICKSON, WILLIAM T., nominated, 800.
Confirmed, 803.

DIEFENDERFER, MISS EMILIE J., nominated, 810
Confirmed, 819.

DIEHL, ALFRED, nominated, 205.
Confirmed, 205.

DIEHL, Frank A., nominated, 1963.
Confirmed, 1963.

DIEHM, GEO. H., nominated, 474.
Confirmed, 475.

DIERKES, MISS FRANCES K., nominated, 807.
Confirmed, 819.

DIERST, JOHN R., nominated, 805.
Confirmed, 819.

DIETER, G. W., nominated, 158.
Confirmed, 158-159.

DIETZ, CHARLES F. JR., nominated, 595.
Confirmed, 597.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.—Continued.

DIETZ, JOHN F., nominated, ——.
Confirmed, ——.

DIETZ, MRS. ALMA C. L., nominated, 595.
Confirmed, 597.

DIFFENERDER, H. D., nominated, 818.
Confirmed, 819.

DIFFER, CHARLES A., nominated, 812.
Confirmed, 819.

DILL CARL HANS, nominated, 806.
Confirmed, 819.

DILLON, ANTHONY F., nominated, 2097.
Confirmed, 2098.

DILLON, JOHN, nominated, 3168.
Confirmed, 3168.

DILLON, ROBERT, nominated, 596.
Confirmed, 597.

DILS, CALVIN H., nominated, 10.
Confirmed, 13.

DILUZIO, MARK T., nominated, 815.
Confirmed, 819.

DiMEDIO, MICHAEL A., nominated, 808.
Confirmed, 819.

DIMOCK, MRS. EDNA V., nominated, 744.
Confirmed, 745.

DIMOND, MISS ETHEL M., nominated, 596.
Confirmed, 597.

DINDINGER, G. W., nominated, 798.
Confirmed, 803.

DINIUS, PALMER E., nominated, 817.
Confirmed, 819.

DINKELBEBRG, MISS M. C., nominated, 810.
Confirmed, 819.

DIPPEL, EDISON, nominated, 809.
Confirmed, 819.

DiPIETRO, ANTHONY, nominated, 814.
Confirmed, 819.

DiPIETRO, PIETRO, nominated, 813.
Confirmed, 819.

DiRENZA, ALEX. J., nominated, 815.
Confirmed, 819.

DIRNER, MISS MARY, nominated, 1540.
Confirmed, 1541-1542.

Di SANTO, GIOVANNI, nominated, 596.
Confirmed, 597.

DiSTEFANO, VINCENT, nominated, 815.
Confirmed, 819.

DIXON, GERALD C., nominated, 811.
Confirmed, 819.

DOBOSH, ANDREW J., nominated, 807.
Confirmed, 819.

DODD, FRED W., nominated, 55.
Confirmed, 56-57.

DODGE, MRS. ELIZABETH A., nominated, 806.
Confirmed, 819.

DODSON, G. C., nominated, 1029.
Confirmed, 1031.

DODSON, MISS RUTH, nominated, 12.
Confirmed, 13.

DOERR, CHAS. E., nominated, 917.
Confirmed, 918.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.—Continued.

DOERR, FRANK L., nominated, 1223.
Confirmed, 1224.

DOHERTY, WILLIAM A., nominated, 474.
Confirmed, 475.

DOLE, MISS BEATRICE C., nominated, 809.
Confirmed, 819.

DOLINNY, MICHAEL, nominated, 816.
Confirmed, 819.

DOLMAN, WALTER S., nominated, 3168.
Confirmed, 3168.

DOLPHIN, JOHN T., nominated, 1963.
Confirmed, 1963.

DOLPHIN, ROBERT E., nominated, 810.
Confirmed, 819.

DOLSON, C. B., nominated, 437.
Confirmed, 440.

DOLZYK, EDWARD C., nominated, 3321.
Confirmed, 3322.

DOMKA, H. R., nominated, 2910.
Confirmed, 2910-2911.

DONAGHY, THOMAS LEIGHTON, nominated, 813.
Confirmed, 819.

DONAHOE, LEO A., nominated, 805.
Confirmed, 819.

DONAHOWER, MISS MARGARET MARY, nominated, 816.
Confirmed, 819.

DONALD, EDWARD R., nominated, 808.
Confirmed, 819.

DONALDSON, J. M. K., nominated, 105.
Confirmed, 106.

DONALDSON, JOHN J., nominated, 3321.
Confirmed, 3322.

DONALDSON, MRS. MYRTLE H., nominated, 9.
Confirmed, 13.

DONALDSON, SAMUEL E., nominated, 802.
Confirmed, 803.

DONATO, FRANK J., nominated, 816.
Confirmed, 819.

DONCASTER, JAMES W., nominated, 69.
Confirmed, 70.

DONNELL, THOMAS G., nominated, 439.
Confirmed, 440.

DONNELLY, JOSEPH L., nominated, 810.
Confirmed, 819.

DONOGHUE, JOS. A., nominated, 802.
Confirmed, 803.

DONOVAN, MISS LILLIE A., nominated, 2238.
Confirmed, 2238.

DONOVAN, PATRICK F., nominated, 105.
Confirmed, 106.

DORAN, MISS MARGARET C., nominated, 13.
Confirmed, 13.

DORAN, ROBERT J., nominated, 811.
Confirmed, 819.

D'ORAZIO, DANIEL C., nominated, 10.
Confirmed, 13.

DORIN, MISS ANNA M., nominated, 804.
Confirmed, 819.

DORSEY, FRANCIS J. G., nominated, 435.
Confirmed, 440.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.—Continued.

DORSEY, GEORGE ANTHONY, nominated, 805.
Confirmed, 819.

DOTHARD, MISS MARY C., nominated, 474.
Confirmed, 475.

DOTY, MISS MARGARET A., nominated, 805.
Confirmed, 819.

DOUDS, S. Y., nominated, 800.
Confirmed, 803.

DOUDS, WILLIAM W., nominated, 806.
Confirmed, 819.

DOUGHERTY, E. G., nominated, 818.
Confirmed, 819.

DOUGHERTY, ELLSWORTH, Jr., nominated, 808.
Confirmed, 819.

DOUGHERTY, JAMES C., nominated, 811.
Confirmed, 819.

DOUGHERTY, JOHN A., nominated, 815.
Confirmed, 819.

DOUGHERTY, MISS GERTRUDE L., nominated, 807.
Confirmed, 819.

DOUGHERTY, LOUIS F., nominated, 816.
Confirmed, 819.

DOUGHERTY, MISS SARAH C., nominated, 803.
Confirmed, 819.

DOUGLAS, M. H., nominated, 807.
Confirmed, 819.

DOUGLAS, R. H., nominated, 808.
Confirmed, 819.

DOUGLASS, MISS PEARL V., nominated, 804.
Confirmed, 819.

DOUGLASS, WILLIAM, nominated, 814.
Confirmed, 819.

DOUTHETT, L., nominated, 11.
Confirmed, 13.

DOWD, CALEB B., nominated, 474.
Confirmed, 475.

DOWD, WILBUR R., nominated, 806.
Confirmed, 819.

DOWLING, JOHN F., nominated, 808.
Confirmed, 819.

DOWLING, JOSEPH, nominated, 12.
Confirmed, 13.

DOWNEY, CHARLES, Jr., nominated, 805.
Confirmed, 819.

DOWNEY, THOMAS J., nominated, 813.
Confirmed, 819.

DOWNING, CHARLES SPENCER, nominated, 814.
Confirmed, 819.

DOYLE, ALEX I., nominated, 815.
Confirmed, 819.

DOYLE, FRANK M., nominated, 1029.
Confirmed, 1031.

DOYLE, LAWRENCE J., nominated, 474.
Confirmed, 475.

DOYLE, MISS FLORENCE C., nominated, 816.
Confirmed, 819.

DOYLE, MISS MARY M., nominated, 816.
Confirmed, 819.

DOYLE, WILLIAM F. X., nominated, 815.
Confirmed, 819.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.—Continued.

DRACH, EMIL A., nominated, 104.
Confirmed, 106.

DRAKE, D. S., nominated, 809.
Confirmed, 819.

DRAKE, MISS GRETTA M., nominated, 434.
Confirmed, 440.

DREHMER, J. G., nominated, 811.
Confirmed, 819.

DREIBELBIS, MISS IVY, nominated, 596.
Confirmed, 597.

DREW, SAMUEL M., nominated, 435.
Confirmed, 440.

DROBISZEWSKI, JOSEPH S., nominated, 817.
Confirmed, 819.

DROESCHER, MISS JULIA A., nominated, 811.
Confirmed, 819.

DRUM, NACE H., nominated, 158.
Confirmed, 158-159.

DRUM, P. L., nominated, 156.
Confirmed, 158-159.

DUBIN, JACOB, nominated, 815.
Confirmed, 819.

DuBOIS, M. NORMAN, nominated, 435.
Confirmed, 440.

DuBOIS, WM. C., nominated, 10.
Confirmed, 13.

DUDLEY, E. T., nominated, 814.
Confirmed, 819.

DUERS, W. M., nominated, 813.
Confirmed, 819.

DUFF, EDWARD E., nominated, 157.
Confirmed, 158-159.

DUFF, J. BOYD, Jr., nominated, 53.
Confirmed, 56-57.

DUFF, JOHN M. Jr., nominated, 813.
Confirmed, 819.

DUFFY, F. R., nominated, 2910.
Confirmed, 2910-2911.

DUFFY, MISS ELEANOR M., nominated, 816.
Confirmed, 819.

DUFFY, MISS FRANCES, nominated, 814.
Confirmed, 819.

DUFFY, MISS MAE H., nominated, 816.
Confirmed, 819.

DUFFY, MISS MARY, nominated, 1367.
Confirmed, 1369-1370.

DU HADWAY, WM. C., nominated, 10.
Confirmed, 13.

DUKEMAN, W. D., nominated, 800.
Confirmed, 803.

DULL, J. CLARENCE, nominated, 10.
Confirmed, 13.

DUMM, MRS. MARGARET B., nominated, 807.
Confirmed, 819.

DUNAWAY, WARREN G., nominated, 809.
Confirmed, 819.

DUNBAR, CHARLES, nominated, 1029.
Confirmed, 1031.

DUNBAR, JOHN E., nominated, 438.
Confirmed, 440.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.—Continued.

DUNCAN, MRS. EMMELINE, J., nominated, 813.
Confirmed, 819.

DUNGAN, WILLIAM R., nominated, 156.
Confirmed, 158-159.

DUNKLEBERGER, RALPH S., nominated, 663.
Confirmed, 663.

DUNKLEE, E. D., nominated, 70.
Confirmed, 70.

DUNLAP, G. M., nominated, 807.
Confirmed, 819.

DUNLAP, S. L., nominated, 1028.
Confirmed, 1031.

DUNN, HAROLD C., nominated, 432.
Confirmed, 440.

DUNN, JOHN, nominated, 2238.
Confirmed, 2238.

DUNN, MISS MARIE G., nominated, 155.
Confirmed, 158-159.

DUPLESSIS, MISS E. PAULINE, nominated, 812.
Confirmed, 819.

DURANTE, JOHN, nominated, 800.
Confirmed, 803.

DURAS, MISS CAROLYNE, M., nominated, 816.
Confirmed, 819.

DURHAM, WILLIAM LEIGH, nominated, 246.
Confirmed, 248.

DURKIN, MISS ANNA K., nominated, 1541.
Confirmed, 1541-1542.

DURNER, ARTHUR W., nominated, 156.
Confirmed, 158-159.

DUVALL, CHAUNCEY S., nominated, 801.
Confirmed, 803.

DWIGHT, MISS KATHARINE I., nominated, 277.
Confirmed, 277.

DWYER, DANIEL J., nominated, 9.
Confirmed, 13.

DWYER, MISS ELIZABETH M., nominated, 798.
Confirmed, 803.

DYMOND, ARTHUR L., nominated, 811.
Confirmed, 819.

DYMOND, FLOYD A., nominated, 810.
Confirmed, 819.

EALER, MISS MABEL A., nominated, 248.
Confirmed, 248.

EARLEY, SAMUEL, nominated, 2097.
Confirmed, 2098.

EARLY, ANTHONY J., nominated, 744.
Confirmed, 745.

EARNSHAW, MISS CAROLINA, nominated, 2238.
Confirmed, 2238.

EBBERT, CLARENCE L., nominated, 806.
Confirmed, 819.

EBBERTS, FRANK T., nominated, 805.
Confirmed, 819.

EBERLE, MISS MARY, nominated, 247.
Confirmed, 248.

ECCLES, J. A., nominated, 804.
Confirmed, 819.

ECHLESINGER, LIONEL TELLER, nominated, 1030.
Confirmed, 1031.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.—Continued.

ECKARD, JOSEPH F., nominated, 11.
Confirmed, 13.

ECKARD, MRS. MARGARET, nominated, 805.
Confirmed, 819.

ECKELS, J. P., nominated, 2349.
Confirmed, 2350.

ECKENLAUB, CHARLES W., nominated, 433.
Confirmed, 440.

ECKER, F. D., nominated, 9.
Confirmed, 13.

ECKER, MISS RUTH, nominated, 435.
Confirmed, 440.

ECKER, SR. MARY CEPHAS, nominated, 815.
Confirmed, 819.

ECKERT, HOWARD S., nominated, 801.
Confirmed, 803.

ECKLER, MRS. JESSIE P., nominated, 155.
Confirmed, 158-159.

ECKOWITZ, SAMUEL P., nominated, 12.
Confirmed, 13.

EDDY, E. H., nominated, 817.
Confirmed, 819.

EDEL, CHARLES L., nominated, 815.
Confirmed, 819.

EDELMAN, JOSEPH H., nominated, 815.
Confirmed, 819.

EDELSTEIN, ABRAHAM, nominated, 814.
Confirmed, 819.

EDELSTEIN, EUGENE, nominated, 9.
Confirmed, 13.

EDEN, DAVID B., nominated, 816.
Confirmed, 819.

EDGAR, G. B., nominated, 811.
Confirmed, 819.

EDGAR, MISS MILDRED H., nominated, 3514.
Confirmed, 3514.

EDGAR, MISS S. L., nominated, 1369.
Confirmed, 1369-1370.

EDMUNDS, CHARLES S., nominated, 474.
Confirmed, 475.

EDNER, MERRITT I., nominated, 807.
Confirmed, 819.

EDWARDS, E. E., nominated, 917.
Confirmed, 918.

EDWARDS, GEORGE, nominated, 798.
Confirmed, 803.

EDWARDS, HAROLD C., nominated, 156.
Confirmed, 158-159.

EDWARDS, J. H., nominated, 156.
Confirmed, 158-159.

EDWARDS, J. W., nominated, 437.
Confirmed, 440.

EDWARDS, MISS LILLIAN N., nominated, 2237.
Confirmed, 2238.

EDWARDS, MRS. ELIZABETH J., nominated, 798.
Confirmed, 803.

EDWARDS, MRS. HELEN K., nominated, 815.
Confirmed, 819.

EDWARDS, WILLIAM B., nominated, 11.
Confirmed, 13.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.—Continued.

EGAN, JAMES HERBERT, nominated, 812.
Confirmed, 819.

EGENDORF, JOSEPH, nominated, 10.
Confirmed, 13.

EGGENBERGER, MRS. EDNA BELL, nominated, 248.
Confirmed, 248.

EGGERS, MISS DOROTHEA U., nominated, 595.
Confirmed, 597.

EGLI, MISS A. M., nominated, 805.
Confirmed, 819.

EHLER, HARRY E., nominated, 55.
Confirmed, 56-57.

EHMANN, ALBERT C., nominated, 1030.
Confirmed, 1031.

EHRENPREIS, GEO., nominated, 818.
Confirmed, 819.

EICHENLAUB, JOHN B., nominated, 1821.
Confirmed, 1822.

EICHINGER, JACOB R., nominated, 808.
Confirmed, 819.

EINHORN, LEWIS, nominated, 1224.
Confirmed, 1224.

EISENHOWER, MISS E. M., nominated, 1963.
Confirmed, 1963.

EISENHUTH, BERNARD S., nominated, 808.
Confirmed, 819.

EISSING, EUGENE A., nominated, 2910.
Confirmed, 2910-2911.

EKENDAHL, EDWARD, nominated, 2098.
Confirmed, 2098.

EKIN, R. W., nominated, 595.
Confirmed, 597.

ELDER, WALTER K., nominated, 798.
Confirmed, 803.

ELDRED, GEORGE, nominated, 1367.
Confirmed, 1369-1370.

ELFONT, MORRIS, nominated, 158.
Confirmed, 158-159.

ELIAS, J. M., nominated, 9.
Confirmed, 13.

ELICKER, G. A., nominated, 3168.
Confirmed, 3168.

ELKAN, ALBERT, nominated, 815.
Confirmed, 819.

ELLENBERGER, P. L., nominated, 803.
Confirmed, 803.

ELLENDER, MISS FLORENCE, nominated, 435.
Confirmed, 440.

ELLIOTT, CHARLES A., nominated, 808.
Confirmed, 819.

ELLIOTT, JOHN H., nominated, 434.
Confirmed, 440.

ELLIOTT, MISS E. E., nominated, 432.
Confirmed, 440.

ELLIS, Furey, nominated, 435.
Confirmed, 440.

ELLIS, GEORGE S., nominated, 12.
Confirmed, 13.

ELLSWORTH, A. J., nominated, 811.
Confirmed, 819.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.—Continued.

ELMER, HERBERT, nominated, 812.
Confirmed, 819.

ELMORE, JOHN J., nominated, 1028.
Confirmed, 1031.

ELY, MISS MARY E., nominated, 805.
Confirmed, 819.

ELWOOD, T. J., JR., nominated, 205.
Confirmed, 205.

EMENHEISER, WILLIAM, nominated, 156.
Confirmed, 158-159.

EMERY, A. CLARENCE, nominated, 800.
Confirmed, 803.

EMERY, MISS ELLA M., nominated, 596.
Confirmed, 597.

EMERY, W. FLETCHER, nominated, 917.
Confirmed, 918.

EMME, C. S., nominated, 157.
Confirmed, 158-159.

EMSWILER, MISS CARRIE G., nominated, 806.
Confirmed, 819.

ENBURG, CHARLES C., nominated, 435.
Confirmed, 440.

END, J. PRESSLEY, nominated, 804.
Confirmed, 819.

ENDE, OSWALD, nominated, 69.
Confirmed, 70.

ENDERS, ALVIN W., nominated, 808.
Confirmed, 819.

ENDRES, MISS MARIE M., nominated, 815.
Confirmed, 819.

ENEE, HARRY S., nominated, 804.
Confirmed, 819.

ENGEMANN, JOHN R., nominated, 804.
Confirmed, 819.

ENGLAND, GEORGE E., JR., nominated, 804.
Confirmed, 819.

ENGLANDER, BERNARD, nominated, 1369.
Confirmed, 1369-1370.

ENGLE, CLAUDE R., nominated, 2910.
Confirmed, 2910-2911.

ENGLE, HENRY L., nominated, 816.
Confirmed, 819.

ENGLE, HOWARD J., nominated, 812.
Confirmed, 819.

ENGLE, MRS. SARA, nominated, 596.
Confirmed, 597.

ENGLE, SIMON P., nominated, 810.
Confirmed, 819.

ENGSTROM, E. EUGENE, nominated, 811.
Confirmed, 819.

ENSMINGER, MISS ERME M., nominated, 808.
Confirmed, 819.

ENSMINGER, WIEN A., nominated, 156.
Confirmed, 158-159.

ENTIN, LOUIS, nominated, 815.
Confirmed, 819.

ENTRIKEN, HORACE, nominated, 434.
Confirmed, 440.

ENTRIKEN, ROBT. E., nominated, 435.
Confirmed, 440.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.—Continued.

EPPLER, GEORGE T., nominated, 435.
Confirmed, 440.

EPSTEIN, MISS LOUISE S., nominated, 815.
Confirmed, 819.

ERB, MISS KATHERINE M., nominated, 158.
Confirmed, 158-159.

ERBE, FERDINAND W., nominated, 435.
Confirmed, 440.

EREIN, THEODORE L., nominated, 474.
Confirmed, 475.

ERICKSON, MISS ANGELINE, nominated, 56.
Confirmed, 56-57.

ERICKSON, MISS EMMA B., nominated, 432.
Confirmed, 440.

ERRIG, MISS, LILLIAN E., nominated, 1963.
Confirmed, 1963.

ERSKINE, MISS ELEANOR H., nominated, 277.
Confirmed, 277.

ERSKINO, ROBERT G., nominated, 246.
Confirmed, 248.

ESBENSHAD, HARRY H., nominated, 1029.
Confirmed, 1031.

ESHELMAN, MRS. MARTHA, nominated, 817.
Confirmed, 819.

ESHLEMAN, CLYDE S., nominated, 810.
Confirmed, 819.

ESSEX, EDWARD H., nominated, 55.
Confirmed, 56-57.

ESTER, CHARLES B., nominated, 812.
Confirmed, 819.

ESTOCK, JOHN L., nominated, 810.
Confirmed, 819.

ETTLA, MRS. NELLIE C., nominated, 744.
Confirmed, 745.

ETTLEMAN, WALTER I., nominated, 247.
Coinfirmed, 248.

EULER, MISS LILLIAN C., nominated, 804.
Confirmed, 819.

EURLOCK, W. S. T., JR., nominated, 473.
Confirmed, 475.

EURY, LEWIS F., nominated, 246.
Confirmed, 248.

EVANS, ANSON B., nominated, 10.
Confirmed, 13.

EVANS, ARCHIE L., nominated, 205.
Confirmed, 205.

EVANS, C. H., nominated, 1540.
Confirmed, 1541-1542.

EVANS, EDWARD, nominated, 1029.
Confirmed, 1031.

EVANS, F. D., nominated, 155.
Confirmed, 158-159.

EVERLY, GUY H., nominated, 817.
Confirmed 819.

EVANS, HAYDN T., nominated, 1541.
Confirmed, 1541-1542.

EVANS, H. B., nominated, 155.
Confirmed, 158-159.

EVANS, JESSE R., nominated, 800.
Confirmed, 803.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.—Continued.

EVANS, MISS CATHERINE M., nominated, 811.
Confirmed 819.

EVANS, MISS ELIZABETH, nominated, 807.
Confirmed 819.

EVANS, MISS MARY F., nominated, 802.
Confirmed, 803.

EVANS, MISS R. M., nominated, 808.
Confirmed, 819.

EVANS, MRS. B. M., nominated, 381.
Confirmed, 381.

EVANS, MRS. JENNIE E., nominated, 596.
Confirmed, 597.

EVANS, OLIN W., nominated, 811.
Confirmed, 819.

EVANS, R. M., nominated, 155.
Confirmed, 158-159.

EVANS, SAMUEL R. JR., nominated, 809.
Confirmed, 819.

EVANS, T. C., nominated, 810.
Confirmed, 819.

EVANS, THOMAS G., nominated, 1369.
Confirmed, 1369-1370.

EVANS, WALTER R., nominated, 1821.
Confirmed, 1822.

EVANS, WENDELL P., nominated, 2489.
Confirmed, 2489-2490.

EVANS, WILLIAM L., nominated, 2097.
Confirmed, 2098.

EVERT, WILSON A., nominated, 277.
Confirmed, 277.

EVANS, W. RAYMOND, nominated, 434.
Confirmed, 440.

EVERMAN, FRANCIS X., nominated, 813.
Confirmed, 819.

EWAN, OSCAR, nominated, 812.
Confirmed, 819.

EYSTER, GEORGE D., nominated, 818.
Confirmed, 819.

EYSTER, JOHN H., nominated, 1963.
Confirmed, 1963.

ESEKIEL, A. STANLEY, nominated, 474.
Confirmed, 475.

FADDIS, W. H., nominated, 809.
Confirmed, 819.

FAHEY, CHAS. F. E., nominated, 432.
Confirmed, 440.

FAHEY, JOHN P., nominated, 804.
Confirmed, 819.

FAIRCHILD, ELBERT S., nominated, 245.
Confirmed, 248.

FALBER, MISS GERTRUDE I., nominated, 437.
Confirmed, 440.

FALKENHAGEN, J. H., nominated, 53.
Confirmed, 56-67.

FALKENSTEIN, WM. L., nominated, 816.
Confirmed, 819.

FALKNER, FROTHINGHAM B., nominated, 814.
Confirmed, 819.

FAMOUS, MISS JENNIE W., nominated, 474.
Confirmed, 475.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.—Continued.

FANNING, MISS MARY A., nominated, 663.
Confirmed, 663.

FARLEY, MISS MAE, nominated, 435.
Confirmed, 440.

FARNER, J. E., nominated, 104.
Confirmed, 106.

FARNSWORTH, MISS PAULINE F., nominated, 800.
Confirmed, 803.

FARR, HENRY T., nominated, 805.
Confirmed, 819.

FARRELL, HARRY T., nominated, 744.
Confirmed, 745.

FARRELL, JOSEPH L., nominated, 55.
Confirmed, 56-57.

FARRELL, ROBERT P., nominated, 807.
Confirmed, 819.

FARRELLY, JOSEPH P., nominated, 815.
Confirmed, 819.

FATIGANTE, ANTONIO, nominated, 69.
Confirmed, 70.

FATORA, JOHN A., nominated, 809.
Confirmed, 819.

FAUL, JOS. A., nominated, 806.
Confirmed, 819.

FAULDS, MISS ANNA M., nominated, 816.
Confirmed, 819.

FAULK, L. H., nominated, 1030.
Confirmed, 1031.

FAUST, NORMAN B., nominated, 804.
Confirmed, 819.

FAVERO, ANTHONY, nominated, 433.
Confirmed, 440.

FAYANT, FRANK V., nominated, 811.
Confirmed, 819.

FEALY, JAMES, nominated, 815.
Confirmed, 819.

FEDERINKO, M. A., nominated, 809.
Confirmed, 819.

FEDERMAN, MISS ESTHER, nominated, 595.
Confirmed, 597.

FEELEY, HUGH A., nominated, 817.
Confirmed, 819.

FEGLEY, MRS. MABEL, nominated, 434.
Confirmed, 440.

FEHL, J. EARL, nominated, 806.
Confirmed, 819.

FEIGHT, MRS. LILLIAN R., nominated, 155.
Confirmed, 158-159.

FELDMAN, IRVING, nominated, 805.
Confirmed, 819.

FELDMAN, MORRIS, nominated, 1368.
Confirmed, 1369-1370.

FELDMAN, PAUL A., nominated, 814.
Confirmed, 819.

FELLER, CASPER J., nominated, 805.
Confirmed, 819.

FELLMAN, ROMANUS, nominated, ——.
Confirmed, ——.

FELMETH, J. H., nominated, 11.
Confirmed, 13.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.—Continued.

FELTON, FRANK P. JR., nominated, 10.
Confirmed, 13.

FELTYBERGER, W. A., nominated, 9.
Confirmed, 13.

FENIMORE, WALTER H., nominated, 812.
Confirmed, 819.

FENIX, MISS MARGARET E., nominated, 434.
Confirmed, 440.

FENNELL, MISS HELEN P., nominated, 801.
Confirmed, 803.

FENNELL, MISS MARTHA J., nominated, 818.
Confirmed, 819.

FENTON, THEODORE, nominated, 12.
Confirmed, 13.

FERNSLER, MISS AGNES R., nominated, 55.
Confirmed, 56-57.

FERRAGONIO, LOUIS J., nominated, 54.
Confirmed, 56-57.

FERREE, D. K., nominated, 1367.
Confirmed, 1369-1370.

FERRY, MISS ANNA M., nominated, 814.
Confirmed, 819.

FERTIG, FRED W., nominated, 817.
Confirmed, 819.

FESSLER, THOMAS A., nominated, 105.
Confirmed, 106.

FEST, GEORGE W., nominated, 435.
Confirmed, 440.

FETTER, WILLIAM W., nominated, 11.
Confirmed, 13.

FETZER, MYRON JOHN, nominated, 810.
Confirmed, 819.

FEY, JOSEPH E., nominated, 804.
Confirmed, 819.

FEY, MISS LORETTA M., nominated, 1029.
Confirmed, 1031.

FIELD, MISS MARY ANN, nominated, 744.
Confirmed, 745.

FIELD, N. R., nominated, 806.
Confirmed, 819.

FIELDS, J. C., nominated, 439.
Confirmed, 440.

FIELDS, MISS ETHEL MARIE, nominated, 156.
Confirmed, 158-159.

FIFE, R. H., nominated, 805.
Confirmed, 819.

FILKORN, C. A., nominated, 2598.
Confirmed, 2599.

FINDLEY, ABRAHAM L., nominated, 158.
Confirmed, 158-159.

FINE, HARRY, nominated, 435.
Confirmed, 440.

FINEGAN, MRS. FRANCES V., nominated, 596.
Confirmed, 597.

FINELLI, MISS LOUISE, nominated, 803.
Confirmed, 819.

FINK, GEORGE W., nominated, 9.
Confirmed, 13.

FINK, JAMES L., nominated, 810.
Confirmed, 819.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.—Continued.

FINK, MISS AMELIA B., nominated, 813.
Confirmed, 819.

FINK, MRS. LAURA E., nominated, 808.
Confirmed, 819.

FINKBINDER, MISS MIRIAM L., nominated, 818.
Confirmed, 819.

FINKEL, SAMUEL, nominated, 817.
Confirmed, 819.

FINLEY, JOHN W., nominated, 12.
Confirmed, 13.

FINN, E. E., nominated, 120.
Confirmed, 120-121.

FINNEGAN, JAMES DANIEL, nominated, 2097.
Confirmed, 2098.

FINNEY, ALBERT P., nominated, 2097.
Confirmed, 2098.

FINNEY, MISS ALICE, nominated, 543.
Confirmed, 543.

FINTON, MALVIN S., nominated, 808.
Confirmed, 819.

FIRENG, MRS. MARY H., nominated, 817.
Confirmed, 819.

FISH, JOSEPH L., nominated, 816.
Confirmed, 819.

FISH, LINTON H., nominated, 815.
Confirmed, 819.

FISHBURNE, MISS MABEL J., nominated, 814.
Confirmed, 819.

FISCHER, HARRY, nominated, 277.
Confirmed, 277.

FISCHER, MISS MARGARET, nominated, 817.
Confirmed, 819.

FISCHER, MISS MILDRED E., nominated, 803.
Confirmed, 819.

FISHER, ADAM C., nominated, 806.
Confirmed, 819.

FISHER, EDWARD J., nominated, 246.
Confirmed, 248.

FISHER, EDWARD Jr., nominated, 806.
Confirmed, 819.

FISHER, E. S., nominated, 808.
Confirmed, 819.

FISHER, FRED B., nominated, 245.
Confirmed, 248.

FISHER, HAMBLETON, nominated, 1540.
Confirmed, 1541-1542.

FISHER, H. E., nominated, 802.
Confirmed, 803.

FISHER, JACOB, nominated, 815.
Confirmed, 819.

FISHER, JACOB L., nominated, 11.
Confirmed, 13.

FISHER, JACOB W., nominated, 818.
Confirmed, 819.

FISHER, LINTON C., nominated, 814.
Confirmed, 819.

FISHER, MISS CLARA M., nominated, 70.
Confirmed, 70.

FISHER, MISS HETTIE E., nominated, 10.
Confirmed, 13.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.—Continued.

FISHER, MISS LEILA P., nominated, 1029.
Confirmed, 1031.

FISHER, MISS L. G., nominated, 1030.
Confirmed, 1031.

FISHER, MRS. ALTHEA L., nominated, 3321.
Confirmed, 3322.

FISHER, MRS. GERTRUDE F., nominated, 1963.
Confirmed, 1963.

FISS, R. C., nominated, 817.
Confirmed, 819.

FITE, MAURICE D., nominated, 814.
Confirmed, 819.

FITHFIAN, HARRY C., nominated, 1367.
Confirmed, 1369-1370.

FITZGIBBON, JOHN A., nominated, 434.
Confirmed, 440.

FITHIAN, DAVID A., nominated, 812.
Confirmed, 819.

FITHIAN, MISS LEILA M., nominated, 434.
Confirmed, 440.

FITT, FREDERICK G., nominated, 10.
Confirmed, 13.

FITZPATRICK, FRANK E., nominated, 815.
Confirmed, 819.

FITZPATRICK, MISS HELEN S., nominated, 808.
Confirmed, 819.

FIX, J. C., nominated, 432.
Confirmed, 440.

FLACK, W. H., nominated, 803.
Confirmed, 819.

FLAHAVHAN, HOLLAND F., nominated, 432.
Confirmed, 440.

FLAHERTY, WALTER R., nominated, 816.
Confirmed, 819.

FLANAGAN, JAMES N., nominated, 812.
Confirmed, 819.

FLEISHER, RALPH B., nominated, 810.
Confirmed, 819.

FLEMING, BERT W., nominated, 806.
Confirmed, 819.

FLEMING, K. G., nominated, 1367.
Confirmed, 1369-1370.

FLEMING, LAWTON W., nominated, 439.
Confirmed, 440.

FLEMING, MALCOLM M., nominated, 11.
Confirmed, 13.

FLENNIKEN, A. S., nominated, 438.
Confirmed, 440.

FLICKINGER, J. ALBERT, nominated, 809.
Confirmed, 819.

FLICKINGER, R. E., nominated, 818.
Confirmed, 819.

FLIEGELMAN, GEO. J., nominated, 814.
Confirmed, 819.

FLEIGELMAN, JOSEPH I., nominated, 813.
Confirmed, 819.

FLING, GRAHAM J., nominated, 811.
Confirmed, 819.

FLOMEN, SAMUEL, nominated, 813.
Confirmed, 819.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.—Continued.

FLOMENHOFT, MORRIS, nominated, 663.
Confirmed, 663.

FLOOD, FRANK, nominated, 1664.
Confirmed, 1664-1665.

FLOOD, THOS. BROMLEY, nominated, 435.
Confirmed, 440.

FLORENCE, ANTHONY, nominated, 9.
Confirmed, 13.

FLORENCE, JOSEPH S., nominated, 805.
Confirmed, 819.

FLORO, BRUNO, nominated, 438.
Confirmed, 440.

FLOWERS, A. EZRA, nominated, 3171.
Confirmed, 3171.

FLOWERS, WM. J., nominated, 802.
Confirmed, 803.

FLUEGEL, MISS KATHRYNE M., nominated, 811.
Confirmed, 819.

FLYNN, MISS MADELINE U., nominated, 804.
Confirmed, 819.

FLYNN, T. S., nominated, 803.
Confirmed, 819.

FODGE, J. CHAS., nominated, 159.
Confirmed, 158-159.

FOGARTY, RICHARD H. Jr., nominated, 3321.
Confirmed, 3322.

FOGELSANGER, DAVID R., nominated, 809.
Confirmed, 819.

FOLLMER, FRED V., nominated, 596.
Confirmed, 597.

FOLLMER, J. ROLAND, nominated, 807.
Confirmed, 819.

FOMALANT, MISS ANNA, nominated, 816.
Confirmed, 819.

FOOTE, ANDREW H., nominated, 805.
Confirmed, 819.

FORBES, DAVID R., nominated, 277.
Confirmed, 277.

FORD, GEORGE A., nominated, 800.
Confirmed, 803.

FORD, MISS IRENE M., nominated, 438.
Confirmed, 440.

FORD, MISS KATHERINE A., nominated, 804.
Confirmed, 819.

FORD, MISS MARY M., nominated, 11.
Confirmed, 13.

FORD, MRS. VINA B., nominated, 1029.
Confirmed, 1031.

FOREMAN, J. A., nominated, 381.
Confirmed, 381.

FOREMAN, W. E., nominated, 1029.
Confirmed, 1031.

FORMAN, LOUIS, nominated, 2489.
Confirmed, 2489-2490.

FORMAN, MAXWELL, nominated, 814.
Confirmed, 819.

FORREST, J. A., nominated, 810.
Confirmed, 819.

FORREST, R. H., nominated, 807.
Confirmed, 819.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.—Continued.

FORSCHNER, HENRY C., nominated, 814.
Confirmed, 819.

FORSYTH, A. W., nominated, 2598.
Confirmed, 2599.

FORTNEY, ROBERT M., nominated, 812.
Confirmed, 819.

FORTUNE, MRS. MARGARET, nominated, 595.
Confirmed, 597.

FORVE, MISS CATHERINE B., nominated, 811.
Confirmed, 819.

FOSTER, JOHN L., nominated, 439.
Confirmed, 440.

FFOSTER, MISS KATHERINE K., nominated, 815.
Confirmed, 819,

FOSTER, ROBT. G., nominated, 246.
Confirmed, 248.

FOSTER, RODGERS K., nominated, 1028.
Confirmed, 1031.

FOULKROD, HOWARD E., nominated, 917.
Confirmed, 918.

FOUSER, JNO. A., nominated, 2489.
Confirmed, 2489-2490.

FOWLER, HARRY H., nominated, 596.
Confirmed, 597.

FOX, DELBERT E., nominated, 1541.
Confirmed, 1541-1542.

FOX, HAROLD B., nominated, 120.
Confirmed, 120-121.

FOX, J. EDWARD R., nominated, 1030.
Confirmed, 1031.

FOX, MATTHEW A., nominated, 802.
Confirmed, 803.

FOX, MATY C. Jr., nominated, 808.
Confirmed, 819.

FOX, MISS ESTHER L., nominated, 802.
Confirmed, 803.

FOX, MISS RUTH C., nominated, 1030.
Confirmed, 1031.

FOX, MRS. ALICE E., nominated, 435.
Confirmed, 440.

FOX, WILLIAM MALVERN, nominated, 1030.
Confirmed, 1031.

FOX, WILL S., nominated, 817.
Confirmed, 819.

FOY, FREDERICK C., nominated, 595.
Confirmed, 597.

FOYE, ANDREW E., nominated, 805.
Confirmed, 819.

FRANCIS, CHAS. S., nominated, 10.
Confirmed, 13.

FRANCIS, MISS HAZEL, nominated, 814.
Confirmed, 819.

FRANCIS, THOMAS E., nominated, 104.
Confirmed, 106.

FRANK, MISS HELEN, nominated, 811.
Confirmed, 819.

FRANK, MISS MARIE E., nominated, 807.
Confirmed, 819.

FRANKEL, BENJAMIN, nominated, 815.
Confirmed, 819.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.—Continued.

FRANKEL, BERNARD L., nominated, 156.
Confirmed, 158-159.

FRANKEL, CHAS. N., nominated, 1541.
Confirmed, 1541-1542.

FRANKENFIELD, RODMAN D., nominated, 3052.
Confirmed, 3052.

FRANKLE, B., nominated, 595.
Confirmed, 597.

FRANTZ, J. A., nominated, 809.
Confirmed, 819.

FRANTZ, J. ANDREW, nominated, 277.
Confirmed, 277.

FRANTZ, J. WARREN, nominated, 798.
Confirmed, 803.

FRASHER, MISS RENA M., nominated, 596.
Confirmed, 597.

FRASSO, ROCCO A., nominated, 1028.
Confirmed, 1031.

FRATTURA, EMIDIO, nominated, 917.
Confirmed, 918.

FRAZIER, O. G., nominated, 1821.
Confirmed, 1822.

FREAS, MISS LILLIAN T., nominated, 815.
Confirmed, 819.

FREDERICK, ARCHIE C., nominated, 816.
Confirmed, 819.

FREDERICKSON, JOS. J., nominated, 120.
Confirmed, 120-121.

FREED, JOSEPH, nominated, 814.
Confirmed, 819.

FREED, MORRIS M., nominated, 805.
Confirmed, 819.

FREED, REIN C., nominated, 1030.
Confirmed, 1031.

FREEDMAN, DAVID, nominated, 435.
Confirmed, 440.

FREEDMAN, MAX, nominated, 1541.
Confirmed, 1541-1542.

FREEDMAN, MISS TILLIE, nominated, 248.
Confirmed, 248.

FREEHLING, WILLIAM T., nominated, 433.
Confirmed, 440.

FREEMAN, EMERY B., nominated, 12.
Confirmed, 13.

FREEMAN, MISS GERTRUDE LUELLA, nominated, 596.
Confirmed, 597.

FREESTON, ARTHUR, nominated, 813.
Confirmed, 819.

FREESTON, HORACE R., nominated, 812.
Confirmed, 819.

FREIBELY, C. DANIEL, nominated, 800.
Confirmed, 803.

FRELOAR, J. H., nominated, 104.
Confirmed, 106.

FRENCH, FREDERICK W., nominated, 808.
Confirmed, 819.

FRENCH, HARRY S., nominated, 2599.
Confirmed, 2599.

FRENCH, PAUL COMLY, nominated, 439.
Confirmed, 440.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.—Continued.

FRENCH, RALPH W., nominated, 808.
Confirmed, 819.

FRESCOLN, LOVETT, nominated, 10.
Confirmed, 13.

FREUND, WALTER F., nominated, 1028.
Confirmed, 1031.

FREW, MISS JOSEPHINE E., nominated, 10.
Confirmed, 13.

FREY, CARL E., nominated, 1367.
Confirmed, 1369-1370.

FREY, EDWARD R., nominated, 595.
Confirmed, 597.

FREY, RALPH E., nominated, 156.
Confirmed, 158-159.

FREYLING, LOUIS, nominated, 800.
Confirmed, 803.

FRIDAY, WILLIAM J., nominated, 439.
Confirmed, 440.

FRIDENBERG, LOUIS M., nominated, 800.
Confirmed, 803.

FRIEDLINE, EDWARD, nominated, 817.
Confirmed, 819.

FRIEDLY, ROY E., nominated, 809.
Confirmed, 819.

FRIEDMAN, ABRAHAM, nominated, 55.
Confirmed, 56-57.

FRIEDMAN, DAVID, nominated, 435.
Confirmed, 440.

FRIEDMAN, DAVID J., nominated, 815.
Confirmed, 819.

FRIEDMAN, EMIL, nominated, 435.
Confirmed, 440.

FRIEDMAN, J. H., nominated, 2238.
Confirmed, 2238.

FRIEDMAN, LEONARD B., nominated, 814.
Confirmed, 819.

FRIEDMAN, MARTIN, nominated, 917.
Confirmed, 918.

FRIEDMAN, SAMUEL B., nominated, 70.
Confirmed, 70.

FRIEL, FRANK, nominated, 246.
Confirmed, 248.

FRIEL, MISS MARY V., nominated, 814.
Confirmed, 819.

FRIES, CHARLES A., nominated, 1029.
Confirmed, 1031.

FRIES, HORACE T., nominated, 812.
Confirmed, 819.

FRIES, RALPH J., nominated, 248.
Confirmed, 248.

FRISCH, E. K., nominated, 804.
Confirmed, 819.

FRISCH, ROBERT E., nominated, 813.
Confirmed, 819.

FRITSCH, FRANK, nominated, 812.
Confirmed, 819.

FRITZ, GEORGE THOMPSON, nominated, 812.
Confirmed, 819.

FRITZ, JACOB A., nominated, 246.
Confirmed, 248.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.—Continued.

FROBEY, MISS EDITH MAY, nominated, 806.
Confirmed, 819.

FRUTCHEY, MRS. NETA T., nominated, 1541.
Confirmed, 1541-1542.

FRY, H. EDWARD, nominated, 156.
Confirmed, 158-159.

FRY, MISS LILLIE M., nominated, 1367.
Confirmed, 1369-1370.

FRYE, MISS LILLIAN, nominated, 818.
Confirmed, 819.

FRYSZTACKI, WACLAW, nominated, 800.
Confirmed, 803.

FUENFFINGER, M. J., nominated, 55.
Confirmed, 56-57.

FUERST, MISS IRENE K., nominated, 9.
Confirmed, 13.

FULLER, FRED P., nominated, 1540.
Confirmed, 1541-1542.

FULMER, MISS LINDA M., nominated, 1962.
Confirmed, 1963.

FULTON, D. IRVIN, nominated, 10.
Confirmed, 13.

FULTON, GEORGE P., nominated, 801.
Confirmed, 803.

FUNK, FRED A., nominated, 813.
Confirmed, 819.

FUNK, GEORGE W., nominated, 435.
Confirmed, 440.

FUSCO, FRANK E., nominated, 816.
Confirmed, 819.

GABLE, FRANK H., nominated, 810.
Confirmed, 819.

GABLER, BENJ. C., nominated, 815.
Confirmed, 819.

GACKENBACH, MISS EDNA E., nominated, 744.
Confirmed, 745.

GAERTNER, MISS N. N., nominated, 2349.
Confirmed, 2350.

GAILEY, O. A., nominated, 804.
Confirmed, 819.

GALBO, JOHN J., nominated, 809.
Confirmed, 819.

GALBRATH, CHARLES R. Jr., nominated, 439.
Confirmed, 440.

GALLAGER, E. ELMER, nominated, 105.
Confirmed, 106.

GALLAGHER, CARROLL, nominated, 815.
Confirmed, 819.

GALLAGHER, DANIEL J., nominated, 2747.
Confirmed, 2747.

GALLAGHER, FRANCIS M., nominated, 247.
Confirmed, 248.

GALLAGHER, JAMES E., nominated, 815.
Confirmed, 819.

GALLAGHER, JOSEPH P., nominated, 812.
Confirmed, 819.

GALLAGHER, MISS MARY J., nominated, 432.
Confirmed, 440.

GALLANT, RALPH B., nominated, 158.
Confirmed, 158-159.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.—Continued.

GALTER, WILLIAM, nominated, 815.
Confirmed, 819.

GANDOLFO, JOUIS J., nominated, 800.
Confirmed, 803.

GANNON, MISS ANNA M., nominated, 1030.
Confirmed, 1031.

GANSZ, Herman S., nominated, 813.
Confirmed, 819.

GARBER, CLINTON T., nominated, 435.
Confirmed, 440.

GARBER, E. C., nominated, 802.
Confirmed, 803.

GARBER, GEORGE F., nominated, 205.
Confirmed, 205.

GARDINER, F. M., nominated, 1030.
Confirmed, 1031.

GARDINER, P. B., nominated, 804.
Confirmed, 819.

GARDNER, ASHTON, nominated, 806.
Confirmed, 819.

GARDNER, FRANK O., nominated, 1540.
Confirmed, 1541-1542.

GARDNER, M. H., Sr., nominated, 807.
Confirmed, 819.

GARDNER, M. I., nominated, 807.
Confirmed, 819.

GARDNER, MISS FLORENCE, nominated, 663.
Confirmed, 663.

GARDNER, M. L., nominated, 158.
Confirmed, 158-159.

GAREY, MISS MARGARET, nominated, 807.
Confirmed, 819.

GARLITZ, J. EDW., nominated, 158.
Confirmed, 158-159.

GARMAN, M. M., nominated, 810.
Confirmed, 819.

GARRAHAN, F. M., nominated, 811.
Confirmed, 819.

GARRAMONE, MISS TERESA C., nominated, 816.
Confirmed, 819.

GARRIGUES, HARVEY F., nominated, 812.
Confirmed, 819.

GARRITY, MISS MARGARET C., nominated, 810.
Confirmed, 819.

GARTLING, CHARLES G., nominated, 10.
Confirmed, 13.

GARTMAN, G. E., Jr., nominated, 744.
Confirmed, 745.

GARVER, H. H., nominated, 804.
Confirmed, 819.

GARVEY, THOMAS A., nominated, 809.
Confirmed, 819.

GASNER, LOUIS D., nominated, 10.
Confirmed, 13.

GASKIN, PAUL EMMERT, nominated, 818.
Confirmed, 819.

GATES, R. M., nominated, 817.
Confirmed, 819.

GAUL, MRS. ETHEL M., nominated, 812.
Confirmed, 819.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.—Continued.

GAULT, EDWIN S., nominated, 10.
Confirmed, 13.

GAUS, MISS ELEANOR K., nominated, 432.
Confirmed, 440.

GAVAGHAN, THOMAS J., nominated, 800.
Confirmed, 803.

GAVALA, PAUL, nominated, 802.
Confirmed, 803.

GAYDOS, A. B., nominated, 435.
Confirmed, 440.

GAZDIK, MATTHEW, nominated, 1028.
Confirmed, 1031.

GEALY, MISS PHEBE B., nominated, 2349.
Confirmed, 2350.

GEARHART, BURTIS BELFORD, nominated, 807.
Confirmed, 819.

GEARY, MISS CATHERINE, nominated, 805.
Confirmed, 819.

GEARY, MISS MARGARET E., nominated, 814.
Confirmed, 819.

GEBELEIN, OSCAR M., nominated, 813.
Confirmed, 819.

GEBS, JOSEPH X., nominated, 596.
Confirmed, 597.

GEESEY, ROY L., nominated, 438.
Confirmed, 440.

GEIGER, JOSEPH L., nominated, 248.
Confirmed, 248.

GEISER, MISS K. IRENE, nominated, 817.
Confirmed, 819.

GEITZ, ALFRED E., nominated, 432.
Confirmed, 440.

GELBACH, WILLIAM L., nominated, 542.
Confirmed, 543.

GELBER, WILLIAM A., nominated, 1369.
Confirmed, 1369-1370.

GELHARD, AUGUST J., nominated, 10.
Confirmed, 13.

GELM, HENRY J., nominated, 432.
Confirmed, 440.

GELTZ, MISS ETHEL I., nominated, 803.
Confirmed, 819.

GENSEMER, STEELE D., nominated, 808.
Confirmed, 819.

GENTILE, JOSEPH C., nominated, 1223.
Confirmed, 1224.

GEORGE, AUSTIN L., nominated, 155.
Confirmed, 158-159.

GEORGE, BEAUREGARD H., nominated, 10.
Confirmed, 13.

GEORGE, J. CAL., nominated, 1029.
Confirmed, 1031.

GEORGE, RALPH M., nominated, 811.
Confirmed, 819.

GEORGE, R. M., nominated, 247.
Confirmed, 248.

GERAGHTY, MISS AGNES, nominated, 812.
Confirmed, 819.

GERBER, EARL J., nominated, 818.
Confirmed, 819.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.—Continued.

GERBER, LOUIS R., nominated, 813.
Confirmed, 819.

GERBER, MEYER, nominated, 815.
Confirmed, 819.

GERDTS, FRED, nominated, 245.
Confirmed, 248.

GERETY, MISS THERESA A., nominated, 1368.
Confirmed, 1369-1370.

GERHART, CHAS. N., nominated, 3321.
Confirmed, 3322.

GERNET, MISS FANNIE M., nominated, 798.
Confirmed, 803.

GEROD, MATTEO, nominated, 158.
Confirmed, 158-159.

GERRY, RAY J., nominated, 811.
Confirmed, 819.

GETTER, SAMUEL L., nominated, 812.
Confirmed, 819.

GETTINGS, ROBERT W., nominated, 810.
Confirmed, 819.

GETZ, STANLEY M., nominated, 10.
Confirmed, 13.

GETZMAN, MISS MARY E., nominated, 817.
Confirmed, 819.

GEUTHER, H. WALTER, nominated, 105.
Confirmed, 106.

GEWERTZ, ISADORE, nominated, 1963.
Confirmed, 1963.

GEYER, MISS BLANCHE M., nominated, 434.
Confirmed, 440.

GEYER, W. L., nominated, 805.
Confirmed, 819.

GIACCHELLI, MRS. ELIZABETH, nominated, 155.
Confirmed, 158-159.

GIANCITTI, CARMELO, nominated, 156.
Confirmed, 158-159.

GIBSON, CHARLES E., nominated, 798.
Confirmed, 803.

GIBSON, F. W., nominated, 809.
Confirmed, 819.

GIBSON, GEORGE F., nominated, 815.
Confirmed, 819.

GIBSON, HERCER E., nominated, 815.
Confirmed, 819.

GIBSON, J. A., nominated, 432.
Confirmed, 440.

GIBSON, R. B., nominated, 803.
Confirmed, 819.

GIBSON, ROBERT N., nominated, 803.
Confirmed, 819.

GIBSON, WALTER G., nominated, 2238.
Confirmed, 2238.

GIEST, MISS LAURETTA M., nominated, 54.
Confirmed, 56-57.

GIFFEN, B. H., nominated, 1028.
Confirmed, 1031.

GIFFORD, P. V., nominated, 9.
Confirmed, 13.

GIGLIOTTI, MISS THERESA A., nominated, 1223.
Confirmed, 1224.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.—Continued.

GILBERT, BOYDEN, O., nominated, 12.
Confirmed, 13.

GILBERT, DAVID, nominated, 12.
Confirmed, 13.

GILBEBRT, FRANK, nominated, 1368.
Confirmed, 1369-1370.

GILBERT, WALTER, nominated, 800.
Confirmed, 803.

GILCHRIST, ROBEBRT L., nominated, 811.
Confirmed, 819.

GILES, DELMAR E., nominated, 542.
Confirmed, 543.

GILES, GEORGE W., nominated, 54.
Confirmed, 56-57.

GILMARTIN, WILLIAM G., nominated, 246.
Confirmed, 248.

GILMORE, MISS ALICE, nominated, 809.
Confirmed, 819.

GILLETTE, LEWIS B., nominated, 433.
Confirmed, 440.

GILLIGAN, JOSEPH A., nominated, 3168.
Confirmed, 3168.

GILLIGAN, MISS MARY E., nominated, 917.
Confirmed, 918.

GILLON, JACOB L., nominated, 812.
Confirmed, 819.

GILROY, WILLIAM F., nominated, 158.
Confirmed, 158-159.

GIMBORN, MISS JOSEPHINE M., nominated, 156.
Confirmed, 158-159.

GINGRICH, S. NISSLEY, nominated, 801.
Confirmed, 803.

GINSBURG, WILLIAM, nominated, 1368.
Confirmed, 1369-1370.

GIPPLE, JOHN E., nominated, 11.
Confirmed, 13.

GIRDARD, VINCENT J., nominated, 435.
Confirmed, 440.

GIRSH, HARRY P., nominated, 817.
Confirmed, 819.

GIRT, J. A., nominated, 804.
Confirmed, 819.

GIRT, JOHN W., nominated, 803.
Confirmed, 819.

GISE, I. HENRY L., nominated, 439.
Confirmed, 440.

GIBSON, CHARLES, nominated, 806.
Confirmed, 819.

GITTONS, SIDNEY R., nominated, 1029.
Confirmed, 1031.

GLAHN, MARK M., nominated, 811.
Confirmed, 819.

GLASER, CHARLES, nominated, 816.
Confirmed, 819.

GLASER, LOUIS E., nominated, 435.
Confirmed, 440.

GLEASON, WILLIAM J., nominated, 744.
Confirmed, 745.

GLENN, FONALD, nominated, 56.
Confirmed, 56-57.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.—Continued.

GLOEKLER, MISS DOLORES B., nominated, 804.
Confirmed, 819.

GLOVER, J. B., nominated, 69.
Confirmed, 70.

GLOWA, WALTER J., nominated, 812.
Confirmed, 819.

GNAU, CLARENCE F., nominated, 744.
Confirmed, 745.

GORBECHT, MISS E. M., nominated, 120.
Confirmed, 120-121.

GODFREY, MISS MARY G., nominated, 802.
Confirmed, 803.

GOE., MILLARD K., nominated, 813.
Confirmed, 819.

GOECKLER, WILLARD H., nominated, 12.
Confirmed, 13.

GOETZINGER, G. F., nominated, 596.
Confirmed, 597.

GOGLIA, CHARLES, nominated, 435.
Confirmed, 440.

GOLD, ISAAC, nominated, 814.
Confirmed, 819.

GOLDBERG, ADOLPH, nominated, 803.
Confirmed, 819.

GOLDBERGER, BENJ. S., nominated, 802.
Confirmed, 803.

GOLDEN, HARRY G., nominated, 803.
Confirmed, 819.

GOLDEN, ROBERT S., nominated, 543.
Confirmed, 543.

GOLDEN, WILLIAM A., nominated, 798.
Confirmed, 803.

GOLDER, M. M., nominated, 12.
Confirmed, 13.

GOLDICH, M. L., nominated, 814.
Confirmed, 819.

GOLDMAN, LOUIS, nominated, 247.
Confirmed, 248.

GOLDMAN, MISS EMMA, nominated, 54.
Confirmed, 56-57.

GOLDMAN, MITCHELL L., nominated, 55.
Confirmed, 56-57.

GOLDSMITH, NATHEN, nominated, 3884.
Confirmed, 3884.

GOLDSTEIN, JOSEPH H., nominated, 3168.
Confirmed, 3168.

GOLDSTEIN, LAWRENCE J., nominated, 744.
Confirmed, 745.

GOLDSTEIN, NATHAN, nominated, 3171.
Confirmed, 3171.

GOLDSTROHM, CHARLES F., nominated, 11.
Confirmed, 13.

GOMER, MISS EMMA E., nominated, 1540.
Confirmed, 1541-1542.

GONDER, C. G., nominated, 809.
Confirmed, 819.

GOOD, HAROLD A., nominated, 106.
Confirmed, 106.

GOOD, MISS MARGARET A., nominated, 818.
Confirmed, 819.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.—Continued.

GOOD, O. W., JR., nominated, 811.
Confirmed, 819.

GOODE, OTIS S., nominated, 432.
Confirmed, 440.

GOODMAN, LOUIS, nominated, 435.
Confirmed, 440.

GOODMAN, MISS GLADYS EDSALL, nominated, 811.
Confirmed, 819.

GOODWIN, JNO. T., nominated, 809.
Confirmed, 819.

GOODWIN, WM. C., nominated, 814.
Confirmed, 819.

GOODY, EDWARD J., nominated, 815.
Confirmed, 819.

GORDON, FRANCIS J., nominated, 813.
Confirmed, 819.

GORDON, H. E., nominated, 432.
Confirmed, 440.

GORDON, HENRY A., nominated, 2237.
Confirmed, 2238.

GORDON, HERMAN M., nominated, 813.
Confirmed, 819.

GORDON, JOHN B., nominated, 1541.
Confirmed, 1541-1542.

GORDON, LEE R., nominated, 810.
Confirmed, 819.

GORDON, THOMAS G., nominated, 816.
Confirmed, 819.

GORMAN, HAROLD D., nominated, 808.
Confirmed, 819.

GORMAN, MISS JANE M., nominated, 156.
Confirmed, 158-159.

GORMLEY, FRANK T., nominated, 813.
Confirmed, 819.

GORMLEY, M. F., nominated, 812.
Confirmed, 819.

GORMLEY, MISS ANNETTA E., nominated, 662.
Confirmed, 663.

GORRELL, FRANCIS J., nominated, 436.
Confirmed, 440.

GORSON, CYRUS S., nominated, 10.
Confirmed, 13.

GORSUCH, MISS IRIS, nominated, 808.
Confirmed, 819.

GORZO, JULIUS V., nominated, 805.
Confirmed, 819.

GOSHOW, MISS L. I. nominated, 436.
Confirmed, 440.

GOSLIN, MISS ETHEL M., nominated, 438.
Confirmed, 440.

GOSNELL, FRANK B., nominated, 809.
Confirmed, 819.

GOSSARD, JOHN H., nominated, 12.
Confirmed, 13.

GOSSNER, JAMES F., nominated, 381.
Confirmed, 381.

GOTTHARDT, WILLIAM A., nominated, 800.
Confirmed, 803.

GOTTSCHALL, MISS ANNA M., nominated, 817.
Confirmed, 819.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.—Continued.

GOTWALS, IRWIN J., nominated, 247.
Confirmed, 248.

GOTWALS, NORMAN S., nominated, 812.
Confirmed, 819.

GOULD, MRS. WILDA F., nominated, 2350.
Confirmed, 2350.

GOULD, ROBERT R., nominated, 277.
Confirmed, 277.

GOURLEY, RUSSELL C., nominated, 436.
Confirmed, 440.

GOW, MRS. HELEN H., nominated, 3321.
Confirmed, 3322.

GOWALS, EDWIN P., nominated, 10.
Confirmed, 13.

GOWANS, HERBERT V., nominated, 806.
Confirmed, 819.

GOYNE, JOHN, nominated, 802.
Confirmed, 803.

GRABOWSKI, SYDNEY, nominated, 434.
Confirmed, 440.

GRACE, MRS. OLIVE W., nominated, 802.
Confirmed, 803.

GRACE, WALTER M., nominated, 807.
Confirmed, 819.

GRADEL, GEORGE M., nominated, 436.
Confirmed, 440.

GRADY, THOMAS A., nominated, 812.
Confirmed, 819.

GRAF, MISS FLORENTINE, nominated, 804.
Confirmed, 819.

GRAHAM, EDW. M., nominated, 436.
Confirmed, 440.

GRAHAM, EDW. M., nominated, 3052.
Confirmed, 3052.

GRAHAM, MISS ANNA E., nominated, 436.
Confirmed, 440.

GRAHAM, MISS EDNA E., nominated, 2910.
Confirmed, 2910-2911.

GRAHAM, MRS. IVA B., nominated, 806.
Confirmed, 819.

GRAHAM, N. BERTON, nominated, 807.
Confirmed, 819.

GRAHAM, WM. J., nominated, 1029.
Confirmed, 1031.

GRAMBS, R. LOUIS, nominated, 55.
Confirmed, 56-57.

GRAMIGNA, MARTIN, nominated, 809.
Confirmed, 819.

GRAMM, SAMUEL W., nominated, 810.
Confirmed, 819.

GRANER, CHRISTIAN M., nominated, 55.
Confirmed, 56-57.

GRANGER, WILLIAM H., nominated, 245.
Confirmed, 248.

GRAUL, PHILIP M., nominated, 596.
Confirmed, 597.

GRAVES MRS. MYRTLE H., nominated, 432.
Confirmed, 440.

CRAWFORD, HARRY M., nominated, 1369.
Confirmed, 1369-1370.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.—Continued.

GRAY, JOSEPH, nominated, 744.
Confirmed, 745.

GRAY, SAMUEL D., nominated, 1962.
Confirmed, 1963.

GRAZEWICZ, MISS MATILDA J., nominated, 543.
Confirmed, 543.

GRAZIANO, JACOB B., nominated, 2747.
Confirmed, 2747.

GREANY, MISS MARY E., nominated, 3321.
Confirmed, 3322.

GREBS, MRS. LILLIAN M., nominated, 663.
Confirmed, 663.

GREEBY, G. RAYMOND, nominated, 543.
Confirmed, 543.

GREEK, HARRY A., nominated, 157.
Confirmed, 158-159.

GREELEY, MISS MARGARET, nominated, 155.
Confirmed, 158-159.

GREEN, EDWARD E., nominated, 1029.
Confirmed, 1031.

GREEN, EMANUEL, nominated, 12.
Confirmed, 13.

GREEN, J. L., nominated, 474.
Confirmed, 475.

GREEN, J. W. M., Jr., nominated 1224.
Confirmed, 1224.

GREEN, LEOPOLD, nominated, 815.
Confirmed, 819.

GREEN, MISS LENA, nominated, 810.
Confirmed, 819.

GREEN, MISS MARGARET A., nominated, 3514.
Confirmed, 3514.

GREEN, MISS MARIE E., nominated, 1029.
Confirmed, 1031.

GREEN, MRS. ANNA, nominated, 811.
Confirmed, 819.

GREEN, PHILIP, nominated, 1540.
Confirmed, 1541-1542.

GREEN, SAMUEL, nominated, 1368.
Confirmed, 1369-1370.

GREEN, SAMUEL A., nominated, 156.
Confirmed, 158-159.

GREEN, SAMUEL P., nominated, 1962.
Confirmed, 1963.

GREENAWALT, H. W., nominated, 434.
Confirmed, 440.

Greenawalt, MRS. MANILA S., nominated, 818.
Confirmed, 819.

GREENBERGER, ISRAEL, nominated, 805.
Confirmed, 819.

GREENBERGER, JACOB, nominated, 245.
Confirmed, 248.

GREENE, BENJ. S., nominated, 1821.
Confirmed, 1822.

GREENE, E. JAY., nominated, 1028.
Confirmed, 1031.

GREENFIELD, FRED J., nominated, 800.
Confirmed, 803.

GREENHOUSE, LEON H., nominated, 277.
Confirmed, 277.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.—Continued.

GREENLEAF, MISS ANNA M., nominated, 808.
Confirmed, 819.

GREENSPAN, PHILIP I., nominated, 70.
Confirmed, 70.

GREENWOOD, BRONTE, nominated, 105.
Confirmed, 106.

GREER, ROBERT B., nominated, 816.
Confirmed, 819.

GREER, W. EDWARD, nominated, 808.
Confirmed, 819.

GREGG, CHAS. J., nominated,
Confirmed,

GREGORY, S. M., nominated, 818.
Confirmed, 819.

GREINER, JOHN, Jr., nominated, 156.
Confirmed, 158-159.

GRENNEN, FRANCIS A., nominated, 3171.
Confirmed, 3171.

GRESCO, MICHAEL J., nominated, 809.
Confirmed, 819.

GRESS, IRA H., nominated, 10.
Confirmed, 13.

GRESSER, MISS AMY, nominated, 439.
Confirmed, 440.

GREWER, MRS. MARGARET, nominated, 3321.
Confirmed, 3322.

GRIBBIN, GEO. E., nominated, 435.
Confirmed, 440.

GRIBBIN, JAS. A., nominated, 174.
Confirmed, 174-175.

GRIER, FRANK G., nominated, 1369.
Confirmed, 1369-1370.

GRIFFEN, MISS HELEN M., nominated, 1367.
Confirmed, 1369-1370.

GRIFFIN, GEO. E., nominated, 246.
Confirmed, 248.

GRIFFIN, MARTIN J., nominated, 432.
Confirmed, 440.

GRIFFIN, MRS. KATHERYN C., nominated, 1030.
Confirmed, 1031.

GRIFFIN, P. W., nominated, 3171.
Confirmed, 3171.

GRIFFIN, R. T., nominated, 803.
Confirmed, 819.

GRIFFIN, EDWARD C., nominated, 474.
Confirmed, 475.

GRIFFITH, ELMER R., nominated, 807.
Confirmed, 819.

GRIFFITH, JAMES A., nominated, 245.
Confirmed, 248.

GRIFFITH, MISS ETHEL M., nominated, 806.
Confirmed, 819.

GRIFFITH, PAUL T., nominated, 818.
Confirmed, 819.

GRIFFITH, ROY B., nominated, 13.
Confirmed, 13.

GRIFFITH, VINCENT, nominated, 12.
Confirmed, 13.

GRIFFITH, WM. E., nominated, 120.
Confirmed, 120-121.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.—Continued.

GRIFFITHS, JOHN S., nominated, 2599.
Confirmed, 2599.

GRIFFITHS, MRS. FRANCES SIPPEL, nominated, 1028.
Confirmed, 1031.

GRIM, J. VICTOR, nominated, 432.
Confirmed, 440.

GRIMSHAW, SAMUEL A., nominated, 814.
Confirmed, 819.

GRINBERG, MISS REBECCA, nominated, 436.
Confirmed, 440.

GRISWOLD, A. F., nominated, 434.
Confirmed, 440.

GROB, MISS LILLYAN F., nominated,
Confirmed,

GROFF, MISS ESTHER L., nominated, 810.
Confirmed, 819.

GROFF, MISS FRANCINA FRANCISCUS, nominated, 1028.
Confirmed, 1031.

GRONER, LLOYD J., nominated, 812.
Confirmed, 819.

GROSS, HENRY, nominated, 10.
Confirmed, 13.

GROSS, NATHAN, Jr., nominated, 802.
Confirmed, 803.

GROSS, OLIVER J., nominated, 810.
Confirmed, 819.

GROSSMAN, HARRISON R., nominated, 156.
Confirmed, 158-159.

GROSSMAN, MISS HILDA S., nominated, 54.
Confirmed, 56-57.

GROTH, EDINO, nominated, 803.
Confirmed, 819.

GROUNDS, FRANK A., nominated, 809.
Confirmed, 819.

GROVE, N. B., nominated, 157.
Confirmed, 158-159.

GROVE, WILLIAM H., nominated, 818.
Confirmed, 819.

GROVE, WM. S., nominated, 438.
Confirmed, 440.

GROVES, JOHN B., nominated, 1030.
Confirmed, 1031.

GRUBB, EDWARD J., nominated, 156.
Confirmed, 158-159.

GRUBB, NORMAN T., nominated, 801.
Confirmed, 803.

GRUBB, ROBERT B., nominated, 811.
Confirmed, 819.

GRUBE, ERWIN F., nomination, 435.
Confirmed, 440.

GRUBER, CHARLES, Jr., nominated, 157.
Confirmed, 158-159.

GRUN, EDWARD W., nominated, 811.
Confirmed, 819.

GRUN, FREDERICK C. L., nominated, 436.
Confirmed, 440.

GRUPP, OTTO Jr., nominated, 806.
Confirmed, 819.

GUCKERT, FRANK P., nominated, 54.
Confirmed, 56-57.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.—Continued.

GUCKES, LOUIS W., nominated, 436.
Confirmed, 440.

GUELICH, P. L., nominated, 807.
Confirmed, 819.

GUERNSEY, MISS EDNA B., nominated, 814.
Confirmed, 819.

GUIDA, NICHOLAS A., nominated, 814.
Confirmed, 819.

GUILBERT, MRS. ANNA E., nominated, 811.
Confirmed, 819.

GULLY, SOL J., nominated, 811.
Confirmed, 819.

GUMERMAN, ALBERT M., nominated, 2489.
Confirmed, 2489-2490.

GUMMO, CHARLES F., nominated, 803.
Confirmed, 819.

GUMP, CLINTON H., nominated, 813.
Confirmed, 819.

GUNKLE, E. B., nominated, 436.
Confirmed, 440.

GUSTAITIS, MISS CATHERINE E., nominated, 809.
Confirmed, 819.

GUTH, MISS SADIE L., nominated, 810.
Confirmed, 819.

GUTHRIE, JOSEPH A., nominated, 801.
Confirmed, 803.

GUTJAHR, JOHN J., nominated, 1821.
Confirmed, 1822.

GUTKOWSKI, CHAS., nominated, 807.
Confirmed, 819.

GUY, HARRY A., nominated, 813.
Confirmed, 819.

GUY, SAMUEL F., nominated, 1540.
Confirmed, 1541-1542.

GUYN, MISS EMMA L., nominated, 1821.
Confirmed, 1822.

GUZETTO, PETRO, nominated, 1369.
Confirmed, 1369-1370.

HAAG, ROBERT W., nominated, 806.
Confirmed, 819.

HAAS, MAURICE, nominated, 813.
Confirmed, 819.

HAAS, MISS JEAN, nominated, 595.
Confirmed, 597.

HAAS, STEPHEN, nominated, 813.
Confirmed, 819.

HABERSTROH, JOHN J., nominated, 806.
Confirmed, 819.

HACKER, CASPER W., nominated, 436.
Confirmed, 440.

HACKER, J. L., nominated, 54.
Confirmed, 56-57.

HACKETT, EDWARD S., nominated, 804.
Confirmed, 819.

HACKETT, HARRY L., nominated, 813.
Confirmed, 819.

HACKETT, MRS. SADIE A., nominated, 813.
Confirmed, 819.

HACKNEY, CHARLES E., nominated, 818.
Confirmed, 819.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.—Continued.

HADER, CHARLES J., nominated, 804.
Confirmed, 819.

HADLEY, CLIFFORD J., nominated, 1223.
Confirmed, 1224.

HAFER, MISS MABEL L., nominated, 433.
Confirmed, 440.

HAGEN, EDWARD C., nominated, 1369.
Confirmed, 1369-1370.

HAGEN, JOHN, nominated, 54.
Confirmed, 56-57.

HAGEN, PAUL J., nominated, 811.
Confirmed, 819.

HAGENLOCHER, CHARLES, nominated, 1962.
Confirmed, 1963.

HAGENLOCHER, WILLIAM, nominated, 1664.
Confirmed, 1664-1665.

HAGERTY, CARL S., nominated, 809.
Confirmed, 819.

HAGEY, ASHLEY W., nominated, 105.
Confirmed, 106.

HAHN, HARRISON, nominated, 12.
Confirmed, 13.

HAHN, MISS GRACE H., nominated, 155.
Confirmed, 158-159.

HAHN, MISS M. EDITH, nominated, 1962.
Confirmed, 1963.

HAIG, ALEXANDER MEIGS, nominated, 3514.
Confirmed, 3514.

HAIN, MRS. EMMA E., nominated, 1029.
Confirmed, 1031.

HAINER, BENJAMIN W., nominated, 9.
Confirmed, 13.

HAINES, MISS ANNA B., nominated, 10.
Confirmed, 13.

HAINES, MISS JOSEPHINE D., nominated, 816.
Confirmed, 819.

HAINES, MRS. GRACE S., nominated, 816.
Confirmed, 819.

HAKE, MISS CLARA LOUISE, nominated, 815.
Confirmed, 819.

HAKES, MRS. BESSIE M., nominated, 1540.
Confirmed, 1541-1542.

HALBERTSTADT, WILLIAM, nominated, 816.
Confirmed, 819.

HALES, MISS MARY E., nominated, 438.
Confirmed, 440.

HALFMANN, C. HARPER, nominated, 811.
Confirmed, 819.

HALKOWICZ, ALEXANDER M., nominated, 1029.
Confirmed, 1031.

HALL, CHARLES M., nominated, 436.
Confirmed, 440.

HALL, HARRY C., nominated, 1223.
Confirmed, 1224.

HALL, HORACE A., nominated, 54.
Confirmed, 56-57.

HALL, SELLERS McKEE, nominated, 804.
Confirmed, 819.

HALL, THOMAS J., nominated, 816.
Confirmed, 819.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.—Continued.

HALL, WM. C., nominated, 815.
Confirmed, 819.

HALLAM, MRS. KATHERINE B., nominated, 13.
Confirmed, 1963.

HALLAS, JOSEPH Jr., nominated, 246.
Confirmed, 248.

HALLERAN, C. R., nominated, 438.
Confirmed, 440.

HALLIDAY, GEORGE W., nominated, 474.
Confirmed, 475.

HALLMAN, LINWOOD, nominated, 800.
Confirmed, 803.

HALLMAN, MRS FLORENCE P., nominated, 1962.
Confirmed, 13.

HALLORAN, MISS CATHERINE C., nominated, 805.
Confirmed, 819.

HALLOWELL, FREDERICK F., nominated, 157.
Confirmed, 158-159.

HALLOWELL, GUERNSEY A., nominated, 10.
Confirmed, 13.

HALLOWELL, MISS MARGARET I., nominated, 1028.
Confirmed, 1031.

HALPERIN, ISAAC, nominated, 813.
Confirmed, 819.

HALTER, ALBERT J., nominated, 2598.
Confirmed, 2599.

HAMBERGER, JOHN, nominated, 54.
Confirmed, 56-57.

HAMBRIGHT, GEORGE T., nominated, 205.
Confirmed, 205.

HAMBROSE, MISS MARY T., nominated, 174.
Confirmed, 174-175.

HAMBURG, EDWARD B., nominated, 804.
Confirmed, 819.

HAMBURG, JOHN S., nominated, 818.
Confirmed, 819.

HAMER, JOHN S., nominated, 807.
Confirmed, 819.

HAMILTON, HOWARD J., nominated, 2910.
Confirmed, 2910-2911.

HAMILTON, MRS. M. B., nominated, 11.
Confirmed, 13.

HAMILTON, ROBEBRT, nominated, 432.
Confirmed, 440.

HAMLIN, PAUL C., nominated, 814.
Confirmed, 819.

HAMMEKE, WILLIAM A., nominated, 813.
Confirmed, 819.

HAMMER, MISS C. L., nominated, 808.
Confirmed, 819.

HAMMER, MISS ELEANOR A., nominated, 806.
Confirmed, 819.

HAMMERSMITH, MISS ROWENA, nominated, 432.
Confirmed, 440.

HAMMOND, DAVID A., nominated, 1821.
Confirmed, 1822.

HAMMOND, LYMAN H., nominated, 808.
Confirmed, 819.

HAMMOND, MISS LEAH R., nominated, 1028.
Confirmed, 1031.

HAMMOND, THOS. H., nominated, 438.
Confirmed, 440.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.—Continued.

HAMMOND, WM. L., nominated, 1541.
Confirmed, 1541-1542.

HAMOR, GEORGE D., nominated, 10.
Confirmed, 13.

HAMOR, W. J., nominated, 2237.
Confirmed, 2238.

HAMPTON, MRS. SARAH S., nominated, 439.
Confirmed, 440.

HAMSHER, E. M., nominated, 806.
Confirmed, 819.

HANCHER, W. D., nominated, 663.
Confirmed, 663.

HAND, ELMER, F., nominated, 436.
Confirmed, 440.

HAND, MISS MYRTLE H., nominated, 798.
Confirmed, 803.

HANE, MRS. LILLIAN BRINKLING, nominated, 1540.
Confirmed, 1541-1542.

HANES, MRS. SARA F., nominated, 812.
Confirmed, 819.

HANEY, A. R., nominated, 798.
Confirmed, 803.

HANEY, MISS JENNIE L., nominated, 805.
Confirmed, 819.

HANFORD, MISS BEATRICE, nominated, 10.
Confirmed, 13.

HANIGAN, MISS EMILY C., nominated, 818.
Confirmed, 819.

HANKIN, W. D., nominated, 1029.
Confirmed, 1031.

HANKINS, GEO. H., nominated, 812.
Confirmed, 819.

HANLEY, JOHN J., nominated, 1540.
Confirmed, 1541-1542.

HANLON, BERNARD N., nominated, 55.
Confirmed, 56-57.

HANNA, JOHN W., nominated, 816.
Confirmed, 819.

HANNA, MISS VIRGINIA, nominated, 247.
Confirmed, 248.

HANNAN, FRANK A., nominated, 1367.
Confirmed, 1369-1370.

HANNEFY, PATRICK J., nominated, 812.
Confirmed, 819.

HANRATTY, MISS MARGARET M., nominated, 798.
Confirmed, 803.

HANSELL, F. R., nominated, 1821.
Confirmed, 1822.

HANSELL, I. K. B., nominated, 1368.
Confirmed, 1369-1370.

HAPP, CHAS. J., nominated, 806.
Confirmed, 819.

HARBACH, WILLIAM G., nominated, 434.
Confirmed, 440.

HARBISON, ROBERT L., nominated, 474.
Confirmed, 475.

HARDAKER, HARRY K., nominated, 806.
Confirmed, 819.

HARDIE, DAVID A., nominated, 2349.
Confirmed, 2350.

HARDING, JOHN M., nominated, 798.
Confirmed, 803.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.—Continued.

HARDING, MISS M. E., nominated, 1030.
Confirmed, 1031.

HARDMAN, GEORGE A., nominated, 817.
Confirmed, 819.

HARE, J. M., nominated, 2237.
Confirmed, 2238.

HARE, S. B., nominated, 246.
Confirmed, 248.

HARE, WILLIAM ESLEY, nominated, 803.
Confirmed, 819.

HARFORD, MRS. DONNA M., nominated, 815.
Confirmed, 819.

HARGRAVE, FRANK B., nominated, 56.
Confirmed, 56-57.

HARGRAVE, HERBERT, nominated, 1368.
Confirmed, 1369-1370.

HARING, CHARLES Y., nominated, 810.
Confirmed, 819.

HARING, FRANK K., nominated, 810.
Confirmed, 819.

HARKLERODE, J. H., nominated, 433.
Confirmed, 440.

HARKNESS, MISS GRACE S., nominated, 806.
Confirmed, 819.

HARKINS, EDWARD J., nominated, 3514.
Confirmed, 3514.

HARLAN, S. RAYMOND, nominated, 813.
Confirmed, 819.

HARMAN, CHARLES H., nominated, 2238.
Confirmed, 2238.

HARMER, WALTER JONES, nominated, 813.
Confirmed, 819.

HARMON, MISS KATHERINE C., nominated, 811.
Confirmed, 819.

HAROLD, MRS. O. C., nominated, 818.
Confirmed, 819.

HARPEL, MISS IDA E., nominated, 814.
Confirmed, 819.

HARPER, EARNEST C., nominated, 798.
Confirmed, 803.

HARPER, JOHN, nominated, 815.
Confirmed, 819.

MARPER, MISS JESSIE C., nominated, 432.
Confirmed, 440.

HARRINGTON, BLAINE G., nominated, 157.
Confirmed, 158-159.

HARRINGTON, JOHN J. Jr., nominated, 813.
Confirmed, 819.

HARRIS, H. HERBERT, nominated, 156.
Confirmed, 158-159.

HARRIS, JOHN S., nominated, 438.
Confirmed, 440.

HARRIS, JOHN W. Jr., nominated, 205.
Confirmed, 205.

HARRIS, MISS HAZEL, nominated, 818.
Confirmed, 819.

HARRIS, MRS. MINA L., nominated, 808.
Confirmed, 819.

HARRIS, SAMUEL T., nominated, 1028.
Confirmed, 1031.

HARRISON, ERNEST E., nominated, 1030.
Confirmed, 1031.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.—Continued.

HARRISON, MISS L., nominated, 1223.
Confirmed, 1224.

HARRISON, SIDNEY, nominated, 436.
Confirmed, 440.

HARRISON, WILLIAM J., nominated, 11.
Confirmed, 13.

HARSHAW, J. D., nominated, 1030.
Confirmed, 1031.

HART, HARRY E., nominated, 69.
Confirmed, 70.

HART, MRS. LAURA B., nominated, 817.
Confirmed, 819.

HART, WALTER P., nominated, 12.
Confirmed, 13.

HARTLEY, MARTIN E., nominated, 1369.
Confirmed, 1369-1370.

HARTMAN, A. J., nominated, 804.
Confirmed, 819.

HARTMAN, FRANCIS X., nominated, 814.
Confirmed, 819.

HARTMAN, JOHN K., nominated, 157.
Confirmed, 158-159.

HARTMAN, MISS B. M., nominated, 174.
Confirmed, 174-175.

HARTSOCK, MISS MARGARET M., nominated, 155.
Confirmed, 158-159.

HARTZELL, AUSTIN E., nominated, 811.
Confirmed, 819.

HARTZELL, PAUL A., nominated, 247.
Confirmed, 248.

HARTZELL, RALPH G., nominated, 810.
Confirmed, 819.

HARVARD, MISS ELIZABETH, nominated, 2910.
Confirmed, 2910-2911.

HARVEY, LEON E., nominated, 814.
Confirmed, 819.

HARVEY, MISS MYRTLE A., nominated, 807.
Confirmed, 819.

HARVEY, R. S., nominated, 1540.
Confirmed, 1541-1542.

HARVEY, WILLIAM B., nominated, 9.
Confirmed, 13.

HARZE, HUBERT J., nominated, 805.
Confirmed, 819.

HASCHER, WILLIAM L., nominated, 800.
Confirmed, 803.

HASLEIN, MISS EUGENIA, nominated, 814.
Confirmed, 819.

HASSLER, WILLIAM V., nominated, 433.
Confirmed, 440.

HASSON, CHARLES, nominated, 433.
Confirmed, 440.

HASTINGS, BERKELEY V., nominated, 435.
Confirmed, 440.

HATCH, BENJAMIN M., nominated, 816.
Confirmed, 819.

HAUCK, JOHN A., nominated, 1028.
Confirmed, 1031.

HAUGHEY, J. G., nominated, 805.
Confirmed, 819.

HAUPT, CLAUDE T., nominated, 2237.
Confirmed, 2238.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.—Continued.

HAUSER, JOHN L., nominated, 432.
Confirmed, 440.

HAUSER, JOHN S., nominated, 818.
Confirmed, 819.

HAUSER, MISS JEANNETTE R., nominated, 917.
Confirmed, 918.

HAUSER, MISS MARGARET E., nominated, 810.
Confirmed, 819.

HAUSMAN, W. J., nominated, 809.
Confirmed, 819.

HAUSMAN, W. SCOTT, nominated, 663.
Confirmed, 663.

HAWK, JAS. G., nominated, 1540.
Confirmed, 1541-1542.

HAWK, RUSSELL E., nominated, 812.
Confirmed, 819.

HAWKINS, MRS. ANNA S., nominated, 818.
Confirmed, 819.

HAWLEY, E. F., nominated, 439.
Confirmed, 440.

HAWS, EDWARD H. Jr., nominated, 439.
Confirmed, 440.

HAYDEN, F. A. Jr., nominated, 808.
Confirmed, 819.

HAYDEN, FRANCIS B., nominated, 809.
Confirmed, 819.

HAYES, C. B., nominated, 9.
Confirmed, 13.

HAYES, JOHN J., nominated, 436.
Confirmed, 440.

HAYMAN, MISS GLADYS, nominated, 806.
Confirmed, 819.

HAZEN, H. W., nominated, 9.
Confirmed, 13.

HAZLETT, MISS MABEL A., nominated, 596.
Confirmed, 597.

HAZLETT, MRS. DALE, nominated, 807.
Confirmed, 819.

HEADLEE, JOHN CARL, nominated, 809.
Confirmed, 819.

HEALEY, JOHN E., nominated, 2349.
Confirmed, 2350.

HEALEY, MISS KATHRYN, nominated, 809.
Confirmed, 819.

HEALY, AIDEN, nominated, 817.
Confirmed, 819.

HEAP, MISS ADA F., nominated, 120.
Confirmed, 120-121.

HECHT, ISRAEL, nominated, 800.
Confirmed, 803.

HECKATHORN, MISS JANE M., nominated, 804.
Confirmed, 819.

HECKER, CYRUS H., nominated, 816.
Confirmed, 819.

HECKLER, WARREN T., nominated, 434.
Confirmed, 440.

HECKMAN, HERBERT R., nominated, 70.
Confirmed, 70.

HECKROTH, MISS R. M., nominated, 815.
Confirmed, 819.

HEDLEY, FRANK E., nominated, 105.
Confirmed, 106.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.—Continued.

HEEG, HARRY, nominated, 803.
Confirmed, 819.

HEENEY, OWEN L., nominated, 807.
Confirmed, 819.

HEERMANN, CHARLES R., nominated, 10.
Confirmed, 13.

HEFFLEY, ROBERT C., nominated, 1368.
Confirmed, 1369-1370.

HEIDER, MISS MARGARET, nominated, 438.
Confirmed, 440.

HEIDISH, J. G., nominated, 804.
Confirmed, 819.

HEIL,, MISS MARIE A., nominated, 3168.
Confirmed, 3168.

HEILMAN, WILLIAM J., nominated, 810.
Confirmed, 819.

HEIM, J. GEORGE, nominated, 917.
Confirmed, 918.

HEIM, GEORGE C., nominated, 804.
Confirmed, 819.

HEINDEL, D. A., nominated, 818.
Confirmed, 819.

HEINRICH, MRS. R. E., nominated, 437.
Confirmed, 440.

HEINTZLEMAN, H. CLAY, nominated, 810.
Confirmed, 819.

HEINZ, C. HARRY, nominated, 814.
Confirmed, 819.

HEINZ, HOWARD E., nominated, 804.
Confirmed, 819.

HEISER, ROBERT L., nominated, 2238,
Confirmed, 2238.

HEISLEY, GEORGE W., nominated, 813.
Confirmed, 819.

HEIST, L. H., nominated, 120.
Confirmed, 120-121.

HEITZENRODER, MISS ANN E., nominated, 1540.
Confirmed, 1541-1542.

HELD, B. CHAS., nominated, 1223.
Confirmed, 1224.

HELD, J. B., nominated, 808.
Confirmed, 819.

HELD, LEONARD A., nominated, 798.
Confirmed, 803.

HELD, MISS RUTH P., nominated, 1224.
Confirmed, 1224.

HELFRICH, HARVEY G., nominated. 810.
Confirmed, 819.

HELLARD, CHARLES, nominated, 106.
Confirmed, 106.

HELLER, MISS MAY E., nominated, 816.
Confirmed, 819.

HELM, E. M., nominated, 800.
Confirmed, 803.

HELMS, FRANK G., nominated, 812.
Confirmed, 819.

HELSEL, MISS JESSIE N., nominated, 807.
Confirmed, 819.

HEMM, GUSTAV, nominated, 2238.
Confirmed, 2238.

HEMMEL, CHARLES G., nominated, 1368.
Confirmed, 1369-1370.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.—Continued.

HEMPHILL, JOHN A., nominated, 120.
Confirmed, 120-121.

HEMPSTEAD, W. O. JR., nominated, 2238.
Confirmed, 2238.

HENDERSON, JAMES C., nominated, 818.
Confirmed, 819.

HENDERSON, L. A., nominated, 381.
Confirmed, 381.

HENDERSON, MISS M. JOSEPHINE, nominated, 805.
Confirmed, 819.

HENDERSON, MRS. MABEL F., nominated, 809.
Confirmed, 819.

HENDERSON, MRS. MARGARET B., nominated, 156.
Confirmed, 158-159.

HENDRICKS, MISS GRACE P., nominated, 817.
Confirmed, 819.

HENDRICKS, TYSON D., nominated, 814.
Confirmed, 819.

HENDRICKSON, HERBERT D., nominated, 817.
Confirmed, 819.

HENDRY, MISS MARY B., nominated, 1030.
Confirmed, 1031.

HENIFER, EDWARD J., nominated, 662.
Confirmed, 663.

HENKELMAN, MAX F., nominated, 800.
Confirmed, 803.

HENKELS, JOHN B., nominated, 10.
Confirmed, 13.

HENNIGAN, JOHN J., nominated, 1541.
Confirmed, 1541-1542.

HENNING, A., PERCIVAL, nominated, 11.
Confirmed, 13.

HENNING, MRS. VILLIA W., nominated, 816.
Confirmed, 819.

HENNING, WM., nominated, 2237.
Confirmed, 2238.

HENNINGER, MRS. BESS E., nominated, 809.
Confirmed, 819.

HENRETTY, A. J., nominated, 246.
Confirmed, 248.

HENRIE, GEORGE W., nominated, 11.
Confirmed, 13.

HENRY, A. F., nominated, 12.
Confirmed, 13.

HENRY, FLOYD F., nominated, 807.
Confirmed, 819.

HENRY, MISS ARLENE P., nominated, 433.
Confirmed, 440.

HENRY, MISS CLAIRE, nominated, 69.
Confirmed, 70.

HENRY, MISS RUTH C., nominated, 54.
Confirmed, 56-57.

HENRY, WALTER F., nominated, 2238.
Confirmed, 2238.

HENSHAW, WM. F., nominated, 800.
Confirmed, 803.

HENZE, MISS MARY, nominated, 802.
Confirmed, 803.

HENZI, FRED O., nominated, 662.
Confirmed, 663.

HEPBURN, EARLE, nominated, 2598.
Confirmed, 2599.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.—Continued.

HEPBURN, BASIL G., nominated, 812.
Confirmed, 819.

HEPLER, I. P., nominated, 1962.
Confirmed, 1963.

HERB, DACATRAN E., nominated, 474.
Confirmed, 475.

HERBBERTS, LOUIS J., nominated, 812.
Confirmed, 819.

HERBSTER, WM. J., nominated, 2598.
Confirmed, 2599.

HERDIC, CARL W., nominated, 811.
Confirmed, 819.

HERDT, SIMON J., nominated, 806.
Confirmed, 819.

HERMAN, ABRAHAM, nominated, 1540.
Confirmed, 1541-1542.

HERMAN, FREDERICK, nominated, 800.
Confirmed, 803.

HERMAN, MISS LYDIA, nominated, 802.
Confirmed, 803.

HERMAN, SOL P., nominated, 1821.
Confirmed, 1822.

HERMANN, MICHAEL, nominated, 474.
Confirmed, 475.

HERMANN, MISS ANNA S., nominated, 1224.
Confirmed, 1224.

HERMES, BRYAN A., nominated, 105.
Confirmed, 106.

HERNAN, HENRY, H., nominated, 1367.
Confirmed, 1369-1370.

HERNIMAN, MISS VIOLA L., nominated, 805.
Confirmed, 819.

HERR, DAVID W., nominated, 810.
Confirmed, 819.

HERR, IRA R., nominated, 810.
Confirmed, 819.

HERR, WALTER A., nominated, 1540.
Confirmed, 1541-1542.

HERRON, EUGENE W., nominated, 798.
Confirmed, 803.

HERRON, ROY S., nominated, 805.
Confirmed, 819.

HERSHBERGER, FRED L., nominated, 806.
Confirmed, 819.

HERSHEY, EDWIN N., nominated, 3168.
Confirmed, 3168.

HERSHEY, H. A., nominated, 433.
Confirmed, 440.

HERSTER, HAROLD J., nominated, 812.
Confirmed, 819.

HERTKORN, O. H., nominated, 54.
Confirmed, 56-57.

HERTWIG, MRS. HELEN G., nominated, 812.
Confirmed, 819.

HERWITT, JOHN W., nominated, 2349.
Confirmed, 2350.

HERZBERGER, GEO. H., nominated, 807.
Confirmed, 819.

HESS, EDWIN F., nominated, 436.
Confirmed, 440.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.—Continued.

HESS, MISS ESABEL, nominated, 12.
Confirmed, 13.

HESS, WALTER W., nominated, 174.
Confirmed, 174-175.

HESS, WILLIAM J., nominated, 436.
Confirmed, 440.

HESSDOERFER, WALTER J., nominated, 814.
Confirmed, 819.

HESPENHEIDE, MISS D. W., nominated, 805.
Confirmed, 819.

HETZEL, W. H., nominated, 543.
Confirmed, 543.

HETRICK, G. B., nominated, 810.
Confirmed, 819.

HETRICK, JOHN N., nominated, 800.
Confirmed, 803.

HETTINGER, ALFRED K., nominated, 248.
Confirmed, 248.

HETZLEIN, MISS JOSE, nominated, 798.
Confirmed, 803.

HEUGES, RAYMOND, nominated, 12.
Confirmed, 13.

HEVERS, THOMAS P., nominated, 809.
Confirmed, 819.

HEYL, ANDREW M., nominated, 434.
Confirmed, 440.

HEYL, HERMAN, nominated, 1369.
Confirmed, 1369-1370.

HEYL, JOSEPH A., nominated, 432.
Confirmed, 440.

HEYSER, JOHN A., nominated, 246.
Confirmed, 248.

HIBBERT, JOHN H., nominated, 813.
Confirmed, 819.

HIBBS, W. I., nominated, 11.
Confirmed, 13.

HIBBS, W. L., nominated, 246.
Confirmed, 248.

HICKEN, HENRY E., nominated, 808.
Confirmed, 819.

HICKEY, THOMAS M., nominated, 1367.
Confirmed, 1369-1370.

HIDLEY, MRS. ANNA B., nominated, 808.
Confirmed, 819.

HIESTAND, HARRY D., nominated, 10.
Confirmed, 13.

HIGBY, CLINTON D., nominated, 9.
Confirmed, 13.

HIGGINS, MISS I. K., nominated, 12.
Confirmed, 13.

HIGGINS, MYLES, nominated, 816.
Confirmed, 819.

HIGH, CHARLES W., nominated, 802.
Confirmed, 803.

HIGH, MRS. ADA P., nominated, 596.
Confirmed, 597.

HILBERT, MRS. HANNAH M., nominated, 1223.
Confirmed, 1224.

HILD, CHAS. A., nominated, 814.
Confirmed, 819.

HILDEBRAND, ARTHUR H., nominated, 1821.
Confirmed, 1822.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.—Continued.

HILDEBRAND, MRS. ELIZABETH, nominated, 814.
Confirmed, 819.

HILDENBRAND, MRS. AMANDA, nominated, 812.
Confirmed, 819.

HILDERBRAND, G. A., nominated, 800.
Confirmed, 803.

HILL, CHARLES A., nominated, 816.
Confirmed, 819.

HILL, CHAS. P., nominated, 3052.
Confirmed, 3052.

HILL, DAVID J., nominated, 806.
Confirmed, 819.

HILL, ELMER E., nominated, 809.
Confirmed, 819.

HILL, JOSEPH, nominated, 473.
Confirmed, 475.

HILL, J. STANLEY, nominated, 806.
Confirmed, 819.

HILL, MISS EDNA L., nominated, 816.
Confirmed, 819.

HILL, MISS FRANCES M., nominated, 815.
Confirmed, 819.

HILLER, ARTHUR L., nominated, 663.
Confirmed, 663.

HILLER, JOHN A., nominated, 104.
Confirmed, 106.

HILLIER, CHAS. A., nominated, 810.
Confirmed, 819.

HILLMAN, EDGAR C., nominated, 805.
Confirmed, 819.

HILLPOT, MISS MINNIE, nominated, 812.
Confirmed, 819.

HILPERT, MISS MINNIE, nominated, 1821.
Confirmed, 1822.

HILTNER, FRANK C., nominated, 811.
Confirmed, 819.

HILTON, GEORGE M., nominated, 436.
Confirmed, 440.

HILTON, HARRY W., nominated, 810.
Confirmed, 819.

HILTS, MISS NELLIE P., nominated, 801.
Confirmed, 803.

HILVITZ, JOSEPH, nominated, 807.
Confirmed, 819.

HIMEBAUGH, MISS MARGARET E., nominated, 808.
Confirmed, 819.

HIMMELREICH, MISS MINNIE L., nominated, 806.
Confirmed, 819.

HINCHMAN, BENJ. Jr., nominated, 247.
Confirmed, 248.

HINDMAN, MRS. ELLA M., nominated, 436.
Confirmed, 440.

HINES, MISS LILLIAN A., nominated, 436.
Confirmed, 440.

HINKLE, P. S., nominated, 798.
Confirmed, 803.

HINKLE, WILLIAM H., nominated, 10.
Confirmed, 13.

HIPPLE, B. G., nominated, 246.
Confirmed, 248.

HIRLEMAN, MISS HILDA, nominated, 434.
Confirmed, 440.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.—Continued.

HIRSH, HARRY W., nominated, 816.
Confirmed, 819.

HIRSCH, L. W., nominated, 814.
Confirmed, 819.

HIRSCHFIELD, MISS M. A., nominated, 814.
Confirmed, 819.

HISCOX, ARTHUR G., nominated, 816.
Confirmed, 819.

HISTED, RALPH J., nominated, 809.
Confirmed, 819.

HITCHCOCK, EDWARD F., nominated, 105.
Confirmed, 106.

HITNER, JOHN PAUL, nominated, 811.
Confirmed, 819.

HOBART, MISS GLADYS E., nominated, 816.
Confirmed, 819.

HEBENSACK, W. CARLILE, nominated, 663.
Confirmed, 663.

HOBSON, GEORGE W., nominated, 596.
Confirmed, 597.

HOCH, HOWARD A. SR., nominated, 812.
Confirmed, 819.

HOCHAUSER, M. S., nominated, 819.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 819.

HOCHMAN, I. B., nominated, 1962.
Confirmed, 1963.

HOCKE, ALVIN H., nominated, 818.
Confirmed, 819.

HODGES, MISS RUTH G., nominated, 2598.
Confirmed, 2599.

HOEBLER, PHILIP J., nominated, 804.
Confirmed, 819.

HOFER, MISS MARIE, nominated, 439.
Confirmed, 440.

HOFFMAN, ELMER F., nominated, 810.
Confirmed, 819.

HOFFMAN, FREDERICK W., nominated, 813.
Confirmed, 819.

HOFFMAN, JAMES E. JR., nominated, 800.
Confirmed, 803.

HOFFMAN, JOHN H., nominated, 1540.
Confirmed, 1541-1542.

HOFFMAN, MISS ELIZABETH B., nominated, 2098.
Confirmed, 2098.

HOFFMAN, MRS. ZELLA G., nominated, 809.
Confirmed, 819.

HOFFMAN, RUSSELL C., nominated, 812.
Confirmed, 819.

HOFFMAN, WALTER C., nominated, 806.
Confirmed, 819.

HOFMANN, L. V., nominated, 158.
Confirmed, 158-159.

HOFMANN, MISS MAE, nominated, 800.
Confirmed, 803.

HOGE, W. R., nominated, 438.
Confirmed, 440.

HOGELAND, GEORGE S., nominated, 439.
Confirmed, 440.

HOGELAND, MRS. HELEN B., nominated, 813.
Confirmed, 819.

HOGENTOGLER, MISS BERTHA D., nominated, 808.
Confirmed, 819.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.—Continued.

HOGUE, F. W. E., nominated, 818.
Confirmed, 819.

HOHL, AUGUST S., nominated, 810.
Confirmed, 819.

HOHMAN, FRANK J., nominated, 439.
Confirmed, 440.

HOKE, J. ARTHUR, nominated, 806.
Confirmed, 819.

HOLDER, MISS VANCE L., nominated, 12.
Confirmed, 13.

HOLDSHIP, G. I., nominated, 2097.
Confirmed, 2098.

HOLLANDS, STEPHEN, nominated, 11.
Confirmed, 13.

HOLLIS, MISS PEARL, nominated, 798.
Confirmed, 803.

HOLLOWAY, OLIVER R., nominated, 814.
Confirmed, 819.

HOLMAN, HARRY E., nominated, 798.
Confirmed, 803.

HOLMES, ARTHUR W., nominated, 818.
Confirmed, 819.

HOLMES, JOHN L., nominated, 105.
Confirmed, 106.

HOLMES, MISS A. V., nominated, 812.
Confirmed, 819.

HOLMES, MRS. EDITH E. WRIGHT, nominated, 436.
Confirmed, 440.

HOLSTRUM, WALTER N., nominated, 54.
Confirmed, 56-57.

HOLT, EDMUND S., nominated, 916.
Confirmed, 918.

HOLT, MISS MINNIE E., nominated, 247.
Confirmed, 248.

HOLZMUELLER, HARRY R., nominated, 436.
Confirmed, 440.

HOMAN, MRS. B. W., nominated, 917.
Confirmed, 918.

HOMMEL, MRS. ROSE K., nominated, 1028.
Confirmed, 1031.

HOMMER, MISS ESTHER V., nominated, 2237.
Confirmed, 2238.

HOMSHER, JOHN E., nominated, 438.
Confirmed, 440.

HONDEL, MISS SARA M., nominated, 438.
Confirmed, 440.

HONNING, KARL S., nominated, 2349.
Confirmed, 2350.

HOOK, HOWARD J., nominated, 247.
Confirmed, 248.

HOOPES, HORACE F., nominated, 436.
Confirmed, 440.

HOOVEN, SAMUEL L., nominated, 815.
Confirmed, 819.

HOOVER, G. CARROLL, nominated, 1028.
Confirmed, 1031.

HOOVER, MISS MAE C., nominated, 808.
Confirmed, 819.

HORN, HERMAN C., nominated, 105.
Confirmed, 106.

HORN, MISS CAROLYN K., nominated, 816.
Confirmed, 819.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.—Continued.

HORNBACH, PETER, nominated, 815.
Confirmed, 819.

HORNBERGER, AARON S., nominated, 155.
Confirmed, 158-159.

HORNBERGER, H. O. JR., nominated, 1540.
Confirmed, 1541-1542.

HORNE, WM. G., nominated, 155.
Confirmed, 158-159.

HORNER, W. B., nominated, 55.
Confirmed, 56-57.

HORNSTEIN, JOSEPH, nominated, 806.
Confirmed, 819.

HOSACK, MISS NELL M., nominated, 158.
Confirmed, 158-159.

HOOVER, OLIVER M., nominated, 818.
Confirmed, 819.

HOOVER, ROBERT E., nominated, 436.
Confirmed, 440.

HOPPE, JAMES E., nominated, 1541.
Confirmed, 1541-1542.

HOPWOOD, G. B., nominated, 809.
Confirmed, 819.

HORAN, J. F., nominated, 1962.
Confirmed, 1963.

HORLANDER, FREDERICK L., nominated, 814.
Confirmed, 819.

HOSICK, JOHN G., nominated, 432.
Confirmed, 440.

HOUCK, CHARLES S., nominated, 818.
Confirmed, 819.

HOUGHTON, RANCY, nominated, 812.
Confirmed, 819.

HOULIHAN, THOMAS V., nominated, 3884.
Confirmed, 3884.

HOUSE, GEORGE H., nominated, 1369.
Confirmed, 1369-1370.

HOUSE, GEORGE O., nominated, 432.
Confirmed, 440.

HOUSEKNECHT, MISS FANNIE, nominated, 1664.
Confirmed, 1664-1665.

HOUSEMAN, WILLIAM F., nominated, 1367.
Confirmed, 1369-1370.

HOUSER, H. E., nominated, 158.
Confirmed, 158-159.

HOUSER, MISS BERTHA, nominated, 474.
Confirmed, 475.

HOUSTON, J. HOWARD, nominated, 804.
Confirmed, 819.

HOUSTON, MISS CLARA I., nominated, 9.
Confirmed, 13.

HOVERTER, MRS. MARTHA S., nominated, 105.
Confirmed, 106.

HOWARD, HERBERT S., nominated, 816.
Confirmed, 819.

HOWARD, MISS CONSUELA, nominated, 804.
Confirmed, 819.

HOWARD, MISS GERTRUDE, nominated, 1367.
Confirmed, 1369-1370.

HOWARD, MISS VIOLA, nominated, 474.
Confirmed, 475.

HOWE, MISS FLORENCE E., nominated, 13.
Confirmed, 13.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.—Continued.

HOWELL, CHARLES H. SR., nominated, 3168.
Confirmed, 3168.

HOWELL, STANLEY D., nominated, 800.
Confirmed, 803.

HOWELLS, N. D., nominated, 434.
Confirmed, 440.

HOWER, JERE K., nominated, 435.
Confirmed, 440.

HOWETT, W. H. JR., nominated, 813.
Confirmed, 819.

HOWLEY, MISS T. V., nominated, 801.
Confirmed, 803.

HOWSON, MISS BEATRICE, nominated, 816.
Confirmed, 819.

HOY, FRANCIS H. JR., nominated, 801.
Confirmed, 803.

HOYT, FRANCIS D., nominated, 804.
Confirmed, 819.

HOYT, MISS DOROTHY, nominated, 807.
Confirmed, 819.

HRAST, MRS. MARY, nominated, 440.
Confirmed, 440.

HRYCEY, THEODORE, nominated, 157.
Confirmed, 158-159.

HUBBS, LEWIS T., nominated, 1368.
Confirmed, 1369-1370.

HUBER, MISS KATHARINE A., nominated, 55.
Confirmed, 56-57.

HÜBBER, R. H., nominated, 817.
Confirmed, 819.

HUBERMAN, NEWTON, nominated, 798.
Confirmed, 803.

HUBBERMAN, SAMUEL, nominated, 813.
Confirmed, 819.

HUDER, LEONARD E., nominated, 436.
Confirmed, 440.

HUEBNER, L. D., nominated, 542.
Confirmed, 543.

HUESTER, WILLIAM P., nominated, 156.
Confirmed, 158-159.

HUESTON, WILLIAM F., nominated, 596.
Confirmed, 597.

HUETSCH, WALTER E., nominated, 806.
Confirmed, 819.

HUFF, MRS. BEULAH, nominated, 810.
Confirmed, 819.

HUFFMAN, E. E., nominated, 1368.
Confirmed, 1369-1370.

HUFNAGEL, MISS BLANCHE H., nominated, 812.
Confirmed, 819.

HUGG, JAMES H., nominated, 438.
Confirmed, 440.

HUGH, OWEN J., nominated, 809.
Confirmed, 819.

HUGHES, FLOYD C., nominated, 804.
Confirmed, 819.

HUGHES, FRANK S., nominated, 157.
Confirmed, 158-159.

HUGHES, JOS. G., nominated, 802.
Confirmed, 803.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.—Continued.

HUGHES, MRS. CHARLOTTE M., nominated, 817.
Confirmed, 819.

HUGHES, MRS. EDNA R., nominated, 1367.
Confirmed, 1369-1370.

HUGHES, PAUL A., nominated, 245.
Confirmed, 248.

HUGHES, RICHARD, nominated, 55.
Confirmed, 56-57.

HUGO, LAWRENCE R., nominated, 155.
Confirmed, 158-159.

HUGUS, PAUL H., nominated, 818.
Confirmed, 819.

HUGUS, WILLIAM K., nominated, 55.
Confirmed, 56-57.

HUHN, HARRY D., nominated, 158.
Confirmed, 158-159.

HUHN, MISS EMMA A., nominated, 155.
Confirmed, 158-159.

HULL, RALPH S., nominated, 104.
Confirmed, 106.

HULSMAN, R. M., nominated, 1028.
Confirmed, 1031.

HUMBERT, MISS EMMA I., nominated, 433.
Confirmed, 440.

HUMES, HOWARD A., nominated, 155.
Confirmed, 158-159.

HUMINSKI, ALEXANDER, nominated, 805.
Confirmed, 819.

HUMMEL, CLARENCE H., nominated, 809.
Confirmed, 819.

HUMMEL, MISS CARRIE E., nominated, 9.
Confirmed, 13.

HUMMEL, W. R., nominated, 432.
Confirmed, 440.

HUMPHREY, CARL G., nominated, 807.
Confirmed, 819.

HUMPHREY, JOS. W., nominated, 11.
Confirmed, 13.

HUMPHREYS, HARRY W., nominated, 542.
Confirmed, 543.

HUMRICH, C. HENDERSON, nominated, 104.
Confirmed, 106.

HUNGER, JOHN W., nominated, 3171.
Confirmed, 3171.

HUNICHENN, J. F., nominated, 805.
Confirmed, 819.

HUNSBERGER, CHARLES A., nominated, 11.
Confirmed, 13.

HUNSBERGER, CHARLES W., nominated, 156.
Confirmed, 158-159.

HUNT, CLIFFORD R., nominated, 10.
Confirmed, 13.

HUNT, J. E., nominated, 438.
Confirmed, 440.

HUNTER, A. J., nominated, 9.
Confirmed, 13.

HUNTER, GRANT S., nominated, 432.
Confirmed, 440.

HUNTER, JOHN R. W. Jr., nominated, 55.
Confirmed, 56-57.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.—Continued.

HUNTER, MISS MARGARET, nominated, 663.
Confirmed, 663.

HUNTER, P. FRANK, Jr., nominated, 55.
Confirmed, 56-57.

HUNTER, R. C., nominated, 105.
Confirmed, 106.

HUNTER, W. IRWIN, nominated, 247.
Confirmed, 248.

HUNTER, WM. M., nominated, 808.
Confirmed, 819.

HUNTZINGER, WENDELL L., nominated, 120.
Confirmed, 120-121.

HURSH, HAROLD L., nominated, 12.
Confirmed, 13.

HURST, MISS SUSAN B., nominated, 157.
Confirmed, 158-159.

HURST, WINFRED S., nominated, 802.
Confirmed, 803.

HUSIC, JOHN J., nominated, 596.
Confirmed, 597.

HUSLER, CHARLES W., nominated, 3168.
Confirmed, 3168.

HUSS, PHILIP, nominated, 432.
Confirmed, 440.

HUTCHINS, OSCAR A., nominated, 1029.
Confirmed, 1031.

HUTCHINSON, JOSEPH, nominated, 813.
Confirmed, 819.

HUTCHINSON, ROBT. C., nominated, 1368.
Confirmed, 1369-1370.

HUTCHISON, F. W., nominated, 807.
Confirmed, 819.

HUTZEL, WALTER W., nominated, 1369.
Confirmed, 1369-1370.

HYLE, RALPH M., nominated, 811.
Confirmed, 819.

HYMAN, MISS LILLIAN M., nominated, 811.
Confirmed, 819.

IAMS, WM. J., nominated, 3321.
Confirmed, 3322.

IBACH, WM. H., nominated, 806.
Confirmed, 819.

IGNASIAK, JOHN A., nominated, 1030.
Confirmed, 1031.

IMBER, HARRY J., nominated, 106.
Confirmed, 106.

IMBODEN, N. W., nominated, 1962.
Confirmed, 1963.

IMMEL, HARRY D., nominated, 1821.
Confirmed, 1822.

INCOLLINGO, MICHAEL, nominated, 814.
Confirmed, 819.

INGBER, SAMUEL E., nominated, 436.
Confirmed, 440.

INGHRAM, PAUL D., nominated, 434.
Confirmed, 440.

INKS, MRS. ETTA M., nominated, 809.
Confirmed, 819.

INNES, MRS. PAITH BULLARD, nominated, 9.
Confirmed, 13.

INNIS, CHAS. R., nominated, 800.
Confirmed, 803.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.—Continued.

IRISH, GUY C., nominated, 744.
Confirmed, 745.

IRVIN, CHAS. W., nominated, 436.
Confirmed, 440.

IRVINE, LYNN McCREA, nominated, 1541.
Confirmed, 1541-1542.

IRVINE, MRS. NAOMI L., nominated, 808.
Confirmed, 819.

IRWIN, J. LEWIS, nominated, 1029.
Confirmed, 1031.

ISAACS, CHARLES, nominated, 816.
Confirmed, 819.

ISEMAN, MISS SELMA M., nominated, 1962.
Confirmed, 1963.

ISENBERG, B. F., nominated, 156.
Confirmed, 158-159.

ISENBERG, FREDERICK RUPNLEY, nominated, 806.
Confirmed, 819.

ISENBERG, IRVIN H., nominated, 104.
Confirmed, 106.

ISLES, C. W., nominated, 12.
Confirmed, 13.

ISRAELI, SAMUEL M., nominated, 1368.
Confirmed, 1369-1370.

IVES, MISS ORPHA E.. nominated, 808.
Confirmed, 819.

IVES, MRS. M. ELIZABETH, nominated, 808.
Confirmed, 819.

IVORY, LEO A., nominated, 155.
Confirmed, 158-159.

IVORY, MISS CLARA A., nominated, 174.
Confirmed, 174-175.

JACK, MRS. LILLIAN G., nominated, 69.
Confirmed, 70.

JACKMAN, MISS KATHERINE, nominated, 662.
Confirmed, 663.

JACKSON, BERNARD C., nominated, 158.
Confirmed, 158-159.

JACKSON, C. SYLVESTER, nominated, 156.
Confirmed, 158-159.

JACKSON, ELMER J., nominated, 812.
Confirmed, 819.

JACKSON, GEORGE D., nominated, 1030.
Confirmed, 1031.

JACKSON, GEORGE R., nominated, 805.
Confirmed, 819.

JACKSON, JAMES K., nominated, 1223.
Confirmed, 1224.

JACKSON, OLIVER H., nominated, 812.
Confirmed, 819.

JACKSON, THOMAS, nominated, 436.
Confirmed, 440.

JACKSON, WILLIAM C., nominated, 808.
Confirmed, 819.

JACOB, J. J., nominated, 816.
Confirmed, 819.

JACOB, WILLIAM L., nominated, 474.
Confirmed, 475.

JACOBER, R. E., nominated, 804.
Confirmed, 819.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.—Continued.

JACOBI, ALEX, nominated, 9.
Confirmed, 13.

JACOBS, GEORGE W., nominated, 1962.
Confirmed, 1963.

JACOBS, HERBERT, nominated, 816.
Confirmed, 819.

JACOBS, PAUL D., nominated, 438.
Confirmed, 440.

JACOBS, ROBERT M., nominated, 474.
Confirmed, 475.

JACOBS, T. RALPH, nominated, 104.
Confirmed, 106.

JACOBS, W. FRED, nominated, 543.
Confirmed, 543.

JACOBY, MISS HELEN S., nominated, 813.
Confirmed, 819.

JACQUES, MISS MARY E., nominated, 811.
Confirmed, 819.

JAFFE, CHARLES A., nominated, 1224.
Confirmed, 1224.

JAFFE, HYMAN, nominated, 2910.
Confirmed, 2910-2911.

JAFFEE, LEWIS J., nominated, 813.
Confirmed, 819.

JAMES, JOHN A., nominated, 438.
Confirmed, 440.

JAMES, MISS E. R., nominated, 1962.
Confirmed, 1963.

JAMES, MISS MARY M., nominated, 806.
Confirmed, 819.

JAMISON, C. B., nominated, 917.
Confirmed, 918.

JANISZEWSKA, MRS. JENNIE, nominated, 1223.
Confirmed, 1224.

JANKAUSKAS, ZIGMUND, nominated, 816.
Confirmed, 819.

JANNEY, FRANK W., nominated, 808.
Confirmed, 819.

JEANNETTE, V. CHIRICO, nominated, 1369.
Confirmed, 1369-1370.

JEFFS, HENRY H., nominated, 1367.
Confirmed, 1369-1370.

JENKINS, A. SIDNEY, nominated, 813.
Confirmed, 819.

JENKINS, CHAS. H., nominated, 3514.
Confirmed, 3514.

JENKINS, GEORGE W., nominated, 12.
Confirmed, 13.

JENKINS, H. W., nominated, 804.
Confirmed, 819.

JENKINS, JAMES G., nominated, 1821.
Confirmed, 1822.

JENKINS, J. EDWARD, nominated, 432.
Confirmed, 440.

JENKINSON, R. D., nominated, 798.
Confirmed, 803.

JENNINGS, JOSEPH M., nominated, 157.
Confirmed, 158-159.

JENNINGS, WILLIAM H., nominated, 805.
Confirmed, 819.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.—Continued.

JESSOP, GEO. W., nominated, 438.
Confirmed, 440.

JETTER, HENRY G., nominated, 916.
Confirmed, 818.

JEWELL, L. R., nominated, 806.
Confirmed, 819.

JEWELL, THOS. H. Jr., nominated, 812.
Confirmed, 819.

JEZOREK, MISS NOLA D., nominated, 811.
Confirmed, 819.

JIULIANTE, J. S., nominated, 439.
Confirmed, 440.

JOB, ROBERT B., nominated, 55.
Confirmed, 56-57.

JOBES, SIDNEY I., nominated, 809.
Confirmed, 819.

JOHNS, EDWIN O., nominated, 432.
Confirmed, 440.

JOHNS, GEORGE N., nominated, 3884.
Confirmed, 3884.

JOHNSON, A. ALFRED, nominated, 800.
Confirmed, 803.

JOHNSON, A. D., nominated, 3321.
Confirmed, 3322.

JOHNSON, BEN L., nominated, 813.
Confirmed, 819.

JOHNSON, C. R., nominated, 808.
Confirmed, 819.

JOHNSON, DANIEL S., nominated, 10.
Confirmed, 13.

JOHNSON, MISS ALVERTA M., nominated, 818.
Confirmed, 819.

JOHNSON, MISS BESS, nominated, 818.
Confirmed, 819.

JOHNSON, MISS BLANCHE, nominated, 798.
Confirmed, 803.

JOHNSON, MISS ELIZABETH E., nominated, 436.
Confirmed, 440.

JOHNSON, MISS HELEN M., nominated, 9.
Confirmed, 13.

JOHNSON, MISS HELEN R., nominated, 807.
Confirmed, 819.

JOHNSON, MRS. RUTH B., nominated, 432.
Confirmed, 440.

JOHNSON, RAYMOND, nominated, 817.
Confirmed, 819.

JOHNSTON, J. R., nominated, 1541.
Confirmed, 1541-1542.

JOHNSTON, JOHN A., nominated, 806.
Confirmed, 819.

JOHNSTON, JOHN B., nominated, 104.
Confirmed, 106.

JOHNSTON, JOHN F., nominated, 806.
Confirmed, 819.

JOHNSTON, JOHN F., nominated, 809.
Confirmed, 819.

JOHNSTON, M. E., nominated, 1822.
Confirmed, 1822.

JOHNSTON, MISS M. N., nominated, ——
Confirmed, ——

JOHNSTON, MISS MYRTLE R., nominated, 246.
Confirmed, 248.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.—Continued.

JOHNSTON, MRS. FRANCES W., nominated, 805.
Confirmed, 819.

JOHNSTON, ROBT. H., nominated, 1368.
Confirmed, 1369-1370.

JOLLIFFE, MISS CLAIRE W., nominated, 803.
Confirmed, 819.

JOLLY, MISS MYRTLE H., nominated, 814.
Confirmed, 819.

JONES, ADRIAN H., nominated, 802.
Confirmed, 803.

JONES, ALBERT M., nominated, 1029.
Confirmed. 1031.

JONES, ALDUS B., nominated, 436.
Confirmed, 440.

JONES, BERT H., nominated, 810.
Confirmed, 819.

JONES, D. O., nominated, 9.
Confirmed, 13.

JONES, EDMUND E., nominated, 1369.
Confirmed, 1369-1370.

JONES, E. M., nominated, 804.
Confirmed, 819.

JONES, HERBERT S., nominated, 810.
Confirmed, 819.

JONES, H. O., nominated, 1223.
Confirmed, 1224.

JONES, ISAAC S. H., nominated, 816.
Confirmed, 819.

JONES, JOHN GERY, nominated, 53.
Confirmed, 56-57.

JONES, JOHN PIERCE, nominated, 817.
Confirmed, 819.

JONES, JOSEPH H., nominated, 9.
Confirmed, 13.

JONES, LAWRENCE B., nominated, 9.
Confirmed, 13.

JONES, L. H., nominated, 105.
Confirmed, 106.

JONES, MISS ANNA D., nominated, 805.
Confirmed, 819.

JONES, MISS ESTELLE M., nominated, 1541.
Confirmed, 1541-1542.

JONES, MISS JENNIE, nominated, 1367.
Confirmed, 1369-1370.

JONES, MISS KATHERINE, nominated, 813.
Confirmed, 819.

JONES, MISS LEAH P., nominated, 818.
Confirmed, 819.

JONES, MISS MARY L., nominated, 803.
Confirmed, 819.

JONES, MRS. FLORENCE M., nominated, 434.
Confirmed, 440.

JONES, RICHARD A., nominated, 432.
Confirmed, 440.

JONES, RICHARD L., nominated, 3321.
Confirmed, 3322.

JONES, ROY L., nominated, 56.
Confirmed, 56-57.

JONES, STANLEY B., nominated, 810.
Confirmed, 819.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.—Continued.

JONES, THOMAS H., nominated, 806.
Confirmed, 819.

JONES, THOMAS R. L., nominated, 812.
Confirmed, 819.

JONES, WILLIS G., nominated, 246.
Confirmed, 248.

JONIETZ, PAUL H., nominated, 54.
Confirmed, 56-57.

JORDAN, MISS MILDRED L., nominated, 54.
Confirmed, 56-57.

JOSEPH, SAMUEL K., nominated, 436.
Confirmed, 440.

JOYCE, L. M., nominated, 804.
Confirmed, 819.

JOYCE, MRS. AGNES R., nominated, 1821.
Confirmed, 1822.

JUHAS, JOS. W., nominated, 803.
Confirmed, 819.

JUNG, MISS DOROTHEA E., nominated, 817.
Confirmed, 819.

JUNKER, DUANE S., nominated, 2489.
Confirmed, 2489-2490.

JUNKER, R. W., nominated, 2349.
Confirmed, 2350.

JUNKIN, MISS MARY A., nominated, 11.
Confirmed, 13.

JURCHAK, PETER P., nominated, 809.
Confirmed, 819.

JUSTICE, WILLIAM M., nominated, 805.
Confirmed, 819.

KADISON, SAMUEL, nominated, 2097.
Confirmed, 2098.

KAELBER, CHARLES W., nominated, 436.
Confirmed, 440.

KAESTNER, HARRY S., nominated, 246.
Confirmed, 248.

KAISERMAN, KEVY K., nominated, 813.
Confirmed, 819.

KALBACH, E. WILSON, nominated, 815.
Confirmed, 819.

KALBACH, HARRY J., nominated, 158.
Confirmed, 158-159.

KALBERER, JOHN F., nominated, 55.
Confirmed, 56-57.

KALEHOFF, EDWARD M., nominated, 104.
Confirmed, 106.

KALESSE, WINFIELD S., nominated, 1224.
Confirmed, 1224.

KALMAN, GEORGE, nominated, 917.
Confirmed, 918.

KANE, GEORGE W., nominated, 812.
Confirmed, 819.

KANE, HARRY W., nominated, 744.
Confirmed, 745.

KANE, JOHN M., JR., nominated, 595.
Confirmed, 597.

KANE, JOHN M., JR., nominated, 3052.
Confirmed, 3052.

KANE, JOHN W., nominated, 2350.
Confirmed, 2350.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.—Continued.

KANE, MISS HELEN M., nominated, 10.
Confirmed, 13.

KANE, MRS. IDA, nominated, 1029.
Confirmed, 1031.

KANE, PHILIP, P., nominated, 811.
Confirmed, 819.

KANTNER, J. RALPH, nominated, 13.
Confirmed, 13.

KAPITULA, GMITRO, nominated, 801.
Confirmed, 803.

KAPLAN, F. R. S., nominated, 1962.
Confirmed, 1963.

KAPLAN, JOSEPH S., nominated, 3682.
Confirmed, 3683.

KARABIN, JOHN J., nominated, 10.
Confirmed, 13.

KARDOSH, LOUIS P., nominated, 1030.
Confirmed, 1031.

KARICHER, J. OLIVER, nominated 434,
Confirmed, 440.

KARL, MISS HELEN T., nominated, 806.
Confirmed, 819.

KARLITSKY, MICHAEL S., nominated, 1962.
Confirmed, 1963.

KARSTAEDT, LOUIS, nominated, 815.
Confirmed, 819.

KASAKOW, ABRAHAM, nominated, 814.
Confirmed, 819.

KASE, CHAS. W., nominated, 434.
Confirmed, 440.

KASE, MISS ANNA R., nominated, 596.
Confirmed, 597.

KASKEY, MITCHELL, nominated, 1540.
Confirmed, 1541-1542.

KAST, MISS IDA G., nominated, 9.
Confirmed, 13.

KATCH, MISS MARGARET G., nominated, 811.
Confirmed, 819.

KATKOWSKI, JOSEPH F., nominated, 811.
Confirmed, 819.

KATTEN, MISS ESTHER ISRAEL, nominated, 438.
Confirmed, 440.

KATZ, ARNOLD, nominated, 1368.
Confirmed, 1369-1370.

KATZ, J. JEROME, nominated, 816.
Confirmed, 819.

KATZ, SIMON, nominated, 246.
Confirmed, 248.

KATZAMIER, J. FRED, nominated, 246.
Confirmed, 248.

KAUDERER, ALBERT W., nominated, 814.
Confirmed, 819.

KAUFFMAN, JACK J., nominated, 816.
Confirmed, 819.

KAUFMAN, ALLEN, nominated, 157.
Confirmed, 158-159.

KAUFMAN, EDWARD, nominated, 812.
Confirmed, 819.

KAYLOR, MISS C. EMMA, nominated, 805.
Confirmed, 819.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.—Continued.

KAZANJIAN, LEON, nominated, 436.
Confirmed, 440.

KAZLAUCKAS, JOHN, nominated, 804.
Confirmed, 819.

KAZMIERSKI, ANDREW, nominated, 803.
Confirmed, 819.

KEALEY, THOMAS, JR., nominated, 813.
Confirmed, 819.

KEAR, CHAS. F., nominated, 3683.
Confirmed, 3683.

KEARNEY, JAMES F., nominated, 1367.
Confirmed, 1369-1370.

KEARNS, MRS. CLARA, nominated, 807.
Confirmed, 819.

KEARNS, THEO. C., nominated, 3168.
Confirmed, 3168.

KEATING, JAMES T., nominated, 812.
Confirmed, 819.

KECK, HARRY S., nominated, 817.
Confirmed, 819.

KECK, JOHN A., nominated, 1029.
Confirmed, 1031.

KECK, MISS BARBARA A., nominated, 277.
Confirmed, 277.

KECK, MRS. HENRIETTE B., nominated, 438.
Confirmed, 440.

KECK, THEODORE G. R., nominated, 1367.
Confirmed, 1369-1370.

KEEHFUSS, GEORGE, nominated, 157.
Confirmed, 158-159.

KEEFER, H. M., nominated, 798.
Confirmed, 803.

KEELER, LeROY, H., nominated, 105.
Confirmed, 106.

KEELEY, G. S., nominated, 436.
Confirmed, 440.

KEELY, ALLEN T., nominated, 811.
Confirmed, 819.

KEELY, DAVID FULMER, nominated, 543.
Confirmed, 543.

KEENE, FRED S., nominated, 818.
Confirmed, 819.

KEER, FRED G., nominated, 436.
Confirmed, 440.

KEESY, MISS MARGARET, nominated, 806.
Confirmed, 819.

KEHLER, J. Grant, nominated, 1369.
Confirmed, 1369-1370.

KEHLER, MISS MAUDE E., nominated, 246.
Confirmed, 248.

KEHRER, R. D., nominated, 801.
Confirmed, 803.

KEIL, HENRY, nominated, 805.
Confirmed, 819.

KEIMS, MISS CHARLOTTE K., nominated, 1030.
Confirmed, 1031.

KEINARD, MRS. SARAH M., nominated, 2349.
Confirmed, 2350.

KEINATH, CHARLES, nominated, 1368.
Confirmed, 1369-1370.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.—Continued.

KEIPER, MRS. ETHEL W., nominated, 812.
Confirmed, 819.

KEIPER, W. E., nominated, 812.
Confirmed, 819.

Keiser, WILSON J., nominated, 810.
Confirmed, 819.

KEISTER, JOSEPH M., nominated, 818.
Confirmed, 819.

KELL, RALPH B., nominated, 812.
Confirmed, 819.

KELLEHER, GERALD A., nominated, 809.
Confirmed, 819.

KELLER, CHARLES F., nominated, 816.
Confirmed, 819.

KELLER, HARRY, nominated, 277.
Confirmed, 277.

KELLER, HARRY H., nominated, 247.
Confirmed, 248.

KELLER, MRS. LAURA M., nominated, 804.
Confirmed, 819.

KELLER, PAUL, nominated, 156.
Confirmed, 158-159.

KELLERMAN, HENRY Jr., nominated, 802.
Confirmed, 803.

KELLETT, J. H., nominated, 815.
Confirmed, 819.

KELLEY, JOHN H., nominated, 815.
Confirmed, 819.

KELLEY, JOHN J., nominated, 744.
Confirmed, 745.

KELLEY, MISS ESTHER R., pominated, 12.
Confirmed, 13.

KELLEY, MISS M. E., nominated, 800.
Confirmed, 803.

KELLOW, LEON E., nominated, 11.
Confirmed, 13.

KELLY, FRANK M., nominated, 811.
Confirmed, 819.

KELLY, JOHN, nominated, 800.
Confirmed, 803.

KELLY, JOHN M., nominated, 157.
Confirmed, 158-159.

KELLY, MISS ANNA C., nominated, 438.
Confirmed, 440.

KELLY, MISS FANNIE M., nominated, 9.
Confirmed, 13.

KELLY, MISS GERTRUDE M., nominated, 433.
Confirmed, 440.

KELLY, MISS MARY M., nominated, 12.
Confirmed, 13.

KELLY, MISS SADIE, nominated, 2489.
Confirmed, 2489-2490.

KELLY, MRS. ALICE A., nominated, 54.
Confirmed, 56-57.

KELLY, RICHARD J., nominated, 55.
Confirmed, 56-57.

KELSO, B. M., nominated, 817.
Confirmed, 819.

KELTZ, MISS EMMARETTA M., nominated, 818.
Confirmed, 819.

KEMMERER, MISS IRENE D., nominated, 810.
Confirmed, 819.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.—Continued.

KEMMEY, MISS REGINA M., nominated, 2350.
Confirmed, 2350.

KEMPER, B., nominated, 433.
Confirmed, 440.

KEMPFF, MRS. BEATRICE E., nominated, 436.
Confirmed, 440.

KENEHAN, CHARLES J., nominated, 1962.
Confirmed, 1963.

KENISTON, C. R., nominated, 1963.
Confirmed, 1963.

KENNARD, THOS. J. C., nominated, 808.
Confirmed, 819.

KENNARD, WILLIAM J., nominated, 1030.
Confirmed, 1031.

KENNEDY, CHAS. H., nominated, 9.
Confirmed, 13.

KENNEDY, D. P., nominated, 803.
Confirmed, 819.

KENNEDY, JAMES L., nominated, 595.
Confirmed, 597.

KENNEDY, JOSEPH A., nominated, 818.
Confirmed, 819.

KENNEDY, J. S., nominated, 809.
Confirmed, 819.

KENNEDY, MISS CECILE R., nominated, 474.
Confirmed, 475.

KENNEY, JOHN W., nominated, 2349.
Confirmed, 2350.

KENNY, NORMAN E., nominated, 12.
Confirmed, 13.

KENT, MISS L. N., nominated, 12.
Confirmed, 13.

KENTER, JAY, nominated, 815.
Confirmed, 819.

KENWORTHY, MISS CAROLINE K., nominated, 105.
Confirmed, 106.

KEOHANE, MISS B. A., nominated, 436.
Confirmed, 440.

KEOUGH, JAMES F., nominated, 9.
Confirmed, 13.

KEPHART, MISS LOUISE E., nominated, 54.
Confirmed, 56-57.

KEPLER, HOWARD R., nominated, 1028.
Confirmed, 1031.

KERBER, WALTER H., nominated, 436.
Confirmed, 440.

KERNER, MISS KATHERYN H., nominated, 813.
Confirmed, 819.

KERNS, MISS ALICE V., nominated, 434.
Confirmed, 440.

KERR, C. ROY, nominated, 1367.
Confirmed, 1369-1370.

KERR, WILLARD F., nominated, 1030.
Confirmed, 1031.

KERR, WILLIAM G., nominated, 805.
Confirmed, 819.

KERSHENER, C. M., nominated, 105.
Confirmed, 106.

KERSHENSTEIN, MISS ADELAIDE, nominated, 807.
Confirmed, 819.

KERSHNER, JOHN J. Jr., nominated, 815.
Confirmed, 819.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.—Continued.

KERST, MISS EDITH E., nominated, 806.
Confirmed, 819.

KERWIN, MISS ANNA T., nominated, 808.
Confirmed, 819.

KESSLER, PHILIP, nominated, 804.
Confirmed, 819.

KETTER, HARRY L., nominated, 806.
Confirmed, 819.

KETROW, OSCAR A., nominated, 807.
Confirmed, 819.

KEUL, MISS HELEN F., nominated, 54.
Confirmed, 56-57.

KEYS, MISS LOTTIE R., nominated, 543.
Confirmed, 543.

KICHLINE, EDGAR R., nominated, 1963.
Confirmed, 1963.

KIEFER, C. F., nominated, 433.
Confirmed, 440.

KIEFFER, FLOYD R., nominated, 812.
Confirmed, 819.

KIESEL, JOSEPH, nominated, 1962.
Confirmed, 1963.

KIESEL, MISS MARY C., nominated, 246.
Confirmed, 248.

KIFER, HOWARD C., nominated, 803.
Confirmed, 819.

KIGGINS, MRS. A. A., nominated, 805.
Confirmed, 819.

KILDAY, MISS MARY G., nominated, 155.
Confirmed, 158-159.

KILEY, CHAS. F., nominated, 814.
Confirmed, 819.

KILEY, MISS MABEL R., nominated, 815.
Confirmed, 819.

KILGALLEN, THOMAS E., nominated, 803.
Confirmed, 819.

KILGORE, GEORGE W., nominated, 436.
Confirmed, 440.

KILMER, GROVER, C., nominated, 663.
Confirmed, 663.

KILPATRICK, LAWRENCE G., nominated, 436.
Confirmed, 440.

KILROY, MISS ANNA M., nominated, 277.
Confirmed, 277.

KIM, GEO. L., nominated, 803.
Confirmed, 819.

KIMBALL, CLARENCE E., nominated, 174.
Confirmed, 174-175.

KIMBEL, OWEN K., nominated, 814.
Confirmed, 819.

KINACH, ANDREW, nominated, 803.
Confirmed, 819.

KINCAID, PHILIP R., nominated, 744.
Confirmed, 745.

KINES, NORMAN W., nominated, 55.
Confirmed, 56-57.

KING, ARMOND D., nominated, 805.
Confirmed, 819.

KING, FREDERICK J., nominated, 10.
Confirmed, 13.

KING, H. F., nominated, 2237.
Confirmed, 2238.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.—Continued.

KING, JONATHAN P., nominated, 1540.
Confirmed, 1541-1542.

KING, JOHN W., nominated, 804.
Confirmed, 819.

KING, JOSEPH H., nominated, 1541.
Confirmed, 1541-1542.

KING, JOS. J., nominated, 2237.
Confirmed, 2238.

KING, MISS ELIZABETH M., nominated, 1664.
Confirmed, 1664-1665.

KING, MISS ELSIE G., nominated, 815.
Confirmed, 819.

KING, RICHARD J., nominated, 815.
Confirmed, 819.

KING, REUBEN F., nominated, 810.
Confirmed, 819.

KING, WALTER P., nominated, 9.
Confirmed, 13.

KING, WILLIAM L., nominated, 814.
Confirmed, 819.

KINKAID, GEORGE, nominated, 174.
Confirmed, 174-175.

KINLEY, GEO. A., nominated, 1367.
Confirmed, 1369-1370.

KINNAIRD, E. B., nominated, 13.
Confirmed, 13.

KINNEAR, LESLIE M., nominated, 1368.
Confirmed, 1369-1370.

KINNEY, MISS JENNIE DALE, nominated, 807.
Confirmed, 819.

KINZER, MISS LILLIAN, nominated, 438.
Confirmed, 440.

KIRCHNER, MRS. JENNIE M., nominated, 805.
Confirmed, 819.

KIRK, HOWARD E., nominated, 54.
Confirmed, 56-57.

KIRK, MRS. ELEANOR B., nominated, 433.
Confirmed, 440.

KIRK, MRS. HALLIE G., nominated, 807.
Confirmed, 819.

KIRMAN, WALTER C., nominated, 809.
Confirmed, 819.

KIRSCHMANN, RUDOLPH G., nominated, 807.
Confirmed, 819.

KISHBAUGH, MISS MILDRED H., nominated, 807.
Confirmed, 819.

KISSINGER, CLIFFORD W., nominated, 246.
Confirmed, 248.

KISSINGER, RICHARD S., nominated, 810.
Confirmed, 819.

KISTLER, L. H., nominated, 817.
Confirmed, 819.

KITCHENER, MISS ROSINA, nominated, 811.
Confirmed, 819.

KITCHIN, THOMAS, nominated, 436.
Confirmed, 440.

KITTO, WILLIAM A., nominated, 156.
Confirmed, 158-159.

KITZMILLER, WILLIAM M., nominated, 11.
Confirmed, 13.

KLAUS, WILLIAM A., nominated, 813.
Confirmed, 819.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.—Continued.

KLEBANOFF, BENJAMIN, nominated, 813.
Confirmed, 819.

KLECKNER, ROBERT G., nominated, 2350.
Confirmed, 2350.

KLEEMANN, MISS KATHARINE A., nominated, 596.
Confirmed, 597.

KLEIN, ISADORE, nominated, 814.
Confirmed, 819.

KLEPPINGER, MISS MILDRED R., nominated, 810.
Confirmed, 819.

KLEPPINGER, MISS RUTH N., nominated, 810.
Confirmed, 819.

KLICK, HOWARD H., nominated, 806.
Confirmed, 819.

KLINE, DAN D., nominated, 800.
Confirmed, 803.

KLINE, DAVID F., nominated, 806.
Confirmed, 819.

KLINE, GEO. W., nominated, 69.
Confirmed, 70.

KLINE, MRS. FRIEDA K., nominated, 808.
Confirmed, 819.

KLINE, WADE T., nominated, 1369.
Confirmed, 1369-1370.

KLINE, WILLIAM G., nominated, 432.
Confirmed, 440.

KLINE, WILLIAM TOBIN, nominated, 810.
Confirmed, 819.

KLINEDINST, H. W., nominated, 818.
Confirmed, 819.

KLING, MISS ETHEL, nominated, 436.
Confirmed, 440.

KLINGENSMITH, ROBERT J., nominated, 805.
Confirmed, 819.

KLINGENSMITH, ROSS C., nominated, 2237.
Confirmed, 2238.

KLINGENSMITH, L. FRANK, nominated, 10.
Confirmed, 13.

KLYMOWYCH, HARRY, nominated, 807.
Confirmed, 819.

KNAPP, C. ELWOOD, nominated, 805.
Confirmed, 819.

KNAPP, HARVEY S., nominated, 12.
Confirmed, 13.

KNAPP, J. C., nominated, 1223.
Confirmed, 1224.

KNAPPENBERGER, JOS. J., nominated, 1030.
Confirmed, 1031.

KNAUSS, CLARENCE J., nominated, 434.
Confirmed, 440.

KNEE, CHARLES S., nominated, 205.
Confirmed, 205.

KNEE, SAMUEL, nominated, 436.
Confirmed, 440.

KNIGHT, JOHN M., nominated, 813.
Confirmed, 819.

KNOCH, W. H., nominated, 807.
Confirmed, 819.

KNOPFEL, WILLY F., nominated, 2598.
Confirmed, 2599.

KNUPP, HARVEY E., nominated, 55.
Confirmed, 56-57.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.—Continued.

KNUPPENBURG, MISS E. M., nominated, 807.
Confirmed, 819.

KOCH, ELMER G., nominated, 812.
Confirmed, 819.

KOCH, WILLIAM FREDERICK, nominated, 814.
Confirmed, 819.

KOCHENDARFER, DAVID, nominated, 818.
Confirmed, 819.

KOCHER, HENRY P., nominated, 801.
Confirmed, 803.

KOCHER, MISS GRACE I., nominated, 744.
Confirmed, 745.

KOCUR, JOHN A., nominated, 1029.
Confirmed, 1031.

KOHEN, MORRIS H., nominated, 816.
Confirmed, 819.

KOHL, C. C., nominated, 9.
Confirmed, 13.

KOHL, JOHN RALPH, nominated, 247.
Confirmed, 248.

KOHLER, GEORGE H., nominated, 157.
Confirmed, 158-159.

KOHN, ISRAEL, nominated, 158.
Confirmed, 158-159.

KOFALT, MARKO, nominated, 808.
Confirmed, 819.

KOLANSKY, MILTON J., nominated, 809.
Confirmed, 819.

KOLB, MORRIS L., nominated, 246.
Confirmed, 248.

KOLB, ROBERT A., nominated, 813.
Confirmed, 819.

KOLESSAR, JOHN H., nominated, 12.
Confirmed, 13.

KOLSKI, VALENTINE C., nominated, 432.
Confirmed, 440.

KOLSKY, LOUIS, nominated, 157.
Confirmed, 158-159.

KOOGLE, MISS F., nominated, 815.
Confirmed, 819.

KOOMAR, MICHAEL P., nominated, 11.
Confirmed, 13.

KOONS, HENRY W., nominated, 436.
Confirmed, 440.

KOONS, MISS ANNA D., nominated, 811.
Confirmed, 819.

KOONTZ, MRS. JENNIE B., nominated, 1368.
Confirmed, 1369-1370.

KOONZ, CLARENCE E., nominated, 277.
Confirmed, 277.

KOONS, P. D., nominated, 596.
Confirmed, 597.

KOPP, HORACE A. C., nominated, 813.
Confirmed, 819.

KORHNAK, R. V., nominated, 11.
Confirmed, 13.

KORNS, MRS. BESSIE E., nominated, 801.
Confirmed, 803.

KORR, LEON W., nominated, 815.
Confirmed, 819.

KOSHER, MISS MARY B., nominated, 2747.
Confirmed, 2747.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.—Continued.

KOSKY, JNO. V., nominated, 803.
Confirmed, 819.

KOSLOVSKY, MORIS, nominated, 814.
Confirmed, 819.

KOSTETSKI, WALTER, nominated, 813.
Confirmed, 819.

KOTINSKY, JACOB, nominated, 1223.
Confirmed, 1224.

KOTTKA, RAY W., nominated, 800.
Confirmed, 803.

KOVACS, ANDREW SMIT, nominated, 474.
Confirmed, 475.

KOVAL, STEPHEN M., nominated, 810.
Confirmed, 819.

KOVALIK, JOHN, nominated, 438.
Confirmed, 440.

KRABER, GEORGE B., nominated, 10.
Confirmed, 13.

KRABER, WILBUR C., nominated, 818.
Confirmed, 819.

KRAEMER, EMIL OTTO, nominated, 813.
Confirmed, 819.

KRAFT, ALLEN WOOD, nominated, 815.
Confirmed, 819.

KRALL, JOSEPH C., nominated, 158.
Confirmed, 158-159.

KRAMER, GEORGE R., nominated, 3171.
Confirmed, 3171.

KRAMLICH, MAURICE B., nominated, 800.
Confirmed, 803.

KRAMLICH, MISS KATHERINE, nominated, 810.
Confirmed, 819.

KRANACK, P. P., nominated, 1540.
Confirmed, 1541-1542.

KRANTZLER, ABRAHAM, nominated, 246.
Confirmed, 248.

KRESSEN, HARRY I., nominated, 1541.
Confirmed, 1541-1542.

KRATZ, LYMAN A., nominated, 434.
Confirmed, 440.

KRATZER, BOYD S., nominated, 811.
Confirmed, 819.

KRAUS, B. W., nominated, 436.
Confirmed, 440.

KRAUS, LAWRENCE J., nominated, 1223.
Confirmed, 1224.

KRAUS, OTTO, nominated, 8.
Confirmed, 13.

KRAUS, S. E., nominated, 804.
Confirmed, 819.

KRAUSE, PAUL E., nominated, 814.
Confirmed, 819.

KRAWL, JOHN W., nominated, 158.
Confirmed, 158-159.

KRCHMERY, JOS. S., nominated, 1028.
Confirmed, 1031.

KREDER, RALPH E., nominated, 1541.
Confirmed, 1541-1542.

KREH, EDWARD J., nominated, 2599.
Confirmed, 2599.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.—Continued.

KREIDER, FRANK B., nominated, 810.
Confirmed, 819.

KREIDER, HOMER L., nominated, 808.
Confirmed, 819.

KRELLING, H. J., nominated, 1962.
Confirmed, 1963.

KREUZER, CHARLES J. W., nominated, 3884.
Confirmed, 3884.

KREUZPOINTER, MRS. ANNIE, nominated, 806.
Confirmed, 819.

KRIEBEL, FRANKLIN M., nominated, 595.
Confirmed, 597.

KRISHER, MISS FRANCES ONOLEE, nominated, 811.
Confirmed, 819.

KRISTUFEK, CHARLES, nominated, 806.
Confirmed, 819.

KRIZAN, IVAN, nominated, 55.
Confirmed, 56-57.

KROIBICH, ALBERT J., nominated, 816.
Confirmed, 819.

KROUT, CHARLES M., nominated, 808.
Confirmed, 819.

KROW, BERNARD H., nominated, 2097.
Confirmed, 2098.

KRUPP, CARL, nominated, 381.
Confirmed, 381.

KRZYWICKI, MISS BLANCHE, nominated, 811.
Confirmed, 819.

KUCHENBECKER, O. F., nominated, 804.
Confirmed, 819.

KUEBLER, LOUIS T., nominated, 814.
Confirmed, 819.

KUFFER, MISS ANNA M., nominated, 817.
Confirmed, 819.

KUHAR, ALEXANDER, nominated, 1963.
Confirmed, 1963.

KUHN, ALVA W., nominated, 809.
Confirmed, 819.

KUHNS, M. R., nominated, 2910.
Confirmed, 2910-2911.

KUJAWSKI, LEONARD J., nominated, 1962.
Confirmed, 1963.

KULP, GEORGE J., nominated, 2349.
Confirmed, 2350.

KUMER, MISS KATHERINE E., nominated, 805.
Confirmed, 819.

KUNKEL, GEORGE, nominated, 1540.
Confirmed, 1541-1542.

KUNTZ, JACOB S., nominated, 813.
Confirmed, 819.

KUNZIG, H. W. Jr., nominated, 596.
Confirmed, 597.

URCZEWSKI, FRANK, nominated, 800.
Confirmed, 803.

KURTZ, MRS. EARLA M., nominated, 810.
Confirmed, 819.

KURZ, CHAS., nominated, 815.
Confirmed, 819.

KURZ, WILLIAM, nominated, 2489.
Confirmed, 2489-2490.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.—Continued.

KUTZKI, MISS JOSEPHA, nominated, 205.
Confirmed, 205.

KYLE, ALLAN C., nominated, 816.
Confirmed, 819.

LABANZ, MISS E. M., nominated, 803.
Confirmed, 819.

LACKIER, DAVID, nominated, 813.
Confirmed, 819.

LACKMANN, MISS LUELLA I., nominated, 808.
Confirmed, 819.

LACKNER, RAY F., nominated, 805.
Confirmed, 819.

LACOVARA, MISS CELESTINE C., nominated, 814.
Confirmed, 819.

LACUSCH, JOHN, nominated, 808.
Confirmed, 819.

LADLEY, EDWIN S., nominated, 807.
Confirmed, 819.

LAFEAN, EARLE B., nominated, 1822.
Confirmed, 1822.

LAFFERTY, JOHN A., nominated, 1030.
Confirmed, 1031.

LAFFERTY, MISS CLARA G., nominated, 814.
Confirmed, 819.

LAFITTE, MRS. CLAIRE MILLER, nominated, 3321.
Confirmed, 3322.

LaFOUNTAIN, H. P., nominated, 815.
Confirmed, 819.

LAHNER, WILLIAM F., nominated, 157.
Confirmed, 158-159.

LAIRD, WRAY T., nominated, 809.
Confirmed, 819.

LALLEY, MISS ANNA A., nominated, 808.
Confirmed, 819.

LAM, JULIUS S., nominated, 277.
Confirmed, 277.

LAMAR, MISS SCHOLASTICA M., nominated, 803.
Confirmed, 819.

LAMB, LeROY J., nominated, 663.
Confirmed, 663.

LAMB, WILLIAM J., nominated, 433.
Confirmed, 440.

LAMBERT, FRANCIS J., nominated, 812.
Confirmed, 819.

LAMBERT, GEORGE L., nominated, 435.
Confirmed, 440.

LAMSON, A. C., nominated, 381.
Confirmed, 381.

LANAHAN, JOHN L., nominated, 814.
Confirmed, 819.

LANARD, JOSEPH D., nominated, 436.
Confirmed, 440.

LAND, CLARENCE G., nominated, ——
Confirmed, ——

LANDAU, MAXWELL, W., nominated, 436.
Confirmed, 440.

LANDE, SAMUEL, nominated, 436.
Confirmed, 440.

LANDERGIN, ROBERT S., nominated, 813.
Confirmed, 819.

LANDERS, WILLIAM J., nominated, 1223.
Confirmed, 1224.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.—Continued.

LANDIS, DAVID L., nominated, 434.
Confirmed, 440.

LANDIS, HARRY S., nominated, 810.
Confirmed, 819.

LANDIS, MISS S. MARGARET, nominated, 1223.
Confirmed, 1224.

LANDIS, WM. B., nominated, 434.
Confirmed, 440.

LANDON, FRED N., nominated, 1368.
Confirmed, 1369-1370.

LANE, ELMER E., nominated, 2237.
Confirmed, 2238.

LANE, MISS ANNA G., nominated, 813.
Confirmed, 819.

LANER, J. SIDNEY, nominated, 814.
Confirmed, 819.

LANG, H. A., nominated, 812.
Confirmed, 819.

LANG, MISS E. REA., nominated, 433.
Confirmed, 440.

LANGAN, J. DESMOND, nominated, 814.
Confirmed, 819.

LANGE, MRS. JADWIGA, nominated, 246.
Confirmed, 248.

LANGWORTHY, B. L., nominated, 1368.
Confirmed, 1369-1370.

LANNON, JOS. R., nominated, 917.
Confirmed, 918.

LANNON, MISS MARY E., nominated, 542.
Confirmed, 543.

LAPEUS, MRS. EMMA E., nominated, 808.
Confirmed, 819.

LAPPE, O. A. nominated, 1367.
Confirmed, 1369-1370

LARIMER, MISS DOROTHEA C., nominated, 805.
Confirmed, 819.

LARKIN, JOSEPH, Jr., nominated, 157.
Confirmed, 158-159.

LAROS, BRYAN W., nominated, 810.
Confirmed, 819.

LARSON, E. P., nominated, 433.
Confirmed, 440.

LASH, MRS. SADIE J., nominated, 804.
Confirmed, 819.

LASKY, HARRY, nominated, 815.
Confirmed, 819.

LAST, MISS ANNA M., nominated, 174.
Confirmed, 174--175.

LATHAM, G. HARRY, nominated, 12.
Confirmed, 13.

LATIMER, MISS ADA, nominated, 434.
Confirmed, 440.

LAU, MRS. MARTHA M., nominated, 812.
Confirmed, 819.

LAUBACH, HOWARD H., nominated, 156.
Confirmed, 158-159.

LAUBACH, J. PAUL, nominated, 807.
Confirmed, 819.

LAUBER, CARL F., Jr., nominated, 436.
Confirmed, 440.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.—Continued.

LAUDENSLAGER, CHARLES I., nominated, 817.
Confirmed, 819.

LAUER, J. WALTER, nominated 1368.
Confirmed, 1369-1370.

LAUFFER, A. ALBERT, nominated, 157.
Confirmed, 158-159.

LAUGHREY, HARRY, nominated, 247.
Confirmed, 248.

LAUGHREY, O. W., nominated, 818.
Confirmed, 819.

LAURENT, J. H., nominated, 916.
Confirmed, 918.

LAURENT, JOS. E., nominated, 805.
Confirmed, 819.

LAURIA, MISS THERESA, nominated, 816.
Confirmed, 819.

LAURO, JOHN, nominated, 800.
Confirmed, 803.

LAVELLE, MISS CLAIRE G., nominated, 812.
Confirmed, 819.

LaVELLE ,MRS. MARIAN, nominated, 595.
Confirmed, 597.

LAVINE, HAROLD, nominated, 805.
Confirmed, 819.

LAVONSKY, MICHAEL C., nominated, 804.
Confirmed, 819.

LAWIER, FRANCIS, nominated, 438.
Confirmed, 440.

LAWRENCE, WALTER E., nominated, 1962.
Confirmed, 1963.

LAWSON, MISS LAURA M., nominated, 54.
Confirmed, 56-57.

LAWSON, OSCAR P., nominated, 662.
Confirmed, 663.

LAWTON, C. G., nominated, 801.
Confirmed, 803.

LAYTON, MISS M. ALMA, nominated, 596.
Confirmed, 597.

LAYTON, T. J., nominated, 818.
Confirmed, 819.

LAZAROFF, CHARLES, nominated, 1541.
Confirmed, 1541-1542.

LEACH, HARVEY B., nominated, 817.
Confirmed, 819.

LEAHY, RAYMOND J., nominated, 2349.
Confirmed, 2350.

LEAR, SAMUEL S., nominated, 3683.
Confirmed, 3683.

LEANESS, MISS EDITH, nominated, 816.
Confirmed, 819.

LEBICK, JOHN H., nominated, 814.
Confirmed, 819.

LEBO, ARTHUR W., nominated, 808.
Confirmed, 819.

LEBOBVITZ, HYMAN, nominated, 815.
Confirmed, 819.

LECHNER, ROBBERT A., nominated, 474.
Confirmed, 475.

LECKEY, D. E., nominated, 120.
Confirmed, 120-121.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.—Continued.

LEDEBUR, LINAS V., nominated, 806.
Confirmed, 819.

LEE, C. C., nominated, 245.
Confirmed, 248.

LEE, GEORGE B., Jr., nominated, 70.
Confirmed, 70.

LEE, H. WADE, nominated, 817.
Confirmed, 819.

LEE, MISS NANIE D., nominated, 808.
Confirmed, 819.

LEE, OSCAR G., nominated, 917.
Confirmed, 918.

LEFEVER, D. C., nominated, 156.
Confirmed, 158-159.

LEFEVER, MERLE W., nominated, 157.
Confirmed, 158-159.

LEFEVRE, MISS MABEL, L., nominated, 810.
Confirmed, 819.

LEFFINGWELL, WALLACE C., nominated, 434.
Confirmed, 440.

LEGGATE, MISS GRACE, nominated, 805.
Confirmed, 819.

LEHM, MISS EDITH P., nominated, 1029.
Confirmed, 1031.

LEHMAN, MISS AMANDA E., nominated, 744.
Confirmed, 745.

LEHMANN, CHAS. D., nominated, 157.
Confirmed, 158-159.

LEHMANN, P. E., nominated, 802.
Confirmed, 803.

LEHR, C. EDGAR, nominated, 2910.
Confirmed, 2910-2911.

LEIBFRIED, ANDREW S., nominated, 810.
Confirmed, 819.

LEINHEISER, FRANK A., nominated, 2349.
Confirmed, 2350.

LEININGER, WM. E., nominated, 2599.
Confirmed, 2599.

LEIPHEIMER, MISS ROSE, nominated, 816.
Confirmed, 819.

LEISER, MISS MINNIE C., nominated, 433.
Confirmed, 440.

LEITCH, HAROLD E., nominated, 474.
Confirmed, 475.

LEIX, LOUIS, nominated, 806.
Confirmed, 819.

LELAND, C. TAYLOR, nominated, 816.
Confirmed, 819.

LEMASTER, D. S., nominated, 1367.
Confirmed, 1369-1370.

LEMISCH, MRS. S. F. T., nominated, 381.
Confirmed, 381.

LEMKE, MAX, nominated, 205.
Confirmed, 205.

LENGEL, JAMES W. G., nominated, 3321.
Confirmed, 3322.

LENHARDT, ELGIN H., nominated, 435.
Confirmed, 440.

LENHART, C. ELROD, nominated, 433.
Confirmed, 440.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.—Continued.

LENHART, MAHLON H., nominated, 818.
Confirmed, 819.

LENTZ, JOHN R., nominated, 2349.
Confirmed, 2350.

LENTZ, PAUL E., nominated, 812.
Confirmed, 819.

LENTZ, RAYMOND W., nominated, 800.
Confirmed, 803.

LEONARD, ALBERT E., nominated, 813.
Confirmed, 819.

LEONARD, JAMES E., nominated, 246.
Confirmed, 248.

LEONARD, JOHN P., nominated, 805.
Confirmed, 819.

LEONARD, WILLIAM C., nominated, 917.
Confirmed, 918.

LEPPER, GEO. H., nominated, 104.
Confirmed, 106.

LEPPERT, SAMUEL A., nominated, 804.
Confirmed, 819.

LERMER, SAMUEL, nominated, 800.
Confirmed, 803.

LESKO, JOHN C., nominated, 807.
Confirmed, 819.

LESLIE, B. P., nominated, 543.
Confirmed, 543.

LESNIOWSKI, HERONIM, nominated, 815.
Confirmed, 819.

LETCHWORTH, A. D., nominated, 805.
Confirmed, 819.

LETZELTER, MICHAEL P., nominated, 804.
Confirmed, 819.

LEVIN, CHARLES J., nominated, 809.
Confirmed, 819.

LEVIN, JACOB, nominated, 3171.
Confirmed, 3171.

LEVIN, SOLOMON, nominated, 439.
Confirmed, 440.

LeVINE, MORRIS, nominated, 813.
Confirmed, 819.

LEVINGTON, A. J., nominated, 808.
Confirmed, 819.

LEVITT, MORRIS B., nominated, 798.
Confirmed, 803.

LEVY, J. S., nominated, 1029.
Confirmed, 1031.

LEVY, MARTIN D., nominated, 543.
Confirmed, 543.

LEVY, MISS REBA, nominated, 436.
Confirmed, 440.

LEVY, MORRIS, nominated, 2349.
Confirmed, 2350.

LEVY, PERCY, nominated, 436.
Confirmed, 440.

LEWIN, FRED, nominated, 818.
Confirmed, 819.

LEWIS, BURT B., nominated, 1030.
Confirmed, 1031.

LEWIS, EDWIN B., nominated, 246.
Confirmed, 248.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.—Continued.

LEWIS, EVAN B., nominated, 11.
Confirmed, 13.

LEWIS, HENRY M., nominated, 2350.
Confirmed, 2350.

LEWIS, J. VINCENT, nominated, 806.
Confirmed, 819.

LEWIS, MISS BERTHA, nominated, 1029.
Confirmed, 1031.

LEWIS, MISS ELIZABETH A., nominated, 812.
Confirmed, 819.

LEWIS, MISS LOUISE B., nominated, 808.
Confirmed, 819.

LEWIS, MISS MABEL E., nominated, ——
Confirmed, ——

LEWIS, MRS. NETTIE D., nominated, 804.
Confirmed, 819.

LEWIS, ROBERT B., nominated, 809.
Confirmed, 819.

LEWIS, W. E., nominated, 3321.
Confirmed, 3322.

LEWIS, WINFRED D., nominated, 801.
Confirmed, 803.

LEWITH, EDWARD L., nominated, 800.
Confirmed, 803.

LEY, FRANK F., nominated, 155.
Confirmed, 158-159.

LEYDA, EARL R., nominated, 9.
Confirmed, 13.

LIBERCHUK, CHARLES, nominated, 815.
Confirmed, 819.

LICHOW, MITCHELL J., nominated, 157.
Confirmed, 158-159.

LICHTMAN, MISS ELSIE, nominated, 1369.
Confirmed, 1369-1370.

LICKEL, LEWIS H., nominated, 808.
Confirmed, 819.

LICKENBAUGH, ADAM A., nominated, 9.
Confirmed, 13.

LICKFIELD, HARRY E., nominated, 120.
Confirmed, 120-121.

LIEBER, MAURICE L., nominated, 436.
Confirmed, 440.

LIEBERMAN, CHARLES, nominated, 1223.
Confirmed, 1224.

LIEBERMAN, JOS., nominated, 801.
Confirmed, 803.

LIEBLER, MISS ELEANOR, nominated, 1028.
Confirmed, 1031.

LIGGETT, C. M., nominated, 800.
Confirmed, 803.

LIGGETT, MISS ELIZABETH, nominated, 2238.
Confirmed, 2238.

LIGGETT, R. HARRY, nominated, 803.
Confirmed, 819.

LIGGITT, WALTER B., nominated, 818.
Confirmed, 819.

LIGHT, H. G., nominated, 246.
Confirmed, 248.

LIGHTCAP, JOHN S., nominated, 818.
Confirmed, 819.

LIGHTNER, MISS ETHEL M., nominated, 813.
Confirmed, 819.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.—Continued.

LILLEY, OSCAR H., nominated, 9.
Confirmed, 13.

LILLI, HARRY, nominated, 1821.
Confirmed, 1822.

LILLIQUIST, C. F., nmoinated, 798.
Confirmed, 803.

LILLIS, J. F., nominated, 806.
Confirmed, 819.

LINDE, CHARLES H., nominated, 205.
Confirmed, 205.

LINDEMUTH, EDWIN L., nominated, 11.
Confirmed, 13.

LINDNER, WILLIAM, nominated, 596.
Confirmed, 597.

LINDSAY, A. A., nominated, 802.
Confirmed, 803.

LINDSAY, WILLIAM D., nominated, 1368.
Confirmed, 1369-1370.

LINDQUIST, MISS R. V., nominated, 803.
Confirmed, 819.

LINE, J. HARVEY, nominated, 1223.
Confirmed, 1224.

LINETT, MISS MARY, nominated, 1224.
Confirmed, 1224.

LINHART, C. E., nominated, 433.
Confirmed, 440.

LINHART, WILLIAM B., nominated, 803.
Confirmed, 819.

LININGER, J. M., nominated, 663.
Confirmed, 663.

LININGER, L. D., nominated, 156.
Confirmed, 158-159.

LINK, OSCAR, M., JR., nominated, 248.
Confirmed, 248.

LIPPERT, CHARLES W., nominated, 277.
Confirmed, 277.

LISTER, EDWIN T., nominated, 813.
Confirmed, 819.

LITTLE, E. E., nominated, 474.
Confirmed, 475.

LITTLEHALES, T., nominated, 3321.
Confirmed, 3322.

LITTLETON, CHARLES S., nominated, 55.
Confirmed, 56-57.

LIVINGOOD, JOHN M., nominated, 1664.
Confirmed, 1664-1665.

LIVINGSTON, MISS ALICE C., nominated, 818.
Confirmed, 819.

LLEWELLYN, WILLIAM E., nominated, 811.
Confirmed, 819.

LLOYD, F. A., nominated, 808.
Confirmed, 819.

LLOYD, LLEWELL E., nominated, 807.
Confirmed, 819.

LOCKWOOD, MRS. HELENA HANNA, nominated, 12.
Confirmed, 13.

LOOCWOOD, RAY, nominated, 809.
Confirmed, 819.

LODERICK, O. J., nominated, 806.
Confirmed, 819.

LODZSUN, JOHN, nominated, 433.
Confirmed, 440.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.—Continued.

LOESER, JOHN C., nominated, 744.
Confirmed, 745.

LOEWENTHAL, MISS CAROLINE, nominated, 801.
Confirmed, 803.

LOFTUS, JOSEPH L., nominated, 812.
Confirmed, 819.

LOFTUS, MISS MARIE, nominated, 1367.
Confirmed, 1369-1370.

LOGAN, JAS. J., nominated, 7.
Confirmed, 70.

LOGAN, MISS M. J., nominated, 814.
Confirmed, 819.

LOGUE, EDWARD J., nominated, 3168.
Confirmed, 3168.

LOIBL, JOHN E., nominated, 155.
Confirmed, 158-159.

LOKES, GEO. H., nominated, 815.
Confirmed, 819.

LONEY, MISS GERTRUDE M., nominated, 105.
Confirmed, 106.

LONG, BRUCE W., nominated, 808.
Confirmed, 819.

LONG, C. A., nominated, 432.
Confirmed, 440.

LONG, F. ALBERT, nominated, 9.
Confirmed, 13.

LONG, HAROLD, nominated, 807.
Confirmed, 819.

LONG, MISS ESTHER, nominated, 433.
Confirmed, 440.

LONG, MISS FLORENCE O., nominated, 808.
Confirmed, 819.

LONGWORTH, RAYMOND J., nominated, 436.
Confirmed, 440.

LORENZO, VETUS R., nominated, 806.
Confirmed, 819.

LOUGHEAD MISS CORDELIA W., nominated, 809.
Confirmed, 819.

LOUGHERTY, ARCHIBARD J., nominated, 157.
Confirmed, 158-159.

LOUGHERY, MISS REGINA M., nominated, 157.
Confirmed, 158-159.

LOUGHRAN, JAMES V., nominated, 2097.
Confirmed, 2098.

LOUX, MISS FLORENCE E., nominated, 812.
Confirmed, 819.

LOVE, A. W., nominated, 3171.
Confirmed, 3171.

LOVE, JAMES H., nominated, 3168.
Confirmed, 3168.

LOVEDAY, ERNEST H., nominated, 3171.
Confirmed, 3171.

LOVINE, ROBERT T., nominated, 157.
Confirmed, 158-159.

LOW, JOHN H., nominated, 744.
Confirmed, 745.

LOWENGRUND, R. J., nominated, 816.
Confirmed, 819.

LOWENTHAL, GEORGE F., nominated, 812.
Confirmed, 819.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.—Continued.

LOWERY, MISS ISABEL M., nominated, 13.
Confirmed, 13.

LOWRY, A. B., nominated, 437.
Confirmed, 440.

LOWRY, MISS GLADYS, nominated, 811.
Confirmed, 819.

LOWSTUTTER, MRS. MARY G., nominated, 1541.
Confirmed, 1541-1542.

LOWY, JULIUS, nominated, 801.
Confirmed, 803.

LUCAS, MRS. C. B., nominated, 543.
Confirmed, 543.

LUCKEY, MRS. O. C., JR., nominated, 811.
Confirmed, 819.

LUDERS, W. C., nominated, 105.
Confirmed, 106.

LUDLOW, MISS REBECCA T., nominated, 157.
Confirmed, 158-159.

LUDWIG, J. HENRY, nominated, 157.
Confirmed, 158-159.

LUFFBERRY HENRY R., nominated, 1368.
Confirmed, 1369-1370.

LUFT, MILTON R., nominated, 433.
Confirmed, 440.

LUHN, MISS ELBERTA W., nominated, 816.
Confirmed, 819.

LUKENS, MISS OLIVE, nominated, 663.
Confirmed, 663.

LUKENS, M. JONATHAN, nominated, 436.
Confirmed, 440.

LUNDIN, CARL W., nominated, 805.
Confirmed, 819.

LUNK, WM. R., nominated, 807.
Confirmed, 819.

LUPCO, VINCENT F., nominated, 811.
Confirmed, 819.

LURIE, H. P., nominated, 2350.
Confirmed, 2350.

LUSCOMB, CHAS., nominated, 13.
Confirmed, 13.

LUSH, SAMUEL B., nominated, 436.
Confirmed, 440.

LUTES, MISS ELINOR S., nominated, ——.
Confirmed, ——.

LUTHER, HAYDEN R., nominated, 818.
Confirmed, 819.

LUTHER, MISS LUCILLE F., nominated, 70.
Confirmed, 70.

LUTZ, CHAS. B., nominated, 158.
Confirmed, 158-159.

LUTZ, JEAN BAPTISTE, nominated, 815.
Confirmed, 819.

LYBARGER, LEE FRANCIS, nominated, 817.
Confirmed, 819.

LYKENS, EDGAR H., nominated, 54.
Confirmed, 56-57.

LYLE, F. I., nominated, 818.
Confirmed, 819.

LYNAM, MISS F. MARIE, nominated, 9.
Confirmed, 13.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.—Continued.

LYNCH, ALBERT, nominated, 596.
Confirmed, 597.

LYNCH, FRANCES B., nominated, 663.
Confirmed, 663.

LYNCH, HENRY A., nominated, 806.
Confirmed, 819.

LYNCH, JOHN E., nominated, 803.
Confirmed, 819.

LYNCH, MISS ANNA T., nominated, 205.
Confirmed, 205.

LYNCH, MISS MARY G., nominated, 1224.
Confirmed, 1224.

LYNCH, MISS NELLIE C., nominated, 1028.
Confirmed, 1031.

LYNN, JAMES C., nominated, 277.
Confirmed, 277.

LYON, MISS BEULAH, nominated, 809.
Confirmed, 819.

LYONS, JAMES H., nominated, 807.
Confirmed, 819.

LYONS, JOHN F., nominated, 805.
Confirmed, 819.

LYONS, MISS MARY F., nominated, 246.
Confirmed, 248.

MAGG, MISS MARCY G., nominated, 10.
Confirmed, 13.

MARR, WILLARD W., nominated, 814.
Confirmed, 819.

MAAS, MISS MOSELLE, nominated, 813.
Confirmed, 819.

MABON, ALEX. S., nominated, 438.
Confirmed, 440.

MACCALLUM, S. S., nominated, 806.
Confirmed, 819.

MACCORMAC, MISS MARY C., nominated, 9.
Confirmed, 13.

MACDONALD, THOS. A., nominated, 10.
Confirmed, 13.

MACDOWELL, J. PARKE, nominated, 438.
Confirmed, 440.

MACHEMER, ARTHUR F., nominated, 806.
Confirmed, 819.

MACHINKOWSKI, CHAS. J., nominated, 70.
Confirmed, 70.

MACINTYRE, MISS MARGARET V., nominated, 12.
Confirmed, 13.

MACKAY, ROBERT C., nominated, 814.
Confirmed, 819.

MacKENDRICK, MISS EDITH P., nominated, 8.
Confirmed, 13.

MacKENNON, A. FRANK, nominated, 800.
Confirmed, 803.

MACKEY, WILLIS E., nominated, 2746.
Confirmed, 2747.

MACKEY, MARTIN H., nominated, 104.
Confirmed, 106.

MACKIE, MATTHEW D., nominated, 809.
Confirmed, 819.

MACKIE, MRS. LAURA E., nominated, 1962.
Confirmed, 1963.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.—Continued.

MACKIN, NICHOLAS, nominated, 817.
Confirmed, 819.

MACKLIN, MISS LENA, nominated, 436.
Confirmed, 440.

MacLEAN, R. H., nominated, 156.
Confirmed, 158-159.

MacMULLAN, HUGH A., nominated, 205.
Confirmed, 205.

MacNAIR, MRS. EDNA MAE, nominated, 811.
Confirmed, 819.

MACRORY, R. J., nominated, 9.
Confirmed, 13.

MacWILLIAMS, GEORGE C., nominated, 13.
Confirmed, 13.

MADDEN, JOHN JR., nominated, 1028.
Confirmed, 1031.

MADDEN, MISS MAY L., nominated, 804.
Confirmed, 819.

MADDEN, WILLIAM J., nominated, 439.
Confirmed, 440.

MADDOX, MRS. EMMA G., nominated, 2098.
Confirmed, 2098.

MADER, JOHN W., nominated, 800.
Confirmed, 803.

MADONNA, ANTHONY JOSEPH, nominated, 12.
Confirmed, 13.

MAGEE, FORREST N., nominated, 8.
Confirmed, 13.

MAGEE, MISS MAY, nominated, 245.
Confirmed, 248.

MAGEE, MRS. G. V., nominated, 9.
Confirmed, 13.

MAGINN, RAYMOND J., nominated, 815.
Confirmed, 819.

MAGINNIS, MRS. ELLA M., nominated, 817.
Confirmed, 819.

MAGOR, A. S., nominated, 801.
Confirmed, 803.

MAGRATH, J. A., nominated, 2097.
Confirmed, 2098.

MAGUIRE, JAMES E., nominated, 811.
Confirmed, 819.

MAGUIRE, JOHN F., nominated, 814.
Confirmed, 819.

MAGUIRE, MISS ELIZABETH A., nominated, 917.
Confirmed, 918.

MAGUIRE, MISS MAUDE P., nominated, 1028.
Confirmed, 1031.

MAGUIRE, MISS RUTH S., nominated, 810.
Confirmed, 819.

MAGUIRE, MISS SARA H., nominated, 1664.
Confirmed, 1664-1665.

MAGUIRE, PATRICK A., nominated, 813.
Confirmed, 819.

MAHER, JOSEPH S., nominated, 813.
Confirmed, 819.

MAHLER, C. J., nominated, 156.
Confirmed, 158-159.

MAHONEY, JOHN H., nominated, 798.
Confirmed, 803.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.—Continued.

MAHONEY, JOHN J., nominated, 436.
Confirmed, 440.

MAILEN, HYMAN FRED, nominated, 815.
Confirmed, 819.

MAINS, CHARLES V., nominated, 810.
Confirmed, 819.

MAINWARING, M. H., nominated, 1369.
Confirmed, 1369-1370.

MAIOR, JOHN, nominated, 1962.
Confirmed, 1963.

MAIORIELLO, JOHN J., nominated, 813.
Confirmed, 819.

MALCOMSON, MISS MARGARET C., nominated, 120.
Confirmed, 120-121.

MALIN, MISS L. ANNA, nominated, 438.
Confirmed, 440.

MALLALIEU, W. S., nominated, 798.
Confirmed, 803.

MALLEY, JAMES J., nominated, 55.
Confirmed, 56-57.

MALLOY, HARRY G., nominated, 2350.
Confirmed, 2350.

MALMBERG, F. EDWARD, nominated, 2238.
Confirmed, 2238.

MALONE, FRANCIS P., nominated, 10.
Confirmed, 13.

MALONE, JAMES J., nominated, 248.
Confirmed, 248.

MALONEY, JOHN I., nominated, 1821.
Confirmed, 1822.

MALONEY, MICHAEL A., nominated, 801.
Confirmed, 803.

MALORANA, GIUSEPPE, nominated, 435.
Confirmed, 440.

MANANDISE, OMER J., nominated, 2097.
Confirmed, 2098.

MANBY, EARDLEY T., nominated, 804.
Confirmed, 819.

MANBY, MRS. FANNY S., nominated, 804.
Confirmed, 819.

MANCE, CHARLES, nominated, 798.
Confirmed, 803.

MANDERBACH, GEORGE D., nominated, 1223.
Confirmed, 1224.

MANDEVILLE, LUTHER, nominated, 1029.
Confirmed, 1031.

MANDICH, V. I., nominated, 810.
Confirmed, 819.

MANEESE, W. M., nominated, 245.
Confirmed, 248.

MANGAN, MISS MARIE, nominated, 816.
Confirmed, 819.

MANGIN, HARRY S., nominated, 816.
Confirmed, 819.

MANKIN, HARRY A., nominated, 157.
Confirmed, 158-159.

MANLEY, WILLIAM GUY, nominated, 9.
Confirmed, 13.

MANLEY, WILLIAM W., nominated, 663.
Confirmed, 663.

MANN, JACOB J., nominated, 3052.
Confirmed, 3052.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.—Continued.

MANN, JAMES F., nominated, 543.
Confirmed, 543.

MANUPPELLI, JAMES A., nominated, 803.
Confirmed, 819.

MANZIONE, JOHN A., nominated, 12.
Confirmed, 13.

MARBIN, JACOB, nominated, 436.
Confirmed, 440.

MARCER, JOSEPH F., nominated, 798.
Confirmed, 803.

MARCHIANO, SAMUEL J., nominated, 1540.
Confirmed, 1541-1542.

MARCOLONGO, GIOCONDE, nominated, 1224.
Confirmed, 1224.

MARDEN, CHARLES J., nominated, 3514.
Confirmed, 3514.

MARGANSTERN, EDWARD, nominated, 1029.
Confirmed, 1031.

MARGERUM, R. LEHMAN, nominated, 813.
Confirmed, 819.

MARGOLIS, EDWARD H., nominated, 816.
Confirmed, 819.

MARGOLIS, IRWIN I., nominated, 436.
Confirmed, 440.

MARGULIES, MARCUS J., nominated, 595.
Confirmed, 597.

MARIAN, MICHAEL G., nominated, 157.
Confirmed, 158-159.

MARIETTA, REIGH ALMOND, nominated, 2910.
Confirmed, 2910-2911.

MARINARO, VINCENT, nominated, 663.
Confirmed, 663.

MARKEL, MISS ADA L., nominated, 437.
Confirmed, 440.

MARKEL, T. J., nominated, 3514.
Confirmed, 3514.

MARKERT, ALBERT C., nominated, 12.
Confirmed, 13.

MARKHAM, JOHN E., nominated, 815.
Confirmed, 819.

MARKIEWICZ, JOHN, nominated, 3321.
Confirmed, 3322.

MARKLEY, CLEMENS A., nominated, 438.
Confirmed, 440.

MARKMANN, GERHARD A. Jr., nominated, 815.
Confirmed, 819.

MARKOWITZ, BERNARD J., nominated, 436.
Confirmed, 440.

MARKS, JOHN, nominated, 815.
Confirmed, 819.

MARON, VINCENT A., nominated, 808.
Confirmed, 819.

MARREN, MISS LIDA A., nominated, 814.
Confirmed, 819.

MARRIOTT, CLARENCE B., nominated, 814.
Confirmed, 819.

MARRITS, DANIEL, nominated, 816.
Confirmed, 819.

MARSDEN, JOHN, nominated, 3321.
Confirmed, 3322.

MARSH, G. STANLEY, nominated, 1962.
Confirmed, 1963.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.—Continued.

MARSH, G. T., nominated, 1541.
Confirmed, 1541-1542.

MARSH, MISS ALICE S., nominated, 1368.
Confirmed, 1369-1370.

MARSHALL, JOHN W., nominated, 156.
Confirmed, 158-159.

MARSHALL, MISS ELIZABETH R., nominated, 807.
Confirmed, 819.

MARSHALL, MISS MAY V., nominated, 818.
Confirmed, 819.

MARSHALL, O. S., nominated, 806.
Confirmed, 819.

MARTIN, BENJAMIN J., nominated, 1962.
Confirmed, 1963.

MARTIN, C. C., nominated, 806.
Confirmed, 819.

MARTIN, CHAS. S., nominated, 8.
Confirmed, 13.

MARTIN, C. HOLMES, nominated, 813.
Confirmed, 819.

MARTIN, EDMUND, nominated, 156.
Confirmed, 158-159.

MARTIN, GEORGE E., nominated, 277.
Confirmed, 277.

MARTIN, GEO. H. B., nominated, 1821.
Confirmed, 1822.

MARTIN, MISS GERTRUDE C., nominated, 807.
Confirmed, 819.

MARTIN, HARRY O., nominated, 806.
Confirmed, 819.

MARTIN, H. RUSSELL, nominated, 809.
Confirmed, 819.

MARTIN, ISADORE, nominated, 157.
Confirmed, 158-159.

MARTIN, JOHN A., nominated, 436.
Confirmed, 440.

MARTIN, JOHN J., nominated, 663.
Confirmed, 663.

MARTIN, JOHN V., nominated, 246.
Confirmed, 248.

MARTIN, JOSEPH A., nominated, 436.
Confirmed, 440.

MARTIN, LEONARD M., nominated, 817.
Confirmed, 819.

MARTIN, MISS ELSIE N., nominated, 433.
Confirmed, 440.

MARTIN, MISS MARTHA, Y., nominated, 277.
Confirmed, 277.

MARTIN, MRS. ALICE C., nominated, 818.
Confirmed, 819.

MARTIN, NORMAN A., nominated, 3514.
Confirmed, 3514.

MARTIN, ROBT. A., nominated, 804.
Confirmed, 819.

MARTIN, WAYNE S., nominated, 744.
Confirmed, 745.

MARTIN, WILLIAM J., nominated, 801.
Confirmed, 803.

MARTIN, WM. J., nominated, 1822.
Confirmed, 1822.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.—Continued.

MARTINELLI, JOSEPH V., nominated, 814.
Confirmed, 819.

MARTZ, JOHN F., nominated, 817.
Confirmed, 819.

MARTZEL, JOSEPH S., nominated, 473.
Confirmed, 475.

MARVIN, F. M., nominated, 811.
Confirmed, 819.

MARVIN, LAMONT H., nominated, 433.
Confirmed, 440.

MARX, MISS BERTHA, nominated, 10.
Confirmed, 13.

MARZIANO, TARQUIN, nominated, 810.
Confirmed, 819.

MASANOTTI, JAMES, nominated, 811.
Confirmed, 819.

MASCOLO, ANDREW B., nominated, 10.
Confirmed, 13.

MASLIN, ROWLAND, nominated, 814.
Confirmed, 819.

MASON, MISS WINIFRED, A., nominated, 3683.
Confirmed, 3683.

MASON, MRS. MARGARET, nominated, 807.
Confirmed, 819.

MASON, ROBERT W., nominated, 817.
Confirmed, 819.

MASSIE, ARTHUR W., nominated, 804.
Confirmed, 819.

MASSING, MATHIAS F., nominated, 436.
Confirmed, 440.

MASTERS, GEO. P., nominated, 809.
Confirmed, 819.

MASTERSON, MRS. MARGARET, nominated, 434.
Confirmed, 440.

MATHERS, WILLIAM J., nominated, 439.
Confirmed, 440.

MATHEWS, JOHN, nominated, 436.
Confirmed, 440.

MATHEWS, ROY D., nominated, 813.
Confirmed, 819.

MATLACK, FRANCIS R., nominated, 8.
Confirmed, 13.

MATTERN, WILLIAM K., nominated, 1224.
Confirmed, 1224.

MATTHEWS, FRED C., nominated, 438.
Confirmed, 440.

MATTHEWS, KENNETH D., nominated, 815.
Confirmed, 819.

MATTHEWS, MISS EDNA V., nominated, 473.
Confirmed, 475.

MATTHEWS, W. H., nominated, 438.
Confirmed, 440.

MATTHEWS, WILLIS H., nominated, 12.
Confirmed, 13.

MATTNER, ELLWOOD F., nominated, 815.
Confirmed, 819.

MATTREWS, MRS. EDNA S., nominated, 802.
Confirmed, 803.

MATSON, MISS EDITH S., nominated, 1029.
Confirmed, 1031.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.—Continued.

MATTSON, MISS MABEL E., nominated, 814.
Confirmed, 819.

MATYAS, GEORGE S., nominated, 9.
Confirmed, 13.

MATZ, MRS. OLIVE, nominated, 12.
Confirmed, 13.

MAURE, MISS MARIE LOUISE, nominated, 12.
Confirmed, 13.

MAURO, MISS ADELAIDE M., nominated, 438.
Confirmed, 440.

MAUST, ROBERT, nominated, 816.
Confirmed, 819.

MAX, HARRY A., nominated, 813.
Confirmed, 819.

MAXWELL, G. STANLEY, nominated, 53.
Confirmed, 56-57.

MAXWELL, HENRY D., nominated, 10.
Confirmed, 13.

MAXWELL, MISS SARA, nominated, 174.
Confirmed, 174-175.

MAY, ALFRED, nominated, 815.
Confirmed, 819.

MAY, ARTHUR R., nominated, 155.
Confirmed, 158-159.

MAY, CHARLES A., nominated, 595.
Confirmed, 597.

MAYER, ALBERT J., nominated, 816.
Confirmed, 819.

MAYER, HENRY M., nominated, 1369.
Confirmed, 1369-1370.

MAYER, JOHN S., nominated, 1030.
Confirmed, 1031.

MAYER, MISS A. FRANCES, nominated, 813.
Confirmed, 819.

MAYERMAN, SAMUEL, nominated, 1541.
Confirmed, 1541-1542.

MAYES, RALPH E., nominated, 9.
Confirmed, 13.

MAYO, GUY B., nominated, 432.
Confirmed, 440.

MCALEESE, MISS ELIZABETH T., nominated, 805.
Confirmed, 819.

McALISTER, J. B., nominated, 818.
Confirmed, 819.

McALPINE, MISS ELIZABETH F., nominated, 818.
Confirmed, 819.

McANDRESS, JOHN P., nominated, 798.
Confirmed, 803.

McANDREW, MISS MARY A., nominated, 811.
Confirmed, 819.

McANIFF, M. H., nominated, 1030.
Confirmed, 1031.

McANULTY, AVON R., nominated, 805.
Confirmed, 819.

McANULTY, R. MILE, Jr., nominated, 805.
Confirmed, 819.

McBRIDE, CHARLES A., nominated, 1223.
Confirmed, 1224.

McBRIDE, E. H., nominated, 815.
Confirmed, 819.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.—Continued.

McBRIDE, M. L., nominated, 247.
Confirmed, 248.

McBRIDE, W. D., nominated, 1540.
Confirmed, 1541-1542.

McBURNEY, BERNARD R., nominated, 817.
Confirmed, 819.

McCABE, JAMES F., nominated, 810.
Confirmed, 819.

McCABE, MISS ANNA V., nominated, 805.
Confirmed, 819.

McCAFFERTY, E. D., nominated, 245.
Confirmed, 248.

McCAFFERTY, MISS LULU C., nominated, 433.
Confirmed, 440.

McCAFFREY, JOSEPH L., nominated, 2350.
Confirmed, 2356.

McCAFFREY, MISS BERNARDINE M., nominated, 805.
Confirmed, 819.

McCALL, FRANK L., nominated, 804.
Confirmed, 819.

McCALL, MISS ADELE R., nominated, 12.
Confirmed, 13.

McCALL, RICHARD, nominated, 804.
Confirmed, 819.

McCALLA, THEO. H., nominated, 246.
Confirmed, 248.

McCALLION, WILLIAM A., nominated, 816.
Confirmed, 819.

McCALMONT, JAMES E., nominated, 814.
Confirmed, 819.

McCANN, EDWARD J., nominated, 474.
Confirmed, 475.

McCANN, JOSEPH A., nominated, 814.
Confirmed, 819.

McCANN, JOHN V., nominated, 2747.
Confirmed, 2747.

McCANN, MISS REGINA E. G., nominated, 1368.
Confirmed, 1369-1370.

McCARDLE, FRANK L., nominated, 1030.
Confirmed, 1031.

McCARRELL, THOMAS C. JR., nominated, 438.
Confirmed, 440.

McCARRICK, JAMES N., nominated, 812.
Confirmed, 819.

McCARTHY, DANIEL L., nominated, 812.
Confirmed, 819.

McCARTHY, EUGENE P., nominated, 246.
Confirmed, 248.

McCARTY, MISS LILLIAN M., nominated, 438.
Confirmed, 440.

McCAULEY, JOHN J., nominated, 12.
Confirmed, 13.

McCLAIN, FRANK P., nominated, 105.
Confirmed, 106.

McCLELLAN, JAMES F., nominated, 814.
Confirmed, 819.

McCLELLAN, MISS E. T., nominated, 814.
Confirmed, 819.

McCLELLAND, S. J., nominated, 433.
Confirmed, 440.

McCLINTOCK, CHARLES A., nominated, 805.
Confirmed, 819.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.—Continued.

McCLINTOCK, FRANCIS F., nominated, 800.
Confirmed, 803.

McCLINTOCK, WALTER J., nominated, 1962.
Confirmed, 1963.

McCLISTER, JOHN B., nominated, 105.
Confirmed, 106.

McCLONE, BERNARD J., nominated, 814.
Confirmed, 819.

McCLOSKEY, FRANK W., nominated, 2910.
Confirmed, 2910-2911.

McCLOSKEY, JOHN C., nominated, 1367.
Confirmed, 1369-1370.

McCLOSKEY, JOSEPH V., nominated, 2097.
Confirmed, 2098.

McCLOSKEY, MISS HELEN I., nominated, 1223.
Confirmed, 1224.

McCLOSKEY, RICHARD P., nominated, 10.
Confirmed, 13.

McCLUNE, MISS HELEN E., nominated, 807.
Confirmed, 819.

McCLURE, MISS CAROLINE M., nominated, 807.
Confirmed, 819.

McCLURE, W. C., nominated, 158.
Confirmed, 158-159.

McCLURG, WM. E., nominated, 806.
Confirmed, 819.

McCOBB, CARLETON J., nominated, 1028.
Confirmed, 1031.

McCONAGHY, WM., nominated, 596.
Confirmed, 597.

McCONNELL, EDWARD L., nominated, 816.
Confirmed, 819.

McCONNELL, WARREN R., nominated, 815.
Confirmed, 819.

McCONNON, MYLES, nominated, 9.
Confirmed, 13.

McCONOMY, WM. J., nominated, 436.
Confirmed, 440.

McCORMICK, EDGAR B., nominated, 9.
Confirmed, 13.

McCORMICK, EDWARD JR., nominated, 3171.
Confirmed, 3171.

McCORMICK, ELMER E., nominated, 804.
Confirmed, 819.

McCOURT, HARVEY, nominated, 436.
Confirmed, 440.

McCORMICK, J. C. JR., nominated, 8.
Confirmed, 13.

McCORMICK, MISS MAY B., nominated, 744.
Confirmed, 745.

McCORMICK, MRS. MARGARET G., nominated, 798.
Confirmed, 803.

McCORMICK, SEARIGHT R., nominated, 809.
Confirmed, 819.

McCOY, A. C., nominated, 810.
Confirmed, 819.

McCOY, EDWARD J., nominated, 804.
Confirmed, 819.

McCOY, JOHN T., nominated, 434.
Confirmed, 440.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.—Continued.

McCOY, PAUL F., nominated, 804.
Confirmed, 819.

McCOY, WILBER A., nominated, 2598.
Confirmed, 2599.

McCRACKEN, MISS EVELYN H., nominated, 813.
Confirmed, 819.

McCRAY, H. B., nominated, 806.
Confirmed, 819.

McCREA, WILLIAM A., nominated, 55.
Confirmed, 56-57.

McCREADY, CHAS. A., nominated, 9.
Confirmed, 13.

McCREARY, R. E., nominated, 806.
Confirmed, 819.

McCROARTY, NEIL B., nominated, 810.
Confirmed, 819.

McCROREY, MISS MARY A., nominated, 816.
Confirmed, 819.

McCULLOUGH, G. C., nominated, 807.
Confirmed, 819.

McCULLOUGH, HERMAN, nominated, 595.
Confirmed, 597.

McCULLOUGH, MISS SADIE B., nominated, 807.
Confirmed, 819.

McCURDY, MISS MARGARET A., nominated, 816.
Confirmed, 819.

McCURDY, MISS M. INEZ, nominated, 803.
Confirmed, 819.

McDADE, MISS TERESA A., nominated, 807.
Confirmed, 819.

McDANEL, RUSSELL R., nominated, 806.
Confirmed, 819.

McDERMOTT, CHARLES J., nominated, 2747.
Confirmed, 2747.

McDERMOTT, FRANCIS W., nominated, 811.
Confirmed, 819.

McDERMOTT, WILLIAM H., nominated, 436.
Confirmed, 440.

McDONALD, JOHN V., nominated, 815.
Confirmed, 819.

McDONNELL, FRANCIS T., nominated, 12.
Confirmed, 13.

McDONNELL, ROMAULD T., nominated, 1368.
Confirmed, 1369-1370.

McDONOUGH, MISS MARY E., nominated, 11.
Confirmed, 13.

McDOWELL, ALBERT, nominated, 434.
Confirmed, 440.

McDOWELL, F. WARREN, nominated, 816.
Confirmed, 819.

McDOWELL, J. H., nominated, 596.
Confirmed, 597.

McDOWELL, MISS KATHERINE D., nominated, 3168.
Confirmed, 3168.

McDOWELL, SAMUEL J., nominated, 247.
Confirmed, 248.

McELHANY, WALTER A., nominated, 801.
Confirmed, 803.

McFADDEN, MISS ANNA, nominated, 815.
Confirmed, 819.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.—Continued.

McFADDEN, P. FRANCIS, nominated, 810.
Confirmed, 819.

McFARLAND, S. A., nominated, 1821.
Confirmed, 1822.

McNISH, MISS CLARE, nominated, 542.
Confirmed, 543.

McTEAR, MISS TERESA M., nominated, 474.
Confirmed, 475.

McFREDERICK, MISS EDNA B., nominated, 158.
Confirmed, 158-159.

McGARVEY, JOHN P., nominated, 816.
Confirmed, 819.

McGEARY, M. J., nominated, 2238.
Confirmed, 2238.

McGEEHAN, MRS. ANNA M., nominated, 744.
Confirmed, 745.

McGETTIGAN, JOS. C., nominated, 815.
Confirmed, 819.

McGILL, CHAS. J., nominated, 434.
Confirmed, 440.

McGILL, FRANCIS E., nominated, 436.
Confirmed, 440.

McGILL, GEORGE S., nominated, 813.
Confirmed, 819.

McGILL, J. G., nominated, 817.
Confirmed, 819.

McGILL, JOHN, Jr., nominated, 3683.
Confirmed, 3683.

McGILLEN, WM. L., nominated, 3683.
Confirmed, 3683.

McGILLICK, F. E. Jr., nominated, 805.
Confirmed, 819.

McGINITY, MISS ANNABELLE, nominated, 809.
Confirmed, 819.

McGINN, JAMES F., nominated, 816.
Confirmed, 819.

McGINNESS, S. W., nominated, 1367.
Confirmed, 1369-1370.

McGINNIS, ANDREW B., nominated, 801.
Confirmed, 803.

McGINNIS, CHARLES W., nominated, 811.
Confirmed, 819.

McGINNIS, H. C., nominated, 804.
Confirmed, 819.

McGLASHAN, MISS RUTH, nominated, 803.
Confirmed, 819.

McGLAUGHLIN, CHAS. C., nominated, 436.
Confirmed, 440.

McGLAVE, MISS JANE E., nominated, 815.
Confirmed, 819.

McGOVERN, T. J., nominated, 155.
Confirmed, 158-159.

McGOWAN, MISS MABEL E., nominated, 596.
Confirmed, 597.

McGOWAN, THOS. A. Jr., nominated, 917.
Confirmed, 918.

McGRADY, FRANK A. Jr., nominated, 812.
Confirmed, 819.

McGRANAHAN, MISS HELEN, nominated, 155.
Confirmed, 158-159.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.—Continued.

McGRATH, JOHN B., nominated, 246.
Confirmed, 248.

McGRATTY, MISS BESSIE L., nominated, 2599.
Confirmed, 2599.

McGRAW, W. E., nominated, 744.
Confirmed, 745.

McGREGOR, MAHLIN R., nominated, 917.
Confirmed, 918.

McGREW, MRS. MINNIE B., nominated, 802.
Confirmed, 803.

McGRILLIS, EDWIN F., nominated, 815.
Confirmed, 819.

McGUCKIN, SAMUEL L., nominated, 814.
Confirmed, 819.

McGUIGAN, CHARLES P., nominated, 439.
Confirmed, 440.

McGUIGAN, JAMES A., nominated, 2598.
Confirmed, 2599.

McGUIRE, CLAIRE A., nominated, 812.
Confirmed, 819.

McHUGH, E. C., nominated, 55.
Confirmed, 56-57.

McHUGH, LAWRENCE C., nominated, 3321.
Confirmed, 3322.

McHUGH, MISS KATHRYN L., nominated, 474.
Confirmed, 475.

McILVAINE, R. R., nominated, 818.
Confirmed, 819.

McILWAIN, J. C., nominated, 805.
Confirmed, 819.

McINERNEY, THOMAS L., nominated, 817.
Confirmed, 819.

McINTYRE, ARTHUR L., nominated, 1821.
Confirmed, 1822.

McINTYRE, J. H., nominated, 1368.
Confirmed, 1369-1370.

McINTYRE, JOHN D., nominated, 803.
Confirmed, 819.

McINTYRE, MISS EDITH, nominated, 809.
Confirmed, 819.

McINTYRE, MRS. WELDA, nominated, 2910.
Confirmed, 2910-2911.

McKAIN, JAMES S., nominated, 596.
Confirmed, 597.

McKALIP, H .W., nominated, 2599.
Confirmed, 2599.

McKAY, H. G., nominated, 800.
Confirmed, 803.

McKEE, E. B., nominated, 1369.
Confirmed, 1369-1370.

McKEE, REUEL S., nominated, 436.
Confirmed, 440.

McKEEN, HENRY, Jr., nominated, 800.
Confirmed, 803.

McKEEVER, MRS. A. L., nominated, 104.
Confirmed, 106.

McKENDRY, A., nominated, 439.
Confirmed, 440.

McKENNA, JAMES B., nominated, 815.
Confirmed, 819.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.—Continued.

McKENNA, JAMES W., nominated, 438.
Confirmed, 440.

McKENNA, WM. I., nominated, 157.
Confirmed, 158-159.

McKENNIE, MISS M. R., nominated, 816.
Confirmed, 819.

McKEONE, LEO D., nominated, 815.
Confirmed, 819.

McKEOWN, P. W., nominated, 381.
Confirmed, 381.

McKEOWN, ROBERT H., nominated, 2238.
Confirmed, 2238.

McKINLEY, H. S., nominated, 543.
Confirmed, 543.

McKINLEY, MISS MABEL R., nominated, 434.
Confirmed, 440.

McKINLEY, R. S. Jr., nominated, 808.
Confirmed, 819.

McKINNELL, MISS JEAN P., nominated, 1223.
Confirmed, 1224.

McKNIGHT, MISS KATHRYN, nominated, 804.
Confirmed, 819.

McKOWN, MISS MYRTLE E., nominated, 804.
Confirmed, 819.

McLAIN, MILTON L., nominated, 805.
Confirmed, 819.

McLAUGHLIN, EDW. D., nominated, 596.
Confired, 597.

McLAUGHLIN, F. H., nominated, 439.
Confirmed, 440.

McLAUGHLIN, J. G., nominated, 1821.
Confirmed, 1822.

McLAUGHLIN, JOSEPH C., nominated, 807.
Confirmed, 819.

McLAUGHLIN, J. S., nominated, 818.
Confirmed, 819.

McLAUGHLIN, LEONARD, nominated, 804.
Confirmed, 819.

McLAUGHLIN, MISS ANNA L., nominated, 810.
Confirmed, 819.

McLAUGHLIN, MISS ELIZABETH A., nominated, 1224.
Confirmed, 1224.

McLAUGHLIN, MISS MAMIE I., nominated, 1030.
Confirmed, 1031.

McLAUGHLIN, MISS M. E., nominated, 1028.
Confirmed, 1031.

McLAUGHLIN, MISS NELLIE V., nominated, 439.
Confirmed, 440.

McLAUGHLIN, NORMAN G., nominated, 818.
Confirmed, 819.

McLAUGHLIN, WILLIAM, nominated, 157.
Confirmed, 158-159.

McLEAN, JOHN J., nominated, 815.
Confirmed, 819.

McLEOD, GEORGE, nominated, 12.
Confirmed, 13.

McLOON, HUGHEY, nominated, 816.
Confirmed, 819.

McMAHON, THOMAS, nominated, 1223.
Confirmed, 1224.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.—Continued.

McMASTER, MRS. MARION, nominated, 1962.
Confirmed, 1963.

McMENAMIN, MISS CECILIA A., nominated, 811.
Confirmed, 819.

McMENAMIN, MISS MARY F., nominated, 246.
Confirmed, 248.

McMENAMIN, PATRICK F., nominated, 812.
Confirmed, 819.

McMENAMIN, THOS E., nominated, 813.
Confirmed, 819.

McMICHAEL, MISS LUCY L., nominated, ——
Confirmed, ——

McMILLIN, EDGAR A., nominated, 804.
Confirmed, 819.

McMILLIN, W. M., nominated, 1962.
Confirmed, 1963.

McMINN, MISS ANNA M., nominated, 663.
Confirmed, 663.

McMORRAN, MISS CATHERINE C., nominated, 804.
Confirmed, 819.

McMORRAN, S. R., nominated, 805.
Confirmed, 819.

McNALLY, MISS EDNA, nominated, 816.
Confirmed, 819.

McNALLY, MISS MARGARET A., nominated, 70.
Confirmed, 70.

McNAMEE, MISS ANNA, nominated, 436.
Confirmed, 440.

McNARY, MISS LULU B., nominated, 916.
Confirmed, 918.

McNULTY, GEO. M., nominated, 436.
Confirmed, 440.

McNULTY, HOWARD B., nominated, 809.
Confirmed, 819.

McNUTT, FRANK HAMILTON, nominated, 155.
Confirmed, 158-159.

McNUTT, WALTER B., nominated, 2910.
Confirmed, 2910-2911.

McPEAK, EDWARD F., nominated, 157.
Confirmed, 158-159.

McPHERSON, GEORGE R., nominated, 246.
Confirmed, 248.

McPHERSON, J. B., nominated, 156.
Confirmed, 158-159.

McPHILLIPS, JAMES F., Jr., nominated, 816.
Confirmed, 819.

McQUAIDE, THOMAS A., Jr., nominated, 803.
Confirmed, 819.

McQUILKIN, W. H., nominated, 809.
Confirmed, 819.

McQUISTION, C. L., nominated, 1029.
Confirmed, 1031.

McQUISTON, WILLIAM G., nominated, 2349.
Confirmed, 2350.

McSORLEY, MISS MARY A., nominated, 1368.
Confirmed, 1369-1370.

McSORLEY, RICHARD T., nominated, 69.
Confirmed, 70.

McSWIGGAN, MRS. ANNA P., nominated, 1369.
Confirmed, 1369-1370.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.—Continued.

McVAY, MISS CLARA F., nominated, 246.
Confirmed, 248.

McWADE, WILLIAM J., nominated, 436.
Confirmed, 440.

McWHINNEY, R. R., nominated, 804.
Confirmed, 819.

McWILLIAMS, T. L., nominated, 2910.
Confirmed, 2910-2911.

MEAD, CHARLES Jr., nominated, 818.
Confirmed, 819.

MEADS, CHAS. C., nominated, 818.
Confirmed, 819.

MEALS, WILLIAM L., nominated, 1367.
Confirmed, 1369-1370.

MEANEY, MISS M., nominated, 3168.
Confirmed, 3168.

MECK, J. FORSTER, nominated, 2349.
Confirmed, 2350.

MECK, WARREN Z., nominated, 246.
Confirmed, 248.

MECKE, GEO., nominated, 120.
Confirmed, 120-121.

MEEHAN, EDWARD J., nominated, 815.
Confirmed, 819.

MEEHAN, PATRICK J., nominated, 104.
Confirmed, 106.

MEIERS, E. W., nominated, 104.
Confirmed, 106.

MEIGHEN, CHAS. P., nominated, 434.
Confirmed, 440.

MEIGHEN, MISS ADALYN E., nominated, 818.
Confirmed, 819.

MEINZ, B., nominated, 804.
Confirmed, 819.

MEISER, JOSEPH, nominated, 815.
Confirmed, 819.

MEISS, H. W., nominated, 434.
Confirmed, 440.

MEIXNER, HOWARD F., nominated, 157.
Confirmed, 158-159.

MELDON, JAMES L., nominated, 174.
Confirmed, 174-175.

MELGIN, JOSEPH, nominated, 157.
Confirmed, 158-159.

MELHUISH, MISS EDNA, nominated, 811.
Confirmed, 819.

MELICK, MISS MARTHA H., nominated, 2237.
Confirmed, 2238.

MELLETT, MISS MARY F., nominated, 433.
Confirmed, 440.

MELLING, O. RODGER, nominated, 801.
Confirmed, 803.

MELLON, G. C., nominated, 816.
Confirmed, 819.

MELLON, NATHAN, nominated, 3052.
Confirmed, 3052.

MELLOR, CECIL S., nominated, 436.
Confirmed, 440.

MELOY, JOHN, Jr., nominated, 815.
Confirmed, 819.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.—Continued.

MELVIN, JOHN P., nominated, 1369.
Confirmed, 1369-1370.

MENAGH, JOSEPH J., nominated, 813.
Confirmed, 819.

MENGEL, MISS NIGNON M., nominated, 1030.
Confirmed, 1031.

MENGES, GUSTAV, nominated, 804.
Confirmed, 819.

MENNS, FRANK F., nominated, 805.
Confirmed, 819.

MENTZER, C. F., nominated, 438.
Confirmed, 440.

MENTZER, MISS FLORENCE I., nominated, 1367.
Confirmed, 1369-1370.

MENZIES, SAMUEL W., nominated, 805.
Confirmed, 819.

MERCER, J. ROY, nominated, 55.
Confirmed, 56-57.

MERCEREAU, H. H., nominated, 1369.
Confirmed, 1369-1370.

MEREDITH, MRS. GENEVIEVE S., nominated, 807.
Confirmed, 819.

MEREDITH, WALTER M., nominated, 55.
Confirmed, 56-57.

MERGY, MISS GEORGETTA A., nominated, 10.
Confirmed, 13.

MERNOFF, Wm., nominated, 802.
Confirmed, 803.

MERRICK, W. AUBREY, nominated, 798.
Confirmed, 803.

MERTENS, MISS AUGUSTA M., nominated, 2349.
Confirmed, 2350.

MERTZ, LOUIS A., nominated, 433.
Confirmed, 440.

MERVISH, ISAAC J., nominated, 815.
Confirmed, 819.

MERVOE, NICHOLAS, nominated, 596.
Confirmed, 597.

MESCHTER, JACOB F., nominated, 808.
Confirmed, 819.

MESSENGER, LINCOLN, 438.
Confirmed, 440.

MESSNER, ELMER L., nominated, 811.
Confirmed, 819.

METTING, MISS MARIE, nominated, 806.
Confirmed, 819.

METTLER, ALBERT C., nominated, 11.
Confirmed, 13.

METZ, GEORGE H., nominated, 3052.
Confirmed, 3052.

METZ, MRS. VERENA H., nominated, 807.
Confirmed, 819.

METZGER, JOS. B., nominated, 434.
Confirmed, 440.

METZINGER, AUGUSTINE C., nominated, 55.
Confirmed, 56-57.

MEYBIN, F. J., nominated, 157.
Confirmed, 158-159.

MEYER, EDWARD H., nominated, 802.
Confirmed, 803.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.—Continued.

MEYER, E. E., nominated, 158.
Confirmed, 158-159.

MEYER, HENRY G., nominated, 433.
Confirmed, 440.

MEYER, JOHN D., nominated, 1029.
Confirmed, 1031.

MEYER, OSCAR G., nominated, 54.
Confirmed, 56-57.

MEYERS, CHARLES F., nominated, 157.
Confirmed, 158-159.

MEYERS, FREDERICK A., nominated, 816.
Confirmed, 819.

MEYERS, GEORGE M., nominated, 276.
Confirmed, 277.

MICHAEL, EDWARD A., nominated, 56.
Confirmed, 56-57.

MICHAEL, MISS C. F., nominated, 2350.
Confirmed, 2350.

MICHALSKI, S. A., nominated, 433.
Confirmed, 440.

MICHENER, GEORGE H., nominated, 436.
Confirmed, 440.

MICHENER, RALPH G., nominated, 812.
Confirmed, 819.

MIDDLETON, JAMES H., nominated, 808.
Confirmed, 819.

MIDDLETON, HERBERT B., nominated, 814.
Confirmed, 819.

MIGLIACCIO, UMBERTO, nominated, 816.
Confirmed, 819.

MILES, EDWARD A., nominated, 809.
Confirmed, 819.

MILES, MISS VERONICA M., nominated, 744.
Confirmed, 745.

MILEY, MISS BERNICE B., nominated, 806.
Confirmed, 819.

MILGRAM, JOSEPH D., nominated, 1030.
Confirmed, 1031.

MILGRUM, MISS FANNIE, nominated, 54.
Confirmed, 56-57.

MILL, MISS CARRIE I., nominated, 542.
Confirmed, 543.

MILLARD, MISS HELEN H., nominated, 474.
Confirmed, 475.

MILLEISEN, MRS. MYRTLE V., nominated, 1030.
Confirmed, 1031.

MILLER, A. KENT, nominated, 474.
Confirmed, 475.

MILLER, ALBERT E., nominated, 1030.
Confirmed, 1031.

MILLER, ARTHUR, Jr., nominated, 917.
Confirmed, 918.

MILLER, CARL, nominated, 816.
Confirmed, 819.

MILLER, CHAS. C., nominated, 804.
Confirmed, 819.

MILLER, CHARLES J., nominated, 8.
Confirmed, 13.

MILLER, CLIFFORD E., nominated, 120.
Confirmed, 120-121.

MILLER, CLYDE B., nominated, 809.
Confirmed, 819.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.—Continued.

MILLER, C. O., nominated, 802.
Confirmed, 803.

MILLER, C. W., nominated, 596.
Confirmed, 597.

MILLER, DAGOBERT N., nominated, 474.
Confirmed, 475.

MILLER, D. E., nominated, 805.
Confirmed, 819.

MILLER, E. A., nominated, 434.
Confirmed, 440.

MILLER, EARLE A., nominated, 802.
Confirmed, 803.

MILLER, EDWARD C., nominated, 803.
Confirmed, 819.

MILLER, EDWARD R., nominated, 1541.
Confirmed, 1541-1542.

MILLER, ELMER, nominated, 801.
Confirmed, 803.

MILLER, ELMER F., nominated, 810.
Confirmed, 819.

MILLER, EVAN J., nominated, 434.
Confirmed, 440.

MILLER,F. C., nominated, 156.
Confirmed, 158-159.

MILLER, FRANK B., nominated, 1029.
Confirmed, 1031.

MILLER, FRANK E., nominated, 543.
Confirmed, 543.

MILLER, FRANK X., nominated, 803.
Confirmed, 819.

MILLER, GEORGE ALLEN, nominated, 809.
Confirmed, 819.

MILLER, GEORGE M., nominated, 1664.
Confirmed, 1664-1665.

MILLER, GEO. N., nominated, 474.
Confirmed, 475.

MILLER, HARRY A., nominated, 809.
Confirmed, 819.

MILLER, HARRY D., nominated, 816.
Confirmed, 819.

MILLER, HARRY L., nominated, 2747.
Confirmed, 2747.

MILLER, HARRY S., nominated, 596.
Confirmed, 597.

MILLER, HARRY S., nominated, 818.
Confirmed, 819.

MILLER, H. C., nominated, 596.
Confirmed, 597.

MILLER, H. KLINE, nominated, 3514.
Confirmed, 3514.

MILLER, JACOB M., nominated, 12.
Confirmed, 13.

MILLER, JAMES L., nominated, 54.
Confirmed, 56-57.

MILLER, JAS. McBRIDE, nominated, 818.
Confirmed, 819.

MILLER, JESSE J., nominated, 12.
Confirmed, 13.

MILLER, J. HARMER, nominated, 802.
Confirmed, 803.

MILLER, J. K., nominated, 105.
Confirmed, 106.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.—Continued.

MILLER, J. D. C., nominated, 543.
Confirmed, 543.

MILLER, JOSEPH R., nominated, 436.
Confirmed, 440.

MILLER, MAURICE E., nominated, ——.
Confirmed, ——.

MILLER, MAX F., nominated, 808.
Confirmed, 819.

MILLER, MISS BESSIE A., nominated, 1368.
Confirmed, 1369-1370.

MILLER, MISS ELEANOR P., nominated, 1822.
Confirmed, 1822.

MILLER, MISS H. CATHERINE, nominated, 1962.
Confirmed, 1963.

MILLER, MISS KATE I., nominated, 744.
Confirmed, 745.

MILLER, MISS MARGARET E., nominated, 811.
Confirmed, 819.

MILLER, MISS MARGUERITE J., nominated, 812.
Confirmed, 819.

MILLER, MISS MARIE A., nominated, 809.
Confirmed, 819.

MILLER, MISS MAY T., nominated, 813.
Confirmed, 819.

MILLER, MISS MINNIE M., nominated, 818.
Confirmed, 819.

MILLER, MONTGOMERY H., nominated, 2098.
Confirmed, 2098.

MILLER, MISS RUTH T., nominated, 818.
Confirmed, 819.

MILLER, MISS SUSAN E., nominated, 2097.
Confirmed, 2098.

MILLER, MRS. ESTELLE C., nominated, 158.
Confirmed, 158-159.

MILLER, MRS. HELEN M., nominated, 808.
Confirmed, 819.

MILLER, MRS. NELL D., nominated, 809.
Confirmed, 819.

MILLER, NATHAN, nominated, 798.
Confirmed, 803.

MILLER, P. G., nominated, 54.
Confirmed, 56-57.

MILLER, P. G., nominated, 806.
Confirmed, 819.

MILLER, RAYMOND C., nominated, 11.
Confirmed, 13.

MILLER, RICHARD, nominated, 246.
Confirmed, 248.

MILLER, ROBERT H., nominated, 155.
Confirmed, 158-159.

MILLER, R. P., nominated, 806.
Confirmed, 819.

MILLER, SAMUEL H., nominated, 803.
Confirmed, 819.

MILLER, THOMAS C., nominated, 55.
Confirmed, 56-57.

MILLER, W. GRAFFUS, nominated, 434.
Confirmed, 440.

MILLER, WILLIAM A., nominated, 436.
Confirmed, 440.

MILLER, W. H., nominated, 817.
Confirmed, 819.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.—Continued.

MILLIGAN, F. E., nominated, 105.
Confirmed, 106.

MILLIKEN, NORVAL H., nominated, 805.
Confirmed, 819.

MILLOTT, F. A., nominated, 474.
Confirmed, 475.

MILLOY, A. M., nominated, 54.
Confirmed, 56-57.

MILLS, JOSEPH W., nominated, 246.
Confirmed, 248.

MILLS, MISS MARY J., nominated, 437.
Confirmed, 440.

MILTENBERGER, C. H., nominated, 798.
Confirmed, 803.

MILTON, RALPH L. BELFORD, nominated, 800.
Confirmed, 803.

MINER, MISS NELLIE, nominated, 818.
Confirmed, 819.

MINIKUS, F. A., nominated, 433.
Confirmed, 440.

MINNICK, ALFONSO J., nominated, 10.
Confirmed, 13.

MINNIER, W. S., nominated, 812.
Confirmed, 819.

MINNIS, EARL B., nominated, 811.
Confirmed, 819.

MINTON, MISS HELEN L., nominated, 105.
Confirmed, 106.

MITA, ANTHONY T., nominated, 814.
Confirmed, 819.

MITCHELL, DAVID L., nominated, 158.
Confirmed, 158-159.

MITCHELL, GEORGE V., nominated, 813.
Confirmed, 819.

MITCHELL, IRVIN, nominated, 813.
Confirmed, 819.

MITCHELL, MRS. ESTELLE M., nominated, 12.
Confirmed, 13.

MITCHELL, MRS. Le BOEUF, nominated, 8.
Confirmed, 13.

MITCHELL, MRS. VINEY, nominated, 816.
Confirmed, 819.

MITCHELL, RICHARD F., nominated, 433.
Confirmed, 440.

MITCHELL, T. G., nominated, 157.
Confirmed, 158-159.

MITCHELL, W. G., nominated, 2599.
Confirmed, 2599.

MITMAN, WILLIAM S., nominated, 158.
Confirmed, 158-159.

MITSITFER, T. O., nominated, 434.
Confirmed, 440.

MOELTER, A. S., nominated, 1541.
Confirmed, 1541-1542.

MOFFAT, JAS. J., nominated, 156.
Confirmed, 158-159.

MOFFIT, MISS CECELIA E., nominated, 817.
Confirmed, 819.

MOGAVERO, JAMES, nominated, 811.
Confirmed, 819.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.—Continued.

MOGILOWITZ, SAMUEL N., nominated, 817.
Confirmed, 819.

MOHLER, PAUL E., nominated, 810.
Confirmed, 819.

MOHLMAN, MISS CLARA, nominated, 155.
Confirmed, 158-159.

MOHNEY, FOSTER M., nominated, 104.
Confirmed, 106.

MOLINARI, MISS RACHEL, nominated, 804.
Confirmed, 819.

MOLINO, DOMINICK, nominated, 54.
Confirmed, 56-57.

MOLLENKOF, MRS. ELIZABETH D., nominated, 3321.
Confirmed, 3322.

MOLLESTON, WILLIAM J., nominated, 433.
Confirmed, 440.

MONAGHAN, EDWARD A., nominated, 1367.
Confirmed, 1369-1370.

MONAGHAN, JOSEPH H., nominated, ——.
Confirmed, ——.

MONAHAN, JOHN T., nominated, 805.
Confirmed, 819.

MONROE, FOSTER C., nominated, 438.
Confirmed, 440.

MONROE, J. N., nominated, 807.
Confirmed, 819.

MONTAGNO, JOSEPH A., nominated, 1224.
Confirmed, 1224.

MONTAGUE, Sr. MARY CHARLOTTE, nominated, 815.
Confirmed, 819.

MONTAGUE, THOMAS W., nominated, 813.
Confirmed, 819.

MONTGOMERY, JOHN D., nominated, 798.
Confirmed, 803.

MONTGOMERY, LAWRENCE P., nominated, 805.
Confirmed, 819.

MONTGOMERY, MISS JEANETTE M., nominated, 810.
Confirmed, 819.

MONTGOMERY, SAMUEL A., nominated, 434.
Confirmed, 440.

MONTGOMERY, W. H., nominated, 2350.
Confirmed, 2350.

MOON, EARL L., nominated, 811.
Confirmed, 819.

MOORE, CHARLES H., nominated, 55.
Confirmed, 56-57.

MOORE, CHARLES H., nominated, 205.
Confirmed, 205.

MOORE, G. HOWARD, nominated, 595.
Confirmed, 597.

MOORE, HERBERT U., nominated, 105.
Confirmed, 106.

MOORE, HOWELL S., nominated, 10.
Confirmed, 13.

MOORE, JOSEPH, nominated, 815.
Confirmed, 819.

MOORE, JOSEPH P., nominated, 1030.
Confirmed, 1031.

MOORE, LEWIS TANNER R., nominated, 120.
Confirmed, 120-121.

MOORE, LOYD S., nominated, 1541.
Confirmed, 1541-1542.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.—Continued.

MOORE, MISS CLARA B., nominated, 436.
Confirmed, 440.

MOORE, MISS ELIZABETH T., nominated, 812.
Confirmed, 819.

MOORE, SIMON B., nominated, 1368.
Confirmed, 1369-1370.

MOORE, S. LOYD, nominated, 436.
Confirmed, 440.

MOORE, SYLVESTER Z., nominated, 802.
Confirmed, 803.

MOORE, W. C., nominated, 435.
Confirmed, 440.

MOOSE, C. H., nominated, 807.
Confirmed, 819.

MORAN, CHAS E., nominated, 2598.
Confirmed, 2599.

MORAN, MISS HELEN A., nominated, 815.
Confirmed, 819.

MORAN, MISS LULU M., nominated, 9.
Confirmed, 13.

MORAN, P. E., nominated, 818.
Confirmed, 819.

MORCROFT, GEORGE E., nominated, 433.
Confirmed, 440.

MOREHEAD, CHAS. D., nominated, 818.
Confirmed, 819.

MORELLI, CARLO, nominated, 247.
Confirmed, 248.

MORGAN, HAROLD N., nominated, 808.
Confirmed, 819.

MORGAN, LORENZA D., nominated, 807.
Confirmed, 819.

MORGAN, MISS M. RITA, nominated, 802.
Confirmed, 803.

MORITZ, JOSEPH, nominated, 1223.
Confirmed, 1224.

MORLEY, J. I., nominated, 1367.
Confirmed, 1369-1370.

MORLOCK, C. F., nominated, 155.
Confirmed, 158-159.

MORNINGRED, CHAS. J., nominated, 806.
Confirmed, 819.

MOROSINI, J. HARRY, nominated, 917.
Confirmed, 918.

MORRIS, D. H., nominated, 805.
Confirmed, 819.

MORRIS, E. H., nominated, 1540.
Confirmed, 1541-1542.

MORRIS, H. T., nominated, 9.
Confirmed, 13.

MORRIS, JAMES E., nominated, 817.
Confirmed, 819.

MORRIS, MISS BEATRICE, V., nominated, 816.
Confirmed, 819.

MORRIS, MEYER, nominated, 10.
Confirmed, 13.

MORRIS, MRS. FEARLE W., nominated, 104.
Confirmed, 106.

MORRIS, ROBERT F., Jr., nominated, 596.
Confirmed, 597.

MORRIS, ROYAL F., nominated, 157.
Confirmed, 158-159.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.—Continued.

MORRISH, R. H., nominated, 2098.
Confirmed, 2098.

MORRISON, C. P., nominated, 542.
Confirmed, 543.

MORRISON, MISS MARY E., nominated, 1821.
Confirmed, 1822.

MORRISON, WM. J., nominated, 433.
Confirmed, 440.

MORROW, CHARLES W., nominated, 438.
Confirmed, 440.

MORROW, WILLIAM O., nominated, 3321.
Confirmed, 3322.

MORTON, BENJAMIN, nominated, 815.
Confirmed, 819.

MORTON, WM. E., nominated, 810.
Confirmed, 819.

MOSER, G. F., nominated, 810.
Confirmed, 819.

MOSES, ERIC, nominated, 804.
Confirmed, 819.

MOSES, JOHN A., nominated, 1223.
Confirmed, 1224.

MOSES, J. O., nominated, 811.
Confirmed, 819.

MOSKOVITZ, SAMUEL, nominated, 2747.
Confirmed, 2747.

MOSKOWITZ, BENJAMIN, nominated, 436.
Confirmed, 440.

MOSS, JAMES A., nominated, 808.
Confirmed, 819.

MOSSER, ALBERT A., nominated, 436.
Confirmed, 440.

MOSTELLER, MISS FLORENCE E., nominated, 381.
Confirmed, 381.

MOTZ, MISS T. M., nominated, 1664.
Confirmed, 1664-1665.

MOUL, WALTER W., nominated, 808.
Confirmed, 819.

MOWREY, LELAND D., nominated, 809.
Confirmed, 819.

MOYER, G. E., nominated, 11.
Confirmed, 13.

MOYER, GEORGE E., nominated, 812.
Confirmed, 819.

MOYER, J. WILLIAM, nominated, 806.
Confirmed, 819.

MOYER, MISS MABEL E., nominated, 434.
Confirmed, 440.

MOYER, M. LeROY, nominated, 156.
Confirmed, 158-159.

MOYERMAN, MISS NETTIE R., nominated, 812.
Confirmed, 819.

MOYLE, W. A., nominated, 247.
Confirmed, 248.

MSZANOWSKI, MISS EUGENIA, nominated, 809.
Confirmed, 819.

MUEHLBAUER, JOSEPH M., nominated, 247.
Confirmed, 248.

MUELLER, MISS VITA C., nominated, 245.
Confirmed, 248.

MUENCH, KEMPOR P., nominated, 2599.
Confirmed, 2599.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.—Continued.

MUHL, FRED C., nominated, 1369.
Confirmed, 1369-1370.

MUHLSCHLEGEL, HARRY, nominated, 1368.
Confirmed, 1369-1370.

MUIR, WILLIAM T., nominated, 434.
Confirmed, 440.

MULDOWNEY, EDWARD A., nominated, 810.
Confirmed, 819.

MULHEARN, DANIEL B., nominated, 807.
Confirmed, 819.

MULLEN, DANIEL J., nominated, 436.
Confirmed, 440.

MULLEN, IRA A., nominated, 158.
Confirmed, 158-159.

MULLEN, THOMAS A., nominated, 10.
Confirmed, 13.

MULLIGAN, MISS ELIZABETH, nominated, 439.
Confirmed, 440.

MULLIGAN, MISS ELIZABETH, nominated, 439.
Confirmed, 440.

MULLIGAN, MISS M. E., nominated, 1540.
Confirmed, 1541-1542.

MULLIN, EDWARD M., nominated, 1664.
Confirmed, 1664-1665.

MULLIN, FRANCIS J., nominated, 811.
Confirmed, 819.

MULLINS, JOHN J., nominated, 10.
Confirmed, 13.

MUMMA, MRS. ANNA E. DAVIS, nominated, 810.
Confirmed, 819.

MUMMA, SAM'L. L., nominated, 808.
Confirmed, 819.

MUNCEY, MISS E. R., nominated, 818.
Confirmed, 819.

MUNDIS, MISS C. E., nominated, 2910.
Confirmed, 2910-2911.

MUNDORF, MISS NORA, nominated, 811.
Confirmed, 819.

MUNDORF, WILLIAM, nominated, 801.
Confirmed, 803.

MUNDY, GEORGE M., nominated, 104.
Confirmed, 106.

MUNNS, MISS ETHEL, M., nominated, 803.
Confirmed, 819.

MUNSCH, T. J., nominated, 543.
Confirmed, 543.

MUNZENMAIER, H. R., nominated, 2598.
Confirmed, 2599.

MURDOCH, EDGAR B., nominated, 11.
Confirmed, 13.

MURDOCK, THOMAS REID, nominated, 54.
Confirmed, 56-57.

MURIN, MISS MARY, nominated, 157.
Confirmed, 158-159.

MURPHEY, JOSEPH C., nominated, 10.
Confirmed, 13.

MURPHY, CHARLES B., nominated, 804.
Confirmed, 819.

MURPHY, MARION H., nominated, 9.
Confirmed, 13.

MURPHY, MISS EDITH E., nominated, 807.
Confirmed, 819.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.—Continued.

MURPHY, MISS HILDA BARR, nominated, 247.
Confirmed, 248.

MURPHY, MISS ELLEN G., nominated, 10.
Confirmed, 13.

MURPHY, MISS JENNIE H., nominated, 157.
Confirmed, 158-159.

MURPHY, MISS LILLIAN M., nominated, 439.
Confirmed, 440.

MURPHY, MISS MARY A., nominated, 814.
Confirmed, 819.

MURPHY, ROBERT T., 3rd, nominated, 812.
Confirmed, 819.

MURPHY, W. E., nominated, 12.
Confirmed, 13.

MURPHY, W. H., nominated, 437.
Confirmed, 440.

MURRAY, FRANK R., nominated, 809.
Confirmed, 819.

MURRAY, GEORGE W., nominated, 807.
Confirmed, 819.

MURRAY, JAMES A., nominated, 54.
Confirmed, 56-57.

MURRAY, MISS ELLEN E., nominated, 809.
Confirmed, 819.

MURRAY, MISS IDA G., nominated, 800.
Confirmed, 803.

MURRAY, MISS LORETTA C., nominated, 809.
Confirmed, 819.

MURRAY, VALENTINE, nominated, 808.
Confirmed, 819.

MURRIN, JOHN, nominated, 474.
Confirmed, 475.

MURZINSKY, ALBERT, nominated, 12.
Confirmed, 13.

MUSSED, JOHN R., nominated, 1367.
Confirmed, 1369-1370.

MUSSER, MISS EDNA S., nominated, 543.
Confirmed, 543.

MUSSINA, W. E., nominated, 434.
Confirmed, 440.

MUSSO, FEDELE, nominated, 381.
Confirmed, 381.

MYERS, BURTON G., nominated, 805.
Confirmed, 819.

MYERS, HARRY B., nominated, 808.
Confirmed, 819.

MYERS, JESSE G., nominated, 10.
Confirmed, 13.

MYERS, JOHN H., nominated, 11.
Confirmed, 13.

MYERS, LESTER, nominated, 815.
Confirmed, 819.

MYERS, LYNDELL, nominated, 10.
Confirmed, 13.

MYERS, MRS. MARY E., nominated, 120.
Confirmed, 120-121.

MYERS, NOAH S., nominated, 810.
Confirmed, 819.

MYERS, S. A., nominated, 744.
Confirmed, 745.

MYHRE, FRANK A., nominated, 810.
Confirmed, 819.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.—Continued.

NACE, CHARLES L., nominated, 10.
Confirmed, 13.

NAGLE, DAVID J., nominated, 277.
Confirmed, 277.

NAGEL, JOHN A. Jr., nominated, 802.
Confirmed, 803.

NAGLE, J. W., nominated, 806.
Confirmed, 819.

NAGLE, Wm. A., nominated, 596.
Confirmed, 597.

NAHN, GEO. A., nominated, 801.
Confirmed, 803.

NAPE, MISS IDA H., nominated, 809.
Confirmed, 819.

NAPIERKOWSKI, FRANK S., nominated, 1028.
Confirmed, 1031.

NASH, F. M., nominated, 3171.
Confirmed, 3171.

NASH, HENRY T. Jr., nominated, 435.
Confirmed, 440.

NATASOVSKY, JOSEPH, nominated, 744.
Confirmed, 745.

NATHANS, MRS. IDA P., nominated, 803.
Confirmed, 819.

NATTER, MISS AGNELLA E., nominated, 798.
Confirmed, 803.

NAUGLE, MISS CORA J., nominated, 155.
Confirmed, 158-159.

NAULTY, GEORGE, nominated, 1028.
Confirmed, 1031.

NAXEY, W. J., nominated, 1368.
Confirmed, 1369-1370.

NEALE, MISS BERTHA, nominated, 917.
Confirmed, 918.

NEBINGER, HARRY J., nominated, 55.
Confirmed, 56-57.

NECOWITZ, LOUIS B., nominated, 813.
Confirmed, 819.

NEEDLE, HARRY, nominated, 9.
Confirmed, 13.

NEELY, CLAUDE D., nominated, 438.
Confirmed, 440.

NEELY, HOWARD, nominated, 9.
Confirmed, 13.

NEELY, S. L., nominated, 245.
Confirmed, 248.

NEES, WILLIAM D., nominated, 105.
Confirmed, 106.

NEFF, EDW. L., nominated, 1030.
Confirmed, 1031.

NEFF, PHILIP, nominated, 157.
Confirmed, 158-159.

NEIDIG, LOUIS S. Jr., nominated, 1368.
Confirmed, 1369-1370.

NEIGER, HENRY A., nominated, 808.
Confirmed, 819.

NEILL, JAMES, nominated, 809.
Confirmed, 819.

NELLEN, MISS EVA M., nominated, 1223.
Confirmed, 1224.

NELSON, MISS ELSIE C., nominated, 1540.
Confirmed, 1541-1542.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.—Continued.

NELSON, MISS L. MAE, nominated, 2910.
Confirmed, 2910-2911.

NELSON, MISS MAUDE S., nominated, 433.
Confirmed, 440.

NELSON, MRS. LAURA E., nominated, 438.
Confirmed, 440.

NESBIT, CHARLES ALBERT, nominated, 803.
Confirmed, 819.

NESPER, MISS ADA C., nominated, 2237.
Confirmed, 2238.

NESTLE, H. W., nominated, 1962.
Confirmed, 1963.

NEUBAUER, MISS AGNES, nominated, 246.
Confirmed, 248.

NEUBER, FRED W., nominated, 10.
Confirmed, 13.

NEUER, CHAS. E., nominated, 1028.
Confirmed, 1031.

NEUSTADT, HERMAN, nominated, 433.
Confirmed, 440.

NEVILLE, MISS M. ELVA, nominated, 246.
Confirmed, 248.

NEVITT, Wm. E., nominated, 806.
Confirmed, 819.

NEW, CHRISTIAN, nominated, 542.
Confirmed, 543.

NEWBERG, JOSEPH., nominated, 813.
Confirmed, 819.

NEWCOMER, J. C., nominated, 438.
Confirmed, 440.

NEWCOMER, W. SCOTT, nominated, 155.
Confirmed, 158-159.

NEWELL, H. P., nominated, 595.
Confirmed, 597.

NEWELL, MISS M. L., nominated, 155.
Confirmed, 158-159.

NEWGEON, WILLIAM R., nominated, 3321.
Confirmed, 3322.

NEWHARD, MISS MILDRED G., nominated, 106.
Confirmed, 106.

NEWMAN, JOHN C., nominated, 804.
Confirmed, 819.

NEWMARK, SAMUEL, nominated, 816.
Confirmed, 819.

NEWMAYER, MORTON, nominated, 813.
Confirmed, 819.

NEWPORT, MISS MARION, nominated, 804.
Confirmed, 819.

NICHOLAS, MRS. CLARA A., nominated, 805.
Confirmed, 819.

NICHOLS, ALFRED E., nominated, 815.
Confirmed, 819.

NICHOLS, MRS. FRANCES C., nominated, 157.
Confirmed, 158-159.

NICHOLS, THOMAS, nominated, 1029.
Confirmed, 1031.

NICHOLSON, EDGAR W., nominated, 56.
Confirmed, 56-57.

NICOLAZZO, FRANK, nominated, 1541.
Confirmed, 1541-1542.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.—Continued.

NIELSON, MISS ETTA, nominated, 1030.
Confirmed, 1031.

NIEDELMAN, ALBERT, nominated, 10.
Confirmed, 13.

NIERZWA, RICHARD, nominated, 53.
Confirmed, 56-57.

NIGGEL, MISS RUTH MARGARET, nominated, 807.
Confirmed, 819.

NITTENBERGER, MISS SARAH, nominated, 246.
Confirmed, 248.

NITZSCHE, GEORGE E., nominated, 10.
Confirmed, 13.

NOE, MISS MARY R., nominated, 813.
Confirmed, 819.

NOLL, EDWARD N., nominated, 8.
Confirmed, 13.

NORFORD, ERNEST L., nominated, 2237.
Confirmed, 2238.

NORMAN, ARTHUR T., nominated, 811.
Confirmed, 819.

NOROSKI, J. J., nominated, 10.
Confirmed, 13.

NOROSKI, MRS. SARAH F., nominated, 818.
Confirmed, 819.

NORRIS, MISS ELIZABETH V., nominated, 815.
Confirmed, 819.

NORTH, MISS RUTH M., nominated, 811.
Confirmed, 819.

NOTESTINE, LUCIAN S., nominated, 1367.
Confirmed, 1369-1370.

NOTHSTEIN, WILBUR E., nominated, 807.
Confirmed, 819.

NEURNBERG, MISS ANNA M., nominated, 433.
Confirmed, 440.

NUNEMACHER, MISS ROSE M., nominated, 744.
Confirmed, 745.

NUNEMACHER, WALTER, nominated, 436.
Confirmed, 440.

NUSS, J. HOWARD, nominated, 804.
Confirmed, 819.

NUSS, ULYSSES H., nominated, 437.
Confirmed, 440.

NYE, MISS BESSYE A., nominated, 812.
Confirmed, 819.

OBERLY, JOHN S., nominated, 812.
Confirmed, 819.

OBERLY, MISS HELEN R., nominated, 2350.
Confirmed, 2350.

OBERMAYER, LEON J., nominated, 56.
Confirmed, 56-57.

OBERT, ARTHUR A., nominated, 438.
Confirmed, 440.

OBLINGER, CLINTON, nominated, 806.
Confirmed, 819.

O'BRIEN, JOSEPH R., nominated, 1224.
Confirmed, 1224.

O'BRIEN, MISS ELINOR A., nominated, 3514.
Confirmed, 3514.

O'BRIEN, MISS HELEN M., nominated, 277.
Confirmed, 277.

O'BRIEN, MISS JULIA M., nominated, 69.
Confirmed, 70.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.—Continued.

O'BRIEN, MISS MARY B., nominated, 816.
Confirmed, 819.

O'BRIEN, MRS. JULIA A., nominated, 798.
Confirmed, 803.

O'CONNELL, JAMES J., nominated, 812.
Confirmed, 819.

O'CONNELL, MISS JOSEPHINE, nominated, 806.
Confirmed, 819.

O'CONNELL, MISS MARY C., nominated, 811.
Confirmed, 819.

O'CONNELL, RAYMOND V., nominated, 818.
Confirmed, 819.

O'CONNOR, M. J., nominated, 812.
Confirmed, 819.

O'CONNOR, THOMAS F. Jr., nominated, 802.
Confirmed, 803.

O'CONNOR, WILLIAM J., nominated, 815.
Confirmed, 819.

ODENWELDER, LOUIS, nominated, ——.
Confirmed, ——.

O'DONNELL, DANIEL J. T., nominated, 2097.
Confirmed, 2098.

O'DONNELL, EDWARD D., nominated, 2350.
Confirmed, 2350.

O'DONNELL, JOSEPH D., nominated, 811.
Confirmed, 819.

O'DONNELL, MISS M. EVELYN, nominated, 817.
Confirmed, 819.

O'DONNELL, ROBERT E., nominated, 1223.
Confirmed, 1224.

OESTERLING, H. R., nominated, 805.
Confirmed, 819.

OFFERLE, ARTHUR R., nominated, 56.
Confirmed, 56-57.

OGDEN, D. N., nominated, 247.
Confirmed, 248.

OGNIBENE, FRANK, nominated, 247.
Confirmed, 248.

O'GRADY, STANDISH H., nominated, 55.
Confirmed, 56-57.

O'GREEN, RUDOLPH C., nominated, 12.
Confirmed, 13.

O'HANLAN, J. F., nominated, 816.
Confirmed, 819.

OHL, EDWARD J., nominated, 798.
Confirmed, 803.

O'KEEFE, JOHN R., nominated, 11.
Confirmed, 13.

OLEWINE, HARRY, nominated, 810.
Confirmed, 819.

OLIVER, B. E., nominated, 810.
Confirmed, 819.

OLIVER, CROMWELL W., nominated, 810.
Confirmed, 819.

OLIVER, MISS ELSIE, nominated, 1028.
Confirmed, 1031.

OLLMAN, MRS. ANNA D., nominated, 818.
Confirmed, 819.

O'MALLEY, JAMES J., nominated, 158.
Confirmed, 158-159.

OMERLY, GEORGE G. Jr., nominated, 248.
Confirmed, 248.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.—Continued.

OMAGEY, J. M., nominated, 277.
Confirmed, 277.

ONCKEN, JOHN P., nominated, 803.
Confirmed, 819.

O'NEILL, MISS JEAN C., nominated, 801.
Confirmed, 803.

O'NEILL, THOMAS J., nominated, 815.
Confirmed, 819.

ONG, WILLIAM H., nominated, 3321.
Confirmed, 3322.

OPLINGER, HARVEY N., nominated, 810.
Confirmed, 819.

OPPENHEIM, G. H., nominated, 1029.
Confirmed, 1031.

ORBISON, ROBERT A., nominated, 11.
Confirmed, 13.

ORDWAY, JOHN W., nominated, 805.
Confirmed, 819.

ORLEANS, ALFRED P., nominated, 2350.
Confirmed, 2350.

ORLEMANN, FREDERICK P., nominated, 56.
Confirmed, 56-57.

ORLOFF, HARRY M., nominated, 813.
Confirmed, 819.

ORNER, HARRY A., nominated, 813.
Confirmed, 819.

O'ROURKE, CLEMENT C., nominated, 815.
Confirmed, 819.

O'ROURKE, FRANK C., nominated, 1223.
Confirmed, 1224.

O'ROURKE, MICHAEL J., nominated, 808.
Confirmed, 819.

O'ROURKE, MRS. MARTHA J., nominated, 439.
Confirmed, 440.

O'ROURKE, THOMAS J., nominated, 801.
Confirmed, 803.

ORR, MISS MARY E., nominated, 805.
Confirmed, 819.

ORSINI, VINCENT, nominated, 434.
Confirmed, 440.

OSBORNE, JOSEPH C., nominated, 809.
Confirmed, 819.

OSBORNE, MISS IOLA, nominated, 809.
Confirmed, 819.

OSBORNE, WILLIAM T., nominated, 801.
Confirmed, 803.

O'SHAUGHNESSEY, STEPHEN A., nominated, 436.
Confirmed, 440.

OSMAN, MISS MARIE, nominated, 1540.
Confirmed, 1541-1542.

OSTRANDER, GLEN V., nominated, 2489.
Confirmed, 2489-2490.

OSTROFF, PHILIP E., nominated, 663.
Confirmed, 663.

OTTEN, WILLIAM L., nominated, 69.
Confirmed, 70.

OTTEY, HARRY P., nominated, 1367.
Confirmed, 1369-1370.

OUGHTON, BERTRAM E., nominated, 1030.
Confirmed, 1031.

OVER, WILLIAM GEORGE, nominated, 2237.
Confirmed, 2238.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.—Continued.

OVERCASH, C. W., nominated, 818.
Confirmed, 819.

OWNES, J. W., nominated, 811.
Confirmed, 819.

OYSTER, MRS. IOLA E., nominated, 54.
Confirmed, 56-57.

PACE, GUSTAVE C., nominated, 814.
Confirmed, 819.

PACKER, SAM H., nominated, 596.
Confirmed, 597.

PACKMAN, HARRY, nominated, 813.
Confirmed, 819.

PAGE, JAMES W., nominated, 814.
Confirmed, 819.

PAGE, MISS HELEN E., nominated, 807.
Confirmed, 819.

PAIGE, MRS. ELSIE T., nominated, 1664.
Confirmed, 1664-1665.

PAINTER, DALE B. P., nominated, 12.
Confirmed, 13.

PAINTER, GEORGE W., nominated, 438.
Confirmed, 440.

PAINTER, MRS. L. A., nominated, 805.
Confirmed, 819.

PALLAN, RUDOLPH J., nominated, 804.
Confirmed, 819.

PALM-ARNOLD, MRS. M., nominated, 1223.
Confirmed, 1224.

PALMER, HARRY A., nominated, 814.
Confirmed, 819.

PALMER, JOHN J., nominated, 3514.
Confirmed, 3514.

PALMER, MISS JULIA A., nominated, 815.
Confirmed, 819.

PALMER, WILLIAM E. Jr., nominated, 804.
Confirmed, 819.

PALO, CHARLES, nominated, 809.
Confirmed, 819.

PALTIN, M. R., nominated, 812.
Confirmed, 819.

PALUMBO, ANTHONY F., nominated, 816.
Confirmed, 819.

PANCOAST, OLIN T., nominated, 434.
Confirmed, 440.

PANNELL, J. DRESS, nominated, 246.
Confirmed, 248.

PAPA, ALFONSO, nominated, 801.
Confirmed, 803.

PAPA, CHARLES A., nominated, 814.
Confirmed, 819.

PAPE, MRS. EVA M., nominated, 1664.
Confirmed, 1664-1665.

PARDEE, WALTER W., nominated, 105.
Confirmed, 106.

PARENZAN, JOSEPH, nominated, 812.
Confirmed, 819.

PARK, ALEXANDER, nominated, 105.
Confirmed, 106.

PARK, JOHN R., nominated, 1664.
Confirmed, 1664-1665.

PARK, MISS NELLIE T., nominated, 12.
Confirmed, 13.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.—Continued.

PARK, SAMUEL, nominated, 814.
Confirmed, 819.

PARKER, ALFRED J., nominated, 432.
Confirmed, 440.

PARKER, C. W., nominated, 798.
Confirmed, 803.

PARKER, H. LEROY, nominated, 439.
Confirmed, 440.

PARKER, J. ALLISON, nominated, 157.
Confirmed, 158-159.

PARKER, MISS LUDIA R., nominated, 53.
Confirmed, 56-57.

PARKINS, ROBERT, nominated, 247.
Confirmed, 248.

PARKS, JOSEPH, nominated, 814.
Confirmed, 819.

PARMLEY, CHAS. S., nominated, 437.
Confirmed, 440.

PARRETT, MISS JEAN PARSONS, nominated, 595.
Confirmed, 597.

PARRY, JOSEPH, nominated, 817.
Confirmed, 819.

PARRY, MISS ELIZABETH G., nominated, 434.
Confirmed, 440.

PARSHLEY, THOMAS B., nominated, 805.
Confirmed, 819.

PARSON, JOHN B., nominated, 434.
Confirmed, 440.

PARSON, MRS. LOIS K., nominated, 434.
Confirmed, 440.

PARSONS, T. CHESTER, nominated, 1029.
Confirmed, 1031.

PARTRIDGE, ORLANDO B., nominated, 246.
Confirmed, 248.

PASA, JOHN A., nominated, 802.
Confirmed, 803.

PASCONE, ANTHONY T., nominated, 2349.
Confirmed, 2350.

PASHUCK, ANTHONY D., nominated, 801.
Confirmed, 803.

PASQUALICCHIO, L. H., nominated, 11.
Confirmed, 13.

PASS, WILLIAM N. W., nominated, 816.
Confirmed, 819.

PASSMORE, C. W., nominated, 810.
Confirmed, 819.

PASSMORE, WILLIAM B., nominated, ——.
Confirmed, ——.

PATRICK, S. DOUGLAS, nominated, 439.
Confirmed, 440.

PATTERSON, ANDREW W., nominated, 155.
Confirmed, 158-159.

PATTERSON, CARLTON C., nominated, 2599.
Confirmed, 2599.

PATTERSON, C. RAYCROFT, nominated, 812.
Confirmed, 819.

PATTERSON, DELAWARE C., nominated, 813.
Confirmed, 819.

PATTERSON, E. D., nominated, 11.
Confirmed, 13.

PATTERSON, JOHN R., nominated, 804.
Confirmed, 819.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.—Continued.

PATTERSON, JOSEPH G. Jr., nominated, 2349.
Confirmed, 2350.

PATTERSON, MISS EDNA T., nominated, 247.
Confirmed, 248.

PATTERSON, MISS T. V., nominated, 809.
Confirmed, 819.

PATTERSON, N. O., nominated, 798.
Confirmed, 803.

PATTERSON, S. G., nominated, 807.
Confirmed, 819.

PATTERSON, W. F., nominated, 803.
Confirmed, 819.

PATTON, CHARLES V., nominated, 810.
Confirmed, 819.

PATTON, MISS MARGUERITE E., nominated, 2489.
Confirmed, 2489-2490.

PATTON, MISS MARY E., nominated, 155.
Confirmed, 158-159.

PATTON, MISS M. GERTRUDE, nominated, 798.
Confirmed, 803.

PATTON, PRICE I., nominated, 10.
Confirmed, 13.

PATTON, ROBINSON B., nominated, 805.
Confirmed, 819.

PAUL, EDWIN, nominated, 146.
Confirmed, 248.

PAUL, MISS ALMA M., nominated, 54.
Confirmed, 56-57.

PAULING, HIRAM D., nominated, 808.
Confirmed, 819.

PAWLOWSKI, BLAIR, nominated, 104.
Confirmed, 106.

PAXTON, MISS VERA BELLE, nominated, 811.
Confirmed, 819.

PAXTON, MRS. PEARLE W., nominated, 12.
Confirmed, 13.

PAYER, STEPHEN F., nominated, 817.
Confirmed, 819.

PAYNE, ERNEST, nominated, 11.
Confirmed, 13.

PAYNE, FRANK N., nominated, 1029.
Confirmed, 1031.

PAYNE, MISS RENA J., nominated, 437.
Confirmed, 440.

PAYNE, WALTER E., nominated, 803.
Confirmed, 819.

PEACOCK, CHAS. H. Jr., nominated, 808.
Confirmed, 819.

PEACOCK, S. F., nominated, 156.
Confirmed, 158-159.

PEARCE, HARRY W., nominated, 436.
Confirmed, 440.

PEARSON, CHARLES A., nominated, 815.
Confirmed, 819.

PECKES, T., nominated, 804.
Confirmed, 819.

PEDLOW, JOHN T., nominated, 56.
Confirmed, 56-57.

PEDOL, BENJAMIN, nominated, 801.
Confirmed, 803.

PEDRICK, N. EVAN, nominated, 801.
Confirmed, 803.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.—Continued.

PEEL, JOSEPH, nominated, 817.
Confirmed, 819.

PEELOR, L. MURRAY, nominated, 434.
Confirmed, 440.

PEFFER, E. P., nominated, 433.
Confirmed, 440.

PEFFERS, MISS EFFIE M., nominated, 1540.
Confirmed, 1541-1542.

PEIRCE, MRS. IDA M., nominated, 433.
Confirmed, 440.

PELLEGRINO, JOSEPH, nominated, 596.
Confirmed, 597.

PELTZ, MRS. MARY O., nominated, 807.
Confirmed, 819.

PELZEL, H. J., nominated, 805.
Confirmed, 819.

PENDERGAST, P. F., nominated, 434.
Confirmed, 440.

PENNELL, EDWARD J., nominated, 2237.
Confirmed, 2238.

PENNINGTON, MRS. BERYL J., nominated, 156.
Confirmed, 158-159.

PENROSE, PETER, nominated, 802.
Confirmed, 803.

PENTZ, ROSS H., nominated, 807.
Confirmed, 819.

PENWELL, JAMES A., nominated, 55.
Confirmed, 56-57.

PEOPLES, JOSEPH C., nominated, 806.
Confirmed, 819.

PEPPELMAN, MAURICE M., nominated, 812.
Confirmed, 819.

PEPPER, JULES, nominated, 2097.
Confirmed, 2098.

PERCH, MORRIS, nominated, 436.
Confirmed, 440.

PERELLI, CHARLES A., nominated, 806.
Confirmed, 819.

PERELMAN, SAMUEL E., nominated, 813.
Confirmed, 819.

PERKINS, MISS ANNA S., nominated, 1367.
Confirmed, 1369-1370.

PERKS, ALBERT H., nominated, 816.
Confirmed, 819.

PERRY, HARRY J., nominated, 1224.
Confirmed, 1224.

PERRY, JOHN H., nominated, 805.
Confirmed, 819.

PESSOLANO, MICHAEL A., nominated, 436.
Confirmed, 440.

PETACCIO, JOSEPH, nominated, 814.
Confirmed, 819.

PETACH, ANDREW, nominated, 438.
Confirmed, 440.

PETE, HAROLD A., nominated, 817.
Confirmed, 819.

PETERMAN, J. M., nominated, 1963.
Confirmed, 1963.

PETERS, HARRY G., nominated, 435.
Confirmed, 440.

PETERS, JOHN, nominated, 2747.
Confirmed, 2747.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.—Continued.

PETERS, JOSEPH B., nominated, 2237.
Confirmed, 2238.

PETERS, THOMAS S., nominated, 543.
Confirmed, 543.

PETERSON, HAROLD F., nominated, 433.
Confirmed, 440.

PETERSON, I. GORDON, nominated, 814.
Confirmed, 819.

PETERSON, JAY B., nominated, 917.
Confirmed, 918.

PETERSON, J. C., nominated, 804.
Confirmed, 819.

PETERSON, MISS CATHERINE C., nominated, 156.
Confirmed, 158-159.

PETRIE, MISS MAYBELLE A., nominated, 803.
Confirmed, 819.

PETRINI, THOMAS G., nominated, 800.
Confirmed, 803.

PETRIOLLO, FRANK S., nominated, 1368.
Confirmed, 1369-1370.

PETROVSKY, JOSEPH, nominated, 1541.
Confirmed, 1541-1542.

PETTES, B. H., nominated, 9.
Confirmed, 13.

PEZZUTI, PAUL, nominated, 809.
Confirmed, 819.

PFARR, ALBERT W., nominated, 917.
Confirmed, 918.

PFEIFFER, IRVIN M., nominated, 56.
Confirmed, 56-57.

PFLUGFELDER, ANTHONY J., nominated, 174.
Confirmed, 174-175.

PHELPS, H. W., nominated, 800.
Confirmed, 803.

PHILLIPS, ALEXANDER, nominated, 813.
Confirmed, 819.

PHILLIPS, CHARLES, nominated, 2350.
Confirmed, 2350.

PHILLIPS, CHAS. F., nominated, 157.
Confirmed, 158-159.

PHILLIPS, C. ROY, nominated, 157.
Confirmed, 158-159.

PHILLIPS, FERD H., nominated, 245.
Confirmed, 248.

PHILLIPS, GEORGE W., nominated, 815.
Confirmed, 819.

PHILLIPS, JOHN L., nominated, 810.
Confirmed, 819.

PHILLIPS, LOUIS, nominated, 3884.
Confirmed, 3884.

PHILLIPS, O. H., nominated, 811.
Confirmed, 819.

PHILLIPS, WALTER H., nominated, 801.
Confirmed, 803.

PHIPPS, FUENTES, nominated, 814.
Confirmed, 819.

PIATT, JOHN N., nominated, 155.
Confirmed, 158-159.

PICCIRILLI, FRED C., nominated, 1963.
Confirmed, 1963.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.—Continued.

PICKARD, HENRY G., nominated, 798.
Confirmed, 803.

PICKENS, SAMUEL L., nominated, 433.
Confirmed, 440.

PICKES, DALBYS L., nominated, 3321.
Confirmed, 3322.

PICKETT, RAY C., nominated, 817.
Confirmed, 819.

PIERCE, MISS HENRIETTA, nominated, 806.
Confirmed, 819.

PIERCE, W. K., nominated, 437.
Confirmed, 440.

PIERRO, JOSEPH A., nominated, 12.
Confirmed, 13.

PIERSON, BENJAMIN H., nominated, 1541.
Confirmed, 1541-1542.

PIKULSKI, FRANK E., nominated, 438.
Confirmed, 440.

PILGRAM, JULIAN, nominated, 817.
Confirmed, 819.

PIMM, J. VERNON, nominated, 437.
Confirmed, 440.

PIOTROWSKI, S., nominated, 438.
Confirmed, 440.

PIPA, ANDREW M., nominated, 812.
Confirmed, 819.

PIPER, J. J., nominated, 2350.
Confirmed, 2350.

PIROLLO, ARCHIBALD A., nominated, 814.
Confirmed, 819.

PISCHKE, OTTO, Jr., nominated, 1541.
Confirmed, 1541-1542.

PITTMAN, L. D., nominated, 12.
Confirmed, 13.

PITTS, ARTHUR B., nominated, 69.
Confirmed, 70.

PITTS, JAMES H., nominated, 804.
Confirmed, 819.

PITTS, R. C., nominated, 813.
Confirmed, 819.

PLANTE, T. L., nominated, 433.
Confirmed, 440.

PLARR, GEORGE P., nominated, 12.
Confirmed, 13.

PLATT, LAWRENCE W., nominated, 55.
Confirmed, 56-57.

PLATT, MISS SUE O., nominated, 816.
Confirmed, 819.

PLETCHER, FRANK R., nominated, 437.
Confirmed, 440.

PLOWMAN, WALTER S., nominated, 543.
Confirmed, 543.

PLUNDO, ANTONIO, nominated, 596.
Confirmed, 597.

PLUNKETT, FRANCIS X., nominated, 805.
Confirmed, 819.

PLYLER, ALLAN T., nominated, 805.
Confirmed, 819.

PLYLER, MISS J. IOMA, nominated, 803.
Confirmed, 819.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.—Continued.

POET, MILTON F., nominated, 439.
Confirmed, 440.

POHL, ROBERT E., nominated, 1541.
Confirmed, 1541-1542.

POLETZ, THOMAS, nominated, 809.
Confirmed, 819.

POLIS, MAURICE, nominated, 814.
Confirmed, 819.

POLLACK, LOUIS, nominated, 814.
Confirmed, 819.

POLLITT, RAYMOND R., nominated, 543.
Confirmed, 543.

POLLOCK, E. D., nominated, 1821.
Confirmed, 1822.

POLLOCK, HARRY, nominated, 1369.
Confirmed, 1369-1370.

POLLOCK, MISS ESTELLA V., nominated, 54.
Confirmed, 56-57.

POLLOCK, ROBERT A. S., nominated, 1224.
Confirmed, 1224.

POLONSKY, MAX, nominated, 9.
Confirmed, 13.

POLOSI, SAVERIO, nominated, 1367.
Confirmed, 1369-1370.

POLOSKEY, ALEX, nominated, 810.
Confirmed, 819.

POMERANTZ, JOSEPH E., nominated, 813.
Confirmed, 819.

POMMER, GEORGE F., nominated, 10.
Confirmed, 13.

POMMER, MISS KATHERINE E., nominated, 815.
Confirmed, 819.

PONTING, R. R., nominated, 804.
Confirmed, 819.

POOL, E. DEXTER, nominated, 1369.
Confirmed, 1369-1370.

POOL, WM. R., nominated, 811.
Confirmed, 819.

POOR, NATHANIEL, C., nominated, 815.
Confirmed, 819.

POORMAN, CALVIN J., nominated, 808.
Confirmed, 819.

PORRECA, JOHN, nominated, 798.
Confirmed, 803.

PORT, MISS MYRABEL E., nominated, 813.
Confirmed, 819.

PORTA, JOSEPH DELLA, nominated, 3683.
Confirmed, 3683.

PORTENBAUGH, PETER L., nominated, 1369.
Confirmed, 1369-1370.

PORTER, ELBERT A., nominated, 10.
Confirmed, 13.

PORTER, F. RAYMOND, nominated, 817.
Confirmed, 819.

PORTER, I. S., nominated, 1541.
Confirmed, 1541-1542.

PORTER, JOHN S., nominated, 11.
Confirmed, 13.

PORTER, MRS. DAISY M., nominated, 9.
Confirmed, 13.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.—Continued.

PORTER, R. KAY, nominated, 439.
Confirmed, 440.

PORTER, THOMPSON, nominated, 438.
Confirmed, 440.

PORTMAN, E. F., nominated, 245.
Confirmed, 248.

POSIGA, KAZIMIR, nominated, 596.
Confirmed, 597.

POSNER, HERMAN, nominated, 817.
Confirmed, 819.

POTTER, MISS GLADYS, nominated, 433.
Confirmed, 440.

POTTS, H. LaBARRE, nominated, 120.
Confirmed, 120-121.

POTTS, JOS. ALLEN, nominated, 10.
Confirmed, 13.

POTTS, MRS. J. E., nominated, 433.
Confirmed, 440.

POTTS, ROBERT T., nominated, 435.
Confirmed, 440.

POUND, WILLIAM T., nominated, 2097.
Confirmed, 2098.

POUST, CHARLES L., nominated, 810.
Confirmed, 819.

POWDERLY, MRS. ESTHER, K., nominated, 434.
Confirmed, 440.

POWELL, AMANIAH L., nominated, 807.
Confirmed, 819.

POWELL, HARRY, nominated, 803.
Confirmed, 819.

POWELL, OTTIS P., nominated, 9.
Confirmed, 13.

POWELL, WILLIAM E., nominated, 816.
Confirmed, 819.

POWER, FRANK A., nominated, 1367.
Confirmed, 1369-1370.

POWERS, P. J. F., nominated, 12.
Confirmed, 13.

POXNANSKI, CARL L., nominated, 1664.
Confirmed, 1664-1665.

POYER, E. L., nominated, 917.
Confirmed, 918.

PRATT, JOHN W., nominated, 1541.
Confirmed, 1541-1542.

PRESTON, BEN K., nominated, 804.
Confirmed, 819.

PRICE, HARRISON C., nominated, 809.
Confirmed, 819.

PRICE, JOSEPH M., nominated, 813.
Confirmed, 819.

PRICE, JULIUS B., Jr., nominated, 10.
Confirmed, 13.

PRICE, MISS EDNA E., nominated, 813.
Confirmed, 819.

PRICE, MISS ETHEL S., nominated, 806.
Confirmed, 819.

PRICE, MRS. VIOLET HALLETT, nominated, 811.
Confirmed, 819.

PRINCE, JOSEPH L., nominated, 3321.
Confirmed, 3322.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.—Continued.

PRISMON, NICK CHARLES, nominated, 814.
Confirmed, 819.

PROBST, LESLIE A. nominated, ——.
Confirmed, ——.

PROCTOR, R. B., nominated, 810.
Confirmed, 819.

PROESCHER, MRS. MARY E., nominated, 806.
Confirmed, 819.

PROTSMAN, FRANK W., nominated, 473.
Confirmed, 475.

PROWELL, MRS. INDA, nominated, 9.
Confirmed, 13.

PRUTSMAN, LYNN S., nominated, 808.
Confirmed, 819.

PRY, MISS CORA I., nominated, 810.
Confirmed, 819.

PUCHE, CASPER, nominated, 800.
Confirmed, 803.

PUCHE, WILLIAM, nominated, 248.
Confirmed, 248.

PUGLIANA, SALVATORE, nominated, 474.
Confirmed, 475.

PULLINGER, RUSSELL Y., nominated, 1369.
Confirmed, 1369-1370.

PUNCO, MRS. MILDRED, nominated, 1029.
Confirmed, 1031.

PUNDT, EDMA E., nominated, 437.
Confirmed, 440.

PURDY, HUGH F., nominated, 798.
Confirmed, 803.

PURNELL, MRS. MAY FOWDEN, nominated, 1224.
Confirmed, 1224.

PURNELL, S. T., nominated, 437.
Confirmed, 440.

PURSGLOVE, LAURENCE E., nominated, 818.
Confirmed, 819.

PYPIUK, HARRY, nominated, 810.
Confirmed, 819.

PYROS, CYRIL A., nominated, 2489.
Confirmed, 2489-2490.

PYTKO, WALTER S., nominated, 813.
Confirmed, 819.

QUINN, FRANK B., nominated, 3884.
Confirmed, 3884.

QUAILE, HARRY T., nominated, 817.
Confirmed, 819.

QUAST, MISS MAMIE M., nominated, 1029.
Confirmed, 1031.

QUIER, MRS. BESS M., nominated, 810.
Confirmed, 819.

QUILLMAN, WILLIAM H., nominated, 11.
Confirmed, 13.

QUINN, JAMES D., nominated, 817.
Confirmed, 819.

QUINN, J. FRANK, nominated, 813.
Confirmed, 819.

QUINN, MISS GERTRUDE, nominated, 439.
Confirmed, 440.

QUINN, MISS M. L., nominated, 9.
Confirmed, 13.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.—Continued.

RABINOVITZ, MRS. ESTHER K., nominated, 277.
Confirmed, 277.

RABINOWITZ, L. I., nominated, 814.
Confirmed, 819.

RABINOWITZ, MILTON, nominated, 813.
Confirmed, 819.

RADTKE, MISS BERTHA M., nominated, 438.
Confirmed, 440.

RAFAEL, JOSEPH, nominated, 1367.
Confirmed, 1369-1370.

RAFF, HARRY W., nominated, 744.
Confirmed, 745.

RAFFENSBEBRGER, MISS M. J., nominated, 744.
Confirmed, 745.

RAFFERTY, DANIEL J., nominated, 10.
Confirmed, 13.

RAFFERTY, THOMAS A., nominated, 2238.
Confirmed, 2238.

RAFFERTY, THOMAS F., nominated, 437.
Confirmed, 440.

RAFTERY, THOMAS L., nominated, 803.
Confirmed, 819.

RAGAN, JOHN D., nominated, 804.
Confirmed, 819.

RAHN, CLARENCE R., nominated, 806.
Confirmed, 819.

RAKMAN, JOHN H., nominated, 1541.
Confirmed, 1541-1542.

RAKOSKY, JOSEPH, nominated, 813.
Confirmed, 819.

RALSTON, GEORGE R., nominated, 55.
Confirmed, 56-57.

RAMAGE, E. C., nominated, 1029.
Confirmed, 1031.

RAMBO, BENTRAM P., nominated, 1224.
Confirmed, 1224.

RAMEY, GRANT, nominated, 808.
Confirmed, 819.

RAMSEY, D. T., nominated, 104.
Confirmed, 106.

RAMSEY, EDWARD, nominated, 247.
Confirmed, 248.

RAMSEY, WILLIAM G., nominated, 805.
Confirmed, 819.

RANCK, J. HAROLD, nominated, 803.
Confirmed, 819.

RANDALL, W. R., nominated, 808.
Confirmed, 819.

RANK, EMILE A. Jr., nominated, 158.
Confirmed, 158-159.

RANKIN, HARVEY, nominated, 11.
Confirmed, 13.

RANKIN, MRS. JENNIE C., nominated, 817.
Confirmed, 819.

RANKIN, MRS. LILLIAN G., nominated, 803.
Confirmed, 819.

RANKY, B., nominated, 245.
Confirmed, 248.

RANSING, MISS ROSE M., nominated, 12.
Confirmed, 13.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.—Continued.

RAPP, MRS. MARY H., nominated, 815.
Confirmed, 819.

RASBEBRRY, GUY B., nominated, 439.
Confirmed, 440.

RASPA, CHARLES M., nominated, 12.
Confirmed, 13.

RATHBUN, JOHN W., nominated, 434.
Confirmed, 440.

RATHGEB, HARRY G., nominated, 663.
Confirmed, 663.

RATHNER, BENJAMIN, nominated, 801.
Confirmed, 803.

RATNER, H. LEE, nominated, 803.
Confirmed, 819.

RATTIGAN, JAMES H., nominated, 1029.
Confirmed, 1031.

RAVOR, MISS TILDIA A., nominated, 1962.
Confirmed, 1963.

RAWLE, FRANCIS Jr., nominated, 1368.
Confirmed, 1369-1370.

RAWLINS, CHARLES C., nominated, 810.
Confirmed, 819.

RAYNOR, H. C., nominated, 663.
Confirmed, 663.

REA, JAMES A., nominated, 805.
Confirmed, 819.

REA, J. L., nominated, 809.
Confirmed, 819.

READ, BURKE F., nominated, 805.
Confirmed, 819.

READING, GEO. B., nominated, 1030.
Confirmed, 1031.

REAMER, MISS MARION L., nominated, 120.
Confirmed, 120-121.

REAP, JOS. B., nominated, 105.
Confirmed, 106.

REARDON, JAMES F., nominated, 437.
Confirmed, 440.

REARDON, MISS MARGARET M., nominated, 9.
Confirmed, 13.

REBER, MISS MAE L., nominated, 806.
Confirmed, 819.

REBER, MISS IDA M., nominated, 817.
Confirmed, 819.

RECHARD, OTTIS H., nominated, 818.
Confirmed, 819.

REDDING, DONALD V., nominated, 814.
Confirmed, 819.

REDDNG, MISS KATHERINE A., nominated, 432.
Confirmed, 440.

REDHAMMER, ALBERT E., nominated, 811.
Confirmed, 819.

REED, C. G., nominated, 804.
Confirmed, 819.

REED, F. EARL, nominated, 813.
Confirmed, 819.

REED, GORDON D., nominated, 817.
Confirmed, 819.

REED, HARRY P., nominated, 813.
Confirmed, 819.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.—Continued.

REED, J. E., nominated, 802.
Confirmed, 803.

REED, MISS ELIZABETH G., nominated, 434.
Confirmed, 440.

REED, MISS ELOISE, nominated, 805.
Confirmed, 819.

REEDER, HORACE G., nominated, 433.
Confirmed, 440.

REEDER, ROBERT K., nominated, 10.
Confirmed, 13.

REES, JESSE F., nominated, 808.
Confirmed, 819.

REES, MRS. VIRGINIA, nominated, 807.
Confirmed, 819.

REESE, FRANK T., nominated, 435.
Confirmed, 440.

REESE, HOWARD B., nominated, 807.
Confirmed, 819.

REESE, MISS BLANCHE M., nominated, 663.
Confirmed, 663.

REESE, MISS MAY C., nominated, 808.
Confirmed, 819.

REESER, WILLIAM, nominated, 596
Confirmed, 597.

REEVE, JOHN M., nominated, 2238.
Confirmed, 2238.

REHDER, MISS W. O., nominated, 54.
Confirmed, 56-57.

REICHELT, MISS ELSIE M. B., nominated, 437.
Confirmed, 440.

REICHERT, CHESTER K., nominated, 1030.
Confirmed, 1031.

REICK, HARRY J., nominated, 804.
Confirmed, 819.

REID, MISS MARY ELLEN, nominated, 817.
Confirmed, 819.

REIFF, E. LEWIS, nominated, 663.
Confirmed, 663.

REIFSNYDER, Wm. H. Jr., nominated, 806.
Confirmed, 819.

REIGART, EDWARD L., nominated, 808.
Confirmed, 819.

REIGEL, MISS MARY, nominated, 808.
Confirmed, 819.

REILLY, JAMES B., nominated, 812.
Confirmed, 819.

REILLY, MISS MARIAN L., nominated, 808.
Confirmed, 819.

REILLY, STEPHEN J., nominated, 53.
Confirmed, 56-57.

REILLY, W. L., nominated, 596.
Confirmed, 597.

REINECKE, H. M., nominated, 2097.
Confirmed, 2098.

REINEHR, JOHN, nominated, 9.
Confirmed, 13.

REINHART, CHARLES A., nominated, 810.
Confirmed, 819.

REINIG, J. FRANK, nominated, 2599.
Confirmed, 2599.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.—Continued.

REINSBURG, MISS MARIE, nominated, 542.
Confirmed, 543.

REINSEL, GEO. R., nominated, 814.
Confirmed, 819.

REISINGER, MRS. MARY S., nominated, 800.
Confirmed, 803.

REISSE, P. WILLARD, nominated, 917.
Confirmed, 918.

REMALEY, WILSON M., nominated, 105.
Confirmed, 106.

REMENSNYDER, A. W., nominated, 155.
Confirmed, 158-159.

RENDLE, FRED A., nominated, 156.
Confirmed, 158-159.

RENDLE, MISS MARY A., nominated, 809.
Confirmed, 819.

RENDESSY, THEODORE, nominated, 1367.
Confirmed, 1369-1370.

RENNINGER, HARRIS O., nominated, 812.
Confirmed, 819.

RENNINGER, PHILIP, nominated, 3321.
Confirmed, 3322.

RENO, ROSWELL R., nominated, 433.
Confirmed, 440.

RESKOVAC, PETER, nominated, 433.
Confirmed, 440.

RESNIK, SAMUEL, nominated, 70.
Confirmed, 70.

RESSER, WM. W., nominated, 11.
Confirmed, 13.

RETTEM, GRANVILLE L., nominated, 807.
Confirmed, 819.

REUSS, JOSEPH C., nominated, 816.
Confirmed, 819.

REYNOLDS, G. W., nominated, 800.
Confirmed, 803.

REYNOLDS, H. A., nominated, 1368.
Confirmed, 1369-1370.

REYNOLDS, J. F., nominated, 246.
Confirmed, 248.

REYNOLDS, MISS ADA E., nominated, 55.
Confirmed, 56-57.

REZNOR, GEORGE F., nominated, 811.
Confirmed, 819.

RHEA, MISS B. H., nominated, 798.
Confirmed, 803.

RHEA, MISS HARRIETT A., nominated, 156.
Confirmed, 158-159.

RHOADS, CHARLES S., nominated, 811.
Confirmed, 819.

RHOADS, H. F., nominated, 814.
Confirmed, 819.

RHODES, MISS MARY JOSEPHINE, nominated, 798.
Confirmed, 803.

RHODES, WILLIAM J., nominated, 437.
Confirmed, 440.

RIBBLET, CLARENCE M., nominated, 807.
Confirmed, 819.

RICE, MISS F. G., nominated, 106.
Confirmed, 106.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.—Continued.

RICE, MISS MOLLIE N., nominated, 1367.
Confirmed, 1369-1370.

RICE, MRS. ROSENA L., nominated, 9.
Confirmed, 13.

RICE, W. C., nominated, 1962.
Confirmed, 1963.

RICH, MISS MARY MARGARET, nominated, 8.
Confirmed, 13.

RICHARDS, F. M., nominated, 2599.
Confirmed, 2599.

RICHARDS, JOS. C., nominated, 439.
Confirmed, 440.

RICHARDS, THOMAS H., nominated, 811.
Confirmed, 819.

RICHARDSON, HARRY B., nominated, 2237.
Confirmed, 2238.

RICHARDSON, JOHN, nominated, 157.
Confirmed, 158-159.

RICHARDSON, MISS MARTHA A., nominated, 816.
Confirmed, 819.

RICHEY, C. L., nominated, 1541.
Confirmed, 1541-1542.

RICHEY, MISS CATHERINE F., nominated, 105.
Confirmed, 106.

RICHMOND, MRS. LEONA M., nominated, 9.
Confirmed, 13.

RICHMOND, S. M., nominated, 805.
Confirmed, 819.

RICHTER, ALBERT C., nominated, 1030.
Confirmed, 1031.

RICHARD, REMBRANDT P., nominated, 798.
Confirmed, 803.

RICKERT, CHAS. H., nominated, 245.
Confirmed, 248.

RICKERT, HORACE, nominated, 815.
Confirmed, 819.

RICKERT, MISS LILLIAN J., nominated, 815.
Confirmed, 819.

RICKETT, MISS FLORENCE G., nominated, 174.
Confirmed, 174-175.

RIDER, GREY S., nominated, 434.
Confirmed, 440.

RIDER, THOMAS J., nominated, 1963.
Confirmed, 1963.

RIDGWAY, MISS NELLIE D., nominated, 246.
Confirmed, 248.

RIDPATH, MISS R. GRACE, nominated, 811.
Confirmed, 819.

RIEGLE, JOHN A., nominated, 433.
Confirmed, 440.

RIEMAN, ABRAHAM B., nominated, 1962.
Confirmed, 1963.

RIESENMAN, JOS. Jr., nominated, 437.
Confirmed, 440.

RIESS, MISS D. F., nominated, 815.
Confirmed, 819.

RIFE, EDGAR B., nominated, 434.
Confirmed, 440.

RIGBERG, NATHAN, nominated, 247.
Confirmed, 248.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.—Continued.

RIGBY, JOS. F., nominated, 818.
Confirmed, 819.

RIGDON, NOBLE, nominated, 804.
Confirmed, 819.

RIGNEY, JOHN C. A., nominated, 248.
Confirmed, 248.

RILEY, E. A., nominated, 917.
Confirmed, 918.

RILEY, J. A., nominated, ——.
Confirmed, ——.

RINEHART, C. G., nominated, 1367.
Confirmed, 1369-1370.

Ring, MISS LORETTA C., nominated, 804.
Confirmed, 819.

RINGLAND, MISS MARY A., nominated, 801.
Confirmed, 803.

RIPPLE, JOHN F., nominated, 810.
Confirmed, 819.

RISI, PASQUALE C., nominated, 1541.
Confirmed, 1541-1542.

RISSINGER, WALDO J., nominated, 1540.
Confirmed, 1541-1542.

RITCHEY, VERNON L., nominated, 803.
Confirmed, 819.

RITTENHOUSE, MISS MARY I., nominated, 13.
Confirmed, 13.

RITTENHOUSE, Wm. H. nominated, 437.
Confirmed, 440.

RITTER, J. BRADY, nominated, 434.
Confirmed, 440.

RITTER, MALCOLM, L., nominated, 12.
Confirmed, 13.

RITTER, S. D., nominated, 1369.
Confirmed, 1369-1370.

RITTERHOFF, MRS. MARION BYRON, nominated, 1369.
Confirmed, 1369-1370.

RIVARD, EMILE V., nominated, 437.
Confirmed, 440.

ROACH, MISS HELEN M., nominated, 807.
Confirmed, 819.

ROATCH, FRANYLIN, nominated, 808.
Confirmed, 819.

ROBB, MISS E. RELDA, nominated, 808.
Confirmed, 819.

ROBBINS, A. J., nominated, 246.
Confirmed, 248.

ROBBINS, LEE W., nominated, 802.
Confirmed, 803.

ROBERTS, D. HERMAN, nominated, 809.
Confirmed, 819.

ROBERTS, D. K., nominated, 815.
Confirmed, 819.

ROBERTS, EDW. G., nominated, 805.
Confirmed, 819.

ROBERTS, FORREST H., nominated, 55.
Confirmed, 56-57.

ROBERTS, HORACE B., nominated, 806.
Confirmed, 819.

ROBERTS, HUGH, nominated, 2599.
Confirmed, 2599.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.—Continued.

ROBERTS, OWEN B., nominated, 917.
Confirmed, 918.

ROBERTSON, JOHN D., nominated, 663.
Confirmed, 663.

ROBERTSON, MISS JESSIE A., nominated, 433.
Confirmed, 440.

ROBINS, PAUL C., nominated, 9.
Confirmed, 13.

ROBINSON, ANDREW, nominated, 816.
Confirmed, 819.

ROBINSON, DON, nominated, 13.
Confirmed, 13.

ROBINSON, N. M., nominated, 3321.
Confirmed, 3322.

ROBINSON, PAUL M., nominated, 802.
Confirmed, 803.

ROBINSON, THOMAS F., nominated, 744.
Confirmed, 745.

ROBINSON, V. B., nominated, 1367.
Confirmed, 1369-1370.

ROCAP, RED, nominated, 1822.
Confirmed, 1822.

ROCAP, WILLIAM A., nominated, 815.
Confirmed, 819.

ROCHE, REDMOND H., nominated, 9.
Confirmed, 13.

ROCHMAN, MISS SARAH, nominated, 3321.
Confirmed, 3322.

ROCKAFELLOW, MISS F. C., nominated, 55.
Confirmed, 56-57.

ROCKWELL, FRANK H., nominated, 56.
Confirmed, 56-57.

ROCKWELL, MISS ELLA, nominated, 434.
Confirmed, 440.

RODE, CHARLES A., nominated, 805.
Confirmed, 819.

RODENHISER, MISS MARGARET E., nominated, 808.
Confirmed, 819.

RODGERS, CHARLES L., nominated, 56.
Confirmed, 56-57.

RODGERS, DANIEL C., nominated, 807.
Confirmed, 819.

RODGERS, MISS ALICE C., nominated, 247.
Confirmed, 248.

RODNEY, I. N., nominated, 917.
Confirmed, 918.

RODOVSKY, MISS MOLLYE, nominated, 816.
Confirmed, 819.

RODRIGUES, J. A., nominated, 815.
Confirmed, 819.

RODY, MISS M. A., nominated, 805.
Confirmed, 819.

ROECKLE, GEORGE A., nominated, 10.
Confirmed, 13.

ROEMHILD, ALBERT C., nominated, 437.
Confirmed, 440.

ROGAL, MAX, nominated, 803.
Confirmed, 819.

ROGAN, I. L., nominated, 156.
Confirmed, 158-159.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.—Continued.

ROGERS, HUGH A., nominated, 801.
Confirmed, 803.

ROHRER, MISS MARY E., nominated, 816.
Confirmed, 819.

ROHRMANN, FREDERICK A. Jr., nominated, 155.
Confirmed, 158-159.

ROLAND, C. J., nominated, 596.
Confirmed, 597.

ROLAND, MISS ELSIE M., nominated, 433.
Confirmed, 440.

ROLL, JOSEPH J., nominated, 247.
Confirmed, 248.

ROMBERGER, RALPH E., nominated, 812.
Confirmed, 819.

ROMAN, M. J., nominated, 54.
Confirmed, 56-57.

ROMM, HARRY, nominated, 814.
Confirmed, 819.

ROMMEL, HARRY W., nominated, 812.
Confirmed, 819.

ROONEY, JOSEPH F., nominated, 744.
Confirmed, 745.

ROOS, MISS ELSA M., nominated, 1369.
Confirmed, 1369-1370.

RORER, JOHN, nominated, 439.
Confirmed, 440.

RORER, WILLIAM RUSSELL, nominated, 663.
Confirmed, 663.

ROSATO, PETER, nominated, 1369.
Confirmed, 1369-1370.

ROSE, C. MELVEN, noinated, 814.
Confirmed, 819.

ROSE, PAUL H., nominated, 806.
Confirmed, 819.

ROSE, SOLOMON S., nominated, 247.
Confirmed, 248.

ROSEMAN, ALEXANDER, A., nominated, 437.
Confirmed, 440.

ROSEMAN, JOHN, nominated, 157.
Confirmed, 158-159.

ROSEN, ARTHUR W., nominated, 800.
Confirmed, 803.

ROSEN, BENJAMIN, nominated, 2489.
Confirmed, 2489-2490.

ROSEN, DAVID, nominated, 814.
Confirmed, 819.

ROSEN, NATHAN A., nominated, 13.
Confirmed, 13.

ROSENBERG, ALEXIS, nominated, 474.
Confirmed, 475.

ROSENBERG, LOUIS, nominated, 12.
Confirmed, 13.

ROSENBERG, MAX A., nominated, 10.
Confirmed, 13.

ROSENBERGER, ERWIN A., nominated, 1963.
Confirmed, 1963.

ROSENBLATT, AARON, nominated, 814.
Confirmed, 819.

ROSENBLUM, HARRY, nominated, 813.
Confirmed, 819.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.—Continued.

ROSENBLUM, JACOB, nominated, 437.
Confirmed, 440.

ROSENBLUM, MAURICE, nominated, 1030.
Confirmed, 1031.

ROSENBLUTH, JOSEPH J., nominated, 801.
Confirmed, 803.

ROSENFELD, HARRY A., nominated, 437.
Confirmed, 440.

ROSENKRANS, HARRY BRYAN, nominated, 543.
Confirmed, 543.

ROSENMAN, ALEXANDER, nominated, 816.
Confirmed, 819.

ROSENMAN, HERMAN, nominated, 1367.
Confirmed, 1369-1370.

ROSENSTEEL, MISS ETTA O., nominated, 3052.
Confirmed, 3052.

ROSENSTOCK, J. E., nominated, 246.
Confirmed, 248.

ROSENTHAL, PHILIP, nominated, 2097.
Confirmed, 2098.

ROSESSNER, JOSEPH H., nominated, 1664.
Confirmed, 1664-1665.

ROSIER, ALBERT D., nominated, 1029.
Confirmed, 1031.

ROSOF, NAT, nominated, 816.
Confirmed, 819.

ROSS, HUGH L., nominated, 1030.
Confirmed, 1031.

ROSS, MISS EDNA M., nominated, 3052.
Confirmed, 3052.

ROSS, MRS. LOUISE M., nominated, 1369.
Confirmed, 1369-1370.

ROSS, ROBERT C., nominated, 812.
Confirmed, 819.

ROSSI, CARLO, nominated, 155.
Confirmed, 158-159.

ROSSI, WILLIAM, nominated, 798.
Confirmed, 803.

ROSSITER, JOS. N. F., nominated, 596.
Confirmed, 597.

ROTAN, MISS EMMA F., nominated, 814.
Confirmed, 819.

ROTENBURY, HARRY T., nominated, 1962.
Confirmed, 1963.

ROTH, C. H., nominated, 2349.
Confirmed, 2350.

ROTH, HARRY KLEIN, nominated, 815.
Confirmed, 819.

ROTH, MRS. BESSIE L., nominated, 155.
Confirmed, 158-159.

ROTH, MRS. CORA A., nominated, 812.
Confirmed, 819.

ROTHWELL, MRS. MABEL T., nominated, 247.
Confirmed, 248.

ROUSH, EARL M., nominated, 812.
Confirmed, 819.

ROUTMAN, HARRY, nominated, 1030.
Confirmed, 1031.

ROVINE, ALEXANDER L., nominated, 437.
Confirmed, 440.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.—Continued.

ROWE, MRS. EDNA C., nominated, 818.
Confirmed, 819.

ROWE, WILLIAM G., nominated, 812.
Confirmed, 819.

ROWLAND, MISS GARNETT L., nominated, 1541.
Confirmed, 1541-1542.

ROWLAND, NATHAN E., nominated, 157.
Confirmed, 158-159.

ROWLAND, W. ROBERT, nominated, 13.
Confirmed, 13.

ROWLEY, CLARENCE B., nominated, 818.
Confirmed, 819.

ROYER, G. S., nominated, 2349.
Confirmed, 2350.

ROY, JAY D., nominated, 157.
Confirmed, 158-159.

ROY, NICHOLAS A., nominated, 2098.
Confirmed, 2098.

RUBENSTEIN, CHARLES J., nominated, 805.
Confirmed, 819.

RUBIN, JOSEPH, nominated, 1963.
Confirmed, 1963.

RUBIN, MAX, nominated, 813.
Confirmed, 819.

RUBIN, MISS ALFREDA E., nominated, 13.
Confirmed, 13.

RUCH, MISS JENNIE A., nominated, 815.
Confirmed, 819.

RUDISILL, H. B., nominated, 818.
Confirmed, 819.

RUDOLPH, A. C., nominated, 806.
Confirmed, 819.

RUDOLPH, MISS E. D., nominated, 815.
Confirmed, 819.

RUDZINSKI, BOLESLAUS F., nominated, 801.
Confirmed, 803.

RUETER, CHARLES W., nominated, 10.
Confirmed, 13.

RUETER, HENRY J., nominated, 812.
Confirmed, 819.

RUETER, WM. H., nominated, 10.
Confirmed, 13.

RUFF, FRANK S., Jr., nominated, 744.
Confirmed, 745.

RUFF, MISS ANGELA M., nominated, 1821.
Confirmed, 1822.

RUFFNER, JAMES W., nominated, 8.
Confirmed, 13.

RUGUS, GEO. S., nominated, 1369.
Confirmed, 1369-1370.

RULETTER, JOHN S., nominated, 1030.
Confirmed, 1031.

RUMMEL, MRS. CORA G., nominated, 817.
Confirmed, 819.

RUMORE, ANTHONY, nominated, 812.
Confirmed, 819.

RUNDLE, ROBERT A., nominated, 104.
Confirmed, 106.

RUNYAN, JOHN T., nominated, 811.
Confirmed, 819.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.—Continued.

RUOFF, HERMANN F., nominated, 1029.
Confirmed, 1031.

RUPERT, MRS. LORETTA CARR, nominated, 2910.
Confirmed, 2910-2911.

RUPERT, OTIS E., nominated, 2598.
Confirmed, 2599.

RUPERTUS, ISADORE A., nominated, 104.
Confirmed, 106.

RUPPIN, ROBERT, nominated, 810.
Confirmed, 819.

RUPPRECHT, GEORGE S., nominated, 1962.
Confirmed, 1963.

RUSH, BENJAMIN H., nominated, 595.
Confirmed, 597.

RUSH, MRS. MIRIAM R., nominated, 814.
Confirmed, 819.

RUSSELL, ALEXANDER F., nominated, 10.
Confirmed, 13.

RUSSELL, C. BREWSTER, nominated, 814.
Confirmed, 819.

RUSSELL, HERBERT C., nominated, 2098.
Confirmed, 2098.

RUSSELL, JOHN H., nominated, 1664.
Confirmed, 1664-1665.

RUSSELL, MISS EDITH H., nominated, 800.
Confirmed, 803.

RUTH, AUSTIN S., nominated, 1030.
Confirmed, 1031.

RUTH, JOHN F., nominated, 800.
Confirmed, 803.

RUTH, MISS F. PEARL, nominated, 806.
Confirmed, 819.

RUTHERFORD, H. E., nominated, 798.
Confirmed, 803.

RUTHHART, WALTER C., nominated, 810.
Confirmed, 819.

RUTKOWSKI, JOSEPH S., nominated, 595.
Confirmed, 597.

RUTTKAY, MARTIN, nominated, 596.
Confirmed, 597.

RYALS, L. A., nominated, 246.
Confirmed, 248.

RYAN, JAMES, Jr., nominated, 1030.
Confirmed, 1031.

RYAN, MISS ETHEL B., nominated, 807.
Confirmed, 819.

RYAN, W. B., nominated, 205.
Confirmed, 205.

RYDER, PATRICK J., nominated, 8.
Confirmed, 13.

RYLAND, JAMES J., nominated, 809.
Confirmed, 819.

RYLANDER, A. R., nominated, 105.
Confirmed, 106.

RYNKIEWICZ, Wm. F., nominated, 3683.
Confirmed, 3683.

SABLE, LOUIS B., nominated, 804.
Confirmed, 819.

SABOL, JOHN A., nominated, 811.
Confirmed, 819.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.—Continued.

SACCOMANDI, FRANK, nominated, 816.
Confirmed, 819.

SACHER, FRED A., nominated, 155.
Confirmed, 158-159.

SAGAN, SAMUEL, nominated, 2238.
Confirmed, 2238.

SAGINAW, ANTHONY J., nominated, 1821.
Confirmed, 1822.

SAITZ, EDWARD J., nominated, 433.
Confirmed, 440.

SALCAU, JOHN, nominated, 1223.
Confirmed, 1224.

SALE, GEORGE T. Jr., nominated, 814.
Confirmed, 819.

SALING, W. A., nominated, 818.
Confirmed, 819.

SALKELD, R. C., nominated, 744.
Confirmed, 745.

SALKOWE, SAMUEL, nominated, 437.
Confirmed, 440.

SALMON, CHAS. H., nominated, 437.
Confirmed, 440.

SALTZER, HARRY J., nominated, 158.
Confirmed, 158-159.

SALUS, EUGENE D., nominated, 813.
Confirmed, 819.

SAMANS, SAMUEL J., nominated, 158.
Confirmed, 158-159.

SAMUELS, ROBERT, nominated, 1962.
Confirmed, 1963.

SANDERS, GEORGE D., nominated, 434.
Confirmed, 440.

SANDS, MRS. OLIVE R., nominated, 2598.
Confirmed, 2599.

SANDULAK, MICHAEL G., nominated, 1541.
Confirmed, 1541-1542.

SANICOLA, JOSEPH, nominated, 816.
Confirmed, 819.

SANKEY, THOMAS H., nominated, 9.
Confirmed, 13.

SANTELLI, JOSEPH, nominated, 104.
Confirmed, 106.

SARGENT, GEORGE, nominated, 595.
Confirmed, 597.

SARSHIK, JACOB, nominated, 816.
Confirmed, 819.

SARVOR, MISS ROSE, nominated, 1821.
Confirmed, 1822.

SASSI, DAMIANO, nominated, 816.
Confirmed, 819.

SAUERS, GEORGE M., nominated, 815.
Confirmed, 819.

SAUL, MAX, nominated, 804.
Confirmed, 819.

SAURMAN, W. NORRIS, nominated, 816.
Confirmed, 819.

SAUSSER, H. M., nominated, 1367.
Confirmed, 1369-1370.

SAVAGE, MRS. MILDRED M., nominated, 3168.
Confirmed, 3168.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.—Continued.

SAVIGE, LAURENCE D., nominated, 802.
Confirmed, 803.

SAVILLE, MISS F. A., nominated, 247.
Confirmed, 248.

SAWDERS, F. P., nominated, 805.
Confirmed, 819.

SAWTELLE, F. M., nominated, 807.
Confirmed, 819.

SAWYER, ERNEST L., nominated, 805.
Confirmed, 819.

SAWYER, HENRY P., nominated, 817.
Confirmed, 819.

SAWYER, MISS LAURA M., nominated, 807.
Confirmed, 819.

SAYER, MISS MABEL G., nominated, 433.
Confirmed, 440.

SAYERS, L. W., nominated, 2237.
Confirmed, 2238.

SCANNELL, RICHARD SHERIDAN, nominated, 816.
Confirmed, 819.

SCANOR, BERYL L., nominated, 158.
Confirmed, 158-159.

SCARBINSKI, S. F., nominated, 804.
Confirmed, 819.

SCAREM, MISS FLORENCE, nominated, 798.
Confirmed, 803.

SCARGILL, JOE, nominated, 811.
Confirmed, 819.

SCARICAMAZZA, LUIGI, nominated, 917.
Confirmed, 918.

SCHADE, RUSSELL, nominated, 438.
Confirmed, 440.

SCHAEFER, B. C., nominated, 818.
Confirmed, 819.

SCHAEFER, GEO. N., nominated, 805.
Confirmed, 819.

SCHAEFER, HARRY C., nominated, 11.
Confirmed, 13.

SCHAEFER, JOHN L., nominated, 804.
Confirmed, 819.

SCHAFFER, MISS ELEANOR C., nominated, 11.
Confirmed, 13.

SCHAEFFER, MISS EMILY I., nominated, 806.
Confirmed, 819.

SCHAFER, CHARLES, nominated, 1962.
Confirmed, 1963.

SCHAFFNER, F. J., nominated, 9.
Confirmed, 13.

SCHAFFNER, MISS L. H., nominated, 433.
Confirmed, 440.

SCHAIDLER, FREDERICK, nominated, 437.
Confirmed, 440.

SCHALLER, FRANK C., nominated, 1541.
Confirmed, 1541-1542.

SCHALLER, WILLIAM, nominated, 55.
Confirmed, 56-57.

SCHAMING, J. J., nominated, 804.
Confirmed, 819.

SCHANTZ, WALTER L., nominated, 54.
Confirmed, 56-57.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.—Continued.

SCHATZ, MISS HENRIETTA, nominated, 814.
Confirmed, 819.

SCHAUB, ALBERT G., nominated, 155.
Confirmed, 158-159.

SCHECHTEL, MISS SADIE, nominated, 816.
Confirmed, 819.

SCHEEREN, FRITZ, nominated, 433.
Confirmed, 440.

SCHEETZ, MISS SARA C., nominated, 811.
Confirmed, 819.

SCHEFFEY, RICHARD H., nominated, 812.
Confirmed, 819.

SCHEIN, SAUL, nominated, 104.
Confirmed, 106.

SCHEMM, EDWARD F., nominated, 814.
Confirmed, 819.

SCHERSCHING, H., nominated, 744.
Confirmed, 745.

SCHEURLE, MISS KATHERINE, nominated, 815.
Confirmed, 819.

SCHIAVO, PASCO, nominated, 156.
Confirmed, 158-159.

SCHIBENER, CHARLES F., nominated, 247.
Confirmed, 248.

SCHICK, WILLIAM G., nominated, 814.
Confirmed, 819.

SCHINNELLER, MRS. L. E., nominated, 2349.
Confirmed, 2350.

SCHLEGAL, FRED W., nominated, 810.
Confirmed, 819.

SCHLICK, WILLIAM H., nominated, 2349.
Confirmed, 2350.

SCHMALTZ, MISS ERNA E., nominated, 807.
Confirmed, 819.

SCHMIDT, GEORGE, nominated, 816.
Confirmed, 819.

SCHMIDT, HENRY J., nominated, 2237.
Confirmed, 2238.

SCHMIDT, JULIUS, nominated, 433.
Confirmed, 440.

SCHMIDT, MRS. MAUDE, nominated, 596.
Confirmed, 597.

SCHMIDT, ROSCOE C., nominated, 247.
Confirmed, 248.

SCHMITZ, JOSEPH J., nominated, 798.
Confirmed, 803.

SCHMUCKER, J. C., nominated, 157.
Confirmed, 158-159.

SCHMUCKER, NICHOLAS J., nominated, 809.
Confirmed, 819.

SCHNAEBELE, HERMAN E., nominated, 437.
Confirmed, 440.

SCHNEIDER, HENRY C., nominated, 818.
Confirmed, 819.

SCHNEIDER, THEODORE Jr., nominated, 2910.
Confirmed, 2910-2911.

SCHNERER, MISS M. ADA, nominated, 810.
Confirmed, 819.

SCHNURE, FRANK B., nominated, 1224.
Confirmed, 1224.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.—Continued.

SCHOCH, LeROY, nominated, 10.
Confirmed, 13.

SCHOLL, FRED H., nominated, 12.
Confirmed, 13.

SCHRADER, MISS W. A., nominated, 814.
Confirmed, 819.

SCHRAMM, K. O. F., nominated, 543.
Confirmed, 543.

SCHRAMM, MRS. JOSEPHINE, nominated, 798.
Confirmed, 803.

SCHRECK, MISS ELVERA E., nominated, 2349.
Confirmed, 2350.

SCHREIBER, MISS M. E., nominated, 804.
Confirmed, 819.

SCHRIER, MISS MARGARET L., nominated, 2349.
Confirmed, 2350.

SCHROCK, ALBERT A., nominated, 595.
Confirmed, 597.

SCHROEDEL, HERMAN, nominated, 474.
Confirmed, 475.

SCHROEDER, HENRY P., nominated, 663.
Confirmed, 663.

SCHROYER, MISS HANNAH B., nominated, 3052.
Confirmed, 3052.

SCHUBERT, W. C., nominated, 1223.
Confirmed, 1224.

SCHUCHMAN, H. H. W., nominated, 798.
Confirmed, 803.

SCHULLERMAN, FERD J., nominated, 809.
Confirmed, 819.

SCHULTZ, JOHN, nominated, 2910.
Confirmed, 2910-2911.

SCHULTZ, MISS ROSE, nominated, 807.
Confirmed, 819.

SCHULTZBACH, JOHN C., nominated, 816.
Confirmed, 819.

SCHUMACHER, HARRY L., nominated, 438.
Confirmed, 440.

SCHUMACHER, W. J., nominated, 1664.
Confirmed, 1664-1665.

SCHUMANN, CARL L., nominated, 433.
Confirmed, 440.

SCHUMUCKER, RALPH C., nominated, 433.
Confirmed, 440.

SCHURGOT, FRANK J., nominated, 437.
Confirmed, 440.

SCHURR, MISS MARY R., nominated, 806.
Confirmed, 819.

SCHWAAB, JOSEPH, nominated, 437.
Confirmed, 440.

SCHWARTZ, ALLEN I., nominated, ——.
Confirmed, ——.

SCHWARTZ, BENJAMIN W., nominated, 70.
Confirmed, 70.

SCHWARTZ, GEORGE, nominated, 808.
Confirmed, 819.

SCHWARTZ, HARRY A., nominated, 802.
Confirmed, 803.

SCHWARTZ, HENRY C., nominated, 174.
Confirmed, 174-175.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.—Continued.

SCHWARTZ, I. A., nominated, ——
Confirmed, ——

SCHWARTZ, LOUIS, nominated, 433.
Confirmed, 440.

SCHWARTZ, MISS EDNA F., nominated, 815.
Confirmed, 819.

SCHWARTZ, Wm. B., nominated, 813.
Confirmed, 819.

SCHWEIKERT, MISS H. M., nominated, 2097.
Confirmed, 2098.

SCHWEITZER, LOUIS C., nominated, 433.
Confirmed, 440.

SCHWING, EMIL C., nominated, 807.
Confirmed, 819.

SCIARRO, DOMENICK, nominated, 815.
Confirmed, 819.

SCOLLINS, M. PAUL, nominated, 804.
Confirmed, 819.

SCOTT, ALLAN W., nominated, 438.
Confirmed, 440.

SCOTT, HARRY A., nominated, 434.
Confirmed, 440.

SCOTT, JOHN D., nominated, 158.
Confirmed, 158-159.

SCOTT, MISS ETHEL, nominated, 1030.
Confirmed, 1031.

SCOTT, MISS MARY B., nominated, 12.
Confirmed, 13.

SCOTT, W. C., nominated, 433.
Confirmed, 440.

SCOTTDALE, B. C. BELL, nominated, 437.
Confirmed, 440.

SCOTTDALE, F. B. FOLK, nominated, 801.
Confirmed, 803.

SCOTTI, D., nominated, 808.
Confirmed, 819.

SCULL, WILLIAM C., nominated, 814.
Confirmed, 819.

SCULLIN, JOHN J., nominated, 3052.
Confirmed, 3052.

SEAMAN, A. H., nominated, 1541.
Confirmed, 1541-1542.

SEAMAN, ALLEN K., nominated, 806.
Confirmed, 819.

SEDGWICK, MISS GLADYS B., nominated, 805.
Confirmed, 819.

SEDLAK, CHAS. A., nominated, 804.
Confirmed, 819.

SEEL, GEORGE W., nominated, 1962.
Confirmed, 1963.

SEELEY, CLAUDE E., nominated, 917.
Confirmed, 918.

SEESE, CHARLES E., nominated, 157.
Confirmed, 158-159.

SEGAL, S. J., nominated, 814.
Confirmed, 819.

SEIBERLICH, CHARLES A., nominated, 802.
Confirmed, 803.

SEIBERT, H. E., nominated, 53.
Confirmed, 56-57.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.—Continued.

SEIBERT, MISS ELSIE M., nominated, 812.
Confirmed, 819.

SEIBERT, MISS MARTHA B., nominated, 805.
Confirmed, 819.

SEIBERT, MRS. VIRGINIA, nominated, 10.
Confirmed, 13.

SEIBERT, R. S., nominated, 803.
Confirmed, 819.

SEIBLER, F. W., nominated, 812.
Confirmed, 819.

SEIDEL, EDWARD A., nominated, 433.
Confirmed, 440.

SEIDEL, H. C., nominated, 1541.
Confirmed, 1541-1542.

SEIDMAN, ISAAC, nominated, 2238.
Confirmed, 2238.

SEIFERTH, Wm. J., nominated, 9.
Confirmed, 13.

SEIGER, CHARLES, nominated, 816.
Confirmed, 819.

SEIGERT, Wm. PARKER, nominated, 2238.
Confirmed, 2238.

SEIGWORTH, FRANK H., nominated, 807.
Confirmed, 819.

SEILER, MRS. ANITA, nominated, 807.
Confirmed, 819.

SEINFELD, MISS SARA, nominated, 816.
Confirmed, 819.

SEITZ, RUSSELL, nominated, 2349.
Confirmed, 2350.

SEITZINGER, CHAS. N., nominated, 1223.
Confirmed, 1224.

SEKERAK, JOHN P., nominated, 817.
Confirmed, 819.

SELL, HARVEY, nominated, 2910.
Confirmed, 2910-2911.

SELLERS, G. E., nominated, 54.
Confirmed, 56-57.

SELLERS, MISS KATHERINE F., nominated, 247.
Confirmed, 248.

SELMI, WILLIAM, nominated, 437.
Confirmed, 440.

SELTZ, HENRY E., nominated, 2097.
Confirmed, 2098.

SEMENOW, ROBERT W., nominated, 1029.
Confirmed, 1031.

SENESE, OTTO R., nominated, 813.
Confirmed, 819.

SENNETT, PENROSE, nominated, 246.
Confirmed, 248.

SERFASS, JOSHUA R., nominated, 814.
Confirmed, 819.

SERIGHT, JESSE K., nominated, 155.
Confirmed, 158-159.

SESLER, FRED A., nominated, 1821.
Confirmed, 1822.

SETON, J. GEORGE, nominated, 437.
Confirmed, 440.

SEUFFERT, ALLYN E., nominated, 2599.
Confirmed, 2599.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.—Continued.

SEXTON, EDMOND A., nominated, 812.
Confirmed, 819.

SEXTON, LEE W., nominated, 1030.
Confirmed, 1031.

SEXTON, MRS. EMMA E., nominated, 808.
Confirmed, 819.

SHADER, A. HAMILTON, nominated, 808.
Confirmed, 819.

SHAEFFER, CHARLES S. Jr., nominated, 1541.
Confirmed, 1541-1542.

SHAFER, CHARLES W. K., nominated, 156.
Confirmed, 158-159.

SHAFER, JOHN S., nominated, 804.
Confirmed, 819.

SHAFER, WILLIAM A., nominated, 246.
Confirmed, 248.

SHAFFER, C. VICTOR, nominated, 1962.
Confirmed, 1963.

SHAFFER, WILLIAM C., nominated, 158.
Confirmed, 158-159.

SHAFFER, WILLIAM R., nominated, 810.
Confirmed, 819.

SHAFFNER, ROBERT R., nominated, 158.
Confirmed, 158-159.

SHALLCROSS, M. CORSON, nominated, 69.
Confirmed, 70.

SHALTER, MISS DOROTHY L., nominated, 433.
Confirmed, 440.

SHANEY, W. A. W., nominated, 1822.
Confirmed, 1822.

SHANKS, JOHN, nominated, 803.
Confirmed, 819.

SHANKS, J. R., nominated, 437.
Confirmed, 440.

SHANLEY, MISS JULIA, nominated, 817.
Confirmed, 819.

SHANNON, MISS ADILENA C., nominated, 1030.
Confirmed, 1031.

SHAPIRO, DAVID, nominated, 10.
Confirmed, 13.

SHAPPELL, W. E., nominated, 10.
Confirmed, 13.

SHARADIN, HOWARD S., nominated, 806.
Confirmed, 819.

SHARF, ABRAHAM, nominated, 798.
Confirmed, 803.

SHARP, HARRY J., nominated, 438.
Confirmed, 440.

SHARP, HARRY P., nominated, 437.
Confirmed, 440.

SHARP, J. RAYMOND, nominated, 815.
Confirmed, 819.

SHARPE, CHAUNCEY W., nominated, 800.
Confirmed, 803.

SHARRETTS, PAUL D., nominated, 434.
Confirmed, 440.

SHAULIUS, NORMAN M., nominated, 802.
Confirmed, 803.

SHAULL, CLYDE, L., nominated, 803.
Confirmed, 803.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.—Continued.

SHAW, IRA C., nominated, 474.
Confirmed, 475.

SHAW, IRVIN V., nominated, 807.
Confirmed, 819.

SHAW, JOSEPH F., nominated, 812.
Confirmed, 819.

SHAW, R. M., nominated, 1223.
Confirmed, 1224.

SHAY, MISS JULIA V., nominated, 155.
Confirmed, 158-159.

SHAY, MISS NELLIE C., nominated, 156.
Confirmed, 158-159.

SHAY, WILLIAM FIELD, nominated, 812.
Confirmed, 819.

SHEAHAN, MISS EILEEN, nominated, 806.
Confirmed, 819.

SHEARER, RAYMOND D., nominated, 810.
Confirmed, 819.

SHEARIN, THOMAS I., nominated, 158.
Confirmed, 158-159.

SHEDDEN, LEON B., nominated, 432.
Confirmed, 440.

SHEDWICK, JOHN A., nominated, 437.
Confirmed, 440.

SHEEDY, MORGAN J., nominated, 806.
Confirmed, 819.

SHEELER, MRS. RUTH M., nominated, 596.
Confirmed, 597.

SHEER, CLARENCE, nominated, 1664.
Confirmed, 1664-1665.

SHEFFER, EPHRAIM C., nominated, 596.
Confirmed, 597.

SHEFTZ, STEPHEN J., nominated, 744.
Confirmed, 745.

SHEINBERG, EDW. S., nominated, 798.
Confirmed, 803.

SHEIP, MRS. C. ALMA, nominated, 69.
Confirmed, 70.

SHELDEN, MISS JANE L., nominated, 815.
Confirmed, 819.

SHELLENBERGER, N. W., nominated, 814.
Confirmed, 819.

SHENK, HARVEY K., nominated, 807.
Confirmed, 819.

SHEPARD, ROBERT G., nominated, 10.
Confirmed, 13.

SHEPHERD, RUSSEL M., nominated, 810.
Confirmed, 819.

SHER, MISS MARGARET M., nominated, 801.
Confirmed, 803.

SHERBINE, S. P., nominated, 817.
Confirmed, 819.

SHERMAN, HENRY, nominated, 3052.
Confirmed, 3052.

SHERMAN, JOHN, nominated, 815.
Confirmed, 819.

SHERMER, WILLIAM, nominated, 105.
Confirmed, 106.

SHERRER, MISS IDA L., nominated, 9.
Confirmed, 13.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.—Continued.

SHERWIN, J. M., nominated, 800.
Confirmed, 803.

SHERWIN, ROBERT, nominated, 818.
Confirmed, 819.

SHETTEL, LLOYD L., nominated, 1541.
Confirmed, 1541-1542.

SHETTER, JACOB H., nominated, 437.
Confirmed, 440.

SHIDLER, J. W., nominated, 818.
Confirmed, 819.

SHIELDS, JAMES C., nominated, 818.
Confirmed, 819.

SHIELDS, J. M., nominated, 804.
Confirmed, 819.

SHIELDS, MRS. MAY C., nominated, 806.
Confirmed, 819.

SHIELDS, THOS. W., nominated, 818.
Confirmed, 819.

SHIFFER, FRANK E., nominated, 1367.
Confirmed, 1369-1370.

SHIFFER, WILL A., nominated, 1367.
Confirmed, 1369-1370.

SHIFFERT, L. A., nominated, 435.
Confirmed, 440.

SHIGO, JOHN, nominated, 247.
Confirmed, 248.

SHILLING, JAMES A., nominated, 806.
Confirmed, 819.

SHIMER, MISS FLORENCE E., nominated, 811.
Confirmed, 819.

SHIMP, ANDREW E., nominated, 810.
Confirmed, 819.

SHINTON, MRS. EVELYN SCOTT, nominated, 1369.
Confirmed, 1369-1370.

SHIPMAN, C. F., nominated, 55.
Confirmed, 56-57.

SHIRK, S. L. CARPENTER, nominated, 800.
Confirmed, 803.

SHOCHET, ABRAHAM P., nominated, 1541.
Confirmed, 1541-1542.

SHOEMAKER, CHARLES, nominated, 1030.
Confirmed, 1031.

SHOEMAKER, J. R., nominated, 817.
Confirmed, 819.

SHOENER, A. G., nominated, 800.
Confirmed, 803.

SHOFSKY, ANDREW J., nominated, 817.
Confirmed, 819.

SHOOP, I. E., nominated, 810.
Confirmed, 819.

SHOOP, MISS VIRGINIA C., nominated, 53.
Confirmed, 56-57.

SHORT, H. L., nominated, 1030.
Confirmed, 1031.

SHOTZ, LEWIS, nominated, 812.
Confirmed, 819.

SHOUP, CHAS. M., nominated, 1030.
Confirmed, 1031.

SHRADER, LAIRD F., nominated, 439.
Confirmed, 440.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.—Continued.

SHRIVER, JOHN A., nominated, 55.
Confirmed, 56-57.

SHUGAR, MISS MINNIE, nominated, 814.
Confirmed, 819.

SHUGG, WILLIAM, nominated, 437.
Confirmed, 440.

SHULDE, ROBT. P., nominated, 811.
Confirmed, 819.

SHULTZ, GEORGE W., nominated, 9.
Confirmed, 13.

SHUMAKER, MISS LENA G., nominated, 434.
Confirmed, 440.

SHUPP, GEO. E., nominated, 806.
Confirmed, 819.

SHUTTLEWORTH, E. IRVING, nominated, 1368.
Confirmed, 1369-1370.

SIBERT, MISS FLORENCE M., nominated, 804.
Confirmed, 819.

SICKEL, MISS LAURA K., nominated, 816.
Confirmed, 819.

SICKERMAN, SAMUEL, nominated, 2098.
Confirmed, 2098.

SICKLER, J. E., nominated, 55.
Confirmed, 56-57.

SIDES, W. FRANKLIN, nominated, 438.
Confirmed, 440.

SIEBERG, EVERETT H., nominated, 811.
Confirmed, 819.

SIEBERT, F. W., nominated, 155.
Confirmed, 158-159.

SIEGFRIED, MISS COARDELIA E., nominated, 13.
Confirmed, 13.

SIERER, MISS M. DOROTHY, nominated, 54.
Confirmed, 56-57.

SIGNORELLI, ANGELO, nominated, 813.
Confirmed, 819.

SIKLER, MRS. BESSIE F., nominated, 811.
Confirmed, 819.

SIKOV, MEYER S., nominated, 433.
Confirmed, 440.

SILFIES, JACOB H., nominated, 3171.
Confirmed, 3171.

SILK, J. MERYL, nominated, 805.
Confirmed, 819.

SILVER, HERMAN N., nominated, 439.
Confirmed, 440.

SILVER, JOSEPH S., nominated, 1664.
Confirmed, 1664-1665.

SILVER, MISS NELLIE, nominated, 1368.
Confirmed, 1369-1370.

SILVERMAN, JOSEPH, nominated, 815.
Confirmed, 819.

SILVERMAN, LOUIS, nominated, 813.
Confirmed, 819.

SILVEUS, JOHN T., nominated, 9.
Confirmed, 13.

SILVIS, MRS. OLIVE M., nominated, 818.
Confirmed, 819.

SIMAS, MISS JESSIE R., nominated, 54.
Confirmed, 56-57.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.—Continued.

SIMCOX, JAMES C., nominated, 56.
Confirmed, 56-57.

SOMMONS, FRANK K., nominated, 803.
Confirmed, 819.

SIMMONS, THOMAS D., nominated, 434.
Confirmed, 440.

SIMMS, JAMES HAY, nominated, 474.
Confirmed, 475.

SIMON, A. M., nominated, 432.
Confirmed, 440.

SIMON, DAVID M., nominated, 805.
Confirmed, 819.

SIMON, MAHLON B., nominated, 3884.
Confirmed, 3884.

SIMONS, EDWARD J., nominated, 1368.
Confirmed, 1369-1370.

SIMONS, JOSEPH H., nominated, 437.
Confirmed, 440.

SIMPSON, ABNER, nominated, 437.
Confirmed, 440.

SIMPSON, HARRY A., nominated, 596.
Confirmed, 597.

SIMPSON, ROBERT, nominated, 439.
Confirmed, 440.

SIMPSON, WILLIAM C., nominated, 815.
Confirmed, 819.

SIMRELL, STANLEY A., nominated, 2598.
Confirmed, 2599.

SIMS, CURTIS P., nominated, 806.
Confirmed, 819.

SIMS, HAROLD C., nominated, 13.
Confirmed, 13.

SIMS, MICHAEL, nominated, 817.
Confirmed, 819.

SINCLAIR, MISS CHARLOTTE E., nominated, 437.
Confirmed, 440.

SINEX, HENRY C., nominated, 437.
Confirmed, 440.

SINGER, HARRY J., nominated, 433.
Confirmed, 440.

SINNAMON, H. H., nominated, 3321.
Confirmed, 3322.

SINWELL, WILLIAM, nominated, 1030.
Confirmed, 1031.

SION, ISAAC, nominated, 105.
Confirmed, 106.

SIPE, MRS. ELMA E., nominated, 807.
Confirmed, 819.

SIPPLE, JOHN J., nominated, 3171.
Confirmed, 3171.

SIRKIN, WILLIAM I., nominated, 813.
Confirmed, 819.

SISSON, SPENCER A., nominated, 174.
Confirmed, 174-175.

SITLER, DANIEL W., nominated, 807.
Confirmed, 819.

SKELLY, DANIEL A., nominated, 1028.
Confirmed, 1031.

SKERRETT, HARRY G., nominated, 813.
Confirmed, 819.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.—Continued.

SKILLCORN, WILLIAM, nominated, 817.
Confirmed, 819.

SKILLMAN, DAVID B., nominated, 663.
Confirmed, 663.

SKILTON, G. N., nominated, 815.
Confirmed, 819.

SKINNER, J. H., nominated, 433.
Confirmed, 440.

SKUZINSKI, ALEX, nominated, 2237.
Confirmed, 2238.

SLACK, H. B., nominated, 800.
Confirmed, 803.

SLACK, J. FRANK, nominated, 1030.
Confirmed, 1031.

SLACK, JOSEPH B., nominated, 2910.
Confirmed, 2910-2911.

SLATTERY, MARTIN J. Jr., nominated, 815.
Confirmed, 819.

SLIKES, M. MALCOLM, nominated, 13.
Confirmed, 13.

SLOAN, A. E., nominated, 808.
Confirmed, 819.

SLOAN, DAIL A., nominated, 247.
Confirmed, 248.

SLOAN, ELMER E., nominated, 817.
Confirmed, 819.

SLOAN, EUGENE C., nominated, 817.
Confirmed, 819.

SLOAN, MISS IVY M., nominated, 155.
Confirmed, 158-159.

SLOUGH, E. F., nominated, 55.
Confirmed, 56-57.

SLOUGH, ROBT. E., nominated, 433.
Confirmed, 440.

SMALL, JOHN T., nominated, 798.
Confirmed, 803.

SMELTZER, MRS. EDITH W., nominated, 437.
Confirmed, 440.

SMILEY, WILLIAM J., nominated, 1030.
Confirmed, 1031.

SMITH, ABRAM H., nominated, 11.
Confirmed, 13.

SMITH, ALBERT B., nominated, 246.
Confirmed, 248.

SMITH, ALBERT B., nominated, 9.
Confirmed, 13.

SMITH, C. LAWRENCE, nominated, 437.
Confirmed, 440.

SMITH, CLAYTON R., nominated, 812.
Confirmed, 819.

SMITH, CLIFFORD S., nominated, 1368.
Confirmed, 1369-1370.

SMITH, CLIFFORD V., nominated, 806.
Confirmed, 819.

SMITH, CLINTON M., nominated, 157.
Confirmed, 158-159.

SMITH, DANIEL C., nominated, 1369.
Confirmed, 1369-1370.

SMITH, EDWARD H., nominated, 1541.
Confirmed, 1541-1542.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.—Continued.

SMITH, FRANCIS J., nominated, 811.
Confirmed, 819.

SMITH, FRANCIS M., nominated, 663.
Confirmed, 663.

SMITH, FRANK F., nominated, 3321.
Confirmed, 3322.

SMITH, FRANK J., nominated, 1029.
Confirmed, 1031.

SMITH, GEORGE, C., nominated, 69.
Confirmed, 70.

SMITH, GEORGE E., nominated, 56.
Confirmed, 56-57.

SMITH, G. HYLAND, nominated, 816.
Confirmed, 819.

SMITH, HARRY R., nominated, 815.
Confirmed, 819.

SMITH, HENRY O. Jr., nominated, 437.
Confirmed, 440.

SMITH, HENRY R., nominated, 813.
Confirmed, 819.

SMITH, H. J., nominated, 804.
Confirmed, 819.

SMITH, H. LINTON, nominated, 437.
Confirmed, 440.

SMITH, JAMES F., nominated, 804.
Confirmed, 819.

SMITH, LEVI B., nominated, 810.
Confirmed, 819.

SMITH, L. J., nominated, 818.
Confirmed, 819.

SMITH, LOUIS R., nominated, 2350.
Confirmed, 2350.

SMITH, M. BRUNER, nominated, 1821.
Confirmed, 1822.

SMITH, MERRITT A., nominated, 810.
Confirmed, 819.

SMITH, MISS ANETTA, nominated, 247.
Confirmed, 248.

SMITH, MISS ANNA ELLEN, nominated, 1664.
Confirmed, 1664-1665.

SMITH, MISS ELSIE J., nominated, 818.
Confirmed, 819.

SMITH, MISS ETHEL, nominated, 3052.
Confirmed, 3052.

SMITH, MISS J. MABEL, nominated, 433.
Confirmed, 440.

SMITH, MISS LILLIAN S., nominated, 157.
Confirmed, 158-159.

SMITH, MISS LOTTIE R., nominated, 817.
Confirmed, 819.

SMITH, MISS MARGARET J., nominated, 805.
Confirmed, 819.

SMITH, MISS MARGARET L., nominated, 744.
Confirmed, 745.

SMITH, MISS MELISSA, nominated, 802.
Confirmed, 803.

SMITH, MRS. BLANCHE M., nominated, 810.
Confirmed, 819.

SMITH, MRS. K. K., nominated, 818.
Confirmed, 819.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.—Continued.

SMITH, MRS. MARGARET B., nominated, 818.
Confirmed, 819.

SMITH, O. M., nominated, 1029.
Confirmed, 1031.

SMITH, PAUL N., nominated, 12.
Confirmed, 13.

SMITH, PETER E., nominated, 801.
Confirmed, 803.

SMITH, RALPH F., nominated, 11.
Confirmed, 13.

SMITH, RAYMOND F., nominated, 9.
Confirmed, 13.

SMITH, R. GREY, nominated, 2599.
Confirmed, 2599.

SMITH, ROBERT B., nominated, 806.
Confirmed, 819.

SMITH, ROBERT E., nominated, 812.
Confirmed, 819.

SMITH, ROBERT W., nominated, 8.
Confirmed, 13.

SMITH, ROY H., nominated, 440.
Confirmed, 440.

SMITH, RUSSELL A., nominated, 2599.
Confirmed, 2599.

SMITH, SAMUEL, nominated, 2747.
Confirmed, 2747.

SMITH, SION B., nominated, 9.
Confirmed, 13.

SMITH, T. CLAYTON, nominated, 808.
Confirmed, 819.

SMITH, THOMAS J., nominated, 104.
Confirmed, 106.

SMITH, W. BOYD, nominated, 54.
Confirmed, 56-57.

SMITH, W. EVANS, nominated, 8.
Confirmed, 13.

SMITH, WILLIAM C., nominated, 1664.
Confirmed, 1664-1665.

SMOLEN, MISS MOLLIE, nominated, 815.
Confirmed, 819.

SMOLEY, GEORGE, nominated, 804.
Confirmed, 819.

SMULLEN, MISS MARION C., nominated, 813.
Confirmed, 819.

SMYERS, S. H., nominated, 434.
Confirmed, 440.

SMYTH, JAMES F., nominated, 157.
Confirmed, 158-159.

SNELL, MRS. RUBY W., nominated, 808.
Confirmed, 819.

SNELL, PAUL W., nominated, 806.
Confirmed, 819.

SNIDER, MISS EDNA, nominated, 2349.
Confirmed, 2350.

SNODGRASS, W. J., nominated, 1028.
Confirmed, 1031.

SNOVER, MRS. B. M., nominated, 2238.
Confirmed, 2238.

SNOWDEN, FRANK, nominated, 434.
Confirmed, 440.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.—Continued.

SNYDER, ALLEN S., nominated, 809.
Confirmed, 819.

SNYDER, CLINTON T., nominated, 434.
Confirmed, 440.

SNYDER, FRANK B., nominated, 1541.
Confirmed, 1541-1542.

SNYDER, GEORGE D., nominated, 155.
Confirmed, 158-159.

SNYDER, H. D., nominated, 54.
Confirmed, 56-57.

SNYDER, IRA W., nominated, 474.
Confirmed, 475.

SNYDER, JOHN B., nominated, 596.
Confirmed, 597.

SNYDER, MARTIN F., nominated, 439.
Confirmed, 440.

SNYDER, MISS C. GRACE, nominated, 434.
Confirmed, 440.

SNYDER, MISS ELLA E., nominated, 807.
Confirmed, 819.

SNYDER, MISS ELVA, nominated, 807.
Confirmed, 819.

SNYDER, MISS HELEN A., nominated, 807.
Confirmed, 819.

SNYDER, MISS MATTIE C., nominated, 105.
Confirmed, 106.

SNYDER, MISS M. T., nominated, 815.
Confirmed, 819.

SNYDER, MRS. GEO. A., nominated, 2910.
Confirmed, 2910-2911.

SNYTH, MRS. AMY H., nominated, 277.
Confirmed, 277.

SOBCZAK, FRANK H., nominated, 1029.
Confirmed, 1031.

SODEN, MISS HELEN, nominated, 816.
Confirmed, 819.

SOFKA, LOUIS J., nominated, 809.
Confirmed, 819.

SOHN, CLAUD R., nominated, 1664.
Confirmed, 1664-1665.

SOKOLOWSKI, JOHN, nominated, 817.
Confirmed, 819.

SOLES, ROBT. S., nominated, 1028.
Confirmed, 1031.

SOLKOVY, ALBERT S., nominated, 806.
Confirmed, 819.

SOLKOVY, OTTO M., nominated, 1541.
Confirmed, 1541-1542.

SOLOMON, H. LOUIS, nominated, 815.
Confirmed, 819.

SOLOMON, MISS ADALINE, nominated, 805.
Confirmed, 819.

SOLOV, CHARLES L., nominated, 816.
Confirmed, 819.

SOMERSON, SAMUEL, nominated, 815.
Confirmed, 819.

SOMERVILLE, J. C., nominated, 433.
Confirmed, 440.

SOMMER, MISS A. A., nominated, 817.
Confirmed, 819.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.—Continued.

SONNEBORN, RAYMOND R., nominated, 812.
Confirmed, 819.

SOPER, MRS. JOSEPHINE C., nominated, 814.
Confirmed, 819.

SORBER, CHARLES F., nominated, 814.
Confirmed, 819.

SOUCHACK, STEVE, nominated, 817.
Confirmed, 819.

SOURBEER, GEORGE E., nominated, 808.
Confirmed, 819.

SOUTH, MISS RHETTA, nominated, 809.
Confirmed, 819.

SOWERBY, W. C., nominated, 2238.
Confirmed, 2238.

SPACKMAN, JOHN H., nominated, 808.
Confirmed, 819.

SPACKMAN, R. B., nominated, 434.
Confirmed, 440.

SPAHR, MURRY H. Jr., nominated, 1030.
Confirmed, 1031.

SPANGLER, CLYDE W., nominated, 54.
Confirmed, 56-57.

SPANGLER, MISS LILLIAN G., nominated, 10.
Confirmed, 13.

SPARKS, T. W., nominated, 817.
Confirmed, 819.

SPATZ, MISS KATHLEEN A., nominated, 806.
Confirmed, 819.

SPEARS, MISS LOUISE, nominated, 1962.
Confirmed, 1963.

SPEICHER, CLARENCE J., nominated, 810.
Confirmed, 819.

SPELLER, JOHN W., nominated, 813.
Confirmed, 819.

SPELLMAN, MICHAEL F., nominated, 810.
Confirmed, 819.

SPENCER, H. R., nominated, 1541.
Confirmed, 1541-1542.

SPITZER, FRANKLIN H., nominated, 157.
Confirmed, 158-159.

SPITZER, HUGO V., nominated, 157.
Confirmed, 158-159.

SPLANE, J. F., nominated, 817.
Confirmed, 819.

SPOFFORD, THOMAS W., nominated, 1030.
Confirmed, 1031.

SPOHN, WILLIAM POWELL, nominated, 814.
Confirmed, 819.

SPOTTS, ANDREW Jr., nominated, 817.
Confirmed, 819.

SPREEN, FRANK C., nominated, 433.
Confirmed, 440.

SPRIGGS, JOSEPH C., nominated, 10.
Confirmed, 13.

SPRING, CHRIS, nominated, 1367.
Confirmed, 1369-1370.

SPRING, EVERETT F., nominated, 54.
Confirmed, 56-57.

SPRINGER, MISS KATHRYN A., nominated, 815.
Confirmed, 819.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.—Continued.

SPRINGEER, N. H., nominated, 157.
Confirmed, 158-159.

SPRINGMAN, C. HOWARD, nominated, 1821.
Confirmed, 1822.

SPROUL, ALPHONZO, Jr., nominated, 808.
Confirmed, 819.

SPROUL, ROBERT C. Jr., nominated, 805.
Confirmed, 819.

SQUIRES, E. B., nominated, 3171.
Confirmed, 3171.

SRENCO, HIRAM, nominated, 815.
Confirmed, 819.

SCHUMACHER, PAUL L., nominated, 10.
Confirmed, 13.

STABLEY, C. P., nominated, 801.
Confirmed, 803.

STACKHOUSE, FRANK L., nominated, 1541.
Confirmed, 1541-1542.

STACKHOUSE, J. BURTON, nominated, 9.
Confirmed, 13.

STADER, EDW. V., nominated, 818.
Confirmed, 819.

STAFFORD, MRS. EMMA O., nominated, 1541.
Confirmed, 1541-1542.

STAHL, FRED H., nominated, 809.
Confirmed, 819.

STAHL, SIMON J., nominated, 2237.
Confirmed, 2238.

STALLINGS, L. I., nominated, 1962.
Confirmed, 1963.

STAMBAUGH, ROBT. J., nominated, 818.
Confirmed, 819.

STANCLIFF, M. L., nominated, 808.
Confirmed, 819.

STANFIELD, MISS HELEN M., nominated, 806.
Confirmed, 819.

STANGERT, ANTHONY C., nominated, 1367.
Confirmed, 1369-1370.

STANICK, MISS ELVA, nominated, 805.
Confirmed, 819.

STANSFIELD, BERNARD E., nominated, 1030.
Confirmed, 1031.

STANTON, BRUCE E., nominated, 809.
Confirmed, 819.

STANTON, C. F., nominated, 805.
Confirmed, 819.

STANTON, VERNON, nominated, 1030.
Confirmed, 1031.

STANZIONE, JOHN, nominated, 10.
Confirmed, 13.

STAPLETON, JOHN JOSEPH, nominated, 813.
Confirmed, 819.

STATTLER, LLOYD E., nominated, 663.
Confirmed, 663.

STAUB, EDWARD J., nominated, 434.
Confirmed, 440.

STAUDENMAYER, MISS LOUISE, nominated, 813.
Confirmed, 819.

STEARLY, RALPH R., nominated, 1541.
Confirmed, 1541-1542.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.—Continued.

STEARNE, EDWIN, nominated, 10.
Confirmed, 13.

STECK, ALBERT, nominated, 3321.
Confirmed, 3322.

STECKEL, SAMUEL L., nominated, 663.
Confirmed, 663.

STEDMAN, W. T., nominated, 1962.
Confirmed, 1963.

STEED, HERBERT G. nominated, 818.
Confirmed, 819.

STEEL, CHARLES H., nominated, 247.
Confirmed, 248.

STEELE, HARRY J., nominated, 432.
Confirmed, 440.

STEELE, W. L., nominated, 807.
Confirmed, 819.

STEHMAN, PHARES B., nominated, 810.
Confirmed, 819.

STEINBACH, EMIL, nominated, 1029.
Confirmed, 1031.

STEINBACH, PHILIP S., nominated, 806.
Confirmed, 819.

STEINBAUGH, JOHN G., nominated, 802.
Confirmed, 803.

STEINBERG, ASHER, nominated, 1368.
Confirmed, 1369-1370.

STEINBERG, MISS ANNA, nominated, 917.
Confirmed, 918.

STEINBRIGHT, FRANK W., nominated, 543.
Confirmed, 543.

STEINBRUNN, JOHN C., nominated, 157.
Confirmed, 158-159.

STEIN, EDWARD, nominated, 811.
Confirmed, 819.

STEINER, JULIUS, nominated, 1367.
Confirmed, 1369-1370.

STEIN, FRANK L., nominated, 804.
Confirmed, 819.

STEIN, HARRY A., nominated, 818.
Confirmed, 819.

STEINITZ, ANDOR, nominated, 1029.
Confirmed, 1031.

STEINMAN, MRS. ROSE, nominated, 809.
Confirmed, 819.

STEINMETZ, RALPH M., nominated, 815.
Confirmed, 819.

STEINMEYER, HENRY H., nominated, 1029.
Confirmed, 1031.

STEITZ, HARRY P., nominated, 815.
Confirmed, 819.

STENGEL, Wm. J., nominated, 805.
Confirmed, 819.

STENGER, ALBERT W., nominated, 798.
Confirmed, 803.

STENGER, EMILE, nominated, 1368.
Confirmed, 1369-1370.

STENTZ, I. S., nominated, 433.
Confirmed, 440.

STEPHAN, PAUL B., nominated, 13.
Confirmed, 13.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.—Continued.

STEPHANY, CHARLES K., nominated, 808.
Confirmed, 819.

STEPHENS, W. R., nominated, 1821.
Confirmed, 1822.

STERNELLE, RUDOLPH C., nominated, 814.
Confirmed, 819.

STERNER, GEORGE, nominated, 802.
Confirmed, 803.

STERN, OSCAR J., nominated, 437.
Confirmed, 440.

STETLER, MRS. BLANCHE M., nominated, 816.
Confirmed, 819.

STEVENS, MRS. ADELINE B., nominated, 1223.
Confirmed, 1224.

STEVENS, MRS. HARRET B., nominated, 809.
Confirmed, 819.

STEVENSON, CHAS. H., nominated, 1029.
Confirmed, 1031.

STEVENSON, LAURENCE R., nominated, 812.
Confirmed, 819.

STEVENSON, MRS. ELEANOR F., nominated, 104.
Confirmed, 106.

STEVENSON, RICHARD, nominated, 2598.
Confirmed, 2599.

STEVENS, V., nominated, 11.
Confirmed, 13.

STEWART, DOUGLASS, nominated, 437.
Confirmed, 440.

STEWART, FRANK C., nominated, 433.
Confirmed, 440.

STEWART, J. B., nominated, 800.
Confirmed, 803.

STEWARD, MISS B. O., nominated, 439.
Confirmed, 440.

STEWART, MISS ELIZABETH, nominated, 802.
Confirmed, 803.

STEWART, MISS MINNIE J., nominated, 798.
Confirmed, 803.

STEWART, MISS M. S., nominated, 744.
Confirmed, 745.

STEWART, S. CLYDE, nominated, 433.
Confirmed, 440.

STEWART, SCOTT M., nominated, 9.
Confirmed, 13.

STEWART, WILLIAM A., nominated, 157.
Confirmed, 158-159.

STEZMAN, JOSEPH B., nominated, 1224.
Confirmed, 1224.

STILLEY, EDWARD G., nominated, 804.
Confirmed, 819.

STILLWAGON, H. S. Jr., nominated, 1541.
Confirmed, 1541-1542.

STILWELL, SAMUEL B., nominated, 158.
Confirmed, 158-159.

STOBART, J. E., nominated, 1541.
Confirmed, 1541-1542.

STOCKBERGER, MISS MILDRED, nominated, 104.
Confirmed, 106.

STOCKER, L. F., nominated, 432.
Confirmed, 440.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.—Continued.

STOCK, MISS H. GENE, nominated, 818.
Confirmed, 819.

STOCUM, WILLIAM B., nominated, 437.
Confirmed, 440.

STODDART, HARRY T., nominated, 474.
Confirmed, 475.

STODDART, J. A., nominated, 2098.
Confirmed, 2098.

STOKES, JOHN H., nominated, 804.
Confirmed, 819.

STOKES, WILLIAM E., nominated, 801.
Confirmed, 803.

STONER, CLARENCE E., nominated, 804.
Confirmed, 819.

STONE, ELIOT K., nominated, 808.
Confirmed, 819.

STONE, JAMES J., nominated, 247.
Confirmed, 248.

STONE, JES. P., nominated, 595.
Confirmed, 597.

STONE, JOSEPH KNOX, nominated, 1541.
Confirmed, 1541-1542.

STOREY, WALTER J., nominated, 809.
Confirmed, 819.

STORICK, MISS NINA G., nominated, 798.
Confirmed, 803.

STOUDT, MISS DOROTHY E., nominated, 817.
Confirmed, 819.

STOUGH, MISS MARIE F., nominated, 818.
Confirmed, 819.

STOUT, R. C., nominated, 806.
Confirmed, 819.

STOTZ, MARTIN, nominated, 105.
Confirmed, 106.

STOVER, J. RAYMOND, nominated, 809.
Confirmed, 819.

ST. PETER, MISS HELEN, nominated, 205.
Confirmed, 205.

STRACHAN, CHARLES J., nominated, 663.
Confirmed, 663.

STRATMAN, WILLIAM C., nominated, 917.
Confirmed, 918.

STRATTON, J. RAYMOND, nominated, 437.
Confirmed, 440.

STRAUB, G. B., nominated, 543.
Confirmed, 543.

STRAUSS, WALTER M., nominated, 816.
Confirmed, 819.

STRAVINO, PASQUALO, nominated, 1821.
Confirmed, 1822.

STREET, MRS. FREDA L., nominated, 802.
Confirmed, 803.

STREIT, WILLIAM G., nominated, 437.
Confirmed, 440.

STRHECKER, MRS. M. P., nominated, 810.
Confirmed, 819.

STRIGHT, STEPHEN A., Jr., nominated, 3321.
Confirmed, 3322.

STRINGER, MISS HANNA, nominated, 807.
Confirmed, 819.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.—Continued.

STRINGER, MISS HYACINTH M., nominated, 808.
Confirmed, 819.

STRIZAK, JOHN, nominated, 3321.
Confirmed, 3322.

STROUD, E. F., nominated, 247.
Confirmed, 248.

STROHMAN, JOSEPH Y., nominated, 1368.
Confirmed, 1369-1370.

STROHM, FRANKLIN H., nominated, 798.
Confirmed, 803.

STROSTER, LOUIS M., nominated, 804.
Confirmed, 819.

STROUSE, MEYER B., nominated, 1368.
Confirmed, 1369-1370.

STROUSSE, LOUIS, nominated, 801.
Confirmed, 803.

STRZNEWSKY, ZIGMUNT, nominated, 809.
Confirmed, 819.

STUART, MISS ANNA M., nominated, 277.
Confirmed, 277.

STUART, ROBERT L., nominated, 246.
Confirmed, 248.

STUBER, WELLINGTON, nominated, 205.
Confirmed, 205.

STUCHEL, J. C., nominated, 806.
Confirmed, 819.

STUETZ, WILLIAM A., nominated, 437.
Confirmed, 440.

STUHLTRAGER, JOHN P., nominated, 814.
Confirmed, 819.

STULL, HOWARD W., nominated, 1369.
Confirmed, 1369-1370.

STULL, J. M., nominated, 804.
Confirmed, 819.

STULTZ, GERALD R., nominated, 806.
Confirmed, 819.

STUMPF, Q. A., nominated, 809.
Confirmed, 819.

STURTS, ALAN D., nominated, 816.
Confirmed, 819.

SUCKLE, ALBERT M., nominated, 1029.
Confirmed, 1031.

SUCKLING, EARL L., nominated, 805.
Confirmed, 819.

SUCKLING, W. A., nominated, 1367.
Confirmed, 1369-1370.

MISS EULALIA, nominated, 803.
Confirmed, 819.

SULLIVAN, MOSES, nominated, 156.
Confirmed, 158-159.

SULLIVAN, T. B., nominated, 70.
Confirmed, 70.

SULLIVAN, THOMAS, nominated, 10.
Confirmed, 13.

SULLIVAN, WARREN R., nominated, 805.
Confirmed, 819.

SULLIVAN, WILLIAM H., nominated, 474.
Confirmed, 475.

SUPE, THOMAS R., nominated, 433.
Confirmed, 440.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.—Continued.

SUPER, CHARLES G., nominated, 1368.
Confirmed, 1369-1370.

SURAVITZ, MAURICE, nominated, 438.
Confirmed, 440.

SURFIELD, MISS FLORENCE M., nominated, 817.
Confirmed, 819.

SURGARMAN, HARRY G., nominated, 816.
Confirmed, 819.

SUTCLIFFE, MISS MAY N., nominated 1369.
Confirmed, 1369-1370.

SUTCLIFFE, W. C., nominated, 810.
Confirmed, 819.

SUTHERLAND, MISS E. M., nominated, 70.
Confirmed, 70.

SUTTON, GEORGE H., nominated, 1030.
Confirmed, 1031.

SUYDAM, MRS. RITA J., nominated, 808.
Confirmed, 819.

SWAN, GILBERT B., nominated, 808.
Confirmed, 819.

SWANEY, HOMER H., nominated, 11.
Confirmed, 13.

SWANGER, P. M., nominated, 11.
Confirmed, 13.

SWANK, ELWOOD L., nominated, 437.
Confirmed, 440.

SWANSON, MISS A. C., nominated, 2598.
Confirmed, 2599.

SWARR, MISS MARY A., nominated, 11.
Confirmed, 70.

SWARTZ, HARRY E., nominated, 1028.
Confirmed, 1031.

SWARTZ, JAMES F., nominated, 439.
Confirmed, 440.

SWARTZ, MRS. EMILY H., nominated, 801.
Confirmed, 803.

SWEENEY, MISS MARGARET M., nominated, 248.
Confirmed, 248.

SWEENY, JOHN F., nominated, 9.
Confirmed, 13.

SWEETLAND, A. A., nominated, 818.
Confirmed, 819.

SWENKER, MISS JEAN V., nominated, 816.
Confirmed, 819.

SWENSON, HARRY R. W., nominated, 156.
Confirmed, 158-159.

SWEEPENHISER, JOHN CALVIN, nominated, 1822.
Confirmed, 1822.

SWISSHELM, MISS MARY B., nominated, 245.
Confirmed, 248.

SWITT, HARRY S., nominated, 54.
Confirmed, 56-57.

SWOPE, NATHANIEL M., nominated, 56.
Confirmed, 56-57.

SWORD, MISS IRENE, nominated, 595.
Confirmed, 597.

SYKES, CHARLES R., nominated, 814.
Confirmed, 819.

SYLVESTER, EDWARD, nominated, 812.
Confirmed, 819.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.—Continued.

SYMONS, LOUIS, nominated, 433.
Confirmed, 440.

SZEGEDY, JULIUS R., nominated, 1822.
Confirmed, 1822.

SZEKELY, ALEXANDER, nominated, 802.
Confirmed, 803.

TAAFE, MISS MARGARET E., nominated, 245.
Confirmed, 248.

TAFFE, MISS MARGUERITA G., nominated, 10.
Confirmed, 13.

TAGGART, MISS BERTHA A., nominated, 157.
Confirmed, 158-159.

TAKACH, LEOPOLD, nominated, 9.
Confirmed, 13.

TALARICO, FRANK S., nominated, 808.
Confirmed, 819.

TALBOT, MISS K. ISABELLE, nominated, 815.
Confirmed, 819.

TALLEY, GEORGE W., nominated, 811.
Confirmed, 819.

TALLEY, LESLIE B., nominated, 596.
Confirmed, 597.

TANEY, MISS ELIZABETH R., nominated, 1029.
Confirmed, 1031.

TANNEER, MISS LOUISE E., nominated, 3321.
Confirmed, 3322.

TANNER, O. A., nominated, 804.
Confirmed, 819.

TAPSCOTT, MISS A. M., nominated, 804.
Confirmed, 819.

TARASI, D. A., nominated, 805.
Confirmed, 819.

TARKANYI, B. T., nominated, 803.
Confirmed, 819.

TARTUS, LOUIS L., nominated, 814.
Confirmed, 819.

TATE, A. M., nominated, 433.
Confirmed, 440.

TATE, MISS MADALIN A., nominated, 810.
Confirmed, 819.

TAYLOR, ALBEBRT J., nominated, 596.
Confirmed, 597.

TAYNTOR, CLARK O., nominated, 12.
Confirmed, 13.

TAYLOR, E. BRUCE, nominated, 801.
Confirmed, 803.

TAYLOR, GEORGE J., nominated, 53.
Confirmed, 56-57.

TAYLOR, JOHN G., nominated, 11.
Confirmed, 13.

TAYLOR, JOSEPH A., nominated, 814.
Confirmed, 819.

TAYLOR, JOSEPH F., nominated, 818.
Confirmed, 819.

TAYLOR, MISS MABEL E., nominated, 806.
Confirmed, 819.

TAYLOR, MISS MARGARET C., nominated, 1962.
Confirmed, 1963.

TAYLOR, MRS. HELEN C., nominated, 808.
Confirmed, 819.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.—Continued.

TAYLOR, MRS. RUBY A., nominated, 437.
Confirmed, 440.

TAYLOR, WALTER K., nominated, 10.
Confirmed, 13.

TEATS, MISS DOROTHY LOUISE, nominated, 438.
Confirmed, 440.

TEDESCP, JOSEPH F., nominated, 106.
Confirmed, 106.

TEEL, GEO. P., nominated, 811.
Confirmed, 819.

TEEL, H. G., nominated, 543.
Confirmed, 543.

TEICHMAN, MISS CLARA P., nominated, 815.
Confirmed, 819.

TEICHMAN, Wm. F., nominated, 817.
Confirmed, 819.

TEITELBAUM, JACOB, nominated, 814.
Confirmed 819.

TEITELL, ALBERT A., nominated, 813
Confirmed, 819.

TELFORD, MISS R. R., nominated, 804.
Confirmed, 819.

TELL, MISS MARY F., nominated, 595.
Confirmed, 597.

TEMPLIN, MRS. FRANCES S., nominated, 1367.
Confirmed, 1369-1370.

TENAGLIA, PHILOTY A., nominated, 157.
Confirmed, 158-159.

TENTZER, JACOB, nominated, 814.
Confirmed, 819.

TEPLITZ, A. C., nominated, 804.
Confirmed, 819.

TEPLITZ, LOUIS, nominated, 437.
Confirmed, 440.

TERPENNING, EDWARD E., nominated, 806.
Confirmed, 819.

TERRELL, MISS E., nominated, 811.
Confirmed, 819.

TERRY, FRED W., nominated, 806.
Confirmed, 819.

TETER, MISS L. S., nominated, 817.
Confirmed, 819.

THISTLE, RAYMOND A, nominated, 157.
Confirmed, 158-159.

THOMA, GEO. W., nominated, 595.
Confirmed, 597.

THOMAS, A. LINCOLN, nominated, 2097.
Confirmed, 2098.

THOMAS, ELMER A., nominated, 811.
Confirmed, 819.

THOMAS, GEORGE W., nominated, 381.
Confirmed, 381.

THOMAS, HARRY J., nominated, 803.
Confirmed, 819.

THOMAS, JOHN E., nominated, 437.
Confirmed, 440.

THOMAS, JOHN L., nominated, 434.
Confirmed, 440.

THOMAS, L. H., nominated, 105.
Confirmed, 106.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.—Continued.

THOMAS, MISS BESSIE A., nominated, 596.
Confirmed, 597.

THOMAS, MISS ELIZABETH M., nominated, 596.
Confirmed, 597.

THOMAS, MISS ELIZABETH V., nominated, 2097.
Confirmed, 2098.

THOMAS, MISS EMILE M., nominated, 810.
Confirmed, 819.

THOMAS, MISS IDA M., nominated, 800.
Confirmed, 803.

THOMAS, MISS KLARA S., nominated, 1962.
Confirmed, 1963.

THOMAS, MRS. A. R., nominated, 55.
Confirmed, 56-57.

THOMAS, ROBERT, nominated, 434.
Confirmed, 440.

THOMAS, SAMUEL B., nominated, 1664.
Confirmed, 1664-1665.

THOMAS, THOS. nominated, 3321.
Confirmed, 3322.

THOMAS, W. G., nominated, 809.
Confirmed, 819.

THOMPSON, DANIEL C., nominated, 437.
Confirmed, 440.

THOMPSON, DAVID H., nominated, 1962.
Confirmed, 1963.

THOMPSON, E. STANLEY, nominated, 1368.
Confirmed, 1369-1370.

THOMPSON, J. EDW., nominated, 815.
Confirmed, 819.

THOMPSON, MISS ALBERTA, nominated, 816.
Confirmed, 819.

THOMPSON, MISS FLORENCE M., nominated, 817.
Confirmed, 819.

THOMPSON, MISS LOIS E., nominated, 106.
Confirmed, 106.

THOMPSON, MISS L. R., nominated, 817.
Confirmed, 819.

THOMPSON, MRS. BERNICE B., nominated, 595.
Confirmed, 597.

THOMPSON, MRS. SARAH J., nominated, 810.
Confirmed, 819.

THOMPSON, R. C., nominated, 434.
Confirmed, 440.

THOMPSON, THOMAS Wm. A., nominated, 811.
Confirmed, 819.

THOMPSON, WALTER N., nominated, 1367.
Confirmed, 1369-1370.

THOMSON, GEORGE A., nominated, 10.
Confirmed, 13.

THOMSON, HARRY E., nominated, 801.
Confirmed, 803.

THONEN, W. B., nominated, 1664.
Confirmed, 1664-1665.

THORN, MISS MARY ELIZABETH, nominated, 804.
Confirmed, 819.

THORNE, MISS MAE W., nominated, 663.
Confirmed, 663.

THORNTON, MISS ANGELA M., nominated, 3052.
Confirmed, 3052.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.—Continued.

THORNTON, ROBERT L., nominated, 205.
Confirmed, 205.

THORPE, MISS CLARA E., nominated, 917.
Confirmed, 918.

THRELFALL, HENRY, nominated, 437.
Confirmed, 440.

THROCKMORTON, JAS. R., nominated, 105.
Confirmed, 106.

THROOP, J. H., nominated, 810.
Confirmed, 819.

THROOP, R. R., nominated, 810.
Confirmed, 819.

THURSTON, P. F., nominated, 798.
Confirmed, 803.

TIERNEY, MISS DORIS M., nominated, 817.
Confirmed, 819.

TIERNEY, MISS MARY M., nominated, 595.
Confirmed, 597.

TIFFANY, MRS. LENA H., nominated, 8.
Confirmed, 13.

TILEY, CLINTON F., nominated, 56.
Confirmed, 56-57.

TIMM, ADOLPH, nominated, 10.
Confirmed, 13.

TINNEY, J. L., nominated, 816.
Confirmed, 819.

TITO, ROCCO L., nominated, 12.
Confirmed, 13.

TITSWORTH, Wm. A., nominated, 1368.
Confirmed, 1369-1370.

TITTMAN, MISS GERTRUDE, nominated, 437.
Confirmed, 440.

TKATCH, S. M., nominated, 433.
Confirmed, 440.

TOBIAS, RAYMOND B., nominated, 435.
Confirmed, 440.

TOBIAS, T. W., nominated, 54.
Confirmed, 56-57.

TOBIN, HARPUR M., nominated, 917.
Confirmed, 918.

TOBIN, MRS. ANNA S., nominated, 596.
Confirmed, 597.

TOBOLDT, MISS LORNA D., nominated, 1368.
Confirmed, 1369-1370.

TODD, C. EARL, nominated, 810.
Confirmed, 819.

TODD, W. WALLACE, nominated, 801.
Confirmed, 803.

TOLAND, WILSON E., nominated, 807.
Confirmed, 819.

TOLOCHKO, GERSON, nominated, 803.
Confirmed, 819.

TOMB, J. WAYNE, nominated, 2489.
Confirmed, 2489-2490.

TOME, TAYLOR, nominated, 808.
Confirmed, 819.

TOMES, MISS MARIE B., nominated, 438.
Confirmed, 440.

TOMLIN, J. LYBRANT, nominated, 802.
Confirmed, 803.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.—Continued.

TOMLINSON, MRS. A. E., nominated, 12.
Confirmed, 13.

TOMLINSON, W. A., nominated, 433.
Confirmed, 440.

TOMPKINS, JEROME B., nominated, 9.
Confirmed, 13.

TONER, M. EDWARD, nominated, 1821.
Confirmed, 1822.

TONKAY, JOHN, nominated, 1030.
Confirmed, 1031.

TOOLE, EDWARD J., nominated, 8.
Confirmed, 13.

TORCHIA, MISS MARY, nominated, 802.
Confirmed, 803.

TORO, GUSTAV, nominated, 816.
Confirmed, 819.

TORRINGTON, ERNEST L., nominated, 814.
Confirmed, 819.

TORRY, L. E., nominated, 246.
Confirmed, 248.

TOTH, JOHN, nominated, 543.
Confirmed, 543.

TOTTEN, CHARLES L., nominated, 246.
Confirmed, 248.

TOTTEN, R. J., nominated, 434.
Confirmed, 440.

TOWNSEND, G. W., nominated, 744.
Confirmed, 745.

TOWNSEND, HOWARD S., nominated, 809.
Confirmed, 819.

TOWNSEND, MAURICE F., nominated, 813.
Confirmed, 819.

TOWNSEND, WALTER S., nominated, 1541.
Confirmed, 1541-1542.

TRACH, ARTHUR W., nominated, 474.
Confirmed, 475.

TRACY, GEORGE E., nominated, 815.
Confirmed, 819.

TRACY, W. J., nominated, 812.
Confirmed, 819.

TRANSUE, MISS MARY A., nominated, 10.
Confirmed, 13.

TRAUTWEIN, MISS MILDRED, nominated, 804.
Confirmed, 819.

TRAX, JUDSON D., nominated, 10.
Confirmed, 13.

TRECASKIS, CHAS. R., nominated, 120.
Confirmed, 120-121.

TREEGOOB, BERNARD, nominated, 812.
Confirmed, 819.

TREFALLER, J. L., Jr., nominated, 1367.
Confirmed, 1369-1370.

TREIBLE, GEORGE, nominated, 1367.
Confirmed, 1369-1370.

TRESS, BENJAMIN, nominated, 70.
Confirmed, 70.

TRESS, W. J., nominated, 104.
Confirmed, 106.

TREVASKIS, JOHN T., nominated, 917.
Confirmed, 918.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.—Continued.

TREVISANI, JOSEPH T., nominated, 3321.
Confirmed, 3322.

TRIESTER, DAVID E., nominated, 437.
Confirmed, 440.

TRILECZ, BELA, nominated, 1368.
Confirmed, 1369-1370.

TRILL, MISS ALICE A., nominated, 104.
Confirmed, 106.

TRILL, OLIVER, nominated, 812.
Confirmed, 819.

TRIMBATH, J. A., nominated, 809.
Confirmed, 819.

TRIPP, GEORGE W., nominated, 2489.
Confirmed, 2489-2490.

TRITSCHLER, JOSEPH A., nominated, 11.
Confirmed, 13.

TROOP, CHARLES DEWEY, nominated, 810.
Confirmed, 819.

TROPMAN, REYNOLD C., nominated, 813.
Confirmed, 819.

TROST, WM., Jr., nominated, 596.
Confirmed, 597.

TROUTWINE, FRANK K., nominated, 917.
Confirmed, 918.

TROWER, MRS. MABEL E., nominated, 818.
Confirmed, 819.

TROXELL, MISS EDNA C., nominated, 434.
Confirmed, 440.

TROYANOWSKI, HARRY, nominated, 2349.
Confirmed, 2350.

TRUCHSES, HARRY E., nominated, 246.
Confirmed, 248.

TRUCHSESS, MISS EDITH E., nominated, 812.
Confirmed, 819.

TRUCKNESS, ROBERT, nominated, 2237.
Confirmed, 2238.

TRUMBAUER, MRS. ELLA A., nominated, 800.
Confirmed, 803.

TRUMBO, MRS. NELLE B., nominated, 804.
Confirmed, 819.

TRUSLER, HOWARD F., nominated, 817.
Confirmed, 819.

TRUXELL, MISS L. H., nominated, 438.
Confirmed, 440.

TUCKER, BENJAMIN, nominated, 1368.
Confirmed, 1369-1370.

TULLOCH, GEORGE P., nominated, 2599.
Confirmed, 2599.

TUMOLILLI, GIORLANDO, nominated, 1821.
Confirmed, 1822.

TUNISON, MISS BESSE C., nominated, 808.
Confirmed, 819.

TUNNEY, F. LEE, nominated, 815.
Confirmed, 819.

TURKINGTON, THOS. J., nominated, 1368.
Confirmed, 1369-1370.

TURNER, JOHN J., nominated, 11.
Confirmed, 13.

TURNER, THOMAS. J., nominated, 816.
Confirmed, 819.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.—Continued.

TURNER, TONY E., nominated, 1962.
Confirmed, 1963.

TURRELL, CLARENCE L., nominated, 804.
Confirmed, 819.

TUSTIN, WALTON W., nominated, 803.
Confirmed, 819.

TYGERT, EARL F., nominated, 816.
Confirmed, 819.

TYSON, J. LAURENCE, nominated, 1664.
Confirmed, 1664-1665.

TYSON, RUSSELL R., nominated, 596.
Confirmed, 597.

UBER, S. W., nominated, 246.
Confirmed, 248.

UBIL, FREDERICK A., nominated, 433.
Confirmed, 440.

UHL, JOHN, nominated, 813.
Confirmed, 819.

ULRICH, CHARLES N., nominated, 55.
Confirmed, 56-57.

UMBENHAUER, LEROY P., nominated, 433.
Confirmed, 440.

UNANGST, CLAYTON J., nominated, 2237.
Confirmed, 2238.

UNSINN, MISS ELIZABETH, nominated, 817.
Confirmed, 819.

UPDEGROVE, H. T., nominated, 812.
Confirmed, 819.

UPDEGROVE, MISS MABEL, nominated, 247.
Confirmed, 248.

UPPERMAN, CHAS. E., nominated, 805.
Confirmed, 819.

RAM, SAMUEL, nominated, 813.
Confirmed, 819.

URIE, ROYAL W., nominated, 1030.
Confirmed, 1031.

URQUHART, JOSEPH M., nominated, 11.
Confirmed, 13.

URSOMARSO, FRANK, nominated, 744.
Confirmed, 745.

USSLER, WILLIAM, nominated, 802.
Confirmed, 803.

UTZIG, JACOB M., nominated, 595.
Confirmed, 597.

VALENTIN, WM. F., nominated, 812.
Confirmed, 819.

VALENTI, GATALDO, nominated, 1369.
Confirmed, 1369-1370.

VALENTINE, JAMES E., nominated, 543.
Confirmed, 543.

VALENTINE, JOSEPH, nominated, 435.
Confirmed, 440.

VALERIO, JOHN, nominated, 811.
Confirmed, 819.

VANAMERIGEN, EUGENE, nominated, 818.
Confirmed, 819.

VANARTSDALEN, HENRY H., nominated, 806.
Confirmed, 819.

VAN CAMPEN, MISS KATHARINE B., nominated, 54.
Confirmed, 56-57.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.—Continued.

VANCE, ADAM S., nominated, 439.
Confirmed, 440.

VAN CLOVE, JAMES R., nominated, 3321.
Confirmed, 3322.

VANDALL, A. J., nominated, 805.
Confirmed, 819.

VANDEBOE, CHAS. C., nominated, 801.
Confirmed, 803.

VANDERMAST, MRS. EMMA I., nominated, 1029.
Confirmed, 1031.

VANDER VEER, MISS S. CLAIRE, nominated, 2237.
Confirmed, 2238.

VANEGMOND, LEONARD, nominated, 817.
Confirmed, 819.

VANGORDER, J. E., nominated, 55.
Confirmed, 56-57.

VANHORN, ALBERT, nominated, 800.
Confirmed, 803.

VANHORN, WILLIAM S., nominated, 437.
Confirmed, 440.

VANHORN, W. M., nominated, 2237.
Confirmed, 2238.

VAN ORMER, H. E., nominated, 2599.
Confirmed, 2599.

VANZANDT, MAURICE L., nominated, 813.
Confirmed, 819.

VARGO, FRANK G., nominated, 810.
Confirmed, 819.

VARHELY, T. J., nominated, 811.
Confirmed, 819.

VARNELL, MISS PEARL, nominated, 803.
Confirmed, 819.

VAUGHAN, WILFRED, nominated, 802.
Confirmed, 803.

VAUGHN, KENNETH B., nominated, 9.
Confirmed, 13.

VEALE, MRS. BLANCHE, nominated, 1963.
Confirmed, 1963.

VEIT, MISS ROMANA, nominated, 800.
Confirmed, 803.

VENSEL, WILLIAM A., nominated, 54.
Confirmed, 56-57.

VENTURA, GIULIO, nominated, 438.
Confirmed, 440.

VENUS, MISS SADIE B., nominated, 3321.
Confirmed, 3322.

VERNACCHIO, ANNIBALE, nominated, 157.
Confirmed, 158-159.

VEROSKY, JOSEPH, nominated, 663.
Confirmed, 663.

VESEY, MISS SARAH C., nominated, 809.
Confirmed, 819.

VETTER, GEORGE, nominated, 798.
Confirmed, 803.

VICKERMAN, W. I., nominated, 804.
Confirmed, 819.

VINCENT, A. A., nominated, 806.
Confirmed, 819.

VISCOUNT, FRANK W., nominated, ——
Confirmed, ——

NOTARIES PUBLIC.—Continued.

VOGELSOHN, MISS MOLLYE, nominated, 104.
Confirmed, 106.

VON HOFEN, MISS V. C., nominated, 9.
Confirmed, 13.

VOOHEES, JOHN H., nominated, 155.
Confirmed, 158-159.

VOSS, HARRY F., nominated, 56.
Confirmed, 56-57.

VOSS, JOSEPH J., nominated, 437.
Confirmed, 440.

VOUGHT, PRESTON A., nominated, 10.
Confirmed, 13.

VUNAK, THOMAS J., nominated, 1028.
Confirmed, 1031.

WADDELL, H. G., nominated, 1369.
Confirmed, 1369-1370.

WAECHTER, F. H., nominated, 2350.
Confirmed, 2350.

WAGENER, MISS LAURETTA K., nominated, 803.
Confirmed, 819.

WAGER, MISS D. H., nominated, 1963.
Confirmed, 1963.

WAGNER, ARTHUR V., nominated, 808.
Confirmed, 819.

WAGNER, CHARLES W., nominated, 104.
Confirmed, 106.

WAGNER, HENRY, nominated, 1367.
Confirmed, 1369-1370.

WAGNER, JAY H., nominated, 812.
Confirmed, 819.

WAGNER, J. HARRY, Jr., nominated, 248.
Confirmed, 248.

WAGNER, K. R., nominated, 798.
Confirmed, 803.

WAGNER, MISS ANNA, nominated, 663.
Confirmed, 663.

WAGNER, MISS GERTRUDE, nominated, 595.
Confirmed, 597.

WAGNER, MISS K. A., nominated, 104.
Confirmed, 106.

WAGNER, MISS MARGIE I., nominated, 810.
Confirmed, 819.

WAGNER, MRS. ALMA, nominated, 817.
Confirmed, 819.

WAGNER, MRS. ELLEN B., nominated, 1962.
Confirmed, 1963.

WAGNER, MRS. K. A., nominated, 803.
Confirmed, 819.

WAGNER, P. E., nominated, 812.
Confirmed, 819.

WAGNER, Wm. Jr., nominated, 10.
Confirmed, 13.

WAGONER, PAUL G., nominated, 434.
Confirmed, 440.

WAHL, MISS CLARA A., nominated, 916.
Confirmed, 918.

WAITNEIGHT, W. W., nominated, 805.
Confirmed, 819.

WALBERT, H. M., nominated, 810.
Confirmed, 819.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.—Continued.

WALDER, RUBIN, nominated, 437.
Confirmed, 440.

WALDIS, JOHN A. Jr., nominated, 55.
Confirmed, 56-57.

WALDMAN, JOSEPH H., nominated, 814.
Confirmed, 819.

WALKER, ALBERT J., nominated, 104.
Confirmed, 106.

WALKER, E. J., nominated, 744.
Confirmed, 745.

WALKER, G. A., nominated, 105.
Confirmed, 106.

WALKER, JOHN B., nominated, 806.
Confirmed, 819.

WALKER, JOHN N., nominated, 247.
Confirmed, 248.

WALKER, MISS ELIZABETH C., nominated, 474.
Confirmed, 475.

WALKER, MISS MABEL D., nominated, 808.
Confirmed, 819.

WALKER, MISS RUTH H., nominated, ——
Confirmed, ——

WALKER, WILLIAM H., nominated, 807.
Confirmed, 819.

WALL, GEORGE C., nominated, 805.
Confirmed, 819.

WALL, HENRY A., nominated, 437.
Confirmed, 440.

WALLACE, DAVID A., nominated, 1029.
Confirmed, 1031.

WALLACE, GEORGE M., nominated, 1540.
Confirmed, 1541-1542.

WALLACE, G. H., nominated, 432.
Confirmed, 440.

WALLACE, JAMES B., nominated, 438.
Confirmed, 440.

WALLACE, J. M., nominated, 438.
Confirmed, 440.

WALLACE, MISS J. MILDRED, nominated, 433.
Confirmed, 440.

WALLACE, MISS KATHERINE H., nominated, 13.
Confirmed, 13.

WALLACE, MISS MARION A., nominated, 12.
Confirmed, 13.

WALLER, EDWIN M., nominated, 157.
Confirmed, 158-159.

WALLIN, O. V., nominated, 437.
Confirmed, 440.

WALLS, MISS MARGARET, nominated, 2350.
Confirmed, 2350.

WALP, MISS EDITH E., nominated, 1541.
Confirmed, 1541-1542.

WALSH, H. GARRISON, nominated, 805.
Confirmed, 819.

WALSH, JOHN K., nominated, 811.
Confirmed, 819.

WALSH, MISS ROSE, nominated, 595.
Confirmed, 597.

WALSH, MRS. MARY D., nominated, 246.
Confirmed, 248.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.—Continued.

WALSH, WILLIAM P., nominated, 1369.
Confirmed, 1369-1370.

WALSH, WINFIELD S., nominated, 803.
Confirmed, 819.

WALTER, D. J., nominated, 155.
Confirmed, 158-159.

WALTER, MISS CARRIE H., nominated, 3052.
Confirmed, 3052.

WALTER, MISS ISLAND, nominated, 12.
Confirmed, 13.

WALTERS, FRANK W., nominated, 438.
Confirmed, 440.

WALTERS, LEO P., nominated, 1030.
Confirmed, 1031.

WALTERS, MISS EDNA B., nominated, 3321.
Confirmed, 3322.

WALTERS, STANLEY A., nominated, 812.
Confirmed, 819.

WALTERS, THOS H., nominated, 474.
Confirmed, 475.

WALTERS, W. F., nominated, 438.
Confirmed, 440.

WALTERS, Wm. H., nominated, 817.
Confirmed, 819.

WALTHER, MAX E., nominated, 917.
Confirmed, 918.

WALTHOUR, H. C., nominated, 438.
Confirmed, 440.

WALTON, EARL ROBERT, nominated, 814.
Confirmed, 819.

WALTON, JACK W., nominated, 120.
Confirmed, 120-121.

WALTZ, FLOYD C., nominated, 810.
Confirmed, 819.

WALZER, HERMAN, nominated, 2238.
Confirmed, 2238.

WANNER, OSCAR, nominated, 69.
Confirmed, 70.

WANNOP, THOMAS E., nominated, 439.
Confirmed, 440.

WARASHIS, ADAM, nominated, 804.
Confirmed, 819.

WARD, E. SMEDLEY, nominated, 1962.
Confirmed, 1963.

WARD, JOSEPH R. C., nominated, 56.
Confirmed, 56-57.

WARD, MISS BESSIE, nominated, 1028.
Confirmed, 1031.

WARD, MISS MARY M., nominated, 808.
Confirmed, 819.

WARD, MRS. MARY E., nominated, 434.
Confirmed, 440.

WARD, Wm. J., nominated, 1821.
Confirmed, 1822.

WARE, MRS. MARIE O., nominated, 808.
Confirmed, 819.

WARG, MISS CLARE, nominated, 156.
Confirmed, 158-159.

WARHAFTIG, HERMAN, nominated, 809.
Confirmed, 819.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.—Continued.

WARKOCZEWSKI, STANLEY F., nominated, 596.
Confirmed, 597.

WARNE, BOYD E., nominated, 56.
Confirmed, 56-57.

WARNE, G. S., nominated, 1540.
Confirmed, 1541-1542.

WARNER, GEORGE FRANCIS, nominated, 813.
Confirmed, 819.

WAROBLYAK, PETER W., nominated, 3321.
Confirmed, 3322.

WARREN, MAURICE S., nominated, 803.
Confirmed, 819.

WASSERMAN, EDWARD, nominated, 917.
Confirmed, 918.

WASSON, H. CARL, nominated, 248.
Confirmed, 248.

WASTWOOD, EDWARD G., nominated, 1368.
Confirmed, 1369-1370.

WATERMAN, S. W., nominated, 437.
Confirmed, 440.

WATKINS, CLYDE M., nominated, 805.
Confirmed, 819.

WATKINS, IVAN C., nominated, 817.
Confirmed, 819.

WATKINS R. W., nominated, 3052.
Confirmed, 3052.

WATSON, DAVID, nominated, 1368.
Confirmed, 1369-1370.

WATSON, JAMES W., nominated, 798.
Confirmed, 803.

WATSON, J. CARROLL, nominated, 1224.
Confirmed, 1224.

WATSON, JENKS H., nominated, 806.
Confirmed, 819.

WATSON, MISS H. MAE, nominated, 437.
Confirmed, 440.

WATSON, MRS. HELEN A., nominated, 808.
Confirmed, 819.

WATSON, NORMAN E., nominated, 798.
Confirmed, 803.

WATSON, PALMER, nominated, 1368.
Confirmed, 1369-1370.

WATSON, T. C., nominated, 105.
Confirmed, 106.

WATSON, THOMAS F. Jr., nominated, 247.
Confirmed, 248.

WATSON, Wm. B., nominated, 804.
Confirmed, 819.

WATT, GEORGE A., nominated, 596.
Confirmed, 597.

WAUGAMAN, S. MERLE, nominated, 818.
Confirmed, 819.

WEAK, CHARLES H., nominated, 10.
Confirmed, 13.

WEAVER, ALVIN M., nominated, 157.
Confirmed, 158-159.

WEAVER, D. H., nominated, 54.
Confirmed, 56-57.

WEAVER, DORMAN, nominated, 105.
Confirmed, 106.

WEAVER, CURTIS J., nominated, 1223.
Confirmed, 1224.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.—Continued.

WEAVER, EARL L., nominated, 801.
Confirmed, 803.

WEAVER, JACOB E., nominated, 8.
Confirmed, 13.

WEAVER, JOHN J., nominated, 818.
Confirmed, 819.

WEAVER, LLOYD F., nominated, 433.
Confirmed, 440.

WEAVER, MISS BELLE, nominated, 381.
Confirmed, 381.

WEBB, G. HARMON, nominated, 816.
Confirmed, 819.

WEBB, HAROLD, nominated, 437.
Confirmed, 440.

WEBB, MISS DORIS, nominated, 596.
Confirmed, 597.

WEBB, W. P., nominated, 2910.
Confirmed, 2910-2911.

WEBBER, S. D., nominated, 155.
Confirmed, 158-159.

WEBER, EDWIN J., nominated, 595.
Confirmed, 597.

WEBER, HARRY C., nominated, 381.
Confirmed, 381.

WEBER, MISS MATILDA C., nominated, 437.
Confirmed, 440.

WEBER, WALTER W., nominated, 247.
Confirmed, 248.

WEBER, WILLIAM P., nominated, 12.
Confirmed, 13.

WEBER, MISS MARGARET, nominated, 433.
Confirmed, 440.

WECHSLER, LOUIS, nominated, 155.
Confirmed, 158-159.

WECHSLER, MORRIS, nominated, 804.
Confirmed, 819.

WECHT, ALEXANDER N., nominated, 10.
Confirmed, 13.

WECKERLY, BENJAMIN Jr., nominated, 813.
Confirmed, 819.

WEDDELL, C. L., nominated, 542.
Confirmed, 543.

WEDNER, M. D., nominated, 1962.
Confirmed, 1963.

WEGER, E. C., nominated, 798.
Confirmed, 803.

WEGER, R. F., nominated, 543.
Confirmed, 543.

WEGLEIN, RICHARD, nominated, 1821.
Confirmed, 1822.

WEGNES, MRS. L. F., nominated, 817.
Confirmed, 819.

WEHRY, LESTER R., nominated, 248.
Confirmed, 248.

WEIDELI, JAMES C., nominated, 805.
Confirmed, 819.

WEIDLER, GEORGE F., nominated, 156.
Confirmed, 158-159.

WEIDLEY, DAVID, nominated, 434.
Confirmed, 440.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.—Continued.

WEIGAND, GEORGE K., nominated, 808.
Confirmed, 819.

WEIGAND, MISS SUNIE E., nominated, 437.
Confirmed, 440.

WEIMER, HUBBS, nominated, 663.
Confirmed, 663.

WEINBERG, MAURICE, nominated, 813.
Confirmed, 819.

WEINBERGER, HARRY H., nominated, 813.
Confirmed, 819.

WEINMAN, MRS. CLARA, nominated, 813.
Confirmed, 819.

WEINMANN, BENJAMIN, nominated, 56.
Confirmed, 56-57.

WEINMANN, VEL. F., nominated, 1664.
Confirmed, 1664-1665.

WEINTRAUB, LEO. I., nominated, 247.
Confirmed, 248.

WEIPPER, MISS EUNICE V., nominated, 817.
Confirmed, 819.

WEIS, GEORGE L., nominated, 815.
Confirmed, 819.

WEISENBURGER, MISS MARY, nominated, 1962.
Confirmed, 1963.

WEISFELD, HARRY, nominated, 815.
Confirmed, 819.

WEISMAN, MISS JANE, nominated, 433.
Confirmed, 440.

WEISS, BENJAMIN W., nominated, 816.
Confirmed, 819.

WEISS, CHARLES H., nominated, 10.
Confirmed, 13.

WEISS, EDWARD B., nominated, 3321.
Confirmed, 3322.

WEISS, GABRIEL DAVID, nominated, 595.
Confirmed, 597.

WEISS, MISS LELIA A., nominated, 810.
Confirmed, 819.

WEISS, MORRIS, nominated, 815.
Confirmed, 819.

WEISS, RUDOLPH, nominated, 802.
Confirmed, 803.

WEISSBORD, MISS ANNA M., nominated, 120.
Confirmed, 120-121.

WEISSMAN, HARRY, nominated, 816.
Confirmed, 819.

WEISSMAN, MEYER M., nominated, 815.
Confirmed, 819.

WELCH, D. G., nominated, 174.
Confirmed, 174-175.

WELCH, MRS. ELIZABETH R., nominated, 814.
Confirmed, 819.

WELCH, MRS. HELEN M., nominated, 817.
Confirmed, 819.

WELDER, E. B., nominated, 9.
Confirmed, 13.

WELLER, HARRY C., nominated, 157.
Confirmed, 158-159

WELLING, HENRY Jr., nominated, 805.
Confirmed, 819.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.—Continued.

WELLS, ELIPHALET J., nominated, 157.
Confirmed, 158-159.

WELLS, PHILIP R., nominated, 802.
Confirmed, 803.

WELSH, JOSEPH C., nominated, 813.
Confirmed, 819.

WELTE, PAUL, nominated, 817.
Confirmed, 819.

WENE, HERMAN, nominated, 744.
Confirmed, 745.

WENRICH, MISS HILDA I., nominated, 810.
Confirmed, 819.

WENTZ, LOUIS F., nominated, 9.
Confirmed, 13.

WENTZ, MISS MARIE E., nominated, 1368.
Confirmed, 1369-1370.

WERBLIN, MISS HENRIETTA, nominated, 104.
Confirmed, 106.

WERKHEISER, WARNER D., nominated, 1822.
Confirmed, 1822.

WERLE, MISS ROSE C., nominated, 805.
Confirmed, 819.

WERNER, FRANK E., nominated, 1541.
Confirmed, 1541-1542.

WERNER, FRED A, nominated, 11.
Confirmed, 13.

WERNER, JOSIAH A., nominated, 798.
Confirmed, 803.

WERNER, MISS ELSA, nominated, 817.
Confirmed, 819.

WERNER, ROBERT E., nominated, 805.
Confirmed, 819.

WERRY, J. WILBUR, nominated, 798.
Confirmed, 803.

WERSON, M. C., nominated, 813.
Confirmed, 819.

WERTHER, MORRIS, nominated, 811.
Confirmed, 819.

WERTLEY, MRS. MAYME G., nominated, 433.
Confirmed, 440.

WERTON, THOMAS EDWARD, nominated, 818.
Confirmed, 819.

WERTZ, R. F., nominated, 9.
Confirmed, 13.

WEST, F. C. MOSIER, nominated, 1028.
Confirmed, 1031.

WEST, MORRISON J., nominated, 801.
Confirmed, 803.

WEST, PAUL E., nominated, 1223.
Confirmed, 1224.

WEST, WILLIAM M., nominated, 437.
Confirmed, 440.

WESTCOTT, MISS JEANNETTE I., nominated, 439.
Confirmed, 440.

WESTGATE, THEODORE H., nominated, 808.
Confirmed, 819.

WESTLAKE, AARON, nominated, 105.
Confirmed, 106.

WESTLEY, Wm. A., nominated, 808.
Confirmed, 819.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.—Continued.

WESTON, B. F., nominated, 595.
Confirmed, 597.

WESTRICK, M. P., nominated, 807.
Confirmed, 819.

WETZEL, FRED B., nominated, 811.
Confirmed, 819.

WHALEN, MISS AGNES, nominated, 801.
Confirmed, 803.

WHARTON, MISS HULDAH M., nominated, 799.
Confirmed, 803.

WHEATLEY, JAMES K., nominated, 1963.
Confirmed, 1963.

WHEALER, G. B., nominated, 807.
Confirmed, 819.

WHEELER, JUDSON M., nominated, 277.
Confirmed, 277.

WHEELOCK, FRANK D., nominated, 11.
Confirmed, 13.

WHERRY, JOHN W., nominated, 802.
Confirmed, 803.

WHIELDON, S. E., nominated, 810.
Confirmed, 819.

WHITACRE, MISS MARGARET M., nominated, 812.
Confirmed, 819.

WHITAKEER, HAROLD G., nominated, 1541.
Confirmed, 1541-1542.

WHITAKER, W. J., nominated, 805.
Confirmed, 819.

WHITCOB, GEORGE A., nominated, 437.
Confirmed, 440.

WHITE, EDWARD J., nominated, 815.
Confirmed, 819.

WHITE, ERROL, nominated, 1541.
Confirmed, 1541-1542.

WHITE, JOHN J. Jr., nominated, 54.
Confirmed, 56-57.

WHITE, LESTER A., nominated, 817.
Confirmed, 819.

WHITE, MISS MARIA E., nominated, 805.
Confirmed, 819.

WHITE, NORMAN R., nominated, 810.
Confirmed, 819.

WHITE, RAYMOND A., nominated, 434.
Confirmed, 440.

WHITE, WILLIAM J., nominated, 1369.
Confirmed, 1369-1370.

WHITEHEAD, HOWARD H., nominated, 157.
Confirmed, 158-159.

WHITELY, GEORGE T., nominated, 808.
Confirmed, 819.

WHITEMAN, MISS CLARA H., nominated, 596.
Confirmed, 597.

WHITEFIELD, GEO. B., nominated, 155.
Confirmed, 158-159.

WHITHEAD, MISS MAE, nominated, 812.
Confirmed, 819.

WHITING, F. E., nominated, 811.
Confirmed, 819.

WHITLING, FRANK C., nominated, 811.
Confirmed, 819.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.—Continued.

WHITMAN, MISS MARGUERITE, nominated, ——.
Confirmed, ——.

WHITMAN, MISS MAY N., nominated, 595.
Confirmed, 597.

WHITMAN, MRS. E. D., nominated, 798.
Confirmed, 803.

WHITMER, FRANK P., nominated, 1368.
Confirmed, 1369-1370.

WHITNEY, C. F., nominated, 817.
Confirmed, 819.

WHITTAKER, CLYDE M., nominated, 810.
Confirmed, 819.

WHITTAKER, HENRY F., nominated, 812.
Confirmed, 819.

WICKER, RAY, nominated, 8.
Confirmed, 13.

WIEDER, LLOYD WILMAN, nominated, 810.
Confirmed, 819.

WIEST, MISS MABEL L., nominated, 815.
Confirmed, 819.

WIEST, WILLIAM J., nominated, 800.
Confirmed, 803.

WIGGAN, GEORGE A., nominated, 816.
Confirmed, 819.

WILBERT, PETER A., nominated, 105.
Confirmed, 106.

WILCOX, GEORGE E., nominated, 11.
Confirmed, 13.

WILCOX, MISS DOROTHY E., nominated, 806.
Confirmed, 819.

WILCOX, MRS. GERTRUDE E., nominated, 808.
Confirmed, 819.

WILDER, MRS. EVELYN M., nominated, 10.
Confirmed, 13.

WILDEY, HOWARD J., nominated, 543.
Confirmed, 543.

WILDMAN, SIDNEY A., nominated, 54.
Confirmed, 56-57.

WILHELM, JOHN, nominated, 1030.
Confirmed, 1031.

WILHELM, MISS THELMA, nominated, 1223.
Confirmed, 1224.

WILKINS, HARRY, nominated, 1223.
Confirmed, 1224.

WILKINS, MISS ETHEL M., nominated, 2599.
Confirmed, 2599.

WILKINSON, HAMILTON A., nominated, 434.
Confirmed, 440.

WILKINSON, THOMAS W., nominated, 10.
Confirmed, 13.

WILKOWSKI, D. J., nominated, 1030.
Confirmed, 1031.

WILL, ANTHONY, nominated, 155.
Confirmed, 158-159.

WILL, H. A., nominated, 3168.
Confirmed, 3168.

WILLIAMS, BENJAMIN F., nominated, 811.
Confirmed, 819.

WILLIAMS, CLARENCE E., nominated, 801.
Confirmed, 803.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.—Continued.

WILLIAMS, CLARENCE N., nominated, 1368.
Confirmed, 1369-1370.

WILLIAMS, DAVID T., nominated, 663.
Confirmed, 663.

WILLIAMS, H. H., nominated, 801.
Confirmed, 803.

WILLIAMS, JESSE R., nominated, 811.
Confirmed, 819.

WILLIAMS, JOHN S., nominated, 663.
Confirmed, 663.

WILLIAMS, J. S., nominated, 246.
Confirmed, 248.

WILLIAMS, KENNETH R. H., nominated, 808.
Confirmed, 819.

WILLIAMS, LEWIS K., nominated, 809.
Confirmed, 819.

WILLIAMS, LOUIS W., nominated, 802.
Confirmed, 803.

WILLIAMS, M. I., nominated, 434.
Confirmed, 440.

WILLIAMS, MISS A. R., nominated, 439.
Confirmed, 440.

WILLIAMS, MISS BESSIE L., nominated, 806.
Confirmed, 819.

WILLIAMS, MISS ROSE, nominated, 803.
Confirmed, 819.

WILLIAMS, MISS RUBY G., nominated, 433.
Confirmed, 440.

WILLIAMS, MISS VERNA, nominated, 1029.
Confirmed, 1031.

WILLIAMS, MORRITT G., nominated, 1030.
Confirmed, 1031.

WILLIAMS, MRS. KATHARINE W., nominated, 818.
Confirmed, 819.

WILLIAMS, WILLIAM J., nominated, 811.
Confirmed, 819.

WILLIAMSON, ROBERT C., nominated, 805.
Confirmed, 819.

WILLIS, HARRISON M., nominated, 157.
Confirmed, 158-159.

WILLIS, HARRY M., nominated, 155.
Confirmed, 158-159.

WILLIS, MISS FRANCES F., nominated, 1369.
Confirmed, 1369-1370.

WILLISON, J. RUSSELL, nominated, 805.
Confirmed, 819.

WILLSON, JOHN ADAMS, nominated, 816.
Confirmed, 819.

WILMES, MISS HENRIETTA S., nominated, 818.
Confirmed, 819.

WILMOT, ARTHUR L., nominated, 815.
Confirmed, 819.

WILSON, A. W., nominated, 3052.
Confirmed, 3052.

WILSON, B. A., nominated, 809.
Confirmed, 819.

WILSON, CHESTER R., nominated, 69.
Confirmed, 70.

WILSON, EMMOTT C., nominated, 798.
Confirmed, 803.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.—Continued.

WILSON, HERBERT A., nominated, 12.
Confirmed, 13.

WILSON, L. M. ,nominated, 804.
Confirmed, 819.

WILSON, McCLELLAN, nominated, 1540.
Confirmed, 1541-1542.

WILSON, MISS HELEN V., nominated, 815.
Confirmed, 819.

WILSON, MISS I. N., nominated, 596.
Confirmed, 597.

WILSON, MISS NAN C., nominated, 809.
Confirmed, 819.

WILSON, MISS SARAH W., nominated, 814.
Confirmed, 819.

WILSON, MRS. MADELYN, nominated, 807.
Confirmed, 819.

WILSON, MRS. MINNIE J., nominated, 803.
Confirmed, 819.

WILSON, NELSON P., nominated, 811.
Confirmed, 819.

WILSON, SAMUEL, nominated, 807.
Confirmed, 819.

WILSON, SAMUEL, Jr., nominated, 437.
Confirmed, 440.

WILSON, W. E., nominated, 157.
Confirmed, 158-159.

WILSON, Wm. W., nominated, 246.
Confirmed, 248.

WILTBANK, MRS. EMILY V., nominated, 1030.
Confirmed, 1031.

WILTSEE, J. FRED, nominated, 1822.
Confirmed, 1822.

WILTSHIRE, CLIFFORD, nominated, 433.
Confirmed, 440.

WIMMER, GEORGE W., nominated, 3321.
Confirmed, 3322.

WINCHELL, FRANK B., nominated, 815.
Confirmed, 819.

WINCHELL, JAMES D. J., nominated, 56.
Confirmed, 56-57.

WINCHELL, S. D., nominated, 56.
Confirmed, 56-57.

WINDER, AMBROSE J., nominated, 802.
Confirmed, 803.

WINDFELDER, FRANCIS R., nominated, 807.
Confirmed, 819.

WINDT, HERMAN, nominated, 433.
Confirmed, 440.

WINEGRAD, S. LOUIS, nominated, 816.
Confirmed, 819.

WINTER, MRS. ELIZABETH, nominated, 1367.
Confirmed, 1369-1370.

WINTER, RUDOLPH H., nominated, 105.
Confirmed, 106.

WINTERBOTTOM, WALTER R., nominated, 814.
Confirmed, 819.

WINTERS, EDWARD, nominated, 813.
Confirmed, 819.

WINTERS, JOHN H., nominated, 806.
Confirmed, 819.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.—Continued.

WINTERS, MRS. LULA, nominated, 806.
Confirmed, 819.

WIRSING, HERBERT, nominated, 802.
Confirmed, 803.

WIRT, L. A., nominated, 816.
Confirmed, 819.

WIRTH, MISS L. A., nominated, 9.
Confirmed, 13.

WISE, GEORGE E., nominated, 818.
Confirmed, 819.

WISE, J. BLAINE, nominated, 817.
Confirmed, 819.

WISE, JOHN LAING, nominated, 433.
Confirmed, 440.

WISE, MISS HELEN M., nominated, 438.
Confirmed, 440.

WISE, WARREN H., nominated, 2098.
Confirmed, 2098.

WITMER, DAVID S., nominated, 474.
Confirmed, 475.

WITMER, H. STANLEY, nominated, 9.
Confirmed, 13.

WITMER, WARREN M., nominated, 810.
Confirmed, 819.

WITTHUHN, MISS ELSIE E., nominated, 810.
Confirmed, 819.

WITTMAN, MISS ELLEN V., nominated, 808.
Confirmed, 819.

WITTMANN, MARCELLUS G., nominated, 55.
Confirmed, 56-57.

WITTMER, MISS LAURA, nominated, 815.
Confirmed, 819.

WOELFEL, MISS MARTHA M., nominated, 1367.
Confirmed, 1369-1370.

WOESTEHOFF, WILLIAM FREDERICK, nominated, 155.
Confirmed, 158-159.

WOLAK, JOHN, nominated, 434.
Confirmed, 440.

WOLF, FRED J., nominated, 437.
Confirmed, 440.

WOLF, HAVEN W., nominated, 155.
Confirmed, 158-159.

WOLF, MILTON, nominated, 801.
Confirmed, 803.

WOLF, MISS ERMA G., nominated, 802.
Confirmed, 803.

WOLFE, HARRY T., nominated, 433.
Confirmed, 440.

WOLFE, JAMES H., nominated, 10.
Confirmed, 13.

WOLFE, JOSEPH, nominated, 2097.
Confirmed, 2098.

WOLFE, MICHAEL V., nominated, 437.
Confirmed, 440.

WOLFE, PAXTON W., nominated, 434.
Confirmed, 440.

WOLFESBERGER, HARRY R., nominated, 810.
Confirmed, 819.

WOLFF, FREDERIC W., nominated, 805.
Confirmed, 819.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.—Continued.

WOLFORD, C. E., nominated, 155.
Confirmed, 158-159.

WOLKOF, MORRIS, nominated, 813.
Confirmed, 819.

WOLST, ANTON, nominated, 247.
Confirmed, 248.

WOMER, N. F., nominated, 807.
Confirmed, 819.

WOODDY, CHARLES E., nominated, 1541.
Confirmed, 1541-1542.

WOOD, CHARLES H., nominated, 155.
Confirmed, 158-159.

WOOD, GEO. W., nominated, 818.
Confirmed, 819.

WOOD, JOHN L., nominated, 246.
Confirmed, 248.

WOOD, MISS MARTHA W., nominated, 803.
Confirmed, 819.

WOOD, ROBERT B., nominated, 13.
Confirmed, 13.

WOODEN, W. H., nominated, 818.
Confirmed, 819.

WOODROW, R. H., nominated, 816.
Confirmed, 819.

WOODRUFF, MRS. M. LOUISE, nominated, 815.
Confirmed, 819.

WOODS, EMMETT R., nominated, 474.
Confirmed, 475.

WOODS, F. J., nominated, 10.
Confirmed, 13.

WOODS, JOSEPH M., nominated, 1664.
Confirmed, 1664-1665.

WOODWARD, HARRY S., nominated, 9.
Confirmed, 13.

WOODWARD, H. J., nominated, 817.
Confirmed, 819.

WOODWARD, MRS. M. H., nominated, 812.
Confirmed, 819.

WOODWELL, Wm. H., nominated, 3168.
Confirmed, 3168.

WOOLEY, JOSEPH M., nominated, 801.
Confirmed, 803.

WOOZLEY, D. HOMER, nominated, 11.
Confirmed, 13.

WORKMAN, JAMES K., nominated, 800.
Confirmed, 803.

WORSHAM, WILLIAM R., nominated, 917.
Confirmed, 918.

WORTHINGTON, MISS HELEN, nominated, 1367.
Confirmed, 1369-1370.

WORTHINGTON, MISS MABEL, nominated, 155.
Confirmed, 158-159.

WOTIZ, MISS RUTH M., nominated, 55.
Confirmed, 56-57.

WRAGG, J. A., nominated, 804.
Confirmed, 819.

WRAY, ALBERT S., nominated, 247.
Confirmed, 248.

WRIGHT, F. MILLER, nominated, 437.
Confirmed, 440.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.—Continued.

WRIGHT, GEO. E., nominated, 818.
Confirmed, 819.

WRIGHT, ISAAC H., nominated, 1368.
Confirmed, 1369-1370.

WRIGHT, MRS. BERTHA M., nominated, 811.
Confirmed, 819.

WRIGHT, THOMAS A., nominated, 1223.
Confirmed, 1224.

WRIGHT, WALTER H., nominated, 813.
Confirmed, 819.

WRIGHT, WILLIAM T., nominated, 798.
Confirmed, 803.

WURSTER, WILLIAM E., nominated, 432.
Confirmed, 440.

WURTS, JOHN S., nominated, 247.
Confirmed, 248.

WYANT, WILLIAM W., nominated, 917.
Confirmed, 918.

WYATT, EDWARD W., nominated, 816.
Confirmed, 819.

WYGONIK, LEONARD J., nominated, 1540.
Confirmed, 1541-1542.

WYLIE, JOHN H., nominated, 1962.
Confirmed, 1963.

WYMAN, ARTHUR L., nominated, 805.
Confirmed, 819.

WYNCOOP, MISS CORA B., nominated, 1367.
Confirmed, 1369-1370.

YACOS, JOHN Jr., nominated, 104.
Confirmed, 106.

YAEST, MISS MARGARET D., nominated, 804.
Confirmed, 819.

YAFFE, SAMUEL, nominated, 1664.
Confirmed, 1664-1665.

YAKE, HARRY C., nominated, 543.
Confirmed, 543.

YARNALL, C. RALPH, nominated, 817.
Confirmed, 819.

YARNALL, J. V., nominated, 813.
Confirmed, 819.

YARNALL, C. W., nominated, 155.
Confirmed, 158-159.

YATRON, PANAGIOTIS H., nominated, 11.
Confirmed, 13.

YAVOREK, GEORGE, nominated, 277.
Confirmed, 277.

YEAGER, E. C., nominated, 2910.
Confirmed, 2910-2911.

YEAGER, HERMAN V., nominated, 434.
Confirmed, 440.

YEANY, CHAS. E., nominated, 805.
Confirmed, 819.

YEARICK, WALTER, nominated, 807.
Confirmed, 819.

YEARSLEY, ARTHUR R., nominated, 1369.
Confirmed, 1369-1370.

YERGER, WARREN M., nominated, 806.
Confirmed, 819.

YERGER, WILLIAM C., nominated, 813.
Confirmed, 819.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.—Continued.

YERKES, JOHN F., nominated, 437.
Confirmed, 440.

YINGST, HOMER C., nominated, 808.
Confirmed, 819.

YODER, J. RUSSELL, nominated, 744.
Confirmed, 745.

YODER, MISS IRENE H., nominated, 806.
Confirmed, 819.

YONELUNAS, CONSTANTINE, nominated, 1030.
Confirmed, 1031.

YOST, C. E., nominated, 543.
Confirmed, 543.

YOST, ELMER P., nominated, 805.
Confirmed, 819.

YOST, JAMES A., nominated, 817.
Confirmed, 819.

YOUNG, A. Z., nominated, 811.
Confirmed, 819.

YOUNG, DANIEL, nominated, 809.
Confirmed, 819.

YOUNG, EDMUND C., nominated, 2098.
Confirmed, 2098.

YOUNG, GEORGE B., nominated, 816.
Confirmed, 819.

YOUNG, JAS. L., nominated, 9.
Confirmed, 13.

YOUNG, JOHN A., nominated, 9.
Confirmed, 13.

YOUNG, MILES M., nominated, 814.
Confirmed, 819.

YOUNG, MISS CLARA E., nominated, 798.
Confirmed, 803.

YOUNG, MISS ISABEL, nominated, 433.
Confirmed, 440.

YOUNG, MISS M. C., nominated, 798.
Confirmed, 803.

YOUNG, MRS. REBEKAH W., nominated, 808.
Confirmed, 819.

YOUNG, WALTER D., nominated, 1367.
Confirmed, 1369-1370.

YOUNGDAHL, ARTHUR F., nominated, 809.
Confirmed, 819.

YOUNGFLEISH, GEO. J., nominated, 70.
Confirmed, 70.

ZABOROWSKI, MISS JULIA, nominated, 809.
Confirmed, 819.

ZAHN, HERMAN S., nominated, 813.
Confirmed, 819.

ZAMPOGNA, GIUSEPPE, nominated, 595.
Confirmed, 597.

ZARESKY, JACOB, nominated, 1368.
Confirmed, 1369-1370.

ZDRALE, OBRAN S., nominated, 803.
Confirmed, 819.

ZECHMAN, RAYMOND K., nominated, 1223.
Confirmed, 1224.

ZEHENDER, W. H., nominated, 437.
Confirmed, 440.

ZEIGLER, CHAS. F., nominated, 12.
Confirmed, 13.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.—Continued.

ZEIGLER, GEORGE W., nominated, 9.
Confirmed, 13.

ZEIGLER, JOS. J., nominated, 70.
Confirmed, 70.

ZEITZS, ANTHONY J., nominated, 2098.
Confirmed, 2098.

ZELLNER, EDWARD C., nominated, 10.
Confirmed, 13.

ZENGEL, MRS. MILDRED H., nominated, 811.
Confirmed, 819.

ZEPECKI, MISS MARTHA J., nominated, 811.
Confirmed, 819.

ZERBE, L. E., nominated, 809.
Confirmed, 819.

ZEYFANG, MISS MINNIE, nominated, 433.
Confirmed, 440.

ZIAS, MISS ANNA E., nominated, 248.
Confirmed, 248.

ZIEGLER, CALVIN E., nominated, 811.
Confirmed, 819.

ZIEGLER, ERNEST K., nominated, 810.
Confirmed, 819.

ZIEGLER, EUGENE, Jr., nominated, 801.
Confirmed, 803.

ZIEGLER, GEORGE G. Jr., nominated, 437.
Confirmed, 440.

ZIERNICKI, ANTHONY, nominated, 1821.
Confirmed, 1822.

ZILLER, MISS PAULINE, nominated, 811.
Confirmed, 819.

ZIMMERMAN, EDWARD, nominated, 804.
Confirmed, 819.

ZIMMERMAN, F. G., nominated, 817.
Confirmed, 819.

ZIMMERMAN, MISS ETHEL, nominated, 812.
Confirmed, 819.

ZIMMERMAN, MISS EVA A., nominated, 817.
Confirmed, 819.

ZIMMERMAN, MRS. NELL B., nominated, 434.
Confirmed, 440.

ZIMMERMAN, S. H., nominated, 9.
Confirmed, 13.

ZIMMERMAN, STANLEY S., nominated, 434.
Confirmed, 440.

ZINMAN, MISS BETTY, nominated, 815.
Confirmed, 819.

ZINMAN, MORRIS, nominated, 247.
Confirmed, 248.

ZINN, FRANK H., nominated, 439.
Confirmed, 440.

ZINSMEISTER, MISS HELEN D., nominated, 804.
Confirmed, 819.

ZIOLKOWSKI, S. F., nominated, 810.
Confirmed, 819.

ZOELLS, JOHN A., nominated, 2237.
Confirmed, 2238.

ZORDAN, E. G., nominated, 803.
Confirmed, 819.

ZRELIAK, ANDREW, nominated, 798.
Confirmed, 803.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.—Continued.

ZSEMBIK, M. Jr., nominated, 818.
Confirmed, 819.

ZUBER, GEORGE J., nominated, 806.
Confirmed, 819.

ZUKER, R. E., nominated, 12.
Confirmed, 13.

ZULLINGER, C. J., nominated, 1367.
Confirmed, 1369-1370.

ZUSCHLAG, D. A., nominated, 811.
Confirmed, 819.

NOTARIES PUBLIC (see also fees, seals).

NOATARY PUBLIC EXAMINING BOARD, in Department of Public Instruction, creating

House Bill No. 1604.
Read in place in House by Mr. Conner, 2393.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 2393.
Reported without amendment, 2518.
First reading, 2740.
Second reading, 2987-2988.
Third reading and defeated on final passage, 3285-3286.

Remarks on, by
Rhodes, 3285-3286.
Conner, 3285-3286.
Alexander, 3286.

NOTICES (see forestry, publication).

NUISANCES (see liquors, muncipal liens).

NURSERY HOME (see appropriation).

NURSES (see osteopathic, soldiers).

NURSES, STATE BOARD OF EXAMINERS for Registration of, members of, nominated, 14; nominations laid upon table, 23; referred to Committee on Finance, 60; reported with favorable recommendation, 3538; nominations confirmed, 3559.

OATH OF OFFICE administered to
Chief Clerk and Resident Clerk of House, 37.
Director of Legislative Reference Bureau, 52.
Members of House of Representatives, 36, 57.
Officers and employes of House, 94.
President pro tempore of Senate, 5, 3900.
Senators-elect, 4, 53.
Speaker of House of Representatives, 37.

OCCUPATION TAX (see tax).

OFFENBACHER, GEORGE, Message Clerk of House, presentation of testimonial from Members of House to, 3995.

OFFICERS AND EMPLOYES of House, resolution (House) by Alexander, authorizing election of certain, 37.

OFFICERS AND EMPLOYES of House, resolution (House) by McCaig, providing for election of certain, 92-93.

OFFICERS AND EMPLOYES of Senate, resolution (Senate) by Buckman, providing for election of certain, 71.

OFFICERS OF SENATE, resolution (Senate) by Baldwin, authorizing election of certain, 6.

OFFICERS (see also county, election, National Guard, Naval Reserve).

OFFICIAL SEALS (see seals).

OHIO VALLEY GENERAL HOSPITAL (see appropriation).

OIL CITY HOSPITAL (see appropriation).

OLD AGE ASSISTANCE COMMISSION, and making appropriation, authorizing the Governor to appoint a commission to complete printing of report of

House Bill No. 751.
Read in place in House by Mr. McCaig, 443.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 443.
Reported with amendment, 672.
First reading, 789.
Second reading, 856.
Third reading and final passage, 1239-1240.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 1746.
Signed by Speaker, 2043.
Approved by Governor, 2925.

OLD AGE ASSISTANCE COMMISSION.—Continued.

In Senate (No. 653).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1227.
Reported without amendment, 1294.
First reading, 1332.
Second reading, 1538.
Third reading and final passage, 1658.
Signed by President, 1970-1971.

OLD AGE ASSISTANCE COMMISSION, members of, nominated, 16; nominations laid upon table, 23; referred to Committee on Finance, 60; reported with favorable recommendation, 3538; nominations confirmed, 3559.

OLD AGE PENSION COMMISSION, and making appropriation, authorizing the Governor to appoint

Senate Bill No. 554.
Read in place in Senate by Mrs. Vare, 878.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 878.
Reported without amendment, 2907.
First reading, 2919.
Second reading, 3045.
Third reading and final passage, 3131-3132.
Returned from House without amendment, 3732.
Signed by President pro tempore, 3740.

In House (No. 1741).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3254.
Reported without amendment, 3438.
First reading, 3438.
Second reading, 3589.
Third reading and final passage, 3771.
Signed by Speaker, 3847.

OLD LADIES' HOME (see appropriation).

OLEOMARGARINE AND BUTTERINE, by further regulating manufacture and sale thereof, amending act of 1901, relating to

House Bill No. 1155.
Read in place in House by Mr. Conner, 1231.
Referred to Committee on Public Health and Sanitation, 1231.
Reported with amendment, 2721.
First reading, 2726.
Second reading and amended, 2998-2999.
Third reading and defeated on final passage, 3298-3299.

OMNIBUS ROAD BILL (see Highways, State—Senate Bill No. 182).

O'NEIL, HON. J. DENNY, of McKeesport, former Insurance and State Highway Commissioner, resolution (House) by Howe, authorizing adjournment of House in memory of the late, 256; House adjourned, 273.

O'NEIL, HON. J. DENNY, of McKeesport, former Insurance and State Highway Commissioner, resolution (Senate), by Mansfield, authorizing adjournment of Senate in memory of the late, 228; Senate adjourned, 254.

OPTOMETRICAL EXAMINERS, Members of Board of, nominated, 15; nominations laid upon table, 23; referred to Committee on Finance, 60; reported with favorable recommendation, 3538; nominations confirmed, 3559.

OPTOMETRY, and creating Board of Optometrical Education, Examination and Licensure, by further regulating practice thereof, amending act of 1917, defining

House Bill No. 674.
Read in place in House by Mr. Flinchbaugh, 294.
Referred to Committee on Public Health and Sanitation, 294.
Reported with amendment, 1830-1831.
First reading, 1951.
Second reading and amended, 2078-2080.
Third reading and final passage, 2318-2320.
Returned from Senate with amendments in which House concurred, 3817-3818.
Signed by Speaker, 3999.

In Senate (No. 1103).
Referred to Committee on Public Health and Sanitation, 2342.
Reported with amendment, 3320.
First reading, 3407.
Second reading, 3517-3518.
Third reading and final passage, 3691.

OPTOMETRY.—Continued.

Returned from House with Senate amendments concurred in, 3736.
Signed by President, 3889.

OPTOMETRY, by eliminating provision prohibiting establishment of temporary offices by optometrists, amending act of 1917, relating to practice of

House Bill No. 391.
Read in place in House by Mr. Harer, 161.
Referred to Committee on Public Health and Sanitation, 161.
Reported without amendment. 2289.
First reading, 2423.
Second reading and recommitted, 2539-2540.

ORDINANCE (see borough, boroughs, cities).

ORPHAN ASYLUM OF THE HOLY FAMILY (see appropriation).

ORPHANS (see school system, soldiers).

ORPHANS' COURT (see court, marriage licenses).

ORR, DAVID, Representative from Montgomery County, (Third District).

Bill introduced by
No. 735.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Montgomery and Bucks Counties, 386.

Election returns, 31.

Leave of absence granted, 1853.

Member of standing committees, 73-78.

Motion by, to
Accept invitation of Governor for Joint Session to hear address, 111.
Adjourn, 988.

Oath of office administered to, 36.

ORTHOPAEDIC UNIT (see Welfare).

OSTEOPATHIC EXAMINERS, members of State Board of, nominated, 15; nominations laid upon table, 23; referred to Committee on Finance, 60; reported with favorable recommendation, 3538; nominations confirmed, 3559.

OSTEOPATHIC NURSES, and creating in Department of Public Instruction a State Board of Examiners for the registration thereof, providing for the State registration of

House Bill No. 1455.
Read in place in House by Mr. Heffernan, 2141.
Referred to Committee on Public Health and Sanitation, 2141.
Reported without amendment, 2165.
First reading, 2298.
Re-reported with amendment, 2520.
Second reading, 2681-2683.
Third reading and defeated on final passage, 3247.
Vote on final passage reconsidered and bill passed finally, 3432-3433.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3826.
Signed by Speaker, 4001.

Remarks on, by
Schwartz, 3432.

In Senate (No. 1359).
Referred to Committee on Public Health and Sanitation, 3401.
Reported without amendment, 3402.
First reading, 3409.
Second reading, 3525.
Third reading and final passage, 3700.
Signed by President, 3891.

OSTEOPATHIC PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS, amending act of 1923, relating to the examination and licensing of

Senate Bill No. 1091.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Miller, 2241.
Referred to Committee on Public Health and Sanitation, 2241.

OSTEOPATHIC PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS.—Continued.

Reported without amendment, 2241-2242.
First reading, 2245.
Second reading, 2387-2388.
Recommitted, 2475.
Re-reported with amendment, 3059.
Over in its order, 3135.
Third reading and final passage, 3173-3174.
Returned from House without amendment, 3742.
Signed by President, 3869.

Remarks on, by
Miller, 3174.

In House (No. 1752).
Referred to Committee on Public Health and Sanitation, 3410.
Reported without amendment, 3474.
First reading, 3475.
Second reading, 3615.
Third reading and final passage, 3841.
Signed by Speaker, 3976-3977.

OSTEOPATHIC SURGEONS' EXAMINING BOARD, members of, nominated, 20; nominations laid upon table, 23; referred to Committee on Finance, 60; reported with favorable recommendation, 3538; nominations confirmed, 3559.

OSTEOPATHY, and further regulating the practice thereof, amending act of 1923, defining

Senate Bill No. 326.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Earnest, 383.
Referred to Committee on Public Health and Sanitation, 383.

OSTEOPATHY, by requiring osteopathic physicians to register annually, amending act of 1909, regulating practice of

House Bill No. 709.
Read in place in House by Mr. Hall, 384.
Referred to Committee on Public Health and Sanitation, 384.
Reported without amendment, 755.
First reading, 847-848.
Second reading and amended, 981.
Third reading and final passage, 1256-1258.
Returned from Senate with amendments, in which House concurred, 2421.
Signed by Speaker, 2718.
Approved by Governor, 2925.

Remarks on, by
Alexander, 1257-1258.
Hall, 1257-1258.
Schwartz, 1257.

In Senate (No. 636).
Referred to Committee on Public Health and Sanitation, 1226.
Reported without amendment, 2027.
First reading, 2030.
Second reading, 2109-2110.
Third reading and final passage, 2218.
Returned from House with Senate amendments concurred in, 2487.
Signed by President pro tempore, 2601.

OYSTERS by count, requiring sale of

Senate Bill No. 47.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Schantz, 66.
Referred to Committee on Public Health and Sanitation, 66.
Reported without amendment, 117.
First reading, 125.
Second reading, 149.
Third reading and amended, 170.
Resumed and defeated on final passage, 206.
Vote on final passage reconsidered and bill postponed, 214.
Resumed and passed finally, 244.
Returned from House without amendment, 1327.
Signed by President, 1366.
Approved by Governor, 1664.

OYSTERS.—Continued.

In House (No. 726).
Referred to Committee on Public Health and Sanitation, 303.
Reported without amendment, 756.
First reading, 849.
Second reading, 986.
Third reading and final passage, 1288.
Signed by Speaker, 1507.

PACKER HOSPITAL (see appropriation to Mary M. Packer, etc.).

PACKER HOSPITAL (see appropriation to Robert Packer, etc.).

PAGES, for their attention to duties, resolution (House) by Miss Bentley, tendering thanks of House to, 3990.

PAGES of House, presentation of testimonials from Members of House to, 3995.

PAINTER, HOWARD I., Senator from Forty-first District, (Armstrong and Butler Counties).

Bills introduced by
No. 399.
Further amending act of 1911, establishing public school system, by granting full term school privilege to children in fourth class districts up to fourteen years of age, 529-530.

No. 400.
Authorizing Superintendent of Public Instruction to fix and collect reasonable fees for certain services rendered by that Department, 530.

No. 588.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Butler County, 992.

No. 1012.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Armstrong and Butler Counties, 1959.

No. 1202.
Transferring the supervision, direction and control of the highway patrol from the Department of Highways to the Pennsylvania State Police, 2792.

Bils reported by
No. 325, (House No. 490).
Validating acts done before granting of charter by court of common pleas to corporations of first class, 472.

No. 399.
Further amending act establishing public school system, by granting full term school privileges to children in fourth class districts, 643.

No. 410.
Amending act establishing a State employes' retirement system, by imposing certain duties upon recipients of State annuities thereunder, 876-877.

No. 476.
Further amending School Code, by fixing minimum salary of county superintendents in certain districts, 1292.

No. 504, (House No. 630).
Further amending act concerning divorces, by taking away right of alimony in certain cases, 1292.

No. 1148, (House No. 1).
Creating a Geographic Board in Department of Internal Affairs, 3021.

Election returns, 3.

Member of special committee, 440.

Member of standing committees, 60-62.

Motion by, to
Recommit Bill No. 399, amending School Code, by granting full term school privileges to children up to fourteen years of age in fourth class districts, 833.

Oath of office administered to, 4.

PAINT, PUTTY, NAVAL STORES (turpentine and rosin), or any substitutes therefor, to prevent deception in and to regulate sale of

House Bill No. 380.
Read in place in House by Mr. Goodnough, 161.
Referred to Committee on Agriculture, 161.
Reported without amendment, 927.
First reading, 1046.
Second reading, 1272-1273.
Third reading and final passage, 1479.
Returned from Senate with amendments, in which House concurred, 2571.
Signed by Speaker, 2809.
Approved by Governor, 3415-3416.

In Senate (No. 880).
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 1365.
Reported with amendment, 2224.
First reading, 2243.
Second reading and amended, 2383-2384.
Third reading and final passage, 2469-2470.
Signed by President pro tempore, ——
Returned from House with Senate amendments concurred in, 2603.
Signed by President pro tempore, 2746.

PAINT-SPRAYING MACHINES, and prohibiting certain uses thereof, relating to

House Bill No. 1582.
Read in place in House by Mr. Stavitski, 2391.
Referred to Committee on Labor and Industry, 2391.

PARADES (see flag, Memorial Day).

PARDONS, reasons for, presented to Senate, 7; to House, 39; appendix, 4073.

PARENTS (see child, children).

PARKINSON, C. W., Representative from Greene County.

Amendments offered by, to

Bill No. 522, Establishing as a State highway a certain section of public road in Greene County, 3017.

Bill No. 1496, Amending act regulating the manufacture and sale of mattresses, pillows, upholstered furniture, etc., 3017.

Bills introduced by
No. 207.
Making appropriation to Waynesburg Hospital, 91.

No. 522.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Greene County, 215.

No. 524.
Amending act of 1911, establishing State highway Department, by changing route 268, from Greensburg to Waynesburg, 216.

No. 525.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Greene and Washington Counties, 216.

No. 885.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Greene County, 670.

No. 886.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Greene County, 670.

No. 887.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Greene County, 670.

No. 1284.
Amending act of 1915, requiring county commissioners to provide a telephone, typewriter and

PARKINSON, C. W.—Continued.

stenographer for use of county superintendents of schools, by providing for clerical assistance, 1547.

No. 1402.
Providing for the examination and licensing of engineers of steam boilers and steam engines, 1828.

No. 1496.
Amending act of 1923, regulating the manufacture and sale of mattresses, pillows, upholstered furniture, etc., by further regulating the filling, tags and adhesive stamps required, 2144.

Bills reported by

No. 711.
Amending Inheritance Tax Act, by fixing rate of taxation on property passing to or for use of places of religious worship and charitable institutions, 1682.

No. 1581.
Amending act to provide for health and safety of persons employed in and about the bituminous coal mines, by regulating the ventilation of entries in non-gaseous mines, 2721.

Election returns, 30.

Members of standing committees, 73-78.

Motion by, for
Special order on House Bill No. 522, establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Greene County, 3241.

Motion by, to
Invite Hon. Robert A. Stofflet, former Member from Northampton County, to address the House, 868.

Reconsider vote on Bill No. 1536, making it unlawful in certain cases to search properties of others without search warrants, 3652.

Oath of office administered to, 36.

PARKING (see motor vehicles).

PARKS (see boroughs, Capitol, Chadds Ford, Department of Internal Affairs, Fort Washington, Pennsylvania State, taxation, Valley Forge, Washington Crossing, Weiser Memorial).

PARKS, CITY, by abolishing the time limitation, amending act of 1923, relative to acquisition of land for

Senate Bill No. 206.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Aron, 168.
Referred to Committee on Municipal Affairs, 168.
Reported without amendment, 472.
First reading, 485.
Second reading, 534.
Third reading and amended, 577.
Resumed and passed finally, 647-648.

Remarks on, by
Woodward, 647-648.

In House (No. 945).
Referred to Committee on Municipal Corporations, 752-753.

PARKS, STATE, and State park and harbor commissions, authorizing counties of fourth class and cities of third class to appropriate moneys to

House Bill No. 297.
Read in place in House by Mr. Morrison, 129.
Referred to Committee on Counties and Townships, 129.
Reported without amendment, 186.
First reading, 222.
Second reading and amended, 263-264.
Third reading and final passage, 308-309.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 618.
Signed by Speaker, 676.
Approved by Governor, 942.

PARKS, STATE.—Continued.

In Senate (No. 322).
Referred to Committee on New Counties and County Seats, 382.
Reported without amendment, 411.
First reading, 442.
Second reading, 483.
Third reading and final passage, 532.
Signed by President pro tempore, 664.

PAROLE LAWS, of this and other States, and making appropriation, creating commission to examine

House Bill No. 796.
Read in place in House by Mr. Sterling, 490.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 490.
Reported without amendment, 510.
First reading, 562.
Second reading and amended, 615.
Postponed for present, 700-701.
Resumed and recommitted to Committee on Appropriations, 1044.
Re-reported with amendment, 2676.
Third reading and final passage, 2943-2944.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3251.
Signed by Speaker, 3435.

In Senate (No. 1220).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 2915.
Reported without amendment, 2917.
First reading, 2921.
Second reading, 3049.
Third reading and final passage, 3141.
Signed by President, 3323.

PAROLE OF CONVICTS, and fixing jurisdiction of courts therefor, relating to

House Bill No. 1008.
Read in place in House by Mr. Sarig, 921.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 921.
Reported without amendment, 2517.
First reading, 2737.
Second reading and amended, 2974-2976.
Third reading and defeated on final passage, 3265-3267.

Remarks on, by
Sterling, 3266.
Sarig, 3266.
Sowers, 3266.

PAROLE OF CONVICTS, by authorizing courts to require defendants placed on probation to pay money for use of county, amending act of 1911, relating to

House Bill No. 1366.
Read in place in House by Mr. Moffatt, 1680.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 1680.
Reported without amendment, 2516.
First reading, 2736.
Second reading and amended, 2970-2971.
Third reading and final passage, 3260-3261.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3620.
Signed by Speaker, 4006.

In Senate (No. 1307).
Referred to Committee on New Counties and County Seats, 3181.
Reported without amendment, 3185.
First reading, 3197.
Second reading, 3388.
Third reading and final passage, 3502.
Signed by President, 3887.

PAROLE OF PRISONERS, by changing manner thereof, further amending act of 1911, relating to

House Bill No. 452.
Read in place in House by Mr. Marshall, 181.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 181.
Reported without amendment, 1551.
First reading, 1737.
Second reading, 1848.
Dropped from calendar, 2177.

PAROLE OF PRISONERS, by conferring power to parole upon judges instead of courts, amending act of 1921, relating to

House Bill No. 446.
Read in place in House by Mr. Marshall, 181.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 181.
Reported without amendment, 1551.
First reading, 1737.
Second reading, 1847-1848.
Postponed for present, 2177.
Time of postponement extended, 2293.
Dropped from calendar, 3587.

PAROLE OF PRISONERS, who are aliens for deportation by the Board of Trustees of Western and Eastern Penitentiaries, authorizing

House Bill No. 756.
Read in place in House by Mr. Marcus, 488.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 488.

PAROLE OF PRISONERS, with regard to minimum and maximum sentence, amending act of 1911, authorizing

House Bill No. 192.
Read in place in House by Mr. Rhodes, 90.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 90.
Reported without amendment, 1263.
First reading, 1503.
Second reading and recommitted, 1591-1592.

PAROLE, STATE BOARD OF, and making appropriation, creating

House Bill No. 795.
Read in place in House by Mr. Sterling, 490.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 490.

PASSAVANT MEMORIAL HOMES FOR CARE OF EPILEPTICS (see appropriation).

PASSENGER CARRYING VEHICLES (see motor vehicles, public service commission, railroad, railway, taxation, taxicabs).

PASSENGER ELEVATORS (see elevators).

PASSPORTS (see tickets).

PATENTS (see islands).

PATROL (see highway).

PATTERSON, BENJAMIN H., Representative from Allegheny County, (Tenth District)

Amendments offered by, to
Bill No. 596, Amending act relating to government of cities of third class, by providing for printing and publishing of ordinances, 620.

Bills introduced by

No. 596.
Amending act of 1913, for incorporation and government of cities of third class, by providing for printing and publishing of ordinances, 220.

No. 998.
Making apropriation to Ladies of Grand Army of the Republic Home at Hawkins Station, 844.

No. 1599.
Making appropriation to Department of Auditor General for purpose of reimbursing Johes Bakery of Wilkinsburg for moneys erroneously paid into the State Treasury, 2393.

Bills reported by
No. 586.
Amending act for the incorporation and government of cities of third class, by authorizing construction of house connections from sewers to curbs, 755.

No. 974.
Repealing act empowering boroughs to grade and pave streets without petition of property owners 1263.

No. 1263.
Amending the Borough Code, with regard to purchase or election of garbage plants either within or beyond the borough limits, 1852.

PATTERSON, BENJAMIN H.—Continued.

Election returns, 28.

Leave of absence granted, 2390, 2923.

Member of standing committees, 73-78.

Oath of office administered to, 36.

PATTERSON, FRED W., Representative from Beaver County, (First District)

Bills introduced by
No. 23.
Making appropriation to Beaver Valley General Hospital, at New Brighton, 79.

No. 24.
Making appropriation to Rochester General Hospital, 79.

No. 25.
Making appropriation to Beaver County Children's Home, of New Brighton, 79.

No. 355.
Amending act of 1917, consolidating the law relating to townships, by requiring persons causing damage to township roads to repair same, 159.

No. 435.
Amending act of 1921, requiring the display of United States flag at public meetings, by requiring the display thereof at the head of all public parades, 180.

No. 625.
Providing for maintenance of bridges located on State highways, 290.

No. 768.
Making appropriation to Passavant Memorial Homes for Care of Epileptics, at Rochester, 489.

No. 822.
Providing that contracts with or by any municipal corporation shall be construed the same as other contracts, 550.

No. 1259.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Beaver and Lawrence Counties, 1545.

No. 1262.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Beaver and Butler Counties, 1545.

No. 1263.
Amending act of 1915, providing system of government for boroughs, with regard to erection or purchase of garbage plants either within or beyond borough limits, 1545.

No. 1450.
Authorizing Departments and Agencies of the Commonwealth, counties and municipalities to include in all contracts an agreement to arbitrate under the Arbitration Act of 1836, 2032.

No. 1451.
Repealing act of 1861, relating to reference and arbitration in city and county of Philadelphia, 2032.

No. 1457.
Creating commission in Department of Property and Supplies for acquisition of site of General Anthony Wayne's encampment at Legionville, and making appropriation, 2142.

No. 1603.
Making it unlawful to change the hours for certain purposes during any period of a year, and prescribing the hours within which negotiable paper shall be paid, 2393.

Bills reported by
No. 193.
Validating acts done by corporations before recording of their charters, 163.

PATTERSON, BENJAMIN H.—Continued.

No. 1232.
Empowering counties to take, purchase or condemn property for erection of public buildings, 1681-1682.

No. 1235.
Empowering cities and counties authorized to take, purchase or condemn property for erection of public buildings to do jointly, 1681.

No. 1356.
Providing for the patrol, maintenance and repair of dirt roads in townships of second class, 2289.

No. 1464.
Conferring upon cities of second class the power to construct and maintain overhead and underground passageways, 2675.

Election returns, 28.

Member of standing committees, 73-78.

Oath of office administered to, 36.

Remarks by, on
Bill No. 435, Amending act relating to the display of the United States flag, 703.

Bill No. 655, Requiring railroad companies to properly man their trains, 1558.

Bill No. 1450, Authorizing State departments and agencies, counties and municipalities to include in all contracts an agreement to arbitrate under the Arbitration Act of 1836, 2584.

Bill No. 1451, Repealing acts of 1861, relating to reference and arbitration in city and county of Philadelphia, 2584.

PATTERSON, HON. GEORGE, former Member of House, resolution (House) by Lotz, authorizing adjournment of House in memory of the late, 604; House adjourned, 642.

PATTERSON, MATTHEW, Representative from Philadelphia County, (Twelfth District).

Amendments offered by, to
Bill No. 716, Amending act authorizing erection by counties of memorial halls in memory of soldiers, sailors and marines, 1048-1049.

Bills introduced by
No. 716.
Amending act of 1921, authorizing erection by counties of memorial halls in memory of soldiers, sailors and marines, by providing for payment of memorial halls in counties of first class by city, 385.

No. 959.
Making appropriation to Stetson Hospital of Philadelphia, 749.

Bills reported by
No. 698.
Making appropriation to Braddock General Hospital, 952.

No. 718.
Making appropriation to West Philadelphia General Homeopathic Hospital, 952.

No. 753.
Making appropriation to Wilkes-Barre General (formerly City) Hospital, 952.

No. 769.
Making appropriation to American Oncologic Hospital, at Philadelphia, 952.

No. 778.
Making appropriation to Jefferson Medical College, of Philadelphia, for maintenance of Hospital, 952.

No. 1023.
Making appropriation to Pennsylvania Institution for Deaf and Dumb, at Mount Airy, Philadelphia, 1261.

PATTERSON, MATTHEW.—Continued.

No. 1183, (Senate No. 75).
Making appropriation to Brookville Hospital, 1551.

Election returns, 32.

Member of standing committees, 73-78.

Motion by, to
Adjourn, 3459.

Oath of office administered to, 36.

PATTON, EDWARD W., Senator from Fourth District, (Philadelphia County).

Amendments offered by, to
Bill No. 92, Amending act providing for personal registration of electors in cities of first and second class, by abolishing Spring registration, 2627.

Bill No, 880, (House No. 380), To prevent deception in and to regulate sale of paint, putty, naval stores or any substitutes therefor, 2383.

Bills introduced by
No. 2.
Making appropriation to Pennsylvania Institution for Instruction of the Blind, 63.

No. 3.
Making appropriation to West Philadelphia Hospital for Women, 63.

No. 4.
Making appropriation to Mercy Hospital, of Philadelphia, 63.

No. 5.
Making appropriation to Philadelphia Home for Incurables, 63.

No. 6.
Making deficiency appropriation to Home for Training in Speech of Deaf Children before they are of School Age, Philadelphia, 63.

No. 7.
Making appropriation to Home for Training in Speech of Deaf Children before they are of School Age, Philadelphia, 63.

No. 8.
Fixing salary of county controller in counties of first class, 63.

No. 9.
Exempting from payment of inheritance taxes, bequests and devises of charitable institutions, 63.

No. 10.
Exempting from payment of inheritance taxes, bequests and devises of charitable institutions, 63.

No. 11.
Fixing aslary of school controller in school districts of first class, 63.

No. 112.
Making appropriation to University of Pennsylvania, 100.

No. 113.
Making appropriation to University of Pennsylvania, 100.

No. 114.
Making appropriation to University of Pennsylvania for Hospital, 100.

No. 115.
Making appropriation to Rush Hospital for Consumption and Allied Diseases, of Philadelphia, 100.

No. 186.
Making appropriation to University of Pennsylvania for general maintenance and purchase of equipment, 145.

PATTERSON, MATTHEW.—Continued.

No. 187.
Making appropriation to Rush Hospital for Consumption and Allied Diseases, of Philadelphia, 145.

No. 344.
Making appropriation to The Friend's Home for Children, of Philadelphia, 413.

No. 345.
Making appropriation to House of Industry for Discharged Prisoners, of Philadelphia, 413.

No. 448.
Making appropriation to Robert Wood Home, of Philadelphia, 568.

No. 568.
Providing for the preparation of plans for use of viewers or other persons affected in assessing damages for private property taken for public use, 918.

No. 578.
Providing for the division, consolidation and rearrangement of election districts in townships and wards of cities and boroughs, 920.

No. 915.
Regulating the location and structure of automobile repair or service stations in cities of first and second class, 1615.

No. 958.
Amending act of 1917, establishing a public school employes' retirement system, by prescribing rules for allowing credit for service in certain institutions approved by State Council of Education, 1748.

No. 1126.
Proposing amendment to Constitution, authorizing enactment of laws for assessmen. against properties specifically benefited by public improvements by Philadelphia, 2351.

Leave of absence granted, 4, 225.

Member of conference committee, 2344.

Member of standing committees, 60-62.

Motion by, for
Executive Session to rise, 121.

Motion by, to
Dispense with further reading of the Journal, 567.

Proceed to consideration of Bill No. 92, Amending act providing for personal registration of electors in cities of first and second class, by abolishing Spring registration, 2626.

Proceed to consideration of Bill No. 428, (House No. 360), Amending act requiring license to fish, by providing for collection of license fees by county treasurers, 1524.

Recommit Bill No. 428, (House No. 360), Amending act requiring license to fish, by providing for collection of license fees by county treasurers, 1516.

Recommit Bill No. 568, Providing for preparation of plans for use of viewers or other persons affected in assessing damages for private property taken for public use, 1521.

Recommit Bill No. 1126, Joint resolution proposing amendment to Constitution providing laws may be enacted authorizing assessment against properties specifically benefited by public improvements by Philadelphia, 3377.

Recommit Bill No. 1163, (House No. 323), Amending act relating to parents of minor children, by giving mother equal rights with father, 3046.

Recommit Bill No. 1349, (House No. 160), Further amending act requiring cities of first class to establish a pension fund for employes, 3398-3399.

(PATTERSON, MATTHEW.—Continued.

Reconsider vote on Bill No. 428, (House No. 360), Amending act requiring license to fish, by providing for collection of license fees by county treasurers, 1524.

Reconsider vote on Bill No. 1079, (House No. 600), Imposing a tax on marine insurance underwriting profits, 3714.

Suspend rule 21, requiring amended bills to be noted on calendar, 2913.

Petitions presented by
Against House Bill No. 412, Amending Insurance Company Act of 1921, by requiring fire insurance companies to notify policy holders suffering loss or damage to file proof of loss, 568.

Favoring Senate Bill No. 191, Continuing the Tax Law Commission, 567.

Question of personal privilege raised by, on
Vote on Bill No. 1087, (House No. 392), General Appropriation Bill for two years beginning June 1, 1925, 2759.

PAVING (see boroughs).

PAY (see Salaries and Salary).

PEDDLERS' LICENSES, authorizing mayors of all cities to appoint a committee to investigate certain applications for

House Bill No. 467.
Read in place in House by Mr. Schilling, 182.
Referred to Committee on Municipal Corporations, 182.
Reported without amendment, 510.
First reading, 563.
Second reading, 623.
Third reading and fianl passage, 705.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 1610.
Signed by Speaker, 1718.
Approved by Governor, 2045.

In Senate (No. 499).
Referred to Committee on Municipal Affairs, 746.
Reported without amendment, 1222.
First reading, 1225.
Second reading, 1320.
Third reading and final passage, 1518.
Signed by President pro tempore, 1660.

PEELOR, ELDER, Representative from Indiana County

Amendments offered by, to
Bill No. 267, Authorizing corporations to issue stock to employes at par value, 613-614.

Bill No. 631, Amending act for protection of trees, woodlands and shrubs, 1579.

Bills introduced by
No. 189.
Making appropriation to Indiana Hospital, 90.

No. 267.
Authorizing corporations to issue stock to employes at par value, 128.

No. 427.
Amending act of 1917, relating to wills, by providing that children adopted after date of will shall be included therein, 179-180.

No. 631.
Amending act of 1911, to protect trees and woodlands, 291.

No. 633.
Amending act of 1911, to protect State Forest Reserves, by prohibiting the injuring of shrubs or trees, 291.

No. 1349.
Amending act of 1815, concerning divorces, authorizing prothonotary to sign supoenas, and validating proceedings in which the subpoena was not signed by a judge, 1679.

PEELOR, ELDER.—Continued.

Bills introduced by
No. 1581.
Amending act of 1911, to provide for the health and safety of persons employed in and about the bituminous coal mines, by regulating the ventilation of entries in non-gaseous mines, 2391.

Bills reported by
No. 61.
Exempting from jury duty women over sixty-five years of age and mothers of children under five years, 304.

No. 365.
Amending act relating to county and township officers, 304.

No. 444.
Regulating the selection and qualifications of jurors in counties of second class, 2290.

No. 571, (Senate No. 20).
Providing for the preservation in the office of county commissioners of names and records of soldiers, sailors, marines and war nurses, 1483.

No. 572, (Senate No. 49).
Providing for the presentation of libels in divorce to courts of common pleas, 2289.

No. 859.
Making it unlawful to enter for certain purposes upon land posted as private property, 1482.

Election returns, 30.

Member of standing committees, 73-78, 91.

Motion by, to
Recommit Bill No. 267, Authorizing corporations to issue stock to employes at par value, 689.

Oath of office administered to, 36.

Remarks by, on
Bill No. 589, Permitting fishing on Sunday with one rod and two hooks, 2151-2152.

Bill No. 680, (Senate No. 32), Amending the Insurance Company Act of 1921, by providing for the investment of surplus of domestic stock casualty insurance companies, 784-785.

Bill No. 710, Revising and consolidating the law relating to assessment and collection of taxes excepting in counties of first class, 2961-2962.

Bill No. 841, (Senate No. 19), Making incurable insanity a cause for divorce, 3664-3665.

Bill No. 1581, Amending act to provide for the health and safety of persons employed in and about the bituminous coal mines, 3299.

PENAL CODE COMMISSION, report of, presented to House, 487; appendix, 4765.

PENAL CODE COMMISSION, REVISED, members of, nominated, 21; nominations laid upon table, 23; referred to Committee on Finance, 60; reported with favorable recommendation, 3538; nominations confirmed, 3559.

PENAL LAWS, by providing that false pretense shall include act of officer or agent of corporation obtaining money or property for the corporation, amending act of 1860, to consolidate the

Senate Bill No. 1209.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Salus, 2860.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 2860.
Reported without amendment, 3023.
First reading, 3064.
Second reading, 3159.
Third reading and final passage, 3366.
Returned from House without amendment, 3872.
Signed by President, 3882.

In House (No. 1760).
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 3456.
Reported without amendment, 3628.

PENAL LAWS.—Continued.

First reading, 3629.
Second reading, 3783.
Third reading and final passage, 3967.
Signed by Speaker, 3986.

PENAL LAWS, consolidating and revising

House Bill No. 527.
Read in place in House by Mr. Sterling, 216.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 216.

PENAL LAWS (see also gambling places, robbery).

PENAL LAWS, to consolidate and revise

Senate Bill No. 208.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Stites, 168.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 168.
Reported without amendment, 275.
First reading, 289.
Second reading and recommitted, 344-379.

PENAL OFFENDERS (see Constitution).

PENAL PROCEEDINGS AND PLEADINGS, consolidating and revising the law relating to

House Bill No. 528.
Read in place in House by Mr. Sterling, 216.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 216.

PENAL PROCEEDINGS AND PLEADINGS, consolidating and revising the law relative to

Senate Bill No. 207.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Stites, 168.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 168.
Reported without amendment, 275.
First reading, 289.
Second reading and recommitted, 322-344.

PENITENTIARIES AND PENITENTIARY (see also Coax, inmates, parole, Pieper, prison).

PENITENTIARIES, providing for quarterly payments by Counties of expenses of keeping convicts in

House Bill No. 1480.
Read in place in House by Mr. McCaig, 2143.
Referred to Committee on Counties and Townships, 2143.
Reported without amendment, 2496.
First reading, 2735.
Second reading, 2814.
Third reading and final passage, 3230.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3620.
Signed by Speaker, 4007.

In Senate (No. 1281).
Referred to Committee on New Counties and County Seats, 3167.
Reported without amendment, 3191.
First reading, 3196.
Second reading, 3384.
Third reading and final passage, 3498-3499.
Signed by President, 3887.

PENITENTIARIES, STATE, creating a commission to investigate conditions with regard to

House Bill No. 1453.
Read in place in House by Mr. Talbot, 2032.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 2032.
Reported without amendment, 2164.
First reading and recommitted to Committee on Appropriations, 2297.
Re-reported with amendment, 2399.
Second reading, 2678.
Third reading and final passage, 2939-2940.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3251.
Signed by Speaker, 3436.

In Senate (No. 1228).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 2916.
Reported without amendment, 2917.
First reading, 2922.
Second reading, 3050.
Third reading and final passage, 3143.
Signed by President, 3325.

PENITENTIARY, EASTERN STATE, and making appropriation, creating a commission for the selection of a site for

Senate Bill No. 604.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Salus, 1027.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1027.

PENITENTIARY, EASTERN STATE, and making appropriation, creating a commission to select and acquire a site for the erection of

Senate Bill No. 603.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Salus, 1027.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1027.
Reported with amendment, 2491.
First reading, 2495.
Second reading, 2656.
Third reading and final passage, 2771.
Returned from House with amendments in which Senate concurred, 3512-3513.
Signed by President pro tempore, 3679.

In House (No. 1686).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3067.
Reported with amendment, 3206.
First reading, 3206.
Second reading, 3424-3425.
Third reading and final passage, 3590-3591.
Returned from Senate with House amendments concurred in, 3622.
Signed by Speaker, 3749.

PENITENTIARY, EASTERN STATE, and making appropriation, providing for erection of new and sale of old

House Bill No. 665.
Read in place in House by Mr. McLaughlin, 293.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 293.

PENITENTIARY, EASTERN STATE, and making appropriation, providing for erection of new and sale of old

Senate Bill No. 72.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Daix, 69.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 69.
Reported without amendment, 102.
First reading, 110.
Second reading and recommitted to Committee on Appropriations, 124-125.

PENITENTIARY, EASTERN STATE, establishing a printing plant in

Senate Bill No. 127.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Daix, 101.
Referred to Committee on Public Printing, 101.
Reported without amendment, 1333.
First reading, 1332.
Second reading and recommitted to Committee on Judiciary Special, 1525.

PENITENTIARY, EASTERN STATE, making appropriation to

House Bill No. 1064.
Read in place in House by Mr. McCaig, 925.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 925.
Reported without amendment, 1261.
First reading, 1268.
Second reading, 1499.
Third reading and final passage, 1700.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 2155.
Signed by Speaker, 2253.
Approved by Governor, 3583.

In Senate (No. 949).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1663.
Reported without amendment, 1672.
First reading, 1676.
Second reading, 1820.
Third reading and final passage, 2012.
Signed by President pro tempore, 2240.

PENITENTIARY, EASTERN STATE, members of Board of Trustees of, nominated, 16-17; nominations laid upon table, 23; referred to Committee on Finance, 60; reported with favorable recommendation, 3538; nominations confirmed, 3559.

PENITENTIARY, WESTERN STATE, for completion of the main cell block in Centre County, making appropriation to

House Bill No. 1487.
Read in place in House by Mr. Alexander, 2144.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 2144.
Reported without amendment, 2251.
First reading, 2251.
Second reading and amended, 2453.
Third reading and final passage, 2946-2947.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3251.
Signed by Speaker, 3436.

In Senate (No. 1231).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 2916.
Reported without amendment, 2917.
First reading, 2922.
Second reading, 3050.
Third reading and final passage, 3143.
Signed by President, 3325.

PENITENTIARY, WESTERN STATE, for erection of a reservoir, making appropriation to

House Bill No. 1490.
Read in place in House by Mr. Alexander, 2144.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 2144.
Reported without amendment, 2251.
First reading, 2251.
Second reading, 2455.
Third reading and final passage, 2948.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3252.
Signed by Speaker, 3436.

In Senate (No. 1232).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 2916.
Reported without amendment, 2918.
First reading, 2922.
Second reading, 3050.
Third reading and final passage, 3143-3144.
Signed by President, 3325.

PENITENTIARY, WESTERN STATE, in Centre County, making appropriation for erection of new building for execution of condemned criminals upon the grounds of the

House Bill No. 1444.
Read in place in House by Mr. Alexander, 1930.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1930.
Reported with amendment, 2251.
First reading, 2251.
Second reading, 2454.
Third reading and final passage, 2947-2948.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3251.
Signed by Speaker, 3436.

In Senate (No. 1226).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 2916.
Reported without amendment, 2917.
First reading, 2922.
Second reading, 3049.
Third reading and final passage, 3142.
Signed by President, 3324.

PENITENTIARY, WESTERN STATE, making appropriation to

House Bill No. 1058.
Read in place in House by Mr. McCaig, 925.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 925.
Reported without amendment, 1261.
First reading, 1268.
Second reading, 1497.
Third reading and amended, 1566.
Resumed and passed finally, 1861.
Returned from Senate with amendments in which House concurred, 2568.
Vote by which House concurred in Senate amendments reconsidered, 2697.
Vote on final passage and on third reading reconsidered, and bill passed third reading with amendments, 2698.
Resumed and passed finally, 2836-2837.
Returned from Senate with House amendments concurred in, 3093.
Signed by Speaker, 3219.
In Senate (No. 1002).
Referred to Committee on Apropriations, 1957.

PENITENTIARY, WESTERN STATE.—Continued.

Reported without amendment, 2028.
First reading, 2031.
Second reading and recommitted, 2113.
Re-reported with amendment, 2351.
Third reading and final passage, 2472.
Returned from House with Senate amendments concurred in, 2604, 3052-3053.
Signed by President, 3126.

PENITENTIARY, WESTERN STATE, making deficiency appropriation to

House Bill No. 406.
Read in place in House by Mr. McKim, 162.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 162.
Reported without amendment, 672.
First reading, 789.
Second reading, 857.
Third reading and final passage, 1240-1241.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 1746.
Signed by Speaker, 2043.
Approved by Governor, 3583.

In Senate (No. 646).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1226.
Reported without amendment, 1294.
First reading, 1332.
Second reading, 1538.
Third reading and final passage, 1657.
Signed by President, 1970.

PENITENTIARY, WESTERN STATE, Superintendent of Construction of, nominated, 20; nomination laid upon table, 23; referred to Committee on Finance, 60; reported with favorable recommendation, 3538; nomination confirmed, 3559.

PENITENTIARY, WESTERN STATE, transferring and reappropriating to Department of Welfare the unexpended balance of appropriation heretofore made for the erection and equipment of

House Bill No. 58.
Read in place in House by Mr. McCaig, 82.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 82.
Reported without amendment, 113.
First reading, 114.
Second reading, 140.
Recommitted, 164.

PENNHURST STATE SCHOOL, members of Board of Trustees of, nominated, 18; nominations laid upon table, 23; referred to Committee on Finance, 60; reported with favorable recommendation, 3538; nominations confirmed, 3559.

PENNHURST STATE SCHOOL (see also appropriation to Liberty Fire Company No. 1, of Spring City).

PENNOCK, MRS. MARTHA M., Representative from Philadelphia County, (Seventeenth District).

Bills introduced by
No. 718.
Making appropriation to West Philadelphia General Homeopathic Hospital, 385.

No. 1343.
Regulating practice of chiropractic and creating Board of Chiropractic Examiners, 1678.

Bill reported by
No. 1496.
Amending act regulating manufacture and sale of mattresses, pillows, upholstered furniture, etc., 2516.

Elections returns, 32.

Leave of absence granted, 845.

Member of standing committees, 73-78.

Oath of office administered to, 36.

PENN'S CHARTER EXERCISE COMMITTEE, report of, presented to House, 2254-2255.

PENN'S CHARTER OF LIBERTIES' CEREMONIAL COMMITTEE, concurrent resolution, (Senate) by Mrs. Vare, authorizing appointment of, 103; conc. in by House, 115; Senate committee appointed, 127; House committee appointed, 163; approved by Governor, 175.

PENN'S CHARTER OF LIBERTIES, concurrent resolution (Senate) by MacDade, thanking the Public Ledger for saving, 60; ret. from House conc. in, 71; conc. in by House, 90-91; approved by Governor, 106.

PENN'S CHARTER OF LIBERTIES, resolution (House) by Edmonds, granting use of Hall of House to Committee for receiving, 1044.

"PENNSYLVANIA' ASSEMBLY DAY" (see Sesqui-Centennial).

PENNSYLVANIA ASSOCIATION FOR THE BLIND (see appropriation).

PENNSYLVANIA BAKERS' ASSOCIATION, for midyear conference, resolution (Senate) by Culbertson, granting use of Senate Caucus Room to, 6.

PENNSYLVANIA EPILEPTIC HOSPITAL AND COLONY FARM (see appropriation).

PENNSYLVANIA HOME TEACHING SOCIETY AND FREE CIRCULATING LIBRARY FOR THE BLIND (see appropriation).

PENNSYLVANIA INDUSTRIAL REFORMATORY, members of Board of Trustees of, nominated, 20; nominations laid upon table, 23; referred to Committee on Finance, 60; reported with favorable recommendation, 3538; nominations confirmed, 3559.

PENNSYLVANIA INDUSTRIAL REFORMATORY (see also appropriation).

PENNSYLVANIA INSTITUTION FOR DEAF (see appropriation).

PENNSYLVANIA INSTITUTION FOR DEAF AND DUMB (see appropriation).

PENNSYLVANIA INSTITUTION FOR INSTRUCTION OF BLIND (see appropriation).

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATIVE CORRESPONDENTS' ASSOTION, for fairness and fidelity displayed by the newspaper correspondents, resolution (House) by Armstrong, tendering thanks of House to, 3989.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATIVE CORRESPONDENTS' ASSOCIATION, to Legislature of 1925 for its short, business-like session, communication of thanks from, 3990.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATIVE SONS OF ST. PATRICK dinner, invitation extended to Members of House to attend, 1559.

PENNSYLVANIA MEMORIAL HOME (see appropriation).

PENNSYLVANIA MUSEUM AND SCHOOL OF INDUSTRIAL ART (see appropriation).

PENNSYLVANIA NATIONAL GUARD, BRIGADIER GENERALS OF, nomination of, 13; laid upon table, 23; referred to Committee on Finance, 60; reported with favorable recommendation, 3538; nominations confirmed, 3559.

PENNSYLVANIA NATIONAL GUARD, MAJOR GENERAL OF, nomination of William G. Price, Jr., as, 13; laid upon table, 23; referred to Committee on Finance, 60; reported with favorable recommendation, 3538; nomination confirmed, 3559.

PENNSYLVANIA NATIONAL GUARD (see also Constitution, National Guard).

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, 77th annual report of, presented to Senate, 3319.

PENNSYLVANIA SEAMEN'S FRIEND SOCIETY (see appropriation).

PENNSYLVANIA SOCIETY TO PROTECT CHILDREN FROM CRUELTY (see appropriation).

PENNSYLVANIA SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' HOME, members of Board of Trustees of, nominated, 20-21; nominations laid upon table, 23; referred to Committee on Finance, 60; reported with favorable recommendation, 3538; nominations confirmed, 3559.

PENNSYLVANIA SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' HOME (see also appropriation).

PENNSYLVANIA SOLDIERS' ORPHANS' SCHOOL (see appropriation).

PENNSYLVANIA STATE COLLEGE, and making appropriation, authorizing issue and sale of bonds to amount of eight millions of dollars for erection and equipment at

House Bill No. 1273.
Read in place in House by Mr. Hess, 1546.
Referred to Committee on Public Buildings, 1546.
Reported without amendment, 2496.
First reading, 2735.
Second reading, 2814-2816.
Third reading and final passage, 2945.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE COLLEGE.—Continued.

Returned from Senate without amendment, 3251.
Signed by Speaker, 3435.

In Senate (No. 1224).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 2916.
Reported without amendment, 2917.
First reading, 2921.
Second reading, 3049.
Third reading and final passage, 3142.
Signed by President, 3324.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE COLLEGE, members of Board of Trustees of, nominated, 15; nominations laid upon table, 23; referred to Committee on Finance, 60; reported with favorable recommendation, 3538; nominations confirmed, 3559.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE COLLEGE (see also appropriation, Constitution).

PENNSYLVANIA STATE ORAL SCHOOL FOR DEAF, members of Board of Trustees of, nominated, 20, 23; nominations laid upon table, 23; referred to Committee on Finance, 60; reported with favorable recommendation, 3538; nominations confirmed, 3559.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE ORAL SCHOOL FOR DEAF (see also appropriation).

PENNSYLVANIA STATE PARK AND HARBOR COMMISSION, of Erie, for purpose of building retaining walls and dredging canal basin, making appropriation to

Senate Bill No. 443.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Griswold, 568.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 568.
Reported with amendment, 1222.
First reading, 1225.
Second reading, 1319.
Third reading and amended, 1517.
Over in its order, 1644.
Vote on third reading reconsidered and bill recommitted, 1665.
Re-reported with amendment, 1958.
Over in its order, 2100-2101.
Third reading and final passage, 2136.
Returned from House with amendments in which Senate concurred, 2914-2915.
Signed by President, 3055.

In House (No. 1570).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 2397.
Reported with amendment, 2676.
First reading, 2676.
Second reading, 2828.
Third reading and final passage, 2946.
Returned from Senate with House amendments concurred in, 3070.
Signed by Speaker, 3203.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE PARK AND HARBOR COMMISSION, of Erie, making appropriation to

House Bill No. 1021.
Read in place in House by Mr. McCaig, 922.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 922.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE PARK AND HARBOR COMMISSION, of Erie, making appropriation to

Senate Bill No. 558.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Schantz, 878.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 878.
Reported with amendment, 991.
First reading, 1036.
Second reading, 1212.
Third reading and final passage, 1310-1311.
Returned from House without amendment, 2097.
Signed by President pro tempore, 2128-2129.
Approved by Governor, 3405.

In House (No. 1318).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1549.
Reported without amendment, 1683.
First reading, 1685.
Second reading, 1850.
Third reading and final passage, 2069-2070.
Signed by Speaker, 2197.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE PARK AND HARBOR COMMISSION, of Erie, memebers of, nominated, 20; nominations laid upon table, 23; referred to Committee on Finance, 60; reported with favorable recommendation, 3538; nominations confirmed, 3559.

PENNSYLVANIA TRAINING SCHOOL, members of Board of Trustees of, nominated, 19; nominations laid upon table, 23; referred to Committee on Finance, 60; reported with favorable recommendation, 3538; nominations confirmed, 3559.

PENNSYLVANIA TRAINING SCHOOL (see also appropriation).

PENNSYLVANIA TRAINING SCHOOL FOR FEEBLE MINDED CHILDREN (see appropriation).

PENNSYLVANIA WORKING HOME FOR BLIND MEN (see appropriation).

PENNYPACKER MONUMENT COMMISSION, member of, nominated, 20; nomination laid upon table, 23; referred to Committee on Finance, 60; reported with favorable recommendation, 3538; nomination confirmed, 3559.

PENNYPACKER MONUMENT COMMISSION, transferring and reappropriating to Department of Property and Supplies certain unexpended balance of appropriations heretofore made to

House Bill No. 57.
Read in place in House by Mr. McCaig, 81.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 81.
Reported without amendment, 113.
First reading, 113.
Second reading, 140.
Recommitted, 164.

PENNYPACKER, SAMUEL W., painting of, and State flag, from U. S. Quarantine Station, at Marcus Hook, to the State Library and Museum, concurrent resolution, (Senate) by MacDade, relative to transfer of, 2598; ret. from House conc. in, 2623; conc. in by House, 2715-2716; approved by Governor, 3051.

PENSION FUND for employes, by extending the benefits thereof to employes who have left the employment of the city and are employed by the school district, amending act of 1915, requiring cities of first class to establish

House Bill No. 1395.
Read in place in House by Mr. Hart, 1828.
Referred to Committee on Municipal Corporations, 1828.

PENSION FUND for employes, by providing a pension for employes sixty-five years of age discharged after twenty-five years' service, further amending act of 1915, requiring cities of first class to establish

House Bill No. 160.
Read in place in House by Mr. Guerin, 88.
Referred to Committee on Pensions and Gratuities, 88.
Reported without amendment, 2724.
First reading, 2834.
Second reading and amended, 3008-3009.
Third reading and final passage, 3308-3309.

In Senate (No. 1349).
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 3188.
Reported without amendment, 3190.
First reading, 3200.
Recommitted, 3398-3399.

PENSION FUND for employes, by regulating payment thereof, amending act of 1915, requiring cities of second class to establish

House Bill No. 1351.
Read in place in House by Mr. Stadtlander, 1679.
Referred to Committee on Municipal Corporations, 1679.
Reported without amendment, 2301.
First reading, 2424.
Second reading and amended, 2563-2565.
Third reading and final passage, 3225-3226.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3825.
Signed by Speaker, 4001.

In Senate (No. 1278).
Referred to Committee on Municipal Affairs, 3167.
Reported without amendment, 3372.
First reading, 3408.
Second reading, 3521.
Third reading and final passage, 3695-3696.
Signed by President, 3891.

PENSION FUND for employes, of district, requiring poor districts and hospitals for mental diseases to establish

Senate Bill No. 615.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Joyce, 1191.
Referred to Committee on New Counties and County Seats, 1191.
Reported without amendment, 1292.
First reading, 1330-1331.
Second reading, 1535-1536.
Recommitted, 1654.
Re-reported with amendment, 2129.
Third reading and final passage, 2217-2218.
Returned from House without amendment, 3534.
Signed by President pro tempore, 3679.

In House (No. 1619).
Referred to Committee on Counties and Townships, 2397.
Reported without amendment, 2676.
First reading, 2834.
Second reading, 3013.
Third reading and final passage, 3649.
Signed by Speaker, 3749.

PENSION (see also old age, police, retirement).

PENSION to John Boyer and Sarah M. Boom of Tioga County, granting

House Bill No. 1526.
Read in place in House by Mr. Williams, 2246.
Referred to Committee on Pensions and Gratuities, 2246.

PER CAPITA TAX (see tax).

PERMITS (see giant power, water supply).

PERRY COUNTY (see highway).

PERRY, SAMUEL J., Representative from Philadelphia County, (Eighteenth District)

Acting Speaker, 1151.

Bills introduced by
No. 300.
Making appropriation to Northeastern Hospital of Philadelphia, 130.

No. 554.
Making appropriation to Saint Mary's Hospital of Philadelphia, 218.

No. 770.
Supplement to act of 1919, creating commission for construction by Pennsylvania and New Jersey of bridge over Delaware River between Philadelphia and Camden, by providing for additional bridge and tunnel commission, 489.

Bills reported by
No. 108.
Making appropriation to Memorial Hospital Association, of Monongahela City, 947.

No. 125.
Making appropriation to Ellwood City Hospital, 947.

No. 128.
Making appropriation to Shenango Valley Hospital, at New Castle, 947.

No. 129.
Making appropriation to Uniontown Hospital, 947.

No. 130.
Making appropriation to Samaritan Hospital, 947.

No. 243.
Making appropriation to Philipsburg State Hospital, 672.

No. 459.
Repealing act imposing State tax on anthracite coal, 2288.

No. 909.
Transferring and reappropriating to Department of Public Instruction certain unexpended balance of appropriation to the Department of Mines, 1682.

PERRY, SAMUEL J.—Continued.

No. 998.
Making appropriation to Ladies of Grand Army of Republic Home, at Hawkins Station, 1042.

No. 1216, (Senate No. 362).
Making appropriation to National Farm School, at Doylestown, 1553.

Election returns, 32.

Member of conference committee, 2254.

Member of Rules Committee, 134.

Member of special committees, 1560.

Member of standing committees, 73-78.

Motion by, for
Recess, 1560.

Motion by, to
Adjourn, 3317.
Reconsider vote on Bill No. 1071, (Senate No. 300), United Dry Bill, 1841.

Oath of office administered to, 36.

Point of order raised by, on
House Bill No. 1082, (Senate No. 182), Omnibus Road Bill, 2715.

Remarks by, on
Bill No. 392, General Appropriation Bill for two years beginning June 1, 1925, 2852.

Bill No. 655, requiring railroad companies to properly man their trains, 1558.

Bill No. 1071, (Senate No. 300), United Dry Bill, 1838.

PERSONAL PROPERTY (see Mercer State Hospital, taxation).

PETITIONS, memorials and remonstrances, resolution (Senate) by Joyce, regulating presentation of, 6.

PETITIONS presented against

Appropriations to sectarian institutions, 791; 989; 1955.
Adoption of proposed 20th Amendment to Constitution of United States, relative to child labor, 97, 103, 111, 143, 178, 225.
Appropriations to Sectarian Institutions, 1187.

Bills lessening restrictions on Sabbath employment, sports or amusements, 1509.

Granting of land in Valley Forge Park to the Washington Memorial Chapel, 3514.

House Bill No. 412, Amending Insurance Company Act of 1921, by requiring fire insurance companies to notify policy holders suffering loss or damage to file proof of loss, 568.

House Bill No. 646, For establishment and maintenance of aviation landing fields in cities of first class, 1291.

House Bill No. 677, Authorizing cities of first class to appoint a Commission and Bureau of Zoning, 989, 3123.

House Bill No. 710, Revising and consolidating the law relating to assessment and collection of taxes in all excepting counties of first class, 1509.

House Bill No. 765, Joint resolution proposing amendment to Constitution, authorizing General Assembly to define and impose different rates of taxation on incomes and inheritances, 2341.
Reform Jury Service Bill for Allegheny County, 1291.
Repeal of legislation for registration of professional engineers and land surveyors, 1509.

Senate Bill No. 12, Providing for merger of moneys held in certain special funds in the State Treasury with moneys in the general fund, 225.
Traps not causing instant death, 921.

PETITIONS presented favoring
Amendment of laws so as to permit seamen to register and vote, 23.

Appropriation for Bureau of Animal Industry, 1747.
Appropriation for the Eastern Penitentiary, 1291.
Appropriation for erection of memorial to John Morton, 1291, 2089.

Bill relative to taking over of certain roads by the State, 1509.

House Bill No. 547, Joint resolution proposing amendment to Constitution providing that tax laws may grant exemptions and rebates, 2089.

House Bill No. 710, Revising and consolidating the laws relating to the assessment and collection of taxes in all counties excepting those of the first class, 1291, 2089.

Increase in judges' salaries, 527.
Institution of impeachment proceedings against Judge Berkey, 401, 444.

Legislation for the participation in the Sesqui Centennial, 414.

Legislation providing for purchase of site for erection of a new Eastern State Penitentiary, 23, 59.

Legislation taking over certain township road leading from Mapleton Depot Borough to Route No. 192, 2089.
Preservation and upkeep of Valley Forge, 244-245.

Reappointment of present Tax Law Commission, 1509.
Removal of Eastern Penitentiary, 411.

Senate Bill No. 9, Exempting from payment of inheritance taxes bequests and devises to charitable institutions, 2089.

Senate Bill No. 182, Omnibus Road Bill, 411.

Senate Bill No. 191, Continuing the Tax Law Commission, 567; referred to Committee on Finance, in Senate, 567.

Senate Bill No. 282, Amending and repealing part of act regulating sale of securities, 3319.

Senate Bill No. 300, Supplement to Prohibition Enforcement Act of 1923, 1291.

Senate Bill No. 403, Amending act establishing State Industrial Home for Women, by changing procedure of transfer, sentence and commitment, 1291.

Senate Bill No. 446, For the promotion of maritime service between cities of first class and othr ports, 875, 920.

Senate Bill No. 483, Amending act exempting certain property used for free exhibition purposes from collateral inheritance taxes, by extending act to property passing to colleges or other institutions not for profit, 2089.

Senate Bill No. 543, Making appropriation to Wernersville State Hospital, 3319.
Teachers' Tenure Bill, 225, 411.

PHARMACY, providing for registration of apprentices by State Board of Pharmacy, supplement to act of 1917, regulating practice of

Senate Bill No. 466.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Sones, 645.
Referred to Committee on Public Health and Sanitation, 645.
Reported without amendment, 991.
First reading, 1035.
Second reading, 1207-1208.
Third reading and final passage, 1306.
Returned from House without amendment, 2804.
Signed by President, 3055.

PHARMACY.—Continued.

In House (No. 1302).
Referred to Committee on Public Health and Sanitation, 1548.
Reported without amendment, 2165.
First reading, 2299.
Second reading, 2439.
Third reading and final passage, 2844.
Signed by Speaker, 3203.

PHARMACY, STATE BOARD OF, members of, nominated, 14; nominations laid upon table, 23; referred to Committee on Finance, 60; reported with favorable recommendation, 3538; nominations confirmed, 3559.

PHARMACY, with regard to credit for experience acquired in drug dispensaries of hospitals, and registration of drug stores and pharmacists by State Board of Pharmacy, amending act of 1917, regulating practice of

Senate Bill No. 465.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Sones, 645.
Referred to Committee on Public Health and Sanitation, 645.
Reported without amendment, 1351.
First reading, 1364-1365.
Second reading, 1530-1531.
Third reading and final passage, 1649.
Returned from House without amendment, 2804.
Signed by President, 3055.

In House (No. 1410).
Referred to Committee on Public Health and Sanitation, 1829.
Reported without amendment, 2166.
First reading, 2300.
Second reading, 2440.
Third reading and final passage, 2846-2847.
Signed by Speaker, 3203.

PHILADELPHIA ASSOCIATION FOR PROTECTION OF COLORED WOMEN (see appropriation).

PHILADELPHIA-CAMDEN BRIDGE (see Delaware River)

PHILADELPHIA COUNTY (see arbitration, counties of first class, courts of common pleas, detectives, election, highway, judges, prothonotary, register of wills, tipstaves, viewers).

PHILADELPHIA COUNTY COURT (see judges).

PHILADELPHIA HOME FOR INCURABLES (see appropriation).

PHILADELPHIA HOME FOR INFANTS (see appropriation).

PHILADELPHIA MUNICIPAL COURT (see court, judges).

PHILADELPHIA MUSEUMS (see appropriation).

PHILADELPHIA ORTHOPAEDIC HOSPITAL AND INFIRMARY FOR NERVIOUS DISEASES (see appropriation).

PHILADELPHIA SAVINGS FUND SOCIETY, report of, for 1923, presented to House, 57; to Senate, 3319; appendix, 4235.

PHILADELPHIA SAVINGS FUND SOCIETY, report of, for 1924, presented to House, 163, 4238.

PHILADELPHIA SCHOOL OF DESIGN FOR WOMEN (see appropriation to).

PHILADELPHIA (see also arbitration, aviation landing fields, cities of first class, Constitution, county controller, courts, Delaware River, electors, meadow banks, motion pictures, pension fund, port, registration commission, securities, Sesqui-Centennial).

PHILIPSBURG STATE HOSPITAL, members of Board of trustees of, nominated, 18; nominations laid upon table, 23; referred to Committee on Finance, 60; reported with favorable recommendation, 3538; nominations confirmed, 3559.

PHILIPSBURG STATE HOSPITAL (see also appropriation).

PHILLIPS, WILLIAM J., Representative from Somerset County

Bills introduced by
No. 1027.
Amending act of 1923, consolidating the law relating to game, with regard to hunting of wild turkeys at night and time for training of dogs on certain game, 922.

PHILLIPS, WILLIAM J.—Continued.

No. 1076.
Making appropriation for acquisition of a site for, and the construction of the Somerset County State Normal School by the Department of Property and Supplies, 1038.

No. 1152.
Making it unlawful to operate a taxicab or other passenger motor vehicle for hire without a certificate of public convenience, 1231.

Election returns, 32.

Member of standing committees, 73-78.

Motion by, to
Recommit Bill No. 1027, Amending the Game Code, with regard to hunting wild turkeys at night and time for training dogs on certain game, 2184.

Reconsider vote on Bill No. 1027, Amending Game Code, with regard to hunting of wild turkeys at night and time for training dogs on certain game, 3445.

Oath of office administered to, 36.

Remarks by, on
Bill No. 1027, Amending Game Code, with regard to hunting of wild turkeys at night and time for training dogs on certain game, 3258-3259.

PHIPPS, MARSHALL L., Senator from Forty-eigth District, (Venango and Warren Counties)

Amendments offered by, to
Bill No. 290, Supplementing act authorizing State Highway Commissioner to combine sections of State highways under a common name, including township roads in such routes, 3528.

Bill No. 520, Authorizing county commissioners to provide district attorneys in counties of sixth class with offices and supplies, 1024.

Bill No. 1318, (House No. 1608), Providing for the burial of certain soldiers, sailors and marines designated as "deceased service men" at county expense, 3523-3524.

Bills introduced by
No. 38.
Establishing as State highway, a certain section of public road in Venango County, 66.

No. 252.
Providing that the earnings of a married woman shall be her own property, 226.

No. 253.
Amending Fiduciaries Act of 1917, by equalizing rights of males and females to letters of administration, 226.

No. 254.
Amending act of 1917, relative to wills, by giving the sole surviving parent the right to appoint a testamentary guardian for his or her minor child, 226.

No. 290.
A supplement to act of 1923, authorizing State Highway Commissioner to combine sections of State highways under a common designation or name, by including township roads in such routes, 275.

No. 328.
Making appropriation to maintain public roads through Cornplanter Indian Reservation, in Warren County, 412.

No. 519.
Making appropriation to Warren State Hospital, 795.

No. 520.
Authorizing county commissioners of counties of sixth class to provide district attorneys with offices and supplies, 795.

PHIPPS, MARSHALL L.—Continued.

No. 521.
Amending act of 1913, for the incorporation and government of cities of third class, providing for the registrating of wills, 795.

No. 654.
Establishing as a State highway a certain section of public road in Venango and Mercer Counties, 1294.

No. 888.
Establishing as a State highway a certain section of public road in Venango County, 1510.

No. 889.
Authorizing the courts to grant divorces when either party is non compos mentis, 1510.

No. 890.
Amending act of 1874, providing for the incorporation and regulation of certain corporations, reducing the period within which building and loan association may proceed against securities of stockholders neglecting to pay instalments, 1510.

No. 959.
Regulating the weighing, testing, buying and selling of milk and cream, 1748.

No. 1033.
Joint resolution proposing amendment to Constitution, authorizing bond issue of fifty millions of dollars for care and maintenance of penal offenders and mental defectives, 2091.

Bills reported by
No. 239.
Repealing act of 1870, to protect timber lands from fires, 476.

No. 306, (House No. 304).
Joint resolution proposing amendment to Constitution, authorizing bond issue for erection of Pennsylvania National Guard buildings, 1291.

No. 323, (House No. 303).
Amending act providing for the organization, maintenance and regulation of the Pennsylvania National Guard, 471.

No. 474, (House No. 266).
Amending act exempting from taxation public property, places of religious worship, certain burial places and institutions of purely public charity, 791.

No. 545.
Relating to bank deposits by minors, 1291.

No. 606.
To validate acts of persons acting as deputy prothonotaries who may not have been actually appointed, 1188.

No. 644, (House No. 364).
Amending act establishing Allegheny County Court, by fixing number of judges, 1614.

No. 890.
Amending act of 1874, relating to corporations, by reducing period within which building and loan associations may proceed against securities of stockholders neglecting to pay instalments, 2089.

No. 971, (House No. 782).
Amending act authorizing erection by counties of memorial halls in memory of soldiers, sailors and marines, 1957.

No. 994, (House No. 969).
Providing that borough records may be typewritten, 2089.

No. 1245, (House No. 997).
Amending act providing for licensing and regulating of private banks, 3477.

PHIPPS, MARSHALL L.—Continued.

No. 1279, (House No. 1456).
Amending act fixing appropriations by cities and counties to National Guard, with regard to appropriation to U. S. Naval Reserve Officers' units and divisions, 3319.

No. 1318, (House No. 1608).
Providing for burial of certain soldiers, sailors and marines designated as "deceased service men" at county expense, 3319.

No. 1355, (House No. 1072).
Amending act providing for organization, discipline and maintenance of the Pennsylvania National Guard, 3403.

Leave of absence granted, 97, 143, 568, 2341, 2859.

Member of standing committees, 60-62.

Motion by, to
Recommit Bill No. 520, authorizing county commissioners to provide district attorneys in counties of sixth class with offices and supplies, 1200.

Recommit Bill No. 890, amending act of 1874, relating to corporations, by reducing period within which building and loan associations may proceed against securities of stockholders neglecting to pay instalments, 2002.

Reconsider vote on Bill No. 290, supplementing act authorizing State Highway Commissioner to combine sections of State highways under a common name, including township roads in such routes, 3528.

Resolution, concurrent, offered by
Recalling from Governor Senate Bill No. 290, supplementing act authorizing State Highway Commissioner to combine sections of State highways under a common name, including township roads in such routes, 3480.

PHOENIXVILLE HOSPITAL (see appropriation).

PHYSICIANS (see jail, medicine and surgery, osteopathy).

PIEPER, JOHN A., former Assistant Deputy Warden of the Western Penitentiary who was killed by rebellious prisoners, making appropriation to widow and children of

House Bill No. 1484.
Read in place in House by Mr. Harry A. Little, 2144.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 2144.
Reported with amendment, 3071.
First reading, 3072.
Second reading, 3207-3208.
Third reading and final passage, 3426-3427.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3826.
Signed by Speaker, 4001.

In Senate (No. 1361).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3401.
Reported without amendment, 3402.
First reading, 3409.
Second reading, 3525.
Third reading and final passage, 3701.
Signed by President, 3891.

PIGEONS for trap shooting, prohibiting the use of live.

Senate Bill No. 903.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Stites, 1511.
Referred to Committee on Game and Fisheries, 1511.
Reported without amendment, 3478.
First reading, 3563.
Dropped from calendar, 3704.

PIKE COUNTY (see highway).

PILLOWS (see mattresses).

PISTOLS AND REVOLVERS, regulating the sale, possession and use of

House Bill No. 176.
Read in place in House by Mr. Horn, 89.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 89.

PITTSBURGH AND ALLEGHENY HOME FOR FRIENDLESS (see appropriation).

PITTSBURGH DOLLAR SAVINGS BANK, 137th semi-annual report of, presented to House, 604; appendix, 4248.

PITTSBURGH DOLLAR SAVINGS BANK, 139th semi-annual report of, appendix, 4269.

PITTSBURGH HOME FOR BABIES (see appropriation).

PITTSBURGH HOMEOPATHIC HOSPITAL (see appropriation).

PITTSBURGH HOSPITAL ASSOCIATION (see appropriation).

PITTSBURGH NEWSBOYS' HOME (see appropriation).

PITTSBURGH (see also cities of second class, Constitution, securities).

PITTS, MRS. LILLIE H., Representative from Philadelphia County, (Twenty-first District).

Acting Speaker, 696.

Amendments offered by, to
Bill No. 323, Amending act relating to parents of minor children, by giving mother equal rights with father, 2305.

Bills introduced by
No. 116.
Making appropriation to Philadelphia Home for Incurables, 85.

No. 302.
Making appropriation to Polyclinic Hospital of the University of Pennsylvania, 130.

No. 323.
Amending act of 1895, relating to husband, wife who are the parents of minor children, giving the mother equal power and rights with father, 131.

Bills reported by
No. 674.
Amending act defining optometry, by further regulating practice thereof, 1830-1831.

No. 912.
Repealing act requiring licensing of insurance claim adjusters, 1482.

No. 1227.
Amending Insurance Company Act, with regard to investment of surplus of fire and marine insurance companies, 2163.

No. 1407, (Senate No. 363).
Further amending act establishing public school employes' retirement system, by giving employes certain additional service credit, changing the rules, etc., 2165.

Election returns, 32.

Member of special committees, 163.

Member of standing committees, 73-78.

Motion by, to
Postpone Bill No. 61, Exempting from jury duty women over sixty-five years of age and mothers of children under five years, 516.

Reconsider vote on Bill No. 323, Amending act relating to parents of minor children, by giving mother equal rights with father, 2305.

Oath of office administered to, 36.

Reasons for vote on
Bill No. 1071, (Senate No. 300), United Dry Bill, 1841.

Remarks by, on
Bill No. 323, Amending act relating to parents of minor children, by giving the mother equal rights with father, 1568-1569.

PITTSTON HOSPITAL ASSOCIATION (see appropriation).

PLANNING COMMISSION (see county).

PLANS (see private property).

PLATINUM OR SOLID PLATINUM, regulating the manufacture and sale of goods marked

House Bill No. 1532.
Read in place in House by Mr. Metzinger, 2246.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 2246.
Reported without amendment, 2518.
First reading, 2739.
Second reading and amended, 2984-2985.
Recommitted, 3073.

PLAYGROUNDS (see boroughs, burial grounds, school system).

PLUMBING AND HOUSE DRAINAGE in cities of second and third class, amending act of 1901, providing for examination and licensing of plumbers, by authorizing health authorities to prescribe rules regulating

Senate Bill No. 348.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Earnest, 413.
Referred to Committee on Municipal Affairs, 413.
Reported without amendment, 1190.
First reading, 1217.
Second reading, 1315.
Recommitted, 1514-1515.

POINTS OF ORDER raised on

Amendment to report of House Committee on Rules, by Marcus, 3460.

Amendments to Bill No. 1087, (House No. 392), General Appropriation Bill, by Schantz, 2387.

House Bill No. 61, Exempting from jury duty women over sixty-five years of age and mothers of children under five years, by Alexander, 2952.

House Bill No. 181, Revising and consolidating the law relating to the United States flag and other flags, by Earley, 3316.

House Bill No. 182, To restrain certain sports and parades on Memorial Day, by Lafferty, 1741.

House Bill No. 290, Making appropriation to Saint John's General Hospital of Pittsburgh, by Strayer, 3074.

House Bill No. 392, General Appropriation Bill for two years beginning June 1, 1925, by Alexander, 2851.

House Bill No. 459, Repealing act imposing State tax on anthracite coal, by Alexander, 2501.

House Bill No. 743, Amending act establishing State Industrial Home for Women, at Muncy, by Sterling, 2702.

House Bill No. 949, (Senate No. 39), Providing for one collector for State and county taxes in cities of third class, by Hall, 1611.

House Bill No. 985, Amending Workmen's Compensation Act, by fixing date compensation shall start when disability extends over four weeks, by Haws, 3110.

House Bill No. 1082, (Senate No. 182), Omnibus Road Bill, by Perry, 2715.

House Bill No. 1591, Amending act for the assignment of judges to districts other than their own, by limiting power of judges assigned to civil business, by Turner, 3282.

House concurrent resolution authorizing Chief Clerk of House to borrow money to defray expenses of Berkey impeachment proceedings, by Sowers, 941.

House resolution requesting the Governor to furnish to the House of Representatives the minutes and data of the Executive Board relative to classification of salaries and employes of the State, by Edmonds, 187.

Motion for report of Secretary of Internal Affairs to be made part of Journal, by Ludlow, 188.

POINTS OF ORDER.—Continued.

Motion for Senate to go into committee of whole on Bill No. 1087, (House No. 392), General Appropriation Bill for two years beginning June 1, 1925, by Salus, 2644.

Motion to adjourn, by Stadtlander, 3459.

Motion to amend motion for Senate to go into committee of whole on Bill No. 1087, (House No. 392), General Appropriation Bill for two years beginning June 1, 1925, by Schantz, 2641.

Motion to suspend regular order of business in House, by Stadtlander, 3460.

Printing of amendments made by Senate to House Bill No. 392, General Appropriation Bill, by Alexander, 3070-3071. Postponed in Senate, 3057-3058.

Reinstatement of bills recommitted or dropped from calendar by motion, by Alexander, 3766.

Remarks on House Bill No. 1501, (Senate No. 232), validating ordinances and proceedings by councils in boroughs for paving and curbing of public highways, by Lorenzo D. Thomas, 3667.

Remarks on Senate Bill No. 216, Joint resolution proposing amendment to Constitution of United States relative to child labor, by Salus, 418.

Report of Judiciary General Committee relative to charges against Hon. John A. Berkey, President Judge of the Sixteenth Judicial District, by Dilsheimer, 2414, 2415.

Senate Bill No. 182, Omnibus Road Bill, by Buckman, 2652.

Senate Bill No. 189, Joint resolution proposing amendment to Constitution, regulating State contracts for printing and supplies, by Barr, 231.

Senate Bill No. 1067, Requiring the public selection and drawing of jurors in counties of third class, by Davis, 2627.

Senate Bill No. 1185, (House No. 279), Fixing salaries of judges, by Barr, 3361.

Senate concurrent resolution authorizing appointment of committee of members of House and Senate to represent Pennsylvania at the Presidential Inauguration, by Alexander, 618.

Vote on House Bill No. 1751, (Senate No. 1029), Amending act regulating operation of motor vehicles, with regard to rules and regulations, etc., and requiring officers to be in uniform when inspecting cars, by North, 3831.

POLICE, by the Governor, further regulating the appointment and commission of

House Bill No. 691.
Read in place in House by Mr. Haas, 383.
Referred to Committee on Municipal Corporations, 383.

POLICE, DEPARTMENT OF STATE, and creating therein a Bureau of Fire Protection, organizing a

House Bill No. 9.
Read in place in House by Mr. Alexander, 78.
Referred to Committee on Law and Order, 78.

POLICE, DEPARTMENT OF STATE, by regulating appointment of Superintendent and salary of Police Force, amending act of 1919, reorganizing

House Bill No. 1650.
Read in place in House by Mr. Ludlow, 2396.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 2396.

POLICE, DEPARTMENT OF STATE, by regulating appointment of Superintendent and salary of Police Force, amending act of 1919, reorganizing

Senate Bill No. 33.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Eyre, 66.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 66.

POLICE, DEPARTMENT OF STATE.—Continued.

Reported without amendment, 2597.
First reading, 2671.
Second reading, 2793.
Third reading and final passage, 2878.
Returned from House without amendment, 3732.
Signed by President pro tempore, 3740.

In House (No. 1690).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3067.
Reported without amendment, 3417.
First reading, 3418.
Second reading, 3588.
Third reading and final passage, 3769-3770.
Signed by Speaker, 3847.

POLICE FORCE, amending act of 1865, empowering railroad companies to employ

House Bill No. 692.
Read in place in House by Mr. Haas, 383-384.
Referred to Committee on Railroads, 384.

POLICE FORCE, by extending act to water, electric, mining and quarrying companies, amending act of 1866, empowering railroad companies to employ

House Bill No. 773.
Read in place in House by Mr. Haas, 489.
Referred to Committee on Municipal Corporations, 489.
Reported with amendment, 1375.
First reading, 1560.
Second reading and amended, 1719.
Third reading and final passage, 2060.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 2499.
Signed by Speaker, 2718.
Approved by Governor, 3287.

In Senate (No. 1044).
Referred to Committee on Corporations, 2124.
Reported without amendment, 2129-2130.
First reading, 2141.
Second reading, 2234-2235.
Third reading and final passage, 2377.
Signed by President pro tempore, 2601.

POLICEMEN, by the Civil Service Commission, amending act of 1907, regulating and improving the civil service in cities of second class, by providing for trial of charges made against

House Bill No. 904.
Read in place in House by Mr. Marcus, 671.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 671.

POLICEMEN IN CITIES OF THIRD CLASS, regulating hours of labor of

House Bill No. 650.
Read in place in House by Mr. Whitehouse, 292.
Referred to Committee on Municipal Corporations, 292.

POLICEMEN (see also elections).

POLICE PENSION FUNDS, in cities of third class, amending act of 1921, regulating

Senate Bill No. 229.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Norton, 169.
Referred to Committee on Municipal Affairs, 169.
Reported with amendment, 1190.
First reading, 1217.
Second reading, 1314.
Recommitted, 1514.

POLICE PENSION FUNDS, in townships of first class, authorizing and regulating

Senate Bill No. 1144.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Stites, 2486.
Referred to Committee on New Counties and County Seats, 2486.
Reported without amendment, 2596.
First reading, 2674.
Second reading, 2800.
Third reading and final passage, 2899.
Returned from House without amendment, 3875.
Signed by President, 3881.

POLICE PENSION FUNDS.—Continued.

In House (No. 1705).
Referred to Committee on Counties and Townships, 3068.
Reported without amendment, 3205.
First reading, 3603.
Second reading, 3775.
Third reading and final passage, 3956.
Signed by Speaker, 3985.

POLICE POWER OF MUNICIPALITIES over a highway separating two municipalities, regulating and extending

Senate Bill No. 1161.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Mansfield for Mr. Coyne, 2598.
Referred to Committee on Municipal Affairs, 2598.

POLK STATE SCHOOL, members of Board of Trustees of, nominated, 18; nominations laid upon table, 23; referred to Committee on Finance, 60; member of, nominated, 798; confirmed, 803; reported with favorable recommendation, 3538; nominations confirmed, 3559.

POLK STATE SCHOOL (see also appropriation).

POLL TAX (see tax).

POLYCLINIC HOSPITAL (see appropriation to University of Pennsylvania for).

POOR DIRECTORS, and directors of homes for destitute in certain counties, fixing salaries of county

House Bill No. 866.
Read in place in House by Mr. McCormick, 603.
Referred to Committee on Counties and Townships, 603.
Reported with amendment, 2249.
First reading, 2422.
Second reading and amended, 2534-2535.
Third reading and defeated on final passage, 3117-3118.

Remarks on, by
Rhodes, 3117.
McCormick, 3117.
North, 3117.

POOR DIRECTORS, by increasing their salaries in certain districts, amending act of 1911, regulating compensation of

Senate Bill No. 475.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Daix, 709.
Referred to Committee on New Counties and County Seats, 709.
Reported without amendment, 792.
First reading, 842.
Second reading, 912-913.
Third reading and amended, 1011-1012.
Resumed vote on third reading reconsidered and bill amended, 1194-1195.
Resumed and passed finally, 1297.

In House (No. 1287).
Referred to Committee on Counties and Townships, 1547.
Reported without amendment, 2520.
First reading, 2742.
Second reading, 2828.
Third reading and defeated on final passage, 3646.
Vote on final passage reconsidered, 3772.

Remarks on, by
Alexander, 3772.
Huber, 3772.
Thomas, 3772.

POOR DIRECTORS, in counties containing over 150,000 inhabitants, by increasing said salaries, and fixing salaries of directors of homes for destitute, further amending act of 1907, fixing salaries of county

House Bill No. 654.
Read in place in House by Mr. McCormick, 292.
Referred to Committee on Counties and Townships, 292.

POOR DISTRICTS, in counties of seventh class, by fixing amount of special levies for taxation for poor purposes, amending act of 1921, providing for county

House Bill No. 332.
Read in place in House by Mr. Rhodes, 131.
Referred to Committee on Counties and Townships, 131.
Reported without amendment, 332.
First reading, 604.
Second reading, 758.
Third reading and final passage, 931-932.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 2195.
Signed by Speaker, 2717.
Approved by Governor, 3416.

In Senate (No. 572).
Referred to Committee on New Counties and County Seats, 919.
Reported without amendment, 1669.
First reading, ——
Second reading, 1806.
Over in its order, 1996.
Third reading and final passage, 2101-2102.
Signed by President pro tempore, 2600.

POOR DISTRICTS (see also cities of second class, contracts, insane, pension fund).

POOR HOUSE LANDS, by providing for sale of excessive lands regardless of number of acres, amending act of 1866, relating to

House Bill No. 390.
Read in place in House by Mr. Shaffer, 161.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 161.
Reported without amendment, 295.
First reading, 405.
Second reading, 451.
Third reading and final passage, 496.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 1610.
Signed by Speaker, 1718.
Approved by Governor, 2147.

In Senate (No. 385).
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 487.
Reported without amendment, 1189.
First reading, 1217.
Second reading, 1316.
Third reading and final passage, 1515.
Signed by President pro tempore, 1660.

POOR LAW REVISION COMMISSION, report of, presented to Senate, 798; to House, 844-845; appendix, 4833.

POOR RELIEF, excepting in counties of first and second class, revising and consolidating the law relative to

Senate Bill No. 337.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Weingartner, 412.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 412.
Reported without amendment, 472.
First reading, 486.
Recommitted, 540-541.
Re-reported with amendment, 1747.
Second reading, ——
Third reading and amended, 1983-1993.
Resumed vote on third reading reconsidered and bill passed third reading with amendments, 2200-2211.
Resumed vote on third reading reconsidered and bill recommitted, 2353-2363.
Signed by President pro tempore, ——
Re-reported with amendment, 2485.
Over in its order, 2607.
Third reading and amended, 2760-2770.
Resumed and passed finally, 2866-2877.
Returned from House without amendment, 3739.
Signed by President, 3868.

In House (No. 1688).
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 3067.
Reported without amendment, 3095.
First reading, 3213.
Second reading, 3610.
Third reading and final passage, 3827.
Signed by Speaker, 3975.

POOR RELIEF.—Continued.

Remarks on, by
Goodnough, 3827.
Ludlow, 3827.
Alexander, 3827.

PORT FACILITIES, MARITIME, at Philadelphia, making appropriation for improvement of

Senate Bill No. 273.
Read in place in Senate by Mrs. Vare, 227.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 227.
Reported with amendment, 2458.
First reading, 2492.
Second reading, 2655-2656.
Recommitted, 2760.
Re-reported with amendment, 2793.
Third reading and final passage, 2880.
Returned from House with amendments in which Senate concurred, 3512.
Signed by President pro tempore, 3677.

Remarks on, by
Barr, 2880.
Schantz, 2880.

In House (No. 1693).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3067.
Reported with amendment, 3206.
First reading, 3207.
Second reading, 3425.
Third reading and final passage, 3591.
Returned from Senate with House amendments concurred in, 3622.
Signed by Speaker, 3747.

POSEY, ERNEST B., Representative from Berks County, (First District).

Acting Speaker, 3272.

Amendments offered by, to
Bill No. 593, To validate certain municipal assessments, claims and liens in cities of third class, 1278-1279.

Bill No. 940, Appropriating certain license fees to the Department of Highways for payment of township rewards, 1585.

Bill No. 1561, (Senate No. 5664), Amending act regulating primary elections, so as to change time for filing nomination petitions, 3607-3608.

Bills introduced by
No. 118.
Appropriation to Reading Hospital, 85.

No. 257.
Providing for the numbering of county bridges, 96.

No. 258.
Authorizing the limiting of the capacity of county and township bridges, 96.

No. 593.
Validating certain municipal assessments, claims and liens in cities of third class, 220.

No. 940.
Making appropriation of certain license fees to Department of Highways for payment of township rewards, 749.

No. 1158.
Amending act of 1913, for incorporation and government of cities of third class, by authorizing the arrangement of tax and assessment books as provided by ordinance, 1232.

Bills reported by
No. 214.
Making appropriation to Western Pennsylvania Hospital, of Pittsburgh, 948.

No. 215.
Making appropriation to Pittsburgh Homeopathic Hospital, 948.

POSEY, ERNEST B.—Continued.

No. 224.
Making appropriation to J. C. Blair Memorial Hospital, of Huntingdon, 948.

No. 226.
Making appropriation to Maple Avenue Hospital Association of Du Bois, and providing for a deficiency, 948.

No. 232.
Making appropriation to Pottstown Homeopathic Hospital, 948.

No. 366.
Amending act for the incorporation and government of cities of third class, by providing local self government for said cities, 200.

No. 760.
Supplementing act regulating operation of motor vehicles, 509.

No. 774.
Giving permission to cities of third class to take portion of cemetery grounds for widening streets and highways, 927.

No. 858.
Making appropriation to Philipsburg State Hospital, 1260-1261.

No. 1079.
Further amending the Borough Code, by authorizing two or more boroughs to act jointly in acquisition and maintenance of recreation centers, 1852.

No. 1193, (Senate No. 129).
Making appropriation to Home for Friendless Children, of Reading, 1552.

No. 1207, (Senate No. 258).
Making appropriation to Home for Widows and Single Women, of Reading, 1552.

No. 1237.
Providing for payment or return to borough treasurers of all fines, penalties or forfeitures, 1482.

No. 1241, (Senate No. 3).
Making appropriation to West Philadelphia Hospital for Women, 1551.

No. 1271.
Amending act of 1851, relating to boroughs, by increasing rate of taxation for general borough purposes, 1852.

No. 1309, (Senate No. 532).
Making appropriation to Torrance State Hospital, 1683.

No. 1316, (Senate No. 543).
Making appropriation to Wernersville State Hospital. 1683.

No. 1626.
Amending act regulating solicitation of moneys for charitable and patriotic purposes, 2807.

Election returns, 29.

Member of standing committees, 73-78.

Motion by, to
Postpone Bill No. 940, Appropriating certain license fees to the Department of Highways for payment of township rewards, 1893.

Recommit Bill No. 593, To validate certain municipal assessments, claims and liens in cities of third class, 1488.

Oath of office administered to, 36.

Presentation of testimonial to Quay R. Hewitt, Reading Clerk of House, 3992.

POSEY, ERNEST B.—Continued.

Question of personal privilege raised by, on
Serving of pretzels and buttermilk to Members of Legislature and their friends, 3449.

POSTAGE (see county officers).

POTTER COUNTY (see highway).

POTTSTOWN HOMEOPATHIC HOSPITAL (see appropriation).

POTTSTOWN HOSPITAL (see appropriation).

POTTSVILLE HOSPITAL (see appropriation).

POWELL, OLLIE J., Representative from Northumberland County, (Second District)

Election returns, 32.

Member of standing committees, 73-78.

Oath of office administered to, 36.

Resolutions offered by
Authorizing adjournment of House in memory of the late Hon. Charles B. Witmer, Judge of United States Court for the Middle District, 3220.

Granting use of Hall of House to a Mt. Carmel delegation, 1376.

POWER, and making appropriation, Joint resolution constituting a commission to investigate and study the development and operation of

Senate Bill No. 1160.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Schantz, 2598.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 2598.
Reported with amendment, 2598.
First reading, 2674.
Second reading, 2802.
Third reading and fianl passage, 2900.
Returned from House without amendment, 3370.
Signed by President, 3480.

In House (No. 1709).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3068.
Reported without amendment, 3094.
First reading, 3095.
Second reading, 3208-3209.
Third reading and final passage, 3429.
Signed by Speaker, 3617.

POWER (see also Giant Power, hydroelectric, water).

PRAYER offered in House, 27, 57, 73, 111, 127, 159, 178, 214-215, 254, 290, 383, 442, 487, 549, 602, 668, 748, 843, 920, 1037-1038, 1227, 1370, 1545, 1677, 1827, 1929, 2032, 2141, 2245, 2390, 2495, 2675, 2807, 2923, 3066, 3201, 3410, 3567-3568, 3746, 3951.

PRAYER offered in Senate, 1, 53, 59, 97, 117, 143, 167, 203, 225, 275, 319, 411, 471, 527, 567, 643, 709, 791, 875, 989, 1187, 1291, 1509, 1613, 1747, 1955, 2089, 2199, 2341, 2457, 2595, 2743, 2859, 3021, 3123, 3319, 3477, 3677, 3851.

PRESIDENTIAL (see inaugural ceremonies).

PRESIDENT JUDGE (see judges).

PRIMARY (see election, elections).

PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE of Senate, nominations and elections of, 4-5; 3900.

PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE, resolution (Senate) by Daix, authorizing appointment of all Senate committees by, 5.

PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE, resolution (Senate) by Buckman, authorizing election of, 3900.

PRESS for faithful reporting of proceedings, resolution (House) by Hall, tendering thanks of House to, 3989.

PRETZELS AND BUTTERMILK to members of the Legislature and their friends, resolution (House) by Turner, requesting Representatives from Berks and Lehigh Counties to furnish, 3111.

PRINTING AND BINDING for use of Department of Internal Affairs, Department of the Auditor General and Treasury Department, relative to

House Bill No. 1030.
Read in place in House by Mr. Goehring, 923.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 923.

PRINTING AND BINDING.—Continued.

Reported without amendment, 1263.
First reading, 1502.
Second reading, 1587.
Postponed for present, 1894.
Resumed and passed third reading and finally, 2284.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 2927.
Signd by Speaker, 3219.

In Senate (No. 1089).
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 2241.
Reported without amendment, 2457.
First reading, 2494.
Second reading, 2661.
Third reading and final passage, 2784-2785.
Signed by President, 3126.

PRINTING (see also bills, Constitution, penitentiary).

PRISON DIRECTORS, BOARDS OF, in counties of third, fourth and fifth classes, providing for appointment of

House Bill No. 1475.
Read in place in House by Mr. Flinchbaugh, 2143.
Referred to Committee on Counties and Townships, 2143.

PRISON INDUSTRIES outside of Commonwealth, authorizing Department of Public Welfare to sell surplus products of

Senate Bill No. 126.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Daix, 101.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 101.
Reported without amendment, 118.
First reading, 126.
Second reading and recommitted, 154.

PRISON INDUSTRIES to any governmental agency of the United States, authorizing the Department of Welfare to sell surplus products of

Senate Bill No. 565.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Woodward, 913.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 913.
Reported without amendmnt, 1188.
First reading, 1219.
Second reading and recommitted, to Committee on Appropriations, 1322.
Re-reported with amendment, 1510.
Third reading and final passage, 1652-1653.
Returned from House without amendment, 2745.
Signed by President pro tempore, 2746.
Approved by Governor, 3165.

In House (No. 1421).
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 1830.
Reported without amendment, 2165.
First reading, 2299.
Second reading, 2439.
Third reading and postponed for present, 2591-2592.
Resumed and passed finally, 2734-2735.
Signed by Speaker, 2848.

Remarks on, by
Edmonds, 2591-2592.
Alexander, 2591-2592, 2734.

PRISONERS, ESCAPED, by providing that cost thereof shall be borne by county originally committing them, amending act of 1913, relative to cost of return, maintenance and trial of

House Bill No. 242.
Read in place in House by Mr. Holmes, 95.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 95.
Reported without amendment, 1483.
First reading, 1561.
Second reading, 1726-1727.
Third reading and final passage, 2167.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 2514.
Signed by Speaker, 2716-2717.
Approved by Governor, 2924.

In Senate (No. 1057).
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 2137-2138.
Reported without amendment, 2200.

PRISONERS, ESCAPED.—Continued.

First reading, 2244.
Second reading, 2385.
Third reading and final passage, 2473-2474.
Signed by President pro tempore, 2599-2600.

PRISONERS (see also parole).

PRISONS close to public school buildings in cities of third class, by allowing such location when in municipal building or city hall, amending act of 1923, prohibiting the location of

House Bill No. 1525.
Read in place in House by Mr. Christian Miller, 2246.
Referred to Committee on Municipal Corporations, 2246.
Reported without amendment, 2516.
First reading, 2736.
Second reading, 2820.
Third reading and final passage, 3237-3238.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3826.
Signed by Speaker, 4001.
Third reading and final passage, 3237-3238.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3826.
Signed by Speaker, 4001.

In Senate (No. 1298).
Referred to Committee on Municipal Affairs, 3179.
Reported without amendment, 3320.
First reading, 3408.
Second reading, 3522.
Third reading and final passage, 3697-3698.
Signed by President, 3891.

PRIVATE BANKS (see banks).

PRIVATE PROPERTY, making it unlawful to enter for certain purposes upon land posted as

House Bill No. 859.
Read in place in House by Mr. Moore, 602.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 602.
Reported without amendment, 1482.
First reading, 1561.
Second reading, 1724-1725.
Third reading and defeated on final passage, 2062-2063.

Remarks on, by
Turner, 2062.
Moore, 2062.
Stadtlander, 2062.

PRIVATE PROPERTY, making it unlawful to enter for certain purposes upon land posted as

Senate Bill No. 1131.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Kunkle, 2352.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 2352.
Reported without amendment, 2743.
First reading, 2805.
Second reading, 2905.
Third reading and final passage, 3038.

In House (No. 1728).
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 3202.
Reported without amendment, 3411.
First reading, 3412.
Second reading, 3613.
Dropped from calendar, 3765.
Motion to reconsider vote by which bill was dropped from calendar agreed to, 3805.

Remarks on, by
Alexander, 3765.

PRIVATE PROPERTY (see also deer, fences, larceny).

PRIVATE PROPERTY taken for public use, providing for preparation of plans for use of viewers or other persons affected in assessing damages for

Senate Bill No. 568.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Patton, 913.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 913.
Reported without amendment, 1221.
First reading, 1225.
Second reading, 1323-1324.
Recommitted, 1521.

PRIVATE PROPERTY.—Continued.

Re-reported with amendment, 1539.
Third reading and final passage, 1653-1654.
Returned from House without amendment, 3562.
Signed by President pro tempore, 3679.

In House (No. 1422).
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 1830.
Reported without amendment, 2723.
First reading, 2836.
Second reading, 3015.
Third reading and final passage, 3662.
Signed by Speaker, 3748.

PRIVATE ROADS, invalidating proceedings for opening such roads unopened within the prescribed time, and for the reversion of land provided therefor, regulating the opening of

Senate Bill No. 549.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Kunkle, 797.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads and Highways, 797.
Reported without amendment, 1670.
First reading, ——.
Second reading, 1805-1806.
Third reading and final passage, 1996.
Returned from House without amendment, 3534.
Signed by President pro tempore, 3678.

In House (No. 1506).
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 2145.
Reported without amendment, 2520.
First reading, 2742.
Second reading, 2827.
Third reading and final passage, 3644.
Signed by Speaker, 3748.

PROBATE (see register of wills).

PROBATION OFFICERS by controllers and county auditors, providing for the audit of accounts of

Senate Bill No. 1071.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Mansfield, 2226.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 2226.
Reported with amendment, 2458.
First reading, 2494.
Second reading, 2661.
Third reading and final passage, 2784.

In House (No. 1681.)
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 3066.
Reported without amendment, 3094.
First reading, 3096.
Second reading, 3217.
Recommitted, 3668.

PROBATION OFFICERS in counties of third class, amending act of 1919, fixing compensation of probation officers appointed by courts of quarter sessions, by increasing salaries of

House Bill No. 1385.
Read in place in House by Mr. McCormick, 1827.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 1827.

PROBATION (see parole).

PRODUCTS (see insane, prison, surplus).

PROFESSIONAL EXAMINING BOARDS (see Public Instruction.

PROHIBITION, concurrent resolution (House) by Sowers, petitioning Congress to call a convention for proposing an amendment to the Eighteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States relative to, 845.

PROHIBITION ENFORCEMENT (see liquors).

PROHIBITION, joint resolution from State of Nevada, relative to proposed amendment to the Eighteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States relative to, presented to Senate, 797-798; 989.

PROJECTIONISTS (see motion picture).

PROJECTION ROOMS (see motion pictures).

PROOFREADING OF BILLS, motion by Buckman, authorizing Chief Clerk of Senate to insist upon more careful, 244.

PROPERTY against which a common law lien may exist for repairs and material, providing for sale of

House Bill No. 1647.
Read in place in House by Mr. Lukehart, 2396.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 2396.
Reported without amendment, 2721-2722.
First reading, 2832.
Second reading, 3002-3003.
Third reading and final passage, 3303.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3621.
Signed by Speaker, 4006.

In Senate (No. 1337.)
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 3187.
Reported without amendment, 3189.
First reading, 3199.
Second reading, 3391.
Third reading and final passage, 3507.
Signed by President, 3889.

PROPERTY (see also Constitution, divorce, private, tax, taxation).

PROPERTY AND SUPPLIES, DEPARTMENT OF, to exchange unserviceable personal property of the Commonwealth, authorizing

House Bill No. 453.
Read in place in House by Mr. Wright, 181.
Referred to Committee on Accounts, 181.
Reported without amendment, 552.
First reading, 604.
Second reading, 691.
Postponed for present, 782.
Resumed, passed third reading and defeated on final passage, 1183-1185.
Vote on final passage and on third reading reconsidered and bill passed third reading with amendments, 1864.
Resumed and passed finally, 2046.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 2514.
Signed by Speaker, 2809.
Approved by Governor, 3234.

Remarks on, by
Alexander, 1183-1184, 1864.
Edmonds, 1184.
Wright, 1184-1185.

In Senate (No. 1041.)
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 2123.
Reported without amendment, 2199.
First reading, 2244.
Second reading, 2384.
Third reading and final passage, 2472.
Signed by President pro tempore, 2746.

PROPERTY AND SUPPLIES, SECRETARY OF, nomination of Berkey H. Boyd, as, 13; laid upon table, 23; referred to Committee on Finance, 60; reported with favorable recommendation, 3538; nomination confirmed, 3559.

PROSSER, WILLIAM H., Representative from Allegheny County, (Twelfth District)

Bills reported by
No. 696.
Regulating the occupation of hairdressers, cosmeticians, etc., 2166-2167.

No. 857.
Amending act regulating the manufacture and sale of mattresses, pillows, upholstered furniture, etc., 755.

Election returns, 28.

Member of standing committees, 73-78.

Oath of office administered to, 36.

PROTHONOTARIES AND PROTHONOTARY (see also attorneys, corporations, divorces, fees, recorder of deeds).

PROTHONOTARIES, DEPUTY, who may not have been actually appointed, to validate acts of persons acting as

Senate Bill No. 606.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Bonbrake, 1028.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 1028.

PROTHONOTARIES, DEPUTY.—Continued.

Reported without amendment, 1188.
First reading, 1220.
Second reading, 1325.
Third reading and final passage, 1523.
Returned from House without amendment, 3534.
Signed by President pro tempore, 3679.

In House (No. 1380.)
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 1681.
Reported without amendment, 2520.
First reading, 2742.
Second reading, 2827.
Third reading and final passage, 3644.
Signed by Speaker, 3749.

PROTHONOTARIES OF COURTS OF COMMON PLEAS in counties of fifth class, ascertaining the fees to be received by

House Bill No. 1001.
Read in place in House by Mr. Wilson, 921.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 921.
Reported without amendment, 1234.
First reading, 1501.
Second reading and amended, 1576-1578.
Postponed for present, 1883-1885.
Third reading and final passage, 2288.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3020.
Signed by Speaker, 3219.
Concurrent resolution recalling bill from Governor, 3412.
Resolution returned from Senate concurred in, 3434.
Resolution approved by Governor, vote on final passage and on third reading reconsidered and bill passed third reading with amendments, 3569.
Resumed and passed finally, 3762-3764.
Returned from Senate with House amendment concurred in, 3846.
Signed by Speaker, 4000.

In Senate (No. 1088.)
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 2240.
Reported without amendment, 2605.
First reading, 2673.
Second reading, 2798.
Third reading and final passage, 2895.
Signed by President, 3126.
Resolution recalling bill from Governor concurred in, 3323.
Bill returned from House with amendments in which Senate concurred, 3731.
Signed by President, 3890.

PROTHONOTARIES OF COURTS OF COMMON PLEAS to provide an adsectum judgment index, to repeal act of 1915, requiring

Senate Bill No. 895.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Derrick, 1511.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 1511.

PROTHONOTARY, DEPUTY, further amending Act of 1915, relative to salary of deputies in certain offices of counties of third class, by fixing salary of

Senate Bill No. 98.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Kunkle, 99.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 99.
Reported without amendment, 117.
First reading, 126.
Second reading, 151-152.
Third reading and final passage, 172.
Returned from House without amendment, 1327.
Signed by President pro tempore, 1366.
Approved by Governor, 1961.

In House (No. 576).
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 201-202.
Reported without amendment, 756.
First reading, 849.
Second reading, 986.
Third reading and final passage, 1287.
Signed by Speaker, 1508.

PROTHONOTARY, PRINCIPAL DEPUTY AND SECOND DEPUTY, in counties of first class, providing for position of

House Bill No. 398.
Read in place in House by Mr. Sterling, 162.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 162.
Reported without amendment, 295.
First reading, 405.
Second reading, 452.
Third reading and final passage, 497-498.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 926.
Signed by Speaker, 1045.
Approved by Governor, 2044.

In Senate (No. 387).
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 487.
Reported without amendment, 643.
First reading, 666.
Second reading, 721.
Third reading and final passage, 832.
Signed by President, 1032.

PROVIDENCE HOSPITAL (see appropriation).

PRYOR, JAMES A., Representative from Cumberland County Bills introduced by

No. 74.
Making appropriation to Carlisle Hospital, 83.

No. 451.
Empowering the Department of Highways to acquire and maintain certain toll-bridges, 181.

No. 1128.
Amending act of 1911, establishing State Highway Department, by placing payment of damages due to changes in width and location of State highways upon the state' 1228-1229.

No. 1133.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Cumberland and Franklin Counties, 1229.

Election returns, 30.

Member of standing committees, 73-78.

Oath of office administered to, 36.

PSYCHOPATHIC HOSPITAL, EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA STATE, and making appropriation, establishing

Senate Bill No. 555.
Read in place in Senate by Mrs. Vare, 878.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 878.
Reported without amendment, 2743-2744.
First reading, 2805.
Second reading, 2903-2904.
Third reading and final passage, 3034.

In House (No. 1723).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3202.

PSYCHOPATHIC HOSPITALS, WESTERN AND EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA STATE, and making appropriation, to provide for selection of sites and erection of buildings for two State psychopathic hospitals to be known as

House Bill No. 1533.
Read in place in House by Mr. Marcus, 2246.
Referred to Committee on Public Health and Sanitation, 2246.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS (see amusements).

PUBLICATION OF LEGAL NOTICES, in certain counties, by extending act to include counties of fifth class, amending act of 1909, requiring

House Bill No. 727.
Read in place in House by Mr. Lotz, 385.
Referred to Committee on Counties and Townships, 385.
Reported without amendment, 754.
First reading, 846.
Second reading and amended, 969-970.
Third reading and final passage, 1245-1246.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3618.
Signed by Speaker, 4008.

PUBLICATION OF LEGAL NOTICES.—Continued.

In Senate (No. 651).
Referred to Committee on New Counties and County Seats, 1227.
Reported without amendment, 2224.
First reading, 2243.
Second reading and recommitted to Committee on Judiciary Special, 2382.
Re-reported without amendment, 3320.
Third reading and final passage, 3487.
Signed by President, 3885.

PUBLICATION (see also assessment, boroughs, bridges, building and loan associations, court, lands, mercantile appraisers' lists, school system, township auditors)

PUBLIC BUILDINGS, empowering counties to take, purchase or condemn property for erection of

House Bill No. 1232.
Read in place in House by Miss Grimes, 1370.
Referred to Committee on Counties and Townships, 1370.
Reported without amendment, 1681-1682.
First reading, 1922.
Second reading and amended, 1935-1936.
Third reading and final passage, 2182-2183.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 2832.
Signed by Speaker, 3219.

In Senate (No. 1086).
Referred to Committee on New Counties and County Seats, 2237.
Reported without amendment, 2388.
First reading, 2389-2390.
Second reading, 2482.
Third reading and final passage, 2629.
Signed by President, 3127.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS (see also counties, labor).

PUBLIC BUILDINGS to do so jointly, empowering cities and counties authorized to take, purchase or condemn property for erection of

House Bill No. 1235.
Read in place in House by Miss Grimes, 1371.
Referred to Committee on Counties and Townships, 1371.
Reported without amendment, 1681.
First reading, 1922.
Second reading, 1935.
Third reading and amended, 2182.
Resumed and passed finally, 2263-2264.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 2832.
Signed by Speaker, 3220.

In Senate (No. 1074.)
Referred to Committee on New Counties and County Seats, 2236.
Reported without amendment, 2388.
First reading, 2389.
Second reading, 2482.
Third reading and final passage, 2628.
Signed by President, 3127.

PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS (see Constitution).

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, DEPARTMENT OF, annually to fix fees to be charged for the professional examining boards, authorizing

House Bill No. 449.
Read in place in House by Miss Bentley, 181.
Referred to Committee on Education, 181.
Reported without amendment, 387.
First reading, 446.
Second reading, 505.
Third reading and final passage, 559.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 1853.
Signed by Speaker, 2043.
Approved by Governor, 2926.

In Senate (No. 418.)
Referred to Committee on Education, 545.
Reported without amendment, 644.
First reading, 667.
Second reading, 727.
Recommitted to Committee on Appropriations, 743.
Re-reported without amendment, 1659.
Third reading and final passage, 1752.
Signed by President, 1967.

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, DEPARTMENT OF, authorizing the Superintendent of Public Instruction to fix and collect reasonable fees for certain services rendered by

Senate Bill No. 400.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Painter, 530.
Referred to Committee on Education, 530.
Reported without amendment, 644.
First reading, 667.
Second reading, 726.
Third reading and final passage, 833.
Returned from House with amendments, in which Senate concurred, 2346.
Signed by President, 2459.
Approved by Governor, 2908.

In House (No. 1084.)
Referred to Committee on Education, 1041.
Reported with amendment, 1682.
First reading, 1923.
Second reading, 1939-1940.
Third reading and final passage, 2293.
Returned from Senate with House amendments concurred in, 2498.
Signed by Speaker, 2503.

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, DEPARTMENT OF, for use of Board of Osteopathic Examiners and Board of Medical Education and Licensure, making appropriation to

Senate Bill No. 1238.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Miller, 3023.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3023.

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, DEPARTMENT OF, requiring payment into the State Treasury of all fees received by professional examining boards in the

House Bill No. 450.
Read in place in House by Miss Bentley, 181.
Referred to Committee on Education, 181.
Reported without amendment, 387.
First reading, 446.
Second reading, 505.
Third reading and final passage, 558-559.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 1853.
Signed by Speaker, 2043.
Approved by Governor, 2926.

In Senate (No. 419.)
Referred to Committee on Education, 545.
Reported without amendment, 644.
First reading, 667.
Second reading, 727.
Recommitted to Committee on Appropriations, 743-744.
Re-reported without amendment, 1659.
Third reading and final passage, 1752.
Signed by President, 1967.

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, DEPARTMENT OF, to prevent fraudulent procedure in obtaining credentials from

Senate Bill No. 402.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Betts, 530.
Referred to Committee on Education, 530.
Reported without amendment, 644.
First reading, 667.
Second reading, 726-727.
Third reading and final passage, 833.
Returned from House with amendments in which Senate concurred, 2235.
Signed by President, 2459.
Approved by Governor, 2908.

In House (No. 1085.)
Referred to Committee on Education, 1041.
Reported without amendment, 1550.
First reading, 1737.
Second reading and amended, 1844-1845.
Third reading and final passage, 2175.
Returned from Senate with House amendments concurred in, 2303.
Signed by Speaker, 2503.

PUBLIC LANDS (see taxation).

PUBLIC LEDGER for saving William Penn's Charter of Liberties, concurrent resolution (Senate) by MacDade, thanking, 60; ret. from House conc. in, 71; conc. in by House, 90-91; approved by Governor, 106.

PUBLIC PARKS (see taxation).

PUBLIC PROPERTY (Constitution, taxation).

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION, amending Public Service Company Act of 1913, with regard to determination of rates to be charged by

Senate Bill No. 911.
Read in place in Senate by Mr .Aron, 1524.
Referred to Committee on Municipal Affairs, 1524.

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION, members of, nominated, 16; nominations laid upon table, 23. referred to Committee on Finance, 60

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION of certificates of public convenience to operate passenger carrying vehicles, providing for the granting, renewing and revocation by

Senate Bill No. 276.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Daix, 227.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 228.
Reported without amendment, 411.
First reading, 441.
Second reading and recommitted, 482.

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION relative to granting of free transportation to charitable organizations, opinion of, 4906.

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION (see also Department of Internal Affairs, locomotives, railroad).

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION to aid in determining fair values, returns and allowances of public service companies, making appropriation to

Senate Bill No. 1158.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Schantz, 2597.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 2597.
Reported without amendment, 2598.
First reading, 2674.
Second reading, 2801.
Third reading and amended, 2900.
Over in its order, 3032-3033.
Resumed and passed finally, 3130.

In House (No. 1736.)
Referred to Committee on Electric Railways, 3254.
Communication from Governor favoring passage of bill, 3586.

Remarks on, by
Alexander, 3586.

PUBLIC SERVICE COMPANIES, and municipalities may be modified or abrogated, supplement to Public Service Company Act of 1913, providing as to how and when contracts between

House Bill No. 1094.
Read in place in House by Miss Grimes, 1038-1039.
Referred to Committee on Corporations, 1039.
Reported without amendment, 1714.
First reading, 1926.
Second reading, 1946-1947.
Recommitted, 2034.

PUBLIC SERVICE COMPANIES, from imposing any ready to serve, meter or meter rental charges, prohibiting

House Bill No. 559.
Read in place in House by Mr. Harer, 218.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 218.
Reported without amendment, 1233.
First reading, 1500.
Recommitted, 1559.
Re-reported without amendment, 2250-2251.
Second reading, 2452-2453.
Third reading and defeated on final passage, 3099-3100.

Remarks on, by
Harer, 3099-3100.
Storb, 3099-3100.
Welty, 3100.
Sarig, 3100.

PUBLIC SERVICE COMPANIES, having right of eminent domain to pay to municipalities the cost for relocation of bridges and highways, requiring

House Bill No. 1335.
Read in place in House by Mr. MacMillan, 1678.
Referred to Committee on Corporations, 1678.

PUBLIC SERVICE COMPANIES', illegal excess of rates, fares or tolls, supplement to Public Service Company Act of 1913, providing for reparation of

House Bill No. 1096.
Read in place in House by Miss Grimes, 1039-1040.
Referred to Committee on Corporations, 1040.
Reported without amendment, 1715.
First reading, 1926-1927.
Second reading, 1948.
Recommitted, 2035.

PUBLIC SERVICE COMPANIES', increases in rates, fares or tolls shall become effective, supplement to Public Service Company Act of 1913, providing as to when

House Bill No. 1095.
Read in place in House by Miss Grimes, 1039.
Referred to Committee on Corporations, 1039.
Reported without amendment, 1714-1715.
First reading, 1926.
Second reading, 1947-1948.
Recommitted, 2034-2035.

PUBLIC SERVICE COMPANIES (see also corporations, electric light, Giant Power, hydroelectric, insurance, police force, taxation, telephone, trees, water power).

PUBLIC SERVICE COMPANIES, serving gas to the public, and limiting their charges to services actually rendered, relating to

House Bill No. 1609.
Read in place in House by Mr. Stavitski, 2394.
Referred to Committee on Corporations, 2394.

PUBLIC SERVICE COMPANY ACT of 1913, by changing time for the recovery of overcharges to three years, amending

Senate Bill No. 1129.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Earnest, 2352.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 2352.
Reported without amendment, 3043.
First reading, 3061-3062.
Second reading, 3152-3154.
Third reading and final passage, 3348.

In House (No. 1758).
Referred to Committee on Railroads, 3440-3441.
Reported without amendment, 3629.
First reading, 3630.
Recommitted, 3758-3759.

PUBLIC SERVICE COMPANY ACT of 1913, by giving Commission jurisdiction over certain public service companies outside the State in conjunction with commissions of other States or the United States, amending

Senate Bill No. 1197.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Buckman, 2744-2745.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 2745.
Reported with amendment, 2861.
First reading, 2920-2921.
Second reading, 3046-3048.
Third reading and final passage, 3139-3140.
Returned from House without amendment, 3872.
Signed by President, 3881-3882.

In House (No. 1748).
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 3254-3255.
Reported without amendment, 3299.
First reading, 3605.
Second reading, 3782.
Third reading and final passage, 3964-3965.
Signed by Speaker, 3985-3986.

PUBLIC SERVICE COMPANY ACT OF 1913, by providing for meeting of the Commission at the county seat in which the matter pending arose, amending

House Bill No. 154.
Read in place in House by Mr. Himes, 87.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 87.

PUBLIC SERVICE COMPANY ACT of 1913, by regulating rentals charged for use of property by another public service company, further amending

Senate Bill No. 910.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Aron, 1523-1524.
Referred to Committee on Municipal Affairs, 1524.

PUBLIC SERVICE MAJOR TRANSMISSION SYSTEMS (see Giant Power).

PUBLIC UTILITIES (see taxation).

PUNXSUTAWNEY HOSPITAL ASSOCIATION (see appropriation).

PURE FOOD (see food, fruit syrups).

PUTTY (see paint).

PYMATUNING SWAMP RESERVOIR, and making appropriation, authorizing Department of Forests and Waters to complete work on

House Bill No. 157.
Read in place in House by Mr. Nicholson, 87.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 87.
Reported with amendment, 2251.
First reading, 2251.
Second reading, 2453-2454.
Third reading and final passage, 2947.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3978.
Signed by Speaker, 4004.

In Senate (No. 1218).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 2915.
Reported with amendment, 3479.
First reading, 3564.
Second reading, 3705.
Third reading and final passage, 3852.
Signed by President, 3892.

PYMATUNING SWAMP RESERVOIR, by vesting power to sell and lease lands in Department of Forests and Waters, and making appropriation of proceeds thereof, amending act of 1923 relative to the establishment of

House Bill No. 53.
Read in place in House by Mr. McCaig, 81.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 81.
Reported without amendment, 112.
First reading, 113.
Second reading, 138.
Recommitted, 164.
Re-referred to Committee on Forestry, 1040.
Re-reported without amendment, 2724.
Third reading and final passage, 2944.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3978.
Signed by Speaker, 4004.

In Senate (No. 1217).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 2915.
Reported without amendment, 3479.
First reading, 3563-3564.
Second reading, 3704-3705.
Third reading and final passage, 3852.
Signed by President, 3892.

PYMATUNING SWAMP RESERVOIR, making appropriation to Auditor General to carry into effect provisions of act for payment of money to counties and townships the tax funds of which are furnished by acquisition of land for

House Bill No. 447.
Read in place in House by Miss Bentley, 181.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 181.

PYMATUNING SWAMP RESERVOIR, making appropriation to Superintendent of Public Instruction to carry into effect provisions of act for payment of moneys to school districts the taxes of which are reduced by acquisition of lands for

House Bill No. 448.
Read in place in House by Miss Bentley, 181.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 181.

QUAIL (see game).

QUARANTINE (see corn borer, Marcus Hook).

QUARRYING COMPANIES (see police force).

QUESTIONS OF INFORMATION raised on

Amendment to Bill No. 1087, (House No. 392), General Apporpriation Bill for two years beginning June 1, 1925, by Stites, 2643.

House concurrent resolution authorizing Chief Clerk of House to borrow money to defray expenses of Berkey Impeachment proceedings, by Ludlow, 941.

Question of amending title of bill by strike out, by Goehring, 3599.

QUESTIONS OF PERSONAL PRIVILEGE raised on

Appointment of conference committee on the General Appropriation Bill, by Eyre, 2902; by Homsher, 2902.

Appreciation of congratulations on seventy-fourth birthday, by Snyder, 797.

Appreciation of cooperation in passage of House Bill No. 1555, Amending act imposing State tax on liquid fuels, by changing the duration of rate from two to four years, by Wheeler, 3674.

Appreciation of vote of thanks for address at the Washington's Birthday Memorial Exercises, by Stites, 601.

Appreciation of work done by House, and remarks in newspaper relative to General Appropriation Bill, by Alexander, 3786-3790.

Delay in printing and filing House bills and calendars, by Sterling, 299.

Delay in printing Revised Legislative Directory, by Barr, 1215.

Final arrangements for delegates reperesenting Pennsylvania at the Coolidge Inaugural Ceremonies, by Alexander, 869, 987; by Schantz, 920.

House Bill No. 949, (Senate No. 39), Providing for one collector for State and county taxes in cities of third class, by Hall, 1611.

House Bill No. 1555, Amending act imposing State tax on liquid fuels, by changing the duration of rate from two to four years, by Sterling, 2854.

House resolution requesting Mr. Schoener to recite "The Kokomo Railroad", by Lucus, 3665.

Invitation from the Exalted Ruler of the Elks of Philadelphia, by Craig, 937-938.

Invitation to Legislative Sons of St. Patrick dinner, by Heffernan, 1559, 2147.

Invitation to Members and employes of Senate to a dinner party at the Penn-Harris Hotel, by Woodward, 3684.

Motion to recommit or drop from calendar bills without consulting the sponsors thereof, by Haas, 3765.

Number of Members desiring to go to the Presidential Inauguration, by Alexander, 697, 756-757.

Number of Senators desiring to go to the Presidential Inauguration, by Schantz, 791.

Presentation of birthday gift from Transcribing Room employes to W. Harry Baker, Secretary of Senate, by Freeman, 2341.

Presentation of radio to Thomas H. Garvin, Chief Clerk of House, by Turner, 3423.

Printing in Legislative Journal address before League of Women Voters, by Woodward, 879-880.

Printing of a Financial Farce in One Scene, entitled "Who's Who," by Woodward, 414-415.

Public hearing of Ways and Means Committee in House, by Sterling, 2720.

Remarks in newspaper relative to House Bill No. 231, Amending the Game Code, by regulating expenditure of Game Fund, by Wells, 874.

QUESTIONS OF PERSONAL PRIVILEGE.—Continued.

Remarks in newspaper relative to Legislature attending the Presidential Inauguration, by Alexander, 757; Remarks on, by Stadtlander, 757-758.

Report of Chairman of House Committees on roster for meeting during the Session, by Sterling, 114-115.

Report of Commission to Revise the Penal Laws, and introduction of bills relating thereto, by Sterling, 198.

Report of committee appointed to ascertain cause for delay in printing and filing House bills and calendars, by Sterling, 688.

Report of Penn Charter Exercise Committee, by Edmonds, 2254.

Report of Tax Law Commission, by Edmonds, 163-164.

Senate Bill No. 12, Providing for merger of moneys held in certain special funds in the State Treasury with moneys in the general fund, by Schantz, 481.

Senate Bill No. 182, The Omnibus Road Bill, by Buckman, 658-659.

Senate Bill No. 1117, (House No. 1234), Supplementing act for government of cities of second class, establishing and regulating a Department of City Transit, by Davis, 2791.

Senate Bill No. 1134, Regulating the selection, drawing and summoning of jurors in counties of third class, by Daix, 2789.

Senate Bill No. 1145, Amending and repealing part of act providing for escheat of deposits of money or property for storage or safe-keeping, by Barr, 3032.

Senate concurrent resolution authorizing appointment of a committee of members of the House and Senate to represent Pennsylvania at the Presidential Inauguration, by Barr, 658; by Snyder, 658; by Sprouls, 659; by Leslie, 659; by Schantz, 659.

Serving of pretzels and buttermilk to Members of Legislature and their friends, by Posey, 3449.

Time for holding golf foursome between members of Senate and House, by Earley, 2735.

Vote on House Bill No. 61, Excusing from jury duty women over sixty-five years of age and mothers of children under age of five, by Haas, 560.

Vote on House Bill No. 306, Consolidating and amending the fish laws, Horn, 3284.

Vote on House Bill No. 589, Permitting fishing on Sunday with one rod and two hooks, by North, 3284.

Vote on House Bill No. 655, Full Crew Bill, by Henry A. Miller, 2736.

Vote on House Bill No. 1549, (Senate No. 967), Further amending Township Code, by providing for the Department of Highways to decentralize to townships of first class, by Alexander, 3812.

Vote on motion to place upon calendar House Bill No. 655, Full Crew Bill, by Drinkhouse, 2035.

Vote on Senate Bill No. 110, Amending act authorizing counties to organize a State Association of District Attorneys, by Snyder, 176.

Vote on Senate Bill No. 1087, (House No. 392), General Appropriation Bill for two years beginning June 1, 1925, by Patton, 2759.

QUIGLEY, RICHARD S., Senator from Twenty-sixth District, (Cameron, Clarion, Clinton, Elk and Forest Counties)

Amendments offered by, to

Bill No. 471, (House No. 231), Amending Game Code, by regulating expenditures of Game Fund, 2882.

Bill No. 473, (House No. 405), Amending and repealing part of Game Code, with regard to open seasons, protection of deer, penalties, etc., 2884.

Bill No. 583, Further amending School Code, by increasing amount of expense money of county superintendents, 2367.

Bill No. 610, (House No. 731), Amending Game Code, with regard to permits for dogs hunting foxes or wild cats, 2368.

Bills introduced by

No. 204.
Making appropriation to Lock Haven Hospital, 147.

No. 205.
Making appropriation to Renovo Hospital, 147.

No. 350.
Amending act of 1897, Regulating expenses of county commissioners of certain counties, by extending act to include all counties, 413.

No. 379.
Regulating expenses of county commissioners in counties of seventh class, 475.

No. 452.
Further amending act of 1911, Establishing public school system, relative to traveling expenses of county superintendents and teachers' institutes, 569.

No. 461.
Further amending act of 1911, Establishing State Highway Department, by changing route 219, from Clearfield to Lock Haven, 645.

No. 476.
Further amending act of 1911, establishing public school system, by fixing the minimum salary of county superintendents in certain districts, 709.

No. 583.
Further amending act of 1911, establishing public school system, by increasing amount of expense money of county superintendents, 992.

No. 584.
Amending act of 1911, establishing public school system, by increasing number of teachers in district authorized to hold institutes, 992.

No. 908.
Amending act of 1911, establishing State Highway Department, by changing route 105, from Emporium to Lock Haven, 1512.

No. 909.
Authorizing Department of Forests and Waters to make survey and prepare plans and specifications for the control of floods in the vicinity of Lock Haven, 1512.

No. 1016.
Making appropriation to Department of Forests and Waters for acquisition of lands for forestry purposes, 1959.

No. 1030.
Amending act of 1913, establishing certain public roads as State highways, by changing route 359, from Beech Creek to Renovo, in Clinton County, 2026-2027.

No. 1037.
Creating commission to investigate normal schools, and making appropriation, 2091.

QUIGLEY, RICHARD S.—Continued.

Bills reported by
No. 963.
Amending Game Code, by increasing the resident hunters' license fee, and making appropriations, 2620.

No. 1122, (House No. 1365).
For the adjustment and payment of certain claims for injury to and sickness of National Guard officers and enlisted men, 2484.

No. 1208, (House No. 1357).
Providing for distribution of money from forest reserves to townships and school districts by the Commonwealth or counties, 2860.

No. 1292, (House No. 794).
Authorizing Board of Game Commissioners to refund fines collected from members of hunting camps, 3179-3180.

No. 1303, (House No. 481).
Authorizing the Governor to regulate, by proclamation, hunting or fishing in counties, 3560.

No. 1367, (House No. 1136).
Authorizing boroughs to sue out writs of scire facias on certain municipal claims where more than five years has elapsed since such claims were filed, 3403.

Leave of absence granted, 4.

Member of standing committees, 60-62.

Motion by, to
Recommit Bill No. 436, (House No. 281), consolidating the fish funds, 1517.

Recommit Bill No. 610, (House No. 731), amending Game Code, with regard to permits for dogs hunting foxes or wild cats, 1523.

Recommit Bill No. 623, (House No. 662), amending Game Code, by establishing Auxiliary State Game Refuge, 2469.

Recommit Bill No. 963, amending Game Code, by increasing resident hunters' license fee, 2023.

Recommit Bill No. 964, providing for payment of certain claims for damage done to private property by deer and elk, 2024.

Recommit Bill No. 1037, creating a commission to investigate the situation with regard to normal schools, 3332.

Recommit Bill No. 1076, (House No. 265), amending Game Code, by changing open season, and protecting quail, 3375.

Recommit Bill No. 1292, (House No. 794), authorizing the Board of Game Commissioners to refund fines collected from members of hunting camps, 3384.

Suspend rule 21, requiring amended bills to be noted on the calendar, 3369.

Resolution, concurrent, offered by
Authorizing adjournment of Legislature until February twenty-third, 531.

RADIO BROADCASTING STATION WCA, in honor of William C. Alexander, concurrent resolution (House) by Moore, requesting Director of Sesqui-Centennial to establish in Philadelphia, 3987.

RAILROAD AND RAILROADS (see also crossings, giant power, police force, robbery, taxation).

RAILROAD COMPANIES, to keep locomotives in a safe and sanitary condition, requiring

House Bill No. 617.
Read in place in House by Mr. Washington, 255.
Referred to Committee on Railroads, 255.

RAILROAD COMPANIES, to maintain suitable and sanitary wash and sleeping rooms for employes, requiring

House Bill No. 610.
Read in place in House by Mr. Washington, 255.
Referred to Committee on Railroads, 255.
Reported without amendment, 3278.
Dropped from calendar, 3587.

RAILROAD COMPANIES, to maintain suitable sidewalks and walks between tracks on bridges and viaducts, requiring

House Bill No. 611.
Read in place in House by Mr. Washington, 255.
Referred to Committee on Railroads, 255.
Reported without amendment, 3278.
Dropped from calendar, 3587.

RAILROAD COMPANIES, to properly man their trains, requiring

House Bill No. 655.
Read in place in House by Mr. Christian Miller, 292
Referred to Committee on Railroads, 292.
Reported with negative recommendation, 1265.
Motion defeated to place bill on calendar, 1557-1558

Remarks on, by
Harer, 1557.
Miller, Christian, 1557-1558.
Sowers, 1557-1558.
Armstrong, 1558.
Stadtlander, 1558.
Patterson, F. W., 1558.
Perry, 1558.
Heffernan, 1558.
Miller, Henry A., 2735.

RAILROAD COMPANIES to provide flagmen on engines running without cars, and providing for enforcement of act by Public Service Commission, requiring

House Bill No. 615.
Read in place in House by Mr. Washington, 255.
Referred to Committee on Railroads, 255.

RAILROAD STATIONS (see highways).

RAILROAD TRAINS, more than one-half mile long, and providing for enforcement of act by Public Service Commission, prohibiting the running or operating of

House Bill No. 616.
Read in place in House by Mr. Washington, 255.
Referred to Committee on Railroads, 255.

RAILROADS, LATERAL, from iron, ore or coal mines, by providing that said construction shall not interfere with other mine workings, amending act of 1883, with regard to construction of

House Bill No. 863.
Read in place in House by Mr. Armstrong, 602-603.
Referred to Committee on Railroads, 603.
Reported without amendment, 1262.
First reading, 1502.
Second reading, 1583.
Third reading and final passage, 1889-1890.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 2303.
Signed by Speaker, 2719.
Approved by Governor, 3234.

In Senate (No. 988).
Referred to Committee on Railroads, 1956.
Reported without amendment, 2026.
First reading, 2030.
Second reading, 2112.
Third reading and final passage, 2220-2221.
Signed by President pro tempore, 2602.

RAILWAY COMPANIES, STREET PASSENGER, by electrical or other means, by granting to such corporations the power to operate motor busses, further supplementing and amending act of 1887, for incorporation and regulation of

House Bill No. 981.
Read in place in House by Mr. Edmonds, 843.
Referred to Committee on Electric Railways, 843.

RAILWAY COMPANIES, STREET PASSENGER, permitting and regulating the relocation of lines of surface, subway and elevated

House Bill No. 980.
Read in place in House by Mr. Edmonds, 843.
Referred to Committee on Electric Railways, 843.

RAILWAY ROADBEDS, STREET, on highways, providing for paving, maintenance and repair of

Senate Bill No. 1011.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Heaton, 1959.
Referred to Committee on City Passenger, Railways, 1959.
Reported without amendment, 2090.
First reading, 2140.
Second reading, 2233.
Over in its order, 2376.
Recommitted, 2472.

RAILWAY (see also crossings, taxation).

RAILWAYS, ELEVATED AND UNDERGROUND, in cities of second class, authorizing construction and maintenance of

House Bill No. 1147.
Read in place in House by Mr. Marcus, 1231.
Referred to Committee on Municipal Corporations, 1231.
Reported without amendment, 1852.
First reading, 1952.
Second reading, 2081-2082.
Third reading and final passage, 2322.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3092.
Signed by Speaker, 3219.

In Senate (No. 1115).
Referred to Committee on Municipal Affairs, 2343.
Reported without amendment, 2596.
First reading, 2674.
Second reading, 2799.
Over in its order, 2898.
Third reading and final passage, 3037-3038.
Signed by President, 3127.

RAMSEY, HON. WILLIAM T., of Chester, at Washington's Birthday memorial services, remarks by, 617.

RAYMOND, LAVERNE H., Representative from Erie County, (Third District)

Bill introduced by
No. 203.
Making apropriation to Corry Hospital Association, 91.

Bill reported by
No. 382.
Authorizing departmental administrative boards and commissions to sell surplus products of the Commonwealth, 1830.

Election returns, 30.

Member of standing committees, 73-78.

Oath of office administered to, 36.

Remarks by, on
Bill No. 1431, Prohibiting the discharge of sewage and drainage except surface drainage, on or within the legal limits of any public road, 3116.

READER, WILLARD S., Representative from Beaver County, (Second District)

Bills introduced by
No. 420.
Making appropriation to Providence Hospital of Beaver Falls, 179.

No. 434.
Fixing salary of jury commissioners in counties of fifth class, 180.

No. 624.
Authorizing county treasurers, registers of wills, recorders of deeds, clerks of courts, sheriffs and prothonotaries of counties of fifth class to employ attorneys, 290.

READER, WILLARD S.—Continued.

No. 911.
Relative to salary of court criers and tipstaves in counties of fifth class, 748.

Bill reported by
No. 1541, (Senate No. 518).
Providing for the improvement of certain streets, alleys and highways on boundary lines of cities, boroughs and townships, 2496.

Election returns, 29.

Member of standing committees, 73-78.

Oath of office administered to, 36.

Remarks by, on
Bill No. 624, Authorizing county treasurers, registers of wills, recorders of deeds, clerks of courts, sheriffs and prothonotaries of counties of fifth class to employ attorneys, 682.

READING HOSPITAL (see appropriation).

REAL ESTATE, before recording of deed, requiring disclosure of exact location of

House Bill No. 66.
Read in place in House by Mr. Holtzman, 82.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 82.

REAL ESTATE EXPERTS and the rules of evidence in proceedings arising from the exercise of the right of eminent domain, relating to the qualifications of

House Bill No. 1389.
Read in place in House by Mr. Millar, 1827.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 1827.
Reported without amendment, 2164.
First reading, 2297.
Second reading, 2522-2523.
Third reading and final passage, 3108-3109.

In Senate (No. 1272).
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 3166.

REAL ESTATE formerly held by corporations not authorized to hold same, to quite title to

Senate Bill No. 1152.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Joyce, 2491.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 2491.
Reported without amendment, 3023.
First reading, 3062.
Second reading, 3154.
Third reading and final passage, 3352.
Returned from House without amendment, 3877.
Signed by President, 3881.

In House (No. 1765).
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 3456.
Reported without amendment, 3629.
First reading, 3630.
Second reading, 3784.
Third reading and final passage, 3972.
Signed by Speaker, 3985.

REAL ESTATE, further amending act of 1907, to provide revenue by levying a tax upon stock of certain corporations, by exempting from taxation the capital stock of corporations when invested in

House Bill No. 1627.
Read in place in House by Mr. Edmonds, 2394.
Referred to Committee on Ways and Means, 2394.

REAL ESTATE, in cities of second class, regulating transfers of

Senate Bill No. 1006.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Davis, 1958.
Referred to Committee on Municipal Affairs, 1958.

REAL ESTATE, in cities of second class which have not established a Bureau of Deed Registry, regulating transfers of

House Bill No. 1465.
Read in place in House by Mr. Huber, 2142.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 2142.

REAL ESTATE in cities of third class, providing for classification for taxation purposes of

House Bill No. 1400.
Read in place in House by Mr. Washington, 1828.
Referred to Committee on Municipal Corporations, 1828.

REAL ESTATE, in office of county commissioners, providing for registration of conveyances of

House Bill No. 219.
Read in place in House by Mr. Turner, 94.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 94.

REAL ESTATE OF FOREIGN CORPORATIONS, without known place of business, validating titles to

House Bill No. 669.
Read in place in House by Mr. Rhodes, 293.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 293.
Reported without amendment, 754.
First reading, 846.
Second reading and amended, 969.
Third reading and final passage, 1244-1245.
Returned from Senate with amendments in which House concurred, 2036.
Signed by Speaker, 2253.
Approved by Governor, 2926.

In Senate (No. 650).
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 1227.
Reported without amendment, 1292.
First reading, 1332.
Second reading, 1538.
Over in its order, 1658.
Third reading and amended, 1668-1669.
Resumed and passed finally, 1751.
Returned from House with Senate amendments concurred in, 2093.
Signed by President pro tempore, 2239.

REAL ESTATE (see also assessment, boroughs, corporations, married person, married women, Mercer State Hospital, tax, taxation, taxes, township).

REAL ESTATE LICENSE ACT (see brokers).

RE-APPROPRIATION (see Delaware River, flood control, French Creek, Gettysburg, Meade Memorial Commission, Mines, normal schools, Pennypacker Monument Commission, penitentiary).

REBATE (see taxes).

RECORDER OF DEEDS, in counties of first class, amending act of 1919, fixing salaries of officers and employes in office of

Senate Bill No. 567.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Salus, 913-914.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 914.
Reported without amendment, 1188.
First reading, 1219.
Second reading, 1323.
Third reading and final passage, 1521.
Returned from House without amendment, 3562.
Signed by President pro tempore, 3678-3679.

In House (No. 1376).
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 1681.
Reported without amendment, 2723.
First reading, 2835.
Second reading, 3014.
Third reading and final passage, 3659.
Signed by Speaker, 3748.

RECORDER OF DEEDS, in counties of fourth class to appoint a solicitor, authorizing

House Bill No. 1034.
Read in place in House by Mr. McDermott, 923.
Referred to Committee on Counties and Townships, 923.

RECORDER OF DEEDS, in counties of fourth class to appoint a solicitor, authorizing

House Bill No. 1338.
Read in place in House by Mr. Morrison, 1678.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 1678.
Reported without amendment, 2518.
First reading, 2739.
Second reading, 2987.
Recommitted to Committee on Counties and Townships, 3284.

RECORDER OF DEEDS, nominated, 1220; referred to Committee on Finance, 1220.

RECORDER OF DEEDS, providing for transfer of books of record of sheriff's and coroner's deeds from office of prothonotary to office of

Senate Bill No. 893.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Derrick, 1511.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 1511.

RECORDERS OF DEEDS (see also attorneys, county officers).

RECORDING OF DEEDS, and fixing effect thereof as to subsequent purchasers, mortgagees and judgment creditors, regulating

House Bill No. 561.
Read in place in House by Mr. McKim, 218.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 218.
Reported without amendment, 755.
First reading, 848.
Recommitted, 849.
Re-reported without amendment, 2290.
Second reading, 2456.
Third reading and final passage, 3101.
Returned from Senate with amendment in which House concurred, 3844-3845.
Signed by Speaker, 3999.

In Senate (No. 1267).
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 3166.
Reported with amendment, 3320.
First reading, 3407.
Second reading, 3520.
Third reading and final passage, 3695.
Returned from House with Senate amendments concurred in, 3743.
Signed by President, 3889.

RECREATION CENTERS (see boroughs).

REFUND AND REFUNDING (see Appleby Brothers and Whitaker, banks, game commissioners, Johes Bakery, Kinsley, Koch, Lamberton, liquor license owners, United Baking Company, Wrucina).

REGISTERED PERSONS, providing for enumeration of

House Bill No. 826.
Read in place in House by Mr. Marcus, 550.
Referred to Committee on Elections, 550.
Reported without amendment, 672.
First reading, 788.
Second reading, 853.
Recommitted, 1044.
Re-reported with amendment, 2724.
Third reading and final passage, 3257.
Returned from Senate with amendments in which House concurred, 3622-3623.
Signed by Speaker, 4009.

In Senate (No. 1304).
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 3181.
Reported with amendment, 3184.
First reading, 3197.
Second reading, 3388.
Third reading and final passage, 3501.
Returned from House with Senate amendments concurred in, 3529.
Signed by President, 3886.

REGISTER OF WILLS ACT of 1917, so as to permit persons interested to require a hearing before probate or refusal to probate a will, amending the

Senate Bill No. 291.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Weingartner, 275.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 275.

REGISTER OF WILLS, in counties of first class, fixing salaries of deputy register, clerks and employes in office of

House Bill No. 676.
Read in place in House by Mr. Baldi, 294.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 294.
Reported without amendment, 672.
First reading, 788.
Second reading, 853-854.
Third reading and final passage, 1234-1235.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 1746.

REGISTER OF WILLS.—Continued.

Signed by Speaker, 2043.
Concurrent resolution recalling bill from Governor, 2727.
Resolution returned from Senate concurred in, 2831.
Resolution approved by Governor, and bill laid on table, 3617.
Concurrent resolution returning bill to Governor without amendment, 3971.
Resolution returned from Senate concurred in, 3984.

In Senate (No. 633).
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 1221.
Reported without amendment, 1292.
First reading, 1331.
Second reading, 1538.
Third reading and final passage, 1656-1657.
Signed by President, 1970.
Resolution recalling bill from Governor concurred in, 2652.
Resolution returning bill to Governor without amendments concurred in, 3876-3877.

REGISTER OF WILLS, in counties of first class, fixing salaries of deputy register, clerks and employes in office of

House Bill No. 1111.
Read in place in House by Mr. Sterling, 1040.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 1040.
Reported without amendment, 1233.
First reading, 1500.
Dropped from calendar, 1574.

REGISTER OF WILLS, in counties of fourth class to appoint a solicitor, authorizing

Senate Bill No. 1010.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Homsher, 1959.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 1959.
Reported without amendment, 2091.
First reading, 2140.
Second reading, 2232.
Third reading and final passage, 2376.

In House (No. 1654).
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 2515.
Reported without amendment, 2723.
First reading, 2835.
Second reading, 3014.
Third reading and defeated on final passage, 3650.

REGISTER OF WILLS (see also attorneys, cities of third class).

REGISTRARS AND REGISTRATION (see also cattle, cities of first class, deeds, dentistry, electors, engineers, insecticides, land, mattresses, medicine, mines, motor vehicles, osteopathic nurses, osteopathy, pharmacy, real estate, undertakers).

REGISTRATION COMMISSIONERS, Philadelphia, members of Board of, nominated, 15; nominations laid upon table, 23; referred to Committee on Finance, 60; reported with favorable recommendation, 3538; nominations confirmed, 3559.

REGISTRATION COMMISSIONERS, Pittsburgh, members of Board of, nominated, 15; nominations laid upon table, 23; referred to Committee on Finance, 60; reported with favorable recommendation, 3538; nominations confirmed, 3559.

REGISTRATION COMMISSIONERS, Scranton, members of Board of, nominated, 15; nominations laid upon table, 23; referred to Committee on Finance, 60; reported with favorable recommendation, 3538; nominations confirmed, 3559.

REGISTRATION COMMISSION, of Philadelphia, report of, for year ending December 31, 1924, presented to Senate, 174.

REGISTRATION OF BIRTHS, DEATHS OR MARRIAGES, by providing that fees received by the State Registrar for certified copies of record thereof shall be appropriated to Department of Health, amending act of 1915, providing for

House Bill No. 523.
Read in place in House by Mr. Critchfield, 215-216.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 216.
Reported without amendment, 603.
First reading, 697.
Second reading, 760.
Third reading and defeated on final passage, 934-936.

REGISTRATION OF BIRTHS, DEATHS OR MARRIAGES.—Continued.

Remarks on, by
Sterling, 934-935.
Critchfield, 934-935.
Edmonds, 935.

REGISTRATION OF BIRTHS, DEATHS OR MARRIAGES, by requiring fees for certified copies thereof to be turned over to Department of Health, amending act of 1915, regulating

Senate Bill No. 161.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Miller, 144.
Referred to Committee on Public Health and Sanitation, 144.

RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION (see school system).

RENOVO HOSPITAL (see appropriation).

RENTALS (see public service company).

RENTS, UNJUST, relating to defenses in actions brought in Courts of Common Pleas, Municipal Courts, before magistrates, justices of peace, etc., to recover

House Bill No. 1612.
Read in place in House by Mr. Jones, 2394.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 2394.

REPLEVIN CASES after failure to bring action thereon, further amending act of 1901, relating to replevin, by providing for discharge of bonds in

Senate Bill No. 1239.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Salus, 3023.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 3023.
Reported without amendment, 3124.
First reading, 3194.
Second reading, 3381.
Third reading and final passage, 3492.
Returned from House without amendment, 3877.
Signed by President, 3882.

In House (No. 1771).
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 3616.
Reported without amendment, 3628.
First reading, 3629-3630.
Second reading, 3783.
Third reading and final passage, 3970.
Signed by Speaker, 3986.

REPORTER, of the Decisions of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, nomination of Albert B. Weimer as, 14; laid upon table, 23; referred to Committee on Finance, 60; reported with favorable recommendation, 3538; nomination confirmed, 3559.

REPORTERS OF LEGISLATIVE JOURNAL for efficient manner in which they performed their duties, resolution (House) by Talbot, tendering thanks of House to, 3989.

REPORTS PRESENTED

Budget, State, for Biennium 1925 to 1927, to Senate, 127; appendix, 4290.
Commissioners for the Blind, to Senate, 3746; to House, 3986; appendix, 4881.
Commission to codify and revise the poor laws, to Senate, 798; to House, 844-845; appendix, 4833.
Commission to investigate textbooks and histories used in public schools, to House, 1853; to Senate, 2028; appendix, 4877.
Commission to make study and investigate systems of compulsory liability insurance for motor vehicles, to Senate, 2200; appendix, 4878.
Commission to study and revise the laws relating to children, to Senate, 154; to House, 163; appendix, 4543.
Commission to study consolidation of municipalities in counties of second class, (minority report) to House, 3987; appendix, 4873.
Commission to study consolidation of municipalities in counties of second class, to House, 1559; appendix, 4863.
Delaware River Bridge Commission, to House, 163; to Senate, 174; appendix, 4512.

REPORTS PRESENTED.—Continued.

Delaware River Commission to negotiate compact relating to flow of, to Senate, 176; to House, 200; appendix, 4686.

House Committee on Judiciary General relative to charges against Hon. John A. Berkey, President Judge of the Sixteenth Judicial District, 2399-2400. (Minority Report, 2400-2411); appendix, 4907.

Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company for 1923, to Senate, 23; appendix, 4234.

Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company, to Senate for 1924, 3319; appendix, 4235.

Penal Code Commission, to House,, 487; appendix, 4765.

Penn Charter Exercise Committee, to House, 2254-2255.

Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 77th annual, to Senate, 3319.

Philadelphia Savings Fund Society for 1923, to House, 57; to Senate, 3319; appendix, 4235.

Philadelphia Savings Fund Society, for 1924, to House, 73; appendix, 4238.

Pittsburgh Dollar Savings Bank, 137th semi-annual, to House, 604; appendix, 4248.

Pittsburgh Dollar Savings Bank, 139th semi-annual, appendix, 4269.

Registration Commission, of Philadelphia, for year ending December 31, 1924, to Senate, 174.

Saving Fund Society, of Germantown, 69th Annual Statement of, to House, 73; to Senate, 3319; appendix, 4228.

Saving Fund Society, of Germantown, 70th Annual Statement of, to Senate, 59; to House, 111; appendix, 4231.

Secretary of Internal Affairs, from November, 1922, to May, 1924, to Senate, 169; to House, 188-198.

Tax Law Commission, to House, 256; appendix, 4692.

Western Savings Fund Society, of Philadelphia, for 1923, to House, 73; to Senate, 3319; appendix, 4242.

Western Savings Fund Society, of Philadelphia, for 1924, to Senate, 59; to House, 90; appendix, 4245.

REPORTS (see also building and loan associations, court, Insurance Commissioner, Old Age Assistance Commission, viewers).

RESERVES (see forest).

RESERVOIR SITES (see water).

RESIDENT CLERK of House, resolution (House) by Alexander, authorizing election of Milton K. Burgner, as, 37.

RESOLUTIONS

Authorizing adjournment of House in memory of the late Hon. Charles B. Witmer, Judge of United States Court for the Middle District, (House) by Powell, 3220; House adjourned, 3317.

Authorizing adjournment of House in memory of the late Hon. George Patterson, former Member of House, (House) by Lotz, 604; House adjourned, 642.

Authorizing adjournment of House in memory of the late Hon. J. Denny O'Neil, of McKeesport, former Insurance and State Highway Commissioner, (House) by Howe, 256; House adjourned, 273.

Authorizing adjournment of House in memory of the late Hon. Samuel McCurdy, former Representative from Blair County, (House) by Sterling, 96; House adjourned, 96.

Authorizing adjournment of House in memory of the late Hon. Thomas F. McNichol, former Judge of Philadelphia Municipal Court, (House) by Witkin, 3804; House adjourned, 3849.

RESOLUTIONS.—Continued.

Authorizing adjournment of Senate in memory of the late David H. Lane of Philadelphia, (Senate) by Aron, 120; Senate adjourned, 127.

Authorizing adjournment of Senate in memory of the late Hon. J. Denny O'Neil, of McKeesport, former Insurance and State Highway Commissioner, (Senate) by Mansfield, 228; Senate adjourned, 254.

Authorizing adoption of standing rule used in House during Session of 1923, (House) by Haws, 38.

Authorizing adoption of standing rules used in Senate during Session of 1923, (Senate) by Norton, 5.

Authorizing appointment of all Senate committees by President pro tempore, (Senate) by Daix, 5.

Authorizing appointment of committee to act in conjunction with Senate committee to wait upon the Governor and inform him that the Senate and House will meet him in Joint Session, (House) by Goodnough, 133; House committee appointed, 133; Joint Session held and address by Governor, 134-138.

Authorizing appointment of committee to arrange a program for Washington's Birthday, (House) by Haws, 556; committee appointed, 556; memorial exercises held, 615-617, Remarks at, by Sterling, 616; by Ramsey, 617.

Authorizing appointment of committee to ascertain why a lunch room has not been established in the Capitol Building, (Senate) by Barr, 70; committee appointed, 70.

Authorizing appointment of committee to escort Senate to Hall of House for Joint Session to hear address of Governor, (House) by Wells, 133; committee appointed, 133; committee reports, 134.

Authorizing appointment of committee to notify House that Senate is organized (Senate) by MacDade, 5; committee appointed, 5; committee reports, 7.

Authorizing appointment of committee to notify House that Senate is ready to adjourn sine die, (Senate) by Joyce, 3901; committee appointed, 3901; committee reports to Senate, 3902; committee reports to House, 4009.

Authorizing appointment of committee to notify Senate that House is organized, and to invite Senate to Hall of House for Joint Session to hear address of Governor, (House) by Heffernan, 37; committee appointed, 37; committee reports, 6; Senate proceeds to Hall of House, 24; Joint Session held, and address of Governor, 39-52.

Authorizing appointment of committee to notify Senate that House is ready to adjourn sine die, (House) by Heffernan, 4009; committee appointed, 4009; committee reports to Senate, 3902; committee reports to House, 4009.

Authorizing appointment of Rules Committee to prepare a new edition of House Rules and recommend a standard Parliamentary Manual for use in the House, (House) by Marcus, 3987; Committee appointed, 3987.

Authorizing Committee on Judiciary General to inquire into the official conduct of Hon. John A. Berkey, Judge of the Sixteenth Judicial District pending institution of impeachment proceedings, (House) by Shaffer, 401-402; amended and referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 444-445; reported without amendment and adopted, 512; report of Committee on Judiciary General that proceedings be stayed and dismissed presented and adopted, 2399-2420; Remarks on, by Marshall, 2412-2417; by Ludlow, 2416-2417; by Alexander, 2417; by Haas, 2417-2418; by Blumberg, 2418.

Authorizing discharge of all standing committees of the Senate, (Senate) by Stites, 3901.

RESOLUTIONS.—Continued.

Authorizing election of certain officers and employes of House, resolution (House) by Alexander, 37.

Authorizing election of certain officers and employes of the House, (House) by McCaig, 92-93.

Authorizing election of certain officers and employes of the Senate, (Senate) by Buckman, 71.

Authorizing election of certain Senate officers, (Senate) by Baldwin, 6.

Authorizing election of Clerk to Committee of House, (House) by McCaig, 133.

Authorizing election of President pro tempore, (Senate) by Buckman, 3900.

Authorizing election of Speaker of House, (House) by Harer, 36.

Authorizing opening of returns of election of Members of House of Representatives, (House) by Craig, 28.

Authorizing printing of interim appointments, (Senate) by Harris, 6.

Authorizing printing of 500 copies of the budget for the biennium 1925 to 1927, (Senate) by Stites, 127.

Authorizing re-election of James N. Moore as Director of Legislative Reference Bureau, (Joint Session) by Daix, 51-52.

Calling upon Hon. William Cloud Alexander, Representative from Delaware County for Sesqui-Centennial address, (House) by Munley, 3977.

Congratulating Hon. Plymouth W. Snyder upon his seventy-fourth birthday, (Senate) by Davis, 797.

Congratulating Quay R. Hewitt, Reading Clerk of House, on anniversary of his birth, (House) by Hart, 3760.

Congratulating Thomas H. Garvin upon the birth of a granddaughter, (House) by Baldi, 57.

Deferring presentation of bills in Senate until after appointment of standing committees, (Senate) by Miller, 5.

Extending vote of thanks to Chairman of the Coolidge Inaugural Committee, (House) by Harding, 1557.

Fixing March twenty-sixth as last day for introduction of bills in House, (House) by Marcus, 1234.

Fixing April sixth as last day for introduction of bills in House, (House) by Sowers, 1043.

Granting use of Hall of House to a joint committee of citizens of Harrisburg for holding a World's Court Mass Meeting, (House) by Hall, 444.

Granting use of Hall of House to a Mt. Carmel delegation, 1376.

Granting use of Hall of House to Committee for receiving Penn's Charter, (House) by Edmonds, 1044.

Granting use of Hall of House to Department of Highways for purpose of receiving bids on highway construction projects, (House) by Morrison, 58.

Granting use of Hall of House to the Yellow Jacket Band, of Frankford, Philadelphia, (House) by Lucus, 57.

Granting use of Senate Caucus Room to Pennsylvania Bakers' Association for midyear conference, (Senate) by Culbertson, 6.

Providing for election of Assistant Journal Clerk, (House) by McCaig, 111.

Recommending that the clock presented to Speaker Bluett be set according to legal standard time, (House) by Miss Grimes, 3991.

RESOLUTIONS.—Continued.

Regulating presentation of petitions, memorials and remonstrances (Senate) by Joyce, 6.

Relative to awarding of Senatorial Scholarships by colleges and other institutions of learning, (Senate) by Barr, 103.

Relative to death of Joseph A. Fitchhorn of Lewistown, (Senate) by Culbertson, 1365.

Relative to enforcement of Senate Rule 28, excluding visitors from floor of Senate while in Session, (Senate) by Woodward, 2625.

Relative to holding of Washington's Birthday Celebration, (Senate) by MacDade, 475; memorial exercises held and address by Hon. Fletcher W. Stites, 597-601.

Requesting Hon. Frank B. Wickersham to administer oath of office to Members of House of Representatives, (House) by Hall, 36.

Requesting Representatives from Berks and Lehigh Counties to furnish pretzels and buttermilk to members of the Legislature and their friends, (House) by Turner, 3111.

Requesting Secretary of Department of Property and Supples to have files and supplies forwarded to Members of House, (House) by Witherspoon, 3675.

Requesting the Auditor General to furnish information relative to exemption of capital stock of corporations from taxation, (House) by Moore, 1931.

Requesting the Governor to furnish to the House of Representatives the minutes and data of the Executive Board relative to classification of salaries and employes of the State, (House) by Alexander, 186; adopted, 188; minutes of Eexecutive Board presented to House, 387-401.

Remarks on, by Alexander, 187-188; by Edmonds, 187-188.

Tendering thanks of House to Chaplain, Reverend George P. Donehoo, (House) by Wells, 3990.

Tendering thanks of House to officers and employes of House for faithful performance of their duties, (House) by H. T. Smith, 3989.

Tendering thanks of House to Pages for their attention to duties, (House) by Miss Bentley, 3990.

Tendering thanks of House to Pennsylvania Legislative Correspondents' Association for fairness and fidelity displayed by the newspaper correspondents, (House) by Armstrong, 3989.

Tendering thanks of House to press for faithful reporting of Proceedings, (House) by Hall, 3989.

Tendering thanks of House to Reporters of Legislative Journal for efficient manner in which they performed their duties, (House) by Talbot, 3989.

Tendering thanks of House to Speaker Bluett for efficient manner in which he performed his duties, (House) by Goodnough, 3989.

Tendering thanks of Senate to all Senate officers and employes for able performance of their duties, (Senate) by Bonbrake, 3901.

Tendering thanks of Senate to Chaplain, Reverend Edward S. Ninde, (Senate) by Eyre, 3901.

Tendering thanks of Senate to Lieutenant-Governor David J. Davis for able performance of his duties, (Senate) by Leslie, 3900.

Tendering thanks of Senate to President pro tempore John G. Homsher, for able performance of his duties, (Senate) by Freeman, 3901.

Thanking Hon. Frank B. Wickersham for administering oath of office to Members of House, (House) by Earley, 37.

RESOLUTIONS.—Continued.

Thanking Hon. John E. Fox and Hon. William M. Hargest for administering oath of office to Senators and President pro tempore, (Senate) by Earnest, 6.

Thanking Hon. John E. Fox for administering oath of office to newly elected President pro tempore, Hon. Samuel W. Salus, (Senate) by Earnest, 3900.

RESOLUTIONS, CONCURRENT

Appointing delegates to represent Pennsylvania at the inauguration of Calvin Coolidge as President of the United States, and making appropriation, (House) by Alexander, 675; adopted by House, 675-676; referred to Committee on Appropriations in Senate, 664. Remarks on, by Alexander, 675-676.

Authorizing adjournment of Legislature until January nineteenth, (Senate), by Mrs. Vare, 6; ret. from House conc. in, 7; conc. in by House, 37-38.

Authorizing adjournment of Legislature until January twenty-sixth, (Senate) by MacDade, 59; ret. from House conc. in, 71; conc. in by House, 90.

Authorizing adjournment of Legislature until February second, (Senate) by Davis, 119; ret. from House conc. in, 125; conc. in by House, 134.

Authorizing adjournment of Legislature until February ninth, (Senate) by Mrs. Vare, 204; ret. from House conc. in, 214; conc. in by House, 224.

Authorizing adjournment of Legislature until February sixteenth, (Senate) by Joyce, 320; ret. from House conc. in, 383; conc. in by House, 402.

Authorizing adjournment of Legislature until February twenty-third, (Senate) by Quigley, 531; ret. from House conc. in, 544; conc. in by House, 560.

Authorizing adjournment of Legislature until March second, (Senate) by Davis, 711; ret. from House conc. in, 746; conc. in by House, 778.

Authorizing adjournment of Legislature until March ninth, (Senate) by Davis, 878; ret. from House conc. in, 879; 916; conc. in by House, 934.

Authorizing adjournment of Legislature until March sixteenth, (Senate) by Barr, 1295; ret. from House conc. in, 1332; conc. in by House, 1481.

Authorizing adjournment of Legislature until March twenty-third, (Senate) by Leslie, 1750; ret. from House conc. in, 1821; conc. in by House, 1851.

Authorizing adjournment of Legislature until March thirtieth, (Senate) by Eyre, 2200; ret. from House conc. in, 2242; conc. in by House, 2288.

Authorizing adjournment of Legislature until April thirteenth, (Senate), ret. from House conc. in, 3168; conc. in by House, 3233.

Authorizing appointment of a Penn Charter Ceremonial Committee, (Senate) by Mrs. Vare, 103; conc. in by House, 115; Senate committee appointed. 127; House committee appointed, 163; approved by Governor, 175.

Authorizing appointment of committee to act in conjunction with House committee to inform Governor that General Assembly is organized, (Senate) by Snyder, 5; committee appointed, 5; Senate committee reports, 6.

Authorizing appointment of committee of members of House and Senate to represent Pennsylvania at the Inauguration of Calvin Coolidge as President of the United States, (Senate) by Schantz, 571; laid over for printing in House, 618; ret. from House with amendments in which Senate conc. 664; resumed, amended and adopted by House, 673-675; ret. from Senate with House amendments conc. in, 689; House committee appointed, 689; Senate committee appointed, 745; approved by Governor, 745. Remarks on, by Edmonds, 618; by Alexander, 618, 674; by Barr, 658; by Snyder, 658; by Sprowls, 659; by Leslie, 659; by Schantz, 659; by Ludlow, 674-675; by Sterling, 674; by Sowers, 674-675.

Authorizing appointment of committee to act in conjunction with House committee to inform Governor that General Assembly is ready to adjourn sine die, (Senate) by Snyder, 3901; Senate committee appointed, 3901; ret. from House conc. in, 3902; Senate committee reports, 3902; House committee appointed, 4009; House committee reports, 4009.

Authorizing appointment of committee to act in conjunction with Senate committee to wait upon the Governor and inform him that the Senate and House will meet him in Joint Session, (House) by Harer, 296-297; House committee appointed, 297; conc. in by Senate, and Senate committee appointed, 276; ret. from Senate conc. in, 299. Joint Session held and address by Governor, 299-302.

Authorizing appointment of committee to act in conjunction with Senate committee to wait upon the Governor and inform him that the Senate and House will meet him in Joint Session, (House) by Connor, 444; House committee appointed, 444; conc. in by Senate and Senate Committee appointed, 440; ret. from Senate conc. in, 493; Joint Session held and address by Governor, 498-502.

Authorizing appointment of committee to act in conjunction with Senate committee to wait upon the Governor and inform him that the Senate and House will meet him in Joint Session, (House) by Craig, 1685; House committee appointed, 1685; conc. in by Senate and Senate committee appointed, 1613; ret. from Senate conc. in, 1702; Joint Session held and address by Governor, 1703-1704.

Authorizing appointment of committee to investigate advisability of printing upon calendar brief statement of purpose or object of bills, (Senate) by Miller, 3726-3727; ret. from House conc. in, 3743; conc. in by House, 3843.

Authorizing appointment of committee to investigate method of printing and filing bills and resolutions, (Senate) by Miller, 119; ret. from House conc. in, 117; conc. in by House, 134; approved by Governor, 175; House committee appointed to ascertain cause for delay in printing and filing House bills and calendars, 299; Senate committee appointed, 381; House committee appointed, 444; House committee reports, 688.

Authorizing Chief Clerk of the House of Representatives to borrow money to defray expenses of the Berkey impeachment proceedings, (House) by Marshall, 940; objections raised by Sowers, 940-941; amended resolution presented to and adopted by House, 987-988; referred to Committee on Appropriations in Senate, 1032-1033; reported with amendments and adopted by Senate, 1295; ret. from House with Senate amendments conc. in, 1332; ret. from Senate with amendments in which House conc., 1481-1482; approved by Governor, 2044. Remarks on, by Marshall, 940-941; 987; by Sowers, 941, 987; by Ludlow, 941; by McCaig, 987; Dilsheimer, 988.

Authorizing commission appointed to examine into the educational needs and resources of the Commonwealth to investigate the cost of education, (Senate) by Eyre, 3744; referred to Committee on Education, 3745. Remarks on, by Barr, 3745; by Eyre, 3745.

Authorizing joint convention for purpose of hearing the Governor's Message, counting the votes for Auditor General and State Treasurer, and for election of Director of Legislative Reference Bureau, (House), by Talbot, 38; conc. in by Senate, 7; Senate proceeds to Hall of House, 24; ret. from Senate conc. in, 38-39; Joint session held, 39-52.

RESOLUTIONS.—Continued.

Authorizing joint convention to compute vote for Auditor General and State Treasurer, (Senate) by Leslie, 6; ret. from House conc. in, 7; Senate proceeds to Hall of House for joint convention, 24; report of teller presented to Senate, 24-27; conc. in by House, and House teller elected, 28; joint convention held, 39-52; report of teller presented to House, 51.

Authorizing payment of postage on Legislative Journal, (Senate) by Steele, 5-6; ret. from House conc. in, 7; conc. in by House, 38; approved by Governor, 53.

Creating a commission for the celebration of the two hundredth anniversary of the birth of George Washington, (Senate) by Barr, 3371; adopted by Senate, 3372; ret. from House conc. in, 3406; conc. in by House, 3459; approved by Governor,

Creating a commission to investigate history text books in the public schools, (Senate) by Snyder, 3177; ret. from House conc. in, 3180; conc. in by House, 3276-3277; approved by Governor,

Endorsing the purposes of the Sesqui-Centennial and Thomas Jefferson Centennial Commission of the United States, (Senate) by Miller, 3563;

Extending congratulations to Reverend Russell H. Conwell on celebration of his eighty-second birthday anniversary, (Senate) by Mrs. Vare, 2902; ret. from House conc. in, 3053; conc. in by House, 3068; approved by Governor, 3176.

Fixing April sixteenth as date of final adjournment of Legislature, (Senate), by Buckman, 6; ret. from House conc. in, 7; conc. in by House, 38.

Granting leave of absence to John H. Fertig, Esq., Assistant Director of the Legislative Reference Bureau, (Senate) by Woodward, 228; conc. in by House, 273; ret. from House conc. in, 276;

Limiting indebtedness of cities of second class, (House) by H. A. Little, 3784; adopted, 3785; conc. in by Senate, 3727-3728; ret. from Senate conc. in, 3845;

Petitioning Congress to call a convention for proposing an amendment to the Eighteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States relative to Prohibition, (House) by Sowers, 845.

Petitioning Congress to provide for the retirement of disabled emergency officers, (House) by Hall, 111; conc. in by Senate, 107; ret. from Senate conc. in, 134; approved by Governor, 200.

Petitioning Congress to vote against the diversion of waters from the Great Lakes into the Chicago Drainage Canal, (House) by Schilling, 111-112; conc. in by Senate, 106-107; ret. from Senate conc. in, 133-134; approved by Governor, 200.

Petitioning the Federal Government not to levy any inheritance taxes, (House) by Edmonds, 470; conc. in by Senate, 473; adopted by House, 492-493; ret. from Senate conc. in, 509; approved by Governor, 874.

Petitioning the Secretary of War to allocate for improvement of the Allegheny River, (House) by Armstrong, 201; amended and conc. in by Senate, 205-206; ret. from Senate with amendments in which House conc., 224; approved by Governor, 433.

Protesting against erection of a toll-bridge over the Susquehanna River between York and Lancaster counties, and freeing the State from all toll-bridges, (House) by Hantz, 845.

Recalling from Governor House Bill No. 54, transferring and re-appropriating to Department of Forests and Waters the unexpended balance of appropriation made to the Water Supply Commission

RESOLUTIONS.—Continued.

for repair of dyke along the Delaware River at Matamoras, (House) by McCaig, 2854; conc. in by Senate, 2911; ret. from Senate conc. in, 3069; approved by Governor, 3238.

Recalling from Governor House Bill No. 262, making appropriation to Norristown State Hospital, (House) by Fratt, 3235; conc. in by Senate, 3168; ret. from Senate conc. in, 3255; approved by Governor, 3413.

Recalling from Governor House Bill No. 279, Fixing salaries of judges, (House) by Neely, 3628; conc. in by Senate, 3529; ret. from Senate conc. in, 3673; approved by Governor, 3804.

Recalling from Governor House Bill No. 321, Amending Township Code, by providing for system of sewers and drains in townships of second class, (House) by Brewster, 3286; conc. in by Senate, 3180; ret. from Senate conc. in, 3317; approved by Governor, 3413.

Recalling from Governor House Bill No. 360, amending act requiring license to fish, by providing for collection of license fees by county treasurers, (House) by McBride, 2283-2284; conc. in by Senate, 2242; ret. from Senate conc. in, 2302; approved by Governor, 3203-3204.

Recalling from Governor House Bill No. 361, Amending act of 1921, relating to dogs, by providing for collection of license fees by county treasurers, (House) by McBride, 2283; conc. in by Senate, 2242; ret. from Senate conc. in, 2302; approved by Governor, 3204.

Recalling from Governor House Bill No. 365, Amending act of 1834, relating to county and township officers, by making county treasurers agents in collecting and transmitting money for the Commonwealth, (House) by McBride, 2283; conc. in by Senate, 2242; ret. from Senate conc. in, 2302; approved by Governor, 3204-3205.

Recalling from Governor House Bill No. 389, Making appropriation for care, treatment and maintenance of indigent insane, (House) by Miss Thomas, 2809; conc. in by Senate, 2745; ret. from Senate conc. in, 2848; approved by Governor, 3616.

Recalling from Governor House Bill No. 393, Deficiency Appropriation Bill, (House) by McCaig, 2283; conc. in by Senate, 2242; ret. from Senate conc. in, 2302; approved by Governor, 2420.

Recalling from Governor House Bill No. 457, Providing for the conduct of business in orphans' court in case of vacancy in office of judge, (House) by Moore, 2677; conc. in by Senate, 2602-2603; ret. from Senate conc. in, 2716; approved by Governor, 2857.

Recalling from Governor House Bill No. 493, Providing for levy of a poll tax in counties of second class, (House) by Marcus, 2573; conc. in by Senate, 2486; ret. from Senate conc. in, 2677; approved by Governor, 3105-3106.

Recalling from Governor House Bill No. 599, Making appropriation to Frederick Douglass Memorial Hospital and Training School of Philadelphia, (House) by ————; ret. from Senate conc. in, 3220; approved by Governor, 3287.

Recalling from Governor House Bill No. 676, Fixing salaries of deputy register, clerks and employes in office of register of wills in counties of first class, (House) by Baldi, 2727; conc. in by Senate, 2652; ret. from Senate conc. in, 2831; approved by Governor, 3617.

Recalling from Governor House Bill No. 742, Making appropriation to Board of Commissioners of Public Grounds and Buildings for acquisition and maintenance of bridges over Delaware River between Pennsylvania and New York, (House) by Gilchrist,

RESOLUTIONS.—Continued.

3207; conc. in by Senate, 3166; ret. from Senate conc. in, 3256; approved by Governor, 3412.

Recalling from Governor House Bill No. 750, Making appropriation to Department of Welfare to pay for treatment of indigent sick or injured in medical and surgical hospitals not owned by the State, (House) by Heffernan, 2698; conc. in by Senate, 2603; ret. from Senate conc. in, 2716; approved by Governor, 2810.

Recalling from Governor House Bill No. 758, Amending act defining, regulating and requiring the licensing of public amusements and places used therefor, (House) by Millar, 3250; conc. in by Senate, 3169; ret. from Senate conc. in, 3276; approved by Governor, 3433.

Recalling from Governor House Bill No. 775, Amending act authorizing cities of third class to regulate location of business and industries, by extending zoning provisions thereof, (House) by Haas, 2726-2727; conc. in by Senate, 2652; ret. from Senate conc. in, 2831-2832; approved by Governor, 3019.

Recalling from Governor House Bill No. 811, Amending act relating to right to practice medicine and surgery, (House) by Shaffer, 2930; conc. in by Senate, 2911; ret. from Senate conc. in, 3069; approved by Governor, 3113.

Recalling from Governor House Bill No. 1001, Ascertaining the fees to be received by prothonotaries of courts of common pleas in counties of fifth class, (House) by Wilson, 3412; conc. in by Senate, 3323; ret. from Senate conc. in, 3434; approved by Governor, 3569.

Recalling from Governor House Bill No. 1059, Making appropriation to Polk State School, (House) by McCaig, 3234-3235, conc. in by Senate, 3169; ret. from Senate conc. in, 3276; approved by Governor, 3568.

Recalling from Governor House Bill No. 1067, Amending act fixing number and salaries of assistant district attorneys in counties of first class, (House) by Bromley, 2930; conc. in by Senate, 2911; ret. from Senate conc. in, 3069; approved by Governor, 3106.

Recalling from Governor House Bill No. 1109, Amending act providing for appointment of county detectives by district attorneys in certain counties, (House) by Bromley, 2930; conc. in by Senate, 2911; ret. from Senate conc. in, 3069; approved by Governor, 3256.

Recalling from Governor House Bill No. 1554, Authorizing the use of certain moneys in the Motor License Fund for township rewards and State-aid construction, (House) by Hess, 3280; conc. in by Senate, ret. from Senate conc. in, 3317; approved by Governor.

Recalling from Governor Senate Bill No. 20, Providing for the preservation in the office of county commissioners of names and records of soldiers, sailors, marines and war nurses of the World War, (Senate) by MacDade, 2745; ret. from House conc. in, 2803; conc. in by House, 2848; approved by Governor, 2908.

Recalling from Governor Senate Bill No. 61, Amending act establishing State Highway Department, by changing route 102, from Coudersport to Wellsboro, (Senate) by Baldwin, 918; ret. from House conc. in, 919-920; conc. in by House, 941; approved by Governor, 1032.

Recalling from Governor Senate Bill No. 91, Amending act authorizing municipalities to appropriate annually to certain Army organizations toward Memorial Day expenses, by including appropriations for Armistice Day, (Senate) by Mansfield, 2485; ret. from House conc. in, 2603; conc. in by House, 2677; approved by Governor, 2792.

RESOLUTIONS.—Continued.

Recalling from Governor Senate Bill No. 200, Supplementing act authorizing State Highway Commissioner to combine sections of State highways under a common name or designation, (Senate) by Leslie, 2467; ret. from House conc. in, 2487; conc. in by House, 2513-2514; approved by Governor, 3056.

Recalling from Governor Senate Bill No. 290, Supplementing act authorizing State Highway Commissioner to combine sections of State highways under a common name, including township roads in such routes, (Senate) by Phipps, 3480; ret. from House conc. in, 3513; conc. in by House, 3584; approved by Governor, 3528.

Recalling from Governor Senate Bill No. 310, Validating certain proceedings and elections of counties and municipalities, (Senate) by Mansfield, 2486; ret. from House conc. in, 2603; conc. in by House, 2677; approved by Governor, 3165.

Recalling from Governor Senate Bill No. 352, Making appropriation to joint commission of Pennsylvania and New Jersey for acquisition of a site and rebuilding of a toll-bridge over Delaware River between Center Bridge and Stockton, (Senate) by Buckman, 2901; ret. from House conc. in, 3053; conc. in by House, 3068; approved by Governor, 3057.

Recalling from Governor Senate Bill No. 353, Making appropriation to commission of Pennsylvania and New Jersey for acquisition and maintenance of toll-bridges over the Delaware River, (Senate) by Buckman, 2901; ret. from House conc. in, 3053; conc. in by House, 3069; approved by Governor. 3056.

Recalling from Governor Senate Bill No. 374, Making appropriation to State Industrial Home for Women, at Muncy, (Senate) by Sones, 3125; ret. from House conc. in, 3168; conc. in by House, approved by Governor, 3170.

Recalling from Governor Senate Bill No. 378, Fixing pay of election officers and clerks in counties of second class, (Senate) by Mansfield, 2791; ret. from House conc. in, 2803; conc. in by House, 2858; approved by Governor, 3051.

Recalling from House, House Bill No. 1089, Making appropriation to carry out provisions of act for the encouragement of agriculture, (Senate) by Snyder, 3372; Defeated, 3372; Remarks on, by Snyder, 3372; by Freeman, 3372.

Recalling from House, Senate Bill No. 329, Regulating manufacture and sale of non-alcoholic drinks, (Senate) by Griswold, 1332; resolution postponed for present in House, 1506; ret. from House conc. in, 1543; conc. in by House, 1559-1560.

Recalling from House, Senate Bill No. 968, Authorizing Secretary of Highways, with the approval of the Governor, to make re-locations of State-aid highways, (Senate) by Betts, 2241; conc. in by House, 2303; ret. from House conc. in, 2486-2487.

Recalling from Senate, House Bill No. 311, Making appropriation to Montefoire Hospital Association of Western Pennsylvania, at Pittsburgh, (House) by McCaig, 1559; referred to Committee on Appropriations in Senate, 1613.

Regulating preparation of copy for, and printing and binding of Journals of Senate and House, (Senate) by Einstein, 3901; ret. from House conc. in, 3901-3902; conc. in by House, 3997.

Relative to continuance of commission of Pennsylvania to act with similar commissions of New York and New Jersey to report on conservation and utilization of resources of the Delaware River, (Senate) by Buckman, 3745-3746; ret. from House conc. in, 3882; conc. in by House, 3974. Remarks on, by Sterling, 3974.

RESOLUTIONS.—Continued.

Relative to new method of printing and filing, bills, calendars, histories, etc., (Senate) by Miller, 1222; adopted by Senate, 1223; laid over for printing in House, 1270-1271; conc. in by House, 2301-2302; ret. from House conc. in, 2344-2345; approved by Governor, 3165.

Relative to reforesting land now owned by the United States Government in Pennsylvania, (House) by Lukehart, 845.

Relative to the participation of Pennsylvania in the Sesqui-Centennial Celebration and the erection of a building upon the Exposition Grounds, (House) by Haws, 556; referred to Committee on Exposition Affairs in Senate, 2125; adopted by House, 2146-2147.

Relative to transfer of certain Civil War Records from the Auditor General's Department to the Adjutant General's Department, (House) by North, 1718; conc. in by Senate, 2124; adopted by House, 2146; ret. from Senate conc. in, 2195; approved by Governor, 2809.

Relative to transfer of State flag and painting of Samuel W. Pennypacker from U. S. Quarantine Station, at Marcus Hook, to State Library and Museum, (Senate) by MacDade, 2598; ret. from House conc. in, 2623; conc. in by House, 2715-2716; approved by Governor, 3051.

Requesting Director of Sesqui-Centennial to establish a radio broadcasting station at Philadelphia to be known as "CA" in honor of William C. Alexander, (House) by Moore, 3987.

Requesting the Sesqui-Centennial Committee of Philadelphia to set aside a day to be known as "Pennsylvania Assembly Day", (House) by Armstrong, 3674-3675; ret. from Senate conc. in, 3821; conc. in by Senate, approved by Governor.

Returning to Governor without amendment House Bill No. 676, Fixing salaries of deputy register, clerks and employes in office of register of wills in counties of first class, (House) by Sterling, 3971; conc. in by Senate, 2876-2877; ret. from Senate conc. in, 3984.

Thanking the Public Ledger for patriotic movement in saving William Penn's Charter of Liberties, (Senate) by MacDade, 60; ret, from House conc. in, 71; conc. in by House, 90-91; approved by Governor, 106.

RESOLUTIONS, JOINT (see aviation, Constitution, farm labor, indebtedness, insurance, married persons, motor vehicle liability insurance, motor vehicles, prohibition, power, State Institution for Inebriates, tax commission).

RESTAURANTS (see hotels, milk).

RETIREMENT BOARD, PUBLIC SCHOOL EMPLOYES, member of, nominated, 14; nomination laid upon table, 23; referred to Committee on Finance, 60; reported with favorable recommendation, 3538; nomination confirmed, 3559.

RETIREMENT BOARD, STATE EMPLOYES, member of, nominated, 14; nomination laid upon table, 23; referred to Committee on Finance, 60; reported with favorable recommendation, 3538; nomination confirmed, 3559.

RETIREMENT of certain employes in counties of fourth class, relating to

Senate Bill No. 617.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Brown, 1216.
Referred to Committee on New Counties and County Seats, 1216.
Reported without amendment, 1292.
First reading, 1331.
Second reading, 1536.
Third reading and amended, 1654.
Recommitted to Committee on Judiciary Special, 1751.
Re-reported without amendment, 3183.
Third reading and final passage, 3329-3330.

In House (No. 1755.)
Referred to Committee on Counties and Townships, 3440.

RETIREMENT OF DISABLED EMERGENCY OFFICERS, concurrent resolution, (House) by Hall, petitioning Congress to provide for, 111; conc. in by Senate, 107; ret. from Senate conc. in, 134; approved by Governor, 200.

RETIREMENT OF JUDGES, by requiring that judges shall have reached the age of sixty-five years before eligible to retirement, amending act of 1919, to provide for the removal or

House Bill No. 661.
Read in place in House by Mr. Marshall, 293.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 293.
Reported without amendment, 755.
First reading, 848.
Second reading, 982-983.
Third reading and final passage, 1270.

In Senate (No. 668.)
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 1329.

RETIREMENT SYSTEM, PUBLIC SCHOOL EMPLOYES', by changing rate of payment to State Annuity Reserve Fund Number Two beginning with July, 1925, amending act of 1917, establishing

Senate Bill No. 1135.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Woodward, 2353.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 2353.
Reported without amendment, 3372.
First reading, 3407.
Second reading, 3518.
Dropped from calendar, 3691.

RETIREMENT SYSTEM, PUBLIC SCHOOL EMPLOYES', by giving employes certain additional service credit, changing the rules relative to State annuity and extending certain provisions of act, further amending act of 1917, establishing

Senate Bill No. 363.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Barr, 441.
Referred to Committee on Education, 441.
Reported with amendment, 1292.
First reading, 1330.
Second reading, 1528-1530.
Third reading and final passage, 1645-1646.
Returned from House without amendment, 2670.
Signed by President pro tempore, 2746.
Approved by Governor, 3057.

In House (No. 1407.)
Referred to Committee on Education, 1829.
Reported without amendment, 2165.
First reading, 2299.
Second reading, 2439.
Postponed for present, 2592.
Resumed and passed third reading and final passage, 2730-2734.
Signed by Speaker, 2848.

Remarks on, by
Alexander, 2731-2733.
McKim, 2731.
Sowers, 2732.
Stadtlander, 2732.
Blumberg, 2732-2733.

RETIREMENT SYSTEM, PUBLIC SCHOOL EMPLOYES', by prescribing rules for allowing credit for service in certain institutions approved by State Council of Education, amending act of 1917, establishing

Senate Bill No. 958.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Patton, 1748.
Referred to Committee on Education, 1748.

RETIREMENT SYSTEM, PUBLIC SCHOOL EMPLOYES', by providing for payment of annuity to employes separated from service prior to establishment of retirement system, amending act of 1917, establishing

Senate Bill No. 200.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Barr. 146.
Referred to Committee on Education, 146.
Reported without amendment, 167.
First reading, 178.
Second reading, 213.
Over in its order, 232.
Recommitted, 280.
Re-reported with amendment, 528.
Third reading and amended, 576-577.

RETIREMENT SYSTEM, PUBLIC SCHOOL EMPLOYES'.—Continued.

Resumed and passed finally, 646-647.
Returned from House without amendment, 2094.
Signed by President pro tempore, 2127.
Approved by Governor, 2489.

In House (No. 944.)
Referred to Committee on Education, 752.
Reported without amendment, 1264.
First reading, 1504.
Second reading, 1594.
Third reading and final passage, 2051-2052.
Signed by Speaker, 2196.

RETIREMENT SYSTEM, PUBLIC SCHOOL EMPLOYES', by providing for reinstatement of persons separated from school service for more than five years, amending act of 1917, establishing

Senate Bill No. 591.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Barr, 993.
Referred to Committee on Education, 993.
Reported without amendment, 1614.
First reading, 1673.
Second reading, 1808-1809.
Third reading and amended, 1997.
Over in its order, 2098.
Resumed and passed finally, 2131-2132.
Returned from House with amendments in which Senate concurred, 3876.
Signed by President, 3880.

In House (No. 1562.)
Referred to Committee on Education, 2396.
Reported with amendment, 2724.
First reading, 2836.
Second reading and amended, 3015-3016.
Third reading and amended, 3663-3664.
Resumed, vote on third reading reconsidered and bill amended, 3773-3775.
Resumed and passed finally, 3953-3954.
Returned from Senate with House amendments concurred in, 3983-3984.
Signed by Speaker, 3985.

Remarks on, by
Alexander, 3954.

RETIREMENT SYSTEM, PUBLIC SCHOOL EMPLOYES', making appropriation for payment of State annuities to public school employes who separated from school service prior to establishment of

House Bill No. 1394.
Read in place in House by Miss Bentley, 1828.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1828.
Reported without amendment, 3094.
First reading, 3095.
Second reading, 3208.
Third reading and final passage, 3427.
Returned from Senate with amendments in which House concurred, 3825.
Signed by Speaker, 4001.

In Senate (No. 1362.)
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3401.
Reported without amendment, 3402.
First reading, 3409.
Second reading and amended, 3525.
Third reading and final passage, 3701.
Returned from House with Senate amendments concurred in, 3738.
Signed by President, 3891.

RETIREMENT SYSTEM, PUBLIC SCHOOL EMPLOYES', with regard to amount of annuity to remain part of fund after separation from service, amending act of 1917, establishing

Senate Bill No. 539.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Schantz, 796.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 796.
Reported without amendment, 877.
First reading, 916.
Second reading and recommitted, 1026.
Re-reported without amendment, 2743.
Recommitted to Committee on Education, 2884-2885.

RETIREMENT SYSTEM, PUBLIC SCHOOL EMPLOYES', with regard to reimbursement of employes of Department of Public Instruction withdrawing therefrom, amending act of 1917, establishing

Senate Bill No. 444.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Woodward, 568.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 568.
Reported without amendment, 876.
First reading, 915.
Second reading, 1020.
Third reading and final passage, 1197-1198.
Returned from House without amendment, 2347-2348.
Signed by President, 2460.
Approved by Governor, 2907.

Remarks on, by
Woodward, 1196.

In House (No. 1369).
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 1570.
Reported without amendment, 2086.
First reading, 2086-2087.
Second reading, 2193.
Third reading and final passage, 2334.
Signed by Speaker, 2504.

RETIREMENT SYSTEM, PUBLIC SCHOOL EMPLOYES', with regard to term and reinstatement of county superintendents, amending act of 1917, establishing

Senate Bill No. 355.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. MacDade, 414.
Referred to Committee on Education, 414.
Reported without amendment, 527.
First reading, 549.
Second reading and recommitted, 593-594.
Re-reported without amendment, 1190.
Third reading and final passage, 1302-1304.
Returned from House without amendment, 3533.
Signed by President pro tempore, 3677.

Remarks on, by
MacDade, 1302-1303.
Barr, 1302-1303.

In House (No. 1298).
Referred to Committee on Education, 1548.
Reported without amendment, 2519.
First reading, 2741.
Second reading, 2826.
Third reading and final passage, 3640-3641.
Signed by Speaker, 3747.

RETIREMENT SYSTEM, STATE EMPLOYES', by changing time during which State employes shall have option of membership in the retirement association, amending act of 1923, establishing

Senate Bill No. 409.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Woodward, 530.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 530.
Reported without amendment, 876.
First reading, 914.
Second reading, 1018.
Third reading and final passage, 1196.
Returned from House without amendment, 2347.
Signed by President, 2460.
Approved by Governor, 2907.

Remarks on, by
Woodward, 1196.

In House (No. 1250).
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 1374.
Reported without amendment, 1715.
First reading, 1927.
Second reading, 1949.
Third reading and final passage, 2307-2308.
Signed by Speaker, 2504.

RETIREMENT SYSTEM, STATE EMPLOYES', by extending its benefits to certain employes of the Department of Public Instruction and of the Legislature, amending act of 1923, establishing

Senate Bill No. 408.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Woodward, 530.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 530.
Reported without amendment, 877.
First reading, 914.

RETIREMENT SYSTEM, STATE EMPLOYES'.—Continued.

Second reading and amended, 1017-1018.
Over in its order, 1196.
Third reading and amended, 1304-1305.
Resumed and passed finally, 1513.
Returned from House without amendment, 2347.
Signed by President, 2459-2460.
Approved by Governor, 2907.

In House (No. 1370).
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 1570.
Reported without amendment, 2086.
First reading, 2087.
Second reading, 2192-2193.
Third reading and final passage, 2333-2334.
Signed by Speaker, 2504.

RETIREMENT SYSTEM, STATE EMPLOYES', by imposing certain duties upon recipients of State annuities thereunder, amending act of 1923, establishing

Senate Bill No. 410.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Woodward, 530-531.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 531.
Reported without amendment, 876-877.
First reading, 914.
Second reading, 1019.
Third reading and final passage, 1197.
Returned from House without amendment, 2347.
Signed by President, 2460.
Approved by Governor, 2907.

Remarks on, by
Woodward, 1196.

In House (No. 1251).
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 1374.
Reported without amendment, 1715.
First reading, 1927.
Second reading, 1948-1949.
Third reading and final passage, 2308.
Signed by Speaker, 2504.

RETIREMENT SYSTEM, STATE EMPLOYES', by permitting employes of the Department of Public Instruction to join same, amending act of 1923, establishing

Senate Bill No. 340.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Culbertson, 413.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 413.
Reported without amendment, 472.
First reading, 486.
Second reading, 541.
Third reading and final passage, 582.

In House (No. 928).
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 752.
Reported without amendment, 1715-1716.
First reading, 1927.
Second reading, 1949.
Recommitted, 2033.
Re-reported with amendment, 2724.
Over in its order, 3636-3637.
Resumed on third reading and dropped from calendar, 3641.

RE-TRIALS (see testimony).

RETURNS (see election).

REVOLUTIONARY WAR (see soldiers).

REVOLVERS (see firearms, pistols, weapons).

REVOLVING FUND, in State Treasury to be used by certain State-owned institutions within the Department of Welfare, creating by appropriation a

House Bill No. 688.
Read in place in House by Mr. McKim, 383.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 383.

REWARDS (see highway, motor vehicle).

RHODES, CHESTER H., Representative from Monroe County.

Amendments offered by, to
Bill No. 186, Making appropriation to General Hospital, of East Stroudsburg, 1149.

Bill No. 193, Validating acts done by corporations before recording of their charters, 261.

RHODES, CHESTER H.—Continued.

Bill No. 194, Further amending act regulating manner of increasing indebtedness of municipalities, 262.

Bill No. 195, Further amending act of 1874, relating to elections, by empowering associate judges to act as return board where the president judge is a candidate, 464.

Bill No. 372, Reappropriating to Department of Public Instruction a part of the unused balance of appropriation for liquidation of indebtedness of normal schools, 1567.

Bill No. 669, Validating titles to real estate of foreign corporations without known place of business, 969.

Bills introduced by
No. 185.
Amending act of 1917, relating to decedents' estates, by eliminating proviso disallowing rehearings on accounts of fiduciaries where balances due have been paid and discharged by fiduciaries, 89.

No. 186.
Making appropriation to General Hospital of East Stroudsburg, 89.

No. 187.
Amending act of 1921, relating to dogs, by fixing fee of county treasurer for issuing kennel licenses, 89-90.

No. 192.
Amending act of 1911, authorizing the parole of prisoners, with regard to minimum and maximum sentence, 90.

No. 193.
Validating acts done by corporations before recording of charters, 90.

No. 194.
Further amending act of 1874, regulating manner of increasing indebtedness of municipalities, by providing that the vote shall be counted by court of quarter sessions, 90.

No. 195.
Further amending act of 1874, relative to elections, empowering associate judges to act as return board where the president judge is a candidate, 90.

No. 331.
Making appropriation to Monroe County Hospital, of Stroudsburg, 131.

No. 332.
Amending act of 1921, providing for county poor districts in counties of seventh class, by fixing amount of special levies for taxation for poor purposes, 131.

No. 336.
Making deficiency appropriation to General Hospital of East Stroudsburg, 132.

No. 372.
Reappropriating to Department of Public Instruction a part of the unused balance of appropriation for liquidation of indebtedness of normal schools, 160.

No. 669.
Validating titles to real estate of foreign corporations without known place of business, 293.

No. 806.
Amending act of 1915, relating to practice in courts of common pleas in actions of assumpsit and trespass, permitting counter-claims by defendants in actions of trespass, 491.

No. 807.
Making Appropriation to Armory Board for erection of an armory at East Stroudsburg, 491.

RHODES, CHESTER H.—Continued.

No. 1478.
Further amending act of 1913, regulating primary elections, by regulating political party officers at Spring and Fall primaries, 2143.

Bills reported by
No. 579, (Senate No. 110).
Amending act authorizing counties to organize a State Association of District Attorneys, 1264.

No. 1087, (Senate No. 543).
Amending act providing for employment of insane in State and semi-State institutions, 2723.

No. 1254, (Senate No. 493).
Amending act directing county commissioners to purchase ground at the county seat for erection of court house and county buildings, by providing for comport, stations, 2166.

No. 1294, (Senate No. 125).
Amending Fiduciaries' Act of 1917, by extending statutes of limitations in actions against estates of decedents, 2166.

No. 1422, (Senate No. 568).
Providing for preparation of plans for use of viewers or other persons affected in assessing damages for private property taken for public use, 2723.

No. 1514, (Senate No. 902).
Amending act prescribing time and manner of submitting to electors proposed amendments to Constitution of Pennsylvania, 2723.

No. 1598.
To validate deeds and conveyances defectively executed, 2722.

Bill returned by
No. 907.
Supplementing and amending act providing for erection by Pennsylvania and New Jersey of a bridge over the Delaware River between Philadelphia and Camden, 1259.

Election returns, 31.

Leave of absence granted, 163.

Member of conference committee, 2502.

Member of standing committee, 73-78.

Motion by, to
Drop from calendar House Bill No. 1735, (Senate No. 963),Amending Game Code, by increasing the resident hunters' license fee, 3832.

Extend time of postponement on Bill No. 806, Amending act relating to practice in courts of common pleas in actions of assumpsit and trespass, 2288.

Postpone Bill No. 1000, Making it unlawful for district attorneys to sit within the bar of the court in counties of the first class, 1742.

Recommit Bill No. 192, Amending act authorizing parole of prisoners, 1592.

Reconsider vote on Bill No. 1000, Making it unlawful for district attorneys to sit within the bar of the court in counties of first class, 1742.

Nomination of Hon. Joseph M. Schilling as Speaker of House, presented by, 36.

Oath of office administered to, 36.

Remarks by, on
Bill No. 279, Fixing salaries of judges, 2697.

Bill No. 382, Authorizing departmental administrative boards and commissions to sell surplus products of the Commonwealth, 938, 1045.

Bill No. 762, Amending the Township Code, by making misfeasance of township supervisors a misdemeanor, 1269.

RHODES, CHESTER H.—Continued.

Bill No. 784, Amending act relating to deeds for conveying or releasing lands, 3223.

Bill No. 806, Amending act relating to practice in courts of common pleas in actions of assumptsit and trespass, 2728-2729.

Bill No. 866, Fixing salaries of county poor directors and directors of homes for destitute in certain counties, 3117.

Bill No. 1000, Making it unlawful for district attorneys to sit within the bar of the court in counties of first class, 3436-3437.

Bill No. 1082, (Senate No. 182), Omnibus Road Bill,, 2715.

Bill No. 1279, Amending act concerning divorces, by eliminating alias subpoenas in divorce actions, 2587.

Bill No. 1356, Providing for patrol, maintenance and repair of township dirt roads in townships of second class, 3221.

Bill No. 1364, Amending act of 1893, relating to husband wife, by authorizing married women to become bail, 3288.

Bill No. 1522, limiting the operation of by-laws, of corporations, 3295.

Bill No. 1604, Creating a notary public examining board in the Department of Public Instruction, 3285-3286.

Bill No. 1735, (Senate No. 963), Amending Game Code, by increasing the resident hunters' license fee, 3832.

RIEDER, HOWARD F., Representative from Westmoreland County, (Second District)

Bill introduced by
No. 145.
Making appropriation to Citizens General Hospital of New Kensington, 87.

Election returns, 33.

Member of standing committees, 73-78.

Oath of office administered to, 36.

ROADBEDS (see railway).

ROAD MACHINERY (see townships).

ROADS (see highway, highways, township).

ROBBERY, BANK, by lengthening term of imprisonment therefor, amending act of 1876, relating to

House Bill No. 499.
Read in place in House by Mr. Voltz, 185.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 185.
Re-referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 603.

ROBBERY, further amending act of 1860, consolidating the penal laws, by increasing penalty for

House Bill No. 496.
Read in place in House by Mr. Voltz, 184.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 184.
Re-referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 603.

ROBBERY, TRAIN, by lengthening term of imprisonment therefor, amending act of 1895, defining crime of

House Bill No. 497.
Read in place in House by Mr. Voltz, 184.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 184.
Re-referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 603.

ROBERT MORRIS MONUMENT COMMISSION (see Morris Monument Commission).

ROBERT PACKER HOSPITAL (see appropriation).

ROBERT WOOD HOME (see appropriation).

ROCHESTER GENERAL HOSPITAL (see appropriation).

ROOMS (see hotels, railroad companies).

ROSELIA FOUNDLING ASYLUM AND MATERNITY HOSPITAL (see appropriation).

ROYLE, SHEPPARD H., Representative from Philadelphia County, (Sixteenth District).

Bills introduced by
No. 88.
Joint resolution proposing amendment to Constitution, authorizing bond issue of thirty-five millions of dollars for soldiers' bonus, 84.

No. 201.
Making appropriation to Frankford Hospital, 91.

No. 206.
Making appropriation to Old Ladies' Home, at Wissinoming, Philadelphia, 91.

No. 1257.
Making appropriation to Frankford Day Nursery of Philadelphia, 1371.

No. 1260.
Amending act of 1911, establishing public school system, by authorizing school directors in districts of first class to regulate dress of pupils attending schools, 1545.

Election returns, 32.

Leave of absence granted, 297.

Member of standing committees, 73-78.

Oath of office administered to, 36.

RUFFED GROUSE (see game).

RULE 28, SENATE, excluding visitors from floor of Senate while in Session, resolution (Senate) by Woodward, relative to enforcement of, 2625.

RULES COMMITTEE, to prepare a new edition of House Rules and recommend a standard Parliamentary Manual for use in the House, resolution (House) by Marcus, authorizing appointment of, 3987; Committee appointed, 3987.

RULES, HOUSE COMMITTEE, appointed, 134; committee reports, 1234; 2033; 2572; 3280; 3459. (Withdrawn 3460).

RULES, STANDING, used in House during Session of 1923, resolution (House), by Haws, authorizing adoption, of, 38.

RULES, STANDING, used in Senate during Session of 1923, resolution (Senate) by Norton, authorizing adoption of, 5.

RULINGS in House, 187, 1611, 3074.

RULINGS in Senate, 2387, 2641.

RUSH HOSPITAL FOR CONSUMPTION AND ALLIED DISEASES (see appropriation).

SACCHARIN (see foods).

SAFETY LAMPS (see mines).

SAILORS (see soldiers, sailors and marines).

SAINT AGNES' HOSPITAL (see appropriation).

SAINT CHRISTOPHER'S HOSPITAL FOR CHILDREN (see appropriation).

SAINT FRANCIS HOSPITAL (see appropriation).

SAINT JOHN'S GENERAL HOSPITAL (see appropriation).

SAINT LUKE'S HOMEOPATHIC HOSPITAL (see appropriation).

SAINT LUKE'S HOSPITAL (see appropriation to).

SAINT MARY'S HOSPITAL (see appropriation).

SAINT PATRICK (see Pennsylvania Legislative Sons of, etc.).

SAINT VINCENT'S HOSPITAL ASSOCIATION (see appropriation).

SALARIES AND SALARY (see also Agriculture, cities of third class, classification, clerks, coroner, county commissioners, county controller, county engineers, county officers, county solicitors, court, court criers, detectives, district attorneys, election officers, electors, fire marshals, inmates, interpreters, jail physicians, jail warden, judges, jurors, jury commissioners, mine inspectors, municipality, National Guard, police, poor directors, probation officers, prothonotary, recorder of deeds, register of wills, registrars, school, Secretary of Mines, sheriff, sheriffs, stenographers, tipstaves, township supervisor, viewers).

SALARY BOARD, to fix salaries of all county employes, creating

House Bill No. 1527.
Read in place in House by Miss Grimes, 2246.
Referred to Committee on Counties and Townships, 2246.
Reported without amendment, 2517.
First reading, 2737.
Second reading and amended, 2973-2974.
Recommitted, 3264-3265.
Re-reported without amendment, 3317.
Third reading and defeated on final passage, 3454-3455.

SALE AND SALES (see cattle, chattels, conditional, drinks, fertilizers, firearms, fruit syrups, furniture, hay, insecticides, lands, liquors, mattresses, merchandise, milk, motion picture films, oleomargarine, oysters, paint, pistols, platinum, poor house lands, property, securities, storage warehouses, surplus products, tax, taxes, thermometers, tickets, weapons).

SALES ACT of 1915, by including within said act choses in action as well as goods, amending

Senate Bill No. 600.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Earnest, 994.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 994.
Reported without amendment, 1190.
First reading, 1220.
Second reading, 1325.
Third reading and final passage, 1522-1523.
Returned from House without amendment, 3562.
Signed by President pro tempore, 3679.

In House (No. 1379).
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 1681.
Reported without amendment, 2723.
First reading, 2835.
Second reading, 3014.
Third reading and final passage, 3658.
Signed by Speaker, 3749.

SALESMEN (see brokers).

SALUS, SAMUEL W., Senator from Second District, (Philadelphia County).

Address in appreciation of election as President pro tempore, 3900.

Amendments offered by, to
Bill No. 169, Authorizing sheriffs and constables to enter buildings for sale of goods and chattels formerly levied upon, 230.

Bill No. 271, Amending act regulating cross-examination of a defendant in criminal trials, 580.

Bill No. 329, Regulating the manufacture, sale and registration of non-alcoholic drinks, 589-591.

Bill No. 446, For the promotion of maritime service between cities of first class and other ports, 1198.

Bill No. 580, Concerning conditional sales of chattels attached to realty, 2367.

Bill No. 938, (House No. 891), Making appropriation to Philadelphia toward the Sesqui-Centennial celebration, 3170.

Bill No. 1294, (House No. 907), Supplementing and amending act providing for the erection by Pennsylvania and New Jersey of a bridge over the Delaware River between Philadelphia and Camden, 3385-3386.

Bill No. 1347, (House No. 1340), Amending act fixing pay of election officers, 3392.

Bill No. 1351, (House No. 1611), Providing for the alteration in certain cases of boundaries of counties, 3399.

Bills introduced by
No. 101.
Making appropriation to pay claims of William McCoach, Jr., against the Commonwealth, 99.

No. 102.
Providing it shall not be a defense in an action against a corporation to prove a negotiable instru-

SALUS, SAMUEL W.—Continued.

ment was issued by an officer thereof contrary to the by-laws of said corporation, 99.

No. 103.
Authorizing the establishment and maintenance of branch banks in certain cities, 99.

No. 166.
Defining rights of motor vehicle storage men with respect to leased motor vehicles, 144.

No. 167.
Creating a presumption with regard to motor vehicles bearing the name or license number of its owner, 144.

No. 168.
Giving garage keepers and automobile repairmen a lien on certain motor vehicles, 144.

No. 169.
Authorizing sheriffs and constables to enter buildings for sale of goods and chattels formerly levied upon, 144.

No. 227.
Further amending act of 1913, establishing Philadelphia Municipal Court, by conferring certain powers of board of judges upon the president judge, 169.

No. 271.
Amending act of 1911, regulating in criminal trials the cross-examination of a defendant when testifying in his own behalf, by prohibiting the introduction of certain evidence, 227.

No. 272.
Supplement to act of 1836, relating to executions, providing for execution upon unliquidated claims due defendants in judgments, 227.

No. 298.
Making appropriation to Frederick Douglass Memorial Hospital and Training School, at Philadelphia, 276.

No. 329.
Regulating the manufacture, sale and registration of non-alcoholic drinks, 412.

No. 330.
Making appropriation to Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia for Medical Education, 412.

No. 331.
Making appropriation to Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia, for maintenance, 412.

No. 446.
Authorizing cities of first class to promote marine service between said cities and other ports, 568.

No. 540.
Regulating issuance, actions against, and defenses by corporations of negotiable instruments, 796.

No. 567.
Amending act of 1919, fixing salaries of officers and employes in office of recorder of deeds in counties of first class, 913-914.

No. 580.
Concerning conditional sales of chattels attached to realty, 992.

No. 603.
Creating a commission for selection of a site for the erection of the Eastern State Penitentiary, and making appropriation, 1027.

No. 604.
Creating a commission for selection of a site for the Eastern State Penitentiary, and making appropriation, 1027.

SALUS, SAMUEL W.—Continued.

No. 1052.
Setting apart from lands at New Cumberland a certain tract to be used for the erection of a Home for Treatment and Training of Children, 2129.

No. 1064.
Joint resolution disapproving proposed amendment to Constitution of United States relative to child labor, 2200.

No. 1209.
Amending act of 1860, consolidating and revising the penal laws, by providing that false pretense shall include act of officer or agent of corporation obtaining money or property for the corporation, 2860.

No. 1239.
Further amending act of 1901, relating to replevin, by providing for discharge of bonds in replevin cases after failure to bring action thereon, 3023.

Bills reported by
No. 367, (House No. 421).
Making unlawful the bribery of professional baseball and football players, boxers or wrestlers, 2595.

No. 468.
Providing for a second additional law judge of court of common pleas of the Fourteenth Judicial District, 1215-1216.

No. 1126.
Proposing amendment to Constitution, providing laws may be enacted authorizing assessment against properties specifically benefited by public improvements by Philadelphia, 3164.

No. 1141.
Joint resolution proposing amendment to Constitution, authorizing bond issue for erection of State buildings, institutions and Memorial Bridge at Harrisburg, 2651.

No. 1165, (House No. 711).
Amending Inheritance Tax Act, by fixing rate of taxation on property passing to or for use of places of religious worship and charitable institutions, 3176.

No. 1374, (House No. 1403).
Making it unlawful for municipalities to levy license fees or taxes upon manufacturers when not levied upon non-resident manufacturers, 3528.

No. 1376, (House No. 515).
Amending act authorizing certain corporations to issue preferred or common stock of one or more classes, 3537.

Member of standing committees, 60-62.

Motion by, to
Drop from calendar Bill No. 1356, (House No. 1371), Amending act for better government of cities of first class, by providing that a person must be a citizen of United States for five years to hold office of mayor and office of director appointed by the mayor, 3807.

Postpone Bill No. 446, For the promotion of maritime service between cities of first class and other ports, 2910.

Postpone consideration of veto of Bill No. 330, Making appropriation to Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia, for medical education, 3325.

Read certain bills for first time, 289.

Recommit Bill No. 127, Establishing a printing plant in the Eastern State Penitentiary, 1525.

SALUS, SAMUEL W.—Continued.

Recommit Bill No. 329, Regulating the manufacture, sale and registration of non-alcoholic drinks, 1543.

Recommit Bill No. 626, (House No. 35), Regulating issuance, execution and return of search warrants, 1537.

Reconsider vote on Bill No. 329, Regulating manufacture and sale of non-alcoholic drinks, 1543.

Reconsider vote on Bill No. 446, For the promotion of maritime service between cities of first class and other ports, 2910.

Reconsider vote on Bill No. 938, (House No. 891), Making appropriation to Philadelphia toward the Sesqui-Centennial celebration, 3170.

Resume consideration of Bill No. 1356, (House No. 1371), Amending act for better government of cities of first class, by providing that a person must be a citizen of United States five years to hold office of mayor, 3867.

Suspend rule 21, requiring amended bills to be noted on calendar, 3512, 3532.

Oath of office administered to, as President pro tempore, 3900.

Points of order raised by, on
Motion for Senate to go into committee of whole on Bill No. 1087, (House No. 392), General Appropriation Bill for two years beginning June 1, 1925, 2644.

Remarks on Senate Bill No. 216, Joint resolution ratifying proposed amendment to Constitution of United States relative to child labor, 418.

Presentation of gavel to Hon. John G. Homsher, President pro tempore of the Senate, 3899.

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No. 711, (House No. 125).
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No. 712, (House No. 127).
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No. 713, (House No. 128).
Making appropriation to Shenango Valley Hospital, at New Castle, 1344.

No. 714, (House No. 129).
Making appropriation to Uniontown Hospital, 1344, 1659.

No. 715, (House No. 130).
Making appropriation to Samaritan Hospital, of Philadelphia, 1344.

No. 716, (House No. 132).
Making appropriation to Miners' Hospital, of Northern Cambria, at Spangler, 1344, 1659.

No. 717, (House No. 134).
Making appropriation to Howard Hospital of Philadelphia, 1344.

No. 718, (House No. 135).
Making appropriation to Women's Homeopathic Hospital, of Philadelphia, 1344.

No. 719, (House No. 136).
Making appropriation to Ohio Valley General Hospital, at McKees Rocks, 1344.

No. 720, (House No. 139).
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No. 721, (House No. 141).
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No. 722, (House No. 142).
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Making appropriation to Harrisburg Hospital, 1344, 1822.

No. 725, (House No. 151).
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Making appropriation to Mercy Hospital, of Altoona, 1344.

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No. 730, (House No. 177).
Making appropriation to Home for Aged and Infirm Women, of Easton, 1344.

No. 731, (House No. 178).
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No. 732, (House No. 179).
Making appropriation to Easton Hospital, 1345.

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No. 737, (House No. 198).
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No. 740, (House No. 202).
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No. 750, (House No. 224).
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No. 753, (House No. 233).
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No. 764, (House No. 247).
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No. 765, (House No. 248).
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No. 787, (House No. 316).
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No. 788, (House No. 317).
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No. 791, (House No. 343).
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No. 810, (House No. 396).
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No. 811, (House No. 397).
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No. 812, (House No. 399).
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No. 813, (House No. 400).
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No. 814, (House No. 407).
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No. 815, (House No. 408).
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No. 816, (House No. 422).
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No. 817, (House No. 433).
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No. 818, (House No. 441).
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No. 819, (House No. 458).
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No. 820, (House No. 461).
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No. 821, (House No. 466).
Making appropriation to Memorial Hospital, at Mount Pleasant, 1349.

No. 822, (House No. 474).
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No. 823, (House No. 478).
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No. 824, (House No. 480).
Making appropriation to Taylor Hospital, at Ridley Park, 1349.

No. 825, (House No. 488).
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No. 826, (House No. 494).
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No. 827, (House No. 508).
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No. 828, (House No. 509).
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No. 829, (House No. 510).
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No. 830, (House No. 548).
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No. 831, (House No. 556).
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No. 832, (House No. 558).
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No. 833, (House No. 560).
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No. 834, (House No. 565).
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No. 835, (House No. 566).
Making appropriation to Home for Friendless, of Williamsport, 1349.

No. 836, (House No. 599).
Making appropriation to Frederick Dougless Memorial Hospital and Training School, of Philadelphia, 1349.

No. 837, (House No. 604).
Making appropriation to George Junior Republic Association, of Western Pennsylvania, 1349.

No. 838, (House No. 632).
Making appropriation to National Stomach Hospital, of Philadelphia, 1349.

No. 839, (House No. 635).
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No. 840, (House No. 638).
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No. 841, (House No. 648).
Making appropriation to Garretson Hospital, of Philadelphia, 1349.

No. 842, (House No. 653).
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No. 843, (House No. 657).
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No. 844, (House No. 694).
Making appropriation to Washington Hospital Association, 1350.

No. 845, (House No. 698).
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No. 846, (House No. 714).
Making appropriation to Tuberculosis League, of Pittsburgh, 1350.

No. 847, (House No. 718).
Making appropriation to West Philadelphia General Homeopathic Hospital, 1350.

No. 848, (House No. 729).
Making appropriation to Pennsylvania State College for making experiments in tobacco at the agricultural experiment Station, 1350.

No. 849, (House No. 742).
Making appropriation to Board of Commissioners of Public Grounds and Building for acquisition and maintenance by Pennsylvania and New York of bridges over the Delaware River, 1350.

No. 850, (House No. 745).
Making appropriation to National Farm School, at Doylestown, 1350.

No. 851, (House No. 753).
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No. 852, (House No. 759).
Making appropriation to Locust Mountain Memorial Hospital, 1350.

No. 853, (House No. 769).
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No. 854, (House No. 778).
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No. 855, (House No. 781).
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No. 856, (House No. 786).
Making appropriation to First Allegheny Day Nursery and Temporary Home for Children, at Pittsburgh, 1350.

No. 857, (House No. 787).
Making appropriation to Eye and Ear Hospital, of Pittsburgh, 1350.

No. 858, (House No. 804).
Making appropriation to Elk County General Hospital, of Ridgway, 1350.

No. 859, (House No. 805).
Making appropriation to Andrew Kaul Memorial Hospital, at St. Mary's, 1350.

No. 860, (House No. 808).
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No. 861, (House No. 823).
Making appropriation to Simon H. Barnes Memorial Hospital, of Susquehanna, 1350.

No. 862, (House No. 852).
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No. 863, (House No. 867).
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No. 864, (House No. 888).
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No. 865, (House No. 899).
Making appropriation to Western Pennsylvania School for Blind, at Pittsburgh, for deficiency in maintenance and education of State pupils, 1351.

No. 866, (House No. 901).
Making appropriation to maintain public roads through Cornplanter Indian Reservation, in Elk Township, Warren County, 1351.

No. 867, (House No. 959).
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No. 868, (House No. 987).
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No. 869, (House No. 988).
Making appropriation to Saint Christopher's Hospital for Children, of Philadelphia, 1351.

No. 870, (House No. 993).
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No. 871, (House No. 998).
Making appropriation to Ladies of Grand Army of Republic Home, at Hawkins Station, 1351.

No. 872, (House No. 999).
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No. 873, (House No. 1016).
Making appropriation to Bethesda Home, of Pittsburgh, 1351.

No. 874, (House No. 1025).
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No. 875, (House No. 1036).
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No. 884, (House No. 651).
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No. 916.
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No. 917.
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No. 919, (House No. 47).
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No. 920, (House No. 75).
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No. 921, (House No. 92).
Making appropriation to Pennsylvania Soldiers' and Sailors' Home, of Erie, 1670.

No. 922, (House No. 100).
Making appropriation to Pennsylvania Soldiers' and Sailors' Home, at Erie, for maintenance, and providing that all moneys received from the Federal Government be paid into the State Treasury, 1670.

No. 923, (House No. 190).
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No. 924, (House No. 262).
Making appropriation to Norristown State Hospital, 1670.

No. 925, (House No. 289).
Supplement to act making appropriation to State Hospital for Injured Persons of the Middle Coal Field, Hazleton, 1670.

No. 926, (House No. 320).
Making appropriation to Dixmont Hospital, 1670.

No. 927, (House No. 358).
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No. 928, (House No. 402).
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No. 929, (House No. 516).
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No. 930, (House No. 627).
Making appropriation to Temple University, of Philadelphia, 1671, 2026, 2138, 2351.

No. 931, (House No. 750).
Making appropriation to Department of Welfare for treatment of indigent sick or injured in medical and surgical hospitals not owned by State, 1671, 1822, 2026.

No. 932, (House No. 768).
Making appropriation to Passavant Memorial Homes for Care of Epileptics at Rochester, 1671.

No. 933, (House No. 780).
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No. 934, (House No. 790).
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No. 935, (House No. 797).
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No. 936, (House No. 840).
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No. 937, (House No. 858).
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No. 938, (House No. 891).
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No. 939, (House No. 994).
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No. 940, (House No. 996).
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No. 941, (House No. 1018).
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No. 942, (House No. 1019).
Making appropriation to Mary E. Mumper, of Gettysburg, for damage to car while in service of Highway Department, 1671.

No. 943, (House No. 1020).
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No. 944, (House No. 1022).
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No. 945, (House No. 1023).
Making appropriation to Pennsylvania Institution for Deaf and Dumb, at Mount Airy, Philadelphia, 1671.

No. 946, (House No. 1059).
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No. 947, (House No. 1062).
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No. 948, (House No. 1063).
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No. 949, (House No. 1064).
Making appropriation to Eastern State Penitentiary, 1672.

No. 950, (House No. 1092).
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No. 951, (House No. 1138).
Making appropriation to Aged Colored Women's Home, at Williamsport, 1672, 1823.

No. 974, (House No. 1073).
Joint resolution constituting a commission to examine the laws relating to the rights of married persons, 2597.

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No. 977, (House No. 137).
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No. 990, (House No. 895).
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No. 1000, (House No. 1040).
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No. 1035.
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No. 1037.
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No. 1039, (House No. 287).
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No. 1047, (House No. 1060).
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No. 1053.
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No. 1072, (House No. 200).
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No. 1092.
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No. 1157.
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No. 1185, (House No. 279).
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Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 923.
Reported without amendment, 2398.
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Senate Bill No. 401.
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Referred to Committee on Education, 530.
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House Bill No. 976.
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SCHOOL CODE, amending act of 1911, establishing public school system, by requiring the Superintendent of Public Instruction to send to every school director a copy of each new edition of

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Referred to Committee on Education, 202.
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Senate Bill No. 11.
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Referred to Committee on Municipal Affairs, 63.

SCHOOL DISTRICTS from taxation, amending act of 1913, imposing taxes upon certain classes of personal property, by exempting indebtedness of

Senate Bill No. 592.
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Senate Bill No. 94.
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Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 99.
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Second reading and amended, 150-151.
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Signed by President, 1366.
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Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 201.
Reported without amendment, 756.
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SCHOOL DISTRICTS OF FIRST CLASS, amending act of 1911, establishing public school system, by repealing proviso authorizing the advance of the minimum and maximum salary for high school teachers in

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Read in place in House by Mr. Edmonds, 1038.
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Third reading and final passage, 3259-3260.

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SCHOOL DISTRICTS OF FIRST CLASS, to regulate dress of pupils attending schools, amending act of 1911, establishing public school system, by authorizing school directors in

House Bill No. 1260.
Read in place in House by Mr. Royle, 1545.
Referred to Committee on Education, 1545.

SCHOOL DISTRICTS OF SECOND CLASS, amending act of 1911, establishing public school system, by changing penalty to be added to delinquent school taxes and providing for rebates in

Senate Bill No. 86.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Griswold, 98.
Referred to Committee on Education, 98.
Reported with amendment, 167-168.
First reading, 177.
Second reading, 210.
Recommitted, 229.
Re-reported with amendment, 412.
Recommitted, 479-480.
Re-reported with amendment, 1221.
Third reading and final passage, 1298-1299.
Returned from House with amendments in which Senate concurred, 3873.
Signed by President, 3880.

In House (No. 1291).
Referred to Committee on Education, 1547.
Re-referred to Committee on Ways and Means, 2290.
Reported without amendment, 3586.
First reading, 3587.
Second reading, 3782-3783.
Third reading and final passage, 3965-3966.
Returned from Senate with House amendments concurred in, 3984.
Signed by Speaker, 3984.

SCHOOL DISTRICTS OF SECOND CLASS, amending act of 1911 establishing public school system, by providing for appointment of tax collectors in

Senate Bill No. 87.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Griswold, 98.
Referred to Committee on Education, 98.

SCHOOL DISTRICTS OF SECOND CLASS, amending act of 1911 establishing public school system, by providing for appointment of tax collectors in

Senate Bill No. 88.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Griswold, 98.
Referred to Committee on Education, 98.

SCHOOL DISTRICTS OF SECOND CLASS, further amending act of 1911, relative to collection of city, school and poor taxes in cities of third class, by exempting city treasurer from collection of school taxes in

Senate Bill No. 89.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Griswold, 98.
Referred to Committee on Municipal Affairs, 98.
Re-referred to Committee on Education, 154.

SCHOOL DISTRICTS OF SECOND CLASS, to employ certified public accountants in certain cases, further amending act of 1911, establishing public school system, by authorizing

Senate Bill No. 524.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Griswold, 795.
Referred to Committee on Education, 795.
Reported without amendment, 875-876.
First reading, 916.
Second reading, 1024.
Third reading and final passage, 1200-1201.
Returned from House without amendment, 3534.
Signed by President pro tempore, 3678.

In House (No. 1255).
Referred to Committee an Education, 1375.
Reported without amendment, 2675-2676.
First reading, 2834.
Second reading 3013.
Third reading and final passage, 3648.
Signed by Speaker, 3748.

SCHOOL DISTRICTS OF SECOND, THIRD AND FOURTH CLASS incurred for teachers' salaries, supplies and services, validating certain temporary indebtedness of

Senate Bill No. 1240.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Joyce, 3023.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 3023.
Reported without amendment, 3124.
First reading, 3194.
Second reading and amended, 3381.
Over in its order, 3492.
Third reading and final passage, 3549.
Returned from House without amendment, 3877.
Signed by President, 3882.

In House (No. 1776).
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 3673.
Reported without amendment, 3653.
First reading, 3653.
Second reading, 3784.
Third reading and final passage, 3973-3974.
Signed by Speaker, 3986.

SCHOOL DISTRICTS OF THIRD CLASS, further amending act of 1911, establishing public school system, by regulating taxes in

House Bill No. 1137.
Read in place in House by Mr. Bush, 1229.
Referred to Committee on Education, 1229.
Reported without amendment, 2164.
First reading, 2297.
Second reading, 2433-2434.
Third reading and final passage, 2588-2589.

In Senate (No. 1174).
Referred to Committee on Education, 2622.

SCHOOL DISTRICTS OF FOURTH CLASS, further amending act of 1911, establishing public school system, by changing the valuation per teacher in

House Bill No. 1130.
Read in place in House by Mr. Gelnett, 1229.
Referred to Committee on Education, 1229.
Reported without amendment, 2163.
First reading, 2296.
Second reading and amended, 2426-2427.
Third reading and final passage, 2580-2581.

SCHOOL DISTRICTS OF FOURTH CLASS.—Continued.

Returned from Senate without amendment, 3457.
Signed by Speaker, 3751.

In Senate (No. 1172).
Referred to Committee on Education, 2621-2622.
Reported without amendment, 3023.
First reading, 3062-3063.
Second reading, 3155.
Third reading and final passage, 3353.
Signed by President pro tempore, 3682.

SCHOOL DISTRICTS (see also pension fund, tax board).

SCHOOL DISTRICTS, to select depositories, amending act of 1911, establishing public school system, by requiring

House Bill No. 763.
Read in place in House by Mr. Stark, 488.
Referred to Committee on Education, 488.
Reported with amendment, 1263.
First reading, 1503.
Second reading and amended, 1589-1590.
Third reading and amended, 1881-1882.
Resumed and passed finally, 2047.

Remarks on, by
Stark, 2047.
Marcus, 2047.

In Senate (No. 1043).
Referred to Committee on Education, 2124.

SCHOOL EMPLOYES RETIREMENT BOARD, PUBLIC, member of nominated, 14; nomination laid upon table, 23; referred to Committee on Finance, 60; reported with favorable recommendation, 3538; nomination confirmed, 3559.

SCHOOL HOUSES, in districts of first, second and third class, and imposing certain duties upon school directors, custodians and engineers, providing for care of

House Bill No. 767.
Read in place in House by Mr. Davis, 488-489.
Referred to Committee on Education, 489.

SCHOOL HOUSES, in districts of first, second and third class, providing for examination of custodians, engineers, their assistants and firemen of

House Bill No. 766.
Read in place in House by Mr. Davis, 488.
Referred to Committee on Education, 488.
Reported without amendment, 2249.
First reading, 2422.
Second reading, 2526-2527.
Third reading and defeated on final passage, 3115-3116.

Remarks on, by
Witkin, 3115-3116.
Davis, 3115-3116.

SCHOOL OF HORTICULTURE FOR WOMEN (see appropriation).

SCHOOL SYSTEM, by allowing additional compensation to teachers for attendance at institutes, further amending act of 1911, establishing public

Senate Bill No. 581.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Miller, 992.
Referred to Committee on Education, 992.
Reported with amendment, 1614.
First reading, 1672.
Second reading, 1806-1807.
Third reading and final passage, 1997.
Returned from House without amendment, 3562.
Signed by President pro tempore, 3679.

In House (No. 1507).
Referred to Committee on Education, 2145.
Reported without amendment, 2808.
First reading, 2949.
Second reading, 3088-3089.
Third reading and final passage, 3666.
Signed by Speaker, 3748.

SCHOOL SYSTEM, by allowing boards of school directors to acquire school sites, playgrounds or buildings in another district, further amending act of 1911, establishing public

House Bill No. 958.
Read in place in House by Mr. Bush, 749.
Referred to Committee on Education, 749.
Reported with amendment, 1262.
First reading, 1501.
Second reading, 1580-1581.
Third reading and final passage, 1887.
Returned from Senate with amendments in which House concurred, 3277-3278.
Signed by Speaker, 3435.

In Senate (No. 991).
Referred to Committee on Education, 1956.
Reported without amendment, 2090.
First reading, 2140.
Second reading, 2231.
Third reading and amended, 2374.
Resumed, vote on third reading reconsidered and bill recommitted, 2466-2467.
Re-reported without amendment, 3021.
Third reading and final passage, 3133-3234.
Returned from House with Senate amendments concurred in, 3180-3181.
Signed by President, 3324.

SCHOOL SYSTEM, by defining "cost of tuition," amending act of 1911, establishing public

Senate Bill No. 656.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Weingartner, 1294.
Referred to Committee on Education, 1294.
Reported without amendment, 1615.
First reading, 1673.
Second reading, 1812-1813.
Third reading and amended, 2001.
Over in its order, 2099.
Resumed and passed finally, 2134-2135.
Returned from House with amendments in which Senate concurred, 3873-3874.
Signed by President, 3880.

In House (No. 1565).
Referred to Committee on Education, 2396-2397.
Reported with amendment, 3253.
First reading, 3604.
Second reading, 3777-3778.
Over in its order, 3959-3960.
Resumed and passed third reading and final passage, 3967-3968.
Returned from Senate with House amendments concurred in, 3984.
Signed by Speaker, 3985.

Remarks on, by
Alexander, 3960, 3968.

SCHOOL SYSTEM, by fixing minimum salary of county superintendents in certain districts, further amending act of 1911, establishing public

Senate Bill No. 476.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Quigley, 709.
Referred to Committee on Education, 709.
Reported without amendment, 1292.
First reading, 1330.
Second reading and recommitted to Committee on Appropriations, 1531-1532.
Re-reported without amendment, 1539.
Third reading and final passage, 1650.

In House (No. 1411).
Referred to Committee on Education, 1829.

SCHOOL SYSTEM, by fixing payments on account of special classes, further amending act of 1911, establishing public

Senate Bill No. 442.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Lanius, 549.
Referred to Committee on Education, 549.
Reported without amendment, 644.
First reading, 667.
Second reading, 729-730.
Third reading and amended, 834-835.

SCHOOL SYSTEM.—Continued.

Resumed and passed finally, 893-894.
Returned from House without amendment, 2096.
Signed by President pro tempore, 2128.
Approved by Governor, 2348.

In House (No. 1104).
Referred to Committee on Education, 1041.
Reported without amendment, 1265.
First reading, 1506.
Second reading, 1596.
Third reading and final passage, 2058-2059.
Signed by Speaker, 2197.

SCHOOL SYSTEM, by further regulating the dismissal of principals and teachers, and repealing provision limiting contracts with teachers to three years, amending act of 1911, establishing public

House Bill No. 880.
Read in place in House by Mr. Eaches, 669.
Referred to Committee on Education, 669.
Reported with amendment, 2250.
First reading, 2422.
Second reading, 2536.
Third reading and defeated on final passage, 3119-3120.
Motion to reconsider vote on final passage defeated, 3651.

Remarks on, by
Harding, 3119.
Eaches, 3119.
Sarig, 3119-3120.
Bidelspacher, 3651.

SCHOOL SYSTEM, by granting full term school privileges to children up to fourteen years of age in fourth class districts, further amending act of 1911, establishing public

Senate Bill No. 399.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Painter, 529-530.
Referred to Committee on Education, 530.
Reported without amendment, 643.
First reading, 666.
Second reading, 725-726.
Recommitted, 833.
Re-reported without amendment, 877.
Third reading and final passage, 1009.
Returned from House without amendment, 2235.
Signed by President, 2459.
Approved by Governor, 2908.

In House (No. 1223).
Referred to Committee on Education, 1374.
Reported without amendment, 1550.
First reading, 1737.
Second reading, 1845.
Third reading and final passage, 2175-2176.
Signed by Speaker, 2503.

SCHOOL SYSTEM, by including payments for certain part-time teachers in extension schools and classes, amending act of 1911, establishing public

House Bill No. 1632.
Read in place in House by Mr. Edmonds, 2395.
Referred to Committee on Education, 2395.
Reported without amendment, 3093.
First reading, 3209.
Second reading, 3461-3462.
Third reading and final passage, 3595-3596.
Returned from Senate with amendments in which House concurred, 3981-3982.
Signed by Speaker, 4002.

In Senate (No. 1378).
Referred to Committee on Education, 3536.
Reported with amendment, 3538.
First reading, 3567.
Second reading, 3712-3713.
Third reading and final passage, 3866.
Returned from House with Senate amendments concurred in, 3883.
Signed by President, 3894.

SCHOOL SYSTEM, by increasing amount of expense money of county superintendents, further amending act of 1911, establishing public

Senate Bill No. 583.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Quigley, 992.
Referred to Committee on Education, 992.
Reported with amendment, 2130.
First reading, 2139.
Second reading, 2228-2229.
Third reading and amended, 2367.
Resumed and passed finally, 2462-2463.

In House (No. 1659).
Referred to Committee on Education, 2515.

SCHOOL SYSTEM, by increasing compensation of attendance officers and district supervisors in school districts of first class, further amending act of 1911, establishing public

House Bill No. 1607.
Read in place in House by Mr. Harry A. Little, 2393-2394.
Referred to Committee on Education, 2394.

SCHOOL SYSTEM, by increasing number of teachers in district authorized to hold institutes, amending act of 1911, establishing public

Senate Bill No. 584.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Quigley, 992.
Referred to Committee on Education, 992.

SCHOOL SYSTEM, by making further provisions for kindergartens, amending act of 1911, establishing public

House Bill No. 1434.
Read in place in House by Mr. Hall, 1930.
Referred to Committee on Education, 1930.

SCHOOL SYSTEM, by making further provisions for the certification of supervisory officials employed by school districts, amending act of 1911, establishing public

House Bill No. 883.
Read in place in House by Mr. Edward Brown, 669.
Referred to Committee on Education, 669.
Reported without amendment, 1262.
First reading, 1502.
Second reading and amended, 1583-1584.
Third reading and final passage, 1890-1891.

In Senate (No. 989).
Referred to Committee on Education, 1956.
Reported without amendment, 2090.
First reading, 2139-2140.
Second reading, 2231.
Over in its order, 2374.
Recommitted, 2471-2472.
Re-reported with amendment, 3022.
Over in its order, 3133, 3332.
Third reading and defeated on final passage, 3488-3489.

SCHOOL SYSTEM, by permitting school boards to assign pupils to schools in other States and to pay their tuition in such schools, amending act of 1911, establishing public

House Bill No. 1367.
Read in place in House by Mr. Gilchrist, 1680.
Referred to Committee on Education, 1680.
Reported without amendment, 2249.
First reading, 2422.
Second reading, 2527.
Third reading and final passage, 3116.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3978.
Signed by Speaker, 4002.

In Senate (No. 1265).
Referred to Committee on Education, 3166.
Reported without amendment, 3478.
First reading, 3564.
Second reading, 3705.
Third reading and final passage, 3853.
Signed by President, 3893-3894.

SCHOOL SYSTEM, by providing appropriation for schools closed or discontinued in districts of fourth class under act of 1901, amending act of 1911, establishing public

House Bill No. 1114.
Read in place in House by Mr. Williams, 1227.
Referred to Committee on Education, 1227.
Reported with amendment, 1713.
First reading, 1925.
Second reading, 1943.
Third reading and final passage, 2304-2305.
Returned from Senate with amendments in which House concurred, 2951.
Signed by Speaker, 3219.

In Senate (No. 1110).
Referred to Committee on Education, 2343.
Reported with amendment, 2484.
First reading, 2494.
Second reading, 2662-2663.
Third reading and final passage, 2786.
Returned from House with Senate amendments concurred in, 2912.
Signed by President, 3127.

Remarks on, by
Barr, 2786.

SCHOOL SYSTEM, by providing for acquisition of land for and the establishment of playgrounds, amending act of 1911, establishing public

House Bill No. 1585.
Read in place in House by Mr. McCormick, 2392.
Referred to Committee on Education, 2392.

SCHOOL SYSTEM, by providing for biennial enumeration of illiterates and aliens, amending act of 1911, establishing a public

Senate Bill No. 590.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Barr, 992-993.
Referred to Committee on Education, 993.
Reported without amendment, 1613-1614.
First reading, 1672-1673.
Second reading, 1807-1808.
Recommitted, 1997.

SCHOOL SYSTEM, by providing for collection of per capita school taxes from male residents, amending act of 1911, establishing a public

House Bill No. 445.
Read in place in House by Mr. Derby, 180-181.
Referred to Committee on Education, 181.

SCHOOL SYSTEM, by providing for collection of per capita school taxes from male residents, amending act of 1911, establishing a public

Senate Bill No. 58.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Culbertson, 67.
Referred to Committee on Education, 67.

SCHOOL SYSTEM, by providing for collection of per capita school taxes from male residents, amending act of 1911, establishing a public

Senate Bill No. 68.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Leslie, 68.
Referred to Committee on Education, 68.

SCHOOL SYSTEM, by providing for county school boards, amending act of 1911, establishing a public

Senate Bill No. 392.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Griswold, 529.
Referred to Committee on Education, 529.
Reported without amendment, 644.
First reading, 666.
Second reading, 721-723.
Third reading and amended, 832.
Resumed and passed finally, 889-891.

In House (No. 1102).
Referred to Committee on Education, 1041.
Reported without amendment, 1931.
First reading, 2036.
Re-reported without amendment, ——
Second reading and amended, 2190-2192.
Recommitted, 2504-2507.

SCHOOL SYSTEM, by providing for election of school directors in districts of third class, amending act of 1911, establishing public

House Bill No. 1573.
Read in place in House by Mr. Fuller, 2391.
Referred to Committee on Education, 2391.

SCHOOL SYSTEM, by providing for employment and dismissal of teachers, supervisors, directors and principals, amending act of 1911, establishing public

Senate Bill No. 292.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Stites, 275.
Referred to Committee on Education, 275.

SCHOOL SYSTEM, by providing for opening of evening schools in citizenship on petition therefor, amending act of 1911, establishing public

House Bill No. 670.
Read in place in House by Miss Bentley, 293.
Referred to Committee on Education, 293.
Reported without amendment, 1262.
First reading, 1502.
Second reading, 1586-1587.
Third reading and final passage, 1893.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 2498.
Signed by Speaker, 2718.
Approved by Governor, 3106.

In Senate (No. 984).
Referred to Committee on Education, 1956.
Reported without amendment, 2090.
First reading, 2139.
Second reading, 2231.
Third reading and final passage, 2374.
Signed by President pro tempore, 2601.

SCHOOL SYSTEM, by providing for re-assignment of children when transportation is not provided in district, further amending act of 1911, establishing public

House Bill No. 890.
Read in place in House by Mr. Moffatt, 670.
Referred to Committee on Education, 670.
Reported without amendment, 1715.
First reading, 1927.
Second reading and amended, 2072-2074.
Third reading and final passage, 2312-2314.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3251.
Signed by Speaker, 3435.

In Senate (No. 1106).
Referred to Committee on Education, 2342.
Reported without amendment, 2485.
First reading, 2494.
Second reading, 2662.
Over in its order, 2785.
Recommitted, 2897.
Re-reported without amendment, 3023.
Third reading and final passage, 3135-3136.
Signed by President, 3324.

SCHOOL SYSTEM, by providing for waiving of taxation limitations under emergency conditions in districts of the third and fourth class, further amending act of 1911, establishing public

House Bill No. 1602.
Read in place in House by Mr. Whitehouse, 2393.
Referred to Committee on Education, 2393.
Reported without amendment, 2722.
First reading, 2833.
Second reading, 3005.
Third reading and final passage, 3305-3306.

In Senate (No. 1336).
Referred to Committee on Education, 3187.

SCHOOL SYSTEM, by providing payments for teachers added and for schools closed in the second year of the biennium, further amending act of 1911, establishing public

House Bill No. 869.
Read in place in House by Mr. Edmonds, 668.
Referred to Committee on Education, 668.
Reported without amendment, 1550.
First reading, 1736.
Second reading and amended, 1842-1844.
Third reading and final passage, 2172-2174.

SCHOOL SYSTEM.—Continued.

Returned from Senate without amendment, 2927.
Signed by Speaker, 3219.

Remarks on, by
Edmonds, 2174.

In Senate (No. 1059).
Referred to Committee on Education, 2138.
Reported without amendment, 2485.
First reading, 2493.
Second reading, 2660.
Third reading and final passage, 2784.
Signed by President, 3126.

SCHOOL SYSTEM, by providing that county superintendents shall receive notice of amounts due and paid by the Commonwealth to school districts, amending act of 1911, establishing public

House Bill No. 1162.
Read in place in House by Mr. Labar, 1232.
Referred to Committee on Education, 1232.

SCHOOL SYSTEM, by providing that directors may incur indebtedness to refund obligations outstanding since December 1921, and thereafter renewed, further amending act of 1911, establishing public

Senate Bill No. 1022.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Huffman, 1960.
Referred to Committee on Education, 1960.
Reported without amendment, 2484.
First reading, 2493.
Second reading, 2658-2659.
Over in its order, 2773.
Third reading and amended, 2892.
Resumed and passed finally, 3027-3028.
Returned from House without amendment, 3871-3872.
Signed by President, 3881.

In House (No. 1713).
Referred to Committee on Education, 3201.
Reported without amendment, 3253.
First reading, 3604.
Second reading, 3778-3779.
Third reading and final passage, 3961.
Signed by Speaker, 3985.

SCHOOL SYSTEM, by providing that pupils may attend religious instruction, amending act of 1911, establishing public

House Bill No. 827.
Read in place in House by Mr. Harer, 550.
Referred to Committee on Education, 550.
Reported without amendment, 2164.
First reading, 2298.
Re-reported without amendment, ——.
Second reading and amended, 2435-2436.
Third reading and final passage, 2839-2842.

Remarks on, by
Harer, 2840.
Ludlow, 2840.
Sarig, 2840-2841.
Thomas, Miss, 2841.
Edmonds, 2841.
Grimes, Miss, 2841.
Thomas, 2841-2842.

In Senate (No. 1204).
Referred to Committee on Education, 2803.
Reported without amendment, 3022.
First reading, 3064.
Second reading and recommitted, 3159.

SCHOOL SYSTEM, by providing that special education shall be given certain children to be designated by mental clinics, amending act of 1911, establishing public

Senate Bill No. 311.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Lanius, 319.
Referred to Committee on Education, 319.
Reported without amendment, 528.
First reading, 548.
Second reading and amended, 586-587.
Third reading and final passage, 650-653.
Returned from House without amendment, 2095.

SCHOOL SYSTEM.—Continued.
Signed by President pro tempore, 2128.
Approved by Governor, 2348.

Remarks on, by
Lanius, 652.

In House (No. 951).
Referred to Committee on Education, 753.
Reported without amendment, 1265.
First reading, 1505.
Second reading, 1595.
Third reading and final passage, 2056.
Signed by Speaker, 2197.

SCHOOL SYSTEM, by regulating the adoption and purchase of textbooks, amending act of 1911, establishing public ?

House Bill No. 1440.
Read in place in House by Mr. Whitehouse, 1930.
Referred to Committee on Education, 1930.
Reported with amendment, 2808.
First reading, 2949.
Second reading and amended, 3086-3087.
Third reading and final passage, 3314.

In Senate (No. 1342).
Referred to Committee on Education, 3188.

SCHOOL SYSTEM, by regulating the notice and acceptance of construction bids, amending act of 1911, establishing a public

House Bill No. 1559.
Read in place in House by Mr. Frye, 2247-2248.
Referred to Committee on Education, 2248.
Reported with amendment, 2808.
First reading, 2949.
Second reading, 3087-3088.
Third reading and final passage, 3314-3315.

In Senate (No. 1341).
Referred to Committee on Education, 3187.

SCHOOL SYSTEM, by requiring reports in regard to employment of minors, amending act of 1911, establishing public

Senate Bill No. 396.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Gelder, 529.
Referred to Committee on Education, 529.
Reported without amendment, 643-644.
First reading, 666.
Second reading, 725.
Recommitted, 833.

SCHOOL SYSTEM, making further provisions for special education of physically or mentally handicapped children, amending act of 1911, establishing public

Senate Bill No. 962.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Woodward, 1748.
Referred to Committee on Education, 1748.

SCHOOL SYSTEM, relative to acquisition of playgrounds or buildings in another district, amending act of 1911, establishing public

Senate Bill No. 1070.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Kunkle, 2226.
Referred to Committee on Education, 2226.

SCHOOL SYSTEM, relative to reclassification of high schools, and attendance of pupils in schools of higher grade in other districts, amending and repealing part of act of 1911, establishing public

Senate Bill No. 393.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Steele, 529.
Referred to Committee on Education, 529.
Reported without amendment, 644.
First reading, 666.
Second reading, 724-725.
Third reading and amended, 832.
Resumed and passed finally, 891-893.
Returned from House with amendments in which Senate concurred, 2235-2236.
Signed by President, 2459.
Approved by Governor, 3165.

SCHOOL SYSTEM.—Continued.

In House (No. 1103).
Referred to Committee on Education, 1041.
Reported with amendment, 1550.
First reading, 1737.
Second reading, 1845-1846.
Third reading and amended, 2176.
Resumed and passed finally, 2261-2262.
Returned from Senate with House amendments concurred in, 2302.
Signed by Speaker, 2503.

SCHOOL SYSTEM, relative to traveling expenses of county superintendents, and teachers' institutes, further amending act of 1911, establishing a public

Senate Bill No. 452.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Quigley, 569.
Referred to Committee on Education, 569.

SCHOOL SYSTEM, so as to insure equal school privileges to certain dependent children, further amending act of 1911, establishing a public

House Bill No. 1134.
Read in place in House by Mr. Himes, 1229.
Referred to Committee on Education, 1229.
Reported without amendment, 2163.
First reading, 2295-2296.
Second reading and amended, 2425-2426.
Third reading and fianl passage, 2579-2580.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3457.
Signed by Speaker, 3752.

In Senate (No. 1173).
Referred to Committee on Education, 2622.
Reported with amendment, 3021.
First reading, 3063.
Second reading, 3155.
Third reading and final passage, 3353-3354.
Signed by President pro tempore, 3682.

SCHOOL SYSTEM, with regard to advertisement for competitive bids for construction and repairs exceeding $300, further amending act of 1911, establishing a public

House Bill No. 455.
Read in place in House by Mr. Marshall, 181.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 181.
Reported without amendment, 387.
First reading, 446.
Second reading, 504-505.
Third reading and final passage, 558.

In Senate (No. 420).
Referred to Committee on Education, 545.
Reported without amendment, 875.
First reading, 914.
Second reading and recommitted, 1019.
Re-reported with amendment, 1293.
Recommitted, 1516.

SCHOOL SYSTEM, with regard to blanks establishing residence of inmates of orphans' homes attending public schools, further amending act of 1911, establishing a

House Bill No. 1424.
Read in place in House by Mr. Williston P. Wood, 1929.
Referred to Committee on Education, 1929.
Reported with amendment, 2721.
First reading, 2832.
Second reading and amended, 3001-3002.
Third reading and final passage, 3301-3302.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3978.
Signed by Speaker, 4002.

In Senate (No. 1326).
Referred to Committee on Education, 3185-3186.
Reported without amendment, 3477-3478.
First reading, 3565.
Second reading, 3707.
Third reading and final passage, 3858.
Signed by President, 3894.

SCHOOL SYSTEM, with regard to crediting of Commonwealth on amounts due districts for teachers' salaries, for payments thereon from Federal or State funds, further amending act of 1911, establishing a public

Senate Bill No. 525.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Griswold, 795.
Referred to Committee on Education, 795.
Reported without amendment, 876.
First reading, 916.
Second reading and amended, 1024-1025.
Third reading and final passage, 1201-1202.
Returned from House without amendment, 3534.
Signed by President pro tempore, 3678.

In House (No. 1256).
Referred to Committee on Education, 1375.
Reported without amendment, 2675.
First reading, 2834.
Second reading, 3013.
Third reading and final passage, 3647.
Signed by Speaker, 3748.

SCHOOL SYSTEM, with regard to eligibility of county superintendents, amending act of 1911, establishing a public

House Bill No. 664.
Read in place in House by Miss Bentley, 293.
Referred to Committee on Education, 293.
Reported without amendment, 511.
First reading, 563.
Second reading, 623.
Third reading and final passage, 705-706.

In Senate (No. 507).
Referred to Committee on Education, 747.

SCHOOL SYSTEM, with regard to eligibility of supervising principals for election, amending act of 1911, establishing a public

House Bill No. 1530.
Read in place in House by Mr. Lorenzo D. Thomas, 2246.
Referred to Committee on Education, 2246.

SCHOOL SYSTEM, with regard to establishing residence of inmates of orphans' homes attending public school, and payment of tuition when charged, further amending act of 1911, establishing a public

Senate Bill No. 657.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Weingartner, 1294.
Referred to Committee on Education, 1294.
Reported without amendment, 2483-2484.
First reading, 2492.
Second reading, 2657.
Third reading and final passage, 2772.
Returned from House without amendment, 3872.
Signed by President, 3880-3881.

In House (No. 1679).
Referred to Committee on Education, 3066.
Reported without amendment, 3253.
First reading, 3604.
Second reading, 3778.
Third reading and final passage, 3960.
Signed by Speaker, 3985.

SCHOOL SYSTEM, with regard to issuance of farm or domestic service permit for employment of children during term of compulsory attendance, amending act of 1911, establishing a public

Senate Bill No. 394.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Snyder, 529.
Referred to Committee on Education, 529.
Reported without amendment, 644.
First reading, 666.
Second reading, 725.
Recommitted, 833.

SCHOOL SYSTEM, with regard to organization of kindergartens, amending act of 1911, establishing a public

Senate Bill No. 602.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Earnest, 994.
Referred to Committee on Education, 994.

SCHOOL SYSTEM, with regard to payment of per capita school tax in school districts of second, third and fourth class, amending act of 1911, establishing a public

House Bill No. 983.
Read in place in House by Mr. Speer, 843.
Referred to Committee on Education, 843.
Reported with amendment, 2249.
First reading, 2422.
Second reading and amended, 2525-2526.
Third reading and defeated on final passage, 3114-3115.

Remarks on, by
Bidelspacher, 3114.
Haas, 3114.
Wright, 3114-3115.
Speer, 3115.

SCHOOL SYSTEM, with regard to teachers' salaries in districts of third class, amending act of 1911, establishing public

House Bill No. 1172.
Read in place in House by Mr. Welty, 1232.
Referred to Committee on Education, 1233.

SCHOOLS, CONSOLIDATED, by further defining said schools, and fixing Commonwealth's share of cost of transportation, amending act of 1919, defining and regulating

House Bill No. 893.
Read in place in House by Mr. Moffatt, 670.
Referred to Committee on Education, 670.
Reported without amendment, 1715.
First reading, 1927.
Second reading and amended, 2074-2076.
Third reading and final passage, 2314-2316.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3251.
Signed by Speaker, 3435.

In Senate (No. 1107).
Referred to Committee on Education, 2342.
Reported without amendment, 2596.
First reading, 2673.
Second reading, 2799.
Recommitted, 2897.
Re-reported without amendment, 3022.
Third reading and final passage, 3136.
Signed by President, 3324.

SCHOOLS, COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS OF, by making further provision for clerical assistance, amending act of 1915, requiring county commissioners to provide telephone, typewriter and stenographer for

Senate Bill No. 412.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Miller for Mr. Barr, 531.
Referred to Committee on Education, 531.

SCHOOLS, COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS OF, by providing for clerical assistance, amending act of 1915, requiring county commissioners to provide a telephone, typewriter and stenographer for use of

House Bill No. 1284.
Read in place in House by Mr. Parkinson, 1547.
Referred to Committee on Counties and Townships, 1547.
Reported with amendment, 2249.
First reading, 2421.
Second reading, 2523.
Third reading and defeated on final passag, 3109.

SCHOOLS, EXTENSION, to provide for encouragement of the study of citizenship by recognition of extension education as a function of the public schools, and to facilitate the organization and administration of

Senate Bill No. 413.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Barr, 531.
Referred to Committee on Education, 531.
Reported with amendment, 2130.
First reading, 2138.
Second reading, 2226-2227.
Third reading and amended, 2366.
Resumed and passed finally, 2460-2461.
Returned from House with amendments in which Senate concurred, 3739.
Signed by President, 3868.

SCHOOLS, EXTENSION.—Continued.

In House (No. 1657).
Referred to Committee on Education, 2515.
Reported with amendment, 3095.
First reading, 3212.
Second reading, 3609-3610.
Third reading and final passage, 3826.
Returned from Senate with House amendments concurred in, 3951.
Signed by Speaker, 3976.

SCHOOLS, VOCATIONAL, by changing manner of disbursement of State and Federal funds for furtherance of vocational education, amending act of 1913, providing for establishment and regulation of

Senate Bill No. 391.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Griswold, 529.
Referred to Committee on Education, 529.
Reported without amendment, 1188.
First reading, 1218.
Second reading and recommitted to Committee on Appropriations, 1316-1318.
Re-reported without amendment, 1510.
Third reading and final passage, 1647.
Returned from House without amendment, 3533.
Signed by President pro tempore, 3678.

In House (No. 1408).
Referred to Committee on Education, 1829.
Reported without amendment, 2519.
First reading, 2741.
Second reading, 2826.
Third reading and final passage, 3641.
Signed by Speaker, 3747.

SCHUYLILL COUNTY (see highway).

SCHWARTZ, JOSEPH H., Representative from Luzerne County, (Fifth District)

Bills reported by
No. 555.
Prescribiing sanitary regulations and standards for tenement and boarding houses in cities of second and third class, 511.

No. 709.
Amending act regulating practice of osteopathy, 755.

No. 1115.
Permitting the establishment of saving funds by charitable organizations, etc., 1682.

No. 1455.
Providing for State registration of osteopathic nurses, 2520.

Election returns, 31.

Leave of absence granted, 57, 114.

Member of special committee, 4009.

Member of standing committees, 73-78.

Oath of office administered to, 36.

Remarks by, on
Bill No. 709, Amending act regulating practice of osteopathy, 1257.

Bill No. 1455, Providing for State registration of osteopathic nurses, 3432.

SCOTT, JOHN G., Representative from Schuylkill County, (Third District)

Bills introduced by
No. 294.
Making appropriation to Coaldale State Hospital, 129.

No. 482.
Making deficiency appropriation to Coaldale State Hospital, 183.

No. 700.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Schuylkill County, 384.

SCOTT, JOHN G.—Continued.

No. 734.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Carbon and Schuylkill Counties, 386.

No. 1159.
Amending act of 1915, providing system of government for boroughs, by requiring borough auditors to publish their annual financial statement by advertisement in a newspaper, 1232.

No. 1266.
Providing for a separate assessment of property in boroughs having a population of over ten thousand, 1546.

No. 1353.
Creating a municipal tax board in boroughs and school districts co-extensive therewith, 1679.

No. 1383.
Amending act of 1915, providing system of government for boroughs, by regulating the annexation of lands, 1827.

Election returns, 32.

Leave of absence granted, 443.

Member of standing committees, 73-78.

Oath of office administered to, 36.

SCRANTON STATE HOSPITAL, members of Board of Trustees of, nominated, 19; nominations laid upon table, 23; referred to Committee on Finance, 60; reported with favorable recommendation, 3538; nominations confirmed, 3559.

SCRANTON STATE HOSPITAL (see also appropriation).

SEALS, OFFICIAL, for aldermen, magistrates, justices of peace and notaries public, requiring the furnishing, and prescribing the form of

House Bill No. 104.
Read in place in House by Mr. Stadtlander, 84.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 84.

SEARCH WARRANTS, making it unlawful in certain cases to search properties of others without

House Bill No. 1536.
Read in place in House by Mr. McCormick, 2247.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 2247.
Reported without amendment, 3253.
First reading, 3255.
Second reading, 3472.
Third reading and defeated on final passage, 3602-3603.
Motion to reconsider vote on final passage agreed to, and bill defeated on final passage, 3652.

SEARCH WARRANTS, regulating issuance, execution and return of

House Bill No. 35.
Read in place in House by Mr. Sowers, 80.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 80.
Reported with amendment, 672.
First reading, 788.
Second reading, 854.
Third reading and final passage, 1235-1236.

Remarks on, by
Ludlow, 1235-1236.
Sowers, 1235-1236.
Armstrong, 1236.

In Senate (No. 626).
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 1220.
Reported without amendment, 1292.
First reading, 1331.
Recommitted, 1536-1537.

Remarks on, by
Salus, 1536-1537.
Stites, 1536-1537.
Snyder, 1537.

SEATED LANDS (see taxes).

SECOND-HAND (see furniture, motor vehicles).

SECRETARY OF BANKING, nomination of Peter G. Cameron, as, 13; laid upon table, 23; referred to Committee on Finance, 60; reported with favorable recommendation, 3538; nomination confirmed, 3559.

SECRETARY OF BANKING (see also fiduciaries).

SECRETARY OF FORESTS AND WATERS, nomination of Robert Y. Stuart as, 13; nomination laid upon table, 23; referred to Committee on Finance, 60; reported with favorable recommendation, 3538; nomination confirmed, 3559.

SECRETARY OF HEALTH, nomination of Charles H. Miner as, 13; laid upon table, 23; referred to Committee on Finance, 60; reported with favorable recommendation, 3538; nomination confirmed, 3559.

SECRETARY OF HIGHWAYS, nomination of Paul D. Wright as, 13; laid upon table, 23; referred to Committee on Finance, 60; reported with favorable consideration, 3538; nomination confirmed, 3559.

SECRETARY OF HIGHWAYS (see also crossings, Delaware River, highways).

SECRETARY OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS, report of, from November 1, 1922, to May, 1924, presented to Senate, 169; to House, 188-198.

SECRETARY OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS (see also attorneys).

SECRETARY OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY, nomination of Richard H. Lansburg as, 14; laid upon table, 23; referred to Committee on Finance, 60; reported with favorable recommendation, 3538; nomination confirmed, 3559.

SECRETARY OF MINES, fixing salary of

Senate Bill No. 658.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Joyce, 1294-1295.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1295.
Reported without amendment, 1659.
First reading, 1673.
Second reading, 1813.
Third reading and final passage, 2001.
Returned from House without amendment, 3369.
Signed by President, 3480.

In House (No. 1509).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 2145.
Reported without amendment, 3120.
First reading, 3120.
Second reading, 3209.
Third reading and final passage, 3431.
Signed by Speaker, 3617.

SECRETARY OF MINES, nomination of Joseph J. Walsh as, 13; laid upon table, 23; referred to Committee on Finance, 60; reported with favorable recommendation, 3538; nomination confirmed, 3559.

SECRETARY OF PROPERTY AND SUPPLIES, nomination of Berkey H. Boyd, as, 13; as, laid upon table, 23; referred to Committee on Finance, 60; reported with favorable recommendation, 3538; nomination confirmed, 3559.

SECRETARY OF SENATE, resolution (Senate) by Baldwin, authorizing election of W. Harry Baker, as, 6.

SECRETARY OF THE COMMONWEALTH (see budget, corporations).

SECRETARY OF WELFARE, nomination of Ellen C. Potter as, 13; laid upon table, 23; referred to Committee on Finance, 60; reported with favorable recommendation, 3538; nomination confirmed, 3559.

SECURITIES, amending and repealing part of act of 1923, regulating sale of

Senate Bill No. 282.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Barr, 228.
Referred to Committee on Banks and Building and Loan Associations, 228.
Reported without amendment, 1294.
First reading, 1329.
Second reading and recommitted, 1526-1528.

SECURITIES, by changing provisions of act, providing for exemptions, the appointment of additional deputies and the maintenance of offices in Philadelphia and Pittsburgh, amending act of 1923, regulating sale of

House Bill No. 20.
Read in place in House by Mr. Marcus, 79.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 79.

SECURITIES, by exempting building and loan associations, banks and trust companies from provisions of act, amending act of 1923, regulating sale of

House Bill No. 1348.
Read in place in House by Mr. Stadtlander ,1679.
Referred to Committee on Banks and Banking, 1679.
Reported without amendment, 2146.
First reading, 2301.
Second reading and amended, 2442-2443.
Third reading and final passage, 3098-3099.
Returned from Senate with amendments in which House concurred, 3981.
Signed by Speaker, 4003.

In Senate (No. 1271).
Referred to Committee on Banks and Building and Loan Associations, 3166.
Reported with amendment, 3477.
First reading, 3564.
Second reading, 3705-3706.
Third reading and final passage, 3853.
Returned from House with Senate amendments concurred in, 3882.
Signed by President, 3893.

SECURITIES (see also banks, tax, taxes).

SEEDLINGS (see forest tree).

SEILER, CLARENCE E., Chief Page of House, presentation of testimonial from Members of House to, 3992.

SELINSGROVE STATE COLONY, for care of epileptics, supplement to act of 1917, establishing the Eastern State Hospital for Insane, changing the name thereof to

Senate Bill No. 263.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Steele, 227.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 227.

SENATE LIBRARIAN, resolution (Senate) by Baldwin, authorizing election of Herman P. Miller as, 6.

SENATE OFFICERS AND EMPLOYES, for able performance of their duties, resolution (Senate) by Bonbrake, tendering thanks of Senate to all, 3901.

SENATE OFFICERS AND EMPLOYES, resolution (Senate) by Buckman, providing for election of certain, 71.

SENATE OFFICERS, appointments made by, 71.

SENATE OFFICERS, resolution (Senate) by Baldwin, authorizing election of certain, 6.

SENATE RULE 28, excluding visitors from floor of Senate while in Session, resolution (Senate) by Woodward, relative to enforcement of, 2625.

SENATE, SENATORIAL AND SENATORS (see election, officers, scholarships).

SENTENCE AND SENTENCES (see jails, parole).

SENTENCING, of persons convicted of crimes other than murder in first degree where such persons shall have been twice convicted, regulating

House Bill No. 755.
Read in place in House by Mr. Marcus, 488.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 488.

SERVICE OF PROCESS (see also divorce proceedings).

SERVICE OF PROCESS, to be brought in county where action arose, requiring

House Bill No. 264.
Read in place in House by Mr. Bidelspacher, 112.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 112.

SESQUI-CENTENNIAL address, resolution (House) by Munley, calling upon Hon. William Cloud Alexander, Representative from Delaware County for, 3977.

SESQUI-CENTENNIAL and Thomas Jefferson Centennial Commission of United States, concurrent resolution (Senate) by Miller, endorsing the purposes of, 3563; ret. from House conc. in, 3683; conc. in by House, 3758; approved by Governor.

SESQUI-CENTENNIAL ANNIVERSARY OF AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE, making appropriation of one million dollars to City of Philadelphia toward the celebration of

House Bill No. 891.
Read in place in House by Mr. Bromley, 670.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 670.
Reported without amendment, 1261.

SESQUI-CENTENNIAL ANNIVERSARY OF AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE.—Continued.

First reading, 1267.
Second reading, 1494.
Third reading and final passage, 1695.
Returned from Senate with amendments in which House concurred, 3112-3113.
Vote by which House concurred in Senate amendments reconsidered and House non-concurs in Senate amendments, 3217.
Resumed and passed finally, 3326.
Returned from Senate with amendments in which House concurred, 3571-3572.
Signed by Speaker, 3751.

In Senate (No. 938).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1663.
Reported without amendment, 1671.
First reading, 1676.
Second reading, 1819.
Recommitted, 2010.
Re-reported with amendment, 2491.
Recommitted, 2625.
Re-reported with amendment, 2670.
Over in its order, 2773.
Recommitted, 2887.
Re-reported with amendment, 2907.
Third reading and final passage, 3035.
Returned from House with Senate amendments nonconcurred in, 3170.
Vote on final passage and on third reading reconsidered and bill passed third reading with amendments, 3170.
Returned from House with Senate amendments concurred in, 3513.
Signed by President pro tempore, 3681.

SESQUI-CENTENNIAL, authorizing cities of first class to acquire land for purpose of holding public expositions celebrating the

House Bill No. 1466.
Read in place in House by Mr. Haws, 2142.
Referred to Committee on Centennial Affairs, 2142.
Reported without amendment, 2249.
First reading, 2421.
Second reading and amended, 2523-2525.
Special order, 2966.
Third reading and final passage, 3078-3080.
Returned from Senate with amendments in which House concurred, 3625.
Signed by Speaker, 4007.

Remarks on, by
Haws, 3079.

In Senate (No. 1250).
Referred to Committee on Exposition Affairs, 3054.
Reported with amendment, 3164.
First reading, 3194.
Second reading, 3382.
Third reading and final passage, 3493.
Returned from House with Senate amendments concurred in, 3530.
Signed by President, 3887.

SESQUI-CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION, and the erection of a building upon the Exposition Grounds, concurrent resolution (House) by Haws, relative to the participation of Pennsylvania in, 556; referred to Committee on Exposition Affairs in Senate, 2125; adopted by House, 2146-2147.

SESQUI-CENTENNIAL COMMITTEE to set aside a day to be known as "Pennsylvania Assembly Day", concurrent resolution, (House) by Armstrong, requesting, 3674-3675; ret. from Senate conc. in, 3821; conc. in by Senate, approved by Governor.

SESQUI-CENTENNIAL, communication presented to Senate, favoring legislation for the participation in, 414.

SESQUI-CENTENNIAL EXPOSITION in Philadelphia, and Making appropriation, creating a commission to have charge of a building and the exhibits therein at

House Bill No. 1639.
Read in place in House by Mr. Haws, 2395.
Referred to Committee on Centennial Affairs, 2395.

SESSIONS, JOINT, 39-52; 134-138; 299-302; 498-502; 1703-1704.

SEWAGE AND DRAINAGE, except surface drainage, on or within the legal limits of any public road, prohibiting the discharge of

House Bill No. 1431.
Read in place in House by Mr. Hess, 1930.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 1930.
Reported without amendment, 2249.
First reading, 2422.
Second reading, 2528.
Third reading and final passage, 3116-3117.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3619.
Signed by Speaker, 4007.

Remarks on, by
Raymond, 3116.
Hess, 3116.

In Senate (No. 1266).
Referred to Committee on Public Roads and Highways, 3166.
Reported without amendment, 3184.
First reading, 3195.
Second reading, 3383.
Third reading and final passage, 3496.
Signed by President, 3887.

SEWERS (see cities, townships).

SEWICKLEY VALLEY HOSPITAL ASSOCIATION (see appropriation).

SHAFFER, CHARLES I., Representative from Somerset County

Amendments offered by, to
Bill No. 749, Amending act establishing State Highway Department, by changing route 49, from Bedford to Somerset, 2304.

House resolution authorizing Committee on Judiciary General to inquire into the official conduct of Judge Berkey, 444.

Bills introduced by
No. 167.
Authorizing employment of Stenographers by district attorneys of certain counties, 88.

No. 390.
Amending act of 1866, relating to poor houses and lands, by providing for sale of excessive lands regardless of number of acres, 161.

No. 749.
Amending act of 1911, establishing State Highway Department, by changing route 49, from Bedford to Somerset, 443.

No. 811.
Amending act of 1911, relating to right to practice medicine and surgery, by providing for annual registration of persons qualified and licensed to practice medicine or any of the allied branches thereof, 491.

No. 1135.
Making appropriation to Community Hospital of Somerset, 1229.

Election returns, 32.

Member of standing committees, 73-78.

Motion by, to
Lay upon table House Bill No. 811, Amending act relating to the right to practice medicine and surgery, 3113.

Postpone Bill No. 811, Amending act relating to practice of medicine and surgery, 1253.

Recommit Bill No. 167, Authorizing employment of stenographers by district attorneys in certain counties, 260.

Reconsider vote on Bill No. 1751, (Senate No. 1029), Amending act regulating operation of motor vehicles, by changing certain rules and regulations and requiring officers to be in uniform when inspecting cars, 3969.

SHAFFER, CHARLES I.—Continued.

Oath of office administered to, 36.

Resolution offered by
Authorizing Committee on Judiciary General to inquire into the official conduct of Hon. John A. Berkey, Judge of Sixteenth Judiciary District, 401-402.

Resolution, concurrent, offered by
Recalling from Governor House Bill No. 811, Amending act relating to right to practice medicine and surgery, 2930.

SHAMBAUGH, THOMAS F., Representative from Snyder County

Bills introduced by
No. 731.
Amending act of 1923, consolidating law relating to game, with regard to permits for dogs hunting foxes or wild cats, 385.

No. 739.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Snyder County, 386.

No. 1399.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Snyder County, 1828.

Bill reported by
No. 1479.
To protect the woodchuck, commonly called groundhog, 2929.

Election returns, 32.

Leave of absence granted, 1677.

Member of standing committees, 73-78.

Motion by, to
Postpone Bill No. 573, (Senate No. 52), making appropriation to the State Highway Department for rebuilding certain intercounty bridges destroyed by fire, 937.

Recommit Bill No. 573, (Senate No. 52), making appropriation to State Highway Department for rebuilding certain intercounty bridges destroyed by fire, 1044.

Oath of office administered to, 36.

Remarks by, on
Bill No. 573, (Senate No. 52), making appropriation to the State Highway Department for rebuilding certain intercounty bridges destroyed by fire, 937.

SHAMOKIN STATE HOSPITAL, members of Board of Trustees of, nominated, 19; nominations laid upon table, 23; referred to Committee on Finance, 60; reported with favorable recommendation, 3538; nominations confirmed, 3559.

SHAMOKIN STATE HOSPITAL (see also appropriation).

SHEFFER, A. L., Representative from Mifflin County.

Bills introduced by
No. 62.
Making appropriation to Lewistown Hospital, 82.

No. 771.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Mifflin County, 489.

Bill reported by
No. 573, (Senate No. 52).
Making appropriation to the State Highway Department for rebuilding of certain intercounty bridges destroyed by fire, 690.

Election returns, 31.

Member of standing committees, 73-78, 91.

Oath of office administered to, 36.

SHENANGO VALLEY HOSPITAL (see appropriation).

SHERIFF, CHIEF DEPUTY, in counties of first class, fixing salary of

House Bill No. 1469.
Read in place in House by Mr. Millar, 2143.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 2143.
Reported without amendment, 2517.
First reading, 2738.
Second reading, 2978.
Third reading and final passage, 3270-3271.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3620.
Signed by Speaker, 4007.

In Senate (No. 1302).
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 3181.
Reported without amendment, 3184.
First reading, 3197.
Second reading, 3388.
Third reading and final passage, 3501.
Signed by President, 3887.

SHERIFFS and their deputies in counties of fourth class, providing for payment of traveling expenses to

House Bill No. 1489.
Read in place in House by Mr. Alexander, 2144.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 2144.
Reported without amendment, 2517.
First reading, 2738.
Second reading, 2978.
Third reading and final passage, 3269-3270.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3620.
Signed by Speaker, 4004.

Remarks on, by
Marshall, 3269-3270.
Alexander, 3269-3270.

In Senate (No. 1312).
Referred to Committee on New Counties and County Seats, 3182.
Reported without amendment, 3185.
First reading, 3197.
Second reading, 3389.
Third reading and final passage, 3502.
Signed by President, 3887.

SHERIFFS, in counties of third class to appoint a solicitor, authorizing

Senate Bill No. 1020.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Joyce, 1959.
Referred to Committee on New Counties and County Seats, 1959.
Reported without amendment, 2091.
First reading, 2141.
Second reading, 2233.
Third reading and final passage, 2376.
Returned from House without amendment, 3535.
Signed by President pro tempore, 3680.

In House (No. 1655).
Referred to Committee on Counties and Townships, 2515.
Reported without amendment, 2676.
First reading, 2835.
Second reading, 3014.
Third reading and final passage, 3649.
Signed by Speaker, 3749.

SHERIFFS, in counties of fifth class to appoint a solicitor, authorizing

House Bill No. 38.
Read in place in House by Mr. Storer, 80.
Referred to Committee on Counties and Townships, 80.

SHERIFFS, in counties of sixth class, fixing salary of

Senate Bill No. 30.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Weingartner, 65.
Referred to Committee on New Counties and County Seats, 65.
Reported with amendment, 1292.
First reading, 1329.
Second reading and recommitted to Committee on Municipal Affairs, 1525.
Re-reported with amendment, 2123.
Third reading and final passage, 2211-2212.

SHERIFFS.—Continued.

Returned from House with amendments in which Senate concurred, 3549.
Signed by President pro tempore, 3739.

In House (No. 1613).
Referred to Committee on Counties and Townships, 2397.
Reported without amendment, 2496-2497.
First reading, 2741.
Second reading, 2826.
Third reading and amended and final passage, 3639-3640.
Signed by Speaker, 3847.

SHERIFFS in counties of sixth, seventh and eighth class for boarding prisoners, regulating compensation of

House Bill No. 39.
Read in place in House by Mr. Storer, 80.
Referred to Committee on Counties and Townships, 80.
Reported with amendment, 296.
First reading, 406.
Second reading, 453.
Recommitted, 507.
Re-reported with amendment, 1831.
Third reading and final passage, 2179-2180.

In Senate (No. 1075).
Referred to Committee on New Counties and County Seats, 2236.

SHERIFFS (see also attorneys, chattels, Constitution).

SHODDY (see mattresses).

SHRUBS (see forest reserves, trees).

SIDEWALKS (see railroad, townships of second class).

SIGNS (see advertising, crossing, forestry, highway).

SIMON H. BARNES MEMORIAL HOSPITAL (see appropriation).

SKUNKS (see game).

SMALL LOANS (see loans).

SMITH, GEORGE A., Representative from Westmoreland County, (First District)

Amendments offered by, to
Bill No. 347, Making appropriation to Westmoreland Hospital Association, of Greensburg, 1162-1163.

Bills introduced by
No. 346.
Making appropriation to Latrobe Hospital, 132.

No. 347.
Making appropriation to Westmoreland Hospital Association, of Greensburg, 132.

No. 1229.
Amending act of 1913, establishing certain public roads as State highways, by changing route 302, in Westmoreland and Indiana Counties, 1370.

Election returns, 33.

Member of standing committees, 73-78.

Oath of office administered to, 36.

SMITH, HARRY J., Representative from Lehigh County, (First District)

Bill reported by
No. 741.
Supplementing act imposing a mercantile license tax, 604.

Bill returned by
No. 496.
Further amending act of 1860, consolidating the penal laws, by increasing the penalty for robbery, 603.

Election returns, 31.

Member of standing committees, 73-78.

Motion by, to
Adjourn, 789.

SMITH, HARRY J.—Continued.

Oath of office administered to, 36.

Presentation of testimonial to Frank D. Bowman, Superintendent of Store-rooms of House, 3994.

Resolution offered by
Tendering thanks of House to officers and employes of House for faithful performance of their duties, 3989.

Singing of a few selected songs by, 3970.

SNOW FENCES (see fences).

SNYDER COUNTY (see highway).

SNYDER, HON. CHARLES A., State Treasurer, address of, submitted to Senate, 245; motion to print same in Appendix, agreed to, 245; motion reconsidered and address printed in Legislative Journal, in Senate, 248-252; in House, 256-260.

SNYDER, PLYMOUTH W., Senator from Thirtieth District, (Blair and Huntingdon Counties)

Amendments offered by, to
Bill No. 253, Amending act relating to estates of decedents, by equalizing rights of males and females to letters of administration, 2879.

Bill No. 254, Amending act of 1917, relating to wills, by giving the sole surviving parent the right to appoint a testamentary guardian for his or her minor children, 2880.

Bill No. 290, Supplementing act authorizing State Highway Commissioner to combine sections of State highways under a common name or designation, 3056.

Bill No. 876, (House No. 321), Amending Township Code, by providing for system of sewers and drains in townships of second class, 2368.

Bill No. 1240, Validating certain temporary indebtedness of school districts of second, third and fourth class, 3381.

Bills introduced by
No. 266.
Making appropriation to Altoona Hospital, 227.

No. 267.
Making appropriation to Mercy Hospital, of Altoona, 227.

No. 268.
Making appropriation to Nason Hospital Association, of Roaring Spring, 227.

No. 269.
Making appropriation to J. C. Blair Memorial Hospital, of Huntingdon, 227.

No. 288.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Blair County, 253.

No. 300.
Supplement to act of 1923, prohibiting the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors for beverage purposes, 287.

No. 394.
Amending act of 1911, establishing public school system, with regard to issuance of farm or domestic service permit for employment of children during term of compulsory attendance, 529.

No. 458.
Making deficiency appropriation to the Pennsylvania Industrial Reformatory, at Huntingdon, 570.

No. 459.
Making appropriation to Pennsylvania Industrial Reformatory, at Huntingdon, 571.

No. 563.
Establishing as a State highway a certain section of public road in Huntingdon County, 878.

SNYDER, PLYMOUTH W.—Continued.

No. 891.
To improve and regulate the civil service of the Commonwealth, 1510.

Bills reported by
No. 48.
Prohibiting the sale of adulterated or misbranded fruit syrups, 176.

No. 86.
Amending act of 1911, establishing public school system, by changing penalty to be added to delinquent school taxes and providing for rebates in school districts of second class, 167-168.

No. 96.
Amending the Pure Food Act of 1909, by eliminating statement required on packages of food containing sodium benzoate or of sulphur dioxide in dried fruits or molasses, 118.

No. 200.
Amending act establishing public school employes' retirement system, by providing that payment of annuity to employes separated prior to eestablishment of retirement system, 528.

No. 224.
Authorizing issue and sale of bonds for forestry purposes, 2457.

No. 244.
To repeal section 1 of act of 1911, for protection of trees and woodlands, 476.

No. 311.
Amending act establishing public school system, by providing that special education shall be given certain children to be designated by mental clinics, 528.

No. 312.
Amending act establishing public school system, by providing for assistance to blind or deaf students, 528.

No. 313.
Amending act fixing period of instruction in institutions for instruction of blind, 528.

No. 314.
Further amending act establishing public school system, by providing for education of blind, deaf or crippled children, 528.

No. 400.
Authorizing the Superintendent of Public Instruction to fix and collect reasonable fees for certain services rendered by the Department of Public Instruction, 644.

No. 440, (House No. 471).
Providing for the quarantine and control of the European Corn Borer, 1221.

No. 547.
Amending act enabling incorporated hospital associations to acquire certain State hospitals, 2130.

No. 591.
Amending act establishing public school employes' retirement system, by providing for reinstatement of persons separated from school service for more than five years, 1614.

No. 670, (House No. 857).
Amending act regulating manufacture and sale of mattresses, pillows, upholstered furniture, etc., 3059.

No. 876, (House No. 321).
Amending Township Code, by providing system of sewers and drains in townships of second class, 2224.

SNYDER, PLYMOUTH W.—Continued.

No. 1024.
Prohibiting the investment of funds of building and loan associations in syndicated or equal lien loans, 2625.

No. 1110, (House No. 1114).
Amending School Code, by providing appropriation for schools closed or discontinued in districts of fourth class under act of 1901, 2484.

No. 1280, (House No. 1458).
Amending Township Code, by equalizing division of tax for fire companies in townships of first class, 3191.

Congratulations extended to, upon seventy-fourth birthday, 797.

Member of special committees, 5, 70, 276, 1613, 3901.

Member of standing committees, 60-62.

Motion by, to
Recommit Bill No. 300, United Dry Bill, 539.

Recommit Bill No. 394, Amending School Code, with regard to issuance of farm or domestic service permit for employment of children during term of compulsory attendance, 833.

Recommit Bill No. 900, Amending act regulating primary elections, by limiting candidates filing nomination petitions to one party, 3328.

Reconsider vote on Bill No. 290, Supplementing act authorizing State Highway Commissioner to combine sections of State highways under a common name or designation, 3056.

Reconsider vote on Bill No. 900, Amending act regulating primary elections, by limiting candidates filing nomination petitions to one party, 3328.

Petition presented by
Favoring legislation taking over certain township road leading from Mapleton Depot Borough to Route No. 192, 2089.

Qestions of personal privilege raised by, on
Appreciation of congratulations on seventy-fourth birthday, 797.

Senate concurrent resolution authorizing appointment of a committee of members of the House and Senate to represent Pennsylvania at the Inauguration of Calvin Coolidge as President of the United States, 658.

Vote on Senate Bill No. 110, Amending act authorizing counties to organize a State Association of District Attorneys, 176.

Remarks by, on
Bill No. 39, Providing for one collector for State and county taxes in cities of third class, 649.

Bill No. 300, United Dry Bill, 539, 826-827, 829-830.

Bill No. 626, (House No. 35), Regulating issuance, execution and return of search warrants, 1537.

Motion to recommit Bill No. 1087, (House No. 392), General Appropriation Bill, 2387.

Senate concurrent resolution recalling from House, House Bill No. 1089, making appropriation to carry out provisions of act for the encouragement of agriculture, 3372.

Resolutions, concurrent, offered by
Authorizing appointment of committee to act in conjunction with House committee to inform Governor that General Assembly is organized, 5.

Authorizing appointment of committee to act in conjunction with House committee to inform Governor that General Assembly is ready to adjourn sine die, 3901.

SNYDER, PLYMOUTH W.—Continued.

Creating a commission to investigate history text books in the public schools, 3177.

Recalling from House, House Bill No. 1089, Making appropriation to carry out provisions of act for the encouragement of agriculture, 3372.

SODIUM BENZOATE (see food).

SOFFEL, GEORGE H., Representative from Allegheny County, (Sixth District)

Bill introduced by
No. 1169.
Requiring the State Dental Council and Examining Board to license certain persons to practice dentistry, 1232.

Bills reported by
No. 72.
Making appropriation to Children's Aid Society of Franklin County, 946.

No. 86.
Making appropriation to Beacon Light Mission, near Bradford, 946.

No. 90.
Making appropriation to Erie Home for Friendless, 946.

No. 101.
Making appropriation to York Society to Protect Children and Aged Persons, 946.

No. 102.
Making appropriation to Elmwood Home for Boys, at Erie, 946.

No. 1062.
Making appropriation to Pennhurst State School, 1261.

No. 1299, (Senate No. 374).
Making appropriation to State Industrial Home for Women, at Muncy, 1683.

Election returns, 28.

Member of standing committees, 73-78.

Oath of office administered to, 36.

SOFT DRINKS (see drinks).

SOLDIERS AND SAILORS' MEMORIAL BRIDGE (see bridge, Constitution).

SOLDIERS AND SAILORS OF THE REVOLUTIONARY WAR, imposing certain duties on the Adjutant General and making an appropriation, concerning the marking of graves of

Senate Bill No. 349.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Earnest, 413.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 413.
Reported without amendment, 877.
First reading, 914.
Second reading, 1017.
Third reading and final passage, 1196.
Returned from House without amendments in which Senate concurred, 3368.
Signed by President, 3479.

In House (No. 1249.)
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1374.
Reported with amendment, 3071.
First reading, 3079.
Second reading, 3208.
Third reading and final passage, 3428.
Returned from Senate with House amendments concurred in, 3456.
Signed by Speaker, 3618.

SOLDIERS' BONUS (see Constitution).

SOLDIERS, COLORED, and making appropriation, creating a commission for erection of a statue to commemorate the services of

House Bill No. 1461.
Read in place in House by Mr. Hart, 2142.
Referred to Committee on Military, 2142.
Re-referred to Committee on Appropriations, 2290.

SOLDIERS' ORPHAN SCHOOL, Members of Board of Trustees of, nominated, 16; nominations laid upon table, 23; referred to Committee on Finance, 60; reported with favorable recommendation, 3538; nominations confirmed, 3559.

SOLDIERS, SAILORS AND MARINES, and of children admitted to Pennsylvania Soldiers' Orphan Industrial School and Soldiers' Orphans Schools, making appropriation for payment of expenses required by act providing for continuance of education and maintenance of destitute orphans of

House Bill No. 1017.
Read in place in House by Mr. McCaig, 922.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 922.

SOLDIERS, SAILORS AND MARINES (see also American Legion, Armistice Day, Constitution, Disabled Veterans' Commission, Memorial Day, memorial halls, Military Reservation, monuments, National Guard, Naval Reserve Officers, taxation, Twenty-eighth Division, Veterans of Foreign Wars).

SOLDIERS, SAILORS AND MARINES, designated as "deceased service men" at county expense, and for the burial of the widows thereof, providing for the burial of certain

House Bill No. 1608.
Read in place in House by Mr. Lucas, 2394.
Referred to Committee on Military, 2394.
Reported without amendment, 2517.
First reading, 2738.
Second reading, 2977-2978.
Third reading and final passage, 3269.
Returned from Senate with amendments in which House concurred, 3824.
Signed by Speaker, 4001.

In Senate (No. 1318).
Referred to Committee on Military Affairs, 3182.
Reported without amendment, 3319.
First reading, 3408.
Second reading and amended, 3523-3524.
Third reading and final passage, 3698-3699.
Returned from House with Senate amendments concurred in, 3738.
Signed by President, 3892.

SOLDIERS, SAILORS AND MARINES of Pennsylvania who served in World War, and making appropriation, providing medals for certain

House Bill No. 982.
Read in place in House by Mr. Earley, 843.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 843.

SOLDIERS, SAILORS, MARINES AND WAR NURSES, of the World War, providing for the preservation in the office of county commissioners of names and records of

Senate Bill No. 20.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. MacDade, 64.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 64.
Reported without amendment, 117.
First reading, 125.
Second reading and amended, 149.
Third reading and final passage, 170.
Returned from House without amendment, 2126.
Signed by President pro tempore, 2130.
Concurrent resolution recalling bill from Governor, 2745.
Resolution returned from House concurred in, 2803.
Resolution approved by Governor, vote on final passage and on third reading reconsidered and bill recommitted, 2908.

In House (No. 571).
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 201.
Reported without amendment, 1483.
First reading, 1562.
Second reading, 1729.
Third reading and final passage, 2170-2171.
Signed by Speaker, 2254.
Resolution recalling bill from Governor concurred in, 2848.

SOLICITATION OF MONEYS for charitable and patriotic purposes, by fixing the powers and duties of the Department of Public Welfare, amending act of 1919, regulating

House Bill No. 1626.
Read in place in House by Mr. Edmonds, 2394.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Local, 2394.
Reported without amendment, 2807.
First reading, 2949.
Second reading and amended, 3083-3084.
Third reading and final passage, 3311-3312.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3622.
Signed by Speaker, 4006.

In Senate (No. 1344).
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 3188.
Reported without amendment, 3190.
First reading, 3199.
Second reading, 3392.
Third reading and final passage, 3508.
Signed by President, 3888-3889.

SOLICITATION OF MONEYS for charitable, religious and patriotic purposes, regulating

Senate Bill No. 1055.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Leslie, 2129.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 2129.
Reported without amendment, 3021.
First reading, 3061.
Second reading and amended, 3151-3152.
Third reading and final passage, 3345.
Returned from House without amendment, 3742.
Signed by President, 3869.

In House (No. 1757).
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 3440.
Reported without amendment, 3475.
First reading, 3475.
Second reading, 3615.
Third reading and final passage 3839.
Signed by Speaker 3976.

SOLICITOR AND SOLICITORS (see building and loan associations, county, recorder of deeds, register of wills, sheriffs).

SOMERSET COUNTY (see highway, normal school).

SOMERSET STATE NORMAL SCHOOL (see normal school).

SONES, CHARLES W., Senator from Twenty-fourth District, (Columbia, Lycoming, Montour and Sullivan Counties).

Amendments offered by, to
Bill No. 374, Making appropriation to State Industrial Home for Women, at Muncy, 3170, 3326.

Bills introduced by
No. 218.
Making appropriation to Williamsport Training Home for Girls, 169.

No. 219.
Making appropriation to Williamsport Hospital, 169.

No. 220.
Making appropriation to Florence Crittenton Mission, of Williamsport, 169.

No. 221.
Making appropriation to Home for Friendless, of Williamsport, 169.

No. 222.
Making appropriation to Berwick Hospital, 169.

No. 223.
Making appropriation to Bloomsburg Hospital, 169.

No. 246.
Amending act of 1919, for the imposition and collection of certain inheritance taxes, by reducing rate of collateral inheritance taxes, 204.

No. 374.
Making appropriation to State Industrial Home for Women, at Muncy, 473.

SONES, CHARLES W.—Continued.

No. 465.
Amending act of 1917, regulating practice of pharmacy, relative to experience acquired in drug dispensaries of hospitals and registration of drug stores and pharmacists, 645.

No. 466.
Supplement to act of 1917, regulating practice of pharmacy, providing for registration of apprentices by State Board of Pharmacy, 645.

No. 587.
Making appropriation to Aged Colored Women's Home, at Williamsport, 992.

No. 1211.
Amending act of 1913, giving status of a depositor, as to preference over other creditors, to persons or corporations accepting from a bank or trust company its check in payment of a depositor's check, 2860.

Bills reported by
No. 82.
Repealing act imposing State tax on anthracite coal, 1755.

No. 199.
Making it unlawful to drive over certain interstate bridges with loads of excessive weight, 203.

No. 1211.
Amending act giving status of depositors, as to preference over other creditors, to persons or corporations accepting from banks or trust companies their checks in payment of depositors' checks, 3177.

Member of conference committee, 2137, 3170.

Member of special committees, 127.

Member of standing committees, 60-62.

Motion by, for
Executive Session to rise, 745.

Motion by, to
Adjourn, 214.

Consent to Executive nominations, 745.

Recommit Bill No. 18, Allowing appeals from orders of court discharging motions and rules to set aside extra territorial service in equity cases, 147.

Recommit Bill No. 30, Fixing salary of sheriffs in counties of sixth class, 1525.

Recommit Bill No. 102, Providing it shall not be a defense in an action against a corporation to prove a negotiable instrument was issued contrary to by-laws, 172.

Recommit Bill No. 510, (House No. 673), Amending act for incorporation and government of cities of third class, by changing salaries of councilmen and mayors, 1518-1519.

Recommit Bill No. 992, (House No. 965), Amending act of 1893, relating to mandamus, by making same applicable to all State officers, commissions and bureaus, excepting the Governor, 2232, 2891.

Recommit Bill No. 1216, Making appropriation to State Industrial Home for Women, at Muncy, 3141.

Reconsider vote on Bill No. 374, Making appropriation to State Industrial Home for Women, at Muncy, 3170, 3326.

Suspend rule 21, requiring amended bills to be noted on calendar, 2914.

Suspend rule 38, relative to Executive nominations, 745.

Nomination of Hon. Harvey Huffman for election as President pro tempore, presented by, 4, 3900.

SONES, CHARLES W.—Continued.

Remarks by, on
Bill No. 992, (House No. 965), Amending act of 1893 relating to mandamus, by making same applicable to all State officers, commissions and bureaus, excepting the Governor, 2891.

Resolution, concurrent, offered by
Recalling from Governor Senate Bill No. 374, Making appropriation to State Industrial Home for Women, at Muncy, 3125.

SOUTH SIDE HOSPITAL (see appropriation).

SOWERS, CLINTON A., Representative from Philadelphia County, (Thirteenth District)

Amendments offered by, to
Bill No. 279, fixing salaries of judges, 459, 2334-2335.

Bill No. 989, (Senate No. 279), Amending act providing for safety guards upon passenger elevators, 1488.

Bill No. 1371, Amending act for better government of cities of first class, by providing that a person must be a citizen of United States five years to hold office of mayor, 3108.

Bills introduced by
No. 34.
Amending act of 1917, relating to estates of decedents, by increasing widow's and children's exemptions, and permitting widowers to claim the same from the wife's estate, 80.

No. 35.
Regulating issuance, execution and return of search warrants, 80.

No. 50.
Amending act of 1907, providing for the protection of insane persons, with regard to appointment of guardians by debtors, 81.

No. 52.
Providing for sale of property held by husband and wife as tenants by entireties where they have been divorced, 81.

No. 217.
Providing for the incorporation and regulation of savings and loan associations, 94.

No. 218.
Amending Prohibition Enforcement Act of 1923, by requiring affirmative proof of unlawful sale, etc., of intoxicating liquor before closing of buildings, 94.

No. 221.
Amending act of 1919, providing for appointment by district attorney of county detectives in counties of first class, by authorizing appointment of additional county detectives, 94.

No. 345.
Amending act of 1923, concerning the domicile of a married woman, by extending purposes of act, 132.

No. 349.
Providing for the election of an additional judge of court of common pleas numbers one and two of Philadelphia County, 132.

No. 564.
Amending act of 1923, prohibiting the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors, by declaring places for sale thereof a nuisance, 218-219.

No. 568.
Amending act of 1923, prohibiting the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors, with regard to the manufacture of non-intoxicating drinks for use in private dwellings, 219.

SOWERS, CLINTON A.—Continued.

No. 569.
Providing that negligence of servants or employes of municipalities shall be attributable to the municipailties responsible for compensation or wages, 219.

No. 594.
Amending act of 1893, relating to husband and wife, by authorizing married women to mortgage and convey real estate to same extent as married men, 220.

No. 660.
Amending act of 1907, creating Department of Wharves, Docks and Ferries in cities of first class, by requiring permit for extension, construction or alteration of bridges, 293.

No. 713.
Amending act of 1830, for levy and collection of taxes upon court proceedings, etc., by imposing additional tax on deeds and conveyances of real estate, 385.

No. 715.
Amending act of 1901, relative to verdicts and judgments in actions of ejectment, by providing that defendant's answer must be filed within fifteen days, 385.

No. 737.
Providing for appeals from all judgments, orders and decrees of the various courts, 386.

No. 738.
Amending act of 1921, increasing salaries of tipstaves in counties of first class, by further increasing said salaries, 386.

No. 772.
Amending act of 1923, prohibiting manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors, by making lawful natural cider and fruit juices and to manufacture vinegar therefrom, 489.

No. 828.
Further amending act of 1874, for incorporation and regulation of certain corporations, by providing that a legal quorum of charitable corporations may consist of less than a majority, 550.

No. 962.
Increasing the number of courts of common pleas in Philadelphia County, 749.

No. 1088.
Providing for notification of witnesses for the defendant in criminal cases where the accused is held for want of bail, 1038.

No. 1167.
Amending act of 1919, authorizing appointment of interpreters in each county, by fixing salary thereof, 1232.

No. 1168.
Amending act of 1875, relative to magistrates' courts in Philadelphia, by providing for appointment of clerks therein, 1232.

No. 1267.
Further amending act of 1913, establishing Philadelphia County Court, by increasing salaries of judges of said court, 1546.

No. 1269.
Providing that the address of all mortgages of second mortgages shall be noted on the margin of the record of the first mortgage, 1546.

No. 1275.
Amending act of 1913, establishing Philadelphia County Court, by providing for additional associate judges, 1546.

SOWERS, CLINTON A.—Continued.

No. 1371.
Amending act of 1919, for better government of cities of first class, by providing that a person must be a citizen of United States for five years to hold office of mayor, 1680.

No. 1384.
Authorizing married women to appoint attorneys-in-fact to mortgage or convey real estate, 1827.

No. 1391.
Amending act of 1905, providing for the presentation of libels in divorce to courts of common pleas by eliminating alias and pluries subpoena from act, 1827-1828.

No. 1649.
Providing for the notification of friends of persons committed to jail awaiting hearings, of the charges preferred against them and the time of trial, 2396.

Bills reported by
No. 737.
Providing for appeals from all judgments, orders and decrees of the various courts, 846.

No. 760.
Supplement to act regulating operation of motor vehicles, providing for registration thereof, and licensing of operators by county commissioners in counties of first class, 1043.

No. 841, (Senate No. 19).
Making incurable insanity a cause for divorce, 2724.

No. 1081, (Senate No. 107).
Joint resolution proposing amendment to Constitution, authorizing bond issue for Pennsylvania State College, 1483.

No. 1221, (Senate No. 380).
Concerning conditional sales, 2721.

No. 1376, (Senate No. 567).
Amending act fixing salaries of officers and employes in office of recorder of deeds in counties of first class, 2723.

No. 1498.
Regulating the pressing, sale and shipment of baled hay and straw, 3094.

No. 1513, (Senate No. 896).
Authorizing Allegheny County Court to appoint interpreters, 2723.

No. 1685, (Senate No. 1143).
Fixing fee to be charged for issuing marriage licenses, 3287.

No. 1696, (Senate No. 552).
Regulating the manufacture, use and sale of motion picture films, 3287.

No. 1733, (Senate No. 1215).
Prohibiting corporations from pleading usury as a defense, 3287.

No. 1748, (Senate No. 1197).
Amending Public Service Company Act, by giving Commission jurisdiction over certain public service companies outside the State in conjunction with commissions of other States, 3299.

No. 1756, (Senate No. 918).
Enabling municipalities operating water works to require property owners to install meters, 3474.

Election returns, 32.

Leave of absence granted, 1853.

Member of conference committee, 2502.

Member of standing committees, 73-78.

Motion by, to
Adjourn, 1746, 2339.

SOWERS, CLINTON A.—Continued.

Adopt report of Committee on Judiciary General on the official conduct of Hon. John A. Berkey, Judge of the Sixteenth Judicial District, 2400.

Drop from calendar House Bill No. 1587, providing for continuance of criminal cases and the granting of new trials when comments are made by judge or other persons adverse to or commendatory of the verdict of any jury, 3307.

Postpone Bill No. 323, amending act relating to parents of minor children, by giving mother equal rights with father, 1570.

Postpone Bill No. 410, providing for appointment of board of physicians to determine mental condition of defendants claiming immunity because of insanity, 2575.

Postpone Bill No. 618, (Senate No. 1), authorizing the issue and sale of bonds for highway purposes, 862.

Read certain bills for first time, 3095.

Recommit Bill No. 34, amending act relating to decedents' estates, by increasing widow's and children's exemptions, 496.

Recommit Bill No. 52, providing for the disposal of property by entireties in case of divorce, 496.

Recommit Bill No. 569, providing that negligence of a servant or employe of a municipality shall be attributable to the municipality responsible for his wages, 1243.

Recommit Bill No. 737, providing for appeals from all judgments, orders and decrees of the various courts, 846.

Recommit Bill No. 1088, providing for notification of defendant in criminal cases where the accused is held for want of bail, 1587.

Recommit Bill No. 1132, establishing a judges advisory council, 2311.

Recommit Bill No. 1293, (Senate No. 123), amending act regulating employment of labor, by appropriating boiler inspection fees to the Department of Labor and Industry, 2304.

Recommit Bill No. 1384, authorizing married women to appoint attorneys-in-fact to mortgage or convey real estate, 3108.

Reconsider vote on Bill No. 1412, (Senate No. 516), making appropriation to Department of Welfare for the organization of an orthopaedic unit, 3651.

Refer to Committee House resolution authorizing Committee on Judiciary General to inquire into the official conduct of Judge Berkey, 444-445.

Oath of office administered to, 36.

Objections to House concurrent resolution authorizing Chief Clerk of House to borrow money to defray expenses of Berkey impeachment proceedings, 941. Withdrawn, 987.

Point of order raised by, on

House concurrent resolution authorizing Chief Clerk of House to borrow money to defray expenses of Berkey impeachment proceedings, 941.

Presentation of testimonial to Clarence E. Seiler, Chief Page of House, 3992.

Remarks by, on

Bill No. 35, Regulating issuance, execution and return of search warrants, 1235-1236.

Bill No. 279, Fixing salaries of judges, 2695-2696.

Bill No. 323, Amending act relating to parents of minor children, by giving the mother equal rights with father, 1569.

SOWERS, CLINTON A.—Continued.

Bill No. 537, Joint resolution proposing amendment to Constitution, granting exemptions in cases of inheritance and income taxes, 2575.

Bill No. 579, (Senate No. 110), Amending act authorizing counties to organize a State association of district attorneys, 2050.

Bill No. 589, Permitting fishing on Sunday with one rod and two hooks, 2151.

Bill No. 607, Regulating and establisning fees of justices of peace, aldermen and magistrates, 1744.

Bill No. 624, Authorizing county treasurers, registers of wills, recorders of deeds, clerks of courts, sheriffs and prothonotaries of counties of fifth class to employ attorneys, 682.

Bill No. 637, Amending the Penal Code, by providing that the penalty for murder of first degree shall be either death or life imprisonment at the discretion of the jury or court, 2149.

Bill No. 655, Requiring railroad companies to properly man their trains, 1557-1558.

Bill No. 743, Amending act establishing State Industrial Home for Women, at Muncy, by changing procedure of transfer, sentence, commitment, etc., 2705.

Bill No. 841, (Senate No. 19), Making incurable insanity a cause for divorce, 3664.

Bill No. 1008, Relating to parole of convicts, 3266.

Bill No. 1071, (Senate No. 300), United Dry Bill, 1721.

Bill No. 1088, Providing for notification of defendant in criminal cases where the accused is held for want of bail, 2335-2336.

Bill No. 1279, Amending act concerning divorces, by eliminating alias subpoenas in divorce actions, 2587-2588.

Bill No. 1364, Amending act of 1893, relating to husband wife, by authorizing married women to become bail, 3288-3289.

Bill No. 1371, Amending act for better government of cities of first class, by providing that a person must be a citizen of the United States five years to hold office of mayor, 3448-3449.

Bill No. 1407, (Senate No. 363), Further amending act establishing public school employes' retirement system, by giving employes certain additional service credit, changing rules relative to State annuity, etc., 2732.

Bill No. 1412, (Senate No. 516), Making appropriation to Department of Welfare for the organization of an orthopaedic unit, 3651.

Bill No. 1451, Repealing act of 1861, relating to reference and arbitration in city and county of Philadelphia, 2584.

Bill No. 1591, Amending act for the assignment of judges to districts other than their own, by limiting the power of judges assigned to civil business, 3281-3282.

Senate concurrent resolution authorizing appointment of committee of members of House and Senate to represent Pennsylvania at the Coolidge Inauguration, 674, 675.

Motion to recommit Bill No. 1293, (Senate No. 123), Amending act regulating employment of labor, by appropriating boiler inspection fees to Department of Labor and Industry, 2304.

Resolutions offered by

Authorizing adjournment of House in memory of the late David H. Lane, of Philadelphia, 133.

Fixing April sixth as last day for introduction of bills in House, 1043.

JOWERS, CLINTON A.—Continued.

Resolution, concurrent, offered by
Petitioning Congress to call a convention for proposing an amendment to the Eighteenth Amendment of Constitution of United States relative to prohibition, 845.

SPARRING (see boxing).

SPEAKER of House of Representatives, announcements by, 57, 163, 186, 202, 273, 297, 299, 446, 467, 553, 605, 690, 987, 1268, 1378, 1712, 1841, 1928, 2339, 2715, 2735, 2825, 2828, 3093, 3224, 3236, 3587, 3848.

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SPEER, GARNET R., Representative from Allegheny County, (Twelfth District)

Amendments offered by, to
Bill No. 983, Amending School Code, with regard to payment of per capita school tax in school districts of second, third and fourth class, 2526.

Bill No. 1562, (Senate No. 591), Amending act establishing public school employes' retirement system, by providing for reinstatement of persons separated from school service for more than five years, 3663-3664.

Bills introduced by
No. 238.
Making appropriation to Boys' Industrial Home of Western Pennsylvania, at Oakdale, 95.

No. 983.
Amending act of 1911, Establishing public school system, with regard to payment of per capita school tax in school districts of second, third and fourth class, 843.

Bills reported by
No. 50.
Amending act relating to the protection of the insane, 672.

No. 676.
Fixing salaries of deputy register, clerks and employes in office of register of wills in counties of first class, 672.

No. 983.
Amending School Code, with regard to payment of per capita tax in school districts of second, third and fourth class, 2249.

No. 1103, (Senate No. 393).
Amending and repealing part of School Code, relative to reclassification of high schools and attendance of pupils in higher grade in other districts, 1550.

No. 1109.
Amending act providing for appointment of county detectives by district attorneys in certain counties, 1233.

No. 1144.
Providing for the organization of a commission for the selection of jurors in counties of second class, 2249.

No. 1713, (Senate No. 1022).
Further amending School Code, by providing that directors may incur indebtedness to refund obligations outstanding since December, 1921, and thereafter renewed, 3253.

Bill returned by
No. 120.
Amending act prohibiting superintendents, principals and other school employes from being members of school board, 296.

Election returns, 28.

Leave of absence granted, 1929.

SPEER, GARNET R.—Continued.

Member of standing committees, 73-78-91.

Oath of office administered to, 36.

Remarks by, on
Bill No. 983, Amending School Code, with regard to payment of per capita school tax in school districts of second, third and fourth class, 3115.

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SPENCER, MILTON, Representative from Cambria County, (Second District)

Bills introduced by
No. 132.
Making appropriation to Miners' Hospital of Northern Cambria at Spangler, 86.

No. 1006.
Making deficiency appropriation to Miners' Hospital of Northern Cambria, at Spangler, 921.

Election returns, 29.

Leave of absence granted, 1853.

Member of standing committees, 73-78.

Oath of office administered to, 36.

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SPROWLS, GEORGE B., Senator from Forty-sixth District, (Greene and Washington Counties)

Bills introduced by
No. 69.
Amending act imposing State tax on liquid fuels, 68.

No. 70.
Making appropriation to Institute of Practical Arts, of Old Concord, 69.

No. 71.
Amending act regulating use and operation of motor vehicles, by making weight instead of horsepower basis for registration fees, 69.

No. 148.
Constituting the board of trustees of Washington and Jefferson College the James A. Beaver Memorial Commission, 119.

No. 1214.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Washington and Greene Counties, 2861.

No. 1262.
Establishing as a State highway a certain section of public road in Allegheny and Washington Counties, 3060.

Bills reported by
No. 428, (House No. 360).
Amending act requiring license to fish, 1222.

No. 585.
Authorizing the purchase by the Commonwealth of agricultural lands suited to growing forest tree seedlings, 1222.

No. 1106, (House No. 890).
Further amending School Code, by providing for reassignment of children when transportation is not provided in district, 3023.

Leave of absence granted, 411, 1955.

Member of special committee, 3901.

Member of standing committees, 60-62.

Petition presented by
Against adoption of proposed 20th Amendment to Constitution of United States, 103.

Question of personal privilege raised by, on
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SPROWLS, GEORGE B.—Continued.

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STADTLANDER, WILLIAM F., Representative from Allegheny County, (Eighth District)

Amendments offered by, to

Bill No. 106, Amending act requiring banks and trust companies to file of record names of persons authorized to make entries on records of mortgages, 264-265.

Bill No. 784, Amending act relating to deeds for conveying or releasing lands, 2538.

Bill No. 1348, Amending act regulating sale of securities, by exempting building and loan associations, banks and trust companies from provisions of act, 2444.

Bill No. 1351, Amending act requiring cities of second class to establish pension fund for employes, 2564.

Bills introduced by

No. 104.
Providing for official seals for aldermen, magistrates, justices of peace and notaries public, 84.

No. 106.
Amending act of 1921, requiring banks and trust companies to file of record names of persons authorized to make entries on records of mortgages, by extending act to all corporations, copartnerships and associations, 85.

No. 111.
Authorizing the discontinuance of indices in record books where counties have installed separate special indices, 85.

No. 112.
Authorizing the recording of deeds by photographic process, 85.

No. 113.
Providing for the registration of deeds from photostatic copies, 85.

No. 114.
Regulating the recording of deeds containing illegible matter, 85.

No. 115.
Prohibiting registration of motor vehicles or the issuance of operators' licenses to aliens, 85.

No. 183.
Further amending act of 1901, for government of cities of second class, by providing for division of such cities into councilmanic districts, and for election and compensation of councilmen, 89.

No. 784.
Amending act of 1909, relating to deeds for conveying or releasing lands, by prescribing with more particularity the interest conveyed and abolishing personal seal thereon, 490.

No. 785.
Providing for publication and distribution of reports of examinations of building and loan associations, 490.

No. 1115.
Permitting the establishment of saving funds by charitable organizations, colleges, Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A. branches and other educational and character building organizations, 1227.

No. 1342.
Making it unlawful to mutual savings fund or building and loan associations to charge a withdrawal or membership fee in excess of certain amount, and further regulating the making of mortgages, 1678.

STANDTLANDER, WILLIAM F.—Continued.

No. 1348.
Amending act of 1923, regulating sale of securities, by exempting building and loan associations, banks and trust companies from provisions of act, 1679.

No. 1351.
Amending act of 1915, requiring cities of second class to establish a pension fund for employes, by regulating payment thereof, 1679.

No. 1560.
Amending act of 1911, requiring owners or operators of bituminous coal or clay mines to furnish maps of mines and workings along division of line of such lands, by regulating procedure in case of failure to furnish such maps, 2390.

Bills reported by

No. 39.
Regulating compensation of sheriffs in counties of sixth, seventh and eighth class for boarding prisoners, 1831.

No. 321.
Amending the Township Code, by providing for system of sewers and drains in townships of second class, 927.

No. 342.
Amending act for the health and safety of persons employed in and about bituminous coal mines, 755.

No. 432.
Amending act relating to the organization and procedure of the orphans' court, by authorizing said courts to establish a bill of costs for issuing marriage licenses, 305.

No. 997.
Amending act providing for licensing and regulating of private banks, 1830.

No. 1029.
Amending act of 1889, relating to taxation, by clarifying provisions of act with respect to taxation of public utilities owned and operated by municipalities, 1263.

No. 1711, (Senate No. 253).
Amending act relating to estates of decedents, by equalizing rights of males and females to letters of administration, 3411.

No. 1712, (Senate No. 254).
Amending act relating to wills, by giving the sole surviving parent the right to appoint a testamentary guardian for his or her minor child, 3411.

Election returns, 28.

Member of standing committees, 73-78.

Motion by, to

Adjourn, 642.

Postpone Bill No. 1407, (Senate No. 363), Further amending act establishing public school employes' retirement system, by giving employes certain additional service credit, etc., 2592.

Recommit Bill No. 112, Authorizing the recording of deeds by photographic process, 445, 446.

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STANDTLANDER, WILLIAM F.—Continued.

Oath of office administered to, 36.

Points of order raised by, on
Motion to adjourn, 3459.

Motion to suspend regular order of business in House, 3460.

Presentation of testimonial to J. Robert Kauffman, Messenger, House Library, 3996.

Remarks by, on
Bill No. 182, To restrain certain sports and parades on Memorial Day, 1744.

Bill No. 290, Making appropriation to Saint John's Hospital of Pittsburgh, 3075.

Bill No. 392, General Appropriation Bill for two years beginning June 1, 1925, 2853.

Bill No. 584, Regulating and determining what weight shall make a ton of coal, 3439-3440.

Bill No. 637, Amending the Penal Code, by providing that the penalty for murder of first degree shall be either death or life imprisonment at the discretion of the jury or court, 2147.

Bill No. 655, Requiring railroad companies to properly man their trains, 1558.

Bill No. 784, Amending act relating to deeds for conveying or releasing lands, 3223.

Bill No. 859, Making it unlawful to enter for certain purposes upon land posted as private property, 2062.

Bill No. 1027, Amending Game Code, with regard to hunting of wild turkeys at night and time for training dogs on certain game, 3258-3259.

Bill No. 1071, (Senate No. 300), United Dry Bill, 1839-1840.

Bill No. 1407, (Senate No. 363), Further amending act establishing public school employes' retirement system, by giving employes certain additional service credit, changing rules relative to State annuity, etc., 2732.

Bill No. 1438, Further amending act of 1889, relating to taxation, by changing rate of taxation on capital stock, and removing exemption granted laundering and manufacturing corporations, 2286-2287.

Motion to reconsider vote on Bill No. 1027, amending Game Code, with regard to hunting of wild turkeys at night, and time for training dogs on certain game, 3450.

Question of personal privilege relative to remarks in newspaper in reference to the Legislature attending the Presidential Inauguration, 757-758.

STAGE, prohibiting exposure of bare legs or uncovered body on

House Bill No. 1097.
Read in place in House by Mr. Burke, 1040.
Referred to Committee on Iron and Coal, 1040.
Re-referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 2398.
Reported with amendment, 2518.
First reading, 2739.
Second reading, 2984.
Recommitted, 3073.

STAIRWAYS (see buildings).

STANDARD TIME (see time).

STANDING COMMITTEES of Senate, resolution (Senate) by Stites, authorizing discharge of all, 3901.

STARK, OSCAR D., Representative from Wyoming County.

Amendments offered by, to
Bill No. 549, Making deficiency appropriation to carry out provisions of act for the encouragement of agriculture, 858.

STARK, OSCAR D.—Continued.

Bill No. 563, Enabling tax collectors to collect taxes for payment of which they have become personally liable without having collected same, 694.

Bill No. 763, Amending School Code, by requiring school districts to select depositories, 1589, 1882.

Bills introduced by
No. 273.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Wyoming County, 128.

No. 274.
Defining private waters, and the ownership of fish therein, 128.

No. 275.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Wyoming County, 128.

No. 276.
Making appropriation to State Highway Department for payment of rewards to townships of second class, 128.

No. 549.
Making deficiency appropriation to carry out provisions of act for encouragement of agriculture and the holding of agricultural exhibitions, 218.

No. 563.
Enabling tax collectors to collect taxes for which they are personally liable, and extending time for collection thereof, 218.

No. 763.
Amending act of 1911, establishing public school system, by requiring school districts to select depositories, 488.

No. 764.
Further amending act of 1889, relating to taxation, by removing exemption of taxation of capital of laundering and manufacturing corporations, 488.

No. 765.
Joint resolution proposing amendment to Constitution, authorizing General Assembly to impose and define inheritance taxes, 488.

No. 894.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Wyoming County, 670.

No. 1116.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Wyoming and Luzerne Counties, 1228.

No. 1462.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Wyoming County, 2142.

No. 1463.
Providing for construction and maintenance of State highways to connect borough and township thorough-fares, 2142.

No. 1579.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Wyoming County, 2391.

Bills reported by
No. 70.
Making appropriation to Hahnemann Hospital, of Scranton, 946.

No. 71.
Making appropriation to Chambersburg Hospital, 946.

No. 73.
Making appropriation to Waynesboro Hospital, 946.

No. 79.
Making appropriation to Memorial Hospital, at Roxborough, Philadelphia, 946.

STARK, OSCAR D.—Continued.

No. 81.
Making appropriation-to-Lying in Charity Hospital, of Philadelphia, 946.

No. 361.
Amending act relating to dogs, by providing for collection of license fees by county treasurers, 296.

No. 372.
Reappropriating to Department of Public Instruction a part of the unused balance of appropriation for liquidation of indebtedness of normal schools, 1260.

No. 549.
Making deficiency appropriation to carry out provisions of act for the encouragement of agriculture, 672-673.

No. 1225, (Senate No. 458).
Making deficiency appropriation to Pennsylvania Industrial Reformatory, at Huntingdon, 1553.

No. 1652, (Senate No. 960).
Making it unlawful to indicate any other than standard time on any public building or thoroughfare, 3094.

Election returns, 33.

Member of standing committees, 73-78.

Oath of office administered to, 36.

Remarks by, on
Bill No. 763, Amending School Code, by requiring school districts to select depositories, 2047.

Report of Committee on Compare Bills presented by, 4010.

STATE-AID (see highways, hospitals, school buildings).

STATE COLLEGE (see Constitution, Pennsylvania State College).

STATE COUNCIL FOR THE BLIND (see blind).

STATE COUNCIL OF EDUCATION, member of, nominated, 14; nominations laid upon table, 23; referred to Committee on Finance, 60; reported with favorable recommendation, 3538; nomination confirmed, 3559.

STATE EMPLOYES RETIREMENT BOARD, member of, nominated, 14; nomination laid upon table, 23; referred to Committee on Finance, 60; reported with favorable recommendation, 3538; nomination confirmed, 3559.

STATE EMPLOYES (see moving, retirement).

STATE HOSPITAL (see appropriation to, etc., Selinsgrove, Wernersville).

STATE INDUSTRIAL HOME FOR WOMEN, at Muncy, by changing procedure of transfer, sentence and commitment, and providing a method of transfer to and from Laurelton State Village, amending act of 1913, establishing

House Bill No. 743.
Read in place in House by Mr. Sterling, 442.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 442.
Reported with amendment, 2163.
First reading, 2296.
Second reading and amended, 2428-2430.
Third reading and postponed for present, 2582-2583.
Resumed and passed finally, 2701-2706.
Returned from Senate with amendments in which House concurred, 3585.
Signed by Speaker, 3750-3751.

Remarks on, by
Alexander, 2701-2705.
Sterling, 2701-2705.
Williams, 2702.
Sowers, 2705.
Hart, 2705.

In Senate (No. 1191).
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 2623.
Reported with amendment, 3022.
First reading, 3063.
Second reading and amended, 3157-3158.
Third reading and final passage, 3363-3365.

STATE INDUSTRIAL HOME FOR WOMEN.—Continued.

Returned from House with Senate amendments concurred in, 3513.
Signed by President pro tempore, 3681.

Remarks on, by
Macdade, 3364-3365.

STATE INDUSTRIAL HOME FOR WOMEN, at Muncy, by changing procedure of transfer, sentence and commitment, and providing a method of transfer to and from Laurelton State Village, amending act of 1913, establishing

Senate Bill No. 403.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. MacDade, 530.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 530.

STATE INDUSTRIAL HOME FOR WOMEN, at Muncy, members of Board of Trustees of, nominated, 20; nominations laid upon table, 23; referred to Committee on Finance, 60; reported with favorable recommendation, 3538; nominations confirmed, 3559.

STATE INDUSTRIAL HOME FOR WOMEN, making appropriation to Auditor General to pay claim of contractor employed by commission appointed in 1913 to select a site for

House Bill No. 1529.
Read in place in House by Mr. Lafferty, 2246.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 2246.
Reported without amendment, 2399.
First reading, 2399.
Second reading, 2566.
Third reading and final passage, 2938.
Returned from Senate with amendments in which House concurred, 3570-3571..
Signed by Speaker, 3752.

In Senate (No. 1233).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 2916.
Reported without amendment, 2918.
First reading, 2922.
Second reading, 3050.
Third reading and amended, 3144.
Resumed and passed finally, 3327.
Returned from House with Senate amendments concurred in, 3513.
Signed by President pro tempore, 3682.

STATE INDUSTRIAL HOME FOR WOMEN, (see also appropriation).

STATE INSTITUTIONS FOR FEEBLE-MINDED (see McCoach).

STATE INSTITUTION FOR INEBRIATES, Joint resolution making appropriation to Auditor General to pay claim of architect employed by Commission for erection of

Senate Bill No. 46.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Schantz, 66.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 66.
Reported without amendment, 102.
First reading, 110.
Second reading, 122.
Third reading and final passage, 148.
Returned from House with amendments in which Senate concurred, 1661.
Signed by President pro tempore, 1820.
Approved by Governor, 2348.

In House (No. 506).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 185.
Reported with amendment, 1042.
First reading, 1282.
Second reading, 1378.
Third reading and final passage, 1686.
Returned from Senate with House amendments concurred in, 1745.
Signed by Speaker, 1851.

STATE LIBRARY AND MUSEUM, making appropriation to Department of Public Instruction for purchase of receptacles and equipment for

Senate Bill No. 1157.
Read in place in Senate by Mrs. Vare, 2597.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 2597.
Reported without amendment, 2598.
First reading, 2674.
Second reading, 2801.

STATE LIBRARY AND MUSEUM.—Continued.

Third reading and final passage, 2900.
Returned from House without amendment, 3733.
Signed by President pro tempore, 3740.

In House (No. 1707).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3068.
Reported without amendment, 3417.
First reading, 3417.
Second reading, 3588.
Third reading and final passage, 3768.
Signed by Speaker, 3848.

STATE LIBRARY AND MUSEUM (see also Museum).

STATE PARK AND HARBOR COMMISSION (see parks and Pennsylvania State Park and Harbor Commission).

STATE POLICE (see highway patrol, police).

STATE ROADS (see highways).

STATE (see also bills, board, civil service, classification, commission, Constitution, forest reserves, health associations, highway, hospital, hospitals, indebtedness, institutions, Military Reservation, parole, penitentiary, police, retirement, surplus products, tax).

STATE TREASURER, HON. CHARLES A. SNYDER, address of, submitted to Senate, 245; motion to print same in Appendix, agreed to, 245; motion reconsidered and address printed in Legislative Journal, in Senate, 248-252; in House, 256-260.

STATE TREASURER (see attorneys, Delaware River vote).

STATE TREASURY (see funds, moneys, printing, Treasury).

STATEMENTS, FALSE OR MISLEADING, concerning any merchandise, securities or services, making it unlawful to make

Senate Bill No. 660.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Daix, 1326.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 1326.

STATUES (see Monuments and Memorials).

STATUTES OF LIMITATIONS (see decedents' estates, workmen's compensation).

STAUDENMEIER, CHARLES W., Representative from Schuylkill County, (Second District).

Amendments offered by, to
Bill No. 475, Amending act fixing penalty for murder of first degree, 458-459.

Bills introduced by
No. 473.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Northumberland and Schuylkill Counties, 183.

No. 475.
Amending act of 1913, fixing penalty for murder of the first degree, by providing that the death penalty shall not be imposed upon persons under sixteen years of age, 183.

No. 761.
Amending act of 1921, making it a misdemeanor to unlawfully wear the American Legion insignia, by extending act to Veterans of Foreign Wars, 488.

No. 762.
Amending act of 1917, consolidating the law relating to townships, by making misfeasance of township supervisors a misdemeanor, 488.

No. 1283.
Relating to practice of naturopathy, and providing a Board of Naturopathic Education, Examination and Licensure, 1547.

Bills reported by
No. 98.
Amending act regulating operation of motor vehicles, by extending jurisdiction of magistrates in civil actions, 671.

No. 267.
Authorizing corporations to issue stock to employes at par value, 2033.

STAUDENMEIER, CHARLES W.—Continued.

No. 360.
Amending act requiring license to fish, 304.

No. 607.
Regulating and establishing fees of justices of peace, aldermen and magistrates, 1233.

No. 622.
Amending act imposing a State tax on liquid fuels, 510.

No. 719, (Senate No. 143).
Further amending act constituting the Allegheny County Court, the juvenile court of said county, 2032.

No. 720, (Senate No. 169).
Authorizing sheriffs and constables to enter buildings for sale of goods and chattels formerly levied upon, 1264.

No. 947, (Senate No. 271).
Amending act regulating cross-examination of a defendant in criminal trials, 3095.

No. 1098.
Regulating sale, licensing and use of deadly weapons, 2163-2164.

No. 1358.
Providing for building or rebuilding of inter-county bridges by an adjoining county or by a county and a city in an adjoining county, 2517.

Election returns, 32.

Leave of absence granted, 1545.

Member of standing committees, 73-78-91.

Motion by, to
Adjourn, 3122.

Oath of office administered to, 36.

Presentation of testimonial to R. A. Freiler, Assistant Desk Clerk of House, 3994.

Remarks by, on
Bill No. 308, Providing that territory annexed to cities of second class shall constitute a part of the poor district thereof, 929.

Bill No. 459, Repealing act imposing State tax on anthracite coal, 2500.

Bill No. 624, Authorizing county treasurers, registers of wills, recorders of deeds, clerks of courts, sheriffs and prothonotaries of counties of fifth class to employs attorneys, 682.

Bill No. 637, Amending the Penal Code, by providing that the penalty for murder of first degree shall be either death or life imprisonment at the discretion of the jury or court, 2147-2148.

Bill No. 732, Authorizing the establishment by counties of hospitals for treatment of tuberculosis, 873.

Bill No. 762, Amending the Township Code, by making misfeasance of township supervisors a misdemeanor, 1269.

Motion for House to recede from its amendments to Senate Bill No. 1134, regulating the election, drawing and summoning of jurors in counties of third class, 3988.

STAVITSKI, JOHN E., Representative from Luzerne County, (Fourth District).

Bills introduced by
No. 423.
Requiring building and loan associations to have a solicitor, 179.

STAVITSKI, JOHN E.—Continued.

No. 746.
Providing for one day of rest in seven for all employes, and permitting all forms of amusement to be held on Sundays or holidays, 443.

No. 1112.
Making appropriation to Nanticoke State Hospital, 1040.

No. 1264.
Amending act of 1830, relative to taxes upon court proceedings, by imposing an additional tax on deeds and conveyances of real estate, 1545.

No. 1272.
Relating to time of trial of defendants against whom bills of indictment have been returned, 1546.

No. 1330.
Amending act of 1911, establishing public school system, by abolishing per capita tax and providing for an occupation tax, 1677-1678.

No. 1553.
Amending act of 1913, regulating employment of females in certain establishments, by reducing hours of labor, 2247.

No. 1582.
Relating to paint-spraying machines and prohibiting certain uses thereof, 2391.

No. 1609.
Relating to public service companies serving gas to the public, and limiting their charges to services actually rendered, 2394.

Bills reported by
No. 99.
Validating proceedings and ordinances by councils in boroughs for paving and curbing of public highways, 186.

No. 768.
Making appropriation to Passavant Memorial Homes for Care of Epileptics, at Rochester, 1260.

No. 1304, (Senate No. 481).
Amending Township Code, by authorizing townships of first class to contract with private water companies for supply of water, 1682.

No. 1653, (Senate No. 1008).
Amending Borough Code, by increasing appropriation of money for municipal music, 3071.

Election returns, 31.

Member of standing committees, 73-78.

Motion by, to
Drop from calendar Bill No. 842, (Senate No. 144), Amending act regulating general elections, by increasing number of specimen ballots per district, 3759.

Drop from calendar Bill No. 843, (Senate No. 145), Amending act regulating primary elections, by increasing the number of specimen ballots per district, 3759.

Drop from calendar Bill No. 948, (Senate No. 13), Providing for ratification of proposed amendments to Constitution of United States by referendum vote, 3759.

Drop from calendar Bill No. 990, (Senate No. 342), Further amending Pure Food Act, by permitting the use of saccharin in foods for invalids, 3673.

Drop from calendar Bill No. 1581, Amending act providing for health and safety of persons employed in and about the bituminous coal mines, 3299.

Drop from calendar Bill No. 1732, (Senate No. 1134), Regulating the selection, drawing and summoning of jurors in counties of third class, 3760. (Withdrawn, 3760).

STAVITSKI, JOHN E.—Continued.

Drop from calendar Bill No. 1735, (Senate No. 963), Amending Game Code, by increasing resident hunters' license fee, 3759.

Drop from calendar Bill No. 1746, (Senate No. 1130), Amending act of 1867, relating to jurors, by providing for two additional jury commissioners and further regulating selection of jurors in counties of third class, 3759.

Postpone Bill No. 423, Requiring building and loan associations to have a solicitor, 1881.

Recommit Bill No. 817, (Senate No. 36), Authorizing employment of stenographers by district attorneys in certain counties, 2311.

Recommit Bill No. 985, Amending Workmen's Compensation Act, by fixing date compensation shall start when disability extends over four weeks, 3759.

Recommit Bill No. 1553, Amending act regulating employment of females, by reducing hours of labor, 2819.

Recommit Bill No. 1671, (Senate No. 1067), Requiring the public selection and drawing of jurors in counties of third class, 3473.

Oath of office administered to, 36.

Remarks by, on
Bill No. 1671, (Senate No. 1067), Requiring the public selection and drawing of jurors in counties of third class, 3473.

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STEAL (see larceny, robbery).

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STEELE, CHARLES, Senator from Twenty-seventh District, (Northumberland, Snyder and Union Counties)

Amendments offered by, to
Bill No. 144, Amending act regulating general elections, by increasing the number of specimen ballots per district, 416.

Bill No. 145, Amending act regulating primary elections, by increasing the number of specimen ballots per district, 416.

Bill No. 224, Authorizing issue and sale of bonds for forestry purposes, 2879.

Bill No. 261, Amending act regulating method of procedure in the execution of line or partition fences, 712.

Bill No. 393, Amending and repealing part of the School Code, relative to reclassification of high schools and attendance of pupils in schools of higher grade in other districts, 832.

Bill No. 991, (House No. 958), Further amending School Code, by allowing boards of school directors to acquire school sites, playgrounds and buildings in another district, 2374.

Bills introduced by
No. 51.
Establishing as a State highway, a certain section of public road in Snyder and Union Counties, 67.

No. 52.
Making appropriation to State Highway Department for rebuilding certain inter-county bridges destroyed by fire, 67.

No. 117.
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No. 118.
Making appropriation to State Hospital for Injured Person of Trevorton, Shamokin and Mount Carmel Coal Fields, 100.

No. 119.
Making appropriation to Mary M. Packer Hospital, Sunbury, 101.

No. 120.
Further amending act of 1917, relating to appointment of persons to the police department in cities to third class, by extending provisions to health officers, 101.

No. 121.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Northumberland County, 101.

No. 138.
Establishing as State Highway a certain section of public road in Northumberland and Union Counties, 102.

No. 139.
Authorizing Secretary of Highways to take over as State highways certain roads leading from State Institutions to State highways or railroad stations, 102.

No. 144.
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No. 145.
Amending act of 1913, regulating primary elections, by increasing the number of specimen ballots per district, 118-119.

No. 146.
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No. 147.
Establishing as State highway, a certain section of public road in Northumberland and Schuylkill Counties, 119.

No. 196.
Ratifying action of Department of Welfare in classifying Wernersville State Hospital for care and treatment of indigent insane, 146.

No. 197.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Union County, 146.

No. 224.
Authorizing issue and sale of bonds to the amount of twenty-five millions of dollars for forest purposes, 169.

No. 234.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Northumberland County, 203.

No. 235.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Snyder County, 203.

No. 261.
Amending act of 1905, regulating the method of procedure in the execution of line or partition fences, by providing for fence views in cities of third class by mayor and members of council, 226-227.

No. 262.
Authorizing the Commonwealth to recover expenses incurred by forest fires, 227.

No. 263.
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STEELE, CHARLES.—Continued.

No. 393.
Further amending and repealing part of act of 1911, establishing public school system, relative to clasification of high schools and attendance of pupils in other districts, 529.

No. 447.
Amending act of 1923, relating to certain county officers in counties of fifth class, by fixing salaries of certain clerks of court at $4,000, but not to exceed fees collected during term of office, 568.

No. 1021.
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No. 1035.
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No. 1261.
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Bills reported by
No. 52.
Making appropriation to State Highway Department for rebuilding certain intercounty bridges destroyed by fire, 154.

No. 245.
Repealing act of 1915, permitting Department of forestry to enter into co-operative agreements with municipal and private agencies for prevention of forest fires, 476.

No. 262.
Authorizing the Commonwealth to recover expenses incurred by forest fires, 1188.

No. 333.
Amending Borough Code, with regard to annexation of townships to boroughs, 1543.

No. 401.
Amending School Code, by making further provision against fire hazard in school buildings, 875.

No. 434, (House No. 591).
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No. 581.
Further amending School Code, by allowing additional compensation to teachers for attendance at institutes, 1614.

No. 637, (House No. 712).
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No. 907.
To repeal act relating to return of taxes on seated lands, 1658.

No. 991, (House No. 958).
Further amending School Code, by allowing boards of school directors to acquire school sites, playgrounds or buildings in another district, 2090, 3021.

No. 998, (House No. 974).
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No. 1059, (House No. 869).
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No. 1077, (House No. 418).
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No. 1136.
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Recommit Bill No. 262, Authorizing the Commonwealth to recover expenses incurred by forest fires, 1017, 1301.

Recommit Bill No. 295, Prohibiting use of trolley locomotives and requiring attendants at certain ventilating fans in anthracite coal mines, 3329.

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Remarks by, on
Amendments to Bill No. 182, The Omnibus Road Bill, 2652.

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Bill No. 434, (House No. 591), Joint resolution proposing amendment to Constitution, authorizing bond issue for forestry purposes, 2608-2609.

Bill No. 643, (House No. 126), Amending act regulating compensation of court criers and tipstaves, 2102.

Bill No. 992, (House No. 965), Amending act relating to mandamus, by making same applicable to all State officers, commissions and bureaus, excepting the Governor, 3689.

Bill No. 1098, (House No. 1029), Amending act of 1889, relating to taxation, by clarifying provisions of act with respect to taxation of public utilities owned and operated by municipalities, 3348.

Bill No. 1370, (House No. 730), Further amending act requiring county commissioners to advertise for sealed proposals before contracting to build or repair certain county bridges, 3861.

Resolution, concurrent, offered by
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Reported without amendment, 1716.
First reading, 1928.
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Recommitted to Committee on Counties and Townships, 2311.
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STENOGRAPHERS BY DISTRICT ATTORNEYS, in certain counties, by fixing salaries thereof, amending act of 1909, authorizing employment of

House Bill No. 977.
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Reported with amendment, 2146.
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STENOGRAPHERS, HOUSE, presentation of testimonials from Members of House to, 3995; resolution of appreciation from Stenographers to Members of House, 3996-3997.

STERLING, PHILIP, Representative from Philadelphia County, (Twenty-sixth District).

Amendments offered by, to
Bill No. 514, Amending act authorizing courts to certify evidence and enter judgment upon the whole record under certain circumstances, 976.

Bill No. 725, (Senate No. 230). to ratify a compact of the Commission of Pennsylvania, New York and New Jersey for apportionment of the water resources of the Delaware River, 781-782.

Bill No. 743, Amending act establishing State Industrial Home for Women, by changing procedure of transfer, sentence, etc., 2429.

Bill No. 796, Creating commission to examine the parole laws of this and other States, 615.

Bill No. 798, Relating to adoption, 971-972.

Bill No. 799, Regulating licensing, operation and maintenance of infants' boarding houses, 975-976.

Bill No. 907, Supplementing and amending act providing for erection by Pennsylvania and New Jersey of a bridge over the Delaware River between Philadelphia and Camden, with regard to grading, etc., approaches thereto, 2437-2438, 2843.

Bill No. 1110, Amending act authorizing foreign corporations to hold necessary real estate, 1580.

Bills introduced by
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Providing for positions of Principal Deputy Prothonotary and Second Deputy Prothonotary in counties of first class, 162.

No. 410.
Providing for appointment of Board of Physicians to determine mental condition of defendants claiming immunity because of insanity, 162-163.

No. 411.
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moning of expert witnesses at the discretion of the court to testify at trials thereof, 163.

No. 514.
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No. 515.
Amending act of 1921, authorizing certain corporations to issue preferred or common stock of one or more classes, by exempting trust companies from requirements of issuing stock, 215.

No. 527.
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No. 528.
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No. 598.
To ratify a compact of the Commission of Pennsylvania, New York and New Jersey for apportionment of the Delaware River water resources, 254.

No. 629.
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No. 743.
Amending act of 1913, providing for establishment of a State Industrial Home for Women, by changing method of transfer, sentence and commitment, and providing method of transfer to and from Laurelton State Village, 442.

No. 744.
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No. 745.
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No. 795.
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No. 796.
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No. 797.
Supplement to act of 1923, providing for appointment of commission to revise the laws relating to children, by continuing said commission and making appropriation therefor, 490-491.

No. 798.
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No. 799.
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No. 907.
Supplementing and amending act of 1919, providing for erection by Pennsylvania and New Jersey of a bridge over the Delaware River between Philadelphia and Camden, by providing that the Commonwealth shall bear equally expenses with Philadelphia of grading, etc., highways and approaches thereto, 748.

No. 1110.
Amending act of 1923, authorizing foreign corporations to acsuire and dispose of necessary real estate, by extending act to corporations incorporated under the laws of the District of Columbia or by Act of Congress, 1040.

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No. 1111.
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No. 1227.
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No. 1368.
Amending act of 1923, consolidating the game laws, by closing the season for ruffed grouse during the year 1925, 1680.

No. 1403.
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No. 1427.
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No. 1517.
Joint resolution proposing amendment to Constitution, authorizing bond issue of fifty millions of dollars for penal offenders, mental defectives, etc., 2245.

No. 1571.
Relating to bonus in all cases where corporations provide for shares without nominal or par value, 2390.

No. 1600.
Amending act of 1899, establishing board for examination of accountants, by granting certain privileges to persons holding certificates from other states or territories, 2393.

No. 1610.
Repealing act of 1923, providing for the alteration of boundaries of counties in certain cases, and for the adjustment of indebtedness thereof, 2394.

No. 1611.
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Bills reported by
No. 540.
Amending act imposing taxes upon certain classes of personal property, with regard to taxation of foreign corporations for State and county purposes, 3121.

No. 725, (Senate No. 230).
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No. 743.
Amending act establishing State Industrial Home for Women, 2163.

No. 907.
Supplementing and amending act providing for erection by Pennsylvania and New Jersey of a bridge over the Delaware River between Philadelphia and Camden, 2165.

No. 948, (Senate No. 13).
Providing for ratification of proposed amendments to Constitution, by referendum vote, 3121.

No. 1221, (Senate No. 380).
Concerning conditional sales, 3206.

No. 1334.
Further amending act of 1889, relating to taxation, by exempting corporations of first class having no capital stock from filing report with Auditor General, 3121.

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No. 1555.
Amending act imposing a State tax on liquid fuels, by changing duration of rate from two to four years, 2852, 3121.

No. 1641.
Amending Inheritance Tax Act, by increasing rate of tax in certain cases, 3252.

No. 1644.
Amending Inheritance Tax Act, by making estates of entirely and joint estates with right of survivorship taxable, 3121.

No. 1698, (Senate No. 1033).
Joint resolution proposing amendment to Constitution, authorizing bond issue for care and maintenance of penal offenders and mental defectives, 3411.

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No. 1517.
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Postpone Bill No. 629, Amending act for better government of cities of first class, by providing how appointments in classified service shall be made, 778.

Postpone Bill No. 796, Creating commission to examine parole laws of this and other States, 700-701.

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Recommit Bill No. 459, Repealing act of 1921, imposing a State tax on anthracite coal, 786.

Recommit Bill No. 796, Creating commission to examine the parole laws of this and other States, 1044.

Recommit Bill No. 1221, (Senate No. 380), Concerning conditional sales, 3017.

Recommit Bill No. 1555, Amending act imposing State tax on liquid fuels, 3009.

Recommit Bill No. 1571, Relating to bonus in all cases where corporations provide for shares without nominal or par value, 3010.

Oath of office administered to, 36.

Point of order raised by, on
House Bill No. 743, Amending act establishing State Industrial Home for Women, at Muncy, 2702.

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Bill No. 514, Amending act authorizing courts to certify evidence and enter judgment upon the whole record under certain circumstances, 1252.

Bill No. 523, Amending act providing for registration of births, deaths or marriages, 934-935.

Bill No. 539, Amending act of 1897, relating to taxation, by eliminating the provisions for taxation of bank stock on par value thereof, 1480-1481.

Bill No. 607, Regulating and establishing fees of justices of peace, aldermen and magistrates, 1743-1744.

Bill No. 743, Amending act establishing State Industrial Home for Women, at Muncy, by changing procedure of transfer, sentence, commitment, etc., 2701-2705.

Bill No. 927, (Senate No. 334), Further amending act of 1874, relating to corporations, by providing that a quorum of trustees or managers may be less than a majority in corporations not for profit, 3968-3969.

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Bill No. 1299, (Senate No. 374), Making appropriation to State Industrial Home for Women, at Muncy, 3626.

Bill No. 1412, (Senate No. 516), Making appropriation to Department of Welfare for the organization of an orthopaedic unit, 3651.

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Resolution, concurrent, offered by
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STITES, FLETCHER W., Senator from Twelfth District, (Montgomery County).

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No. 140.
Making appropriation to Eagleville Senatorium for Consumptives, 118.

No. 185.
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No. 207.
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No. 208.
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No. 292.
Amending act establishing public school system, by providing for the employment and dismissal of teachers, supervisors, directors and principals, 275.

No. 333.
Amending act of 1915, providing system of government for boroughs, with regard to annexation of townships to boroughs, 412.

No. 334.
Further amending act of 1874, providing for the incorporation of certain corporations, with regard to quorum of trustees of managers of corporations not for profit, 412.

No. 544.
Making appropriation to the Valley Forge Park Commission, 796.

No. 903.
Prohibiting the shooting of live pigeons and their use as targets, 1511.

No. 1038.
Providing for licensing and registration by the Dental Council of certain persons to practice dentistry, 2123.

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No. 1136.
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No. 1144.
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No. 1193.
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No. 411.
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No. 992, (House No. 965).
Amending act relating to mandamus, by making same applicable to all State officers, commissions and bureaus, excepting the Governor, 2624.

No. 1055.
Regulating solicitation of moneys for charitable, religious and patriotic purposes, 3021.

No. 1067.
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No. 1130.
Amending act for better and more impartial selection of jurors, by providing for two additional jury commissioners and further regulating selection of jurors in counties of third class, 2484.

No. 1134.
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No. 1173, (House No. 1134).
Further amending School Code, so as to insure equal school privileges to certain dependent children, 3021.

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Recommit Bill No. 626, (House No. 35), regulating issuance, execution and return of search warrants, 1536.

Recommit Bill No. 637, (House No. 712), providing for compensation of county solicitor and solicitor of county controller in counties of third class, 2886.

Reconsider vote on Bill No. 504, (House No. 630), further amending act concerning divorces, by taking away right of alimony in certain cases, 1648.

Reconsider vote on Bill No. 637, (House No. 712), providing for compensation of county solicitor and solicitor of county controller in counties of third class, 2919.

STITES, FLETCHER W.—Continued.

Resume consideration of Bill No. 333, amending Borough Code, with regard to annexation of townships to boroughs, 2475.

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Bill No. 504, (House No. 630), further amending act concerning divorces, by taking away right of support or alimony in certain cases, 1648.

Bill No. 626, (House No. 35), Regulating issuance, execution and return of search warrants, 1536-1537.

Bill No. 1291, (House No. 736), Defining and regulating the business of auctioneers, 3697.

Bill No. 1310, (House No. 1448), Amending Workmen's Compensation Act, by exempting faternal organizations and mutual benefit societies from provisions of act, 3698.

Bill No. 1358, (House No. 1443), Requiring officers making arrests without warrants to take prisoners before nearest justice of peace or similar officer, 3859-3860.

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Resolutions offered by
Authorizing discharge of all standing committees of the Senate, 3901.
Authorizing printing of 500 copies of the budget, 127.

STOCK, HARRY C., Representative from Adams County

Bills introduced by
No. 68.
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No. 69.
Amending act of 1917, consolidating the law relating to fish, by limiting number or rods, hooks, size of dip nets and seines, 82.

No. 288.
Making appropriation to Annie M. Warner Hospital, of Gettysburg, 129.

No. 546.
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No. 792.
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No. 793.
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STOCK, HARRY C.—Continued.

No. 794.
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No. 910.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Adams County, 748.

No. 1009.
Amending act of 1917, consolidating law relating to townships, with regard to penalty of supervisors, superintendents and road masters employed on road, bridge and highway work in townships of second class, 921.

No. 1010.
Amending act of 1911, establishing State Highway Department, with regard to the diverging of highway routes, 921.

No. 1157.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Adams County, 1232.

No. 1439.
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Bills reported by
No. 918, (Senate No. 238).
Repealing act for prevention of forest fires in Union County, 1264.

No. 1320, (Senate No. 594).
Amending act establishing State Highway Department, with regard to improvement of borough roads, and name of head of Department, 2250.

Election returns, 28.

Member of standing committees, 73-78.

Oath of office administered to, 36.

STOCK (see bonds, bonus, building and loan associations, associations, corporations, real estate, taxation).

STOCKHOLDERS (see banks).

STOCK INSURANCE (see insurance).

STOCKTON (see Delaware River Toll-Bridge).

STOFFLET, HON. ROBERT A., former Member from Northampton County, to address the House, motion to invite, 868.

STORAGE BATTERY LOCOMOTIVES (see mines).

STORAGE WAREHOUSES, to notify title holders of intended removal of goods therein, requiring owners or proprietors of

House Bill No. 344.
Read in place in House by Mr. Greenstein, 132.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 132.
Reported without amendment, 1483.
First reading, 1561.
Second reading, 1727.
Third reading and final passage, 2162-2163.

In Senate (No. 1049).
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 2124.
Reported without amendment, 2199.
First reading, 2244.
Second reading, 2384-2385.
Recommitted, 2473.

STORAGE WAREHOUSES, to notify title holders of intended removal or sale of goods therein, requiring owners or proprietors of

House Bill No. 374.
Read in place in House by Mr. Greenstein, 160.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 160.
Reported without amendment, 1483.
First reading, 1561.
Second reading, 1727.
Third reading and final passage, 2167-2168.

In Senate (No. 1058).
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 2138.

STORB, JOHN W., Representative from Montgomery County, (Third District)

Bills introduced by
No. 232.
Making appropriation to Pottstown Homeopathic Hospital, 95.

No. 233.
Making appropriation to Pottstown Hospital, 95.

No. 1092.
Making appropriation to Julia White Priscilla Home for Aged Colored People, at LaMott, 1038.

Bills reported by
No. 262.
Making appropriation to Norristown State Hospital, 1260.

No. 465.
Further amending act regulating operation of motor vehicles, by making appropriation of part of registration and license fees for payment of township rewards, 511.

No. 653.
Making appropriation to Westmoreland Children's Aid Society, at Greensburg, 952.

No. 657.
Making appropriation to Pennsylvania Association for the Blind, at Pittsburgh, 952.

No. 714.
Making appropriation to Tuberculosis League of Pittsburgh, 952.

No. 781.
Making appropriation to Children's Aid Society of Western Pennsylvania, at Pittsburgh, 952.

No. 786.
Making appropriation of First Allegheny Day Nursery and Temporary Home for Children, at Pittsburgh, 952.

Election returns, 31.

Leave of absence granted, 443.

Member of standing committees, 73-78.

Oath of office administered to, 36.

Remarks by, on
Bill No. 539, Amending act of 1897, relating to taxation, by eliminating the provisions for taxation of bank stock on par value thereof, 1481.

Bill No. 559.
Prohibiting public service companies from imposing any ready to serve meter or meter rental charges, 3099-3100.

Bill No. 687, Authorizing cities of third class to acquire water supply facilities, 706.

STORER, ARTHUR, Representative from Allegheny County, (Tenth District)

Bills introduced by
No. 37.
Providing for employment of a matron of the jail in counties of sixth, seventh and eighth class, 80.

No. 38.
Authorizing sheriffs in counties of fifth class to appoint a solicitor, 80.

No. 39.
Regulating compensation of sheriffs in counties of sixth, seventh and eighth class for boarding prisoners, 80.

No. 40.
Amending act of 1921, regulating service of process from courts of common pleas or other courts of record, by extending act to divorce proceedings, 80.

STORER, ARTHUR.—Continued.

No. 41.
Joint resolution proposing amendment to Constitution, making sheriffs eligible for re-election, 80.

No. 1523.
Repealing act of 1923, authorizing boroughs to sell certain real estate, 2246.

Election returns, 28.

Member of standing committees, 73-78.

Motion by, to
Recommit Bill No. 39, regulating compensation of sheriffs in counties of sixth, seventh and eighth class for boarding prisoners, 507.

Oath of office administered to, 36.

STRAW (see hay).

STRAYER, JOHN F., Representative from Westmoreland County, (First District).

Amendments offered by, to
Bill No. 1041, Providing constables' fees for service of writs in juvenile cases, 1739.

Bills introduced by
No. 466.
Making appropriation to Memorial Hospital at Mount Pleasant, 182.

No. 605.
Making appropriation to Latrobe Hospital, 255.

No. 1041.
Providing constables fees for service of writs in juvenile cases, 923.

Election returns, 33.

Member of standing committees, 73-78.

Motion by, to
Reconsider vote dropping from calendar Bill No. 1746, (Senate No. 1130), amending act of 1867, relating to jurors, by providing for two additional jury commissioners, and further regulating selection of jurors in counties of third class, 3773.

Reconsider vote on Bill No. 311, making appropriation to Montefiore Hospital Association of Western Pennsylvania, at Pittsburgh, 1482.

Oath of office administered to, 36.

Point of order raised by, on
House Bill No. 290, Making appropriation to Saint John's General Hospital of Pittsburgh, 3074.

STREAM CHANNELS (see highways).

STREET RAILWAYS (see railway, railways, taxation).

STREETS (see city, highways).

SUBPOENAS (see divorce, divorces).

SUBURBAN GENERAL HOSPITAL (see appropriation).

SUBWAYS (see cities, railway companies).

SUITS (see counties, county controller, testimony).

SULLIVAN COUNTY (see highway, Susquehanna and Tioga Turnpike).

SULPHUR DIOXIDE (see food).

SUMMARY CONVICTIONS, with regard to appeals when fine has already been paid, amending act of 1876, relating to appeals in cases of

Senate Bill No. 37.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Barr, 66.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 66.
Reported without amendment, 109.
First reading, 109.
Second reading, 121.
Third reading and final passage, 147-148.
Returned from House without amendment, 2126-2127.
Signed by President pro tempore, 2130.
Approved by Governor, 2792.

SUMMARY CONVICTIONS.—Continued.

In House (No. 505).
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 185.
Reported without amendment, 1483.
First reading, 1562.
Second reading, 1729.
Third reading and final passage, 2170.
Signed by Speaker, 2254.

SUNDAY (see also fishing, milk products).

SUNDAY SPORTS, AMUSEMENTS AND ENTERTAINMENTS, permitting and regulating

House Bill No. 626.
Read in place in House by Mr. Voltz, 290.
Referred to Committee on Law and Order, 290.
Reported with negative recommendation, 673.

SUPERINTENDENT OF CONSTRUCTION OF WESTERN STATE PENITENTIARY, nominated, 20; nomination laid upon table, 23; referred to Committee on Finance, 60; reported with favorable recommendation, 3538; nominations confirmed, 3559.

SUPERINTENDENT OF FOLDING ROOM, appointment of Thomas G. Beaver, as, 23.

SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION (see Public Instruction, Pymatuning Swamp, school).

SUPERINTENDENTS (see retirement, school, schools).

SUPERIOR COURT (see court).

SUPERVISORS (see township).

SUPREME COURT, Reporter of Decisions of, nomination of Albert B. Weimer as, 14; laid upon table, 23; referred to Committee on Finance, 60; reported with favorable recommendation, 3538; nomination confirmed, 3559.

SUPREME COURT (see court).

SURETY BONDS (see corporations).

SURGEONS, SURGERY AND SURGICAL (see hospitals, medicine, osteopathic).

SURETY OF THE PEACE, by regulating the imposition of costs and return of cases to court in certain cases, amending act of 1909, relating to

House Bill No. 124.
Read in place in House by Mr. Haas, 85-86.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 86.
Re-referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 751.
Reported without amendment, 2518.
First reading, 2739-2740.
Second reading and amended, 2987.
Third reading and final passage, 3284-3285.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3757.
Signed by Speaker, 3998.

In Senate (No. 1319).
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 3182.
Reported without amendment, 3184.
First reading, 3198.
Second reading, 3389.
Over in its order, 3504.
Third reading and final passage, 3544.
Signed by President, 3889.

SURPLUS PRODUCTS of the Commonwealth, authorizing departmental administrative boards and commissions to sell

House Bill No. 382.
Read in place in House by Mr. Brewster, 161.
Referred to Committee on Agriculture, 161.
Reported without amendment, 295.
First reading, 405.
Second reading and amended, 451-452.
Third reading and postponed, 497.
Resumed vote on third reading reconsidered and bill amended, 560-561.
Postponed for present, 639.
Time of postpone extended, 698.

Resumed and defeated on final passage, 938-940.
Vote on final passage and on third reading reconsidered and bill recommitted, 1044-1045.
Re-reported with amendment, 1831.
Third reading and defeated on final passage, 2177-2179.

SURPLUS PRODUCTS.—Continued.

Remarks on, by
Alexander, 697-698, 938-940, 2178.
Brewster, 698, 938-940, 1044-1045, 2178-2179.
Rhodes, 938, 1045.
Edmonds, 939, 1045.

SURVEYORS (see engineers).

SUSQUEHANNA AND TIOGA TURNPIKE, repealing act of 1869, conferring upon township and borough authorities in Bradford and Sullivan Counties rights and powers over

Senate Bill No. 1260.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Gelder, 3060.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 3060.
Reported without amendment, 3183.
First reading, 3195.
Second reading, 3383.
Third reading and final passage, 3496.

In House (No. 1772).
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 3616.

SUSQUEHANNA COUNTY (see highway).

SWIMMING POOLS (see boroughs).

SYLVAN HEIGHTS HOME FOR ORPHAN GIRLS (see appropriation).

SYRUPS (see fruit syrups).

TABOR HOME FOR CHOLDREN (see appropriation).

TALBOT, GROVER C., Representative from Delaware County, (Second District).

Amendments offered by, to
Bill No. 952, (Senate No. 312), Amending School Code, by providing for assistance to blind or deaf students in certain schools, 1595.

Bills introduced by
No. 220.
Suppelment to act of 1917, establishing contagious disease hospitals in counties, providing for establishment of said hospitals by two or more counties jointly, 94.

No. 480.
Making appropriation to Taylor Hospital at Ridley Park, 183.

No. 961.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Philadelphia and Chester Counties, 749.

No. 1453.
Creating a commission to investigate conditions of the State penitentiaries, 2032.

Bills reported by
No. 187.
Amending act relating to dogs, by fixing fee of county treasurer for issuing kennel licenses, 186.

No. 418.
Authorizing boroughs to acquire and operate water systems, 1831.

No. 951, (Senate No. 311).
Amending School Code, by providing that special education shall be given certain children designated by mental clinics, 1265.

No. 952, (Senate No. 312).
Amending School Code, by providing for assistance to blind or deaf students, 1265.

No. 953, (Senate No. 313).
Amending act fixing period of instruction in institutions for instruction of blind, 1265.

No. 954, (Senate No. 314).
Further amending School Code, by providing for education of blind, deaf or crippled children, 1265.

No. 977.
Amending act authorizing employment of stenographers by district attorneys in certain counties, 2146.

TALBOT, GROVER C.—Continued.

No. 1009.
Amending Township Code, with regard to penalty on road, bridge and highway work in townships of second class, 1550.

No. 1039.
Empowering boroughs to purchase, own and operate any natural wells within the borough limits for municipal purposes, 1681.

No. 1104, (Senate No. 442).
Further amending School Code, by fixing payments on account of special classes, 1265.

No. 1130.
Further amending School Code, by changing valuation per teacher in school districts of fourth class, 2163.

No. 1284.
Amending act requiring county commissioners to provide a telephone, typewriter and stenographer for use of county superintendent of schools, 2249.

No. 1298, (Senate No. 335).
Amending act establishing public school employes' retirement system, with ergard to term and reinstatement of county superintendents, 2519.

No. 1357.
Providing for distribution of money from forest reserves to townships and school districts by the Commonwealth or counties, 2146.

No. 1480.
Providing for quarterly payments by counties of expenses of keeping convicts in penitentiaries, 2496.

No. 1734, (Senate No. 377).
Amending Township Code, by providing that plans of new roads shall be approved by the supervisors of commissioners, 3410.

Bills returned by
No. 967.
Validating certain borough contracts without complying with all the requirements of the act of 1921, relating thereto, 925-926.

No. 968.
Regulating the levying, collection and payment of taxes in boroughs, 926.

No. 969.
Providing that borough records may be typewritten, 926.

No. 970.
Amending the Borough Code, by providing for construction of new water mains, 926.

No. 972.
Amending the Borough Code, by making State party with boroughs in street improvement, 926.

No. 974.
Repealing act of 1923, empowering boroughs to grade and pave streets without petition of property owners, 926.

No. 975.
Amending the Borough Code, by providing for assessment and collection for street improvements, 926.

Election returns, 30.

Member of standing committees, 73-78.

Motion by, to
Adjourn, 273, 470.

Recommit Bill No. 292, Supplement to act establishing county board of viewers, 445.

Recommit Bill No. 977, Amending act authorizing district attorneys in certain counties to employ stenographers, 3092.

TALBOT, GROVER C.—Continued.

Oath of office administered to, 36.

Remarks by, on
Bill No. 1581, Amending act to provide for the health and safety of persons employed in and about the bituminous coal mines, 3299.

Resolution offered by
Tendering thanks of House to Reporters of Legislative Journal for efficient manner in which they performed their duties, 3989.

Resolution, concurrent, offered by
Authorizing joint convention for purpose of hearing the Governor's Message, counting the votes for Auditor General and State Treasurer and for election of Director of Legislative Feference Bureau, 38.

TAX BOARD, MUNICIPAL, in boroughs and school districts co-extensive therewith, creating

House Bill No. 1353.
Read in place in House by Mr. Scott, 1679.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 1679.

TAX, COLLATERAL INHERITANCE, estates in property, books, works of art, etc., for free exhibition purposes, by extending act to money and securities for care thereof, amending act of 1919, exempting from

House Bill No. 1595.
Read in place in House by Mr. Blumberg, 2393.
Referred to Committee on Ways and Means, 2393.
Reported without amendment, 2518.
First reading, 2739.
Second reading, 2982.
Third reading and final passage, 3274.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3620.
Signed by Speaker, 4005.

In Senate (No. 1301).
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 3181.
Reported without amendment, 3183-3184.
First reading, 3196-3197.
Second reading, 3387-3388.
Third reading and final passage, 3500-3501.
Signed by President, 3888.

TAX COLLECTORS, amending act of 1834, relating to county and township rates and levies, by making more specific the powers of

House Bill No. 424.
Read in place in House by Mr. Weamer, 179.
Referred to Committee on Counties and Townships, 179.

TAX COLLECTORS, amending act of 1885, regulating collection of taxes in boroughs and townships, by making more specific the powers of

House Bill No. 425.
Read in place in House by Mr. Weamer, 179.
Referred to Committee on Counties and Townships, 179.

TAX COLLECTORS, of county, borough, township, school and taxes to give notice to taxables, requiring

House Bill No. 545.
Read in place in House by Mr. Wheeler, 217.
Referred to Committee on Counties and Townships, 217.
Re-referred to Committee on Ways and Means, 318.

TAX COLLECTORS (see also cities of third class, school, township of first class).

TAX COLLECTORS to collect taxes for payment of which they have become personally liable without having collected same, and extending time for collection thereof, enabling

House Bill No. 563.
Read in place in House by Mr. Stark, 218.
Referred to Committee on Counties and Townships, 218.
Reported without amendment, 552-553.
First reading, 604-605.
Second reading and amended, 693-694.
Third reading and final passage, 928-929.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 2303.

TAX COLLECTORS.—Continued.

Signed by Speaker, 2718.
Approved by Governor, 2924.

In Senate (No. 575.)
Referred to Committee on New Counties and County Seats, 919.
Reported without amendment, 1958.
First reading, 2029.
Third reading and final passage, 2215-2216.
Second reading, 2109.
Signed by President pro tempore, 2601.

TAX LAW COMMISSION, and making appropriation, Joint resolution providing for the continuation of

Senate Bill No. 407.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Woodward, 530.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 530.
Reported with amendment, 742.
First reading, 743.
Second reading and recommitted, 836.
Re-reported with amendment, 877.
Recommitted, 1009.
Re-reported with amendment, 1191.
Recommitted, 1304.
Re-reported with amendment, 1326.
Third reading and final passage, 1516.
Returned from House without amendment, 2912-2918.
Signed by President, 3055.

In House (No. 1373.)
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1681.
Reported without amendment, 2497.
First reading, 2497.
Second reading, 2684.
Third reading and final passage, 2941-2942.
Signed by Speaker, 3203.

TAX LAW COMMISSION, by continuing said commission for two years, supplementing Joint resolution of 1923, creating

Senate Bill No. 191.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Woodward, 146.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 146.

TAX LAW COMMISSION, question of personal privilege raised on report of, by Edmonds, 163-164.

TAX LAW COMMISSION, report of, presented to House, 256; appendix, 4692.

TAX, MERCANTILE LICENSE, by fixing time for city and county treasurers to sue for recovery of licenses returned by appraisers, amending act of 1899, imposing

House Bill No. 1013.
Read in place in House by Mr. Emhardt, 922.
Referred to Committee on Ways and Means, 922.
Reported without amendment, 1681.
First reading, 1922.
Second reading, 1933-1934.
Third reading and final passage, 2181-2182.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3457.
Signed by Speaker, 3751.

In Senate (No. 1083.)
Referred to Committee on Finance, 2237.
Reported without amendment, 3059.
First reading, 3065.
Second reading, 3152.
Third reading and final passage, 3346.
Signed by President pro tempore, 3682.

TAX, MERCANTILE LICENSE, by providing method of collecting said tax in cities of first and second class, supplementing and repealing part of act of 1899, imposing a

House Bill No. 740.
Read in place in House by Mr. Emhardt, 386.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 386.
Reported without amendment, 603.
First reading, 696-697.
Second reading, 760.
Recommitted, 845.

TAX, MERCANTILE LICENSE, fixing said tax for dealers beginning business on or after May first, supplement to act of 1899, imposing

House Bill No. 1011.
Read in place in House by Mr. Emhardt, 921.
Referred to Committee on Ways and Means, 921.
Reported with amendment, 1682.
First reading, 1922-1923.
Second reading, 1936.
Third reading and final passage, 2183.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3457.
Signed by Speaker, 3751.

In Senate (No. 1082.)
Referred to Committee on Finance, 2236.
Reported without amendment, 3058.
First reading, 3065.
Second reading, 3152.
Third reading and final passage, 3346.
Signed by President pro tempore, 3681.

TAX, MERCANTILE LICENSE, providing for assessment of said tax for parts of a year, supplementing act of 1899, imposing a

House Bill No. 741.
Read in place in House by Mr. Emhardt, 386.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 386.
Reported without amendment, 604.
First reading, 697.
Second reading, 761.
Recommitted, 846.

TAX, MERCANTILE LICENSE, repealing act of 1899, imposing

House Bill No. 1477.
Read in place in House by Mr. Harer, 2143.
Referred to Committee on Ways and Means, 2143.

TAX, OCCUPATION, in lieu of per capita tax in certain school districts, amending act of 1911, establishing public school system, by providing for

House Bill No. 1330.
Read in place in House by Mr. Stavitski, 1677-1678.
Referred to Committee on Education, 1678.

TAX ON DEEDS and conveyances of real estate, amending act of 1830, relative to taxes upon court proceedings, by imposing an additional

House Bill No. 1264.
Read in place in House by Mr. Stavitski, 1545.
Referred to Committee on Ways and Means, 1545.

TAX ON MARINE INSURANCE UNDERWRITING PROFITS, imposing a

House Bill No. 600.
Read in place in House by Mr. Edmonds, 254.
Referred to Committee on Ways and Means, 254.
Reported with amendment, 1682.
First reading, 1923.
Second reading, 1937-1938.
Third reading and final passage, 2184.

Remarks on, by
Edmonds, 2184.

In Senate (No. 1079.)
Referred to Committee on Finance, 2236.
Reported with amendment, 3176.
First reading, 3192.
Second reading and amended, 3375-3377.
Over in its order, 3489.
Third reading and defeated on final passage, 3539-3540.
Motion to reconsider vote on final passage defeated, 3714-3715.

Remarks on, by
Norton, 3540.
Leslie, 3714.
Woodward, 3714.
Baldwin, 3714.
Eyre, 3715.

TAX ON OCCUPATIONS in townships of second class, amending act of 1917, consolidating law relating to townships, by making females subject to township

House Bill No. 327.
Read in place in House by Mr. Weamer, 131.
Referred to Committee on Counties and Townships, 131.

TAX ON OCCUPATIONS, trades and professions, amending act of 1844, reducing the State debt, by making females subject to county

House Bill No. 324.
Read in place in House by Mr. Weamer, 131.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 131.
Re-referred to Committee on Counties and Townships, 690.

TAX, POLL, for county purposes in counties of third class, and abolishing the occupation tax, imposing

Senate Bill No. 309.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Joyce, 319.
Referred to Committee on Elections, 319.
Reported with amendment, 644-645.
First reading, 665.
Second reading and amended, 717.
Over in its order, 831.
Recommitted, 895.
Re-reported without amendment, 1216.
Over in its order, 1301-1302.
Recommitted, 1514.
Re-reported with amendment, 1615.
Over in its order, 1751.
Third reading and final passage, 1982-1983.
Returned from House without amendment, 3533.
Signed by President pro tempore, 3677.

In House (No. 1502).
Referred to Committee on Elections, 2145.
Reported without amendment, 2676.
First reading, 2834.
Second reading, 3013.
Third reading and final passage, 3648.
Signed by Speaker, 3747.

TAX, POLL, in counties of second class, and abolishing occupation tax, providing for levy of

House Bill No. 493.
Read in place in House by Mr. Marcus, 184.
Referred to Committee on Elections, 184.
Reported without amendment, 255.
First reading, 303.
Second reading and amended, 403-404.
Third reading and amended, 470.
Resumed and passed finally, 512-513.
Returned from Senate with amendments in which House concurred, 1709.
Vote by which House concurred in Senate amendments reconsidered and amendments non-concurred in, 1717.
Returned from Senate with amendments in which House concurred, 1880-1881.
Signed by Speaker, 2043.
Concurrent resolution recalling bill from Governor, 2573.
Resolution returned from Senate concurred in, 2677.
Resolution approved by Governor, and bill laid upon table, 3105-3106.

Remarks on, by
Marcus, 513.

In Senate (No. 433).
Referred to Committee on Elections, 546.
Reported without amendment, 645.
First reading, 667.
Second reading, 729.
Over in its order, 834.
Recommitted, 895.
Re-reported with amendment, 1216.
Third reading and amended, 1305-1306.
Resumed and passed finally, 1513-1514.
Returned from House with Senate amendments non-concurred in, 1661.
Vote on final passage and on third reading reconsidered and bill passed third reading with amendments, 1661.
Resumed and passed finally, 1750.
Signed by President, 1968.
Resolution recalling bill from Governor concurred in, 2486.

TAX SALES, held by county treasurer in counties of eighth class, and treasurer's deeds delivered in pursuance of such sale, validating certain seated

House Bill No. 1381.
Read in place in House by Mr. Labar, 1827.
Referred to Committee on Counties and Townships, 1827.
Reported without amendment, 2146.
First reading, 2300.
Second reading, 2442.
Third reading and final passage, 3090.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3619.
Signed by Speaker, 4007.

In Senate (No. 1247).
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 3054.
Reported without amendment, 3123.
First reading, 3194.
Second reading, 3382.
Third reading and final passage, 3493.
Signed by President, 3887.

TAX, STATE, on liquid fuels, by changing the duration of rate from two to four years, amending act of 1923, imposing

House Bill No. 1555.
Read in place in House by Mr. Wheeler, 2247.
Referred to Committee on Ways and Means, 2247.
Reported without amendment, 2853.
First reading, 2853.
Second reading and recommitted, 3009.
Re-reported with amendment, 3121.
Special order, 3121-3122.
Third reading and final passage, 3238-3240.
Returned from Senate with amendments in which House concurred, 3760-3761.
Signed by Speaker, 4001.

Remarks on, by
Sterling, 2854.
Armstrong, 3122.
Wheeler, 3239-3240, 3674.
Alexander, 3240.
Edmonds, 3240.

In Senate (No. 1299).
Referred to Committee on Finance, 3179.
Reported without amendment, 3178.
First reading, 3196.
Second reading and amended, 3386-3387.
Over in its order, 3500.
Third reading and final passage, 3543-3544.
Returned from House with Senate amendments concurred in, 3737.
Signed by President, 3892.

TAX, STATE, on liquid fuels, by increasing said tax, amending act of 1923, imposing

Senate Bill No. 65.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Betts, 68.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 68.

TAX, STATE, on liquid fuels, by increasing said tax and appropriation thereof for State-aid highway work, amending act of 1923, imposing

Senate Bill No. 69.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Sprowls, 68.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 68.

TAX, STATE, on liquid fuels, by increasing rate, changing manner of distribution and use of revenue derived therefrom, amending act of 1923, imposing

House Bill No. 313.
Read in place in House by Mr. Griffith, 130.
Referred to Committee on Ways and Means, 130.

TAX, STATE, on liquid fuels, imposing

House Bill No. 754.
Read in place in House by Mr. Voltz, 488.
Referred to Committee on Ways and Means, 488.

TAX, TAXATION AND TAXES (see also assessment, building and loan associations, cities, coal, Constitution, fees, forest land, hydroelectric, manufacturers, motor license fund, poor districts, real estate, school, school districts).

TAX, VOTING, for school purposes, imposing an annual

Senate Bill No. 226.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Barr, 169.
Referred to Committee on Education, 169.

TAXATION, amending act of 1844, to reduce the State debt, by removing certain personal property from

Senate Bill No. 376.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Betts, 473.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 473.

TAXATION, by authorizing deductions for purpose of State tax imposed upon insurance companies of amount of policies returned, further amending act of 1889, relating to

House Bill No. 541.
Read in place in House by Mr. Wheeler, 217.
Referred to Committee on Ways and Means, 217.
Reported with amendment, 1713-1714.
First reading, 1925.
Second reading and amended, 1945-1946.
Third reading and amended, 2306-2307.
Resumed and passed finally, 2689-2690.
Returned from Senate with amendments in which House concurred, 3570.
Signed by Speaker, 3750.

In Senate (No. 1187).
Referred to Committee on Finance, 2623.
Reported with amendment, 3060-3061.
First reading, 3065.
Second reading, 3156.
Third reading and final passage, 3362.
Returned from House with Senate amendments concurred in, 3513.
Signed by President pro tempore, 3681.

TAXATION, by exempting corporations of first class having no capital stock from filing report with Auditor General, further amending act of 1889, relating to

House Bill No. 1334.
Read in place in House by Mr. Edmonds, 1678.
Referred to Committee on Ways and Means, 1678.
Reported with amendment, 3121.
First reading, 3211.
Second reading, 3467-3468.
Third reading and final passage, 3599-3600.
Returned from Senate with amendments in which House concurred, 3982.
Signed by Speaker, 4003.

Remarks on, by
Edmonds, 3600.

In Senate (No. 1373).
Refererd to Committee on Finance, 3527.
Reported without amendment, 3527-3528.
First reading, 3566.
Second reading and amended, 3710-3711.
Third reading and final passage, 3864-3865.
Returned from House with Senate amendments concurred in, 3882.
Signed by President, 3893.

TAXATION, by extending time of corporations for returns for fiscal year, further amending act of 1889, relating to

House Bill No. 814.
Read in place in House by Mr. Edmonds, 492.
Referred to Committee on Waye and Means, 492.
Reported without amendment, 1681.
First reading, 1922.
Second reading, 1932-1933.
Third reading and final passage, 2180-2181.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3820.
Signed by Speaker, 4000.

Remarks on, by
Edmonds, 2180.

In Senate (No. 1080).
Referred to Committee on Finance, 2236.
Reported without amendment, 3320.
First reading, 3407.
Second reading, 3517.
Third reading and final passage, 3691.
Signed by President, 3890.

TAXATION, for borough and school purposes, concerning assessment for

House Bill No. 1404.
Read in place in House by Mr. Burchinal, 1828.
Referred to Committee on Municipal Corporations, 1828.

TAXATION for county purposes, amending act of 1844, relative to taxation, by making real estate of public service companies subjects to

Senate Bill No. 66.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Betts, 68.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 68.

TAXATION for general borough purposes, amending act of 1851, relating to boroughs, by increasing rate of

House Bill No. 1271.
Read in place in House by Mr. Watson, 1546.
Referred to Committee on Municipal Corporations, 1546.
Reported without amendment, 1852.
First reading, 1951.
Second reading, 2081.
Third reading and final passage, 2321.

In Senate (No. 1119).
Referred to Committee on New Counties and County Seats, 2343.

TAXATION OF BANK STOCK, on par value thereof, amending act of 1897, to provide revenue by taxation, by eliminating the provisions for

House Bill No. 539.
Read in place in House by Mr. Edmonds, 217.
Referred to Committee on Ways and Means, 217.
Reported without amendment, 927.
First reading, 1046.
Second reading, 1276-1277.
Third reading and final passage, 1480-1481.
Returned from Senate with amendments in which House concurred, 3821-3822.
Signed by Speaker, 3999.

Remarks on, by
Sterling, 1480-1481.
Edmonds, 1481.
Harer, 1481.
Storb, 1481.
Haas, 1481.

In Senate (No. 882).
Referred to Committee on Finance, 1365.
Reported with amendment, 3371.
First reading, 3406.
Second reading, 3515-3516.
Over in its order, 3687.
Resumed and passed third reading and final passage, 3703-3704.
Returned from House with Senate amendments concurred in, 3738.
Signed by President, 3889.

Remarks on, by
Woodward, 3704.

TAXATION ,of capital stock of corporations, resolution (House) by Moore, requesting the Auditor General to furnish information relative to exemption from, 1931.

TAXATION, of capital stock of laundering and maunfacturing corporations, further amending act of 1889, relating to taxation, by removing exemption of

House Bill No. 764.
Read in place in House by Mr. Stark, 488.
Referred to Committee on Ways and Means, 488.

TAXATION, of court proceedings, etc., by imposing additional tax on deeds and conveyance of real estate, amending act of 1830, relating to

House Bill No. 713.
Read in place in House by Mr. Sowers, 385.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 385.

TAXATION OF FOREIGN CORPORATIONS, for State and county purposes, amending act of 1913, imposing taxes upon certain classes of personal property, with regard to

House Bill No. 540.
Read in place in House by Mr. Edmonds, 217.
Referred to Committee on Ways and Means, 217.
Reported with amendment, 3121.
First reading, 3210.
Second reading, 3465-3467.
Third reading and final passage, 3599.

Remarks on, by
Edmonds, 3599.

In Senate (No. 1372).
Referred to Committee on Finance, 3527.
Reported without amendment, 3527.
First reading, 3566.
Second reading and amended, 3708-3710.
Third reading and defeated on final passage, 3861-3864.

TAXATION OF GROSS RECEIPTS, of persons or corporations engaged in freight, passenger, oil and motor transportation, and from water-power and hydro-electric companies, amending act of 1889, relating to taxation, by providing for

House Bill No. 531.
Read in place in House by Mr. Wheeler, 216.
Referred to Committee on Ways and Means, 216.
Reported without amendment, 1233.
First reading, 1500.
Second reading, 1571-1572.
Third reading and amended, 1738.
Resumed and passed finally, 1863-1864.
Returned from Senate with amendments in which House non-concurred, 3753.
Returned from Senate with amendments adhered to and notice of appointment of conference committee, 3951.
House appoints conference committee, 3951.
Report of conference committee presented and adopted, 3997-3998.
Returned from Senate with notice of adoption of conference committee report, 4009.
Signed by Speaker 4009.

In Senate (No. 980).
Referred to Committee on Finance, 1955.
Reported with amendment, 3060.
First reading, 3064-3065.
Second reading and recommitted, 3150-3151.
Re-reported with amendment, 3321.
Over in its order, 3488.
Third reading and final passage, 3538-3539.
Returned from House with Senate amendments non-concurred in, 3737.
Senate adheres to its amendments and appoints conference committee, 3738.
Report of conference committee presented and adopted, 3895-3896.
Signed by President, 3896.

TAXATION, of privately owned improvements erected on public lands, amending act of 1844, to reduce the State debt, by providing for

House Bill No. 544.
Read in place in House by Mr. Wheeler 217.
Referred to Committee on Ways and Means, 217.
Reported with amendment, 1830.
First reading, 1951.
Second reading and amended, 2076-2077.
Third reading and final passage, 2317.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3978.
Signed by Speaker, 4004.

In Senate (No. 1102).
Referred to Committee on Finance, 2342.
Reported without amendment, 3537.
First reading, 3566.
Second reading, 3704.
Third reading and final passage, 3851.
Signed by President, 3893.

TAXATION OF PUBLIC UTILITIES, owned and operated by municipalities, amending act of 1889, relating to taxation, by clarifying the provisions of the act with respect to

House Bill No. 1029.
Read in place in House by Mr. McKim, 922-923.
Referred to Committee on Ways and Means, 923.
Reported with amendment, 1263.
First reading, 1502.
Second reading and amended, 1587-1588.
Postponed for present, 1894.
Resumed and passed third reading and final passage, 2292.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3457.
Signed by Speaker, 3751.

Remarks on, by
Edmonds, 2292.
McKim, 2292.

In Senate (No. 1098).
Referred to Committee on Finance, 2342.
Reported without amendment, 2624.
First reading, 2673.
Second reading, 2798.
Recommitted, 2896.
Re-reported without amendment, 3177-3178.
Third reading and final passage, 3346-3348.
Signed by President pro tempore, 3682.

Remarks on, by
Barr, 3347.
Davis, 3347.
Baldwin, 3347.
Weingartner, 3347.
Salus, 3347.
Steele, 3347-3348.
Bonbrake, 3348.
Stites, 3348.
Leslie, 3348.

TAXATION, on capital stock, and removing exemption granted laundering and manufacturing corporations, further amending act of 1889, relating to taxation, by changing rate of

House Bill No. 1438.
Read in place in House by Mr. Armstrong, 1930.
Referred to Committee on Ways and Means, 1930.
Reported with negative recommendation, 2167.
Motion to place bill on calendar agreed to, and bill recommitted to Committee on Ways and Means, 2285-2287.

Remarks on, by
Blumberg, 2285-2287.
Armstrong, 2285-2286.
Flynn, 2285-2286.
Stadtlander, 2286-2287.
Alexander, 2286.
Harer, 2286-2287.
Long, 2287.
Williams, 2287.

TAXATION, property of charitable institutions, repealing act of 1923, exempting from

House Bill No. 534.
Read in place in House by Mr. Edmonds, 217.
Referred to Committee on Ways and Means, 217.

TAXATION, property of Civil War veterans, exempting from

Senate Bill No. 589.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Daix 992.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 992.

TAXATION, public property, places of religious worship, certain burial places and institutions of purely public charity, by exempting public parks used for amusement purposes, amending act of 1919, exempting from

House Bill No. 314.
Read in place in House by Mr. Griffith, 130.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 130.
Re-referred to Committee on Ways and Means, 386.
Reported with amendment, 2516.
First reading, 2736.
Second reading, 2819.

TAXATION.—Continued.

Third reading and final passage, 3233.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3978.
Signed by Speaker, 4004.

In Senate (No. 1274).
Referred to Committee on Finance, 3167.
Reported without amendment, 3537.
First reading, 3566.
Second reading, 3706.
Third reading and final passage, 3853.
Signed by President, 3893.

TAXATION public property, places of religious worship, certain burial places and institutions of purely public charity, by extending act to camps or posts of honorably discharged soldiers, sailors and marines, amending act of 1919, exempting from

House Bill No. 266.
Read in place in House by Mr. Earley, 128.
Referred to Committee on Military, 128.
Reported without amendment, 200.
First reading, 223.
Second reading and amended, 268-269.
Recommitted, 314.
Re-reported with amendment, 553.
Third reading and final passage, 640-642.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 1234.
Signed by Speaker, 1271.
Approved by Governor, 1881.

Remarks on, by
Edmonds, 640-641.

In Senate (No. 474).
Referred to Committee on Military Affairs, 665.
Reported without amendment, 791.
First reading, 842.
Second reading, 912.
Third reading and final passage, 1011.
Signed by President, 1326.

TAXATION PUBLIC PROPERTY, places of religious worship, certain burial places and institutions of purely public charity, by restricting the classes of property exempted, amending act of 1919, exempting from

House Bill No. 535.
Read in place in House by Mr. Edmonds, 217.
Referred to Committee on Ways and Means, 217.

TAXATION, relieving municipal bonds and other evidences of indebtedness from

House Bill No. 590.
Read in place in House by Mr. Bickett, 220.
Referred to Committee on Municipal Corporations, 220.
Re-referred to Committee on Ways and Means, 552.

TAXES AND MUNICIPAL IMPROVEMENTS, amending act of 1923, providing when, how upon what property and to what extent liens shall be allowed for

Senate Bill No. 307.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Krause, 319.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 319.
Reported without amendment, 643.
First reading, 665.
Second reading, 715-717.
Third reading and amended, 830-831.
Resumed and passed finally, 880-882.
Returned from House without amendment, 3561.
Signed by President pro tempore, 3677.

In House (No. 1100).
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 1041.
Reported without amendment, 2723-2724.
First reading, 2836.
Second reading, 3015.
Third reading and final passage, 3662-3663.
Signed by Speaker, 3747.

TAXES assessed against alien employes, by extending act to include citizen employes, amending act of 1897, requiring retention by employers of money to pay

House Bill No. 1014.
Read in place in House by Mr. Wilson, 922.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 922.

TAXES, by requiring description of land sold to be included in treasurer's deed therefor, amending act of 1815, relative to the selling of unseated lands for

House Bill No. 123.
Read in place in House by Mr. Irvin, 85.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 85.

TAXES, COUNTY, assessed in cities of third class in counties of fifth class, allowing a rebate and imposing a penalty in collection of

House Bill No. 271.
Read in place in House by Mr. Frederick A. Bell, 128.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 128.
Reported with amendment, 295.
First reading, 405.
Second reading, 451.
Third reading and final passage, 496-497.
Returned from Senate with amendments in which House concurred, 2856.
Signed by Speaker, 3217.

Remarks on, by
Marshall, 496.
Bell, F. A., 496-497.

In Senate (No. 384).
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 487.
Reported with amendment, 2098.
First reading, 2138.
Second reading, 2226.
Recommitted, 2366.
Re-reported without amendment, 2458.
Third reading and final passage, 2608.
Returned from House with Senate amendments concurred in, 2803.
Signed by President, 3125.

TAXES, COUNTY, in cities, regulating collection of

House Bill No. 538.
Read in place in House by Mr. Edmonds, 217.
Referred to Committee on Ways and Means, 217.

TAXES, DELINQUENT, to provide for descriptions of real estate sold for

House Bill No. 1355.
Read in place in House by Mr. Metzger, 1679.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 1679.

TAXES IN BOROUGHS, regulating the levying, collection and payment of

House Bill No. 968.
Read in place in House by Mr. Haas, 750.
Referred to Committee on Counties and Townships, 750.
Re-referred to Committee on Municipal Corporations, 926.
Reported without amendment, 1263.
First reading, 1503.
Second reading, 1591.
Recommitted, 1611.

TAXES IN CUMBERLAND COUNTY, to repeal act of 1873, authorizing the more prompt collection of

Senate Bill No. 892.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Culbertson, 1511.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 1511.
Reported without amendment, 1659.
First reading, 1674.
Second reading, 1814.
Third reading and final passage, 2002.
Returned from House without amendment, 3534.
Signed by President pro tempore, 3679.

In House (No. 1512.)
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 2145.
Reported without amendment, 2519.
First reading, 2741.
Second reading, 2826.
Third reading and final passage, 3640.
Signed by Speaker, 3749.

TAXES, INHERITANCE, bequests and devises of charitable institutions, exempting from payment of

Senate Bill No. 9.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Patton, 63.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 63.
Reported without amendment, 472.
First reading, 484.
Second reading, 532.
Third reading and final passage, 571-572.

In House (No. 914.)
Referred to Committee on Ways and Means, 751.

TAXES, INHERITANCE, bequests and devises of charitable institutions, exempting from payment of

Senate Bill No. 10.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Patton, 63.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 63.

TAXES, INHERITANCE, by changing percentage of taxation on property of decedents, amending act of 1919, for the imposition and collection of certain

House Bill No. 1476.
Read in place in House by Mr. Harer, 2143.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 2143.

TAXES, INHERITANCE, by discontinuing collection of tax on personal property of non-resident decedents, amending act of 1919, providing for imposition and collection of certain

House Bill No. 533.
Read in place in House by Mr. Edmonds, 216-217.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 217.
Re-referred to Committee on Ways and Means, 387.

TAXES, INHERITANCE, by exempting colleges or other institutions not for profit from payment of same, further amending act of 1919, for the imposition and collection of certain

Senate Bill No. 482.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Earnest for Mr. Barr, 710.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 710.

TAXES, INHERITANCE, by extending act to property passing to colleges or other institutions not for profit, amending act of 1919, exempting certain property used for free exhibition purposes from collateral

Senate Bill No. 483.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Earnest for Mr. Barr, 710.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 710.
Reported without amendment, 1958.
First reading, 2029.
Second reading, 2108.
Third reading and final passage, 2215.

In House (No. 1618.)
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 2397.

TAXES, INHERITANCE, by fixing basis for clear values, further amending act of 1919, for the imposition and collection of certain

House Bill No. 326.
Read in place in House by Mr. Edmonds, 131.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 131.

TAXES, INHERITANCE, by fixing rate of taxation on property passing to or for use of places of religious worship and charitable institutions, amending act of 1919, providing for imposition and collection of certain

House Bill No. 711.
Read in place in House by Mr. Ludlow, 384-385.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 385.
Re-referred to Committee on Ways and Means, 751.
Reported without amendment, 1682.
First reading, 1923.
Second reading, 1939.
Third reading and amended, 2290-2291.
Resumed and passed finally, 2685-2686.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3619.
Signed by Speaker, 4008.

In Senate (No. 1165.)
Referred to Committee on Finance, 2621.
Reported without amendment, 3176.

TAXES, INHERITANCE.—Continued.

First reading, 3193.
Second reading, 3377.
Third reading and final passage, 3490.
Signed by President, 3885.

TAXES, INHERITANCE, by imposing additional tax upon exempt securities of decedents' estates, further amending act of 1919, providing for the imposition and collection of

House Bill No. 163.
Read in place in House by Mr. Guerin, 88.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 88.
Re-referred to Committee on Ways and Means, 386-387.

TAXES, INHERITANCE, by increasing rate of tax in certain cases, amending act of 1919, providing for imposition and collection of certain

House Bill No. 1641.
Read in place in House by Mr. Edmonds, 2395.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 2395.
Re-referred to Committee on Ways and Means, 2720.
Reported without amendment, 3252.
First reading, 3252.
Second reading, 3471-3472.
Third reading and final passage, 3601-3602.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3979.
Signed by Speaker, 4002.

Remarks on, by
Edmonds, 3601-3602.

In Senate (No. 1375.)
Referred to Committee on Finance, 3527.
Reported without amendment, 3528.
First reading, 3566.
Second reading, 3712.
Third reading and final passage, 3865.
Signed by President, 3894-3895.

TAXES, INHERITANCE, by making estates of entirety and joint estates with right of survivorship taxable, and fixing time for transfers and returns and payments to the Auditor General and State Treasurer, amending act of 1919, for imposition and collection of certain

House Bill No. 1644.
Read in place in House by Mr. Edmonds, 2396.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 2396.
Re-referred to Committee on Ways and Means, 2808.
Reported without amendment, 3121.
First reading, 3210.
Second reading, 3464-3465.
Third reading, 3598-3599.
Dropped from calendar, 3631.

Remarks on, by
Edmonds, 3598-3599.
Alexander, 3598.
Goehring, 3599.

TAXES, INHERITANCE, by providing for reciprocity with other States in the taxation of transfer of property of non-resident decedents, amending act of 1919, providing for the imposition and collection of certain

House Bill No. 1640.
Read in place in House by Mr. Edmonds, 2395.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 2395.
Reported without amendment, 2722.
First reading, 2833.
Second reading, 3004-3005.
Third reading and amended, 3305.
Resumed and passed finally, 3446-3447.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3826.
Signed by Speaker, 4002.

Remarks on, by
Edmonds, 3447.

In Senate (No. 1368.)
Referred to Committee on Finance, 3401.
Reported without amendment, 3402.
First reading, 3409.
Second reading, 3526.
Third reading and final passage, 3702-3703.
Signed by President, 3892.

TAXES, INHERITANCE, by reducing the rate of collateral inheritance taxes, amending act of 1919, for the imposition and collection of certain

Senate Bill No. 246.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Sones, 204.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 204.
Reported without amendment, 709.
First reading, 748.
Second reading, 835-836.
Third reading and final passage, 894.

In House (No. 1106).
Referred to Committee on Banks and Banking, 1042.
Re-referred to Committee on Ways and Means, 1681.

TAXES, INHERITANCE, concurrent resolution (House) by Edmonds, petitioning the Federal Government not to levy any, 470; conc. in by Senate, 473; adopted by House, 492-493; ret. from Senate conc. in, 509; approved by Governor, 874.

Remarks on, by
Edmonds, 493.

TAXES IN TOWNSHIPS OF SECOND CLASS, amending act of 1917, consolidating the law relating to townships, by eliminating as collector's compensation the penalties for non-payment of

House Bill No. 1148.
Read in place in House by Mr. Hess, 1231.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 1231.
Reported without amendment, 2807.
First reading, 2949.
Second reading, 3082-3083.
Third reading and final passage, 3310.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3622.
Signed by Speaker, 4006.

In Senate (No. 1346).
Referred to Committee on New Counties and County Seats, 3188.
Reported without amendment, 3190.
First reading, 3200.
Second reading, 3392.
Third reading and final passage, 3508-3509.
Signed by President, 3886.

TAXES, NON-PAYMENT OF, by requiring notice of such sale to be served upon owner or terre tenant of property, further amending act of 1913, providing for the sale of property for

House Bill No. 1492.
Read in place in House by Mr. Alexander, 2144.
Referred to Committee on Counties and Townships, 2144.
Reported with amendment, 2966-2967.
First reading, 2967.
Second reading, 3088.
Third reading and final passage, 3315.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3621.
Signed by Speaker, 4004.

In Senate (No. 1340).
Referred to Committee on New Counties and County Seats, 3187.
Reported without amendment, 3190.
First reading, 3199.
Second reading, 3391.
Third reading and final passage, 3508.
Signed by President, 3887.

TAXES ON SEATED LANDS, and for sale of such lands for taxes, to repeal act of 1913, relating to return of

Senate Bill No. 907.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. MacDade, 1512.
Referred to Committee on New Counties and County Seats, 1512.
Reported without amendment, 1658.
First reading, 1674.
Second reading, 1816.
Third reading and amended, 2003-2004.
Over in its order, 2099.
Resumed and passed finally, 2135.

In House (No. 1566).
Referred to Committee on Counties and Townships, 2397.

TAXES UPON CERTAIN CLASSES OF PERSONAL PROPERTY, further regulating returns, collections and payments thereof, supplement to act of 1913, to provide revenue by taxation, imposing

Senate Bill No. 445.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Woodward, 568.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 568.

TAXICABS, or other passenger motor vehicle for hire without a certificate of public convenience, making it unlawful to operate

House Bill No. 1152.
Read in place in House by Mr. Phillips, 1231.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 1231.

TAYLOR HOSPITAL (see appropriation).

TAYLOR HOSPITAL ASSOCIATION (see appropriation).

TEACHERS (see school).

TELEGRAPH COMPANY (see trees).

TELEPHONE COMPANIES, operating in the same territory to make connections and to provide for interchange of messages, requiring

House Bill No. 1485.
Read in place in House by Mr. Blair, 2144.
Referred to Committee on Corporations, 2144.

TELEPHONE COMPANY (see trees).

TELEPHONE COMPANIES, validating certain consolidations and mergers of

House Bill No. 966.
Read in place in House by Mr. McKim, 750.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 750.
Reported without amendment, 1483.
First reading, 1562.
Second reading and amended, 1728-1729.
Third reading and final passage, 2169-2170.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 2514.
Signed by Speaker, 2809.
Approved by Governor, 3416.

In Senate (No. 1060).
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 2138.
Reported without amendment, 2200.
First reading, 2244.
Second reading, 2385.
Third reading and final passage, 2474.
Signed by President pro tempore, 2746.

TEMPLE UNIVERSITY (see appropriation).

TENEMENT AND BOARDING HOUSES, in cities of second and third class, boroughs, towns and townships, prescribing sanitary regulations and standards for

House Bill No. 555.
Read in place in House by Mr. Critchfield, 218.
Referred to Committee on Public Health and Sanitation, 218.
Reported without amendment, 511.
First reading, 564.
Second reading, 625-627.
Recommitted, 778.

TENEMENT AND BOARDING HOUSES, in cities of second and third class, boroughs, towns and townships, prescribing sanitary regulations and standards for

Senate Bill No. 162.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Miller, 144.
Referred to Committee on Public Health and Sanitation, 144.
Reported with amendment, 380.
First reading, 380.
Second reading and amended, 429-431.
Recommitted, 480.
Re-reported with amendment, 2199.
Third reading and final passage, 2364-2366.

In House (No. 1651).
Referred to Committee on Public Health and Sanitation, 2515.

TESTAMENTARY GUARDIAN (see child).

TESTIMONY GIVEN IN EJECTMENT SUITS upon a re-trial, providing for the admission of

House Bill No. 636.
Read in place in House by Mr. W. P. Wood, 291.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 291.
Reported without amendment, 2398-2399.
First reading, 2567.
Second reading, 2680-2681.
Third reading and final passage, 3246.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3826.
Signed by Speaker, 3999.

In Senate (No. 1289).
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 3178.
Reported without amendment, 3371.
First reading, 3408.
Second reading, 3521.
Third reading and final passage, 3696.
Signed by President, 3889.

TESTIMONY (see also trials).

TEXT-BOOKS (see history, school system).

THADDEUS STEVENS INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, trustees of, nominated, 19-20; nominations laid upon table, 23; referred to Committee on Finance, 60; reported with favorable recommendation, 3538; nominations confirmed, 3559.

THADDEUS STEVENS INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL (see also appropriation).

THEATERS (see amusements, motion pictures, tickets).

THERMOMETERS, CLINICAL, to regulate and standardize the manufacture and sale of

House Bill No. 370.
Read in place in House by Mr. H. A. Miller, 160.
Referred to Committee on Public Health and Sanitation, 160.

THERMOMETERS, CLINICAL, to regulate and standardize the manufacture and sale of

Senate Bill No. 130.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Schantz, 101.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 101.
Reported without amendment, 168.
First reading, 177.
Second reading, 210-211.
Third reading and amended, 229-230.
Over in its order, 277, 320, 416.
Recommitted to Committee on Public Health and Sanitation, 477.

THIRD CLASS CITY ACT, by cities operating under special act, amending act of 1874, dividing cities into three classes, by providing for acceptance of

House Bill No. 45.
Read in place in House by Mr. Hess, 81.
Referred to Committee on Municipal Corporations, 81.
Reported without amendment, 163.
First reading, 200.
Second reading, 221-222.
Third reading and amended, 261.
Resumed and passed finally, 316-318.
Signed by Speaker, 758.
Approved by Governor, 942.

In Senate (No. 316).
Referred to Committee on Municipal Affairs, 382.
Reported without amendment, 472.
First reading, 486.
Second reading, 540.
Third reading and final passage, 581.
Signed by President pro tempore, 745.

THOMAS, DAVID W., Assistant Clerk of House, presentation of testimonial from Members of House to, 3992.

THOMAS JEFFERSON CENTENNIAL, and Sesqui-Centennial Commission of United States, concurrent resolution (Senate) by Miller, endorsing the purposes of, 3563; ret. from House conc. in, 3683; conc. in by House, 3758; approved by Governor.

THOMAS, LORENZO D., Representative from Luzerne County, (Sixth District).

Amendments offered by, to
Bill No. 686, Regulating fees of clerks of court of quarter sessions in certain counties, 978.

THOMAS, LORENZO D.—Continued.

Bill No. 712, Providing for compensation of county solicitors and solicitor of county controller in counties of third class, 973.

Bills introduced by
No. 152.
Establishing as a State highway a certain section of public road in Luzerne County, 87.

No. 686.
Regulating fees of clerks of court of quarter sessions in counties excepting those of first and second class, 294.

No. 712.
Providing for compensation of county solicitor and solicitor of county controller in counties of third class, 385.

No. 1390.
Amending act of 1907, defining the duty of coroners, police and health authorities in reference to disposition of bodies, by providing penalty for burial of dead without approval of coroner where there is suspicion as to cause of death, 1827.

No. 1530.
Amending act of 1911, establishing public school system, with regard to eligibility of supervising principals for election, 2246.

Election returns, 31.

Leave of absence granted, 201, 3207.

Member of conference committee, 3415.

Member of standing committees, 73-78.

Motion by, for
House to adhere to non-concurrence in Senate amendments to House Bill No. 686, regulating fees of clerks of court of quarter sessions in counties excepting those of first and second class, 3415.

House to non-concur in Senate amendments to House Bill No. 686, regulating fees of clerks of court of quarter sessions in counties excepting those of first and second class, 3105.

Oath of office administered to, 36.

Point of order raised by, on
Remarks on Bill No. 1501, (Senate No. 232), validating ordinances and proceedings by councils in boroughs for paving and curbing of public highways, 3667.

Presentation of testimonial to Chaplain, Reverend George P. Donehoo, 3993.

Remarks by, on
Bill No. 308, Providing that territory annexed to cities of second class shall constitute a part of the poor district thereof, 929.

Bill No. 526, Authorizing boards of health in cities of the third class, boroughs and first class townships to organize State and county health associations, 699.

Bill No. 686, Regulating fees of clerks of court of quarter sessions in counties excepting those of first and second class, 1254, 1379-1380.

Bill No. 827, Amending School Code, by providing that pupils may attend religious instruction, 2841-2842.

Bill No. 1287, (Senate No. 475), Amending act regulating compensation of poor directors, 3772.

Bill No. 1412, (Senate No. 516), Making appropriation to Department of Welfare for organization of an orthopaedic unit, 3646.

THOMAS, MISS MARTHA G., Representative from Chester County, (Second District).

Amendments offered by, to
Bill No. 389, Making appropriation for care, treatment and maintenance of indigent insane, 1166.

THOMAS, MISS MARTHA G.—Continued.

Bill No. 495, Amending and supplementing act relating to the care and treatment of the indigent insane, 856.

Bills introduced by
No. 350.
Making appropriation to Chester County Hospital of West Chester, 132.

No. 351.
Making appropriation to Homeopathic Hospital of West Chester, 133.

No. 352.
Making appropriation to Pennsylvania Epileptic Hospital and Colony Farm of Chester County, 133.

No. 353.
Prohibiting immoral shows and games of chance at agricultural exhibitions, and providing State aid for certain agricultural associations, 133.

No. 387.
Making appropriation to carry into effect the act of 1919, providing for assistance to certain mothers, 161.

No. 388.
Making appropriation to pay for deficiency in care and maintenance of indigent insane, 161.

No. 389.
Making appropriation for care and maintenance of indigent insane, 161.

No. 495.
Amending and supplementing act of 1889, relative to the care and treatment of indigent insane, by fixing the maximum amount for maintenance weekly per capita, 184.

No. 931.
Amending act of 1893, regulating nomination and election of public officers, by regulating assistance to voters, 748.

No. 932.
Joint resolution proposing amendment to Constitution, by eliminating provision requiring payment of taxes as a qualification to vote, 748-749.

No. 1139.
Amending act of 1923, for the prevention and treatment of mental diseases, with regard to admission, detention and rights of mental defectives in institutions, 1229.

Bills reported by
No. 450.
Requiring payment into the State Treasury of all fees received by professional examining boards in the Department of Public Instruction, 387.

No. 1114.
Amending School Code, by providing appropriation for schools closed or discontinued in districts of fourth class under act of 1901, 1713.

No. 1223, (Senate No. 399).
Further amending School Code, by granting full term school privileges to children up to fourteen years of age in fourth class districts, 1550.

No. 1503, (Senate No. 359).
Changing the name of the Cheyney Training School for Teachers to the Cheyney Normal and Technical Institute, 3093.

No. 1510, (Senate No. 659).
Creating State Council for the Blind as a departmental administrative board within the Department of Welfare, 2723.

Election returns, 29.

Member of standing committees, 73-78.

THOMAS, MISS MARTHA G.—Continued.

Motion by, to
Adjourn, 1506.

Oath of office administered to, 36.

Remarks by, on
Bill No. 61, exempting from jury duty women over sixty-five years of age and mothers of children under five years, 516.

Bill No. 827, Amending School Code, by providing that pupils may attend religious instruction, 2841.

Resolution, concurrent, offered by
Recalling from Governor House Bill No. 389, Making appropriation for care, treatment and maintenance of indigent insane, 2809.

TICKETS, STEAMSHIP, by further extending the parties to whom said act shall not apply, further amending act of 1919, requiring licenses to sell

House Bill No. 562.
Read in place in House by Mr. McKim, 218.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 218.
Reported without amendment, 927.
First reading, 1046.
Second reading, 1273-1274.
Third reading and final passage, 1480.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3020.
Signed by Speaker, 3218.

In Senate (No. 883.)
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 1365-1366.
Reported without amendment, 2458.
First reading, 2492.
Second reading, 2658.
Over in its order, 2772.
Third reading and final passage, 2887.
Signed by President, 3126.

TICKETS to theaters and other places of amusement, regulating sale of

House Bill No. 1151.
Read in place in House by Mr. Baldi, 1231.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 1231.
Reported without amendment, 2165.
First reading, 2298.
Second reading, 2436-2437.
Third reading and final passage, 2591.

Remarks on, by
Baldi, 2591.
Lucas, 2591.

In Senate (No. 1175.)
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 2622.
Reported without amendment, 3183.
First reading, 3193.
Second reading and recommitted to Committee on Corporations, 3378.

TIMBER LANDS (see Constitution, forest).

TIME (see also hours).

TIME, STANDARD, on any public building or thoroughfare, making it unlawful to indicate any other than

House Bill No. 1425.
Read in place in House by Miss Grimes, 1929.
Referred to Committee on Agriculture, 1929.
Reported without amendment, 2146.
First reading, 2301.
Second reading, 2442.
Third reading and final passage, 3091-3092.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3457.
Signed by Speaker, 3752.

Remarks on, by
Dilsheimer, 3091.
Grimes, Miss, 3091.
Sarig, 3091-3092.

In Senate (No. 1248.)
Referred to Committee on Agriculture, 3054.
Reported without amendment, 3059.

TIME, STANDARD.—Continued.

First reading, 3065.
Second reading, 3163.
Third reading and final passage, 3367-3368.
Signed by President pro tempore, 3682.

Remarks on, by
Culbertson, 3367-3368.

TIME, STANDARD, on any public building or thoroughfare, making it unlawful to indicate any other than

Senate Bill No. 960.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Derrick, 1748.
Referred to Committee on Agriculture, 1748.
Reported without amendment, 1823.
First reading, 1825.
Second reading and recommitted, 2022.
Re-reported without amendment, 2129.
Over in its order, 2220.
Third reading and final passage, 2373-2374.

Remarks on, by
Woodward, 2373.
Buckman, 2373.

In House (No. 1652.)
Referred to Committee on Agriculture, 2515.
Reported without amendment, 3094.
First reading, 3096.
Second reading, 3217.
Third reading and dropped from calendar, 3668-3669.

Remarks on, by
Hall, 3668.
Grimes, Miss, 3668.

TIOGA COUNTY (see highway, pension)

TIPS, making it unlawful to give

House Bill No. 501.
Read in place in House by Mr. Voltz, 185.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 185.
Reported without amendment, 295.
First reading, 405.
Second reading, 450.
Postponed for present, 496.
Time of postponement extended, 699.
Third reading and amended, 869-870.
Resumed and defeated on final passage, 1180.

TIPSTAVES IN COUNTIES OF FIRST CLASS, by further increasing said salaries, amending act of 1921, increasing salaries of

House Bill No. 738.
Read in place in House by Mr. Sowers, 386.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 386.
Reported without amendment, 673.
First reading, 789.
Second reading, 858-859.
Third reading and final passage, 1242-1243.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3618.
Signed by Speaker, 4008.

In Senate (No. 652.)
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 1227.
Reported without amendment, 3183.
First reading, 3192.
Second reading, 3374.
Third reading and final passage, 3487.
Signed by President, 3885.

TIPSTAVES IN COUNTIES OF THIRD CLASS, fixing compensation of

Senate Bill No. 171.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Kutz, 144.
Referred to Committee on New Counties and County Seats, 144.
Reported with amendment, 2597.
First reading, 2671.
Second reading, 2793.
Third reading and final passage, 2879.
Returned from House with amendments in which Senate concurred, 3875.
Signed by President, 3880.

TIPSTAVES IN COUNTIES OF THIRD CLASS.—Continued.

In House (No. 1692.)
Referred to Committee on Counties and Townships, 3067.
Reported with amendment, 3206.
First reading, 3604.
Second reading, 3775.
Third reading and final passage, 3957.
Returned from Senate with House amendments concurred in, 3984.
Signed by Speaker, 3984.

TIPSTAVES (see also court criers).

TITLE AND TITLES (see land, real estate).

TITUSVILLE HOSPITAL (see appropriation).

TOBACCO (see appropriation to Pennsylvania State College, etc).

TOEPFER, ROBERT J., Representative from Allegheny County, (Thirteenth District)

Bill introduced by
No. 246.
Making appropriation to Allegheny Valley Hospital, at Tarentum, 95.

Bill reported by
No. 1143.
Regulating construction of stairways and elevator shafts in certain buildings, 2497.

Election returns, 28.

Member of standing committees, 73-78-91.

Oath of office administered to. 36.

TOLL-BRIDGES (see bridges, Delaware River).

TORRANCE STATE HOSPITAL, members of Board of Trustees of, nominated, 17; nominations laid upon table, 23; referred to Committee on Finance, 60; reported with favorable recommendation, 3538; nominations confirmed, 3559.

TORRANCE STATE HOSPITAL (see also appropriation).

TOWNER, CLAUDE E., Representative from Washington County, (Second District)

Bill introduced by
No. 108.
Making appropriation to Memorial Hospital Association of Monongahela City, 85.

Election returns, 33.

Leave of absence granted, 845.

Member of standing committees, 73-78.

Oath of office administered to, 36.

TOWNSHIP AND TOWNSHIPS (see also annexation, bridges, dance halls, fire escapes, health associations, highway, highways, motor vehicle, police, tax, tax collectors, taxes, trees, wardens).

TOWNSHIP AUDITORS of townships of first and second class from attending conventions, amending act of 1917, consolidating the law relating to townships, by relieving

House Bill No. 334.
Read in place in House by Mr. Blair, 131.
Referred to Committee on Counties and Townships, 131.
Reported without amendment, 186.
First reading, 222-223.
Second reading and amended, 266.
Third reading and final passage, 311-312.

In Senate (No. 324.)
Referred to Committee on New Counties and County Seats, 382.

TOWNSHIP AUDITORS' statement by posting printed or typewritten handbills, amending act of 1917, consolidating law relating to townships, by requiring the publication of

House Bill No. 820.
Read in place in House by Mr. MacMillan, 549.
Referred to Committee on Counties and Townships, 550.

TOWNSHIP COMMISSIONERS in townships of first class, amending act of 1917, consolidating the law relating to townships, by regulating election and term of office of

House Bill No. 1070.
Read in place in House by Mr. McBride, 925.
Referred to Committee on Counties and Townships, 925.

TOWNSHIP COMMISSIONERS in townships of first class not divided into wards, amending act of 1917, consolidating the law relating to townships, by providing for election of

House Bill No. 647.
Read in place in House by Mr. Marshall, 292.
Referred to Committee on Counties and Townships, 292.
Reported without amendment, 492.
First reading, 561.
Second reading, 609-610.
Third reading and final passage, 681.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3618.
Signed by Speaker, 4008.

In Senate (No. 505.)
Referred to Committee on New Counties and County Seats, 747.
Reported without amendment, 3123.
First reading, 3191.
Second reading, 3374.
Third reading and final passage, 3485-3486.
Signed by President, 3885.

TOWNSHIP COMMISSIONERS in townships of first class to maintain separate associations, amending act of 1917, consolidating the law relating to townships, by authorizing

House Bill No. 663.
Read in place in House by Mr. Neely, 293.
Referred to Committee on Counties and Townships, 293.
Reported without amendment, 492.
First reading, 561.
Second reading, 610.
Third reading and final passage, 683-684.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 1746.
Signed by Speaker, 2043.
Approved by Governor, 2925.

In Senate (No. 506.)
Referred to Committee on New Counties and County Seats, 747.
Reported without amendment, 1189.
First reading, 1218.
Second reading, 1320.
Over in its order, 1518.
Third reading and final passage, 1650-1651.
Signed by President, 1970.

TOWNSHIP COMMISSIONERS, STATE ASSOCIATION OF, authorizing

House Bill No. 666.
Read in place in House by Mr. Neely, 293.
Referred to Committee on Counties and Townships, 293.
Reported without amendment, 492.
First reading, 561.
Second reading, 610.
Third reading and final passage, 684.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 1745.
Signed by Speaker, 2042.
Approved by Governor, 2924.

Remarks on, by
Edmonds, 684.
Neely, 684.

In Senate (No. 508).
Referred to Committee on New Counties and County Seats, 747.
Reported without amendment, 1189.
First reading, 1218.
Second reading, 1320.
Over in its order, 1518.
Third reading and final passage, 1651.
Signed by President, 1970.

TOWNSHIP DIRT ROADS, in townships of second class, providing for patrol, maintenance and repair of

House Bill No. 1356.
Read in place in House by Mr. Metzger, 1679.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 1679.
Reported without amendment, 2289.
First reading, 2423.
Second reading, 2537.
Third reading and defeated on final passage, 3220-3221.

Remarks on, by
Bagshaw, 3220-3221.
Rhodes, 3221.
Metzger, 3221.

TOWNSHIP REAL ESTATE DEVELOPMENT, to be approved by township commissioners, county commissioners and county or State engineers, requiring plans for

Senate Bill No. 404.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. MacDade, 530.
Referred to Committee on New Counties and County Seats, 530.

TOWNSHIP SUPERVISOR, further amending act of 1917, consolidating the law relating to townships, by increasing the compensation of

House Bill No. 76.
Read in place in House by Mr. Burd P. Evans, 83.
Referred to Committee on Counties and Townships, 83.
Reported without amendment, 927.
First reading, 1046.
Second reading, 1277.
Postponed for present, 1487.
Resumed and passed third reading and final passage, 1564-1566.

Remarks on, by
Bidelspacher, 1564.
Evans, B. P., 1564-1566.
Alexander, 1565.
Williams, 1566.

In Senate (No. 912).
Referred to Committee on New Counties and County Seats, 1544.

TOWNSHIP SUPERVISORS, a misdemeanor, amending act of 1917, consolidating the law relating to townships, by making misfeasance of

House Bill No. 762.
Read in place in House by Mr. Staudenmeier, 488.
Referred to Committee on Counties and Townships, 488.
Reported without amendment, 755.
First reading, 848.
Second reading, 982.
Third reading and final passage, 1268-1269.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3618.
Signed by Speaker, 4008.

Remarks on, by
Staudenmeier, 1269.
Rhodes, 1269.

In Senate (No. 669).
Referred to Committee on New Counties and County Seats, 1329.
Reported without amendment, 3191.
First reading, 3192.
Second reading, 3374.
Third reading and final passage, 3487-3488.
Signed by President, 3886.

TOWNSHIPS, by changing pay of supervisors and commissioners for attending conventions and inspecting bridges, further amending act of 1917, consolidating law relating to

House Bill No. 957.
Read in place in House by Mr. Bush, 749.
Referred to Committee on Counties and Townships, 749.

TOWNSHIPS, by equalizing division of tax for fire companies in townships of first class, amending act of 1917, consolidating law relating to

House Bill No. 1458.
Read in place in House by Mr. Bagshaw, 2142.
Referred to Committee on Counties and Townships, 2142.
Reported with amendment, 2496.
First reading, 2736.
Second reading, 2817-2818.
Third reading and final passage, 3232.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3620.
Signed by Speaker, 4007.

In Senate (No. 1280).
Referred to Committee on New Counties and County Seats, 3167.
Reported without amendment, 3191.
First reading, 3195.
Second reading, 3384.
Third reading and final passage, 3498.
Signed by President, 3887.

TOWNSHIPS, by providing reward for fifty per centum of purchase price and installation cost of culverts and drain pipes, further amending act of 1917, consolidating law relating to

House Bill No. 1142.
Read in place in House by Mr. Hess, 1230.
Referred to Committee on Counties and Townships, 1230.
Reported without amendment, 1681.
First reading, 1922.
Second reading, 1934-1935.
Third reading and final passage, 2182.

In Senate (No. 1085).
Referred to Committee on New Counties and County Seats, 2237.

TOWNSHIPS, by providing that plans of new roads shall be approved by the supervisors or commissioners, amending act of 1917, consolidating the law relating to

Senate Bill No. 377.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. MacDade, 473.
Referred to Committee on New Counties and County Seats, 473.
Reported with amendment, 2351.
First reading, 2389.
Second reading, 2477.
Over in its order, 2608, 2770.
Third reading and amended, 2881.
Postponed for present, 3024.
Resumed and passed finally, 3145-3147.
Returned from House with amendments in which Senate concurred, 3744.
Signed by President, 3880.

Remarks on, by
Kunkle, 3024, 3145-3146.
MacDade, 3024, 3146.
Leslie, 3146-3147.

In House (No. 1734).
Referred to Committee on Counties and Townships, 3278.
Reported without amendment, 3410.
First reading, 3411.
Second reading, 3612.
Over in its order, 3833-3834.
Resumed and passed third reading with amendments and finally, 3848.
Signed by Speaker, 3985.

TOWNSHIPS, prescribing the purchase of power-rollers and road machinery, amending act of 1917, consolidating the law relating to

House Bill No. 472.
Read in place in House by Mr. Lockhart, 183.
Referred to Committee on Counties and Townships, 183.

In House (No. 1660).
Referred to Committee on Counties and Townships, 2515.

TOWNSHIPS OF FIRST CLASS, amending act of 1917, consolidating law relating to townships, by permitting establishment of lights along county highways in

House Bill No. 788.
Read in place in House by Mr. McKim, 490.
Referred to Committee on Counties and Townships, 490.
Reported without amendment, 756.
First reading, 849.
Second reading, 984.
Third reading and final passage, 1284-1285.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3618.
Signed by Speaker, 4008.

In Senate (No. 667).

TOWNSHIPS OF FIRST AND SECOND CLASS, further amending act of 1917, consolidating the law relative to townships, by providing that street plans shall not be altered without the approval of commissioners or supervisors in

Senate Bill No. 354.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. MacDade, 414.
Referred to Committee on New Counties and County Seats, 414.
Reported without amendment, 476.
First reading, 487.
Second reading, 541.
Over in its order, 582.
Third reading and amended, 657.
Vote on third reading reconsidered and bill recommitted to Committee on Public Roads and Highways, 712.
Re-reported with amendment, 2351.
Third reading and final passage, 2467.

Referred to Committee on New Counties and County Seats, 1329.
Reported without amendment, 3123.
First reading, 3192.
Second reading, 3374.
Third reading and final passage, 3487.
Signed by President, 3886.

TOWNSHIPS OF FIRST CLASS, amending act of 1917, relating to townships, by providing for the removal of ashes and garbage in

House Bill No. 140.
Read in place in House by Mr. Ludlow, 86.
Referred to Committee on Counties and Townships, 86.
Reported without amendment, 133.
First reading, 165.
Second reading, 198-199.
Recommitted, 260.
Re-reported with amendment, 296.
Third reading and amended, 469.
Resumed and passed finally, 526.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 2514.
Signed by Speaker, 2716.
Approved by Governor, 3018.

Remarks on, by
Ludlow, 526.

In Senate (No. 424).
Referred to Committee on New Counties and County Seats, 545.
Reported without amendment, 2199.
First reading, 2243.
Second reading, 2378.
Third reading and final passage, 2468.
Signed by President pro tempore, 2599.

TOWNSHIPS OF FIRST CLASS, amending act of 1917, relating to townships with regard to classification and construction of buildings in

Senate Bill No. 1136.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Stites, 2353.
Referred to Committee on New Counties and County Seats, 2353.
Reported without amendment, 2605.
First reading, 2674.
Second reading, 2799.
Third reading and final passage, 2898.

TOWNSHIPS OF FIRST CLASS.—Continued.

Returned from House without amendment, 3874-3875.
Signed by President, 3881.

In House (No. 1701).
Referred to Committee on Counties and Townships, 3068.
Reported without amendment, 3205.
First reading, 3603.
Second reading, 3775.
Third reading and final passage, 3955-3956.
Signed by Speaker, 3985.

TOWNSHIPS OF FIRST CLASS, and authorizing the levy of a special tax therefor, amending act of 1917, relating to townships, by providing for the establishment of lights along streets in

Senate Bill No. 533.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Earnest, 796.
Referred to Committee on New Counties and County Seats, 796.
Reported without amendment, 992.
First reading, 1036.
Second reading, 1209-1210.
Third reading and final passage, 1309.
Returned from House with amendments in which Senate concurred, 3402.
Signed by President, 3479.

In House (No. 1310).
Referred to Committee on Counties and Townships, 1549.
Reported without amendment, 1682.
First reading, 1923-1924.
Second reading, 1940.
Postponed for present, 2294.
Resumed on third reading and amended, 2699.
Resumed and passed finally, 3449-3450.
Returned from Senate with House amendments concurred in, 3572.
Signed by Speaker, 3617.

Remarks on, by
Marshall, 2294.

TOWNSHIPS OF FIRST CLASS, and authorizing the levy of a special tax therefor, amending act of 1917, relating to townships, by providing for the establishment of lights along streets in

Senate Bill No. 661.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Homsher, 1326.
Referred to Committee on New Counties and County Seats, 1326.
Reported without amendment, 1510.
First reading, 1544.
Re-reported without amendment, ——.
Second reading, 1619.
Over in its order, 1753, 2001, 2102.
Third reading and final passage, ——.
Postponed for present, 2218-2219.

TOWNSHIPS OF FIRST CLASS connecting municipalities, amending act of 1917, consolidating the law relating to townships, by regulating the grading and construction of curbs and gutters in

House Bill No. 1588.
Read in place in House by Mr. Turner, 2392.
Referred to Committee on Counties and Townships, 2392.
Reported without amendment, 2496.
First reading, 2735.
Second reading, 2816.
Third reading and final passage, 3231.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3620.
Signed by Speaker, 4005.

In Senate (No. 1284).
Referred to Committee on New Counties and County Seats, 3167.
Reported without amendment, 3176.
First reading, 3196.
Second reading, 3384.
Third reading and final passage, 3499.
Signed by President, 3888.

TOWNSHIPS OF FIRST CLASS connecting municipalities, amending act of 1917, consolidating the law relating to townships, by regulating the construction of curbs and gutters in

House Bill No. 1589.
Read in place in House by Mr. Turner, 2392.
Referred to Committee on Counties and Townships, 2392.
Reported with amendment, 2496.
First reading, 2735.
Second reading, 2816.
Third reading and final passage, 3231.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3620.
Signed by Speaker, 4005.

In Senate (No. 1285).
Referred to Committee on New Counties and County Seats, 3167.
Reported without amendment, 3177.
First reading, 3196.
Second reading, 3384.
Third reading and final passage, 3499.
Signed by President, 3888.

TOWNSHIPS OF FIRST CLASS for cost of construction and extension of sewers, validating certain assessments in

House Bill No. 1161.
Read in place in House by Mr. Memolo, 1232.
Referred to Committee on Counties and Townships, 1232.
Reported without amendment, 2146.
First reading, 2300-2301.
Second reading, 2442.
Third reading and final passage, 3090-3091.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3619.
Signed by Speaker, 4006.

In Senate (No. 1246).
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 3054.
Reported without amendment, 3123.
First reading, 3194.
Second reading, 3381.
Third reading and final passage, 3492-3493.
Signed by President, 3886.

TOWNSHIPS OF FIRST CLASS, further amending and repealing part of act of 1917, consolidating the law relating to townships, by providing for the election of a tax collector in

House Bill No. 542.
Read in place in House by Mr. Memolo, 217.
Referred to Committee on Counties and Townships, 217.

TOWNSHIPS OF FIRST CLASS, in certain cases, amending act of 1917, consolidating the law relating to townships, by providing for the creation of

Senate Bill No. 523.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Griswold, 795.
Referred to Committee on New Counties and County Seats, 795.
Reported without amendment, 1294.
First reading, 1330.
Second reading, 1533-1534.
Third reading and final passage, 1651-1652.
Returned from House without amendment, 3530.
Signed by President pro tempore, 3678.

In House (No. 1413).
Referred to Committee on Counties and Townships, 1829.
Reported without amendment, 2250.
First reading, 2424.
Second reading, 2565-2566.
Third reading and final passage, 3633-3634.
Signed by Speaker, 3747-3748.

TOWNSHIPS OF FIRST CLASS, to contract with private water companies for supply of water, amending act of 1917, consolidating the law relative to townships, by authorizing

Senate Bill No. 481.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Earnest, 710.
Referred to Committee on New Counties and County Seats, 710.

TOWNSHIPS OF FIRST CLASS.—Continued.

Reported without amendment, 992.
First reading, 1035.
Second reading, 1208.
Third reading and final passage, 1307.
Returned from House without amendment, 2346.
Signed by President, 2460.
Approved by Governor, 3051.

In House (No. 1304).
Referred to Committee on Counties and Townships, 1548.
Reported without amendment, 1682.
First reading, 1923.
Second reading, 1939.
Third reading and final passage, 2291.
Signed by Speaker, 2504.

TOWNSHIPS OF FIRST CLASS to create fire and water districts authorizing

House Bill No. 609.
Read in place in House by Mr. McKim, 255.
Referred to Committee on Counties and Townships, 255.
Reported without amendment, 552.
First reading, 604.
Second reading and amended, 693.
Third reading and final passage, 928.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 2085.
Signed by Speaker, 2253.
Approved by Governor, 2926.

In Senate (No. 576).
Referred to Committee on New Counties and County Seats, 919.
Reported without amendment, 1660.
First reading, 1672.
Second reading, 1806.
Third reading and final passage, 1996-1997.
Signed by President pro tempore, 2239.

TOWNSHIPS OF SECOND CLASS, amending act of 1917, consolidating the law relating to townships, by providing for system of sewers and drains in

House Bill No. 321.
Read in place in House by Mr. Brewster, 131.
Referred to Committee on Counties and Townships, 131.
Reported with amendment, 927.
First reading, 1046.
Second reading and amended, 1274-1276.
Third reading and final passage, 1484-1487.
Returned from Senate with amendments in which House concurred, 2570-2571.
Signed by Speaker, 2809.
Concurrent resolution recalling bill from Governor, 3286.
Resolution returned from Senate concurred in, 3317.
Resolution approved by Governor, vote on final passage and on third reading reconsidered and bill passed third reading with amendments, 3413.
Resumed and passed finally, 3655-3657.
Returned from Senate with House amendments concurred in, 3757.
Signed by Speaker, 3998.

In Senate (No. 876).
Referred to Committee on New Counties and County Seats, 1365.
Reported with amendment, 1509.
First reading, 1544.
Second reading, 1619-1621.
Over in its order, 1753.
Recommitted to Committee on Public Roads and Highways, 2002.
Re-reported with amendment, 2224.
Third reading and amended, 2368-2369.
Resumed and passed finally, 2464-2466.
Returned from House with Senate amendments concurred in, 2603.
Signed by President pro tempore, 2746.
Resolution recalling bill from Governor concurred in, 3180.
Bill returned from House with amendments in which Senate concurred, 3560.
Signed by President, 3889.

TOWNSHIPS OF SECOND CLASS, amending act of 1917, consolidating law relating to townships, with regard to penalty of supervisors, superintendents and road masters employed on road, bridge and highway work in

House Bill No. 1009.
Read in place in House by Mr. Stock, 921.
Referred to Committee on Counties and Townships, 921.
Reported without amendment, 1550.
First reading, 1737.
Second reading, 1844.
Third reading and final passage, 2174-2175.

In Senate (No. 1081).
Referred to Committee on New Counties and County Seats, 2236.

TOWNSHIPS OF SECOND CLASS, further amending act of 1917, consolidating the law relating to townships, by providing for construction of sidewalks in

House Bill No. 839.
Read in place in House by Mr. Behney, 551.
Referred to Committee on Counties and Townships, 551.

TOWNSHIPS OF SECOND CLASS, to accept as part of township road system the roads dedicated to public use, amending act of 1917, consolidating the law relating to townships, by authorizing

House Bill No. 1557.
Read in place in House by Mr. Long, 2247.
Referred to Committee on Counties and Townships, 2247.
Reported without amendment, 2496.
First reading, 2735.
Second reading, 2817.
Third reading and final passage, 3231-3232.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3620.
Signed by Speaker, 4005.

In Senate (No. 1283).
Referred to Committee on New Counties and County Seats, 3167.
Reported without amendment, 3191.
First reading, 3196.
Second reading, 3384.
Third reading and final passage, 3499.
Signed by President, 3888.

TRADE UNIONS (see insignia).

TRAINS (see railroad, robbery, taxation).

TRANSCIENT RETAIL MERCHANTS (see merchants).

TRANSPORTATION COMPANIES (see motor vehicles, railroad, railway, taxation).

TREASURERS (see borough, county).

TREASURY DEPARTMENT (see also funds, moneys, printing).

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, STATE, making appropriation to Department of Property and Supplies for installation of a vault, and certain alterations in

Senate Bill No. 1162.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Schantz, ——
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, ——
Reported without amendment, 2620.
First reading, 2675.
Second reading, 2802.
Recommitted, 2901.

TREES ALONG PUBLIC HIGHWAYS, of townships of first class, boroughs and cities, by making it unlawful to cut same without first notifying abutting property owners, amending act of 1907, providing for the planting of

Senate Bill No. 562.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Woodward, 878.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 878.
Reported without amendment, 1292.
First reading, 1330.
Second reading and recommitted, 1534-1535.

TREES ALONG PUBLIC HIGHWAY, other than in cities of first class, without first notifying owners of land, making it unlawful for any telephone, telegraph or electric light company to trim

Senate Bill No. 478.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Woodward, 709-710.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 710.

TREES ALONG PUBLIC HIGHWAY.—Continued.

Reported without amendment, 1292.
First reading, 1330.
Second reading and amended, 1532.
Third reading and final passage, 1650.

In House (No. 1420).
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 1830.
Reported without amendment, 2166.
First reading, 2299-2300.
Second reading and recommitted, 2440.

TREES AND SHRUBS, along State, county or township highways, for the protection of

Senate Bill No. 1132.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Kunkle, 2352.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads and Highways, 2352.

TREES OR SHRUBS, providing for licensing of persons or firms in the business of selling, pruning or treating

Senate Bill No. 1023.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Woodward, 1960.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1960.
Reported without amendment, 2351.
First reading, 2389.
Second reading and amended, 2478-2479.
Third reading and final passage, 2625-2626.

In House (No. 1668).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 2923.

TREES (see also forest, forestry).

TREES, WOODLANDS AND SHRUBS, amending act of 1911, for protection of

House Bill No. 631.
Read in place in House by Mr. Peelor, 291.
Referred to Committee on Forestry, 291.
Reported with amendment, 1261.
First reading, 1501.
Second reading and amended, 1579.
Third reading and fianl passage, 1885-1886.
Returned from Senate with amendments in which House concurred, 3102-3103.
Signed by Speaker, 3434.

In Senate (No. 981).
Referred to Committe on Forestry, 1955.
Reported with amendment, 2596.
First reading, 2672.
Second reading, 2796.
Third reading and final passage, 2890.
Returned from House with Senate amendments concurred in, 3128.
Signed by President, 3323.

TRESCHER, MRS. MAUD B., Representative from Westmoreland County, (Second District)

Bills introduced by
No. 1645.
Making appropriation to Department of Highways for construction of a certain State-aid road in Westmoreland County, 2396.

No. 1646.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Westmoreland County, 2396.

Bill reported by
No. 220.
Supplement to act authorizing establishment of contagious disease hospitals in counties, 200.

Election returns, 33.

Leave of absence granted, 845.

Member of standing committees, 73-78.

Oath of office administered to, 36.

TRESPASS (see actions, private property).

TRIAL OF DEFENDANTS against whom bills of indictment have been returned, relating to time of

House Bill No. 1272.
Read in place in House by Mr. Stavitski, 1546.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 1546.

TRIALS, CRIMINAL, by prohibiting the introduction of certain evidence, amending act of 1911, regulating cross-examination of a defendant in

Senate Bill No. 271.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Salus, 227.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 227.
Reported without amendment, 472.
First reading, 485.
Second reading, 536.
Third reading and amended, 580.
Resumed and passed finally, 648-649.
Returned from House without amendment, 3734.
Signed by President, 3868.

In House (No. 947).
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 753.
Reported without amendment, 3095.
First reading, 3212.
Second reading, 3609.
Third reading and final passage, 3810.
Signed by Speaker, 3975.

TRIALS, CRIMINAL, by restricting questions to be asked defendant, amending act of 1911, regulating the cross-examination of a defendant in

House Bill No. 29.
Read in place in House by Mr. Alexander, 79.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 79.
Reported without amendment, 510.
First reading, 562.
Second reading and amended, 614.
Postponed for present, 700.
Referred and passed third reading and final passage, 1183.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 1745.
Signed by Speaker, 2042.
Vetoed by Governor, 2927.

In Senate (No. 621).
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 1220.
Reported without amendment, 1293.
First reading, 1331.
Second reading, 1536.
Third reading and final passage, 1654-1655.
Signed by President, 1969.

TRIALS OF LUNATICS AND HABITUAL DRUNKARDS, further amending act of 1836, relating to lunatics and habitual drunkards, by providing for summoning of expert witnesses to testify at

House Bill No. 411.
Read in place in House by Mr. Sterling, 163.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 163.
Reported with amendment, 2033.
First reading, 2193.
Second reading, 2259.
Third reading and amended, 2575.
Resumed and passed finally, 2837-2838.

In Senate (No. 1203).
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 2803.
Reported without amendment, 3477.
First reading, 3563.
Recommitted to Committee on Judiciary Special, 3704.

TRIALS when comments are made by judge or other persons adverse to or commendatory of the verdict of any jury, providing for continuance of criminal cases and the granting of new

House Bill No. 1587.
Read in place in House by Mr. Greeby, 2392.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 2392.
Reported without amendment, 2722.
First reading, 2833.
Second reading, 3006.
Dropped from calendar, 3307.

TRIENNIAL (see assessments).

TRI-STATE COMPACT COMMISSION (see Delaware River).

TROLLEY LOCOMOTIVES (see mines).

TRUST COMPANIES (see banks, corporations, securities).

TRUSTEES OF ALLENTOWN STATE HOSPITAL, members of Board of, nominated, 17; nominations laid upon table, 23; referred to Committee on Finance, 60; reported with favorable recommendation, 3538; nominations confirmed, 3559.

TRUSTEES OF ASHLAND STATE HOSPITAL, members of Board of, nominated, 19; nominations laid upon table, 23; referred to Committee on Finance, 60; reported with favorable recommendation, 3538; nominations confirmed, 3559.

TRUSTEES OF BLOSSBURG STATE HOSPITAL, members of Board of, nominated, 18; nominations laid upon table, 23; referred to Committee on Finance, 60; reported with favorable recommendation, 3538; nominations confirmed, 3559.

TRUSTEES OF COALDALE STATE HOSPITAL, members of Board of, nominated, 18-19; nominations laid upon table, 23; referred to Committee on Finance, 60; reported with favorable recommendation, 3538; nominations confirmed, 3559.

TRUSTEES OF CONNELLSVILLE STATE HOSPITAL, members of Board of, nominated, 18; nominations laid upon table, 23; member of, nominated and confirmed, 56-57; referred to Committee on Finance, 60; reported with favorable recommendation, 3558; nominations confirmed, 3559.

TRUSTEES OF DANVILLE STATE HOSPITAL, member of Board of, nominated, 17; nominations laid upon table, 23; referred to Committee on Finance, 60; reported with favorable recommendation, 3538; nominations confirmed, 3559.

TRUSTEES OF EASTERN STATE PENITENTIARY, members of Board of, nominated, 16-17; nominations laid upon table, 23; referred to Committee on Finance, 60; reported with favorable recommendation, 3538; nominations confirmed, 3559.

TRUSTEES OF FARVIEW STATE HOSPITAL, members of Board of, nominated, 17; nominations laid upon table, 23; referred to Committee on Finance, 60; reported with favorable recommendation, 3538; nominations confirmed, 3559.

TRUSTEES OF HARRISBURG STATE HOSPITAL, member of Board of, nominated, 17, 23; nominations laid upon table, 23; referred to Committee on Finance, 60; reported with favorable recommendation, 3538; nominations confirmed, 3559.

TRUSTEES OF HAZLETON STATE HOSPITAL, members of Board of, nominated, 19; nominations laid upon table, 23; referred to Committee on Finance, 60; reported with favorable recommendation, 3538; nominations confirmed, 3559.

TRUSTEES OF HOME FOR TRAINING IN SPEECH OF DEAF CHILDREN BEFORE THEY ARE OF SCHOOL AGE, members of Board of, nominated, 20; nominations laid upon table, 23; referred to Committee on Finance, 60; reported with favorable recommendation, 3538; nominations confirmed, 3559.

TRUSTEES OF LAURELTON STATE VILLAGE, members of Board of, nominated, 18; nominations laid upon table, 23; referred to Committee on Finance, 60; reported with favorable recommendation, 3538; nominations confirmed, 3559.

TRUSTEES OF LOCUST MOUNTAIN MEMORIAL HOSPITAL of Shenandoah, members of Board of, nominated, 19; nominations laid upon table, 23; referred to Committee on Finance, 60; reported with favorable recommendation, 3538; nominations confirmed, 3559.

TRUSTEES OF MERCER STATE HOSPITAL, members of Board of, nominated, 18; nominations laid upon table, 23; referred to Committee on Finance, 60; reported with favorable recommendation, 3538; nominations confirmed, 3559.

TRUSTEES OF MOTHERS' ASSISTANCE FUND, members of Board of, nominated, 21-23; nominations laid upon table, 23; member of, nominated and confirmed, 56-57; referred to Committee on Finance, 60; members of, nominated, 155; confirmed, 158-159; nominated and confirmed, 175; nominated, 245; confirmed, 248; nominated and confirmed, 440; nominated and confirmed, 1031; nominated and confirmed, 1328; nominated, 1962; confirmed, 1963; nominated and confirmed, 3322; reported with favorable recommendation, 3538; nominations confirmed, 3559.

TRUSTEES OF NANTICOKE STATE HOSPITAL, members of Board of, nominated, 19; nominations laid upon table, 23; referred to Committee on Finance, 60; reported with favorable recommendation, 3538; nominations confirmed, 3559.

TRUSTEES OF NORRISTOWN STATE HOSPITAL, members of Board of, nominated, 17; nominations laid upon table, 23; referred to Committee on Finance, 60; reported with favorable recommendation, 3538; nominations confirmed, 3559.

TRUSTEES OF PENNHURST STATE SCHOOL, members of Board of, nominated, 18; nominations laid upon table, 23; referred to Committee on Finance, 60; reported with favorable recommendation, 3538; nominations confirmed, 3559.

TRUSTEES OF PENNSYLVANIA INDUSTRIAL REFORMATORY, members of Board of, nominated, 20; nominations laid upon table, 23; referred to Committee on Finance, 60; reported with favorable recommendation, 3538; nominations confirmed, 3559.

TRUSTEES OF PENNSYLVANIA SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' HOME, members of Board of, nominated, 20-21; nominations laid upon table, 23; referred to Committee on Finance, 60; reported with favorable recommendation, 3538; nominations confirmed, 3559.

TRUSTEES OF PENNSYLVANIA SOLDIERS' ORPHAN SCHOOL, members of Board of, nominated, 16; nominations laid upon table, 23; referred to Committee on Finance, 60; reported with favorable recommendation, 3538; nominations confirmed, 3559.

TRUSTEES OF PENNSYLVANIA STATE COLLEGE, members of Board of, nominated, 15; nominations laid upon table, 23; referred to Committee on Finance, 60; reported with favorable recommendation, 3538; nominations confirmed, 3559.

TRUSTEES OF PENNSYLVANIA STATE ORAL SCHOOL FOR DEAF, members of Board of, nominated, 20, 23; nominations laid upon table, 23; referred to Committee of Finance, 60; reported with favorable recommendation, 3538; nominations confirmed, 3559.

TRUSTEES OF PENNSYLVANIA TRAINING SCHOOL, members of Board of, nominated, 19; nominations laid upon table, 23; referred to Committee on Finance, 60; reported with favorable recommendation, 3538; nominations confirmed, 3559.

TRUSTEES OF PHILIPSBURG STATE HOSPITAL, members of Board of, nominated, 18; nominations laid upon table, 23; referred to Committee on Finance, 60; reported with favorable recommendation, 3538; nominations confirmed, 3559.

TRUSTEES OF POLK STATE SCHOOL, members of Board of, nominated, 18; nominations laid upon table, 23; referred to Committee on Finance, 60; member of, nominated, 798; confirmed, 803; reported with favorable recommendation, 3538; nominations confirmed, 3559.

TRUSTEES (see also Home for Crippled Children, Locust Mountain Memorial Hospital).

TRUSTEES OF SHAMOKIN STATE HOSPITAL, members of Biard of, nominated, 19; nominations laid upon table, 23; referred to Committee on Finance, 60; reported with favorable recommendation, 3538; nominations confirmed, 3559.

TRUSTEES OF STATE INDUSTRIAL HOME FOR WOMEN, members of Board of, nominated, 20; nominations laid upon table, 23; referred to Committee on Finance, 60; reported with favorable recommendation, 3538; nominations confirmed, 3559.

TRUSTEES OF THADDEUS STEVENS INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, nominated, 19-20; nominations laid upon table, 23; referred to Committee on Finance, 60; reported with favorable recommendation, 3538; nominations confirmed, 3559.

TRUSTEES OF SCRANTON STATE HOSPITAL, members of Board of, nominated, 19; nominations laid upon table, 23; referred to Committee on Finance, 60; reported with favorable recommendation, 3538; nominations confirmed, 3559.

TRUSTEES OF TORRANCE STATE HOSPITAL, members of Board of, nominated, 17; nominations laid upon table, 23; referred to Committee on Finance, 60; reported with favorable recommendation, 3538; nominations confirmed, 3559.

TRUSTEES OF WERNERSVILLE STATE HOSPITAL, members of Board of, nominated, 17; nominations laid upon table, 23; referred to Committee on Finance, 60; reported with favorable recommendation, 3538; nominations confirmed, 3559.

TRUSTEES OF WARREN STATE HOSPITAL, members of Board of, nominated, 18; nominations laid upon table, 23; referred to Committee on Finance, 60; reported with favorable recommendation, 3538; nominations confirmed, 3559.

TUBERCULOSIS (see hospitals).

TUBERCULOSIS LEAGUE (see appropriation).

TURKEYS (see game).

TURNER, ELWOOD J., Representative from Delaware County, (Second District).

Amendments offered by, to

Bill No. 964, Providing that certificates of association and articles of incorporation may be acknowledged or affirmed to before justices of the peace, 1882.

TURNER, ELWOOD J.—Continued.

Bills introduced by
No. 219.
Providing for registration of conveyances of real estate in office of county commissioners, 94.

No. 419.
Amending act of 1919, relating to quarantine, by vesting title to property at Marcus Hook Station in Department of Property and Supplies and providing for lease thereof to United States Government, 179.

No. 587.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Delaware County, 219.

No. 964.
Providing that certificates of association and articles of incorporation may be acknowledged or affirmed to before a justice of the peace, 749.

No. 1073.
Joint resolution constituting a commission to examine the laws relating to married persons, and making appropriation, 1038.

No. 1277.
Joint resolution constituting a commission to examine the general subject of aviation, and making appropriation, 1546.

No. 1358.
Providing for building or rebuilding of inter-county bridges by an adjoining county or by a county and a city in an adjoining county, 1679.

No. 1519.
Validating certain proceedings for municipal improvements, assessments, claims and liens in boroughs, 2245.

No. 1520.
Validating certain proceedings and elections of counties and municipalities held for purpose of increasing indebtedness of municipalities, and bonds issued pursuant thereto, 2245.

No. 1588.
Amending act of 1917, relating to townships, by regulating the grading and construction of curbs and gutters in townships of first class connecting municipalities, 2392.

No. 1589.
Amending act of 1917, relating to townships, by regulating the construction of curbs and gutters in townships of first class connecting municipalities, 2392.

Bills reported by
No. 570.
Further amending act regulating small loans, by changing rate of interest chargeable, 671.

No. 646.
Authorizing cities of first class to acquire lands for purpose of establishing municipal airdromes or aviation landing fields, 2516.

No. 737.
Providing for appeals from all judgments, orders and decrees of the various courts, 603.

No. 1349.
Amending act concerning divorces, by authorizing prothonotary to sign subpoenas, 2163.

No. 1364.
Amending act relating to husband and wife, by authorizing married women to become bail, 2519.

Bill returned by
No. 498.
Prohibiting the having, carrying and sale of certain firearms without a license, 671.

Election returns, 30.

TURNER, ELWOOD J.—Continued.

Member of conference committee, 2953.

Member of standing committees, 73-78.

Motion by, to
Adjourn, 1611.

Oath of office administered to, 36.

Point of order raised by, on
House Bill No. 1591, Amending act for the assignment of judges to districts other than their own, by limiting power of judges assigned to civil business 3282.

Presentation of gavel to Speaker Bluett, 3993.

Question of personal privilege raised by, on
Presentation of radio to Thomas H. Garvin, Chief Clerk of House, 3423.

Remarks by, on
Bill No. 299, Further amending act regulating operation of motor vehicles, by providing for disposition of fines, penalties and forfeited bail, 3268.

Bill No. 323, Amending act relating to parents of minor children, by giving the mother equal rights with father, 1568-1569.

Bill No. 859, Making it unlawful to enter for certain purposes upon land posted as private property, 2062.
Presentation of radio set to Thomas H. Garvin, Chief Clerk of House, 3991.

Resolution offered by
Requesting Representatives from Berks and Lehigh Counties to furnish pretzels and buttermilk to members of the Legislature and friends, 3111.

TURNPIKE (see Susquehanna and Tioga).

TURPENTINE (see paint).

TWENTY-EIGHTH DIVISION during the World War, making appropriation for purchase of copies of History of

House Bill No. 1004.
Read in place in House by Mr. Kelly, 921.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 921.

TWENTY-EIGHTH DIVISION during the World War, making appropriation for purchase of copies of History of

Senate Bill No. 108.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Buckman, 100.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 100.
Reported with amendment, 990.
First reading, 1034.
Second reading and recommitted, 1203.
Re-reported without amendment, 1293.
Recommitted, 1514.
Re-reported with amendment, 1539.
Over in its order, 1644.
Third reading and final passage, 1667.
Returned from House with amendments in which Senate concurred, 2913.
Signed by President, 3054.

In House (No. 1418).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1830.
Reported without amendment, 1931.
First reading, 2035.
Re-reported without amendment, ——.
Second reading, 2189-2190.
Recommitted to Committee on Military, 2329.
Re-reported with amendment, 2521.
Third reading and final passage, 2939.
Returned from Senate with House amendments concurred in, 3070.
Signed by Speaker, 3202.

UNCLAIMED HUMAN BODIES (see burial).

UNDERTAKERS, and creating a State Board therefor, providing for the examination, licensing and registration of

House Bill No. 1398.
Read in place in House by Mr. Drinkhouse, 1828.
Referred to Committee on Public Health and Sanitation, 1828.

UNDERTAKERS.—Continued.

Reported without amendment, 2164.
First reading, 2297.
Second reading and amended, 2431-2433.
Third reading and final passage, 2585-2587.

In Senate (No. 1182).
Referred to Committee on Public Health and Sanitation, 2622.
Reported without amendment, 3123.
First reading, 3193.
Second reading and amended, 3378-3379.
Over in its order, 3491.
Recommitted, 3541.

UNDERTAKERS, STATE BOARD OF, in cities of first, second and third class, by requiring assistant and licensed undertakers to register annually with said Board, further amending act of 1895, creating

House Bill No. 608.
Read in place in House by Mr. Earley, 255.
Referred to Committee on Public Health and Sanitation, 255.
Reported without amendment, 754.
First reading, 846.
Second reading and amended, 972-973.
Third reading and final passage, 1248-1249.
Returned from Senate with amendments in which House concurred, 2160.
Signed by Speaker, 2253.
Approved by Governor, 2515.

In Senate (No. 635).
Referred to Committee on Public Health and Sanitation, 1225-1226.
Reported without amendment, 1510.
First reading, 1544.
Second reading, 1616-1617.
Third reading and amended, 1753.
Resumed and passed finally, 1981-1982.
Signed by President pro tempore, ——.
Returned from House with Senate amendments concurred in, 2126.
Signed by President pro tempore, 2239.

UNDERTAKERS, STATE BOARD OF, members of, nominated, 14; nominations laid upon table, 23; referred to Committee on Finance, 60; reported with favorable recommendation, 3538; nominations confirmed, 3559.

UNDERWRITER'S ASSOCIATIONS (see insurance).

UNIFORM CONDITIONAL SALES ACT (see conditional sales).

UNIFORM STATE LAWS, members of Board of Commissioners of, nominated, 20; nominations laid upon table, 23; referred to Committee on Finance, 60; reported with favorable recommendation, 3538; nominations confirmed, 3559.

UNION COUNTY (see forest fires, highway).

UNION HOME FOR OLD LADIES (see appropriation).

UNIONTOWN HOSPITAL (see appropriation).

UNITED BAKING COMPANY, of Pittsburgh, for refund of mercantile license tax, making appropriation to

House Bill No. 494.
Read in place in House by Mr. Marcus, 184.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 184.
Reported without amendment, 951.
First reading, 963.
Second reading, 1170.
Third reading and final passage, 1454.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 1857.
Signed by Speaker, 2041.
Approved by Governor, 3581.

In Senate (No. 826).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1340.
Reported without amendment, 1349.
First reading, 1361.
Over in its order, 1539.
Second reading, 1639.
Third reading and final passage, 1793.
Signed by President, 1968.

UNITED CHARITIES (see appropriation).

"UNITED DRY BILL" (see liquors).

UNITED STATES NAVAL RESERVE OFFICERS (see naval reserve, etc).

UNITED STATES (see Constitution, flag, prohibition).

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA (see appropriation).

UNIVERSITY OF PITTSBURGH (see appropriation).

UNSEATED LANDS (see lands, taxes).

UNSERVICEABLE PROPERTY (see Property and Supplies).

UPHOLSTERED FURNITURE (see mattresses).

USURY (see corporations).

VALLEY FORGE CANTONMENT, to camp ground of American Army at Valley Forge, providing for the restoration of the historic name of

House Bill No. 1472.
Read in place in House by Mr. Long, 2143.
Referred to Committee on Military, 2143.
Reported without amendment, 2289.
First reading, 2423.
Second reading, 2539.
Dropped from calendar, 3224.

VALLEY FORGE PARK COMMISSION, making appropriation to

Senate Bill No. 544.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Stites, 796.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 796.
Reported with amendment, 991.
First reading, 1036.
Second reading, 1211.
Third reading and final passage, 1310.
Returned from House with amendments in which House concurred, 2915.
Signed by President, 3055.

In House (No. 1317).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1549.
Reported without amendment, 1683.
First reading, 1684-1685.
Second reading, 1850.
Recommitted, 1931.
Re-reported with amendments, 2399.
Third reading and final passage, 2937-2938.
Returned from Senate with House amendments concurred in, 3070.
Signed by Speaker, 3203.

VALLEY FORGE PARK COMMISSION, members of, nominated, 16; nominations laid upon table, 23; referred to Committee on Finance, 60; reported with favorable recommendation, 3538; nominations confirmed, 3559.

VALLEY FORGE PARK COMMISSION, to make use of moneys known as the "Wood Fund", authorizing

House Bill No. 651.
Read in place in House by Mr. Ludlow, 292.
Referred to Committee on Military, 292.
Reported without amendment, 509.
First reading, 562.
Second reading, 611.
Recommitted to Committee on Appropriations, 686.
Re-reported without amendment, 945.
Third reading and final passage, 1381-1382.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 1853.
Signed by Speaker, 2043.
Approved by Governor, 2515.

In Senate (No. 884).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1366.
Reported without amendment, 1510.
First reading, 1544.
Second reading, 1621.
Third reading and final passage, 1754.
Signed by President, 1968.

VALLEY FORGE PARK HIGHWAYS, and making appropriation, authorizing Department of Highways to provide for repair and maintenance of

House Bill No. 1153.
Read in place in House by Mr. Burd P. Evans, 1231.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 1231.
Reported without amendment, 1713.
First reading, 1924.

VALLEY FORGE PARK HIGHWAYS.—Continued.

Second reading, 1942.
Recommitted to Committee on Appropriations, 2034.
Re-reported with amendment, 2399.
Third reading and final passage, 2936-2937.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3251.
Signed by Speaker, 3435.

In Senate (No. 1222).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 2916.
Reported without amendment, 2917.
First reading, 2921.
Second reading, 3049.
Third reading and final passage, 3141.
Signed by President, 3324.

VALLEY FORGE, petition presented to Senate, favoring the preservation and upkeep of, 244-245; to House.

VARE, HON. WILLIAM S., resignation as Senator, presented to Senate, 3410. (Erratum).

VARE, MRS. FLORA M., Senator from First District, (Philadelphia County).

Bills introduced by
No. 100.
Making appropriation to Tabor Home for Children, of Doylestown, 99.

No. 170.
Making appropriation to carry into effect provisions of act for erection of bridge over Delaware River between Philadelphia and Camden, 144.

No. 273.
Making appropriation for improvement of port facilities at Philadelphia, 227.

No. 361.
Making appropriation to Mount Sinai Hospital, of Philadelphia, 441.

No. 554.
Authorizing the Governor to appoint a commission to study old age pensions, and making appropriation, 878.

No. 555.
Establishing Eastern Pennsylvania State Psychopathic Hospital, and making appropriation, 878.

No. 556.
Making appropriation to Saint Agnes' Hospital, of Philadelphia, 878.

No. 582.
Authorizing cities of first class to make contracts with adjoining counties for maintenance and construction of meadow banks, 992.

No. 1007.
Authorizing acquisition of land for Fort Washington Park, and making appropriation, 1958-1959.

No. 1153.
Joint resolution proposing amendment to Constitution, authorizing General Assembly to make appropriations of money for assistance to aged indigent persons, 2491.

No. 1157.
Making appropriation to Department of Public Instruction for purchase of receptacles and equipment for the State Library and Museum, 2597.

Bills reported by
No. 659.
Creating a State Council for the Blind as a departmental administrative board within the Department of Welfare, 1614.

No. 1082, (House No. 1011).
Supplementing act imposing a mercantile license tax, fixing said tax for dealers beginning business on or after May first, 3058.

Election returns, 1.

Member of special committees, 127.

VARE, MRS. FLORA M.—Continued.

Member of standing committees, 60-62.

Motion by, for
Executive Session to rise, 440, 2599, 3514.
Recess, 1221, 2484, 3169, 3527, 3528, 3879.

Motion by, to
Accept invitation of Governor for Joint Session to hear address, 1540.

Adjourn, 110, 159, 3066, 3410, 3567, 3746.

Consent to Executive nominations, 440, 3514.

Dispense with further reading of the Journal, 167, 411, 1291, 1509, 2341, 3021, 3851.

Read certain bills for first time, 601, 1216, 1543, 1672, 1824, 2243, 2388, 2805.

Suspend Rule 21, requiring amended bills to be noted on calendar, 3512.

Suspend Rule 38, relative to Executive nominations, 440, 3514.

Suspend Rule 39, requiring concurrent resolutions to be referred to committee, 103.

Oath of office administered to, 4.

Petitions presented by
Against House Bill No. 765, Joint resolution proposing amendment to Constitution, authorizing General Assembly to define and impose different rates of taxation on incomes and inheritances, 2341.

Favoring Senate Bill No. 9, Exempting from payment of inheritance taxes bequests and devises to charitable institutions, 2089.

Favoring Senate Bill No. 282, Amending and repealing part of act regulating sale of securities, 3319.

Favoring Senate Bill No. 446, Authorizing cities of first class to promote marine service between said cities and other ports, 875.

Favoring Senate Bill No. 483, Amending act exempting certain property used for free exhibition purposes from collateral inheritance taxes, by extending act to property passing to colleges or other institutions not for profit, 2089.

Favoring Senate Bill No. 543, Making appropriation to Wernersville State Hospital, 3319.

Favoring House Bill No. 547, Joint resolution proposing amendment to Constitution, providing that tax laws may grant exemptions and rebates, 2089.

Resolutions, concurrent, offered by
Authorizing adjournment of Legislature until January nineteenth, 6.

Authorizing adjournment of Legislature until February ninth, 204.

Authorizing appointment of a Penn Charter Ceremonial Committee, 103.

Extending congratulations to Reverend Russell H. Conwell on celebration of his eighty-second birthday anniversary, 2902.

VENANGO COUNTY (see highway).

VENANGO COUNTY CHILDREN'S HOME (see appropriation).

VENTILATING FANS (see mines).

VETERINARY MEDICAL EXAMINERS, State Board of, members of, nominated, 14; nominations laid upon table, 23; referred to Committee on Finance, 60; reported with favorable recommendation, 3538; nominations confirmed, 3559.

VETERANS (see Disabled Veterans' Commission and soldiers, sailors and marines).

VETERANS OF FOREIGN WARS, amending act of 1921, making it a misdemeanor to unlawfully wear the American Legion insignia, by extending act to

House Bill No. 761.
Read in place in House by Mr. Staudenmeier, 488.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 488.
Reported without amendment, 603.
First reading, 696.
Second reading, 759.
Third reading and final passage, 933.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3618.
Signed by Speaker, 4008.

In Senate (No. 577).
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 919.
Reported without amendment, 3183.
First reading, 3192.
Second reading, 3374.
Third reading and final passage, 3486.
Signed by President, 3885-3886.

VETERANS OF FOREIGN WARS (see also memorial halls).

VIEWERS, BOARD OF, in counties of first class, amending act of 1923, relating to compensation of members of board of viewers in counties of second class, by providing for compensation of members of

House Bill No. 1120.
Read in place in House by Mr. Edmonds, 1228.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 1228.
Reported without amendment, 2164.
First reading, 2297.
Second reading, 2431.
Third reading and final passage, 2585.
Returned from Senate with amendments, in which House concurred, 3754.
Signed by Speaker, 4000.

Remarks on, by
Edmonds, 2585.

In Senate (No. 1171).
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 2621.
Reported without amendment, 2792.
First reading, 2806.
Second reading and recommitted to Committee on Public Roads and Highways, 2906.
Re-reported without amendment, 3059.
Postponed for present, 3139.
Resumed and passed third reading with amendments, 3145.
Resumed vote on third reading reconsidered and bill recommitted to Committee on Judiciary Special, 3326-3327.
Re-reported with amendment, 3371.
Over in its order, 3491.
Third reading and final passage, 3540.
Returned from House with Senate amendments concurred in, 3737.
Signed by President, 3891.

VIEWERS, BOARD OF, prima facie evidence of benefits assessed, making report of

House Bill No. 1226.
Read in place in House by Mr. Haws, 1370.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 1370.
Reported without amendment, 2165.
First reading, 2298.
Second reading, 2436.
Third reading and final passage, 2590.

In Senate (No. 1177).
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 2622.

VIEWERS, COUNTY BOARD OF, increasing mileage allowance and per diem pay of members of board in counties of fourth class, supplement to act of 1911, establishing

House Bill No. 292.
Read in place in House by Mr. Ede, 129.
Referred to Committee on Counties and Townships, 129.
Reported without amendment, 295.
First reading, 405.
Recommitted, 445.
Re-reported with amendment, 553.
Second reading, 639.

VIEWERS, COUNTY BOARD OF.—Continued.

Third reading and defeated on final passage, 782.
Vote on final passage and on third reading reconsidered and bill passed third reading with amendments, 869.
Resumed and passed finally, 932-933.
Returned from House without amendment, 2303.
Signed by Speaker, 2717.
Vetoed by Governor, 3019.

Remarks on, by
Ludlow, 932-933.
Ede, 932-933.

In Senate (No. 571).
Referred to Committee on New Counties and County Seats, 919.
Reported without amendment, 1958.
First reading, 2029.
Second reading, 2109.
Third reading and final passage, 2215.
Signed by President pro tempore, 2600.

VIEWERS (see also fence, private property).

VINEGAR (see liquors).

VOCATIONAL (see schools).

VOLTZ, WILLIAM H., Representative from Philadelphia County, (Twenty-second District).

Amendments offered by, to
Bill No. 501, Making it unlawful to give tips, 869.

Bills introduced by
No. 131.
Making appropriation to Temple University at Philadelphia, 86.

No. 198.
Making appropriation to Northwestern General Hospital of Philadelphia, 91.

No. 496.
Further amending act of 1860, consolidating penal laws, by increasing penalty for robbery, 184.

No. 497.
Amending act of 1895, defining crime of train robbery, by lengthening term of imprisonment therefor, 184.

No. 498.
Prohibiting the having, carrying and sale of certain firearms without a license, 185.

No. 499.
Amending act of 1876, relating to the robbery of banks or other depositories, by lengthening the term of imprisonment therefor, 185.

No. 501.
Making it unlawful to give tips, 185.

No. 626.
Permitting and regulating Sunday sports, amusements and entertainments, 290.

No. 627.
Making appropriation to Temple University of Philadelphia, 290.

No. 754.
Imposing State tax on liquid fuels, 488.

Election returns, 32.

Member of standing committees, 73-78.

Motion by, to

Postpone Bill No. 501, making it unlawful to give tips, 496, 699.

Oath of office administered to, 36.

Objections raised to introduction of bill, 3098.

Remarks by, on
Bill No. 1521, Providing for a separate assessment of property in boroughs for borough and school tax purposes, 3453.

VOLUNTEER FIREMEN (see firemen, insurance).

VOTE for Auditor General and State Treasurer, concurrent resolution (Senate) by Leslie, authorizing joint convention to compute, 6; ret. from House conc. in, 7; Senate proceeds to Hall of House for joint convention, 24; report of teller presented to Senate, 24-27; conc. in by House, and House teller elected, 38; joint convention held, 39-52; report of teller presented to House, 51.

VOTE, VOTERS AND VOTING (see also Constitution, election, elections, indebtedness, tax).

VOTING MACHINES (see Constitution).

WAGE CONTRACTS, in construction or repair of buildings, regulating effect of

House Bill No. 1230.
Read in place in House by Mr. Howe, 1370.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 1370.

WAGES (see Salaries and Salary).

WAGNER, HERMAN C., Stenographer to Resident Clerk of House, presentation of testimonial from Members of House to, 3996.

WALKS (see railroad, townships of second class).

WARDEN (see jail).

WARDENS, FIRE, GAME AND FISH, to repeal act of 1899, making constables of townships and boroughs ex-officio

Senate Bill No. 241.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Bonbrake, 204.
Referred to Committee on Forestry, 204.
Reported without amendment, 476.
First reading, 485.
Second reading, 535.
Third reading and final passage, 579.
Returned from House without amendment, 2095.
Signed by President pro tempore, 2127.
Approved by Governor, 2489.

In House (No. 920).
Referred to Committee on Forestry, 751-752.
Reported without amendment, 1264.
First reading, 1505.
Second reading, 1594.
Third reading and final passage, 2054.
Signed by Speaker, 2196.

WARDS (see cities of third class).

WAREHOUSES (see storage).

WARNER HOSPITAL (see appropriation to Annie M. Warner, etc.).

WARRANTS (see arrests, islands, search warrants).

WARREN GENERAL HOSPITAL (see appropriation).

WARREN STATE HOSPITAL, members of Board of Trustees of, nominated, 18; nominations laid upon table, 23; referred to Committee on Finance, 60; reported with favorable recommendation, 3538; nominations confirmed, 3559.

WARREN STATE HOSPITAL (see also appropriation).

WASHINGTON AND JEFFERSON COLLEGE (see Beaver Memorial Commission).

WASHINGTON COUNTY (see highway).

WASHINGTON CROSSING PARK COMMISSION, created by act of July 25, 1917, for acquisition of land and property, making appropriation to

Senate Bill No. 248.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Buckman, 225.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 225.
Reported without amendment, 2859.
First reading, 2919.
Second reading, 3044.
Third reading and final passage, 3131.
Returned from House with amendments in which Senate concurred, 3732.
Signed by President pro tempore, 3740.

In House (No. 1737).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3254.
Reported without amendment, 3417.
First reading, 3418.
Second reading, 3588.
Third reading and final passage, 3770.

WASHINGTON CROSSING PARK COMMISSION.—Continued.

Returned from Senate with House amendments concurred in, 3846.
Signed by Speaker, 3847.

WASHINGTON CROSSING PARK COMMISSION, created by act of 1917, for acquisition of lands and property, making appropriation to

Senate Bill No. 515.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Buckman, 794.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 794.
Reported with amendment, 991.
First reading, 1035-1036.
Second reading, 1209.
Third reading and final passage, 1308.
Returned from House without amendment, 2096.
Signed by President pro tempore, 2128.
Approved by Governor, 3405.

In House (No. 1306).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1548.
Reported without amendment, 1683.
First reading, 1684.
Second reading, 1849.
Third reading and final passage, 2065-2066.
Signed by Speaker, 2197.

WASHINGTON CROSSING PARK COMMISSION, members of, nominated, 16; nominations laid upon table, 23; referred to Committee on Finance, 60; member of, nominated, 158; confirmed, 158-159; reported with favorable recommendation, 3538; nominations confirmed, 3559.

WASHINGTON HOSPITAL ASSOCIATION (see appropriation).

WASHINGTON, JOSEPH, Representative from Cambria County, (Second District).

Bills introduced by
No. 601.
Prohibiting the running of locomotives without automatic fire doors, power bell ringer and power shaker grates, and providing for enforcement of act by Public Service Commission, 254.

No. 610.
Requiring all railroad companies to maintain suitable and sanitary wash and sleeping rooms for employes, 255.

No. 611.
Requiring railroad companies to maintain suitable sidewalks and walks between tracks on bridges and viaducts, 255.

No. 615.
Requiring railroad companies to provide a flagman on all engines running without cars and for enforcement of act by Public Service Commission, 255.

No. 616.
Prohibiting the running or operating of railroad trains more than one-half mile in length, and providing for enforcement of act by Public Service Commission, 255.

No. 617.
Requiring railroad companies to keep locomotives in a safe and sanitary condition, 255.

No. 702.
Amending act of 1834, relating to counties and townships, and county and township officers, by providing that in suits brought against counties process shall be served upon and defense made by county commissioners and controller, 384.

No. 1031.
Validating certain municipal assessments, claims and liens in boroughs, 923.

No. 1173.
Amending act of 1794, for the prevention of vice and immorality, by providing that milk products may be manufactured on Sunday, 1233.

WASHINGTON, JOSEPH.—Continued.

No. 1400.
Providing for classification of real estate for taxation purposes in cities of third class, 1828.

No. 1574.
Amending act of 1895, creating office of county controller in counties of fourth class, by making the controller a party defendant to actions against the county, 2391.

Election returns, 29.

Member of standing committees, 73-78.

Oath of office administered to, 36.

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY CELEBRATION, resolution (House) by Haws, authorizing appointment of committee to arrange for, 556; committee appointed, 556; memorial exercises held, 615-617. Remarks at, by Sterling, 616; by Ramsey, 617.

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY CELEBRATION, resolution (Senate) by MacDade, relative to the holding of, 475; memorial exercises held and address by Hon. Fletcher W. Stites, 597-601.

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY, concurrent resolution (Senate) by Barr, creating a commission for the celebration of the two hundredth anniversary of, 3371; adopted by Senate, 3372; ret. from House conc. in, 3406; conc. in by House, 3459.

WASTES (see industrial wastes).

WATER AND POWER RESOURCES BOARD, member of, nominated, 16; nominations laid upon table, 23; referred to Committee on Finance, 60; reported with favorable recommendation, 3538; nominations confirmed, 3559.

WATER AND POWER RESOURCES BOARD to make orders designating reservoir sites, requiring

House Bill No. 1045.
Read in place in House by Mr. Goodnough, 923.
Referred to Committee on Manufactures, 923.

WATER AND WATER POWER COMPANIES (see also police force, taxation).

WATER COMPANIES, authorizing municipalities to acquire plants of

House Bill No. 971.
Read in place in House by Mr. Haas, 750.
Referred to Committee on Municipal Corporations, 750.
Reported without amendment, 1262.
First reading, 1501-1502.
Second reading and amended, 1582.
Third reading and final passage, 1888-1889.

In Senate (No. 996).
Referred to Committee on Municipal Affairs, 1957.
Reported without amendment, 2458.
Recommitted, 2882.
First reading, 2493.
Second reading, 2658.
Over in its order, 2773.
Recommitted, 2892.

WATER CONSERVATION AND FLOOD CONTROL, authorizing counties and municipalities to appropriate for construction of projects for

House Bill No. 1396.
Read in place in House by Mr. Anderson, 1828.
Referred to Committee on Forestry, 1828.
Reported without amendment, 1852.
First reading, 1952.
Second reading, 2082.
Third reading and final passage, 2322-2323.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3251.
Signed by Speaker, 3436.

Remarks on, by
Alexander, 2322-2323.
Anderson, 2322-2323.

In Senate (No. 1123).
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 2344.
Reported without amendment, 2901.
First reading, 2920.
Second reading, 3046.
Third reading and final passage, 3136.
Signed by President, 3324.

WATER CONSERVATION AND FLOOD CONTROL, authorizing municipalities to appropriate and borrow money for use by Commonwealth for

Senate Bill No. 956.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Miller, 1669.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 1669.
Reported without amendment, 1747.
First reading, 1825.
Second reading and recommitted to committee on Appropriations, 2021-2022.

WATER DISTRICTS (see townships of first class).

WATER POWER COMPANIES, repealing act of 1921, granting additional powers and eminent domain to

House Bill No. 874.
Read in place in House by Mr. McBride, 668-669.
Referred to Committee on Corporations, 669.

WATER SUPPLY AND POWERS PERMITS from the water Supply Commission, by appropriating the annual charges paid by permittees, amending act of 1923, relating to

House Bill No. 1050.
Read in place in House by Mr. Goodnough, 924.
Referred to Committee on Manufactures, 924.

WATER SUPPLY COMMISSION (see flood control, French Creek).

WATER SUPPLY (see boroughs, cities of third class, townships of first class).

WATER WORKS to require property owners to install meters, and providing that the cost therefor shall be a lien upon such property, enabling municipalities operating

Senate Bill No. 918.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Daix, 1659-1660.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 1660.
Reported without amendment, 2350.
First reading, 2389.
Second reading, 2477-2478.
Recommitted, 2625.
Re-reported without amendment, 2918.
Third reading and final passage, 3035.
Vote on final passage and on third reading reconsidered and bill recommitted, 3174.
Re-reported with amendment, 3178.
Third reading and final passage, 3331.
Returned from House without amendment, 3742.
Signed by President, 3869.

In House (No. 1756).
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 3440.
Reported without amendment, 3474.
First reading, 3474-3475.
Second reading, 3615.
Third reading and final passage, 3840-3841.
Signed by Speaker, 3976.

WATER AND WATERS (see also flood control, forests, highways, industrial wastes, Pymatuning Swamp Reservoir, townships).

WATERS from Great Lakes into the Chicago Drainage Canal, concurrent resolution (House) by Schilling, urging Congress to vote against, 111-112; conc. in by Senate, 106-107; ret. from Senate conc. in, 133-134; approved by Governor, 200.

WATERS, PRIVATE, and the ownership of fish therein, defining

House Bill No. 274.
Read in place in House by Mr. Stark, 128.
Referred to Committee on Fisheries, 128.

WATERS, PRIVATE, and the ownership of fish therein, defining

Senate Bill No. 83.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Gelder, 97.
Referred to Committee on Game and Fisheries, 97.

WATSON, DAVID L., Representative from Schuylkill County, (First District).

Bills introduced by
No. 551.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Schuylkill and Columbia Counties, 218.

WATSON, DAVID L.—Continued.

No. 639.
Amending act of 1911, establishing State Highway Department, by changing route 161, from Pottsville to Sunbury, 291.

No. 759.
Making appropriation to Locust Mountain Memorial Hospital, 488.

No. 840.
Amending act of 1923, providing for transfer to Commonwealth of Locust Mountain Memorial Hospital, of Shenandoah, with regard to appointment and duties of board of trustees, 551.

No. 1271.
Amending act of 1851, relating to boroughs, by increasing rate of taxation for general borough purposes, 1546.

No. 1437.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Schuylkill County, 1930.

Election returns, 32.

Member of standing committees, 73-78.

Oath of office administered to, 36.

WAYNE COUNTY (see highway).

WAYNE COUNTY MEMORIAL HOSPITAL (see appropriation).

WAYNE, GENERAL ANTHONY, and making appropriation, creating commission in Department of Property and Supplies for acquisition of site of encampment at Legionville of

House Bill No. 1457.
Read in place in House by Mr. Fred W. Patterson, 2142.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 2142.

WAYNESBORO HOSPITAL (see appropriation).

WAYNESBURG HOSPITAL (see appropriation).

WEAMER, WILLIAM H., Representative from Bucks County.

Bills introduced by
No. 138.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Bucks County, 86.

No. 188.
Amending act of 1909, providing fire escapes and exits on certain buildings not in cities of first and second class, with regard to emergency lighting system in public halls of townships of second class, 90.

No. 324.
Amending act of 1844, reducing the State debt, by making females subject to county tax on professions, trades and occupations, 131.

No. 327.
Amending act of 1917, consolidating the law relating to townships, by making females subject to township tax on occupations in townships of second class, 131.

No. 424.
Amending act of 1834, relating to county and township rates and levies, by making more specific the powers of tax collectors, 179.

No. 425.
Amending act of 1885, regulating collection of taxes in boroughs and townships, by making more specific the powers of tax collectors, 179.

No. 426.
Amending act of 1901, relating to collection of taxes in cities of third class, by making more specific the powers of tax collectors, 179.

No. 902.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Bucks and Montgomery Counties, 670.

WEAMER, WILLIAM H.—Continued.

No. 942.
Providing for publication of assessments of improved and unimproved real estate by county commissioners, 749.

No. 1035.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Montgomery, Bucks and Lehigh Counties, 923.

Bills reported by
No. 940.
Appropriating certain license fees to the Highway Department for payment of township rewards, 1262.

No. 1068.
Providing for payment out of motor license fund of unexpended balances of appropriations made for State-aid highways, 1262.

No. 1588.
Amending Township Code, by regulating grading and construction of curbs and gutters in townships of first class connecting municipalities, 2496.

Election returns, 29.

Member of standing committees, 73-78.

Motion by, to
Postpone Bill No. 1108, (Senate No. 470), authorizing certain municipalities to make contracts of insurance with mutual fire insurance companies, 2310.

Recommit Bill No. 188, amending act providing fire escapes and exits on certain buildings not in cities of first and second class, with regard to emergency lighting system in public halls of townships of second class, 2186.

Recommit Bill No. 426, amending act providing for collection of taxes by the city treasurer in cities of third class, 1566.

Oath of office administered to, 36.

Remarks by, on
Bill No. 1108, (Senate No. 470), Authorizing certain municipalities to make contracts of insurance with mutual fire insurance companies, 2310.

WEAPONS, DEADLY, and making it a felony to possess to carry same under certain conditions, regulating sale, licensing and use of

House Bill No. 1098.
Read in place in House by Mr. Burke, 1040.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 1040.
Reported without amendment ,2163-2164.
First reading, 2296.
Second reading, 2430.
Third reading and final passage, 2583.

In Senate (No. 1184).
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 2622.
Reported without amendment, 3320.
First reading, 3407.
Second reading, 3519.
Over in its order, 3694.
Dropped from calendar, 3852.

WEAPONS, DEADLY, or firearms, under certain conditions, making it a felony to possess or carry

House Bill No. 161.
Read in place in House by Mr. Guerin, 88.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 88.

WEIGHT (see coal, motor vehicles).

WEINGARTNER, GEORGE T., Senator from Forty-seventh District, (Beaver and Lawrence Counties).

Amendments offered by, to
Bill No. 337, Revising and consolidating the law relating to poor relief excepting in counties of first and second class, 1993, 2211.

Bill No. 656, Amending School Code, by defining "Cost of tuition," 2001.

WEINGARTNER, GEORGE T.—Continued.

Bill No. 1120, (House No. 1276), Authorizing district attorneys in counties of sixth class to appoint county detectives, 3515.

Bills introduced by

No. 30.
Fixing salary of sheriffs in counties of sixth class, 65.

No. 31.
To consolidate the laws relative to assessment of persons, property and subjects of taxation in all counties excepting those of first class, 65.

No. 136.
To repeal act of 1913, relative to the issuance of precepts to assessors to make triennial assessments, 102.

No. 137.
Abolishing triennial and providing for annual tax assessments for local purposes, 102.

No. 291.
Amending the Register of Wills' Act of 1917, so as to permit persons interested to require a hearing before probate or refusal to probate a will, 275.

No. 337.
Regulating relief of the poor, and consolidating the law relating thereto, 412.

No. 449.
Amending act of 1919, providing for the licensing and regulation of public dance halls and ball rooms, in cities of first, second and third class, by extending act to include boroughs and townships of first and second class, 568.

No. 526.
Further amending act of 1919, creating a Division of Township Highways, by depriving the Department of Highways of right to supervise township highways and bridges, 795.

No. 527.
Amending act of 1923, providing for the reorganization of the State government, by depriving the Highway Department of the right to supervise township highways and bridges, 795.

No. 528.
Further amending act of 1919, permitting counties to appropriate and expend moneys and issue bonds for improvement and maintenance of State and State-aid highways, by eliminating necessity of approval by the Highway Department, 795.

No. 656.
Amending act of 1911, establishing public school system, by defining "cost of tuition," 1294.

No. 657.
Further amending act of 1911, establishing public school system, with regard to the filing of blanks establishing residence of inmates of orphans' homes attending public schools, 1294.

No. 1093.
Fixing salary of county controllers in counties of sixth class, 2241.

No. 1094.
Amending act of 1895, creating office of county controller in certain counties, by extending act to counties of sixth class, 2241.

No. 1137.
Amending act of 1913, defining commodities, by changing the legal weight of apples, 2353.

Bills reported by

No. 30.
Fixing salary of sheriffs in counties of sixth class, 2123.

No. 54.
Validating certain proceedings and elections of counties and municipalities, 108.

WEINGARTNER, GEORGE T.—Continued.

No. 99.
Amending act of 1915, relative to actions of assumpsit and trespass in courts of common pleas, 118.

No. 106.
Providing for appropriation of moneys by counties toward expense of installing ornamental illumination upon certain streets in the county seat, 472.

No. 261.
Amending act regulating method of procedure in the execution of line or partition fences, 527.

No. 317, (House No. 99).
Validating proceedings and ordinances of borough councils for paving and curbing or public highways, 1190.

No. 337.
Revising and consolidating the law relative to poor relief excepting in counties of first and second class, 472, 1747, 2485.

No. 396.
Amending act establishing public school system, by requiring reports in regard to employment of minors, 643-644.

No. 399.
Further amending School Code, by granting full term school privileges to children up to fourteen years of age in fourth class districts, 877.

No. 417, (House No. 366).
Amending act for incorporation and government of cities of third class, by providing for local self government, 1755.

No. 420, (House No. 455).
Further amending School Code, with regard to advertisement for competitive bids for construction and repairs exceeding three hundred dollars, 1293.

No. 442.
Further amending act establishing public school system, by fixing payments on account of special classes, 644.

No. 493.
Amending act directing county commissioners to purchase ground at the county seat for erection of court house and county buildings, 877.

No. 621, (House No. 29).
Amending act regulating the cross-examination of a defendant in criminal trials, 1295.

No. 657.
Further amending School Code, with regard to establishment of residence of inmates of orphans' homes attending public schools, 2483-2484.

No. 1071.
Providing for the audit of accounts of probation officers by controllers and county auditors, 2458.

No. 1093.
Fixing salary of county controllers in counties of sixth class, 2458.

No. 1094.
Amending act creating office of county controller in certain counties, 2458.

No. 1267, (House No. 561).
Regulating recording of deeds, 3320.

Election returns, 3.

Member of special committees, 127.

Member of standing committees, 60-62.

Motion by, to

Proceed to consideration of Bill No. 1120, (House No. 1276), authorizing district attorneys in counties of sixth class to appoint county detectives, 3515.

WEINGARTNER, GEORGE T.—Continued.

Recommit Bill No. 337, Revising and consolidating the law relating to poor relief excepting in counties of first and second class, 540-541, 2363.

Recommit Bill No. 420, (House No. 453), Further amending the School Code, with regard to advertisement of competitive bids for construction and repairs exceeding three hundred dollars, 1019.

Recommit Bill No. 504, (House No. 630), Further amending act concerning divorces, 1200.

Recommit Bill No. 918, Enabling municipalities operating water works to require property owners to install meters, 3174.

Reconsider vote on Bill No. 337, Revising and consolidating the law relating to poor relief excepting in counties of first and second class, 2211, 2363.

Reconsider vote on Bill No. 918, Enabling municipalities operating water works to require property owners to install meters, 3174.

Suspend rule 21, requiring amended bills to be noted on calendar, 3549, 3873.

Oath of office administered to, 4.

Petitions presented by
Favoring appropriation for Bureau of Animal Industry, 1747.

Favoring House Bill No. 710, Revising and consolidating the law relating to assessment and collection of taxes in all excepting counties of first class, 2089.

Remarks by, on
Bill No. 900, Amending act regulating primary elections, by limiting candidates filing nomination petitions to one party, 2371-2372.

Bill No. 1098, (House No. 1029), Amending act of 1889, relating to taxation, by clarifying the provisions of the act with respect to taxation of public utilities owned and operated by municipalities, 3347.

Bill No. 1120, (House No. 1276), Authorizing district attorneys in counties of third class to appoint county detectives, 3489.

Bill No. 1130, Amending act for better and more impartial selection of jurors, by providing for two additional jury commissioners and further regulation the selection of jurors in counties of third class, 2787.

Bill No. 1137, Amending act defining commodities, by changing the legal weight of apples, 2789.

WEISER MEMORIAL PARK, CONRAD, making appropriation to Association for purchase of land for

Senate Bill No. 1140.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Norton, 2459.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 2459.
Reported without amendment, 2624.
First reading, 2674.
Second reading, 2799-2800.
Third reading and final passage, 2898.

In House (No. 1702).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3068.

WELFARE COMMISSION, STATE, members of, nominated, 16; nominations laid upon table, 23; referred to Committee on Finance, 60; reported with favorable recommendation, 3538; nominations confirmed, 3559.

WELFARE, DEPARTMENT OF, for organization of an orthopaedic unit, making appropriation to

Senate Bill No. 516.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Miller, 794.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 794.
Reported with amendment, 1351.
First reading, 1365.
Second reading, 1533.
Third reading and final passage, 1651.

WELFARE, DEPARTMENT OF.—Continued.

Returned from House without amendment, 3534.
Signed by President pro tempore, 3678.

In House (No. 1412).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1829.
Reported without amendment, 2676.
First reading, 2676.
Second reading, 2828.
Third reading and defeated on final passage, 3646-3647.
Vote on final passage reconsidered and bill passed finally, 3651-3652.
Signed by Speaker, 3747.

Remarks on, by
Alexander, 3646, 3651-3652.
Thomas, L. D., 3646.
Sterling, 3651.
Sowers, 3651.

WELFARE, SECRETARY OF, nomination of Ellen C. Potter as, 13; laid upon table, 23; referred to Committee on Finance, 60; reported with favorable recommendation, 3538; nomination confirmed, 3559.

WELFARE (see blind, inmates, prison industries).

WELLS, J. WALTER, Representative from Potter County.

Amendments offered by, to
Bill No. 213, Making appropriation to Coudersport General Hospital, 1152.

Bill No. 231, Amending Game Code of 1923, by regulating expenditures of the Game Fund, 606.

Bills introduced by
No. 109.
Making appropriation to Northern Tier Home, of Harrison Valley, 85.

No. 213.
Making appropriation to Coudersport General Hospital, 94.

No. 231.
Amending act of 1923, consolidating game laws, by regulating expenditures of game fund, 95.

No. 281.
Consolidating of fish funds, 129.

No. 500.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Potter County, 185.

Bills reported by
No. 145.
Making appropriation to Citizens General Hospital, of New Kensington, 947.

No. 148.
Making appropriation to Harrisburg Hospital, 947.

No. 151.
Making appropriation to Altoona Hospital, 947.

No. 164.
Making appropriation to Mercy Hospital of Altoona, 947.

No. 169.
Making appropriation to Centre County Hospital, at Bellefonte, 947.

No. 281.
Consolidating the fish funds, 296.

No. 1020.
Making appropriation to Western Pennsylvania School for Blind, at Pittsburgh, 1261.

No. 1307, (Senate No. 519).
Making appropriation to Warren State Hospital, 1683.

Election returns, 32.

Leave of absence granted, 3412.

Member of special committees, 133.

WELLS, J. WALTER.—Continued.

Member of standing committees, 73-78.

Motion by, to
Recommit Bill No. 1423, (Senate No. 456), Prohibiting the crossing of railroad or street railway tracks by persons transporting explosives without coming to a stop, 2420.

Oath of office administered to, 36.

Question of personal privilege raised by, on
Remarks in newspaper relative to House Bill No. 231, Amending the Game Code, by regulating expenditure of Game Fund, 874.

Remarks by, on
Bill No. 281, Consolidating the fish funds, 507.

Bill No. 1071, (Senate No. 300), United Dry Bill, 1721.

Resolutions offered by
Authorizing appointment of committee to escort Senate to Hall of House for Joint Session to hear address of Governor, 133.

Tendering thanks of House to Chaplain, Reverend George P. Donehoo, 3990.

WELTY, H. STANLEY, Representative from Lehigh County, (Second District)

Amendments offered by, to
Bill No. 851, Amending act relating to estates of decedents, by providing for assignment and transfer of National bank stock by fiduciaries, 2307.

Bills introduced by
No. 329.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Lehigh County, 131.

No. 552.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Lehigh and Northampton Counties, 218.

No. 851.
Amending Fiduciaries' Act of 1917, by providing for assignment and transfer of National bank stock by fiduciaries, 551-552.

No. 906.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Lehigh County, 671.

No. 1172.
Amending act of 1911, establishing public school system, with regard to teachers' salaries in districts of third class, 1232.

Bills reported by
No. 27.
Validating certain municipal assessments, claims and liens in boroughs, 186.

No. 35.
Regulating issuance, execution and return of search warrants, 672.

No. 126.
Amending act regulating compensation of court criers and tipstaves in certain counties, 672.

No. 390
Amending act relating to poor house lands, 295.

No. 523.
Amending act providing for the registration of births, deaths and marriages, 603.

No. 740.
Supplementing and repealing part of act imposing a mercantile license tax, 603.

No. 927, (Senate No. 334)
Further amending act of 1874, relating to corporations, by providing that quorum may be less than a majority in corporations not for profit, 3279.

WELTY, H. STANLEY.—Continued.

No. 964.
Providing that certificates of association and articles of incorporation may be acknowledged or affirmed to before justices of peace, 1263.

No. 1073.
Joint resolution constituting a commission to examine the laws relating to rights of married persons, 1233.

No. 1420, (Senate No. 478).
Making it unlawful for any telephone, telegraph or electrict light company to trim trees along public highways other than in cities of first class, 2166.

No. 1586.
Limiting liability of husband for debts of wife, 2518.

No. 1587.
Providing for continuance of criminal cases and granting of new trials when comments are made by judge or other persons adverse to or commendatory of verdict of jury, 2722.

No. 1604.

Creating notary public examining board in Department of Public Instruction, 2518.

Bill returned by
No. 124.
Amending act relating to surety of the peace, 751.

Election returns, 31.

Member of standing committees, 73-78.

Motion by, to
Postpone Bill No. 1093, amending act for incorporation and government of cities of third class, by providing for a charge on property for use of sewers and sewage disposal plants, 2335.

Oath of office administered to, 36.

Remarks by, on
Bill No. 559, Prohibiting public service companies from imposing any ready to serve, meter or meter rental charges, 3100.

Bill No. 572, (Senate No. 49), Providing for the presentation of libels in divorce to courts of common pleas, 3634-3635.

Bill No. 624, Relating to the employment of attorneys in counties of fifth class, 683.

WERNERSVILLE STATE HOSPITAL, for care and treatment of indigent insane, ratifying the actions of the Department of Welfare in classifying

Senate Bill No. 196.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Steele, 146.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 146.
Reported without amendment, 168.
First reading, 178.
Second reading, 212.
Third reading and final passage, 232.
Returned from House without amendment, 838.
Signed by President pro tempore, 879.
Approved by Governor, 1032.

In House (No. 685).
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 295.
Reported without amendment, 553.
First reading, 605.
Second reading, 696.
Third reading and final passage, 785-786.
Signed by Speaker, 934.

WERNERSVILLE STATE HOSPITAL, members of Board of Trustees of, nominated, 17; nominations laid upon table, 23; referred to Committee on Finance, 60; reported with favorable recommendation, 3538; nominations confirmed, 3559.

WERNERSVILLE STATE HOSPITAL (see also appropriation).

WESTERN PENITENTIARY (see Coal, parole, penitentiary, pieper).

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA HOSPITAL (see appropriation).

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA SCHOOL FOR BLIND (see appropriation).

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA SCHOOL FOR DEAF (see appropriation).

WESTERN SAVINGS FUND SOCIETY of Philadelphia, report of, for 1923, presented to House, 73; to Senate, 3319; appendix, 4242.

WESTERN SAVINGS FUND SOCIETY of Philadelphia, for 1924, report of, presented to Senate, 59; to House, 90; appendix, 4245.

WESTERN STATE PENITENTIARY (see Penitentiary).

WESTERN TEMPORARY HOME (see appropriation).

WESTMORELAND CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY (see appropriation).

WESTMORELAND COUNTY (see highway).

WESTMORELAND HOSPITAL ASSOCIATION (see appropriation).

WEST PHILADELPHIA GENERAL HOMEOPATHIC HOSPITAL (see appropriation).

WEST SIDE HOSPITAL ASSOCIATION (see appropriation).

WEST PHILADELPHIA HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN (see appropriation to).

WETTACH, JAMES, Representative from Allegheny County, (Seventh District).

Bill introduced by
No. 548.
Making appropriation to Pittsburgh and Allegheny Home for Friendless, at Pittsburgh, 218.

Bills reported by
No. 178.
Making appropriation to Easton Home for Friendless Children, 947.

No. 222.
Making appropriation to Florence Crittenton Circle, 948.

No. 236.
Making appropriation to Home for Aged, at Philadelphia, 948.

No. 238.
Making appropriation to Boys' Industrial Home of Western Pennsylvania, at Oakdale, 948.

No. 244.
Making appropriation to Philadelphia Home for Infants, 949.

No. 564.
Amending act regulating primary elections, so as to change the time for filing nomination petitions, 3072.

No. 1083, (Senate No. 378).
Fixing pay of election officers and clerks in counties of second class, 1265.

No. 1186, (Senate No. 90).
Making appropriation to Industrial Home for Crippled Children, at Pittsburgh, 1552.

No. 1190, (Senate No. 105).
Making appropriation to Woods Run Settlement Association, North Side, Pittsburgh, 1552.

No. 1242, (Senate No. 64).
Making appropriation to Home for Friendless Women and Children, Scranton, 1551.

No. 1398.
Providing for the examination, licensing and registration of undertakers, 2164.

Election returns, 28.

Member of standing committees, 73-78.

Oath of office administered to, 36.

WHEELER, ALEXANDER R., Representative from Forest County.

Amendments offered by, to
Bill No. 531, Amending act of 1889, relating to taxation, by providing for taxation of gross receipts of persons or corporations engaged in freight, passenger, oil and motor transportation, etc., 1738.

Bill No. 541, Further amending act of 1889, relating to taxation, by authorizing deductions for purpose of State tax imposed upon insurance companies of amount of policies returned, 1945, 2307.

Bill No. 544, Amending act of 1844, relating to taxation, by providing for taxation of privately owned improvements erected on public lands, 2077.

Bills introduced by
No. 531.
Amending act of 1889, relating to taxation, by providing for collection of taxes upon gross receipts of persons or corporations engaged in freight, passenger, oil and motor transportation, and from water-power and hydro-electric companies, 216.

No. 532.
Proposing amendments to Constitution, with regard to tax exemptions of public property, places of religious worship, certain burial places and institutions of purely public charity, 216.

No. 541.
Further amending act of 1889, relating to taxation, by authorizing deductions for purpose of State tax imposed upon insurance companies of amount of policies returned, 217.

No. 543.
Repealing all acts imposing a State tax on fees of notaries public, 217.

No. 544.
Amending act of 1844, relating to taxation, by providing for taxation of privately owned improvements erected on public lands, 217.

No. 545.
Requiring collectors of county, borough, township, school and poor taxes to give notice to each taxable, 217.

No. 547.
Joint resolution proposing amendment to Constitution, providing that taxation laws may grant exemptions and rebates, 218.

No. 550.
Amending and supplementing act of 1899, providing for payment of bonus on charters and increases of capital stock, by reducing said bonus of certain domestic and foreign corporations, limited partnerships and joint-stock associations, 218.

No. 860.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Forest and Jefferson Counties, 602.

No. 1357.
Providing for distribution of money from forest reserves to townships and school districts by Commonwealth or counties, 1679.

No. 1454.
Making appropriation to Warren State Hospital, 2141.

No. 1555.
Amending act of 1923, imposing a State tax on liquid fuels, by changing the duration of rate of from two to four years, 2247.

No. 1635.
Amending act of 1923, establishing a commission to investigate the condition of disabled World War Veterans, by creating a new commission, and making appropriation, 2395.

No. 1643.
Making appropriation to board of fish commissioners for erection of fish hatcheries, 2395-2396.

WHEELER, ALEXANDER R.—Continued.

Bills reported by
No. 544.
Amending act of 1844, relating to taxation, by providing for taxation of privately owned improvements erected on public lands, 1830.

No. 1418, (Senate No. 108).
Making appropriation for purchase of copies of History of Twenty-eighth Division, 2521.

Election returns, 30.

Member of conference committee, 3951.

Member of special committees, 133, 4009.

Member of standing committee, 73-78.

Motion by, for
House to adhere to non-concurrence in Senate amendments to House Bill No. 531, amending act of 1889, relating to taxation, by providing for taxation of gross receipts of persons or corporations engaged in freight, passenger, oil and motor transportation, etc., 3951.

House to non-concur in Senate amendments to House Bill No. 531, amending act of 1889, relating to taxation, by providing for taxation of gross receipts of persons or corporations engaged in freight, passenger, oil and motor transportation, etc., 3753.

Special order on House Bill No. 1555, amending act imposing State tax on liquid fuels, 3121.

Motion by, to
Drop from calendar House Bill No. 1635, amending act establishing a commission to investigate condition of disabled World War Veterans, 3080.

Postpone Bill No. 1069, supplementing act empowering State Highway Department to rebuild certain inter-county bridges destroyed by fire, 1897.

Oath of office administered to, 36.

Question of personal privilege raised by, on
Appreciation of cooperation in passage of House Bill No. 1555, amending act imposing State tax on liquid fuels, by changing the duration of rate from two to four years, 3674.

Remarks by, on
Bill No. 1, creating a Geographic Board in Department of Internal Affairs, 2507.

Bill No. 760, Supplement to act regulating operation of motor vehicles, providing for registration thereof and licensing of operation by county commissioners in counties of first class, 1708.

Bill No. 1082, (Senate No. 182), Omnibus Road Bill, 2713-2714.

Bill No. 1555, Amending act imposing State tax on liquid fuels, by changing the duration of rate from two to four years, 3239-3240.

WHITEHOUSE, CLARENCE A., Representative from Schuylkill County, (Fourth District)

Amendments offered by, to
Bill No. 1270, Amending the Penal Code, by [illegible] penalty for conducting gambling places, 1727-1728.

Bill No. 1440, Amending School Code, by regulating the adoption and purchase of text-books, 3087.
Report of House Committee on Rules, 3460.

Bills introduced by
No. 223.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of of public road in Schuylkill County, 94.

No. 250.
Consolidating the law relating to counties and county officers, 96.

WHITEHOUSE, CLARENCE A.—Continued.

No. 272.
Making appropriation to Benevolent Association's Home for Children, Pottsville, 128.

No. 278.
Making appropriation to Millikin Hospital, of Pottsville, 128.

No. 412.
Amending Insurance Company Act of 1921, by requiring fire insurance companies to notify policy holders to file proof of loss, 179.

No. 650.
Regulating hours of labor of policemen in cities of third class, 292.

No. 833.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Schuylkill and Carbon Counties, 551.

No. 1270.
Amending act of 1860, Consolidating the penal laws, by fixing penalty for conducting gambling places, 1371.

No. 1440.
Amending act of 1911, Establishing public school system, by regulating the adoption and purchase of text-books, 1930.

No. 1602.
Further amending act of 1911, establishing public school system, by providing for the waiving of limitation of taxation to extent approved by Superintendent of Public Instruction in districts of third and fourth class, 2393.

No. 1633.
Making appropriation for purpose of reimbursing county treasuries for moneys refunded to owners of liquor licenses as provided for in act of 1923, 2395.

Bills reported by
No. 248.
Making appropriation to Home for Widows and Single Women, of Lebanon, 949.

No. 272.
Making appropriation to Benevolent Association's Home for Children, of Pottsville, 949.

No. 294.
Making appropriation to Coaldale State Hospital, 672.

No. 298.
Making appropriation to Home for Colored Children, at Pittsburgh, 949.

No. 301.
Making appropriation to Curtis Home, of North Side Pittsburgh, or its successor, 949.

No. 482.
Making deficiency appropriation to Coaldale State Hospital, 672.

No. 636.
Providing for the admission of testimony given in ejectment suits upon a re-trial, 2398-2399.

No. 723, (Senate No. 198).
Amending act creating Delaware River Toll Bridge Commission of Pennsylvania and New Jersey, 306.

No. 971.
Authorizing municipalities to acquire plants of water companies, 1262.

No. 1060.
Making appropriation to Pennsylvania Soldiers' Orphans' School at Scotland, 1261.

No. 1209, (Senate No. 301).
Making appropriation to Mercy Hospital, at Wilkes-Barre, 1553.

WHITEHOUSE, CLARENCE A.—Continued.

No. 1313, (Senate No. 537).
Making appropriation to Ashland State Hospital, 1683.

No. 1681, (Senate No. 1071).
Providing for the audit of acounts of probation officers by controllers and county auditors, 3094.

Election returns, 32.

Member of standing committees, 73-78.

Motion by, to
Recommit Bill No. 250, Consolidating the law relating to counties and county officers, 199.
Suspend regular order of business in House, 3460.

Oath of office administered to, 36.

Remarks by, on
Bill No. 503, Further amending act regulating operation of motor vehicles, by providing for return of fifty per cent of license fees to counties from which they originate, 3300-3301.

Bill No. 841, (Senate No. 19), Making incurable insanity a cause for divorce, 3665.

"WHO'S WHO", a Financial Farce in One Scene, 415.

WICKERSHAM, HON. FRANK B., for administering oath of office to Members of House, resolution (House) by Earley, thanking, 37.

WICKERSHAM, HON. FRANK B., to administer oath of office to Members of House of Representatives, resolution (House) by Hall, requesting, 36.

WIDTH (see highways).

WIDOWS (see soldiers, sailors and marines).

WILD TURKEYS (see game).

WILKES-BARRE (see armory).

WILKES-BARRE GENERAL HOSPITAL (see appropriation).

WILLIAM PENN'S CHARTER OF LIBERTIES (see Penn's Charter, etc.)

WILLIAMS, GEORGE W., Representative from Tioga County

Bills introduced by
No. 312.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Tioga County, 130.

No. 369.
Amending act of 1847, relating to sales of unseated lands, by providing that notice of sale shall be published onee a week for three consecutive weeks, 160.

No. 399.
Making appropriation to Good Samaritan Hospital, at Westfield, 162.

No. 400.
Making appropriation to Bethel Orphanage, at Osceola, 162.

No. 401.
Making deficiency appropriation to Blossburg State Hospital, 162.

No. 402.
Making appropriation to Blossburg State Hospital, 162.

No. 705.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Tioga County, 384.

No. 706.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Tioga and Bradford Counties, 384.

No. 707.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Tioga County, 384.

WILLIAMS, GEORGE W.—Continued.

No. 708.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of Public road in Tioga County, 384.

No. 1113.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in tioga County, 1227.

No. 1114.
Amending act of 1911, establishing public school system, by providing appropriation for schools closed or discontinued in districts of fourth class under act of 1901, 1227.

No. 1526.
Granting a pension to John Boyer and Sarah M. Boom of Tioga County, 2246.

Bills reported by
No. 197.
Making appropriation to Franklin Hospital, 948.

No. 198.
Making appropriation to Northwestern General Hospital of Philadelphia, 948.

No. 199.
Making appropriation to Mount Sinai Hospital of Philadelphia, 948.

No. 201.
Making appropriation to Frankford Hospital, 948.

No. 202.
Making appropriation to Kane Summit Hospital Association, of Kane, 948.

No. 401.
Making deficiency appropriation to Blossburg State Hospital, 672.

No. 1018.
Making appropriation to Lake Erie and Ohio River Canal Board for printing reports and maps, and for payment of office expenses, 1261.

No. 1206, (Senate No. 231).
Making appropriation to American Hospital for Diseases of the Stomach, of Philadelphia, 1552.

No. 1317, (Senate No. 544).
Making appropriation to Valley Forge Park Commission, 1683.

Chairman of Game Committee, registration as, 78.

Election returns, 33.

Leave of absence granted, 756.

Member of standing committees, 73-78.

Motion by, to
Adjourn, 3849.

Oath of office administered to, 36.

Remarks by, on
Amendments made by Senate to House Bill No. 279, Fixing salaries of judges, 3473.

Bill No. 2, Amending Administrative Code, by providing for the personnel, powers and duties of the Executive Board, 2513.

Bill No. 76, Further amending Township Code, by increasing compensation of township supervisors, 1566.

Bill No. 279, Fixing salaries of judges, 2695-2697.

Bill No. 392, General Appropriation Bill for two years beginning June 1, 1925, 2852-2853.

Bill No. 589, Permitting fishing on Sunday with one rod and two hooks, 2151.

Bill No. 743, Amending act establishing State Industrial Home for Women, at Muncy, by changing procedure of transfer, sentence, commitment, etc., 2702.

Bill No. 1071, (Senate No. 300), United Dry Bill, 1837.

WILLIAMS, GEORGE W.—Continued.

Bill No. 1371, Amending act for better government of cities of first class, by providing that a person must be a citizen of the United States five years to hold office of mayor, 3448.

Bill No. 1438, Further amending act of 1889, relating to taxation, by changing rate of taxation on capital stock and removing exemption granted laundering and manufacturing corporations, 2287.

Bill No. 1591, Amending act for assignment of judges to districts other than their own, by limiting the power of judges assigned to civil business, 3282.

Teller to compute vote for Auditor General and State Treasurer, appointed as, 38; report of, presented to House, 51.

WILLIAMSPORT HOSPITAL (see apporpriation).

WILLIAMSPORT TRAINING HOME FOR GIRLS (see appropriation).

WILLIAMS VALLEY HOSPITAL (see appropriation).

WILLS' ACT of 1917, by providing that children adopted after date of will shall be included therein, amending

House Bill No. 427.
Read in place in House by Mr. Peelor, 179-180.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 180.

WILLS, by changing time within which a surviving spouse must elect to take under or against will of deceased spouse, amending act of 1917, relating to

House Bill No. 667.
Read in place in House by Mr. Marshall, 293.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 293.
Reported without amendment, 510.
First reading, 563.
Second reading and amended, 621-622.
Third reading and final passage, 702-703.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 1853.
Signed by Speaker, 2043.
Approved by Governor, 2925.

In Senate (No. 509).
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 747.
Reported without amendment, 1190-1191.
First reading, 1218.
Second reading, 1320-1321.
Over in its order, 1518, 1651.
Third reading and final passage, 1752.
Signed by President, 1968.

WILLS, by preventing the disinheriting of natural children under the age of sixteen years, further amending act of 1917, relating to

House Bill No. 1491.
Read in place in House by Mr. Alexander, 2144.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 2144.
Reported without amendment, 2517.
First reading, 2738.
Second reading, 2980.
Third reading and final passage, 3272-3273.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3620.
Signed by Speaker, 4004.

Remarks on, by
Sterling, 3273.
Alexander, 3273.
Wilson, 3273.

In Senate (No. 1313).
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 3182.
Reported without amendment, 3184.
First reading, 3197.
Second reading, 3389.
Third reading and final passage, 3503.
Signed by President, 3887.

WILLS (see also child, cities of third class, deeds, register).

WILLS EYE HOSPITAL (see appropriation).

WILMOT MEMORIAL COMMISSION, DAVID, making appropriation to Department of Property and Supplies for erection of a monument to David Wilmot, and creating

House Bill No. 143.
Read in place in House by Mr. Harding, 86.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 86.

WILSON, THOMAS B., Representative from McKean County. Acting Speaker, 3245.

Amendments offered by, to
Bill No. 1001, Ascertaining the fees to be received by prothonotaries of courts of common pleas in counties of fifth class, 1578, 3569.

Bill No. 1071, (Senate No. 300), Supplement to Prohibition Enforcement Act of 1923, 1720-1721.

Bills introduced by
No. 83.
Making appropriation to Bradford Hospital, 83.

No. 86.
Making appropriation to Beacon Light Mission, near Bradford, 84.

No. 202.
Making appropriation to Kane Summit Hospital Association, of Kane, 91.

No. 1001.
Ascertaining the fees to be received by prothonotaries of courts of common pleas in counties of fifth class, 921.

No. 1014.
Amending act of 1897, requiring retention by employers of money to pay taxes assessed against alien employes, by extending act to include citizen employes, 922.

Bills reported by
No. 52.
Providing for disposal of property by entireties in case of divorce, 295.

No. 160.
Amending act requiring cities of first class to establish pension fund for employes, 2724.

No. 593.
To validate certain municipal assessments, claims and liens in cities of third class, 927.

No. 856.
Prohibiting the manufacture of gambling machines, 927.

No. 989, (Senate No. 279).
Amending act providing for safety guards upon passenger elevators, 927.

No. 1030.
Relative to printing and binding for use of Department of Internal Affairs, Department of Auditor General and Treasury Department, 1263.

No. 1088.
Providing for notification of defendant in criminal cases where the accused is held for want of bail, 1263, 2166.

No. 1423, (Senate No. 456).
Prohibiting the crossing of railroad or street railway tracks by persons transporting explosives without coming to a stop, 2165.

Bill returned by
No. 444.
Regulating the selection and qualifications of jurors in counties of second class, 296.

Election returns, 31.

Leave of absence granted, 604.

Member of standing committees, 73-78, 91.

WILSON, THOMAS B.—Continued.

Motion by, to
Postpone Bill No. 1001, ascertaining the fees to be received by prothonotaries of courts of common pleas in counties of fifth class, 1885.

Recommit Bill No. 846, repealing act creating State Board for the Registration of Professional Engineers and Land Surveyors, 1277.

Reconsider vote on Bill No. 1001, ascertaining the fees to be received by prothonotaries of courts of common pleas in counties of fifth class, 3569.

Oath of office administered to, 36.

Petitions presented
Against the use of all traps not causing instant death, 921.

Bill No. 1071, (Senate No. 300), United Dry Bill, 1720-1721.

Bill No. 1491, Further amending act relating to wills, by preventing the disinheriting of natural children under the age of sixteen years, 3273.

Resolution, concurrent, offered by
Recalling from Governor House Bill No. 1001, Ascertaining the fees to be received by prothonotaries of courts of common pleas in counties of fifth class, 3412.

WITHERSPOON, D. ERSKINE, Representative from Franklin County

Amendments offered by, to
Bill No. 73, Making appropriation to Waynesboro Hospital, 1139-1140.

Bills introduced by
No. 71.
Making appropriation to Chambersburg Hospital, 82.

No. 72.
Making appropriation to Children's Aid Society of Franklin County, 82.

No. 73.
Making appropriation to Waynesboro Hospital, 82.

Bills reported by
No. 592.
Authorizing issue and sale of bonds to amount of $25,000,000 for forestry purposes, 304-305.

No. 818, (Senate No. 85).
Authorizing counties and townships to purchase property and lands along highways so as to eliminate narrow highways and dangerous curves, 756.

No. 1102, (Senate No. 392).
Amending the School Code, by providing for county school boards, 1931.

No. 1228.
Giving assent of Commonwealth to Act of Congress authorizing the more complete endowment of agricultural experiment stations, 1830.

No. 1684, (Senate No. 1137).
Amending act defining commodities, by changing the legal weight of apples, 3253.

Election returns, 30.

Member of standing committees 73-78.

Oath of office administered to, 36.

Resolution offered by
Requesting Secretary of Department of Property and Supplies to have files and supplies forwarded to Members of House, 3675.

WITKIN, MORTON, Representative from Philadelphia County, (Eighth District)

Amendments offered by, to
Bill No. 421, Making unlawful the bribery of professional baseball players, boxers or wrestlers, 298-299.

WITKIN, MORTON.—Continued.

Bills introduced by
No. 80.
Making appropriation to Northern Liberties Hospital, of Philadelphia, 83.

No. 81.
Making appropriation to Lying-in-Charity Hospital of Philadelphia, 83.

No. 421.
Making it unlawful to bribe professional baseball players, boxers or wrestlers, 179.

Bills reported by
No. 2.
Amending Administrative Code, by providing for the personnel, powers and duties of the Executive Board, 2032.

No. 299.
Further amending act regulating operation of motor vehicles, by providing for disposition of fines, penalties and forfeited bail, 2517.

No. 319.
Authorizing cities of second class to regulate sales of merchandise at public auction, 304.

No. 446.
Amending act relating to parole of prisoners, 1551.

No. 452.
Further amending act relating to parole of prisoners, 1551.

No. 475.
Amending act fixing penalty for murder of first degree, 304.

No. 577, (Senate No. 99).
Amending act relating to actions of assumpsit and trespass in courts of common pleas, 1264.

No. 684, (Senate No. 189).
Joint resolution proposing amendment to Constitution, regulating State contracts for printing and supplies, 553.

No. 685, (Senate No. 196).
Ratifying the actions of the Department of Welfare in classifying Wernersville State Hospital for care and treatment of indigent insane, 553.

No. 758.
Amending act defining, regulating and requiring licensing of public amusements, 1262.

No. 796.
Creating a commission to examine the parole laws of this and other States, 510.

Bill returned by
No. 163.
Further amending act providing for imposition and collection of inheritance taxes, 386-387.

Election returns, 32.

Member of standing committees, 73-78.

Oath of office administered to, 36.

Remarks by, on
Bill No. 584, Regulating and determining what weight shall make a ton of coal, 3439-3440.

Bill No. 637, Amending the Penal Code, by providing that the penalty for murder of first degree shall be either death or life imprisonment at the discretion of the jury or court, 2148.

Bill No. 766, Providing for examination of custodians, engineers, their assistants and firemen of school houses in districts of first, second and third class, 3115-3116.

Resolution offered by
Authorizing adjournment of House in memory of Hon. Thomas F. McNichol, former Judge of Municipal Court of Philadelphia, 3804.

WITMER, HON. CHARLES B., Judge of United States Court for the Middle District, resolution (House) by Powell, authorizing adjournment of House in memory of the late, 3220; House adjourned, 3317.

WITNESSES (see bail, trials).

WOMAN'S HOSPITAL (see appropriation).

WOMAN'S MEDICAL COLLEGE (see appropriation).

WOMAN'S SOUTHERN HOMEOPATHIC HOSPITAL (see appropriation).

WOMEN'S COLLEGE (see appropriation).

WOMEN (see also debts, jury duty, married women, State Industrial Home, tax).

WOMEN'S HOMEOPATHIC HOSPITAL (see appropriation).

WOODCHUCK, commonly called groundhog, declaring the woodchuck a game animal and fixing an open season, to protect

House Bill No. 1479.
Read in place in House by Mr. Henderson, 2143.
Referred to Committee on Game, 2143.
Reported without amendment, 2929.
First reading, 3082.
Second reading, 3216.
Third reading and defeated on final passage, 3454.

"WOOD FUND" (see Valley Forge Park Commission).

WOOD HOME (see appropriation to Robert Wood, etc.).

WOODLAND AND WOODS (see forest, trees).

WOOD, NORMAN, Representative from Lancaster County, (Second District).

Bills introduced by
No. 337.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Lancaster and Chester Counties, 132.

No. 752.
Establishing as State highway a certain section of public road in Lancaster and Chester Counties, 443.

Bills reported by
No. 470.
Amending act establishing a Bureau of Forest Protection in the Department of Forestry, 305.

No. 623.
Amending act regulating operation of motor vehicles, by providing for distribution of registration and license fees from the motor license fund, 755.

No. 926, (Senate No. 290).
Supplementing act authorizing State Highway Commissioner to combine sections of State highways under a common name or designation, 1265.

No. 1694, (Senate No. 491).
Repealing act of 1879, to prevent burning of woods in any of the counties of this Commonwealth, 3206.

Election returns, 31.

Member of standing committees, 73-78.

Oath of office administered to, 36.

WOOD, WILLISTON P., Representative from Warren County.

Amendments offered by, to
Bill No. 1424, Further amending School Code, with regard to blanks establishing residence of inmates of orphans' homes attending public schools, 3001.

Bill No. 1442, Amending act regulating operation of motor vehicles, by providing other penalties, 2536.

Bills introduced by
No. 42.
Amending act of 1923, consolidating the law relating to game, wild birds and wild animals, by increasing bounties on certain noxious animals, 80.

No. 43.
Amending act of 1919, fixing salaries of judges, by increasing salaries of judges of courts of common pleas having a separate judicial district, 80-81.

WOOD, WILLISTON, P.—Continued.

No. 309.
Repealing act of 1913, regulating contracts for erection and alteration of public buildings, insofar as it relates to counties of seventh class, 130.

No. 635.
Making appropriation to Warren General Hospital, 291.

No. 636.
Providing for the admission of testimony given in ejectment suits upon a re-trial, 291.

No. 900.
Providing for commutation of sentences for good behavior of certain convicts in county jails, 670.

No. 901.
Making appropriation to maintain public roads through Cornplanter Indian Reservation in Elk Township, Warren County, 670.

No. 1091.
Making appropriation to Cornplanter Indian School, in Warren County, 1038.

No. 1129.
Amending act of 1915, providing system of government for boroughs, authorizing boroughs to erect establish and maintain markets, 1229.

No. 1424.
Further amending act of 1911, establishing public school system, with regard to blanks establishing residence of inmates of orphans' homes attending public schools, 1929.

No. 1442.
Amending act of 1919, regulating operation of motor vehicles, by providing other penalties, 1930.

Bills reported by
No. 241.
Making appropriation to Woman's Southern Homeopathic Hospital, of Philadelphia, 949.

No. 246.
Making appropriation to Allegheny Valley Hospital, at Tarentum, 949.

No. 247.
Making appropriation to Williams Valley Hospital, of Williamstown, 949.

No. 249.
Making appropriation to Good Samaritan Hospital, of Lebanon, 949.

No. 252.
Making appropriation to Phoenixville Hospital, 949.

No. 271.
Allowing a rebate and imposing a penalty in collection of county taxes assessed in cities of third class in counties of fifth class, 295.

No. 1040.
Authoriizng sale and conveyance of real estate and personal property of the Mercer State Hospital, 1261.

No. 1091.
Making appropriation to Cornplanter Indian School, in Warren County, 1551.

No. 1111.
Fixing salaries of deputy register, clerks and employes in office of register of wills in counties of first class, 1233.

No. 1293, (Senate No. 123).
Amending act regulating employment of labor, by appropriating boiler inspection fees to Department of Labor and Industry, 2165-2166.

No. 1388.
Amending act for better government of cities of first class, by providing that no councilmen shall be appointed to any city office, 2164.

WOOD, WILLISTON, P.—Continued.

No. 1532.
Regulating the manufacture and sale of goods marked platinum or solid platinum, 2518.

No. 1591.
Amending act for the assignment of judges to districts other than their own, 2518.

Election returns, 33.

Leave of absence granted, 443, 3568.

Member of standing committees, 73-78, 91.

Motion by, to
Drop from calendar House Bill No. 1442, amending act regulating operation of motor vehicles, by providing other penalties, 3118.

Oath of office administered to, 36.

WOODS RUN SETTLEMENT ASSOCIATION (see appropriation).

WOODWARD, GEORGE, Senator from Sixth District, (Philadelphia County).

Amendments offered by, to
Bill No. 15, Requiring sale of bottled milk for drinking purposes, 657.

Bill No. 192, Making appropriation to Children's Aid Society of Pennsylvania, 901.

Bill No. 408, Amending act establishing State employes' retirement system, by extending its benefits to certain employes of the Department of Public Instruction and the Legislature, 1018, 1305.

Bill No. 478, Making it unlawful for any telephone, telegraph or electric light company to trim trees along public highways without first notifying owners of land, 1532.

Bill No. 612, Establishing the minimum marriageable age at fifteen, 1998.

Bill No. 1023, Providing for licensing of persons or firms in the business of selling, pruning or treating trees or shrubs, 2479.

Bill No. 1024, Prohibiting the investment of funds of building and loan associations in syndicated or equal lien loans, 2893.

Bill No. 1133, Providing that the chairmen of the Appropriations Committees of House and Senate shall meet with the Secretary of the Commonwealth to assist in the preparation of budget information, 2490-2491, 2788.

Bills introduced by
No. 12.
Providing for merging of moneys held in certain special funds in the State Treasury with moneys in the general fund. 63.

No. 13.
Providing for ratification of proposed amendments to Constitution of United States by referendum vote, 63.

No. 14.
Creating Division of Economic Research in the Legislative Reference Bureau, 63.

No. 15.
Requiring sale of bottled milk for drinking purposes to patrons of hotels, restaurants and dining cars, 63.

No. 116.
Providing for the refunding by the Commonwealth of certain moneys to national banks, 100.

No. 188.
Joint resolution disapproving amendment to Constitution of United States relative to child labor, 145.

WOODWARD, GEORGE.—Continued.

No. 189.
Joint resolution proposing amendment to section 12, of article 3 of Constitution of Pennsylvania, regulating State contracts for printing and supplies, 145.

No. 190.
Regulating the selection, drawing, summoning and serving of all jurors in the several courts in counties of third class, 146.

No. 191.
Supplement to joint resolution of 1923, creating Tax Law Commission, continuing said commission for two years, 146.

No. 192.
Making appropriation to Children's Aid Society of Pennsylvania, 146.

No. 216.
Joint resolution ratifying proposed amendment to Constitution of United States relative to child labor, 168.

No. 217.
Joint resolution proposing amendment to Constitution of Pennsylvania, by authorizing bond issue of twenty-five millions of dollars for forest purposes, 169.

No. 293.
Joint resolution proposing amendment to Constitution of Pennsylvania, providing for a State budget system, 276.

No. 294.
Further amending act of 1889, to provide revenue by taxation, by removing the exemption of part of capital stock of building and loan associations, 276.

No. 296.
Joint resolution proposing amendment to Constitution of Pennsylvania, providing for a State budget system, 276.

No. 369.
Making appropriation to Midnight Mission of Philadelphia, 472.

No. 370.
Making appropriation to Florence Crittenton Home, of Germantown, Philadelphia, 472.

No. 371.
Making appropriation to Germantown Dispensary and Hospital, 472-473.

No. 372.
Joint resolution proposing amendment to Constitution, providing for a budget system, 473.

No. 373.
Joint resolution proposing amendment to Constitution, regulating State contracts for printing and supplies, 473.

No. 407.
Joint resolution providing for the continuation of Tax Law Commission, and making appropriation, 530.

No. 408.
Amending act of 1923, establishing State employes' retirement system, by extending its benefits to certain employes of the Department of Public Instruction and of the Legislature, 530.

No. 409.
Amending act of 1923, establishing State employes' retirement system, by changing time during which State employes shall have option of membership in the retirement association, 530.

No. 410.
Amending act of 1923, establishing State employes' retirement system, by imposing certain duties upon recipients of State annuities thereunder, 530-531.

WOODWARD, GEORGE.—Continued.

No. 444.
Amending act of 1917, establishing public school employes' retirement system, with regard to reimbursement of employes of Department of Public Instruction withdrawing from system, 568.

No. 445.
Supplement to act of 1913, to provide revenue by taxation imposing taxes upon certain classes of personal property, further regulating returns, collections and payments thereof, 568.

No. 478.
Making it unlawful for any telephone telegraph or electric light company to trim trees along any public highway without first notifying the owners of the land, 709-710.

No. 546.
Amending act of 1923, reorganizing the State government, by requiring additional budget information relative to special funds, 797.

No. 547.
Amending act of 1923, enabling incorporated hospital associations to acquire by lease or purchase certain State hospitals, by authorizing the closing of State owned medical and surgical hospitals in certain cases, 797.

No. 548.
Regulating and improving the civil service of the Commonwealth, 797.

No. 562.
Amending act of 1907, providing for the planting and care of shade-trees on highways of townships of first class, boroughs and cities, by making it unlawful to cut same without first notifying abutting property owners, 878.

No. 565.
Authorizing Department of Welfare to sell surplus products of prison industries to any governmental agency of United States, 913.

No. 566.
Authorizing Department of Welfare to pay wages to inmates of penitentiaries, reformatories and correctional institutions who perform labor necessary to maintenance of the institution, 913.

No. 597.
Further amending act of 1893, regulating general elections, with regard to candidates for Presidential electors and marking of ballots, 994.

No. 598.
Amending act of 1874, relating to elections, by abolishing the December assessment of voters, 994.

No. 599.
Providing for the appointment of district registrars as assessors in cities of first class, 994.

No. 612.
Establishing the minimum marriageable age at fifteen years, 1191.

No. 613.
Amending act of 1913, regulating the issuance of marriage licenses, 1191.

No. 901.
Establishing the children's court of Philadelphia, 1511.

No. 902.
Amending act of 1913, prescribing time and manner of submitting to electors proposed amendments to Constitution, 1511.

No. 962.
Amending act of 1911, establishing public school system, making further provision for special education of physically or mentally handicapped children, 1748.

WOODWARD, GEORGE.—Continued.

No. 1023.
Providing for licensing of persons or firms in the business of selling, pruning or treating trees or shrubs, 1960.

No. 1024.
Prohibiting investment of funds of building and loan associations in syndicated or equal lien loans, 1960.

No. 1133.
Providing that the chairman of the appropriation committees of the House and Senate shall meet with the Secretary of the Commonwealth to assist in the preparation of budget information, 2352.

No. 1134.
Regulating the selection, drawing and summoning of jurors in counties of third class, creating a jury board and defining its powers and procedure, 2352-2353.

No. 1135.
Amending act of 1917, establishing public school employes' retirement system, by changing rate of payment to State Annuity Reserve Fund Number Two beginning with July, nineteen hundred twenty-five, 2353.

No. 1139.
Enabling cities to elect their councils by proportional representation, 2458-2459.

No. 1146.
Further amending act of 1893, regulating general elections, with regard to candidates for Presidential electors and marking of ballots, 2486.

No. 1147.
Amending act of 1874, relating to elections, by abolishing the December assessment of voters, 2486.

Bills reported by
No. 12.
Providing for merger of moneys held in certain special funds in the State Treasury with moneys in the general fund, 411.

No. 13.
Providing for ratification of proposed amendments to Constitution of United States by referendum, vote, 471.

No. 190.
Regulating the selection, drawing, summoning and serving of jurors in counties of third class, 275.

No. 225.
Amending act relative to the appointment of notaries public by the Governor, 528-529.

No. 237.
Repealing act for prevention of forest fires, 2743.

No. 262.
Authorizing the Commonwealth to recover expenses incurred by forest fires, 877.

No. 422, (House No. 61).
Exempting from jury duty women over sixty-five years of age and mothers of children under five years, 1747.

No. 491.
Repealing act to prevent forest fires in any county of the Commonwealth, 2596.

No. 565.
Authorizing the Department of Welfare to sell surplus products of prison industries to any governmental agency of the United States, 1188.

No. 566.
Authorizing Department of Welfare to pay wages to inmates of penitentiaries and other correctional institutions, 1188.

WOODWARD, GEORGE.—Continued.

No. 612.
Establishing the minimum marriageable age at fifteen years, 1614.

No. 640, (House No. 799).
Regulating licensing, operation and maintenance of infants' boarding houses, 1614.

No. 665, (House No. 529).
Providing for payment by counties and poor districts of salaries of county officers pending settlement of a dispute, 2089.

No. 981, (House No. 631).
Amending act for protection of woodlands trees and shrubs 2596.

No. 982, (House No. 633).
Amending act to protect State forest reserves, by prohibiting the injuring of shrubs or trees, 2596.

No. 1042, (House Bill No. 487).
Repealing act fixing salary of county engineers in certain counties, 2200.

No. 1048, (House No. 637).
Amending Penal Code, by fixing penalty for murder of first degree, 2595-2596.

No. 1057, (House No. 242).
Amending act relating to cost of return, maintenance and trial of escaped prisoners, 2200.

No. 1135.
Amending act establishing public school employes' retirement system, by changing rate of payment to State Annuity Reserve Fund Number Two, 3372.

No. 1152.
To quiet title to real estate formerly held by corporations not authorized to hold same, 3023.

No. 1203, (House No. 411).
Further amending act relating to lunatics and habitual drunkards, 3477.

No. 1242.
Declaring it to be larceny to steal or carry away any property growing on land of another, 3124.

Leave of absence granted, 4, 97.

Member of standing committees, 60-62.

Motion by, for
Recess, 746.

Motion by, to
Drop from calendar Senate Bill No. 1135, amending act establishing public school employes' retirement system, by changing rate of payment to State Annuity Reserve Fund Number Two, 3691.

Postpone Bill No. 15, requiring sale of bottled milk, 228.

Postpone Bill No. 1134, regulating the selection, drawing, and summoning of jurors in counties of third class, 2789.

Proceed to consideration of Bill No. 15, requiring sale of bottled milk for drinking purposes, 657.

Proceed to consideration of Bill No. 1000, (House No. 1040), authorizing the sale and conveyance of real estate and personal property of Mercer State Hospital, 2225.

Proceed to consideration of Bill No. 1133, providing that the chairman of the Appropriations Committees of House and Senate shall meet with the Secretary of the Commonwealth to assist in the preparation of budget information, 2490.

Recommit Bill No. 434, (House No. 591), Joint resolution proposing amendment to Constitution, authorizing bond issue for forest purposes, 1517.

WOODWARD, GEORGE.—Continued.

Recommit Bill No. 446, authorizing cities of first class to promote marine service between said cities and other ports, 835.

Recommit Bill No. 547, amending act enabling incorporated hospital associations to acquire certain State Hospitals, 2020.

Recommit Bill No. 562, amending act providing for the planting of trees along public highways of townships of first class, boroughs and cities, 1535.

Recommit Bill No. 1048, (House No. 637), amending Penal Code, by fixing penalty for murder of first degree, 2384.

Recommit Bill No. 1134, regulating the selection, drawing and summoning of jurors in counties of third class, 2902.

Reconsider vote recommitting Bill No. 294, further amending act of 1889, relating to taxation, by removing exemption of part of capital stock of building and loan associations, 1754. (Withdrawn, 1755).

Resume consideration of Bill No. 1095, (House No. 532), proposing amendment to Constitution, with regard to inheritance tax exemptions, 3370.

Resume consideration of Bill No. 1134, regulating the selection, drawing and summoning of jurors in counties of third class, 2901-2902.

Suspend rule 21, requiring amended bills to be noted on calendar, 3870.

Questions of personal privilege raised by, on
Invitation to Members and employes of Senate to a dinner party at the Penn-Harris Hotel, 3684.

Printing in Legislative Journal address before League of Women Voters, 879-880.

Printing of a Financial Farce in One Scene entitled "Who's Who", 414-415.

Remarks by, on
Bill No. 12, providing for merger of moneys held in certain special funds in the State Treasury with moneys in the general fund, 481, 572-573.

Bill No. 19, Making incurable insanity a cause for divorce, 483-484.

Bill No. 116, Providing for the refunding by the Commonwealth of certain moneys to national banks, 2878.

Bill No. 189, Joint resolution proposing amendment to Constitution, regulating State contracts for printing and supplies, 231.

Bill No. 206, Amending act relating to the acquisition of land for city parks, by abolishing the time limitation, 647-648.

Bill No. 216, Joint resolution ratifying proposed amendment to Constitution of United States relative to child labor, 417.

Bill No. 294, Further amending act of 1889, to provide revenue by taxation, by removing exemption of part of capital stock of building and loan associations, 1754-1755.

Bill No. 329, Regulating the manufacture, sale and registration of non-alcoholic drinks, 655.

Bill No. 381, Authorizing the Auditor General, State Treasurer and Secretary of Internal Affairs to employ attorneys, 889.

Bill No. 409, Amending act establishing State employes' retirement system, by changing time during which employes may join retirement association, 1196.

Bill No. 410, Amending act establishing State employes' retirement system, by imposing certain duties upon recipients of State annuities thereunder, 1196.

WOODWARD, GEORGE.—Continued.

Bill No. 444, Amending act establishing public school employes' retirement system, with regard to reimbursement of employes of Department of Public Instruction withdrawing therefrom, 1196.

Bill No. 446, Authorizing cities of first class to promote marine service between said cities and other ports, 835, 1295-1296.

Bill No. 640, (House No. 799), Regulating licensing, operation and maintenance of infants' boarding houses, 2102.

Bill No. 643, (House No. 126), Amending act regulating compensation of court criers and tipstaves, 2102.

Bill No. 882, (House No. 539), Amending act of 1897, relating to taxation, by eliminating provisions for taxation of bank stock on par value thereof, 3704.

Bill No 900, Amending act regulating primary elections, by limiting candidates filing nomination petitions to one party, 2371-2372.

Bill No. 960, Making it unlawful to indicate any other than standard time on any public building or thoroughfare, 2373.

Bill No. 992, (House No. 965), Amending act relating to mandamus, by making same applicable to all State officers, commissions and bureaus, excepting the Governor, 3688.

Bill No. 1000, (House No. 1040), authorizing the sale and conveyance of real estate and personal property of the Mercer State Hospital, 2221.

Bill No. 1024, Prohibiting the investment of funds of building and loan associations in syndicated or equal lien loans, 3028-3029.

Bill No. 1048, (House No. 637), Amending Penal Code, by fixing the penalty for murder of first degree, 2894.

Bill No. 1078, (House No. 547), Joint resolution proposing amendment to Constitution, providing that tax laws may grant exemptions and rebates, 3691.

Bill No. 1079, (House No. 600), Imposing a tax on marine insurance underwriting profits, 3714.

Bill No. 1095, (House No. 532), Proposing amendment to Constitution, with regard to inheritance tax exemptions, 3370.

Bill No. 1130, Amending act for better and more impartial selection of jurors, by providing for two additional jury commissioners and further regulating the selection of jurors in counties of third class, 2787.

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YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION (see savings' funds).

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